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Soeroe se soeroe kar [2]

An audio-visual course in Sarnami Hindustani for beginners, Part 2
(Languages of the Guianas 4)

Anna Huiskamp, compiler

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JAVANESE KWINTI MACUSHI MATAWAI MA
 ICUR PARAMACCAN PATAMONA SARAMACCAN
 I SRANAN TONGO TRIO WAIWAI WAPISHAN
 KOERIO AKAWAIO ALUKU ARAWAK AREGUNA
 JUKA DUTCH EMERILLON ENGLISH FRENCH
 GUYANESE JAVANESE KWINTI MACUSHI M
 OYAPI PALICUR PARAMACCAN PATAMONA S
 INDUSTANI SRANAN TONGO TRIO WAIWAI
 YANA AKOERIO AKAWAIO ALUKU ARAWAK
 INESE DJUKA DUTCH EMERILLON ENGLISH
 IANESE GUYANESE JAVANESE KWINTI MAC
 AYANA OYAPI PALICUR PARAMACCAN PATA
 SARNAMI HINDUSTANI SRANAN TONGO TRIO
 WARAO WAYANA AKOERIO AKAWAIO ALUKU
 CARIB CHINESE DJUKA DUTCH EMERILLON
 RENCH GUIANESE GUYANESE JAVANESE KWI
 WAI MAWAYANA OYAPI PALICUR PARAMACC
 MACCAN SARNAMI HINDUSTANI SRANAN TONG
 PISHANA WARAO WAYANA AKOERIO AKAWAI
 REGUNA CARIB CHINESE DJUKA DUTCH E
 FRENCH FRENCH GUIANESE GUYANESE JAVA
 SHI MATAWAI MAWAYANA OYAPI PALICUR
 ONA SARAMACCAN SARNAMI HINDUSTANI SR
 WAIWAI WAPISHANA WARAO WAYANA AKOER
 ARAWAK AREGUNA CARIB CHINESE DJUK
 ENGLISH FRENCH FRENCH GUIANESE GUY
 WINTI MACUSHI MATAWAI MAWAYANA OYAP
 CCAN PATAMONA SARAMACCAN SARNAMI HIN
 GO TRIO WAIWAI WAPISHANA WARAO WAYA
 IO ALUKU ARAWAK AREGUNA CARIB CHIN
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 ARAWAK AREGUNA CARIB CHINESE DJUKA
 ENGLISH FRENCH FRENCH GUIANESE GUYA
 WINTI MACUSHI MATAWAI MAWAYANA OYAPI
 V SARAMACCAN SARNAMI HINDUS
 TWAT WAPISHANA WARAO WAYAN

LANGUAGES OF THE GUIANAS

VOLUME IV

SOEROE SE SOEROE KAR

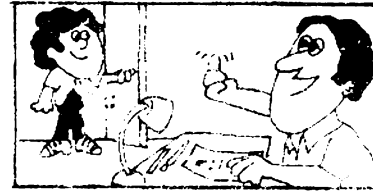
An Audio-visual Course
 in Sarnami Hindustani
 for Beginners

- Part Two -



Paath 21

A. Barkwa: Aai sake hai ek mieliet khaatier, Amriet? 1
Amriet: Ha, ka raha, meneer?

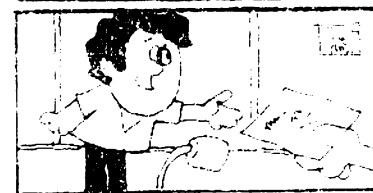


Barkwa: Kaha hai koemaarie Gita? 2
Amriet: Oe hia bagal me hai, apne kantoro me.



Barkwa: Ie tjiethie tijp kar sake hai? 3
Poetjh de to tani.

Amriet: Djie ha, meneer.



Amriet: Gita, barkwa poetjhe hai kie ie tjiethie 4
toe tijp kar sake hai okre khaatien.

Gita : Ha ekdam, ham tijp kar sakiela.



Amriet: Attjha, le le.

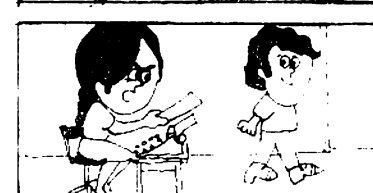
Gita : Dhanbaad, Amriet.



Gita : Amriet!

Amriet: Ha, ka hai?

Gita : Ie tjiethie ham na tijp kar paabe!



Gita : Eke to ham na parh paaila.

Ie barkwa ke liekhaai bahoet arbar hai!



B. Phierse bol:

70 sattar



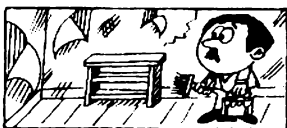
topie orhe/djaakiet pahiere

80 assie

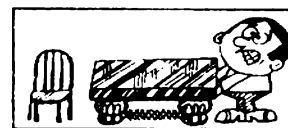


hawaai djahaadj/tjierai dekke

90 nabbe



almaarie/kothrie range



koersie/tafra oethaawe

1000 ek hadjaar

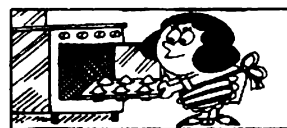


poestak/tijdschrift parhe

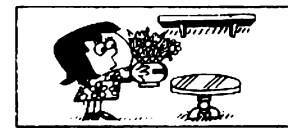


baakas/dewaal par se koede

10.000 das hadjaar



anda ke koekoe/bieskoet
ba^anaawe



tafra/palanga par dhare

C^I. Djaise Hindoestanilogan bole hai

Nambar sattar Ie topie toe orh sake hai?

Ha, ham aapan topie orh sakiela, bakie ie djaakiet na pahier paabe.

Nambar assie Oe hawaai djahaadj toe dekh sake hai?

Ha, ham hawaai djahaadj dekh sakiela, bakie tjierai na dekh paabe.

Nambar nabbe: Toe ie boek ke almaarie rang sake hai?
Ha, ham ie boek ke almaarie rang sakiela, bakie ie kotnrie
na rang paabe.

Nambar ek sau: Toe ie koersie oethaai sake hai?
Ha, ham ie koersie oethaai sakiela, bakie ie tafra na
oethaai paabe.

Nambar ek hadjaar:
Toe ie poestak parh sake hai?
Ha, ham ie poestak parh sakiela, bakie oe tijdschrift na
parh paabe.

Nambar paatj hadjaar:
Toe ie baakas par se koed sake hai?
Ha, ham ie baakas par se koed sakiela, bakie oe dewaal par
se na koed paabe.

Nambar das hadjaar:
Toe anda ke koekoe banaawe djaane hai?
Ha, ham anda ke koekoe banaawe djaaniela, bakie bieskoet
na banaai paabe.

Nambar ek sau hadjaar/ek laakh:
Toe ie vaas tafra par dhar sake hai?
Ha, ham ie vaas tafra par dhar sakiela, bakie oe palanga
par na dhar paabe.

Cⁱⁱ. Master djie: Shakuntla radio soen sake hai?

Student : Na, oe na soen sake hai.

Master djie: Kaahe na?

Student : Oke tjaahie aapan skoel ke paath banaawe ke.

Master djie: Toe aur Chandi rasta par khel sake hai?

Student : Na, hamlog na khel sakiela.

Master djie: Kaahe na?

Student : Hamlogke tjaahie bagaitja me kaam kare ke.

Master djie: Selli aur Sila bus se djaai sake hai?

Student : Na, oelog bus se na djaai sake hai.

Master djie: Kaahe na?

Student : Oelogke tjaahie gore gore djaai ke.

Master djie: Ham aapan kapra apne se dhoi sakiela?

Student : Na, toe apne se na dhoi sake hai.

Master djie: Kaahe na?

Student : Ham mangiela tor kapra dhowe.

Master djie: Dewdat iesab phoel okre khaatier ledjaai sake hai?

Student : Na, oe na ledjaai sake hai.

Master djie: Kaahe na?

Student : Baap mange hai iesab phoel okre khaatier ledjaai.

Master djie: Toe ie kothrie rang sake hai?

Student : Na, ham na rang sakiela.

Master djie: Kaahe na?

Student : Dipak mange hai ie kothrie range.

D. Liekhe ke paath

1. Baat ke tjalān: Aapan paidjaama pahiere/oe

Oe aapan paidjaama pahier sake hai?

Na, oe aapan paidjaama na pahier paawe hai.

Ab toe apne se ie rakam se liekh:

Tjhiethie tije kare/oelog

Bietjhauna bietjhaawe/maai

Nadie me paure/hamlog

Perpar se koede/toelog

Dewaal par daure/toe

Oke koetjh doedh dewe/ham

2. Paath 21A ekaad dafē liekh iemla khaatien

3. Baat ke tjalán A.: Toe aapan kapra pahier sake hai?

Ha, ham pahier sakiela

Toe ka kar sake hai?

Ham aapan kapra pahier sakiela

Ab toe apne se liekh ie rakam se:

Toe ie tjiethie timp kar sake hai?

Okar aurat bus agor sake hai?

Ham aur Shakuntla bartan maadj sakiela?

Faroek bieskoet okre khaatier ledjaai sake hai?

Toelogg ie doedh pie sake hai?

Baat ke tjalán B.: Toe aapan topie na orh paihe?

Na, ham na orh paabe

Toe kaun tjiedj na kar paihe?

Ham aapan topie na orh paabe

Ab toe apne se liekh ie rakam se:

Ham ie kothrie na rang paabe?

Toe oe hawaai djahaadj na dekh paihe?

Sila ie boek na parh paaiga?

Toe aur Selli radio na soen paihe?

Bielaar doedh na pie paaiga?

Baattjiet karna Paath 21

Dekh tjhaapa 21A

A. Master djie: Barkwa kaha hai?

Student : Apne kantoro me.

M. : Aur Gita kaha hai?

S. : Ohoe bhie apne kantoro me hai.

M. : Gita ke kantoro kaha hai?

S. : Barkwa ke kantoro ke bagal me.

M. : Barkwa ke ke bolaawe hai?

S. : Amriet ke.

M. : Kaun tjiedj poetjhe hai ose?

S. : Poetjhe hai kie Amriet aai sake hai ek mieliet khaatier.

M. : Amriet aai sake hai?

S. : Ha, aai sake hai.

M. : Kaun tjiedj oke tjaahie kare ke barkwa khaat?

S. : Oke tjaahie koetjh poetjhe ke Gita se.

M. : Kaun tjiedj oke tjaahie poetjhe ke?

S. : Tjaahie poetjhe ke kie Gita ekgo tjiethie t_jip kar sake
hai barkwa khaat.

M. : Gita t_jip kar sake hai?

S. : Ha, bole hai kie: 'Ham t_jip kar sakiela'.

M. : Tab kaaheke Gita bolaawe hai: 'Amriet!' ?

S. : Kaaheese oe dekhe hai kie oe tjiethia na t_jip kar paaiga.

M. : Kaahe na?

S. : Oe eke to na parh paawe hai.

M. : Kaaheke na parh paawe hai?

S. : Kaaheese barkwa ke liekhaai bahoet arbar hai!

B. Baat ke t_jalan Master djie: Toe aapan kapra pahier sake hai?

Student : Ha, ham pahier sakiela.

Master djie: Toe ka kar sake hai?

Student : Ham aapan kapra pahier sakiela.

M. : Shakuntla bus agor sake hai?
S. : Ha, oe agor sake hai.
M. : Shakuntla ka kar sake hai?
S. : Oe bus agor sake hai.

M. : Toe aur Chandi radio soen sake hai?
S. : Ha, hamlog soen sakiela.
M. : Toelog kaun tjiedj kar sake hai?
S. : Hamlog radio soen sakiela.

M. : Selli aur Sila bartan maadj sake hai?
S. : Ha, oelog maadj sake hai.
M. : Oelog ka kar sake hai?
S. : Oelog bartan maadj sake hai.

M. : Dewdat iesab phoel okre khaatier ledjaai sake hai?
S. : Ha, oe ledjaai sake hai.
M. : Dewdat ka kar sake hai?
S. : Oe iesab phoel okre khaatier ledjaai sake hai.

M. : Bielaar doedh pie sake hai?
S. : Ha, oe pie sake hai.
M. : Bielaar kaun tjiedj kar sake hai?
S. : Oe ie doedh pie sake hai.

M. : Ham ie boek ke almaarie rang sakiela?
S. : Ha, toe rang sake hai.
M. : Ham ka kar sakiela?
S. : Toe ie boek ke almaarie rang sake hai.

M. : Toe oe hawaai djahaadj dekh sake hai?
S. : Ha, ham dekh sakiela.
M. : Toe ka kar sake hai?
S. : Ham oe hawaai djahaadj ke dekh sakiela.

M. : Toe ie tjiethie tijp kar sake hai?
S. : Ha, ham tijp kar sakiela.
M. : Toe kaun tjiedj kar sake hai?
S. : Ham ie tjiethie tijp kar sakiela.

M. : Kamla ie poestak parh sake hai?
S. : Ha, oe parh sake hai.
M. : Kamla kaun tjiedj kar sake hai?
S. : Oe ie poestak parh sake hai.

C. Baat ke tjalan Master djie: Toe aapan kapra dhoi sake hai?
Student : Na, ham na dhoi paabe.
Master djie: Toe kaun tjiedj na kar paihe?
Student : Ham aapan kapra na dhoi paabe.

M. : Shakuntla bus agor sake hai?
S. : Na, oe na agor paaiga.
M. : Oe kaun tjiedj na kar paaiga?
S. : Oe bus na agor paaiga.

M. : Toe aur Chandi radio soen sake hai?
S. : Na, hamlog na soen paabe.
M. : Toelog kaun tjiedj na kar paihe?
S. : Hamlog radio na soen paabe.

M. : Selli aur Sila bartan dhoi sake hai?
S. : Na, oelog na dhoi paaiga.
M. : Oelog kaun tjiedj na kar paaiga?
S. : Oelog bartan na dhoi paaiga.

M. : Toelog iesab phoel okre khaatier ledjaai sake hai?
S. : Na, hamlog na ledjaai paabe.
M. : Toelog kaun tjiedj na kar paihe?
S. : Hamlog iesab phoel okre khaatier na ledjaai paabe.

M. : Bielaar ie doedh pie sake hai?
 S. : Na, oe na pie paaiga.
 M. : Oe kaun tjiedj na kar paaiga?
 S. : Oe ie doedh na pie paaiga.

M. : Ham ie boek ke almaarie rang sakiela?
 S. : Na, toe na rang paihe.
 M. : Ham kaun tjiedj na rang paabe?
 S. : Toe ie boek ke almaarie na rang paihe.

M. : Toe oe hawaai djahaadj dekh sake hai?
 S. : Na, ham na dekh paabe.
 M. : Toe kaun tjiedj na kar paihe?
 S. : Ham oe hawaai djahaadj na dekh paabe.

M. : Ham ie tjiethie tijp kar sakiela?
 S. : Na, toe na tijp kar paihe.
 M. : Ham kaun tjiedj na kar paabe?
 S. : Toe ie tjiethie na tijp kar paihe.

M. : Kamla ie poestak parh sake hai?
 S. : Na, oe na parh paaiga.
 M. : Kamla kaun tjiedj na kar paaiga?
 S. : Oe ie poestak na parh paaiga.

D. Master djie Paath 21C (I aur II), "Djaise Hindoestanilogan bolehe", sab nambar poetjhiega aur student djabaab deiga. Student bhie poetjhie ie sawaal aur master djie djabaab deiga.

E. Master djie aur student Paath 21 A tjhaapa 1 se 7 talak taake hai aur Barkwa, Amriet aur Gita ke djagaha par apne me batia hai tjiethie ke biese me. Pahiela dafe Master djie Barkwa hai, aur studentwan Amriet ja Gita hai. Doesra aur tiesra dafe sab koi ke tjaahie djagaha badle ke.

Paath 22

A. Mahaadjan : Aadj koetjh tarkaarie tjaahat
raha, Amriet ke maai?

Amriet ke maai: Ha, mahaadjan.

Mahaadjan : Amsoi kie marsa?

Amriet ke maai: Marsa.

Mahaadjan : Amsoi bhie barhia hai.

Amriet ke maai: Ha, ham khaaila amsoi, bakie
hamaar ghar wala na kha hai.

Mahaadjan : Aur ie atia marsa ke ka bole
hai? Ie ek barhia atia hai.

Amriet ke maai: Ha, hamke ohie wala de de.

Amriet ke maai: Aur ek toekra kohora.

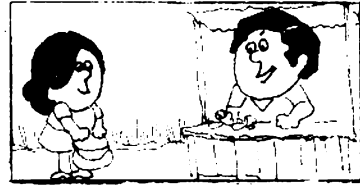
Mahaadjan : Karaila bhie, Amriet ke maai?
Ohoe khoeb barhia hai.

Amriet ke maai: Nahie, thiek hai.

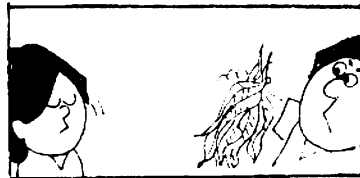
Amriet ke maai: Hamaar ghar wala karaila na
kha hai.

Mahaadjan : Ham tose satje bataai, hamhoe
na khaaila!

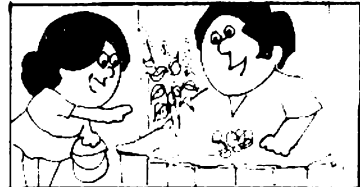
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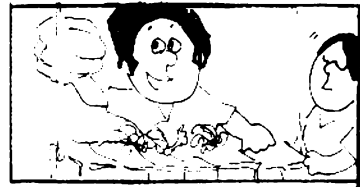
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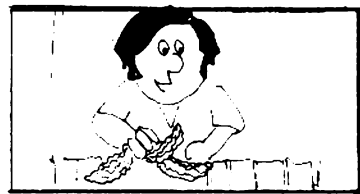
3



4



5



B. Phierse bol:

1^a pahiela



anda

2^a doesra



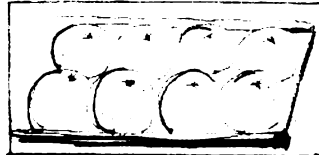
madh

3^a tiesra



baana

4^a tjautha



parsina

5^a patjwa



soft

6^a tjhatwa



bier

7^a satwa



tomati

8^a athwa



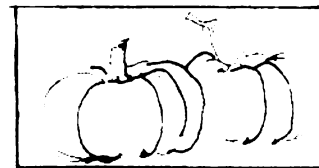
aaloe

9^a nauwa



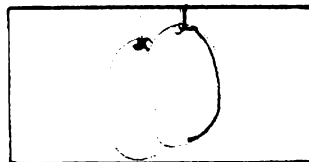
stroop

10^a daswa



kohora

11^a gjarahwa



aam

12^a barahwa



doedh

C. Djaise Hindoestanilogan boie hai

Pahela tjhaapa Anda kha hai?

Ha, khaaila.

Ham khaaila anda, bakie abbe na lebe ekko.

Doesra tjhaapa Madh tjaate hai?

Ha, tjaatiela.

Ham tjaatiela madh, bakie abbe na lebe tanko.

Tiesra tjhaapa Baana kha hai?

Ha, khaaila.

Ham khaaila baana, bakie abbe na lebe ekko.

Tjautha tjhaapa Parsina kha hai?

Ha, khaaila.

Ham khaaila parsina, bakie abbe na letie ekko.

Patjwa tjhaapa Soft pieje hai?

Ha, piela.

Ham piela soft, bakie abbe na letie tanko.

Tjhatwa tjhaapa Bier pieje hai?

Ha, piela.

Ham piela bier, bakie abbe na letie tanko.

Satwa tjhaapa Mitra kha hai tomati?

Ha, kha hai.

Oe kha hai tomati, bakie abbe na leiga ekko.

Athwa tjhaapa Maai kha hai aaloe?

Ha, kha hai.

Oe kha hai aaloe, bakie abbe na leiga tanko.

Nauwa tjhaapa Lila pieje hai stroop?
 Ha, pieje hai.
 Oe pieje hai stroop, bakie abbe na leiga tanko.

Daswa tjhaapa Baap kha hai kohora?
 Ha, kha hai.
 Oe kha hai kohora, bakie abbe na lewat tanko.

Gjarahwa tjhaapa Chandar kha hai aam?
 Ha, kha hai.
 Oe kha hai aam, bakie abbe na lewat ekko.

Barahwa tjhaapa Diedie pieje hai doedh?
 Ha, pieje hai.
 Oe pieje hai doedh, bakie abbe na lewat tanko.

D. Liekhe ke paath

1. Khaalie djagaha me liekh: par se, ke oepar se, ke bietje me, ke kienaare, ke paatjhe, ke nietje se.
 Ekgo hawaai djahaadj gau oere hai.
 Ie djahaadj poel paas howe hai.
 Bielarian dewaal koede hai.
 Londa aapan maai baap baithal hai.
 Djiwan aur Asha nadie ghoeme hai.
 Koetta ekgo bielaar daure hai.
2. Paath 22A ekaad dafe liekh, iemla khaatien.
3. Baat ke tjalán: Toe anda ke koekoe kha hai?
 Ha, khaaila.
 Ham khaaila anda ke koekoe,
 bakie ham abbe na lebe/letie ekko.

Ab toe apne se liekh:

Naanie madh tjaate hai?

Toe bret kha hai?

Naana tjaah pieje hai?

Gita bieskoet kha hai?

Amriet koffie pieje hai?

Mausie bhaat kha hai?

Toe aur Rishi gobhie kha hai?

Toe doedh pieje hai?

Okar maai baap matjhrie kha hai?

Toe daal kha hai?

Baattjiet karna Paath 22

A. Master djie: Dekh tjhaapa Paath 22A

Amriet ke maai ke kaun tjiedj tjaahat raha?

Student : Tarkaarie tjaahat raha.

M. : Ke ke tarkaarie tjaahat raha?

S. : Amriet ke maai ke.

M. : Amsoi kie marsa tjaahat raha?

S. : Marsa.

M. : Amriet ke maai na kha hai amsoi?

S. : Ha, kha hai.

M. : Okar ghar wala bhie kha hai?

S. : Na, oe na kha hai.

M. : Kaun tjiedj Amriet ke maai ke aur tjaahat raha?

S. : Ek toekra kohora tjaahat raha.

M. : Karaila bhie tjaahat raha?

S. : Nahie, karaila na tjaahat raha.

M. : Ke karaila na kha hai?

S. : Okar ghar wala na kha hai.

M. : Aur mahaadjan kha hai?

S. : Na, ohoe bhie na kha hai karaila.

M. : Aur toe?

S. :

B. Master djie: Dekh pahila tjhaapa (22B)

Anda kha hai? (Master djie aapan moer hielawe hai: Ha.)

Student : Ha, khaaila.

Master djie: Dekh doesra tjhaapa

Madh tjaate hai? (Master djie aapan moer hielawe hai: Na.)

Student : Na, na tjaatiela.

M. : Dekh patjwa tjhaapa
Soft pieje hai? (Ha)

S. :

M. : Dekh tiesra tjhaapa
Baana kha hai? (Na)

S. :

M. : Dekh tjhatwa tjhaapa
Bier pieje hai? (Ha)

S. :

M. : Dekh tjautha tjhaapa
Parsina kha hai? (Na)

S. :

M. : Dekh satwa tjhaapa
Tomati kha hai? (Na)

S. :

M. : Dekh barahwa tjhaapa
Doedh pieje hai? (Ha)

S. :

M. : Dekh nauwa tjhaapa
Stroop pieje hai? (Na)

S. :

M. : Dekh gjarahwa tjhaapa
Aam kha hai? (Ha)

S. :

M. : Dekh athwa tjhaapa
Aaloe kha hai? (Na)

S. :

M. : Dekh daswa tjhaapa
Kohora kha hai? (Ha)
S. :

C. Master djie: Dekh pahielā tjhaapa
Mitra andā kha hai? (Ha)
Student : Ha, kha hai.

Master djie: Dekh doesra tjhaapa
Maa*i* madh tjaate hai? (Na)
Student : Na, na tjaate hai.

M. : Dekh tiesra tjhaapa
Baap baana kha hai? (Na)
S. :

M. : Dekh patjwa tjhaapa
Toelog soft pieje hai? (Ha)
S. :

M. : Dekh tjhatwa tjhaapa
Chandar bier pieje hai? (Na)
S. :

M. : Dekh tjautha tjhaapa
Diedie parsina kha hai? (Ha)
S. :

M. : Dekh satwa tjhaapa
Toe tomati kha hai? (Ha)
S. :

M. : Dekh barahwa tjhaapa
Naanie doedh pieje hai? (Na)
S. :

- M. : Dekh gjarahwa tjhaapa
Gita aam kha hai? (Na)
- S. :
- M. : Dekh nauwa tjhaapa
Tor bahien stroop pieje hai? (Ha)
- S. :
- M. : Dekh daswa tjhaapa
Toe aur bhaai kohora kha hai? (Ha)
- S. :
- M. : Dekh athwa tjhaapa
Amriet aaloe kha hai? (Na)
- S. :

-
- D. Student Paath 22C 'Djaise Hindoestanilogan bolehe' poetjhiega, pahiela tjhaapa se tjhatwa tjhaapa talak, aur master djie djabaab deiga. Tab master djie satwa tjhaapa se barahwa tjhaapa talak poetjhiega aur student djabaab deiga. Master djie bhie poetjhiega pahiela tjhaapa se tjhatwa tjhaapa talak aur student djabaab deiga.

-
- E. Master djie: Dekh pahiela tjhaapa
Toe anda kha hai kie baana?
- Student : Ham anda khaaila, bakie baana na khaaila.
- Master djie: Dekh satwa tjhaapa
Mitra tomati kha hai kie karaila?
- Student : Oe tomati kha hai, bakie karaila na kha hai.
- M. : Dekh tiesra tjhaapa
Toe baana kha hai kie parsina?
- S. :

- M. : Dekh athwa tjhaapa
Maai aaloe kha hai kie bhaat?
- S. :
- M. : Dekh tjautha tjhaapa
Toe baana kha hai kie parsina?
- S. :
- M. : Dekh nauwa tjhaapa
Lila bier pieje hai kie stroop?
- S. :
- M. : Dekh patjwa tjhaapa
loe soft pieje hai kie doedh?
- S. :
- M. : Dekh daswa tjhaapa
Baap karaila kha hai kie kohora?
- S. :
- M. : Dekh tjhatwa tjhaapa
Toe soft pieje hai kie bier?
- S. :
- M. : Dekh barahwa tjhaapa
Diedie koffie pieje hai kie doedh?
- S. :
- M. : Dekh gjarahwa tjhaapa
Chandar aam kha hai kie parsina?
- S. :

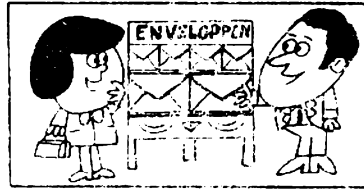
F. Master djie aur student Paath 22 A tjhaapa 1 se 7 talak taake hai aur Mahaadjan aur Amriet ke maai ke djagaha par apne me batia hai tarkaarie kiene ke biese me. Pahiela dafe Master djie Mahaadjan hai, aur student Amriet ke maai hai. Doesra dafe student Mahaadjan hai.

Paath 23

A. Aurat : Hamke koetj_h envelop, jaane 1
 liefaafa tjaahat raha.

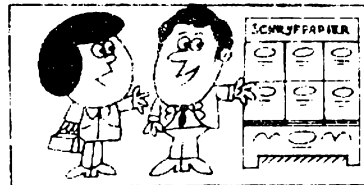
Doekaandaar: Kaun tjaahie, barka ja tjhota wala?

Aurat : Barkwa.



Aurat : Tjiethie liekhe wala kaagadj bhie 2
 hai?

Doekaandaar: Ha hai, hamlogke.



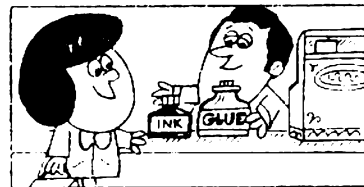
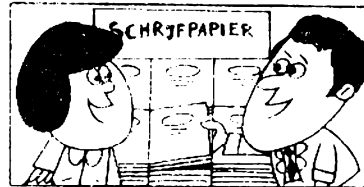
Doekaandaar: Hamke tjhota wala na hai, tjiethie 3
 ke kaagadj, hamke khaalie barkwa
 hai.

Tjaahat raha ekko?

Aurat : Ha, djiedjieje.

Aurat : Hamke bhie tjaahat raha koetj_h 4
 karia siejaahie, jaane inki aur
 koetj_h lijm.

Doekaandaar: Ie ek botal siejaahie hai aur ie
 ek botal lijm.



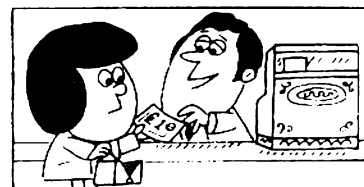
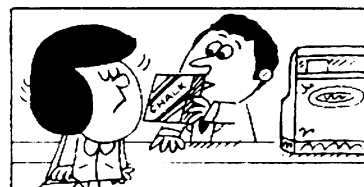
Aurat : Aur hamke tjaahat raha ek barka 5
 diebba kreti.

Doekaandaar: Hamke khaalie tjhota diebia hai.
 Tjaahat raha ekgo?

Aurat : Nahie, tab rahe de.

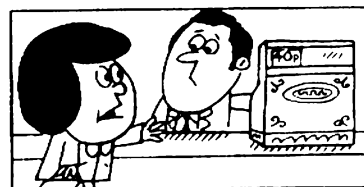
Doekaandaar: Etnie tjiedj tjaahat raha? 6

Aurat : Ha, etnie.



Doekaandaar: Aur aapke ka tjaahat raha? 7

Aurat : Hamaar phoetkar paisa lautaar
 diedjieje.



B^I. Phierse bol:

pahela



doesra



tiesra



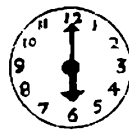
tjautha



patjwa



tjhatwa



satwa



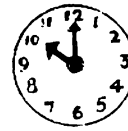
athwa



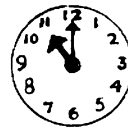
nauwa



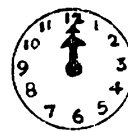
daswa



gjarahwa



barahwa



B^{II} Phierse bol:

13a terahwa



kasi

14a tjaudahwa



aaloe

15a pandrahwa



bier

16a sorahwa



jam

17a satrahwa



bieskoet

18a attharahwa



baana

19a onnaiswa



matjhrie

20a bieswa



anda

21a ekkaiswa



gobhie

22a baaiswa



daal

C. Djaise Hindoestanilogan bole hai

I. Kai badjal hai?

Dekh pahila gharie me. Kai badjal hai?

Ek badjal hai.

Dekh doesra gharie me. Kai badjal hai?

Doei badjal hai.

Dekh tiesra gharie me. Kai badjal hai?

Tien badjal hai.

Dekh tjautha gharie me. Kai badjal hai?

Tjaar badjal hai.

Dekh patjwa gharie me. Kai badjal hai?

Paatj badjal hai.

Dekh tjhatwa gharie me. Kai badjal hai?

Tjhau badjal hai.

Dekh satwa gharie me. Kai badjal hai?

Saat badjal hai.

Dekh athwa gharie me. Kai badjal hai?

Aath badjal hai.

Dekh nauwa gharie me. Kai badjal hai?

Nau badjal hai.

Dekh daswa gharie me. Kai badjal hai?

Das badjal hai.

Dekh gjarahwa gharie me. Kai badjal hai?

Gjaara badjal hai.

Dekh barahwa gharie me. Kai badjal hai?

Baara badjal hai.

II. Tjaahat raha koetjh?

Terahwa tjhaapa Hamke koetjh botro tjaahat raha. Toke botro hai?
Na, hamke botro na hai, bakie hamke kasi hai.
Tjaahat raha koetjh?

Tjaudahwa tjhaapa Hamlogke koetjh tjaur tjaahat raha. Toelogke
tjaur hai?
Na, hamlogke tjaur na hai, bakie hamlogke
aaloe hai.
Tjaahat raha koetjh?

Pandrahwa tjhaapa Oelogke koetjh soft tjaahat raha. Toke soft hai?
Na, hamke soft na hai, bakie hamke bier hai.
Tjaahat raha koetjh?

Sorahwa tjhaapa Maai ke koetjh madh tjaahat raha. Toelogke
madh hai?
Na, hamlogke madh na hai, bakie hamlogke jam
hai.
Tjaahat raha koetjh?

Satrahwa tjhaapa Baap ke koetjh bret tjaahat raha. Toke bret hai?
Na, hamke bret na hai, bakie hamke bieskoet hai.
Tjaahat raha koetjh?

Attharahwa tjhaapa Naanie ke koetjh djaamoen tjaahat raha. Toelogke
djaamoenhai?
Na, hamlogke djaamoen na hai, bakie hamlogke
baana hai.
Tjaahat raha koetjh?

Onnaiswa tjhaapa Aadjie ke koetjh gos tjaahat raha. Toke gos hai?
Na, hamke gos na hai, bakie hamke matjhrie hai.
Tjaahat raha koetjh?

Bieswa tjhaapa Hamke koetjh kasi tjaahat raha. Toelogke kasi hai?
Na, hamlogke kasi na hai, bakie hamlogke anda hai.
Tjaahat raha koetjh?

Ekkaiswa tjhaapa Hamlogke koetjh kohora tjaahat raha. Toke kohora hai?
Na, hamke kohora na hai, bakie hamke gobhie hai.
Tjaahat raha koetjh?

Baaiswa tjhaapa Hamaar bahien ke koetjh bonki tjaahat raha. Toelogke bonki hai?
Na, hamlogke bonki na hai, bakie hamlogke daal hai.
Tjaahat raha koetjh?

E. Liekhe ke paath

1. Paath 23A ekaad dafe liekh iemla khaatien.

2. Baat ke tjalán: bret / bieskoet
Hamke koetjh bret tjaahat raha.
Toke bret hai?
Na, hamke bret na hai, bakie hamke bieskoet hai.
Tjaahat raha koetjh?

Ab toe apne se liekh: daal / bonki
gobhie / kohora
anda / botro
matjhrie / moergie ke gos
baana / djaamoen
bieskoet / bret
jam / madh
stroop / soft
aaloe / tjaaur
botro / kasi

3. Baat ke tjalán: 1. ek

1a. pahíela

Ab toe apne se liekh:

- | | |
|-----|------|
| 2. | 2a. |
| 3. | 3a. |
| 4. | 4a. |
| 5. | 5a. |
| 6. | 6a. |
| 7. | 7a. |
| 8. | 8a. |
| 9. | 9a. |
| 10. | 10a. |
| 11. | 11a. |
| 12. | 12a. |
| 13. | 13a. |
| 14. | 14a. |
| 15. | 15a. |
| 16. | 16a. |
| 17. | 17a. |
| 18. | 18a. |
| 19. | 19a. |
| 20. | 20a. |
| 21. | 21a. |
| 22. | 22a. |

Baattjiet karna Paath 23

A. Master djie: Dekh tjhaapa Paath 23A

Aurat ke ka tjaahat raha?

Student : Oke liefaafa tjaahat raha.

M. : Kaun tjaahie, barka ja tjhota wala?

S. : Barkwa.

M. : Ke ke barkwa tjaahie?

S. : Aurat ke.

Master djie: Doekaandaar ke tjiethie liekhe wala kaagadj hai?

Student : Ha, hai.

M. : Oke tjhota wala hai tjiethie ke kaagadj?

S. : Na, na hai.

M. : Oke kaun wala hai?

S. : Oke khaalie barkwa hai.

M. : Aurat ke tjaahat raha ekko?

S. : Ha, tjaahat raha.

Master djie: Kaun tjiedj aurat ke bhie tjaahat raha?

Student : Oke bhie tjaahat raha koetjh karia siejaahie aur koetjh lijm.

M. : Doekaandaar ke siejaahie aur lijm hai?

S. : Ha, hai oke.

Master djie: Aurat ke koetjh aur tjaahat raha?

Student : Ha, oke ek barka diebba kreti aur tjaahat raha.

M. : Doekaandaar ke barkwa hai?

S. : Na, oke na hai.

M. : Kaun tjiedj hai oke?

S. : Oke khaalie tjhokwa hai.

M. : Aurat ke tjaahat raha ekgo?

S. : Nahie, na tjaahat raha.

Master djie: Etne tjiedj tjaahat raha aurat ke?

Student : Ha, etne.

M. : Tab kaaheke oe agorat raha doekaan me?

S. : Aapan phoetkar paisa agorat raha!

B. Master djie hia hoewa koedaaike poetjhie Paath 23 C^I 'Kai badjal hai?' aur student sab gharie dekhiega aur bataaiga kai badjal hai djon gharie me master djie poetjhiega.

C. Student bhie poetjhie Paath 23 C^I 'Kai badjal hai?' aur master djie djabaab deiga.

D. Master djie aapan moer hielaaike: 'Na, kie ha', poetjhiega Paath 23 C^{II} ke sab tjhaapa ie rakam se:

Master djie: Dekh terahwa tjhaapa me. Toke koetjh botro hai?

Student : Na, hamke na hai.

M. : Dekh tjaudahwa tjhaapa me. Toke koetjh aaloe hai?

S. : Ha, hamke hai.

M. : Dekh pandrahwa tjhaapa me. Toke koetjh bier hai?

Dekh sorahwa tjhaapa me. Toke koetjh madh hai?

Dekh satrahwa tjhaapa me. Toke koetjh bret hai?

Dekh attharahwa tjhaapa me. Toke koetjh baana hai?

Dekh onnaiswa tjhaapa me. Toke koetjh moergie ke gos hai?

Dekh bieswa tjhaapa me. Toke koetjh kasi hai?

Dekh ekkaiswa tjhaapa me. Toke koetjh gobhie hai?

Dekh baaiswa tjhaapa me. Toke koetjh daal hai?

E. Aur ie rakam se bhie sab tjhaapa:

Master djie: Dekh terahwa tjhaapa me.
Toke aur Amriet ke koetjh botro hai?
Student : Na, hamloganke na hai.

F. Aur ie rakam se:

Master djie: Dekh terahwa tjhaapa me.
Amriet aur Sawitri ke koetjh botro hai?
Student : Na, oeloganke na hai.

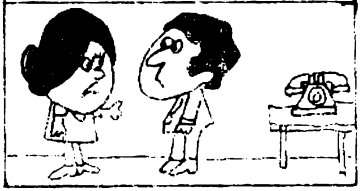
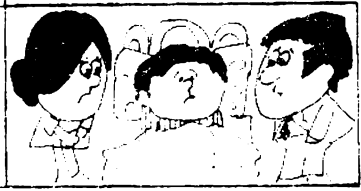
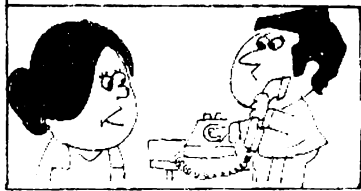
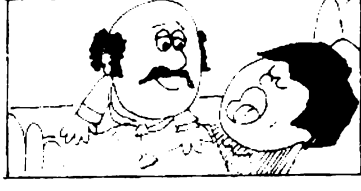
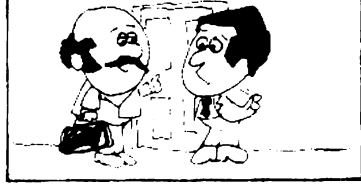
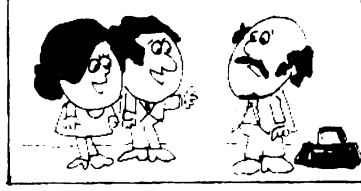
G. Aur aakhrie dafe ie rakam se:

Master djie: Dekh baaiswa tjhaapa me. Oelogke koetjh bonki hai?
Student : Ha, oeloganke hai.
M. : Dekh terahwa tjhaapa me. Toelogke koetjh botro hai?
Dekh ekkaiswa tjhaapa me. Toke koetjh kohora hai?
Dekh tjaudahwa tjhaapa me. Oelogke koetjh tjaur hai?
Dekh bieswa tjhaapa me. Toelogke koetjh anda hai?
Dekh pandrahwa tjhaapa me. Toke aur Sawitri ke koetjh
bier hai?
Dekh onnaiswa tjhaapa me. Sawitri aur Amriet ke koetjh
gos hai?
Dekh sorahwa tjhaapa me. Toke koetjh madh hai?
Dekh attharahwa tjhaapa me. Toke koetjh baana hai?
Dekh satrahwa tjhaapa me. Amriet aur Sawitri ke koetjh
bret hai?

H. Master djie Paath 23 C^{II} 'Tjaahat raha koetjh?' sab nambar hia hoewa koedaaike poetjhie aur student djabaab deiga.
Student bhie sab nambar poetjhie aur master djie djabaab deiga.

I. Ab master djie aur student apne me batia hai Paath 23A. Master djie hai doekaandaar ja aurat, aur student hai aurat ja doekaandaar.

Paath 24

- A. Baap : Sudes kaha hai? 1 
- Maai : Oe apne bedi par hai.
- Baap : Ka bhail hai oke?
- Maai : Okar djiew na thiek hai.
- Baap : Oise dekha hai. 2 
- Maai : Hamlogke tjaahie daaktar bolaawe ke.
- Baap : Ha, ekdam.
- Baap : Toke daaktar ke taar ke nambar 3 
- Maai : Ha, oe hai soenj, nau, saat, paatj, tjaar.
- Daaktar : Aapan moeh khol, Sudes. 4 
- Dekhie tor djieb.
- Bol: Aaaa.
- Baap : Ka bhail hai Sudes ke, daaktar? 5 
- Daaktar : Oke sardie hai aur bokhaar lagal hai.
- Oke tjaahie tien dien bedi par rahe ke.
- Maai : Ie Sudes ke man ke baat hai! 6 
- Daaktar : Okre man ke baat? Kaise?
- Maai : Kaahese oke skoel tanko na thiek lage hai.

B. Phierse bol:

23a teiswa



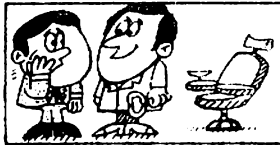
Okar moer piera hai.
Oke tjaahie ek aspirine
pieje ke.

24a tjaubieswa



Okar kaan piera hai.
Oke tjaahie daaktar ke paas
djaai ke.

25a patjieswa



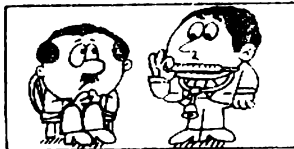
Okar daat piera hai.
Oke tjaahie daat wala
daaktar ke paas djaai ke.

26a tjhabbieswa



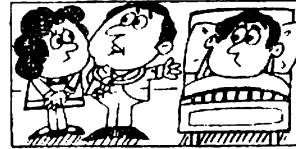
Okar maag piera hai.
Oke tjaahie dawaai pieje ke.

27a sattaaiswa



Oke bokhaar lagal hai.
Oke tjaahie bedi par
djaai ke.

28a atthaaiswa



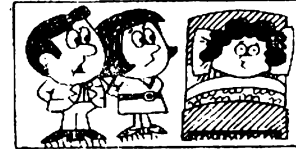
Oke sardie bhail hai.
Oke tjaahie bedi par rahe ke.

29a ontieswa



Oke niekaasie niekral hai.
Hamlogke tjaahie daaktar
bolaawe ke.

30a tieswa



Oke kwaaboe bhail hai.
Daaktar ke tjaahie aawe ke.

C. Djaise Hindoestanilogan bole hai

Oesabke ka bhail hai? Oesabke ka kare ke tjaahie?

Teiswa tjhaapa

Diedie ke ka bhail hai? Okar kaan piera hai ka?
Na, okar kaan na piera hai, okar moer piera hai.
Oke ka tjaahie kare ke tab?
Oke tjaahie ek aspirine pieje ke.

Tjaubieswa tjhaapa

Islam ke ka bhail hai? Okar moer piera hai ka?
Na, okar moer na piera hai, okar kaan piera hai.
Oke ka tjaahie kare ke tab?
Oke tjaahie daaktar ke paas djaai ke.

Patjieswa tjhaapa

Baap ke ka bhail hai? Okar maag piera hai ka?
Na, okar maag na piera hai, okar daat piera hai.
Oke ka tjaahie kare ke tab?
Oke tjaahie daat wala daaktar ke paas djaai ke.

Tjhabbieswa tjhaapa

Farida ke ka bhail hai? Okar daat piera hai ka?
Na, okar daat na piera hai, okar maag piera hai.
Oke ka tjaahie kare ke tab?
Oke tjaahie dawaai pieje ke.

Sattaaiswa tjhaapa

Rafiek ke ka bhail hai? Oke sardie bhail hai ka?
Na, oke sardie na bhail hai, oke bokhaar lagal hai.
Oke ka tjaahie kare ke tab?
Oke tjaahie bedi par djaai ke.

Atthaaiswa tjhaapa

Faroek ke ka bhail hai? Okar daat piera hai ka?
Na, okar daat na piera hai, oke sardie bhail hai.
Oke ka tjaahie kare ke tab?
Oke tjaahie bedi par rahe ke.

Ontieswa tjhaapa

Hanief ke ka bhail hai? Oke sardie bhail hai ka?
Na, oke sardie na bhail hai, oke niekaasie niekral hai.
Hamlogke ka tjaahie kare ke tab?
Hamlogke tjaahie daaktar bolaawe ke.

Tieswa tjhaapa Safila ke ka bhail hai? Oke niekaasie niekral hai ka?
Na, oke niekaasie na niekral hai, oke kwaaboe bhail hai.
Hamlogke ka tjaahie kare ke tab?
Hamlogke tjaahie daaktar bolaawe ke.

E. Liekhe ke paath

1. Kaun baat toke tjaahie khaalie djagaha me liekhe ke?

Toke ka bhail hai? kaan piera hai.

Oke ka bhail hai? daat piera hai.

Maa ke ka bhail hai? maag piera hai.

Toelogke ka bhail hai? moer piera hai.

Oelogke ka bhail hai? sardie bhail hai.

Hamke ka bhail hai? niekaasie niekral hai.

Toke ka bhail hai? kwaaboe bhail hai.

2. Paath 24A iemal khaatien liekh.

3. Baat ke tjalan: Hanief /(moer)/ kaan / daaktar ke lage djai

Hanief ke ka bhail hai? Okar moer piera hai ka?

Na, okar moer na piera hai, okar kaan piera hai.

Oke ka tjaahie kare ke tab?

Ab toe apne se liekh:

Baap/(bokhaar)/ maag / dawaai pieje

Maa /(kwaaboe)/ bokhaar / bedi par rahe

Amriet /(maag)/ niekaasie / hamlog / daaktar bolaawe

Sudes /(moer)/ sardie / bedi par djai

Toe /(kaan)/ daat / daat wala daaktar ke paas djai

Naanie /(sardie)/ moer / aspirine pieje

Ham /(niekaasie)/ kwaaboe / daaktar aawe

- A. Master djie: Ka bhail hai Sudes ke?
Student : Okar djiew na thiek hai.
M. : Oe kaha hai?
S. : Oe apne bedi par hai.
M. : Okar maai baap ke ka kare ke tjaahie?
S. : Oelogke tjaahie daaktar bolaawe ke.
M. : Maai ke daaktar ke taar ke nambar khjaal hai?
S. : Ha hai,oke.
M. : Kaun nambar hai?
S. : Oe hai 09754

Master djie: Daaktar ka bole hai Sudes se?
Student : Bole hai "Aapan moeh khol, Sudes.
Dekhie tor djieb. Bol: Aaaaaa."

- Master djie: Sudes ke baap ka poetjhe hai daaktar se?
Student : Poetjhe hai "Ka bhail hai Sudes ke, daaktar?"
M. : Sudes ke ka bhail hai?
S. : Oke sardie bhail hai aur bokhaar lagal hai.
M. : Oke ka tjaahie kare ke tab?
S. : Oke tjaahie tien dien bedi par rahe ke.
M. : Ie Sudes ke man ke baat hai?
S. : Ha, okre man ke baat hai.
M. : Kaise?
S. : Kaahese oke skoel tanko na thiek lage hai.

-
- B. Master djie: Dekh teiswa tjhaapa
Kekar moer piera hai?
Student : Diedie ke.
Master djie: Ke ke tjaahie ek aspirine pieje ke?
Student : Diedie ke tjaahie ek aspirine pieje ke.

M. : Dekh tjaubieswa tjhaapa
Kekar kaan piera hai?

S. : Islam ke.

M. : Ke ke tjaahie daaktar ke paas djaai ke?

S. : Islam ke tjaahie daaktar ke paas djaai ke.

M. : Dekh patjieswa tjhaapa
Kekar daat piera hai?

S. : Baap ke.

M. : Ke ke tjaahie daat wala daaktar ke paas djaai ke?

S. : Baap ke tjaahie daat wala daaktar ke paas djaai ke.

M. : Dekh tjhabbieswa tjhaapa
Kekar maag piera hai?

S. : Farida ke.

M. : Ke ke tjaahie dawaai pieje ke?

S. : Farida ke tjaahie dawaai pieje ke.

M. : Dekh sattaaiswa tjhaapa
Ke ke bokhaar lagaal hai?

S. : Rafiek ke.

M. : Ke ke tjaahie bedi par djaai ke?

S. : Rafiek ke tjaahie bedi par djaai ke.

M. : Dekh atthaaiswa tjhaapa
Ke ke sardie bhail hai?

S. : Faroek ke.

M. : Ke ke tjaahie bedi par rahe ke?

S. : Faroek ke tjaahie bedi par rahe ke.

M. : Dekh ontieswa tjhaapa
Ke ke niekaasie niekral hai?

S. : Hanief ke.

M. : Ke ke tjaahie daaktar bolaawe ke?

S. : Okar maai baap ke tjaahie daaktar bolaawe ke.

- M. : Dekh tieswa tjhaapa
Ke ke kwaaboe bhail hai?
- S. : Safila ke.
- M. : Ke ke tjaahie daaktar bolaawe ke?
- S. : Okar maai baap ke tjaahie daaktar bolaawe ke.
-

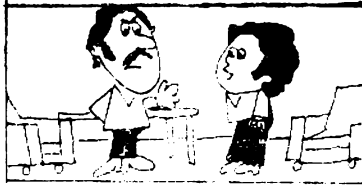
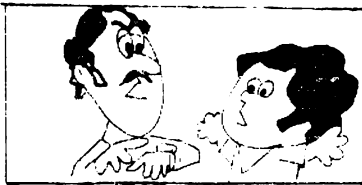
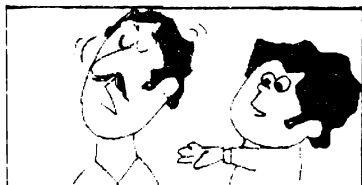
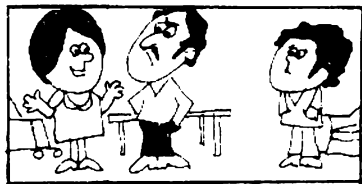
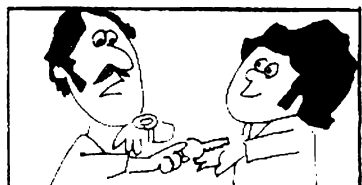
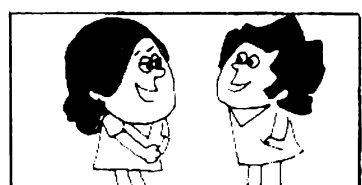
C. Ab student poetjhie B, aur master djie djabaab deiga.

D. Master djie poetjhiega teiswa tjhaapa se tieswa tjhaapa talak: Oke ka bhail hai?
Student har tjhaapa taakiega aur boliega kaun tjiedj bhail hai sab koi ke

E. Student poetjhiega Paath 24C 'Djaise Hindoestanilogan bole hai', sab nambar aur master djie djabaab deiga.
Tab master djie bhie poetjhiega sab nambar aur student djabaab deiga.

F. Master djie aur studentwan Paath 24A tjhaapa 1 se 6 talak taake hai aur Baap, Maai aur Daaktar ke djagaha par apne me batia hai kie ka bhail hai Sudes ke. Doesra aur tiesra dafe sab koi ke tjaahie djagaha badle ke.

Paath 25

- A. Dewdat ke baap: Aadj raat ke ka kariehe Dewdat? 1
 Dewdat : Ham djaabe ekaad sanghatia lage, Pieta djie.

- Baap : Derie ke ghare na aihe. 2
 Toke tjaahie sarhe das badje ghare aai djaai ke.
 Dewdat : Etna phoertie ham na aai sakiela, Pieta djie.

- Dewdat : Tab hamke aage wala kawaarie ke 3
 tjaabhie miel sake hai?
 Baap : Nahie, na mielie.

- Dewdat ke maai: Dewdat ab atthaara baries ke hai.4
 Ab oe tjhota larka na hai.
 De de oke tjaabhie. Oe hardam ghare saukere aai dja hai.
 Baap : Attjha, ham de deila.

- Baap : Hia hai tjaabhie. 5
 Bakie ek kwart paas hoi djaai gjaara badj ke, tab aai djaihe ghare, aur derie na kariehe!
 Dewdat : Attjha, Pieta djie.

- Dewdat : Dhanbaad, Ma. 6
 Maai : Attjha, beta.
 Khoeb khoesiaalie manaihe, beta.
 Dewdat : Hamlog hardam khoesiaalie maanila, Ma. Namaste, Ma.


B. Phierse bol:

1a



Ek badjal

2a



Ek badj ke
kwart paas

3a



Derh badjal

4a



Kwart kam doei

5a



Doei badjal

6a



Doei badj ke
kwart paas

7a



Arhaai badjal

8a



Kwart kam tien

9a



Tien badjal

10a



Tien badj ke
kwart paas

11a



Sarhe tien
badjal

12a



Kwart kam tjaar

C. Djaise Hindoestanilogan bole hai I

Dekh pahila gharie me Kai badje toke tjaahie ghare aawe ke?
Hamke tjaahie ek badje ghare aawe ke.

Dekh doesra gharie me Kai badje oke tjaahie C.C.S. djaai ke?
Oke tjaahie kwart paas hoi djaai ek badj ke
tab djaai ke.

Dekh tiesra gharie me Kab Nawien aur Shakuntla ke tjaahie apne barkwa
lage djaai ke?
Oelogke tjaahie derh badje djaai ke.

Dekh tjautha gharie me Kai badje toke tjaahie Rohiet ke laawe ke?
Hamke tjaahie kwart kamtie rahie doei badje me
tab Rohiet ke laawe ke.

Dekh patjwa gharie me Kab toke tjaahie ie tjiethie tijp kare ke?
Hamke tjaahie ie tjiethie doei badje tijp kare
ke.

Dekh tjhatwa gharie me Kab oelogke tjaahie ghare aai djaai ke?
Oelogke tjaahie kwart paas hoi djaai doei badj
ke tab ghare aai djaai ke.

Dekh satwa gharie me Kai badje Kamal ke tjaahie Nickerie me rahe ke?
Oke tjaahie arhaai badje Nickerie me rahe ke.

Dekh athwa gharie me Kab oke tjaahie taar kare ke?
Oke tjaahie kwart kamtie rahie tien badje me
tab taar kare ke.

Dekh nauwa gharie me Kab toke tjaahie pahoetj djaai ke?
Hamke tjaahie tien badje pahoetj djaai ke.

Dekh daswa gharie me Kab Ashok ke tjaahie dawaai pieje ke?
Oke tjaahie kwart paas hoi djaai tien badj ke
tab dawaai pieje ke.

Dekh gjarahwa gharie me Kai badje hamke tjaahie bus lage rahe ke?
Toke tjaahie sarhe tien badje bus lage rahe ke.

Dekh barahwa gharie me Kai badje toke aur Ram ke tjaahie daat wala
daaktar ke lage djaai ke?
Hamlogke tjaahie kwart kamtie rahie tjaar badje
me tab daat wala daaktar ke lage djaai ke.

Djaise Hindoestanilogan bole hai II

- Dekh pahila gharie me Kai badje toke tjaahie ghare aawe ke?
Djab ek badjie, tab hamke tjaahie.
- Dekh doesra gharie me Kai badje oke tjaahie C.C.S. djaai ke?
Djab kwart paas hoi djaai ek badj ke, tab oke
tjaahie.
- Dekh tiesra gharie me Kab Nawien aur Shakuntla ke tjaahie apne barkwa
lage djaai ke?
Djab derh badjie, tab oelogke tjaahie.
- Dekh tjautha gharie me Kai badje toke tjaahie Rohiet ke laawe ke?
Djab kwart kamtie rahie doei badje me, tab
hamke tjaahie.
- Dekh patjwa gharie me Kab toke tjaahie ie tjiethie tijp kare ke?
Djab doei badjie, tab hamke tjaahie.
- Dekh tjhatwa gharie me Kab oelogke tjaahie ghare aai djaai ke?
Djab kwart paas hoi djaai doei badj ke, tab
oelogke tjaahie.
- Dekh satwa gharie me Kai badje Kamal ke tjaahie Nickerie me rahe ke?
Djab arhaai badjie, tab oke tjaahie.
- Dekh athwa gharie me Kab oke tjaahie taar kare ke?
Djab kwart kamtie rahie tien badje me, tab oke
tjaahie.
- Dekh nauwa gharie me Kab toke tjaahie pahoetj djaai ke?
Djab tien badjie, tab hamke tjaahie.
- Dekh daswa gharie me Kab Ashok ke tjaahie dawaai pieje ke?
Djab kwart paas hoi djaai tien badj ke, tab oke
tjaahie.

Dekh gjarahwa gharie me Kai badje hamke tjaahie bus lage rahe ke?

Djab sarhe tien badjie, tab toke tjaahie.

Dekh barahwa gharie me Kai badje toke aur Ram ke tjaahie daat wala

daaktar ke lage djaai ke?

Djab kwart kamtie rahie tjaar badje me, tab

hamlogke tjaahie.

E. Liekhe ke paath

1. Baat ke tjalán: Kab Dewdat ke tjaahie ghare aawe ke? 4.30

Oke tjaahie sarhe tjaar badje ghare aawe ke.

Ab toe apne se liekh: Kab maai ke tjaahie daaktar ke lage djaai ke?

4.45

Kab baap ke tjaahie Shakuntla ke laawe ke? 5.15

Kab hamlogke tjaahie C.C.S. djaai ke? 5.30

Kab toelogke tjaahie doekaan djaai ke? 5.45

Kab oelogke tjaahie paure ke? 6.15

Kab hamke tjaahie aapan skoel ke paath banaawe

ke? 6.30

Kai badje toke tjaahie bus lage rahe ke? 6.45

Kai badje Diedie ke tjaahie dawaai pieje ke?

7.15

Kai badje hamlogke tjaahie pahoetj djaai ke?

7.30

Kai badje toelogke tjaahie taar kare ke? 7.45

Kai badje oelogke tjaahie Paramaribo me rahe

ke? 8.15

Kai badje baap ke tjaahie kaam kare ke? 8.30

2. Paath 25A iemla khaatien liekh.

3. Khaalie djagaha me liekh:

Sudes kaha hai? Oe bedi par hai.

Ka hai ?

..... djiew na thiek hai.

Hamlogke daaktar bolaawe

Toke daaktar ke taar ke nambar hai?

..... moe khol, Sudes.

Dekhie djieb. Bol: Aaaaaa.

Ka hai, Sudes, daaktar?

..... sardie hai aur bokhaar hai.

..... tjaahie tien dien bedi rahe

- A. Master djie: Aadj raat ke Dewdat ka kariega?
Student : Oe djaai ke ekaad sanghatia lage.
M. : Kai badje oke tjaahie ghare aai djaai ke?
S. : Oke tjaahie sarhe das badje ghare aai djaai ke.
Nahie to: Djab sarhe das badje tab oke tjaahie.
M. : Etna phoertie oe aai paaiga?
S. : Na etna phoertie na aai paaiga.
M. : Tab oke aage wala kawaarie ke tjaabhie miel sake hai?
S. : Nahie, na mielie.
M. : Dewdat ke maai ke ie tjiedj kaise lage hai?
S. : Oke na attjha lage hai.
M. : Dewdat kai baries ke hai?
S. : Atthaara baries ke.
M. : Dewdat ke maai ka bole hai?
S. : Bole hai "De de oke tjaabhie".
M. : Ke hardam ghare saukere aai dja hai?
S. : Dewdat.
M. : Dewdat ke baap ab ka kare hai?
S. : Tjaabhie dewe hai Dewdat ke.
M. : Ab kab Dewdat ke tjaahie ghare aai djaai ke?
S. : Oke tjaahie ek kwart paas hoi djaai gjaara badj ke ghare
aai djaai ke.
Nahie to: Djab kwart paas hoi djaai gjaara badj ke, tab
oke tjaahie ghare aai djaai ke.
M. : Aur Ma ka bole hai Dewdat se?
S. : Bole hai "Khoeb khoesiaalie manaihe, beta."
M. : Dewdat aapan sanghatian ke sanghe koesiaalie manaaiga?
S. : Ha, manaaiga.

-
- B. Master djie: Dekh pahielaa gharia me Kai badjal hai?
Student : Ek badjal hai.

M. : Dekh doesra gharie me Kai badjal hai?
S. : Ek badj ke kwart paas hai.

M. : Dekh tiesra gharie me Kai badjal hai?
S. : Derh badjal hai.

M. : Dekh tjautha gharie me Kai badjal hai?
S. : Kwart kam doei hai.

M. : Dekh patjwa gharie me Kai badjal hai?
S. : Doei badjal hai.

M. : Dekh tjhatwa gharie me Kai badjal hai?
S. : Doei badj ke kwart paas hai.

M. : Dekh satwa gharie me Kai badjal hai?
S. : Arhaai badjal hai.

M. : Dekh athwa gharie me Kai badjal hai?
S. : Kwart kam tien hai.

M. : Dekh nauwa gharie me Kai badjal hai?
S. : Tien badjal hai.

M. : Dekh daswa gharie me Kai badjal hai?
S. : Tien badj ke kwart paas hai.

M. : Dekh gjarahwa gharie me Kai badjal hai?
S. : Sarhe tien badjal hai.

M. : Dekh barahwa gharie me Kai badjal hai?
S. : Kwart kam tjaar hai.

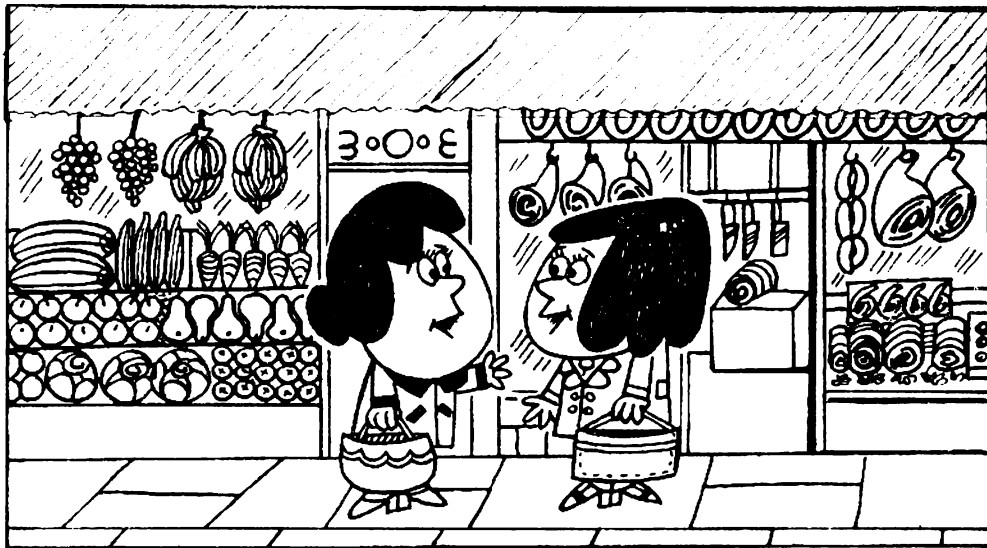
C. Master djie poetjhiega Paath 25 C 'Djaise Hindoestanilogan bolehe' I doesra, tjautha, tjatwa, athwa, daswa aur barahwa gharie. Bhie poetjhiega pahela, tiesra, patjwa, satwa, nauwa aur gjarahwa gharie, aur student djabaab deiga.

D. Master djie bhie poetjhiega Paath 25 C 'Djaise Hindoestanilogan bolehe' II sab nambar, aur student djabaab deiga.

E. Master djie aur studentwan Paath 25 A tjhaapa 1 se 6 talak taake hai aur Maai, Baap aur Dewdat ke djagaha par apne me batia hai kie Dewdat ke tjaabhie miel sake hai. Doesra aur tiesra dafe sab koi ke tjaahie djagaha badle ke.

Paath 26

A.



- Amar ke maai : Kaise, Sudes ke maai?
Doekaan gaile rahiele?
- Sudes ke maai : Ha, doekaan gailie rahielie, Amar ke maai.
Tohoe hoewa gaile rahiele?
- Amar ke maai : Na, ham hoewa na gailie rahielie.
Ham gailie rahielie tarkaarie kiene badjaar.
Kaise hai Sudes?
- Sudes ke maai : Attjha hai.
- Amar ke maai : Oe haptwa me Sudes na gail raha skoel, na?
- Sudes ke maai : Na, na gail raha.
Oe ghare raha somaar, mangar, boedh aur biefie.
Aur sab koi kaise hai?
- Amar ke maai : Sab koi attjha hai.
Hamlog tien rodj khartien djaabe ghoeme.
Ie hapta hamlog djaabe Hansoe apne maai hia.
Hoewa rahab soekh, sanietjar aur etwaar.
- Sudes ke maai : Toelog khoesie na baate?

B^I. Phierse bol:

1a



1.0

2a



1.05

3a



1.10

4a



1.15

5a



1.20

6a



1.25

7a



1.30

8a



1.35

9a



1.40

10a



1.45

11a



1.50

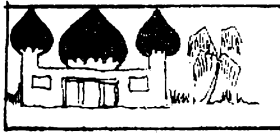
12a



1.55

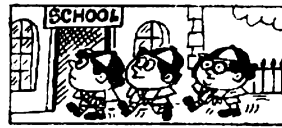
B^{II} Phierse bol:

1. Etwaar ek djanwarie ke



Mandier

2. Somaar doi farwarie ke



Skoel

3. Mangar tien maartj ke



Kantoro me

4. Boedh tjaar april ke



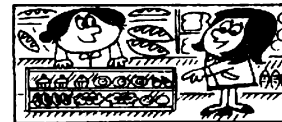
Slager lage

5. Biefe paatj mai ke



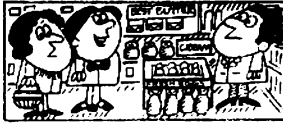
Barbier lage

6. Soekh tjhau djoen ke



Bret_wala lage

7. Sanietjar saat djoelaai ke



Doedh wala lage

8. Etwaar aath agast ke



Ghare

9. Somaar nau sietambar ke



China ke doekaan me

10. Mangar das aktoebar ke



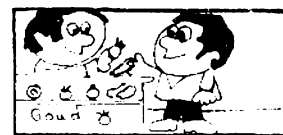
Badjaar me

11. Boedh gjaara nawambar ke



Djoeta ke doekaan me

12. Biefe baara diesambar ke



Sonaar ke doekaan me

C^I. Djaise Hindoestanilogan bole hai

Kai badjal hai?

- Dekh pahiela gharie me : Ek badjal hai
- Dekh doesra gharie me : Paatj mieliet paas hai ek badj ke
- Dekh tiesra gharie me : Das mieliet paas hai ek badj ke
- Dekh tjautha gharie me : Ek kwart paas hai ek badj ke
- Dekh patjwa gharie me : Bies mieliet paas hai ek badj ke, nahie to:
Das mieliet kamtie hai derh badje me
- Dekh tjhatwa gharie me : Paatj mieliet kamtie hai derh badje me
- Dekh satwa gharie me : Derh badjal hai
- Dekh athwa gharie me : Paatj mieliet paas hai derh badj ke
- Dekh nauwa gharie me : Das mieliet paas hai derh badj ke, nahie to:
Bies mieliet kamtie hai doei badje me
- Dekh daswa gharie me : Ek kwart kamtie hai doei badje me
- Dekh gjarahwa gharie me : Das mieliet kamtie hai doei badje me
- Dekh barahwa gharie me : Paatj mieliet kamtie hai doei badje me

c^{II}. Djaise Hindoestanilogan bole hai

- Dekh tjhaapa ek Kab toe gaile rahiele mandier?
Ham etwaar ek djanwarie ke mandier gailie rahielie.
- Dekh tjhaapa doi Kab ielog gail raha skoel?
Ielog somaar doi farwarie ke gail raha skoel.
- Dekh tjhaapa tien Kab Faroek ke maai gail raha kantoro?
Oe mangar tien maartj ke gail raha kantoro.
- Dekh tjhaapa tjaar Kab Abdoel ke maai gail raha slager lage?
Oe boedh tjaar april ke gail raha slager lage.
- Dekh tjhaapa paatj Kab Abdoel gail raha barbier lage?
Oe biefte paatj mai ke gail raha barbier lage.
- Dekh tjhaapa tjhau Kab Sawitri gail raha bret wala lage?
Oe soekh tjhau djoen ke gail raha bret wala lage.
- Dekh tjhaapa saat Kab toelog gaile rahiele doedh wala lage?
Hamlog sanietjar saat djoelaai ke gailie rahielie doedh wala lage.
- Dekh tjhaapa aath Kab toe ghare rahiele?
Ham etwaar aath agast ke ghare rahielie.
- Dekh tjhaapa nau Kab sriematie Dhanie gail raha China ke doekaan?
Oe somaar nau sietambar ke gail raha China ke doekaan.
- Dekh tjhaapa das Kab oesab badjaar gail raha?
Oesab mangar das aktoebar ke badjaar gail raha.
- Dekh tjhaapa gjaara Kab toe gaile rahiele djoeta ke doekaan?
Ham boedh gjaara nawambar ke gailie rahielie djoeta ke doekaan.
- Dekh tjhaapa baara Kab baap gail raha sonaar ke doekaan?
Oe biefte baara diesambar ke gail raha sonaar ke doekaan.

E. Liekhe ke paath

1. Khaalie sab gharie Paath 26 B^I me dekh, aur apne se liekh kai badjal hai.
2. Paath 26 A ekaad dafe iemla khaatien liekh.
3. Paath 25 A phierse parh, aur ie sawaal ke djabaab apne moerie se liekh:

Aadj raat ke Dewdat ka karie?

Kai badje oke tjaahie ghare aai djaai ke?

Etna phoertie aai sake hai?

Tab oke aage wala kawaarie ke tjaabhie miel sake hai?

Dewdat kai baries ke hai?

Ke bole hai kie "De de oke tjaabhie?"

Dewdat hardam derie ke ghare aai dja hai, kie saukere?

Dewdat ke baap ab ka kare hai?

Ab kab Dewdat ke tjaahie ghare aawe ke?

Dewdat aapan sanghatian ke sanghe kaun tjiedj manaaiga?

- A. Master djie: Sudes ke maai doekaan gail raha?
Student : Ha, doekaan gail raha.
M. : Amar ke maai bhie hoewa gail raha?
S. : Na, hoewa na gail raha.
M. : Oe kaha gail raha?
S. : Gail raha tarkaarie kiene badjaar.
M. : Sudes kaise hai?
S. : Oe attjha hai.
M. : Oe haptwa me Sudes na gail raha skoel, na?
S. : Na, na gail raha.
M. : Kab oe ghare raha?
S. : Ghare raha somaar, mangar, boedh aur bief.
M. : Aur sab koi kaise hai?
S. : Sab koi attjha hai.
M. : Oelog kaha djaai ghoeme?
S. : Oelog djaai Hansoe Amar ke naanie hia.
M. : Kai rodj sabhan hoewa rahie?
S. : Hoewa rahie soekh, sanietjar aur etwaar.
M. : Oelog khoesie na baate?
S. : Ha, baate.

-
- B. Master djie: Dekh tjhaapa ek.
Etwaar ek djanwarie ke skoel gaile rahiele?
Student : Na, na gailie rahielie skoel, ham gailie rahielie mandier.
M. : Dekh tjhaapa doi.
Somaar doi farwarie ke kantoro gaile rahiele?
S. : Na, na gailie rahielie kantoro, ham gailie rahielie skoel.
M. : Dekh tjhaapa tien.
Mangar tien maartj ke slager lage gaile rahiele?
S. : Na, na gailie rahielie slager lage, ham gailie rahielie kantoro.

- M. : Dekh tjhaapa tjaar.
Boedh tjaar april ke barbier lage gaile rahiele?
- S. : Na, na gailie rahielie barbier lage, ham gailie rahielie slager lage.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa paatj.
Biefe paatj mai ke bret wala lage gaile rahiele?
- S. : Na, na gailie rahielie bret wala lage, ham gailie rahielie barbier lage.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa tjhau.
Soekh tjhau djoen ke doedh wala lage gaile rahiele?
- S. : Na, na gailie rahielie doedh wala lage, ham gailie rahielie bret wala lage.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa saat.
Sanietjar saat djoelaai ke ghare rahiele?
- S. : Na, na ghare rahielie, ham gailie rahielie doedh wala lage.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa aath.
Etwaar aath agast ke China ke doekaan gaile rahiele?
- S. : Na, na gailie rahielie China ke doekaan, ham ghare rahielie.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa nau.
Somaar nau sietambar ke badjaar gaile rahiele?
- S. : Na, na gailie rahielie badjaar, ham gailie rahielie China ke doekaan.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa das.
Mangar das aktoebar ke djoeta ke doekaan gaile rahiele?
- S. : Na, na gailie rahielie djoeta ke doekaan, ham gailie rahielie badjaar.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa gjaara.
Boedh gjaara nawambar ke sonaar ke doekaan gaile rahiele?
- S. : Na, na gailie rahielie sonaar ke doekaan, ham gailie rahielie djoeta ke doekaan.

- M. : Dekh tjhaapa baara.
Biefe baara diesambar ke mandier gaile rahiele?
- S. : Na, na gailie rahielie mandier, ham gailie rahielie sonaar
ke doekaan.

C. Dekh Paath 26 C^I

Student gharie me dekhiega aur master djie poetjhiega "Kai badjal hai?",
pahiela gharie se barahwa gharie talak.

Master djie bhie poetjhiega pahiela, tiesra, patjwa, satwa, nauwa aur
gjarahwa gharie, aur doesra, tjautha, tjhatwa, athwa, daswa aur barahwa
gharie.

-
- D. Master djie: Dekh tjhaapa ek.
Kab mandier gaile rahiele?
- Student : Etwaar ek djanwarie ke mandier gailie rahielie.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa doei.
Kab ielog skoel gail raha?
- S. : Ielog somaar doei farwarie ke skoel gail raha.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa tien.
Kab kantoro gaile rahiele?
- S. : Ham mangar tien maartj ke gailie rahielie kantoro.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa tjaar.
Kab maai gail raha slager lage?
- S. : Oe boedh tjaar april ke gail raha slager lage.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa paatj.
Kab gaile rahiele barbier lage?
- S. : Ham biefe paatj mai ke gailie rahielie barbier lage.

- M. : Dekh tjhaapa tjhau.
Kab tor bahien gail raha bret wala lage?
- S. : Oe soekh tjhau djoen ke gail raha bret wala lage.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa saat.
Kab oellog gail raha doedh wala lage?
- S. : Oellog sanietjar saat djoelaai ke gail raha doedh wala lage.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa aath.
Kab oe ghare raha?
- S. : Oe etwaar aath agast ke ghare raha.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa nau.
Kab toe gaile rahiele China ke doekaan?
- S. : Ham somaar nau sietambar ke gailie rahielie China ke doekaan.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa das.
Kab toellog badjaar gaile rahiele?
- S. : Hamlog mangar das aktoebar ke gailie rahielie badjaar.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa gjaara.
Kab oe gail raha djoeta ke doekaan?
- S. : Oe boedh gjaara nawambar ke gail raha djoeta ke doekaan.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa baara.
Kab toe gaile rahiele sonaar ke doekaan?
- S. : Ham biefte baara diesambar ke gailie rahielie sonaar ke doekaan.

E. Ab student poetjhiega sab tjhaapa ie rakam se, aur master djie djabaab deiga.

- Student : Dekh tjhaapa ek.
Kaha oesab gail raha etwaar ek djanwarie ke?
- Master djie: Oesab gail raha mancier.

- S. : Dekh tjhaapa doi.
Kaha oesab gail raha somaar doi farwarie ke?
- S. : Dekh tjhaapa tien.
Kaha oe gail raha mangar tien maartj ke?
- S. : Dekh tjhaapa tjaar.
Kaha toelog gaile rahiele boedh tjaar april ke?
- S. : Dekh tjhaapa paatj.
Kaha toe gaile rahiele biefje paatj mai ke?
- S. : Dekh tjhaapa tjhau.
Kaha toe gaile rahiele soekh tjhau djoen ke?
- S. : Dekh tjhaapa saat.
Kaha oelog gail raha sanietjar saat djoelaai ke?
- S. : Dekh tjhaapa aath.
Kaha oesab raha etwaar aath agast ke?
- S. : Dekh tjhaapa nau.
Kaha oe gail raha somaar nau sietambar ke?
- S. : Dekh tjhaapa das.
Kaha toelog gaile rahiele mangar das aktoebar ke?
- S. : Dekh tjhaapa gjaara.
Kaha toelog gaile rahiele boedh gjaara nawambar ke?
- S. : Dekh tjhaapa baara.
Kaha toe gaile rahiele biefje baara diesambar ke?

F. Master djie poetjhiega Paath 26 C^{II} "Djaise Hindoestanilogan bolehe",
tjhaapa 12, 10, 8, 6, 4, 2, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, aur student djabaab deiga.

G. Master djie aur student, nahie to doeigo student Paath 26 A ke tjhaapa ke taake hai aur Amar ke maai aur Sudes ke maai ke djagaha par baattjiet kare hai. Doesra dafe oelogke tjaahie djagaha badle ke.

Paath 27

A. Sita: Toke Rawendar kaisan lage hai, Gita? 1

Gita: Ham oke tanko na mangiela!

Oe hamke kaal tjaar dafe taar karies
aur parso tien dafe.



Gita: Kaal sabere oe hamke kantoro me taar karies 2
aur kaal sandjha ke fier.

Hamaar barkwa taar oethaa_uike soenies aur
djabaab deis.



Sita: Kaun tjiedj bolies tab ose? 3

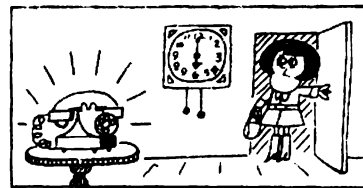
Gita: Bolies kie "Gita tjiethie tijp kare hai.

Oe abbe taar na soen sake hai".



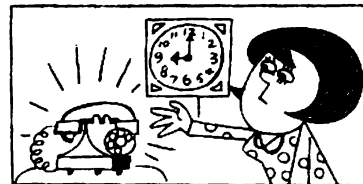
Gita: Djab ham kaal sandjha ke tjhau badje ghare 4
ailie, tab fier taar aail.

Bakie ham taar na oetha_uillie.



Sita: Fier taar karies raha kaal raat ke? 5

Gita: Ha, nau badje raat ke.



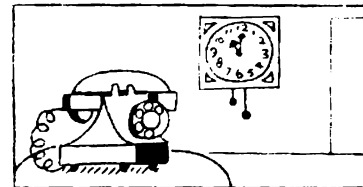
Sita: Tab toe kaun tjiedj bolle ose? 6

Gita: Ham bollie kie "Toe hia Gita ke maai se
batia hai. Ham na mangiela kie toe hamaar
bietia ke fierse taar kar!"



Sita: Tab fierse na taar karies raha? 7

Gita: Na, kabhie na!



B. Phierse bol:

Aadj	Kaal, kalhia	Parso, ekwa kalhia
Aadj sabere	Kaal sabere	Parso sabere
Aadj sandjha ke	Kaal sandjha ke	Parso sandjha ke
Aadj raat ke	Kaal raat ke	Parso raat ke

31a



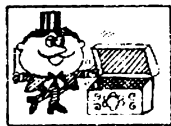
djhaare

32a



safa kare

33a



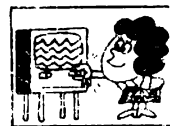
khole

34a



padjaawe

35a



dekhe

36a



soene

37a



oesne

38a



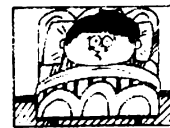
tjalaawe

39a



khele

40a



rahe

41a



tjhiele

42a



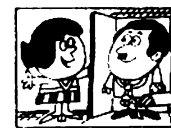
tjahare

43a



taar kare

44a



bolaawe

45a



khaliaawe

C^I. Djaise Hindoestanilogan bole hai

Ektieswa tjhaapa Toe kalhia kaun tjiedj karle?
Ham kaal kothrie djharlie.

Battieswa tjhaapa Toe aur Rishi kalhia kaun tjiedj karle?
Hamlog kaal djoeta safa karlie.

Taitieswa tjhaapa Oe parso raat ke kaun tjiedj karies?
Oe parso raat ke baakas kholies.

Tjautieswa tjhaapa Oelog aadj sabere kaun tjiedj karies?
Oelog aadj sabere aapan potlood padjaais.

Paitieswa tjhaapa Mausie kalhia sandjha ke kaun tjiedj karies?
Oe kaal sandjha ke televisie dekhies.

Tjhattieswa tjhaapa Oe kalhia raat ke kaun tjiedj karies?
Oe kaal raat ke radio soenies.

Saitieswa tjhaapa Toe kaal sabere kaun tjiedj karle?
Ham kaal sabere anda oesienlie.

Artieswa tjhaapa Oe aadj sandjha ke kaun tjiedj karies?
Oe aadj sandjha ke auto tjalaais.

Ontaalieswa tjhaapa Ie larkan kaal sandjha ke kaun tjiedj karies?
Iesab kaal sandjha ke bagaitja me khelies.

Tjaalieswa tjhaapa Oe aadj kaun tjiedj karies?
Oe aadj bedi par raha.

Ektaalieswa tjhaapa Baap aadj sabere kaun tjiedj karies?
Oe aadj sabere aapan daarhie tjhielies.

Bajaalieswa tjhaapa Partap parso kaun tjiedj karies?
Oe parso per par tjaharal.

Taitaalieswa tjhaapa Oe kalhia raat ke kaun tjiedj karies?
Oe kaal raat ke apne ghar wala ke taar karies.

Tjauwaalieswa tjhaapa Toe kalhia raat ke kaun tjiedj karle?
Ham kaal raat ke daaktar bolailie.

Paitaalieswa tjhaapa Maai parso kaun tjiedj karies?
Oe parso baskieta khaliaais.

c^{II}. Djaise Hindoestanilogan bole hai

Nambar ekties Baap ka mange hai?
Mange hai kie Maai kothrie djhaare.

Nambar batties	Maai ka mange hai? Mange hai kie londwan aapan djoeta safa kare.
Nambar taities	L <u>ar</u> kan ka mange hai? Mange hai kie ham baakas kholie.
Nambar tjauties	Master ka mange hai? Mange hai kie toelog aapan potlood padjaauw.
Nambar paities	Mausa ka mange hai? Mange hai kie Mausie televisie khole.
Nambar tjhatties	Tor ghar wala ka mange hai? Mange hai kie ham radio soenie.
Nambar saities	Tor aadmie ka mange hai? Mange hai kie ham <u>an</u> da oesnie.
Nambar <u>ar</u> ties	Hamaar ghar walie ka mange hai? Mange hai kie toe auto tjalaaw.
Nambar ontaalies	Maai ka mange hai? Mange hai kie toelog prasi me khel.
Nambar tjaalies	<u>Da</u> ak <u>ta</u> r ka mange hai? Mange hai kie toe bedi par raw.
Nambar ektaalies	Maai ka mange hai? Mange hai kie Baap aapan da <u>ar</u> hie tjhiele.
Nambar bajaalies	Okar sanghatia ka mange hai? Mange hai kie oe <u>pe</u> r par tjahare.
Nambar taitalies	Naanie ka mange hai? Mange hai kie ham oke taar karie.
Nambar tjauwaalies	Naana ka mange hai? Mange hai kie ham <u>da</u> ak <u>ta</u> r bolaai.

Nambar paitaalies Barkwa ka mange hai?
Mange hai kie toe baskieta khaliaaw.

D. Liekhe ke paath.

1. Paath 27 A ekaad dafe liekh, iemla khaatien.

2. Baat ke tjalan: Ham / kaal raat ke / radio soene.
Ham kaal raat ke kaun tjiedj karlie?
Toe kaal raat ke radio soenle.

Ab toe apne se liekh:

Oe / parso raat ke / baakas band kare
Toe / aadj sabere / baskieta khaliaawe
Ham / kaal raat ke / daaktar bolaawe
Oelog / aadj sandjha ke / taar kare
Toelog / parso / dewaal par tjahare
Hamlog / aadj raat ke / gaarie tjalaawe
Ham / kaal sabere / khaaik pakaawe
Toe / parso sandjha ke / tjhoerie padjaawe
Oe / kaal sandjha ke / djoeta safa kare
Maa*i* / kalhia / tarkaarie kiene
Sita / parso sabere / anda oesne
Rawendar / aadj / bedi par rahe

3. Baat ke tjalan: Ham / mange / toe / dewaal par se koede
Ham mangiela kie toe dewaal par se koed.

Ab toe apne se liekh: Toe/mange/ham/auto tjalaawe
Oe/mange/baap/radio khole
Hamlog/mange/toelog/bagaitja me kaam kare
Toelog/mange/hamlog/bhodjan pakaawe
Oelog/mange/larkan/skoel ke paath banaawe

Baattjiet karna Paath 27

- A. Master djie: Gita ke Rawendar kaisan lage hai?
Student : Oe oke tanko na mange hai.
M. : Rawendar kaal oke ketna dafe taar karies?
S. : Oe oke kaal tjaar dafe taar karies.
M. : Aur parso?
S. : Parso tien dafe.
M. : Oe Gita ke kaal kaha taar karies?
S. : Okar kantoro me.
M. : Ke taar oethaaike soenies aur djabaab deis?
S. : Gita ke barkwa taar oethaaike soenies aur djabaab deis.
M. : Kaun tjiedj bolies ose?
S. : Bolies kie: "Gita tjiethie tije kare hai. Oe abbe taar na soen sake hai."
M. : Kab fier taar aail?
S. : Djab Gita kaal sandjha ke tjhau badje ghare aail, tab.
M. : Gita ka karies?
S. : Oe taar na oethaais.
M. : Rawendar fier taar karies raha kaal raat ke?
S. : Ha, nau badje raat ke.
M. : Tab Gita kaun tjiedj bolies ose?
S. : Bolies kie "Toe hia Gita ke maai se batia hai. Ham na mangiela kie toe hamaar bietia ke fierse taar kar".
M. : Tab fierse na taar karies?
S. : Na, kabhie na.

-
- B. Master djie: Dekh ektieswa tjhaapa me.
Maai kaal sabere aapan djoeta safa karies?
Student : Na, oe aapan djoeta na safa karies, oe kothrie djhaaries.

- M. : Dekh battieswa tjhaapa me.
Londwan kaal sandjha ke baakas kholies?
- S. : Na, oelog baakas na kholies, oelog aapan djoeta safa karies.
- M. : Dekh taitieswa tjhaapa me.
Ie aadmie kaal raat ke aapan potlood padjaais?
- S. : Na, oe aapan potlood na padjaais, oe baakas kholies.
- M. : Dekh tjautieswa tjhaapa me.
Londwan kaal televisie kholies?
- S. : Na, oelog televisie na kholies, oelog aapan potlood padjaais.
- M. : Dekh paitieswa tjhaapa me.
Toe parso raat ke radio soenle?
- S. : Na, ham radio na soenlie, ham televisie dekhlie.
- M. : Dekh tjhattieswa tjhaapa me.
Ham parso anda oesienlie?
- S. : Na, toe anda na oesienle, toe radio soenle.
- M. : Dekh saitieswa tjhaapa me.
Mausie parso sabere auto tjalaais?
- S. : Na, oe auto na tjalaais, oe anda oesnies.
- M. : Dekh artieswa tjhaapa me.
Baap parso sandjha ke bagaitja me khelies?
- S. : Na, oe bagaitja me na khelies, oe auto tjalaais.
- M. : Dekh ontaalieswa tjhaapa me.
Larkan aadj bedi par raha?
- S. : Na, oelog bedi par na raha, oelog bagaitja me khelies.

- M. : Dekh tjaalieswa tjhaapa me.
Sudes aadj sandjha ke bagaitja me khelies?
- S. : Na, oe bagaitja me na khelies, oe bedi par raha.
- M. : Dekh ektaalieswa tjhaapa me.
Baap aadj sabere per par tjaharal?
- S. : Na, oe per par na tjaharal, oe aapan daarhie tjhielies.
- M. : Dekh bajaalieswa tjhaapa me.
Djiewan aadj sandjha ke aapan maai ke taar karies?
- S. : Na, oe aapan maai ke na taar karies, oe per par tjaharal.
- M. : Dekh taitaalieswa tjhaapa me.
Djiewan ke maai aadj raat ke baskieta khaalie karies?
- S. : Na, oe baskieta na khaalie karies, oe aapan ghar wala ke taar karies.
- M. : Dekh tjauwaalieswa tjhaapa me.
Ham kalhia raat ke siepaahie bolailie?
- S. : Na, toe siepaahie na bolaile, toe daaktar bolaile.
- M. : Dekh paitaalieswa tjhaapa me.
Toe parso sabere kothrie djharle?
- S. : Na, ham kothrie na djharlie, ham baskieta khaliailie.

C. Ab student Paath 27 C^I, 'Djaise Hindoestanilogan bole hai' sab nambar poetjhiega, aur master djie djabaab deiga.
Master djie bhie sab nambar poetjhiega aur student djabaab deiga.

D. Master djie: Dekh tjhaapa ekties.
Toe mange hai kie ham aapan djoeta safa karie?

Student : Na, ham na mangiela kie toe aapan djoeta safa kar,
mangiela kie toe kothrie djhaar.

- M. : Dekh tjhaapa batties.
Toe mange hai kie oelog baakas khole?
- S. : Na, ham na mangiela kie oelog baakas khole,
mangiela kie oelog aapan djoeta safa kare.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa taities.
Toe mange hai kie ham aapan potlood padjaai?
- S. : Na, ham na mangiela kie toe aapan potlood padjaaw,
mangiela kie toe ie baakas khol.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa tjauties.
Maai mange hai kie toelog televisie khol?
- S. : Na, oe na mange hai kie hamlog televisie kholie,
mange hai kie hamlog aapan potlood padjaai.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa paities.
Oe mange hai kie toe radio soen?
- S. : Na, oe na mange hai kie ham radio soenie,
mange hai kie ham televisie dekhie.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa tjhatties.
Aadja mange hai kie aadjie televisie dekhe?
- S. : Na, oe na mange hai kie aadjie televisie dekhe,
mange hai kie oe radio soene.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa saities.
Toe mange hai kie ham bhodjan pakaai?
- S. : Na, ham na mangiela kie toe bhodjan pakaaw,
mangiela kie toe anda oesien.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa arties.
Okar ghar walie mange hai kie oe ghare rahe?
- S. : Na, oe na mange hai kie oe ghare rahe,
mange hai kie oe auto tjalaawe.

- M. : Dekh tjhaapa ontaalies.
Maai mange hai kie larkan ghar me khele?
- S. : Na, oe na mange hai kie oelog ghar me khele,
mange hai kie oelog bagaitja me khele.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa tjaalies.
Daaktar mange hai kie Sudes skoel djaai?
- S. : Na, oe na mange hai kie Sudes skoel djaai,
mange hai kie oe bedi par rahe.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa ektaalies.
Maai mange hai kie Baap tjhoerie padjaawe?
- S. : Na, oe na mange hai kie Baap tjhoerie padjaawe,
mange hai kie oe aapan daarhie tjhiele.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa bajaalies.
Tor bhaai mange hai kie toe dewaal par tjahar?
- S. : Na, oe na mange hai kie ham dewaal par tjaharie,
mange hai kie ham per par tjaharie.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa taitaalies.
Tor barkwa mange hai kie toe tjiethie tijp kar?
- S. : Na, oe na mange hai kie ham tjiethie tijp karie,
mange hai kie ham taar karie.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa tjauwaalies.
Toe mange hai kie ham aspataal djaai?
- S. : Na, ham na mangiela kie toe aspataal dja,
mangiela kie toe daaktar bolaaw.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa paitaalies.
Toe mange hai kie ham kothrie djhaarie?
- S. : Na, ham na mangiela kie toe kothrie djhaar,
mangiela kie toe baskieta khaliaaw.

E. Ab master djie Paath 27 C^{II} sab nambar poetjhiega, aur student djabaab deiga.

Student bhie sab nambar poetjhiega aur master djie djabaab deiga.

F. Student Paath 27 A ke tjhaapa me dekhe hai aur oe aur Master djie Sita aur Gita ke djagaha par apne me batia hai Rawendar ke taar kare ke biese me.

Master djie hai Sita ja Gita, aur student hai Gita ja Sita.

Paath 28

A. Oe hapta Sudes ke maai gail sahar Paramaribo.
Mangat raha djaai Waterkant, bakie rasta
bhoelaai gail raha.

Etne me dekhe hai kie ekgo manai bushalte
lage khara hai.

Tab oe apne man me sotje hai kie: "Oe manai se
ham poetjhab kie Waterkant kaha hai".

Aur poetjhe hai ose: "Aap hamse bataai sako ho
kie Waterkant kaha hai?"

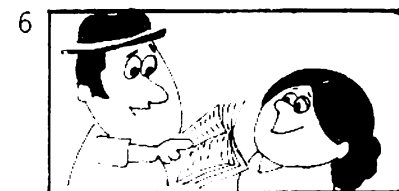
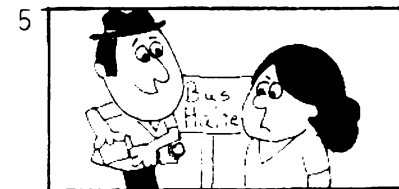
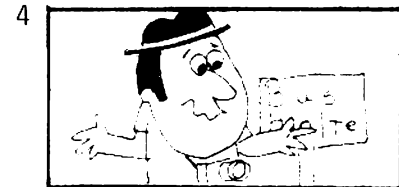
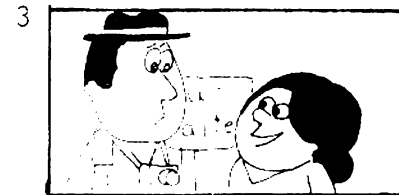
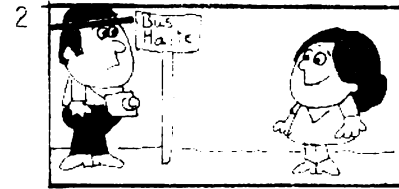
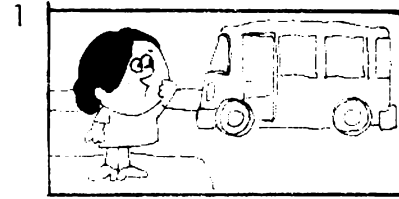
Oe manai moeskiaai lagal, kaahese oe Hindoestani
na samdjhat raha.

Khaalie Spaans batiaat raha.

Oe ek pardesie raha.

Tab oe apne djebie me se ek poestak niekaaries,

aur kholke dhire dhire parhies kie: "Hamke
maaf kiedjieje. Ham Hindoestani na djaaniela
batiaai".



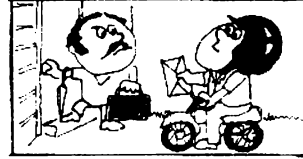
B. Phierse bol:

111 ek sau gjaara



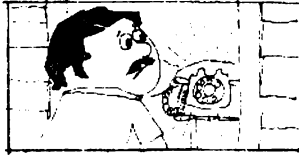
khatkhataawe / bhodjan kare

112 ek sau baara



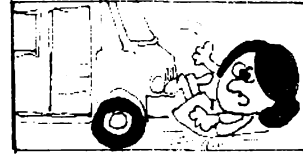
aawe / ghar se djaai

113 ek sau tera



khole / taar aawe

114 ek sau tjauda



oetre / gier pare

115 ek sau pandra



daarhie tjhiele / kaat lewe

116 ek sau sora



bhodjan banaawe / kaam kare

C. Djaise Hindoestanilogan bole hai

Nambar ek sau gjaara

Toe ka karat rahiele djab koi kawaarie par khatkhataawat raha?
Ham bhodjan karat rahielie.

Nambar ek sau baara

Oe ka karat raha djab tjiethie wala aail raha?
Oe ab ohie same ghar se djaat raha.

Nambar ek sau tera

Ka bhail raha djab toe aage ke kawaarie kholat rahiele?
Djaise ham aage ke kawaarie kholat rahielie, oise taar aail.

Nambar ek sau tjauda

Ka bhail raha djab oe bus me se oetrat raha?

Djab oe bus me se oetrat raha, tab bietjlaaike gier paral aur tjotaai
gail.

Nambar ek sau pandra

Ka bhail raha djab oe aapan daarhie tjhielat raha?

Djab oe aapan daarhie tjhielat raha, tab oe apne ke kaatl leis raha.

Nambar ek sau sora

Toe ka karat rahiele, djab le tor aurat bhodjan banaawat raha?

Djab le hamaar aurat bhodjan banaawat raha, tab le ham bagaitja me kaam
karat rahielie.

D. Liekhe ke paath

1. Baat ke tjanan: Maai / kothrie djhaare / baap / djoeta safa kare
Djab le maai kothrie djhaarat raha,
tab le baap djoeta safa karat raha.

Ab toe apne se liekh: ham / anda oesne / toe / koranti parhe
toe / sahar djaai / ham / ghar ke kaam kare
Sila / kaptafel potjhe / Siri / moeh dhowe
bielaar / doedh pieje / koetta / haddie tjabaawe
ham / aapan soth pahiere / toe / aapan baar
djhaare

2. Paath 28 A ekaad dafe liekh iemla khaatien.

3. Tjhaapa Paath 27 A dekh aur ie sawaal ke djabaab apne moerie se liekh:

Rawendar Gita ke kaisan lage hai?

Ketna dafe oe oke taar karies?

Kaal Gita kaha raha djab oe taar karies?

Ke taar oethaaike soenies?

Kaun djabaab deis?

Ka bhail djab Gita ghare aail?

Gita kaun tjiedj karies?

Kai badje raat ke fier taar aail?

Ab Gita kaun tjiedj bole?

Tab Rawendar ka karies?

A. Master djie: Kab Sudes ke maai gail raha Paramaribo?

Student : Oe hapta gail raha.

M. : Kaha oe mangat raha djaai?

S. : Mangat raha djaai Waterkant?

M. : Bakie ka bhail raha oke?

S. : Oe rasta bhoelaai ga'l raha.

M. : Etne me kaun tjiedj dekhies raha?

S. : Dekhies raha kie ekgo manai bushalte lage khara raha.

M. : Sudes ke maai ka sotjies raha?

S. : Sotjies raha kie: "Oe manai se ham poetjhab kie Waterkant
kaha hai".

M. : Kaaheke oke tjaahat raha poetjhe ke?

S. : Kaaheke oe rasta bhoelaai gail raha.

M. : Oe kaun tjiedj poetjhies manai se?

S. : Poetjhies kie: "Aap bataai sako ho kie Waterkant kaha hai?"

M. : Kaaheke oe manai moeskiaai lagal?

S. : Kaaheke oe Hindoestani na samdjhat raha.

M. : Kaun bhaasja batiaat raha?

S. : Khaalie Spaans batiaat raha.

M. : Kaaheke khaalie Spaans batiaat raha?

S. : Kaaheke oe pardesie raha.

M. : Tab ka karies?

S. : Oe apne djebie me se ek poestak niekaaries.

M. : Kaun tjiedj karies ose?

S. : Oe kholke dhie dhie parhies kie: "Hamke maaf kiedjieje.
Ham Hindoestani na djaaniela batiaai".

B. Master djie: Dekh tjhaapa ek sau gjaara.

Oe ka karat raha, djab koi kawaarie par khatkhataawat raha?

Student : Oe bhodjan karat raha.

- M. : Dekh tjhaapa ek sau baara.
Toe ka karat rahiele djab tjiethie wala aail raha?
- S. : Ham ab ohie ghar se djaat rahielie.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa ek sau tera.
Ka bhail raha djab oe aage ke kawaarie kholat raha?
- S. : Djaise oe aage ke kawaarie kholat raha, oise taar aail.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa ek sau tjauda.
Ka bhail raha djab toe bus me se oetrat rahiele?
- S. : Djab ham bus me se oetrat rahielie, tab bietjlaaike gier
parlie aur tjotaai gailie.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa ek sau pandra.
Ka bhail raha djab ham aapan daarihie tjhielat rahielie?
- S. : Djab toe aapan daarihie tjhielat rahiele, tab toe apne ke
kaat leile rahiele.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa ek sau sora.
Oe ka karat raha djab le okar aurat bhodjan banaawat raha?
Djab le okar aurat bhodjan banaawat raha, tab le oe
bagaitja me kaam karat raha.

-
- C. Master djie: Dekh ek sau gjarahwa tjhaapa.
Kab toe kawaarie par khatkhataawat rahiele?/ tor aurat
- Student : Djab hamaar aurat bhodjan karat raha, tab.
- M. : Dekh ek sau barahwa tjhaapa
Kab tjiethie wala aail raha?/ toe
- S. : Djab ham ab ohie ghar se djaat rahielie, tab.
- M. : Dekh ek sau terahwa tjhaapa
Kab taar aail?/ oe
- S. : Djab oe aage ke kawaarie kholat raha, tab.

- M. : Dekh ek sau tjaudahwa tjhaapa.
Kab ham bietjlaaike gier parlie aur tjotaai gailie?
- S. : Djab toe bus me se oetrat rahiele, tab.
- M. : Dekh ek sau pandrahwa tjhaapa.
Kab toe apne ke kaat leile rahiele?
- S. : Djab ham aapan daa^urhie tjhielat rahielie, tab.
- M. : Dekh ek sau sorahwa tjhaapa.
Kab ham bagaitja me kaam karat rahielie?/ hamaar aurat
- S. : Djab tor aurat bhodjan banaawat raha, tab.

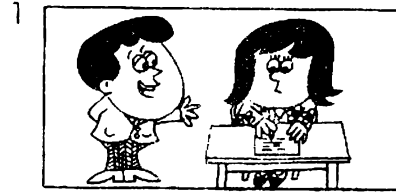
D. Ab master djie Paath 28 C "Djaise Hindoestanilogan bole hai" sab nambhar poetjhiega aur student djabaab deiga.
Student bhie sab nambhar poetjhiega, tab le hardam khaalie tjhaapa taakiega, aur master djie djabaab deiga.

E. Student ke tjaahie master djie se bataawe ke kie Sudes ke maai ke ka bhail, djab oe Paramaribo me ghoemat raha.

Paath 29

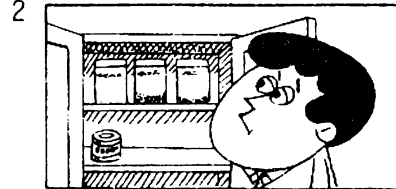
A. Amar: Ka kare hai toe, Gita?

Gita: Ham sauda ke liest banaaila.



Amar: Hamlogke ketna tjiedj ke kaam hai?

Gita: Ie hapta hamlogke dher_ tjiedj ke kaam hai.



Gita: Hamke tjaahie doekaan djaai ke.

Hamlogke dher_ koffie aur tjaah na hai.

Aur tjienie aur jam oraai gail hai.

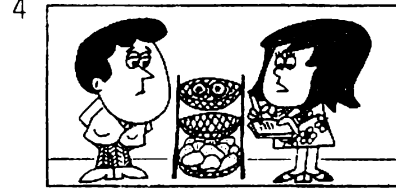


Amar: Aur hamlogke tarkaarie ke djaroerat hai?

Gita: Ha, hamke tjaahie djaai ke badjaar.

Hamloganke bahoet tomati na hai,

bakie aaloe hai abbe.

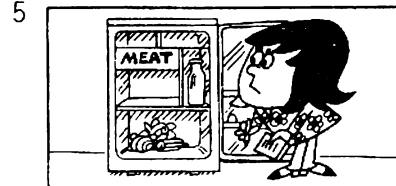


Gita: Aur hamke tjaahie moergie wala lage djaai

ke.

Hamloganke gos ke kaam hai.

Hamlogke tanko gos na hai.

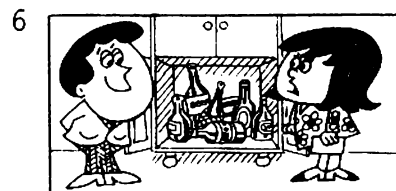


Amar: Hamloganke bier aur soft hai?

Gita: Na, na hai.

Bakie oke ham na kienab.

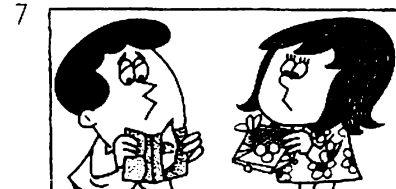
Toe kieniehe oke.



Amar: Ham aasa kariela kie abbe toke paisa hoi.

Gita: Bahoet na hai hamke.

Amar: Hamhoeke to na hai!



B. Phierse bol:

217



kasi

218



liefaafa

219



bret

220



anda

221



taamaakhoe

222



poestak

223



moergie ke gos

224



botro

225



baana

226



dawaai

C. Djaise Hindoestanilogan bole hai

Nambar doi sau satra

Toke kasi ke kaam hai?

Ha, hamke dher kasi ke kaam hai,
hamke bahoet na hai.

Nambar doi sau atthara

Oke liefaafa ke kaam hai?

Ha, oke dher liefaafa ke kaam hai,
oke banoet na hai.

Nambar doi sau onnais

Oeloganke bret ke kaam hai?

Ha, oeloganke dher bret ke kaam hai,
oeloganke dher na hai.

Nambar doi sau bies

Oke anda ke kaam hai?

Ha, oke dher anda ke kaam hai,
oke dher na hai.

Nambar doi sau ekkais

Toke taamaakhoe ke kaam hai?

Ha, hamke dher taamaakhoe ke kaam hai,
hamke bahoet na hai.

Nambar doi sau baais Toelogke poestak ke djaroerat hai?
 Ha, hamlogke dher_ poestak ke djaroerat hai,
 hamlogke ekko na hai.

Nambar doi sau teis Toke moergie ke gos ke djaroerat hai?
 Ha, hamke dher_ moergie ke gos ke djaroerat
 hai, hamke tanko na hai.

Nambar doi sau tjaubies Oke botro ke djaroerat hai?
 Ha, oke dher_ botro ke djaroerat hai,
 oke tanko na hai.

Nambar doi sau patjies Oeloganke baana ke djaroerat hai?
 Ha, oeloganke dher_ baana ke djaroerat hai,
 oeloganke tanko na hai.

Nambar doi sau tjhabbies Toelogke dawaai ke djaroerat hai?
 Ha, hamlogke dher_ dawaai ke djaroerat hai,
 hamlogke tanko na hai.

D. Liekhe ke paath

1. Khaalie djagaha me liekh ke ke koetjh ke kaam hai, aur ke ke koetjh ke na kaam hai:

Toke gaai ke gos ke kaam hai? Ha, tanko na hai.
 Hamke siejaahie ke kaam hai? Ha, dher_ na hai.
 Oke tjiethie liekhe wala kaagadj ke kaam hai? Ha, bahoet na hai.
 Oelogke gobhie ke djaroerat hai? Na, bahoet hai.
 Hamlogke daal ke djaroerat hai? Na, dher_ hai.
 Toelogke madh ke djaroerat hai? Na, madh hai abbe.

2. Tjhaapa Paath 28 A dekh aur ie sawaal ke djabaab apne moerie se liekh:

Oe hapta Sudes ke maai kaha gail raha?
Kaun tjiedj bhoelaai gail raha?
Etne me ka dekhies raha?
Tab oe apne man me ka sotjies raha?
Kaaheke poetjhies kie Waterkant kaha hai?
Oe manai kaun tjiedj kare lagal?
Kaaheke moeskiaai lagal?
Kaun bhaasja batiaat raha?
Oe poestak kholke ka karies?

3. Baat ke tjalaa: apotheeke / dawaai / djarooerat / toe
Kaaheke toke tjaahie apotheeke djaai ke?
Hamke tjaahie djaai ke dawaai kiene ke.
Hamke dher dawaai ke djarooerat hai.

Ab toe apne se liekh:

badjaar / tomati / kaam / ham
doekaan / soft / djarooerat / oe
doedh wala / doedh / kaam / toelog
doekaan / siejaahie / djarooerat / hamlog
badjaar / aaloe / kaam / oelog
bretwala / bret / djarooerat / toe
China ke doekaan / koffie / kaam / ham
poestak ke doekaan / poestak / djarooerat / oe
moergie wala / moergie ke gos / kaam / toelog
badjaar / matjhrie / djarooerat / oelog

4. Paath 29 A ekaad dafe liekh iemla khaatien.

- A. Master djie: Gita kaun tjiedj banaawe hai?
Student : Oe sauda ke liest banaawe hai.
M. : Kaha oke tjaahie djaai ke?
S. : Oke tjaahie doekaan djaai ke.
M. : Kaaheke oke tjaahie djaai ke?
S. : Kaahese oelogke dher_ tjiedj ke kaam hai.
M. : Oelogke dher_ koffie hai?
S. : Na, dher_ na hai.
M. : Aur tjaah?
S. : Na, oelogke bhie dher_ tjaah na hai.
M. : Aur tjienie aur jam se ka bhail?
S. : Tjienie aur jam oraai gail hai.
M. : Kaha Gita ke tjaahie djaai ke tarkaarie kiene?
S. : Oke tjaahie badjaar djaai ke tarkaarie kiene.
M. : Kaun tarkaarie ke djarogerat hai?
S. : Tomati ke djarogerat hai.
M. : Aur aaloe bhie?
S. : Na, aaloe hai abbe.
M. : Kaaheke oke tjaahie moergie wala lage djaai ke?
S. : Kaahese oke gos ke kaam hai.
M. : Oke koetjh gos hai abbe?
S. : Na, oke tanko gos na hai.
M. : Oeloganke bier aur soft hai?
S. : Na, na hai.
M. : Ke ke tjaahie djaai ke bier aur soft kiene ke, Gita ke kie
Amar ke?
S. : Gita bole hai kie Amar ke tjaahie djaai ke.
M. : Kaaheke oke tjaahie djaai ke?
S. : Kaahese Gita na mange hai djaai.
M. : Amar ka bole hai?
S. : Bole hai kie oe aasa kare hai kie abbe Gita ke paisa hoi.

M. : Paisa hai Gita ke?
S. : Bahoet na hai oke.
M. : Aur Amar ke?
S. : Ohoeke to na hai!

B. Master djie: Dekh tjhaapa doi sau tjhabbies.
Kaaheke toke tjaahie apothiek djaai ke?/ djarokrat
Student : Hamke tjaahie djaai ke dawaai kiene ke.
Hamke dher_ dawaai ke djarokrat hai.

Master djie: Dekh tjhaapa doi sau patjies.
Kaaheke toke tjaahie badjaar djaai ke?/ kaam
Student : Hamke tjaahie djaai ke baana kiene ke.
Hamke dher_ baana ke kaam hai.

Master djie: Dekh tjhaapa doi sau tjaubies.
Kaaheke toke tjaahie doekaan djaai ke?/ djarokrat
Student : Hamke tjaahie djaai ke botro kiene ke.
Hamke dher_ botro ke djarokrat hai.

Master djie: Dekh tjhaapa doi sau teis.
Kaaheke toke tjaahie moergie wala lage djaai ke?/ kaam
Student : Hamke tjaahie djaai ke gos kiene ke.
Hamke dher_ gos ke kaam hai.

Master djie: Dekh tjhaapa doi sau baais.
Kaaheke toke tjaahie poestak ke doekaan djaai ke?/
djarokrat
Student : Hamke tjaahie djaai ke poestak kiene ke.
Hamke dher_ poestak ke djarokrat hai.

Master djie: Dekh tjhaapa doi sau ekkais.
Kaaheke toke tjaahie China ke doekaan djaai ke?/ kaam

Student : Hamke tjaahie djaai ke taamaakhoe kiene ke.
Hamke dher_ taamaakhoe ke kaam hai.

Master djie: Dekh tjhaapa doi sau bies.
Kaaheke toke tjaahie badjaar djaai ke?/ djaroerat

Student : Hamke tjaahie djaai ke anda kiene ke.
Hamke dher_ anda ke djaroerat hai.

Master djie: Dekh tjhaapa doi sau onnais.
Kaaheke toke tjaahie bret_ wala lage djaai ke?/ kaam

Student : Hamke tjaahie djaai ke bret_ kiene ke.
Hamke dher_ bret_ ke kaam hai.

Master djie: Dekh nambar doi sau atthaara.
Kaaheke toke tjaahie doekaan djaai ke?/ djaroerat

Student : Hamke tjaahie djaai ke liefaafa kiene ke.
Hamke dher_ liefaafa ke djaroerat hai.

Master djie: Dekh nambar doi sau satra.
Kaaheke toke tjaahie China ke doekaan djaai ke?/ kaam

Student : Hamke tjaahie djaai ke kasi kiene ke.
Hamke dher_ kasi ke kaam hai.

C. Ab student B ke sawaal poetjhie aur Master djie djabaab deiga.

D. Master djie: Dekh doi sau satrahwa tjhaapa.
Toke dher_ kasi hai?

Student : Na, hamke dher_ na hai.

Master djie: Tab kaha toke tjaahie djaai ke?

Student : Hamke tjaahie China ke doekaan djaai ke.

- M. : Dekh doei sau attharahwa tjhaapa.
Toke dher liefaafa hai?
- S. : Na, hamke dher na hai.
- M. : Tab kaha toke tjaahie djaai ke?
- S. : Hamke tjaahie doekaan djaai ke.
- M. : Dekh doei sau onnaiswa tjhaapa.
Toke dher bret hai?
- S. : Na, hamke dher na hai.
- M. : Tab kaha toke tjaahie djaai ke?
- S. : Hamke tjaahie bret wala lage djaai ke.
- M. : Dekh doei sau bieswa tjhaapa.
Toke dher anda hai?
- S. : Na, hamke dher na hai.
- M. : Tab kaha toke tjaahie djaai ke?
- S. : Hamke tjaahie badjaar djaai ke.
- M. : Dekh doei sau ekkaiswa tjhaapa.
Toke dher taamaakhoe hai?
- S. : Na, hamke dher na hai.
- M. : Tab kaha toke tjaahie djaai ke?
- S. : Hamke tjaahie China ke doekaan djaai ke.
- M. : Dekh doei sau baaiswa tjhaapa.
Toke dher poestak hai?
- S. : Na, hamke dher na hai.
- M. : Tab kaha toke tjaahie djaai ke?
- S. : Hamke tjaahie poestak ke doekaan djaai ke.
- M. : Dekh doei sau teiswa tjhaapa.
Toke dher moergie ke gos hai?
- S. : Na, hamke dher na hai.
- M. : Tab kaha toke tjaahie djaai ke?
- S. : Hamke tjaahie moergie wala lage djaai ke.

- M. : Dekh doei sau tjaubieswa tjhaapa.
Toke dher_ botro hai?
- S. : Na, hamke dher_ na hai.
- M. : Tab kaha toke tjaahie djaai ke?
- S. : Hamke tjaahie doekaan djaai ke.
- M. : Dekh doei sau patjieswa tjhaapa.
Toke dher_ baana hai?
- S. : Na, hamke dher_ na hai.
- M. : Tab kaha toke tjaahie djaai ke?
- S. : Hamke tjaahie badjaar djaai ke.
- M. : Dekh doei sau tjhabbieswa tjhaapa.
Toke dher_ dawaai hai?
- S. : Na, hamke dher_ na hai.
- M. : Tab kaha toke tjaahie djaai ke?
- S. : Hamke tjaahie apothiek djaai ke.

E. Ab student D ke sawaal poetjhie aur Master djie djabaab deiga.

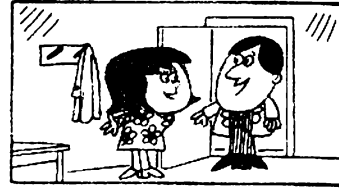
F. Ab Master djie Paath 29 C "Djaise Hindoestanilogan bole hai" ke sab
nambhar poetjhie aur student djabaab deiga.
Student ke tjaahie bhie sab nambhar poetjhe ke aur Master djie djabaab
deiga.

G. Master djie aur student Paath 29 A ke tjhaapa nambhar ek se saat talak
taakiega aur Amar ke aur Gita ke djagaha par apne me batia hai sauda ke
liest ke biese me. Pahiela dafe Master djie Amar hai, aur doesra dafe
student Amar hai.

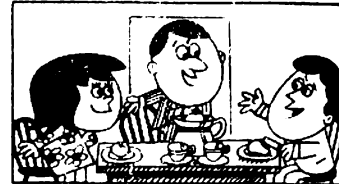
Paath 30

A. Nanda : Kaise Habieb?
Aaw bhietar.

1



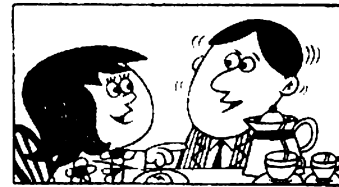
Rawendar: Ka haal hai Habieb? Hamlogan ab djaat 2
rahielie bhodjan kare. Toe bhie hamlogke
sanghe bhodjan kar le, Habieb?



Habieb : Nahie, sab thiek hai. Ham bhodjan kar
bhailie hai sarhe baara badje.

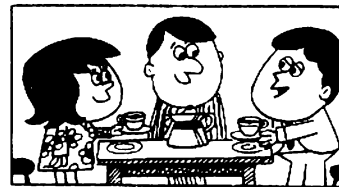
Nanda : Attjha, tab ek kopje koffie pie le?

3



Habieb : Ham pie bhailie hai, bhodjan ke baad.

Rawendar: Nanda, tjalie hamlogan ekwa kothrie me 4
baithe koffie pieje.



Nanda : Hamaar kothrie par bahoet khjaal na 5
karielie, bahoet tjhietier bietier hai.
Hamlog inpak kariela. Ham aur Rawendar
djaaila tjhoettie ke dien manaawe.

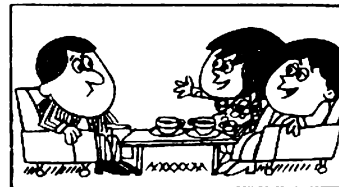
5



Habieb : Toelog khoesiaalie me na baate?

6

Rawendar: Toe kab djaihe tjhoettie ke dien
manaawe, Habieb?



Habieb : Ham na djaanie. Hamke ie baries
tjhoettie miel tjoekal hai.

Nanda : Tab kaha gaile rahiele?

Habieb : Ham ghare rahielie.

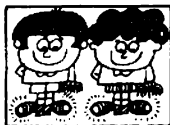
B^I. Phierse bol:

327



kothrie djhaare

328



djoeta safa kare

329



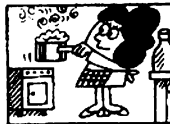
khierkie khole

330



potlood padjaawe

331



doedh khaulaawe

332



park ke dwaar par tjale

B^{II}. Phierse bol:

433



phal khaai

434



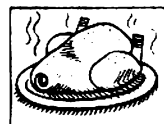
parsina khaai

435



gobhie lewe

436



gos lewe

437



soft pieje

438



bier pieje

C^I. Djaise Hindoestanilogan bole hai

a. Nambar tien sau sattaais Oe abbe kaun tjiedj karies hai?
Oe abbe kothrie djhaaries hai.

Nambar tien sau atthaais Oeloḡan abbe ka karies hai?
Oeloḡan abbe aapan djoeta safa karies hai.

Nambar tien sau onties Ham abbe kaun tjiedj karlie hai?
Toe abbe khierkie kholle hai.

Nambar tien sau ties Toe abbe aapan potlood padjaihe?
 Na, ham aapan potlood padjaai tjoeklie hai.

Nambar tien sau ekties Maai abbe doedh khaulaaiga?
 Na, oe doedh khaulaaai tjoekal hai.

Nambar tien sau batties Baap abbe park ke dwaar par tjaliega?
 Na, oe park ke dwaar par tjal tjoekal hai.

c^{II}. Djaise Hindoestanilogan bole hai

a. Nambar tjaar sau taities Koetjh phal kha le?
 Na, abbe ham phal khailie hai.

Nambar tjaar sau tjauties Ekgo parsina kha le?
 Na, abbe hamlogan parsina khailie hai.

Nambar tjaar sau paities Koetjh gobhie le le?
 Na, abbe ham gobhie leilie hai.

Nambar tjaar sau tjhatties Koetjh gos le le?
 Na, abbe hamlog gos leilie hai.

Nambar tjaar sau saities Ek botal soft pie le?
 Na, abbe ham soft pielie hai.

Nambar tjaar sau arties Ek gielaas bier pie le?
 Na, abbe hamlog bier pielie hai.

b. Nambar tjaar sau taities Koetjh phal kha le?
 Na, abbe ham phal khaai bhailie hai.

Nambar tjaar sau tjauties Ekgo parsina kha le?
 Na, abbe hamlog parsina khaai bhailie hai.

Nambar tjaar sau paities Koetjh gobhie le le?
 Na, abbe ham gobhie le bhailie hai.

Nambar tjaar sau tjhatties Koetjh gos le le?
Na, abbe ham gos le bhailie hai.

Nambar tjaar sau saities Ek botal soft pie le?
Na, abbe ham soft pie bhailie hai.

Nambar tjaar sau arties Ek gielaas bier pie le?
Na, abbe ham bier pie bhailie hai.

c. Nambar tjaar sau taities Koetjh phaï kha le?
Na, abbe ham phal khaai tjoeklie hai.

Nambar tjaar sau tjauties Ekgo parsina kha le?
Na, abbe hamlog parsina khaai tjoeklie
hai.

Nambar tjaar sau paities Koetjh gobhie le le?
Na, abbe ham gobhie le tjoeklie hai.

Nambar tjaar sau tjhatties Koetjh gos le le?
Na, abbe ham gos le tjoeklie hai.

Nambar tjaar sau saities Ek botal soft pie le?
Na, abbe ham soft pie tjoeklie hai.

Nambar tjaar sau arties Ek gielaas bier pie le?
Na, abbe ham bier pie tjoeklie hai.

D. Liekhe ke paath

1. Paath 30 A ekaad dafe liekh iemla khaatien.
2. Baat ke tjalan: phal / khaai / lewe / howe
Koetjh phal kha le?
Na, ham phal khaai bhailie hai.

Ab toe apne se liekh:

baana / khaai / lewe / tjoeke
daal / khaai / lewe / howe
doedh / pieje / lewe / tjoeke
tjaah / pieje / lewe / howe
bhaat / lewe / lewe / tjoeke
rotie / lewe / lewe / howe
stroop / pieje / lewe / tjoeke
koffie / pieje / lewe / howe

3. Baat ke tjalān: Oe / bier / pie sake / tjoeke
Oe bier pie sake hai?
Na, oe abbe bier pie tjoekal hai.

Ab toe apne se liekh:

oe / aaloe / khaai sake / howe
ham / tomati / khaai sake / tjoeke
oelog / tjaah / pie sake / howe
hamlog / stroop / pie sake / tjoeke
Maai / aam / khaai sake / howe
Baap / kohora / khaai sake / tjoeke

4. Tjhaapa Paath 29 A dekh aur ie sawaal ke djabaab apne moerie se liekh:

Gita kaun tjiedj banaawe hai?	Paisa hai Gita ke?
Kaaheke oke tjaahie doekaan djaai ke?	Aur Amar ke?
Oelogke dher_ koffie hai?	
Aur tjienie aur jam se ka bhail?	
Kaha Gita ke tjaahie djaai ke tarkaarie kiene?	
Kaun tarkaarie ke djaroerat hai?	
Kaaheke oke tjaahie moergie wala lage djaai ke?	
Oke koetjh gos hai abbe?	
Oeloganke bier aur soft hai?	
Ke ke tjaahie djaai ke bier aur soft kiene ke?	
Kaaheke oke tjaahie djaai ke?	

- A. Master djie: Nanda aur Rawendar kaun tjiedj djaat raha kare?
Student : Djaat raha bhodjan kare.
M. : Habieb oeloganke sanghe bhodjan kar leis?
S. : Na, oe bhodjan kar bhail raha.
M. : Kai badje bhodjan kar bhail raha?
S. : Sarhe baara badje.
M. : Tab ek kopje koffie pie leis?
S. : Oe koffie pie bhail raha.
M. : Kab pie bhail raha?
S. : Pie bhail raha bhodjan ke baad.
M. : Rawendar kaha mange hai djaai koffie pieje?
S. : Mange hai djaai ekwa kothrie me.
M. : Kaaheke Nanda na mange hai kie Habieb okar kothrie par bahoet khjaal kare?
S. : Kaahese ie kothrie bahoet tjhietier bietier hai.
M. : Kaaheke tjhietier bietier hai?
S. : Kaahese Nanda aur Rawendar inpak kare hai.
M. : Oelog kaun tjiedj djaathe kare?
S. : Djaathe tjhoettie ke dien manaawe.
M. : Habieb kab djaai tjhoettie ke dien manaawe?
S. : Oke ie baries tjhoettie miel tjoekal hai.
M. : Kaha gail raha?
S. : Oe ghare raha.
M. : Toe kab djaihe tjhoettie ke dien manaawe?
S. : Ham

-
- B. Master djie: Dekh tjhaapa tien sau sattaais.
Maai abbe kaun tjiedj kar bhail raha?
Student : Oe abbe kothrie djhaar bhail raha.

- M. : Dekh tjhaapa tien sau atthaais.
Toelog abbe ka kar bhaile rahiele?
- S. : Hamlog abbe aapan djoeta safa kar bhailie rahielie.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa tien sau onties.
Ham abbe kaun tjiedj kar bhailie rahielie?
- S. : Toe abbe khierkie khol bhaile rahiele.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa tien sau ties.
Toe abbe ka kar bhaile rahiele?
- S. : Ham abbe aapan potlood padjaai bhailie rahielie.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa tien sau ekties.
Mausie abbe kaun tjiedj kar bhail raha?
- S. : Oe abbe doedh khaulaai bhail raha.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa tien sau batties.
Baap abbe ka kar bhail raha?
- S. : Oe abbe park ke dwaar par tjal bhail raha.

-
- C. Master djie: Dekh tien sau sattaaiswa tjhaapa.
Maai abbe kaun tjiedj kar tjoekal raha?
- Student : Oe abbe kothrie djhaar tjoekal raha.
- M. : Dekh tien sau atthaaiswa tjhaapa.
Toelog abbe ka kar tjoekle rahiele?
- S. : Hamlog abbe aapan djoeta safa kar tjoeklie rahielie.
- M. : Dekh tien sau ontieswa tjhaapa.
Ham abbe kaun tjiedj kar tjoeklie rahielie?
- S. : Toe abbe khierkie khol tjoekle rahiele.
- M. : Dekh tien sau tieswa tjhaapa.
Toe abbe ka kar tjoekle rahiele?
- S. : Ham abbe aapan potlood padjaai tjoeklie rahielie.

- M. : Dekh tien sau ektieswa tjhaapa.
Mausie abbe kaun tjiedj kar tjoekal raha?
- S. : Oe abbe doedh khaulaai tjoekal raha.
- M. : Dekh tien sau battieswa tjhaapa.
Baap abbe ka kar tjoekal raha?
- S. : Oe abbe park ke dwaar par tjal tjoekal raha.

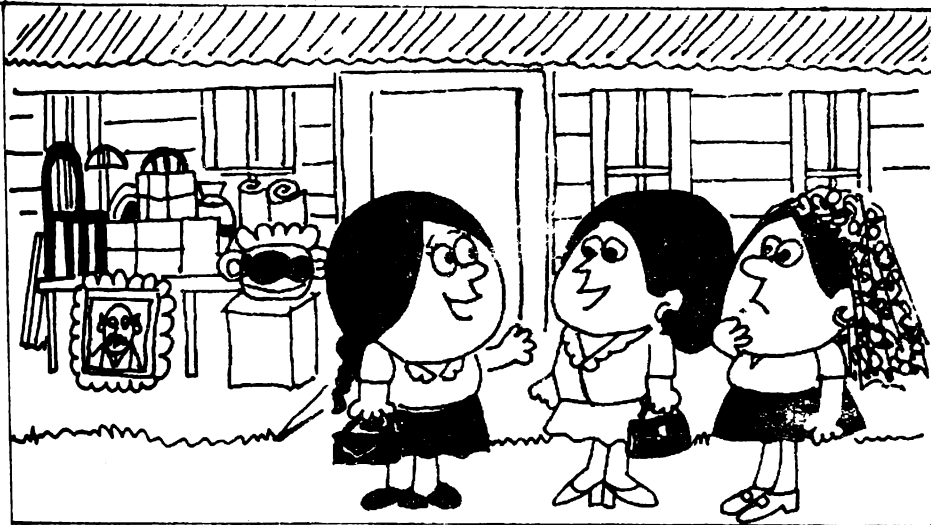
D. Ab master djie Paath 30 C^I 'Djaise Hindoestanilogan bole hai', bhaag a, b, aur c ke sawaal poetjhie, aur student djabaab deiga.

-
- E. Master djie: Dekh tjhaapa tjaar sau taities.
Naanie koetjh phal kha leis?
- Student : Na, oe abbe phal khaai bhail raha.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa tjaar sau tjauties.
Toe ekgo parsina kha leile?
- S. : Na, ham abbe parsina khaai bhailie rahielie.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa tjaar sau paities.
Nanda koetjh gobhie le leis?
- S. : Na, oe abbe gobhie le bhail raha.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa tjaar sau tjhatties.
Toe koetjh gos le leile?
- S. : Na, ham abbe gos le bhailie rahielie.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa tjaar sau saities.
Toe ek botal soft pie leile?
- S. : Na, ham abbe soft pie bhailie rahielie.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa tjaar sau anties.
Baap ek gielaas bier pie leis?
- S. : Na, oe abbe bier pie bhail raha.

- F. Master djie: Dekh tjaar sau taitieswa tjhaapa.
Naana koetjh phal kha leis?
- Student : Na, oe abbe phal khaai tjoekal raha.
- M. : Dekh tjaar sau tjautieswa tjhaapa.
Ham ekgo parsina kha leilie?
- S. : Na, toe abbe parsina khaai tjoekle rahiele.
- M. : Dekh tjaar sau paitieswa tjhaapa.
Rawendar koetjh gobhie le leis?
- S. : Na, oe abbe gobhie le tjoekal raha.
- M. : Dekh tjaar sau tjhattieswa tjhaapa.
Toe koetjh gos le leile?
- S. : Na, ham abbe gos le tjoeklie rahielie.
- M. : Dekh tjaar sau saitieswa tjhaapa.
Toe ek botal soft pie leile?
- S. : Na, ham abbe soft pie tjoeklie rahielie.
- M. : Dekh tjaar sau artieswa tjhaapa.
Baap ek gielaas bier pie leis?
- S. : Na, oe abbe bier pie tjoekal raha.

G. Ab master djie Paath 30 C^{II} 'Djaise Hindoestanilogan bole hai', bhaag a, b, aur c ke sawaal poetjhie aur student djabaab deiga.

H. Master djie aur doeigo student Paath 30 A ke tjhaapa taakiega, aur Nanda, Habieb aur Rawendar ke djagaha par tien dafe apne me batia hai bhodjan aur tjhoettie ke dier ke biese me. Doesra aur tiesra dafe oelogke tjaahie djagaha badle ke.



Moenna ke maai : Prem ke baap ke ghar biekaai gail?

Faisal ke maai : Ha, biekaail.

Okar ghar ohie hapta me biekaail.

M. ke maai : Oe hia se tjal gail nawa ghar me?

F. ke maai : Na, abbe na gail hai.

Oe abbe hia hai.

Biehaan tjal djaai.

M. ke maai : Kab? Biehaan sabere?

F. ke maai : Na, biehaan sandjha ke.

Hamke bara kharaab lagiega.

Bara barhia parosie raha.

Tjietra ke maai : Oe bara attjha manai raha.

Hamloganke sab koi ke kharaab lagiega.

M. ke maai : Kab aaiga nauka manaian ie ghar me rahe?

F. ke maai : Hamke boedjha hai biehaan ke biehaan.

Tj. ke maai : Aadj dekhiehe Prem ke baap ke, Faisal ke maai?

F. ke maai : Ha, dekhhab.

Tj. ke maai : Hamaar namaste na bol deihe?

M. ke maai : Prem ke baap garieb betjaana!

Oe na mangat raha hia se djaai.

F. ke maai : Na, oe na mangat raha, bakie okar auratia mangat raha

B. Phierse bol:

539



barkha barse

540



baraf giere

541



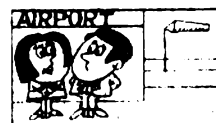
djaai

542



djaage

543



pahoetje

544



tjhoettie paawe

545



tjhoettie ke dien hai

546



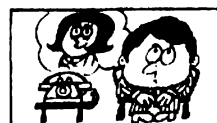
ghare djaai

547



baar kataawe

548



taar kare

549



daarhie tjhiele

550



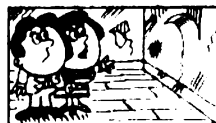
valies setiaawe

551



vloer djhaare

552



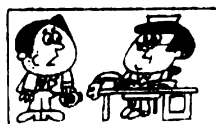
kothrie range

553



gaarie banaawe

554



baattjiet kare

C. Djaise Hindoestanilogan bole hai

Nambar paan sau ontaalies : Kaal barkha barsal raha.
Ha, aur biehaan bhie barsiega.

Nambar paan sau tjaalies : Kaal baraf gieral raha.
Ha, aur biehaan bhie gieriega.

Nambar paan sau ektaalies : Kaal oe gail raha.
Ha, aur biehaan bhie djaaiga.

Nambar paan sau bajaalies : Kaal oe derie ke djaagal raha.
Ha, aur biehaan bhie derie ke djaagiega.

Nambar paan sau taitaalies : Kaal oe pahoetjal raha.
Ha, aur biehaan bhie pahoetjiega.

Nambar paan sau tjauwaalies: Kaal oe kaam par se derie ke tjhoettie
paa_{is} raha.
Ha, aur biehaan bhie derie ke tjhoettie
paa_{ig}a.

Nambar paan sau paitaalies : Kaal okar tjhoettie ke dien raha.
Ha, aur biehaan bhie okar tjhoettie ke
dien rahiega.

Nambar paan sau tjhiaalies : Kaal oelog derie ke ghare gail raha.
Ha, aur biehaan bhie derie ke ghare djaaiga.

Nambar paan sau saitaalies : Oe mahienna oe aapan baar kataais raha.
Ha, aur ie mahienna bhie aapan baar
kataa_{ig}a.

Nambar paan sau artaalies : Kaal oe hamke taar karies raha.
Ha, aur biehaan bhie taar kariega.

Nambar paan sau ontjaas : Kaal oe daarhie tjhielies raha.
Ha, aur biehaan bhie tjhieliega.

- Nambar paan sau patjaas : Kaal oe aapan valies setiaais raha.
Ha, aur biehaan bhie setiaaiga.
- Nambar paan sau ekkaawan : Kaal oe vloer djhaaries raha.
Ha, aur biehaan bhie djhaariega.
- Nambar paan sau baawan : Kaal oelog aapan kothrie rangies raha.
Ha, aur biehaan bhie rangiega.
- Nambar paan sau tierpan : Kaal oelog okar gaarie banaais raha.
Ha, aur biehaan bhie banaaiga.
- Nambar paan sau tjauwan : Kaal oe baattjiet karies raha.
Ha, aur biehaan bhie baattjiet kariega.

D. Liekhe ke paath

1. Baat ke tjalan: ham / kaal / derie ke djaage / (biehaan bhie)
Kaal ham derie ke djaglie rahielie.
Biehaan bhie derie ke djaagab.

Ab toe apne se liekh:

toe / kalhia / derie ke tjhoettie paawe / (biehaan bhie)
ham / oe hapta / aapan baar kataawe / (aawe wala
hapta bhie)

ham / kaal / oke taar kare / (biehaan bhie)
toe / kaal / daarhie tjhiele / " "
ham / kaal / valies setiaawe / " "
baap / kalhia / ghar range / " "
ham / kalhia / baattjiet kare / " "
toe / kalhia / gaarie banaawe / " "
maai / kaal / baaskiet khaliaawe / " "
naanie / kaal / phal khaai / " "

2. Paath 31 A ekaad dafe liekh iemla khaatien.

Tjhaapa Paath 30 A ke dekh aur ie sawaal ke djabaab apne moerie se liekhihe:

Habieb Nanda aur Rawendar ke sanghe bhodjan kar leis?

Kab bhodjan kar bhail raha?

Oe ek kopje koffie pie leis?

Kab pie bhail raha?

Rawendar kaha mange hai djaai koffie pieje?

Kaaheke Nanda na mange hai kie Habieb okar kothrie par bahoet khjaal
kare?

Kaaheke kothrie bahoet tjhietier bietier raha?

Nanda aur Rawendar kaun tjiedj djahe kare?

Habieb kab djaai tjhoettie ke dien manaawe?

Kaha gail raha?

Toe kab djaihe tjhoettie ke dien manaawe?

Kekre sanghe djaihe?

A. Master djie: Kekar ghar biekaai gail?

Student : Prem ke baap ke.

M. : Kab biekaail?

S. : Ohie hapta me biekaail.

M. : Oe hia se tjal gail nawa ghar me?

S. : Na, abbe na gail hai. Oe abbe hia hai.

M. : Kab tjal djaai?

S. : Biehaan tjal djaai.

M. : Biehaan sabere?

S. : Na, biehaan sandjha ke.

M. : Kaise Faisal ke maai ke lagiega?

S. : Oke bara kharaab lagiega.

M. : Prem ke baap kaun rakam parosie raha?

S. : Bara barhia parosie raha.

M. : Sab koi ke kaise lagiega djab oe tjal djaaiga?

S. : Sab koi ke kharaab lagiega.

M. : Kab aaiga nauka manaian okar ghar me rahe?

S. : Faisal ke maai ke boedjha hai biehaan ke biehaan.

M. : Aadj Faisal ke maai Prem ke baap ke dekhie?

S. : Ha, dekhiega.

M. : Oe Tjietra ke maai ke namaste na bol deiga?

S. : Ha, bol deiga.

M. : Prem ke baap mangat raha hia se djaai?

S. : Na, oe na mangat raha.

M. : Tab ke mangat raha?

S. : Okar auratia mangat raha!

B. Master djie: Dekh tjhaapa paan sau ontaalies.

Kab barkha barsal raha?

Student : Kaal barkha barsal raha.

Master djie: Aur kab bhie barsiega?

Student : Biehaan bhie barsiega.

Master djie Paath 31 C ke sab nambar ie rakam se poetjhie, aur student djabaab deiga. Student khaalie tjhaapa Paath 31 B ke taake hai.

Student bhie sab nambar ie rakam se poetjhie, aur master djie djabaab deiga. Ab student phierse khaalie tjhaapa ke taake hai.

C. Master djie: Dekh paan sau ektaalieswa tjhaapa.

Toe kaal gaile rahiele?

Student : Ha, gailie rahielie.

Master djie: Aur biehaan?

Student : Biehaan bhie djaabe.

M. : Dekh paan sau bajaalieswa tjhaapa.

Toe kaal derie ke djagle rahiele?

S. : Ha, derie ke djaglie rahielie.

M. : Aur biehaan?

S. : Biehaan bhie derie ke djaagab.

M. : Dekh paan sau taitaalieswa tjhaapa.

Toe kaal pahoetjle rahiele?

S. : Ha, pahoetjlie rahielie.

M. : Aur biehaan?

S. : Biehaan bhie pahoetjab.

M. : Dekh paan sau tjauwalieswa tjhaapa.

Toe kaal kaam par se derie ke tjhoettie paile rahiele?

S. : Ha, derie ke tjhoettie pailie rahielie.

M. : Aur biehaan?

S. : Biehaan bhie derie ke tjhoettie paabe.

M. : Dekh paan sau paitaalieswa tjhaapa.
Kaal tor tjhoettie ke dien raha?

S. : Ha, raha.

M. : Aur biehaan?

S. : Biehaan bhie rahiega.

M. : Dekh paan sau tjhiaalieswa tjhaapa.
Toelog kaal derie ke ghare gaile rahiele?

S. : Ha, derie ke gailie rahielie.

M. : Aur biehaan?

S. : Biehaan bhie derie ke ghare djaabe.

M. : Dekh paan sau saitaalieswa tjhaapa.
Toe oe mahienna aapan baar kataile rahiele?

S. : Ha, katailie rahielie.

M. : Aur ie mahienna?

S. : Ie mahienna bhie kataabe.

M. : Dekh paan sau artaalieswa tjhaapa.
Toe kaal oke taar karle rahiele?

S. : Ha, oke taar karlie rahielie.

M. : Aur biehaan?

S. : Biehaan bhie oke taar karab.

M. : Dekh paan sau ontjaaswa tjhaapa.
Toe kaal daarhie tjhielle rahiele?

S. : Ha, tjhiellie rahielie.

M. : Aur biehaan?

S. : Biehaan bhie tjhielab.

M. : Dekh paan sau patjaaswa tjhaapa.
Toe kaal aapan valies setiaile rahiele?

S. : Ha, setiailie rahielie.

M. : Aur biehaan?

S. : Biehaan bhie setiaab.

- M. : Dekh paan sau ekkaawanwa tjhaapa.
Toe kaal vloer djarle rahiele?
- S. : Ha, djarlie rahielie.
- M. : Aur biehaan?
- S. : Biehaan bhie djhaarab.
- M. : Dekh paan sau baawanwa tjhaapa.
Toelog kaal aapan kothrie rangle rahiele?
- S. : Ha, ranglie rahielie.
- M. : Aur biehaan?
- S. : Biehaan bhie rangab.
- M. : Dekh paan sau tierpanwa tjhaapa.
Toelog kaal okar gaarie banaile rahiele?
- S. : Ha, banailie rahielie.
- M. : Aur biehaan?
- S. : Biehaan bhie banaab.
- M. : Dekh paan sau tjauwanwa tjhaapa.
Toe kaal baattjiet karle rahiele?
- S. : Ha, baattjiet karlie rahielie.
- M. : Aur biehaan?
- S. : Biehaan bhie baattjiet karab.

Master djie: Dekh tjhaapa paan sau ektaalies.
Kalhia ham gailie rahielie?

Student : Ha, gaile rahiele.

Master djie: Aur biehaan ke biehaan?

Student : Biehaan ke biehaan bhie djaihe.

M. : Dekh tjhaapa paan sau taitaalies.
Kalhia ham pahoetjlie rahielie?

S. : Ha, pahoetjle rahiele.

M. : Aur biehaan ke biehaan?

S. : Biehaan ke biehaan bhie pahoetjiehe.

M. : Dekh tjhaapa paan sau saitaalies.
Oe hapta ham aapan baar katailie rahielie?

S. : Ha, kataile rahiele.

M. : Aur aawe wala hapta?

S. : Aawe wala hapta bhie kataihe.

M. : Dekh tjhaapa paan sau ontjaas.
Kalhia ham aapan daarhie tjhiellie rahielie?

S. : Ha, tjhielle rahiele.

M. : Aur biehaan?

S. : Biehaan bhie tjhieliehe.

M. : Dekh tjhaapa paan sau ekkaawan.
Kalhia ham vloer djharlie rahielie?

S. : Ha, djharle rahiele.

M. : Aur biehaan ke biehaan?

S. : Biehaan ke biehaan bhie djhariehe.

M. : Dekh tjhaapa paan sau tierpan.
Kalhia hamlog okar gaarie banailie rahielie?

S. : Ha, banaile rahiele.

M. : Aur biehaan ke biehaan?

S. : Biehaan ke biehaan bhie banaihe.

M. : Dekh tjhaapa paan sau bajaalies.
Kalhia ham derie ke djaglie rahielie?

S. : Ha, derie ke djagle rahiele.

M. : Aur biehaan ke biehaan?

S. : Biehaan ke biehaan bhie derie ke djagiehe.

M. : Dekh tjhaapa paan sau tjauwaalies.
Kalhia ham kaam par se derie ke tjhoettie pailie rahielie

S. : Ha, derie ke tjhoettie paile rahiele.

M. : Aur aadj?

S. : Aadj bhie derie ke tjhoettie paihe.

- M. : Dekh tjhaapa paan sau tjhaalies.
Kalhia hamlog derie ke ghare gailie rahielie?
- S. : Ha, derie ke gaile rahiele.
- M. : Aur aadj?
- S. : Aadj bhie derie ke ghare djaihe.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa paan sau artaalies.
Kalhia ham oke taar karlie rahielie?
- S. : Ha, oke taar karle rahiele.
- M. : Aur aadj raat ke?
- S. : Aadj raat ke bhie oke taar kariehe.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa paan sau patjaas.
Kalhia ham aapan valies setiailie rahielie?
- S. : Ha, setiaile rahiele.
- M. : Aur aadj raat ke?
- S. : Aadj raat ke bhie aapan valies setiaihe.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa paan sau baawan.
Kalhia hamlog aapan kothrie ranglie rahielie?
- S. : Ha, rangle rahiele.
- M. : Aur biehaan sabere?
- S. : Biehaan sabere bhie rangiehe.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa paan sau tjauwan.
Kalhia ham baattjiet karlie rahielie?
- S. : Ha, baattjiet karle rahiele.
- M. : Aur biehaan sabere?
- S. : Biehaan sabere bhie baattjiet kariehe.

Master djie aur doeigo student Paath 31 A ke tiengo aurat ke djagaha par apne me batia hai Prem ke baap ke ghar ke biese me. Doesra aur tiesra dafe sab koi ke tjaahie djagaha badle ke.

Paath 32

A. Hamloganke bagal me rahe hai Sriemaan Mangal.
Oe S.L.M. ke piloot hai.

Pahiele K.L.M. me raha.

Oe mahienna djaaga New York.

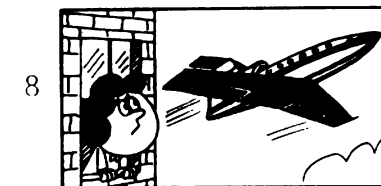
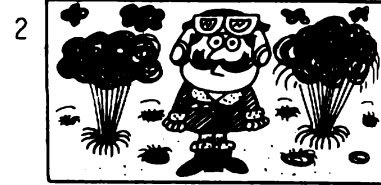
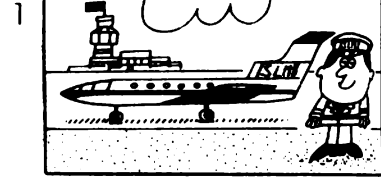
Aur doei mahienna baad djaai Tokyo.

Iesait hai Madrid me.
Ek hapta bhail Spanje gail raha.

Doei hapta baad Paramaribo aai djaai.

Iesait ektaalies baries ke hai aur doenia ke
ekaad des baakie hai, nahie har ek des dekh
bhail hai.

Oke khoeb lahal hai, bakie okar aurat nahie.
Okar aurat hardam ghare rahe hai.



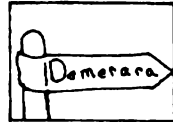
B. Phierse bol:

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Albina

656



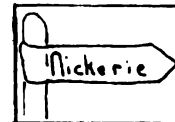
Demerara

657



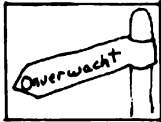
Amsterdam

658



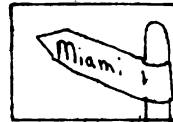
Nickerie

659



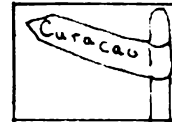
Onverwacht

660



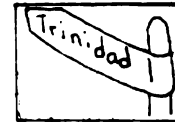
Miami

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Curacao

662



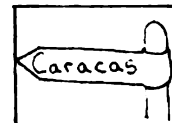
Trinidad

663



Belem

664



Caracas

C. Djaise Hindoestanilogan bole hai

Nambar tjhau sau patjpan Ham gailie rahielie Albina ek baries bhail.
 Aur toe?
 Ham djaab ek baries baad.

Nambar tjhau sau tjhappan Harry gail raha Demerara doi hapta bhail.
 Aur Shakuntla?
 Oe djaaigna doi hapta baad.

Nambar tjhau sau sataawan Doei rodj bhail Nawien aur Rishi lautke aai
 gail hai Amsterdam se. Aur Gjaan aur toe?
 Hamlog doi rodj baad lautke aab.

Nambar tjhau sau atthaawan Toe gailie rahiele Nickerie ek mahienna bhail.
 Aur ham?
 Toe djaihe ek mahienna baad.

Nambar tjhau sau onsath	Ek rel tjal gail Onverwacht ek ghanta bhail. Aur ab phierse kab djaai? Ab djaaiga ek hapta baad.
Nambar tjhau sau saath	Doei rodj bhail Arti gail raha Miami. Aur toe? Ham doei rodj baad djaab.
Nambar tjhau sau eksath	Sudes aur Usha gail raha Curacao ek ghanta bhail. Aur toe aur Rohiet? Hamlog djaab ek ghanta baad.
Nambar tjhau sau baasath	Ek hawaai djahaadj gail raha Trinidad tien ghanta bhail. Aur doesarka? Doesarka djaai tien ghanta baad.
Nambar tjhau sau tiersath	Ek baries bhail kie Djagdes lautke tjal gail hai Belem. Aur Kamal? Oe lautke djaaiga ek baries baad.
Nambar tjhau sau tjausath	Tjhau hapta bhail hai kie Silta lautke aai gail hai Curacao se. Aur okar patie? Oe aaiga tjhau hapta baad.

D. Liekhe ke paath

1. Paath 32 A ekaad dafe liekh iemla khaatien.
2. Tjhaapa Paath 31 A ke dekh aur apne moerie me se ie sawaal parhke djabaab liekhiehe:
Kekar ghar biekaai gail?
Kab biekaail?
Oe hia se tjal gail nawa ghar me?
Kab tjal djaai?
Biehaan sabere?
Kaise Faisal ke maai ke lagiega?
Prem ke baap kaun rakam parosie raha?

Sab koi ke kaise lagiega djab oe tjal djaaiiga?

Kab aaiga nauka manaian okar ghar me rahe?

Aadj Faisal ke maai Prem ke baap ke dekhie?

Prem ke baap mangat raha hia se djaai?

Tab ke mangat raha?

3. Baat ke tjalān: ham / Moengo / doi mahienna / Maai

Ham gailie rahielie Moengo doi mahienna bhail.

Aur Maai?

Oe djaaiiga doi mahienna baad.

Ab toe apne se liekh:

Toe / Paramaribo / tien hapta / Prem

Oe / Djoemoe / ek baries / toe

Hamlog / Tepoe / tjaar rodj / oelog

Toelog / Coronie / tjhau ghanta / hamlog

Oelog / Hansoe / paatj mahienna / toelog

A. Master djie: Ke hamloganke bagal me rahe hai?

Student : Sriemaan Mangal.

M. : Sriemaan Mangal kaha rahe hai?

S. : Toeloganke bagal me rahe hai.

M. : Oe kaun kaam kare hai?

S. : Oe S.L.M. ke pilot hai.

M. : Pahiele bhie S.L.M. ke pilot raha?

S. : Na, pahiele K.L.M. me raha.

M. : Kab djaai New York?

S. : Oe mahienna djaai New York.

M. : Aur kab djaai Tokyo?

S. : Doei mahienna baad djaai Tokyo.

M. : Iesait kaha hai?

S. : Iesait hai Madrid me.

M. : Kab gail raha?

S. : Gail raha ek hapta bhail.

M. : Aur kab Paramaribo aai djaai?

S. : Doei hapta baad aai djaai.

M. : Iesait oe ketna baries ke hai?

S. : Ektaalies baries ke hai.

M. : Aur ketna des dekh bhail hai?

S. : Doenia ke ekaad des baakie hai, nahie har ek des dekh
bhail hai.

M. : Kaaheke okar aurat ke lahal na hai?

S. : Kaahese oe hardam ghare rahe hai.

B. Master djie: Dekh tjhau sau patjpanwa tjhaapa.

Kab toe gaile rahiele Albina?/ek baries

Student : Ham gailie rahielie ek baries bhail.

Master djie: Aur ham?

Student : Toe djaaihe ek baries baad.

M. : Dekh tjhau sau tjhappanwa tjhaapa.
Kab toe gaile rahiele Demerara?/doei hapta

S. : Ham gailie rahielie doei hapta bhail.

M. : Aur ham?

S. : Toe djaihe doei hapta baad.

M. : Dekh tjhau sau sataawanwa tjhaapa.
Kab toelog lautke aai gaile hai Amsterdam se?/doei rodj

S. : Hamlog lautke aai gailie hai doei rodj bhail.

M. : Aur hamlog?

S. : Toelog lautke aihe doei rodj baad.

M. : Dekh tjhau sau atthaawanwa tjhaapa.
Kab oe gail raha Nickerie?/ek mahienna

S. : Oe gail raha Nickerie ek mahienna bhail.

M. : Aur Shakuntla?

S. : Oe djaai ga ek mahienna baad.

M. : Dekh tjhau sau onsathwa tjhaapa.
Kab rel tjal gail Onverwacht?/doei ghanta

S. : Rel tjal gail doei ghanta bhail.

M. : Kab phierse djaai?/ek hapta

S. : Djaai ga ek hapta baad.

M. : Dekh tjhau sau sathwa tjhaapa.
Kab toe gaile rahiele Miami?/doei rodj

S. : Ham gailie rahielie doei rodj bhail.

M. : Aur ham?

S. : Toe djaihe doei rodj baad.

M. : Dekh tjhau sau eksathwa tjhaapa.
Kab toelog gaile rahiele Curacao?/ek hapta

S. : Hamlog gailie rahielie ek hapta bhail.

M. : Aur hamlog?

S. : Toelog djaihe ek hapta baad.

- M. : Dekh tjhau sau baasathwa tjhaapa.
Kab hawaai djahaadj gail raha Trinidad?/ek ghanta
- S. : Hawaai djahaadj gail raha ek ghanta bhail.
- M. : Aur doesarka?
- S. : Doesarka djaai ek ghanta baad.
- M. : Dekh tjhau sau tiersathwa tjhaapa.
Kab ham lautke tjal gailie rahielie Belem?/ek baries
- S. : Toe lautke tjal gailie rahiele ek baries bhail.
- M. : Aur toe?
- S. : Ham lautke tjal djaab ek baries baad.
- M. : Dekh tjhau sau tjausathwa tjhaapa.
Kab ham lautke ailie rahielie Caracas se?/tjhau mahienna
- S. : Toe lautke aile rahiele tjhau mahienna bhail.
- M. : Aur toe?
- S. : Ham lautke aab tjhau mahienna baad.

-
- C. Master djie: Toe hamse poetjh
 kie kab ham gailie rahielie Albina.
 kie kab ham gailie rahielie Demerara.
 kie kab hamlog lautke aai gailie hai Amsterdam se.
 kie kab ham gailie rahielie Nickerie.
 kie kab rel tjal gail Onverwacht.
 kie kab ham gailie rahielie Miami.
 kie kab oelog gail raha Curacao.
 kie kab ek hawaai djahaadj gail raha Trinidad.
 kie kab ham lautke tjal gailie rahielie Belem.
 kie kab hamlog lautke ailie rahielie Caracas se.

-
- D. Master djie: Toe hamse bhie poetjh
 kie kab toe djaihe Albina.
 kie kab toe djaihe Demerara.

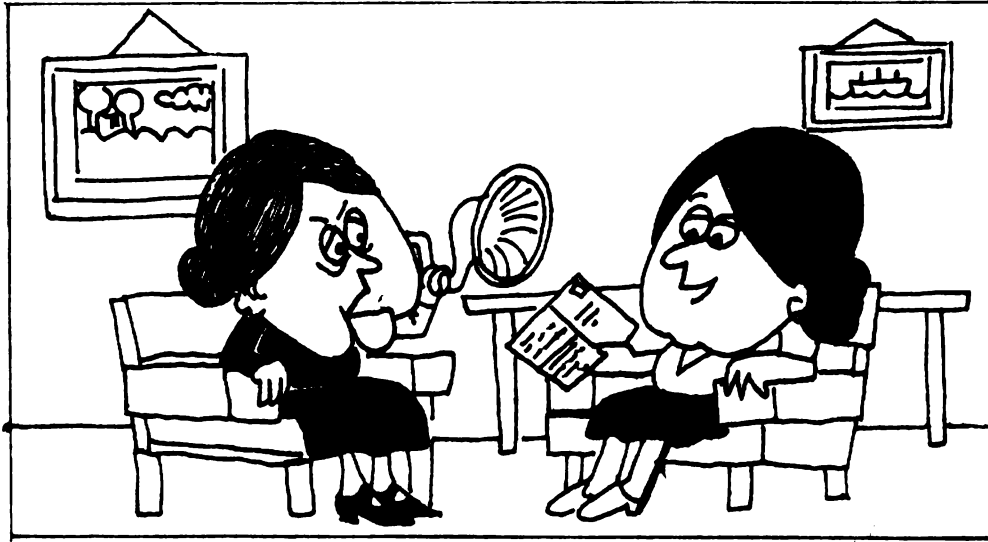
..... kie kab toelog lautke aai djaihe Amsterdam.
..... kie kab ham djaab Nickerie.
..... kie kab rel phierse djaai Onverwacht.
..... kie kab toelog djaihe Miami.
..... kie kab hamlog djaabe Curacao.
..... kie kab doesar hawaai djahaadj djaaiga Trinidad.
..... kie kab toe djaihe Belem.
..... kie kab ham lautke aabe Caracas se.

Master djie Paath 32 C 'Djaise Hindoestanilogan bole hai' ke sab nambar poetjhie, aur student djabaab deiga. Student bhie sab nambar poetjhiega, aur master djie djabaab deiga.

Student tjhaapa Paath 32 A ke taakiega aur sab tjiedj Sriemaan Mangal ke biese me Master djie se bataaiga.

Paath 33

A.



Naanie : Rohiet ke kaart parhke soena de to, betie?

Maai : Attjha, Ma.

Ham aai gailie hai Nederland me aur rahiela opvangcentrum me.

Naanie : Kaun tjiedj me?

Maai : Ekgo opvangentrum me, Ma.

Naanie : Oe kaun tjiedj?

Maai : Oe ek djagaha hai djaha oe thora rodj rah sake hai.

Naanie : Aur kaun tjiedj liekhies hai?

Maai : Ham halieje ek tjiethie liekhab aur aasa kariela kie toelog bahoet barhiaase baate.

Naanie : Kaun tjiedj? Aur djorse parh, betie.

Ham na thiekse soen pailie.

Maai : Oe bole hai kie oe djaldiese ek tjiethie liekhiega, aur aasa kare hai kie hamlogan sab koi attjha hobe. Namaste, Rohiet.

Naanie : Etne? Bahoet na liekhies hai, na?

Maai : Oe bahoet na liekh sake hai ekgo kaart par, Ma.

Phierse bol:

765



thak djaai

766



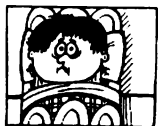
piaas lage hai

767



thandha lage hai

768



djiew na thiek hai

769



sardie bhail hai

770



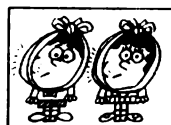
moer piera hai

771



kaan piera hai

772



daat piera hai

773



baar katwaawe

774



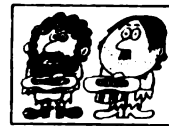
rijbewijs na hai

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Röntgen foto banwaawe

776



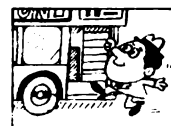
paisa na hai

777



bus agore

778



bus lewe

779



gaarie banaawe

780



ghar betje

C. Djaise Hindoestanilogan bole hai

- I. Nambar saat sau paisath Ham thak gailie.
Kaun tjiedj?
Oe bole hai kie oe thak gail hai.
- Nambar saat sau tjhiaasath Hamlogke piaas lagal hai.
Kaun tjiedj?
Iesab bole hai kie iesabke piaas lagal
hai.
- Nambar saat sau sarsath Hamke thandha lage hai.
Kaun tjiedj?
Oe bole hai kie oke thandha lage hai.
- Nambar saat sau arsath Hamaar djiew tanko na thiek hai.
Kaun tjiedj?
Oe bole hai kie okar djiew tanko na
thiek hai.
- Nambar saat sau onhattar Hamke sardie bhail hai.
Ka bole hai?
Bole hai kie oke sardie bhail hai.
- Nambar saat sau sattar Hamaar moer piera hai.
Ka bole hai?
Bole hai kie okar moer piera hai.
- Nambar saat sau ekhattar Hamaar kaan piera hai.
Ka bole hai?
Bole hai kie okar kaan piera hai.
- Nambar saat sau bahattar Hamloganke daat piera hai.
Ka bole hai?
Bole hai kie oeloganke daat piera hai.

Nambar saat sau tiehattar Oe kaun tjiedj djaane hai?
Djaane hai kie oke aapan baar katwaawe
ke tjaahie.

Nambar saat tjauhatter Oe kaun tjiedj djaane hai?
Djaane hai kie oke rijbewijs tjaahie.

Nambar saat sau patjhattar Oe kaun tjiedj sotje hai?
Sotje hai kie oke Röntgen foto banwaawe
ke tjaahie.

Nambar saat sau tjhiehattar Oesab kaun tjiedj bole hai?
Bole hai kie oesabke paisa tjaahie.

Nambar saat sau sathattar Oke kaun tjiedj ke sotj hai?
Oke sotj hai kie oke bus agore ke tjaahie.

Nambar saat sau athattar Ham bus le leb.
Ka bole hai?
Bole hai kie oe bus le leiga.

Nambar saat sau onaasie Oelog kaun tjiedj ke dera hai?
Dera hai kie oelog aapan garie na
banaai paaiga.

Nambar saat sau assie Oke ka boedjha hai?
Boedjha hai kie oe ie ghar betjiega.

II.Nambar saat sau paisath Ham thak gailie.
Kaun tjiedj?
Oe bole hai kie: "Ham thak gailie".

Nambar saat sau tjhiaasath Hamlogke piaas lagal hai.
Kaun tjiedj?
Iesab bole hai kie: "Hamlogke piaas
lagal hai".

Nambar saat sau sarsath	Hamke thandha lage hai. Kaun tjiedj? Oe bole hai kie: "Hamke thandha lage hai".
Nambar saat sau arsath	Hamaar djiew tanko na thiek hai. Kaun tjiedj? Oe bole hai kie: "Hamaar djiew tanko na thiek hai".
Nambar saat sau onhattar	Hamke sardie bhail hai. Ka bole hai? Bole hai kie: "Hamke sardie bhail hai".
Nambar saat sau sattar	Hamaar moer piera hai. Ka bole hai? Bole hai kie: "Hamaar moer piera hai".
Nambar saat sau ekhattar	Hamaar kaan piera hai. Ka bole hai? Bole hai kie: "Hamaar kaan piera hai".
Nambar saat sau bahattar	Hamloganke daat piera hai. Ka bole hai? Bole hai kie: "Hamloganke daat piera hai".

D. Liekhe ke paath

1. Paath 33 A ekaad dafe liekh iemla khaatien.
2. Dekh tjhaapa Paath 32 A ke aur apne moerie me se ie sawaal parkhe djabaab liekhiehe:

Sriemaan Mangal kaun kaam kare hai?

Pahiele bhie S.L.M. ke piloot raha?

Kab djaai New York?
Aur kab djaai Tokyo?
Iesait kaha hai?
Kab gail raha?
Aur kab Paramaribo aai djaai?
Iesait oe ketna baries ke hai?
Aur ketna des dekh bhail hai?
Kaaheke okar aurat ke lahal na hai?

3. Baat ke tjalān: ham / kaan / pieraai
Hamaar kaan piera hai.
Ka bole hai? / Kaun tjiedj?
Bole hai kie okar kaan piera hai.

Ab toe apne se liekh:
oe / bokhaar / lage
oelog / maag / pieraai
ham / sardie / howe
hamlog / niekaasie / niekre
oelog / kwaaboe / howe
oe / thak / djaai
hamlog / bhoekh / lage
ham / garam / lage
oelog / boerhaai / djaai
oe / bhoelaai / djaai

- A. Master djie: Naanie kaun tjiedj mange hai?
Student : Mange hai kie maai Rohiet ke kaart parhke soena dewe.
M. : Kaun des Rohiet aai gail hai?
S. : Aai gail hai Nederland.
M. : Hoewa par kaha rahe hai?
S. : Rahe hai ekgo opvangcentrum me.
M. : Oe kaun tjiedj?
S. : Oe ek djagaha hai djaha oe thora rodj rah sahe hai.
M. : Aur kaun tjiedj liekhies hai?
S. : Liekhies hai kie oe halieje ek tjiethie liekhiega.
M. : Kaun tjiedj aasa kare hai?
S. : Aasa kare hai kie sab koi bahoet barhiaase baate.
M. : Kaaheke Naanie bole hai kie: "Aur djorse parh, betie".
S. : Kaaheke oe na thiekse soen paawe hai.
M. : Kaaheke Rohiet bahoet na liekhies hai?
S. : Kaaheke oe bahoet na liekh sake hai ekgo kaart par.

-
- B. Master djie: Dekh saat sau paisathwa tjhaapa.
Ie londa bole hai kie oke piaas lagal hai.
Student : Na, oe na bole hai kie oke piaas lagal hai.
Master djie: Tab kaun tjiedj bole hai?
Student : Bole hai kie oe thak gail hai.

M. : Dekh saat sau tjhiaasathwa tjhaapa.
Ie aadmie bole hai kie oelog thak gail hai.
S. : Na, oelog na bole hai kie oelog thak gail hai.
M. : Tab kaun tjiedj bole hai?
S. : Bole hai kie oelogke piaas lagal hai.

M. : Dekh saat sau sarsathwa tjhaapa.
Ie aurat bole hai kie oke garam lage hai.

S. : Na, oe na bole hai kie oke garam lage hai.

M. : Tab kaun tjiedj bole hai?

S. : Bole hai kie oke thandha lage hai.

M. : Dekh saat sau arsathwa tjhaapa.
Ie londa bole hai kie okar djiew thiek hai.

S. : Na, oe na bole hai kie okar djiew thiek hai.

M. : Tab kaun tjiedj bole hai?

S. : Bole hai kie okar djiew tanko na thiek hai.

M. : Dekh saat sau onhattarwa tjhaapa.
Oe aadmie bole hai kie okar daat piera hai.

S. : Na, oe na bole hai kie okar daat piera hai.

M. : Tab kaun tjiedj bole hai?

S. : Bole hai kie oke sardie bhail hai.

M. : Dekh saat sau sattarwa tjhaapa.
Oe aurat bole hai kie okar kaan piera hai.

S. : Na, oe na bole hai kie okar kaan piera hai.

M. : Tab kaun tjiedj bole hai?

S. : Bole hai kie okar moer piera hai.

M. : Dekh saat sau ekhattarwa tjhaapa.
Oe larka bole hai kie oke sardie bhail hai.

S. : Na, oe na bole hai kie oke sardie bhail hai.

M. : Tab kaun tjiedj bole hai?

S. : Bole hai kie okar kaan piera hai.

M. : Dekh saat sau bahattarwa tjhaapa.
Oe larkan bole hai kie oeloganke moer piera hai.

S. : Na, oelog na bole hai kie oeloganke moer piera hai.

M. : Tab kaun tjiedj bole hai?

S. : Bole hai kie oeloganke daat piera hai.

- C. Master djie: Dekh saat sau tiehattarwa tjhaapa.
 Ie aadmie djaane hai kie oke bus agore ke tjaahie.
- Student : Na, oe na djaane hai kie oke bus agore ke tjaahie.
- Master djie: Tab kaun tjiedj djaane hai?
- Student : Djaane hai kie oke aapan baar katwaawe ke tjaahie.
- M. : Dekh saat sau tjauhatterwa tjhaapa.
 Ie aurat djaane hai kie oke Röntgen foto banwaawe ke
 tjaahie.
- S. : Na, oe na djaane hai kie oke Röntgen foto banwaawe ke
 tjaahie.
- M. : Tab oe kaun tjiedj djaane hai?
- S. : Djaane hai kie oke rijbewijs tjaahie.
- M. : Dekh saat sau patjhatterwa tjhaapa.
 Ie manai sotje hai kie okar gaarie oesab na banaai paaiga.
- S. : Na, oe na sotje hai kie okar gaarie oesab na banaai paaiga.
- M. : Tab kaun tjiedj sotje hai?
- S. : Sotje hai kie oke Röntgen foto banwaawe ke tjaahie.
- M. : Dekh saat sau tjhiehattarwa tjhaapa.
 Ie manaian bole hai kie iesabke aapan daarhie tjhiele ke
 tjaahie.
- S. : Na, iesab na bole hai kie iesabke aapan daarhie tjhiele ke
 tjaahie.
- M. : Tab kaun tjiedj bole hai?
- S. : Bole hai kie iesabke paisa tjaahie.
- M. : Dekh saat sau sathatterwa tjhaapa.
 Oe aurat ke sotj hai kie oke aapan gaarie tjalaawe ke
 tjaahie.
- S. : Na, oke sotj na hai kie oke aapan gaarie tjalaawe ke
 tjaahie.
- M. : Tab kaun tjiedj ke sotj hai?
- S. : Oke sotj hai kie oke bus agore ke tjaahie.

- M. : Dekh saat sau athattarwa tjhaapa.
Oe aadmie bole hai kie oe mange hai aapan gaarie tjalaawe.
- S. : Na, oe na bole hai kie oe mange hai aapan gaarie tjalaawe.
- M. : Tab kaun tjiedj bole hai?
- S. : Bole hai kie oe mange hai bus lewe.
- M. : Dekh saat sau onaasiewa tjhaapa.
Oelog dera hai kie oelog aapan gaarie na betjiega.
- S. : Na, oelog na dera hai kie oelog aapan gaarie na betjiega.
- M. : Tab kaun tjiedj ke dera hai?
- S. : Dera hai kie oelog aapan gaarie na banaai paaiga.
- M. : Dekh saat sau assiewa tjhaapa.
Oke boedjha hai kie oe aapan ghar rang sachiega.
- S. : Na, oke na boedjha hai kie oe aapan ghar rang sachiega.
- M. : Tab kaun tjiedj boedjha hai?
- S. : Boedjha hai kie oe aapan ghar betj sachiega.

-
- Master djie: Dekh tjhaapa saat sau bahattar.
Oelog bole hai kie: "Hamlog thak gailie hai".
- Student : Na, na bole hai kie: "Hamlog thak gailie hai".
Bole hai kie: "Hamloganke daat piera hai".
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa saat sau ekhattar.
Oe bole hai kie: "Hamke piaas lagal hai".
- S. : Na, na bole hai kie: "Hamke piaas lagal hai".
Bole hai kie: "Hamaar kaan piera hai".
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa saat sau sattar.
Oe bole hai kie: "Hamke thandha lage hai".
- S. : Na, na bole hai kie: "Hamke thandha lage hai".
Bole hai kie: "Hamaar moer piera hai".

- M. : Dekh tjhaapa saat sau onhattar.
Oe bole hai kie: "Hamke niekaasie niekral hai".
- S. : Na, na bole hai kie: "Hamke niekaasie niekral hai".
Bole hai kie: "Hamke sardie bhail hai".
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa saat sau arsath.
Oe bole hai kie: "Hamke skoel bahoet attjha lage hai".
- S. : Na, na bole hai kie: "Hamke skoel bahoet attjha lage hai".
Bole hai kie: "Hamaar djiew tanko na thiek hai".
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa saat sau sarsath.
Oe bole hai kie: "Hamaar moer piera hai".
- S. : Na, na bole hai kie: "Hamaar moer piera hai".
Bole hai kie: "Hamke thandha lage hai".
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa saat sau tjhiasath.
Oelog bole hai kie: "Hamlogke bhoekh lagal hai".
- S. : Na, na bole hai kie: "Hamlogke ~~bhoekh~~ lagal hai".
Bole hai kie: "Hamlogke piaas lagal hai".
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa saat sau paisath.
Oe bole hai kie: "Hamaar daat piera hai".
- S. : Na, na bole hai kie: "Hamaar daat piera hai".
Bole hai kie: "Ham thak gailie hai".

D^{II}. Master djie D^I ke sawaal poetjhie biena 'kie' ke, aur student djabaab bhie deiga biena 'kie' ke.

3. Ab master djie aur doeigo student, nahie to tiengo student Paath 33 B ke tjhaapa taakiega aur apne me Paath 33 C 'Djaise Hindoestanilogan bole hai' ke baat batiaaiga no. 765 se 772 talak. Master djie khaalie "Kaun tjiedj?", aur "Ka bole hai?" poetjhiega aur studentwan bolie kie kaun tjiedj sab koi bole hai. Doesra aur tiesra dafe studentwan ke tjaahie djagaha badle ke.

Paath 33 C II ke tjaahie ekahie rakam se kare ke.

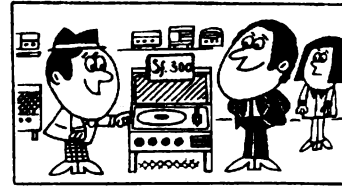
4. Ab master djie Paath 33 C nambur 773 se 780 talak poetjhiega aur student djabaab deiga.

5. Ab studentlog Rohiet ke naanie aur Rohiet ke maai khelie, aur ekaad dafe djagaha badlie.

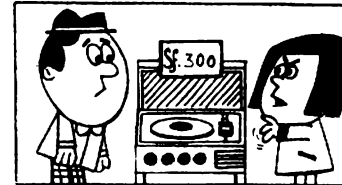
Paath 34

- A. Shanta ke baap: Hamke ie platenspeler bahoet attjha lage hai.
Ekar daam ketna hai?
Doekaandaar : Ie sab se mahanga wala hai djon hamlog betjiela.
Okar daam hai tien sau roepia.
Shanta ke maai: Oe to bahoet mahanga hai.
Otna paisa hamlog na bhar paab.
- Doekaandaar : Ie wala otna mahanga na hai djaise oe wala djonke toe abbe dekhle hai.
Ekar daam hai ek sau bies roepia.
Bakie otna barhia na hai djaise oe mahangka.
- Shanta ke baap: Hamke ie na attjha lage hai.
Oe pahielka hai auro mahanga, bakie okar otna kiemmat hai.
Hamlog oedhaar par le sakiela?
- Doekaandaar : Ha, ekdam! Aap abbe tjaalies roepia bhar dew, aur baad me har hapta das roepia, ties hapta talak.
- Shanta ke baap: Toke ie attjha lage hai, Shanta ke maai?
Shanta ke maai: Ha, attjha lage hai, bakie bahoet mahanga hai. Toe hardam sab se barhia tjiedj mange hai, bakie hamlog na bhar paaila. Toe kabbo kare hai djaise toe ekgo set baate.
Shanta ke baap: Setlogan oedhaar tjiedj na kiene hai.

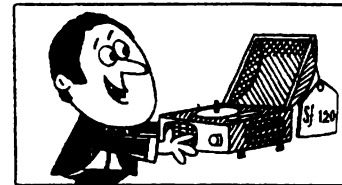
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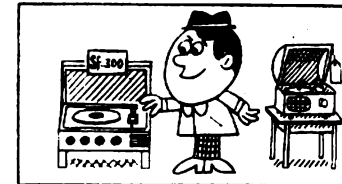
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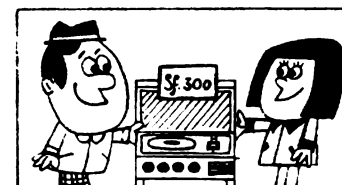
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5



6



3. Phierse bol:

881



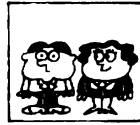
mitha

882



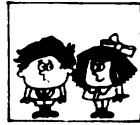
lamba

883



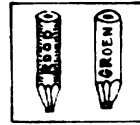
naata

884



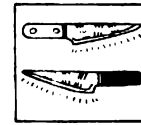
barka

885



bhothar

886



tjokh

887



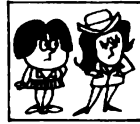
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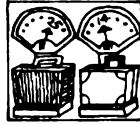
mota

889



rangielie

890



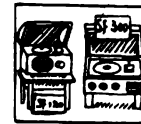
halloek

891



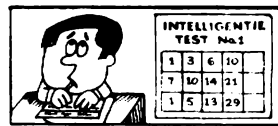
nawa

892



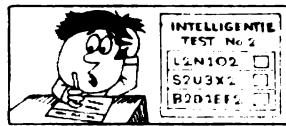
mahanga

893



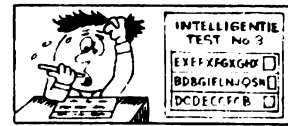
kara

894



auro kara

895



sab se kara

896



madja

897



kamtie madja

898



sab se kamtie madja

4. Djaise Hindoestanilogan bole hai

Nambar aath sau ekaasie

Oe lalkwa phal auro mietha hai hariarka se?

Na, doenoe ek baraabar mietha hai.

Nambar aath sau bejaasie

Oe mard siepaahie auro lamba hai aurat

siepaahie se?

Na, doenoe ek baraabar lamba hai.

Nambar aath sau tieraasie Oe mardwa auro naata hai auratia se?
Na, doenoe ek baraabar naata hai.

Nambar aath sau tjauraasie Oe londwa oemier me auro barka hai tjhauria
se?
Na doenoe oemier me ek rakam barka baate.

Nambar aath sau patjaasie Oe lalka pencilwa auro bhothar hai hariarka
se?
Na, doenoe ek rakam bhothar baate.

Nambar aath sau tjhiaasie Oe oedjarka tjhoeria auro tjokh hai karieka
se?
Na, doenoe ek rakam tjokh baate.

Nambar aath sau sataasie Ie oetja wala gaarie auro safa hai nietje
wala se?
Na, otna safa na hai djaise nietje wala.

Nambar aath sau athaasie Ie aurat auro mota hai aadmie se?
Na, etna mota na hai djaise aadmie.

Nambar aath sau nauwaasie Oe aurat bawa kait ke auro rangielie hai
dahiena kait walie se?
Na, otna rangielie na hai djaise dahiena kait
walie.

Nambar aath sau nabbe Oe bruinka valiesia auro halloek hai blauka se?
Na, etna halloek na hai djaise blauka.

Nambar aath sau ekaanbe Oe oedjarka taswa auro nawa hai karieka se?
Na, otna nawa na hai djaise karieka.

Nambar aath sau baanbe Oe platenspeler bawa kait wala auro mahanga
hai dahiena kait wala se?
Na, etna mahanga na hai djaise dahiena kait
wala.

Nambar aath sau tieraanbe Ie test kara hai.

Nambar aath sau tjauraanbe Oe test auro kara hai.

Nambar aath sau patjaanbe Aur ie wala sab se karaka hai djonke abbe talak ham banailie hai.

Nambar aath sau tjhiaanbe Ie poestak madja dewe hai.

Nambar aath sau sattaanbe Aur ie poestak kamtie madja dewe hai.

Nambar aath sau atthaanbe Aur ie wala sab se kamtie madja dewe hai djonke abbe talak ham parhlie hai.

Liekhe ke paath

1. Paath 34 A liekh iemla khaatien.
2. Tjhaapa Paath 33 A ke dekh aur ie sawaal parhke djabaab liekhiehe apne moerie se:

Naanie kaun tjiedj mange hai?
 Kaun des Rohiet aai gail hai?
 Hoewa par kaha rahe hai?
 Oe kaun tjiedj?
 Aur kaun tjiedj liekhies hai?
 Kaun tjiedj aasa kare hai?
 Kaaheke Naanie bole hai: "Aur djorse parh betie"?
 Kaaheke Rohiet bahoet na liekhies hai?

3. Baat ke tjalaa A: Ham bahoet thak gailie hai.

Ham bahoet bahoet thak gailie hai.
 Ham auro thak gailie hai tose.
 Bakie oe sab se thak gail hai.

Ab toe apne se liekh:

Hamke khoeb lahal hai.
Hamke attjha lage hai.
Ham bahoet aalsie hai.
Ham phoert hai.
Ham doebbar hai.

Baat ke tjalan B: Ie kaam auro kara hai / kare

Ie kaam auro kara hai.
Nahie, ie kaam kamtie kara hai.
Ie sab se kamtie karaka hai djonke abbe talak ham
karlie hai.

Ab toe apne se liekh:

Ie radio auro sasta hai / betje
Ie paath auro sahadj hai / parhe
Ie parsina auro mietha hai / khaai
Ie aurat auro soeghar hai / dekhe
Ie tjhoerie auro bhothar hai / paawe

Baat ke tjalan C: laal gaarie / auro mahanga / oedjar gaarie

Oe laal gaarie auro mahanga hai oedjarka se?
Na, doenoe ek baraabar / rakam mahanga hai.

Ab toe apne se liekh:

poeraan tjhoerie / kamtie tjokh / nawa tjhoerie
master / auro mota / masterien
hariar topie / kamtie biesaal / piejar topie
djawaan kamkarta / auro phoert / boerhwa kamkarta
bharal baakas / kamtie poeraan / khaalie baakas

- A. Master djie: Shanta ke maai baap kaun tjiedj mangat raha kiene?
Student : Mangat raha ekgo platenspeler kiene.
M. : Kaun platenspeler doekaandaar oesabke dekhaais?
S. : Sab se mahanga wala dekhaais.
M. : Ekar daam ketna raha?
S. : Okar daam raha tien sau roepia.
M. : Shanta ke maai ka bolies?
S. : Bolies: 'Oe to bahoet mahanga hai'.
M. : Kaun tjiedj aur bolies?
S. : Aur bolies: 'Otna paisa hamlog na bhar paab'.
M. : Sasta wala platenspeler ke daam ketna raha?
S. : Okar daam ek sau bies roepia raha.
M. : Otna barhia raha djaise mahangka?
S. : Na, otna barhia na raha.
M. : Shanta ke baap ke ie sasta wala kaisan lage hai?
S. : Oke tanko na attjha lage hai.
M. : Baap ka bolies?
S. : Bolies: 'Oe pahielka hai auro mahanga, bakie okar otna kiemmat hai'.
M. : Oe kaun rakam se mangat raha kiene?
S. : Mangat raha oedhaar par kiene.
M. : Ketna paisa oke tjaahie abbe bhar dewe ke?
S. : Oke tjaahie abbe tjaalies roepia bhar dewe ke.
M. : Aur baad me?
S. : Baad me har hapta das roepia.
M. : Kab talak?
S. : Ties hapta talak.
M. : Shanta ke maai ke ie kaisan lage hai?
S. : Attjha lage hai.
M. : Maai aur kaun tjiedj bolies?
S. : Bolies: 'Bakie bahoet mahanga hai'.

- M. : Koetjh aur bolies?
- S. : Ha, bolies: 'Toe hardam sab se barh_{ia} tjiedj mange hai, bakie hamlog na bhar paaila. Toe kabbo kare hai djaise toe ekgo set baate'.
- M. : Setlogan kaun tjiedj na kiene hai?
- S. : Oedhaar tjiedj na kiene hai.

-
- B. Master djie: Ie khoeb lamba siepaahie hai.
- Student : Ha, bakie oe wala auro lamba hai.
Oe sab se lamba wala hai djonke abbe talak ham dekhlie hai.
- M. : Ie aurat bahoet naata hai.
- S. : Ha, bakie oe wala auro naata hai.
Oe sab se naata wala hai djonke abbe talak ham dekhlie hai.
- M. : Iesab gaarie bahoet sasta hai.
- S. : Ha, bakie oe walan auro sasta hai.
Oesab sab se sasta walan hai djonke abbe talak ham dekhlie hai.
- M. : Oe tjhoerie bahoet tjokh hai.
- S. : Ha, bakie ie wala auro tjokh hai.
Ie sab se tjokhka hai djonke abbe talak ham dekhlie hai.
- M. : Ie larkie bahoet soeghar hai.
- S. : Ha, bakie oe wala auro soeghar hai.
Oe sab se soegharka hai djonke abbe talak ham dekhlie hai.
- M. : Iesab aadmie bahoet aalsie hai.
- S. : Ha, bakie oesab auro aalsie hai.
Oesab sab se aalsie walan hai djonke abbe talak ham dekhlie hai.

- M. : Ie bahoet barka mandier hai.
 S. : Ha, bakie oe wala auro barka hai.
 Oe sab se barkwa hai djonke abbe talak ham dekhlie hai.
- M. : Ie bahoet sahadj test hai.
 S. : Ha, bakie oe wala auro sahadj hai.
 Oe sab se sahadjkwa hai djonke abbe talak ham karlie hai.
- M. : Ie potloodwa bahoet bhothar hai.
 S. : Ha, bakie oe wala auro bhothar hai.
 Oe sab se bhotharkwa hai djonke abbe talak ham dekhlie hai.
- M. : Ie londa bahoet doebbar hai.
 S. : Ha, bakie oe wala auro doebbar hai.
 Oe sab se doebbarkwa hai djonke abbe talak ham dekhlie hai.

Student C^I 'Djaise Hindoestanilogan bole hai' ke sab nambur poetjhiega aur master djie djabaab deiga. Student khaalie B^I ke tjhaapa taakiega.

Master djie C^I 'Djaise Hindoestanilogan bole hai' no. 881, 887, 882, 888, 883, 889, 884, 890, 885, 891, 886, aur 892 poetjhie, aur student phierse khaalie B^I ke tjhaapa taakiega aur djabaab deiga.

Master djie: Dekh tjhaapa aath sau tieraanbe.
 Ie test kara hai kie sahadj?

Student : Sahadj na hai, kara hai.

M. : Dekh tjhaapa aath sau tjauraanbe.
 Aur oe wala kamtie kara hai?

S. : Na, kamtie kara na hai, auro kara hai.

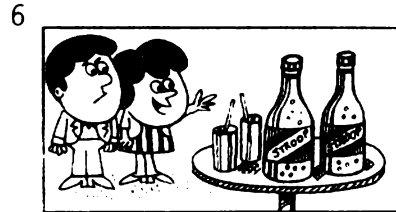
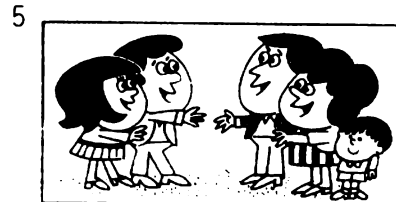
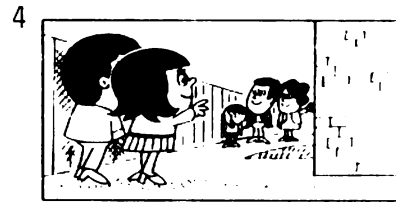
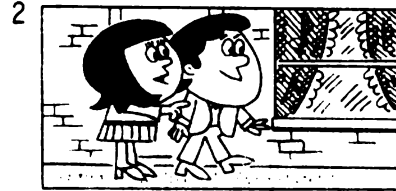
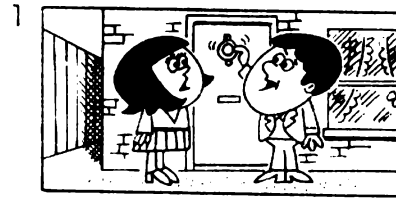
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa aath sau patjaanbe.
Aur ie wala?
- S. : Ie wala sab se karaka hai djonke abbe talak oe banaais hai.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa aath sau tjhiaanbe.
Ie poestak kaun tjiedj dewe hai?
- S. : Madja dewe hai.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa aath sau sattaanbe.
Aur ie wala auro madja dewe hai?
- S. : Na, auro madja na dewe hai, kamtie madja dewe hai.
- M. : Dekh tjhaapa aath sau atthaanbe.
Aur ie wala?
- S. : Ie wala sab se kamtie madja dewe hai djonke abbe talak oe parhies hai.

F. Ab student master djie se bataaiga kic kaise Shanta ke maai baap ekgo platenspeler kienies raha. Oe khaalie Paath 34 A ke tjhaapa taakiega.

G. Ab tiengo student Shanta ke baap, Shanta ke maai, aur doekaandaar khelie, aur ekaad dafe djagaha badlie.

Paath 35

- Shanti : Koi na hai ghare?
Prem : Saboer kar, ham ek dafe aur khatkhataai.
Bhietar to ekdam sana man hai.
Boedjha hai kie koi na hai ghare.
- Shanti : Bakie ie na hoi sake hai.
Sila aur Siri hamloganke bolaile hai
bhodjan kare ke.
Dekh to khierkia kait se.
- Shanti : Koi dekha hai?
Prem : Koi na!
- Shanti : Aaw tjalie dekhe pietjhe ke kawaarie
se to.
Prem : Dekh, sab koi bahare bagaitja me hai!
- Sila : Kaise Shanti, kaise Prem?
Siri : Sab koi mangat raha bagaitja me bhodjan
kare.
Hia par khoeb thandha bhie hai.
- Sila : Aaw tjalie sanghe koetjh pie le dja.
Prem : Ha, ekdam.
Hamre khaatier ek gietlaas bier.
Sila : Bier? Oe to oraii gail!
Toe stroop paai sake hai.
Prem : Stroop!
Siri : Ekar baat na bieswaas kariehe, Prem.
Ie dielagie kare hai.
Bier hai!



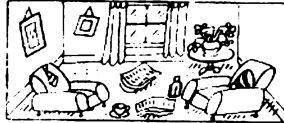
B. Phierse bol:

999



Sab koi soete hai

1000



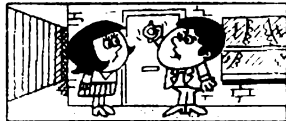
Sab tjhietier bietier
hai

1010



Ham aapan pen sagro
khodjlie

2011



Koi hai ghare?

3012



Koetjh hai ie doswa
me?

4013



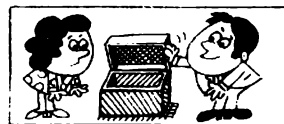
Ham aapan pen kahoe
na pailie

5014



Koi na hai ghare

6015



Ie doswa me koetjh
na hai

7016



Kahie gaile rahiele
kalhia? Kahoe na, ghare
rahielie

8017



Koi hai bagaitja me

9018



Koetjh hai koersia ke
nietjwa

10.019



Hamaar tjasma hoi kahie
par!

C. Djaise Hindoestanilogan bole hai

Nambar nau sau niennaanbe

Sab koi ka kare hai?

Sab koi soete hai.

Nambar ek hadjaar	Ie kothrie kaise dekha hai? Bahoet tjhietier bietier dekha hai.
Nambar ek hadjaar das	Kaun tjiedj khodjle? Ham aapan pen sagro khodjlie.
Nambar doi hadjaar gjaara	Koi hai ghare? Ham na djaanie, sait koi na hoi.
Nambar tien hadjaar baara	Koetjh hai ie doswa me? Na, eme koetjh na hai.
Nambar tjaar hadjaar tera	Aapan pan paile? Na, kahoe na pailie.
Nambar paatj hadjaar tjauda	Koetjh soenle? Na, koetjh na. Hamke boedjha hai kie koi na hai ghare.
Nambar tjhau hadjaar pandra	Dekhle? Ha, dekhlie. Ie doswa me koetjh na hai.
Nambar saat hadjaar sora	Kahie gaile rahiele kalhia? Kahoe na, ghare rahielie.
Nambar aath hadjaar sattrra	Koi hai bagaitja me? Ha, hai.
Nambar nau hadjaar atthaara	Na dera! Koetjh na hai. Ha, koetjh hai koersia ke nietjwa!
Nambar das hadjaar onnais	Hamaar tjasma hoi kahie par! Toe to oke pahierle hai!

D. Liekhe ke paath

1. Paath 35 A ekaad dafe liekh iemla khaatien.
2. Tjhaapa Paath 34 A ke dekh aur ie sawaal parhke apne moerie se djabaab liekhiehe:

Shanta ke maai baap kaun tjiedj mangat raha kiene?

Kaun platenspeler doekaandaar oesabke dekhaais?

Ekar daam ketna raha?

Shanta ke maai ka bolies?

Sasta wala platenspeler ke daam ketna raha?

Otna barhia raha djaise mahangka?

Shanta ke baap ke ie sasta wala kaisan lage hai?

Oe ka bolies?

Oe kaun rakam se mangat raha kiene?

Ketna paisa oke tjaahie abbe bhar dewe ke?

Aur baad me?

Kab talak?

Shanta ke maai ke ie kaisan lage hai?

Ka bole hai?

Setlogan kaun tjiedj na kiene hai?

3. Baat ke tjalan: toe / pieje / Nanda
Toke koetjh hai pieje ke?
Na, hame koetjh na hai.
Aur Nanda ke?
Ha, oke koetjh hai pieje ke.

Ab toe apne se liekh:

oe / khaai / Rawendar

Maai / kare / Baap

Faroek / parhe / toe

Diedie / liekhe / Bhaai
toe / betje / Shanta

4. Baat ke tjalán: toe / soene

Toe koetjh soenle hai?
Na, ham koetjh na soenlie hai.

toe / koi / batiaai
Toe koi se batiaile hai?
Na, ham koi se na batiailie hai.

Ab toe apne se liekh:

Aadjie / betje
Aadja / koi / bole
Mausie / banaawe
Mausa / koi / bataawe
toe / pakaawe
toe / koi / bolaawe

- A. Master djie: Shanti aur Prem kaha hai?
- Student : Sila aur Siri ke ghar ke aage.
- M. : Koi na hai ghare?
- S. : Na, ghare koi na hai.
- M. : Kaaheke Prem bole hai: "Saboer kar?"
- S. : Oe mange hai ek dafe aur khatkhataawe.
- M. : Bhietar kaise hai?
- S. : Bhietar to ekdam sana man hai.
- M. : Prem ke ka boedjha hai?
- S. : Boedjha hai kie koi na hai ghare.
- M. : Aur Shanti ke?
- S. : Oke boedjha hai kie ie na hoi sake hai.
- M. : Kaahe na?
- S. : Kaaheese Sila aur Siri oeloganke bolaaais hai bhodjan kare ke.
- M. : Kaun kait se Shanti mange hai dekhe?
- S. : Khierkia kait se.
- M. : Koi dekha hai ie kait se?
- S. : Koi na.
- M. : Kaha se Shanti mange hai bhie dekhe?
- S. : Pietjhe ke kawaarie se.
- M. : Hoewa se koi dekha hai?
- S. : Ha, sab koi bahare bagaitja me hai.
- M. : Kaaheke sab koi bahare hai?
- S. : Sab koi mangat raha bagaitja me bhodjan kare.
- M. : Hoewa par garam hai kie thandha?
- S. : Garam na hai, khoeb thandha hai.
- M. : Sila ka bole hai?
- S. : Bole hai kie: "Kaise Shanti, kaise Prem?"
- M. : Aur koetjh bole hai?
- S. : Ha, bole hai: "Aaw tjalie sanghe koetjh pie le dja."
- M. : Prem kaun tjiedj mange hai pieje?
- S. : Mange hai ek gielaas bier.

M. : Bier hai?
S. : Ha, hai. Bakie Sila bole hai kie: "Bier oraai gail!"
M. : Bole hai kie Prem kaun tjiedj paai sake hai pieje ke?
S. : Stroop paai sake hai.
M. : Stroop Prem ke attjha lage hai?
S. : Na, tanko na!
M. : Kaaheke Prem ke tjaahie Sila ke baat na bieswaas kare ke?
S. : Kaaheke ie dielagie kare hai, bier to hai!

Master djie: Toe koetjh soenle hai?
Student : Na, ham koetjh na soenle hai.

M. : Toe koetjh dekhle hai?
Toe koetjh parhle hai?
Toe koetjh kienle hai?
Toe koetjh karle hai?
Toe koetjh khaile hai?
Toe koetjh piele hai?

Master djie: Toe koi se batiaile hai?
Student : Na, ham koi se na batiailie hai.

M. : Toe koi se poetjhle hai?
Toe koi se bolle hai?
Toe koi ke liekhle hai?
Toe koi ke dekhaile hai?
Toe koi ke pethaile hai?

Master djie: Toe kahie gaile rahiele?
Student : Na, ham kahoe na gailie rahielie.

M. : Toe kahie khodjle rahiele?
Toe kahie ghoemle rahiele?

Toe kahie kaam karle rahiele?
Toe kahie aaike dekhle rahiele?
Toe kahie koetjh legaile rahiele?

Master djie: Toke koetjh hai dekhe ke?

Student : Na, hame koetjh na hai.

Master djie: Aur Shanti ke?

Student : Ha, oke koetjh hai.

M. : Prem ke koetjh hai bole ke? / Aur Sila ke?
Naanie ke koetjh hai batiaai ke? / Aur Naana ke?
Toke koetjh hai bataawe ke? / Aur oke?
Shakuntla ke koetjh hai pakaawe ke? / Aur Silta ke?
Maai ke koetjh hai dewe ke? / Aur Baap ke?
Toke koetjh hai pahiere ke? / Aur Diedie ke?

C. Master djie: Koetjh soenle?
Student : Na, koetjh na soenlie.
Master djie: Koi se batiaile?
Student : Na, koi se na batiailie.
Master djie: Kahie gaile?
Student : Na, kahoe na gailie.

M. : Koetjh dekhle?
S. : Na, koetjh na dekhlie.
M. : Koi se poetjhle?
S. : Na, koi se na poetjhlie.
M. : Kahie khodjle?
S. : Na, kahoe na khodjlie.

M. : Koetjh parhle?
S. : Na, koetjh na parhlie.
M. : Koi se bolle?
S. : Na, koi se na bollie.

- M. : Kahie ghoemle?
 S. : Na, kahoe na ghoemlie.
- M. : Koetjh kienle?
 S. : Na, koetjh na kienlie.
- M. : Koi ke liekhle?
 S. : Na, koi ke na liekhlie.
- M. : Kahie kaam karle?
 S. : Na, kahoe na kaam karlie.
- M. : Koetjh karle?
 S. : Na, koetjh na karlie.
- M. : Koi ke dekhaile?
 S. : Na, koi ke na dekhailie.
- M. : Kahie aaike dekhle?
 S. : Na, kahoe na aaike dekhlie.
- M. : Koetjh khaile?
 S. : Na, koetjh na khailie.
- M. : Koi ke pethaile?
 S. : Na, koi ke na pethailie.
- M. : Kahie koetjh legaile?
 S. : Na, kahoe na koetjh legailie.
- M. : Koetjh piele?
 S. : Na, koetjh na pielie.
- M. : Koi se bataile?
 S. : Na, koi se na batailie.
- M. : Kahie koetjh pethaile?
 S. : Na, kahoe na koetjh pethailie.

Ab master djie sab B^I ke sawaal poetjhie ie rakam se: "Ham koetjh soenlie hai?" Student djabaab deiga ie rakam se: "Na, toe koetjh na soenle hai." Aur master djie ie rakam se bhie poetjhie: "Oe koetjh soenies hai?, aur student djabaab deiga.

E. Master djie sab C ke sawaal bhie phierse poetjhie ie rakam se: Koetjh soenlie? Student bolie: "Na, koetjh na soenle".
Aur master djie ie rakam se bhie poetjhie: "Koetjh soenies?", aur student djabaab deiga.

F. Ab tjaargo student Shanti aur Prem, Sila aur Siri khelie, aur ekaad dafe djagaha badlie.

G. Doeigo student Paath 35 C. 'Djaise Hindoestanilogan bole hai' sab nambar apne me poetjhiega aur djabaab deiga aur doenoe ke khaalie tjhaapa tjaahie dekhe ke. Doesra dafe oelogke tjaahie djagaha badle ke.

P a a t h 36

Badjaar me.

Pardes ke aurat: Ie kaun bhaadjie hai?

Mahaadjan : Ie amsoi hai.

Pardes ke aurat: Ie ek mietha bhaadjie hai?

Mahaadjan : Ha, bahoet mietha hai.

Pardes ke aurat: Bakie hame kaise tjaahie pakaawe ke?

Mahaadjan : O, toe doer des se aawe hai!

Pardes ke aurat: Ha, ham Amerika se ailie.

Ham na djaaniela kaise pakaawal dja hai.

Mahaadjan : Attjha. Ie bhaadjie paanie se dhoike, khoeb tjhota toekra me kaatke, tel me tjhauk deihe aur tab paatj mieniet pakke deihe.

Pardes ke aurat: Attjha, ham ie rakam se pakaab ghare.

Aur ie kaun matjhrie hai?

Mahaadjan : Ie traapoen hai.

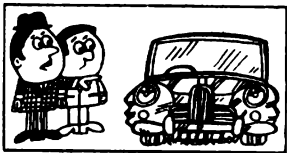
Pardes ke aurat: Ie matjhrie kaise khaawal dja hai?

Mahaadjan : Oisne khaawal dja hai: pahiele toke tjaahie sab tjoita niekaar dewe ke, aur tab tel me baka kar deihe.

Pardes ke aurat: Attjha, hame ek kilo de deihe aur bahoet dhanbaad tor sahaita khaat. Namaste.

Phierse bol:

1120



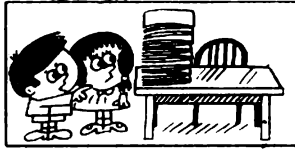
banaawe

2230



banaawal djaai

3340



taake

4450



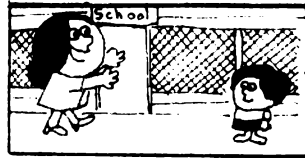
taakal djaai

5560



laawe

6670



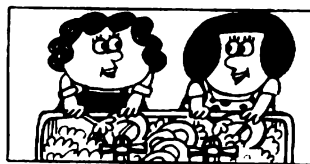
laawal djaai

7780



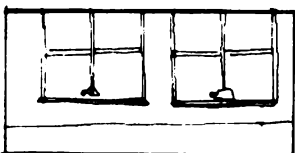
dhowe

8890



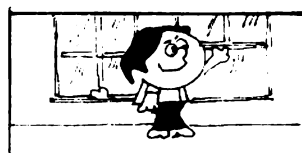
dhowal djaai

9999



khole

10.000



kholal djaai

C. Djaise Hindoestanilogan bole hai

Nambar ek hadjaar ek sau bies

Kabhie koi ie gaarie banaawe hai?

Ha, ie gaarie hardam banaawal dja hai.

Nambar doei hadjaar doei sau ties

Abbe tor gaarie koi na banaais hai?

Na, hamaar gaarie abbe na banaawal gail hai, bakie biehaan banaawal djaaiiga.

Nambar tien hadjaar tien sau tjaalies

Kabhie koi ie schriftnan taake hai?

Ha, oesab hardam taakal dja hai.

Nambar tjaar hadjaar tjaar sau patjaas

Abbe ie schriftwan koi na taakies hai?

Na, iesab abbe na taakal gail hai, bakie aadj sandjha ke taakal djaaga.

Nambar paatj hadjaar paan sau saath

Rodj sabere koi oke laawe hai?

Ha, oe rodj sabere laawal dja hai.

Nambar tjhau hadjaar tjhau sau sattaar

Aadj sabere koi oke laais hai?

Ha, aadj sabere oe laawal gail hai, bakie biehaan sabere na laawal djaaga.

Nambar saat hadjaar saat sau assie

Kabhie koi ie bartan dhowe hai?

Ha, ie bartan hardam dhowal dja hai.

Nambar aath hadjaar aath sau nabbe

Abbe ie bartan koi na dhois hai?

Na, ie bartan abbe na dhowal gail hai, bakie biehaan sabere dhowal djaaga.

Nambar nau hadjaar nau sau niennaanbe

Kabhie koi ie khierkie khole hai?

Ha, ie khierkie hardam kholal dja hai.

Nambar das hadjaar / ek laakh

Abbe koi ie khierkie kholies hai?

Na, ie khierkie abbe na kholal gail hai, bakie aadj sandjha ke kholal djaaga.

Liekhe ke paath

1. Paath 36 A ekaad dafe liekh iemla khaatien

2. Paath 35 A ke tjhaapa dekh aur nietje wala sawaal parhke apne moerie se djabaab liekhiehe:

Shanti aur Prem kaha hai?
Kaaheke Prem bole hai 'saboer kar'?
Bhietar kaise hai?
Prem ke ka boedjha hai?
Aur Shanti ke?
Kaun kait se Shanti mange hai dekhe?
Koi dekha hai ie kait se?
Kaha se Shanti mange hai bhie dekhe?
Hoewa se koi dekha hai?
Kaaheke sab koi bahare hai?
Hoewa par garam hai kie thandha?
Sila ka bole hai?
Prem kaun tjiedj mange hai pieje?
Bier hai?
Prem kaun tjiedj paai sake hai pieje ke?
Stroop Prem ke attjha lage hai?

3. Baat ke tjalán: bhaadjie / pakaawe

Ie bhaadjie kaise pakaawal dja hai?
Oisne pakaawal dja hai.

Ab toe apne se liekh:

stroop / pieje
rotie / tjhaane
matjhrie / baka kar dewe
miethaai / khaai
khaaik / banaawe
bartan / maadje
kapra / dhowe
japon / sieje
gaarie / tjalaawe
tjiethie / typ kare

- Master djie: Kaaheke ie pardes ke aurat badjaar gail raha?
Student : Mangat raha tarkaarie kiene.
M. : Kaun bhaadjie kienies?
S. : Amsoi kienies.
M. : Amsoi mietha bhaadjie hai?
S. : Ha, bahoet mietha hai.
M. : Aurat amsoi djaane hai pakaawe?
S. : Na, oe na djaane hai.
M. : Kaahe na?
S. : Doer des se aail hai.
M. : Kaun des se?
S. : Amerika se.
M. : Amsoi kaise pakaawal dja hai?
S. : Paanie se dhoike khoeb tjhota toekra me kaatal dja hai,
aur tel me tjhaukal dja hai.
M. : Aur kai mieniet amsoi ke tjaahie pakke ke?
S. : Paatj mieniet pakke ke tjaahie.
M. : Aurat kaun matjhrie mange hai kiene?
S. : Mange hai traapoen kiene.
M. : Ie matjhrie kaise khaawal dja hai?
S. : Pahiele sab tjoita ke tjaahie niekaar dewe ke aur tab
aurat ke tjaahie matjhrie tel me baka kar dewe ke.

Master djie: Kabhie koi khierkie khole hai?

Student : Ha, hardam kholaal dja hai.

Master djie: Kabhie koi kothrie safa kare hai?
baaskiet khaliaawe hai?
tjhoerie padjaawe hai?
phoel ke paanie dewe hai?

kamaarie band kare hai?
bhoelja djhaare hai?
ghar range hai?
ie phal kha hai?
ie palanga potjhe hai?
oe gielaas dhowe hai?

C. Master djie: Abbe koi na ie tjiethie timp karies hai?

Student : Ha, oe tjiethie timp karal gail hai.

M. : Abbe koi na ie gaarie tjalaais hai?

S. : Ha, oe gaarie tjalaawal gail hai.

M. : Abbe koi na ie bietjhauna bietjhaais hai?

S. : Ha, oe bietjhauna bietjhaawal gail hai.

M. : Abbe koi na ie kaptafel potjhies hai?

S. : Ha, oe kaptafel potjhal gail hai.

M. : Abbe koi na daaktar bolaaais hai?

S. : Ha, daaktar bolaawal gail hai.

M. : Abbe koi na anda khaulaais hai?

S. : Ha, anda khaulaawal gail hai.

D. Master djie: Koi khierkian band karies hai?

Student : Na, khierkian abbe na band karal hai,
biehaan band karal djaaiga.

M. : Koi ie kothrie djhaaries hai?

S. : Na, kothrie abbe na djhaaral hai,
biehaan djhaaral djaaiga.

- M. : Koi valiesian khaliaais hai?
S. : Na, valiesian abbe na khaliaawal hai,
biehaan khaliaawal djaaiga.
- M. : Koi potloodwan padjaais hai?
S. : Na, potloodwan abbe na padjaawal hai,
biehaan padjaawal djaaiga.
- M. : Koi moergie ke paanie deis hai?
S. : Na, moergie ke abbe paanie na dewal hai,
aadj sandjha ke paanie dewal djaaiga.
- M. : Koi kawaarie kholies hai?
S. : Na, kawaarie abbe na kholal hai,
aadj sandjha ke kholal djaaiga.
- M. : Koi kapra dhois hai?
S. : Na, kapra abbe na dhowal hai,
aadj sandjha ke dhowal djaaiga.
- M. : Koi rotie pakaais hai?
S. : Na, rotie abbe na pakaawal hai,
aadj sandjha ke pakaawal djaaiga.

Master djie aur studentwan mahaadjan aur pardes ke aurat khelie, aur ekaad dafe djagaha badlie.

Student Paath 36 C 'Djaise Hindoestanilogan bole hai' sab nambar poetjhie aur master djie kie doesra student djabaab deiga.

Master djie bhie sab nambar poetjhie aur student djabaab deiga.

BAAT KE LIEST

Djetna baat ie poestak me aawe hai:

aab	32 C	auratia	31 A
aabe	32 Bk D	baad	30 A
aaiga	31 A	baad me	34 A
aail	27 A	baais	29 C
aakhrie	23 Bk G	baaiswa	23 B ^{II}
aaloe	22 B	baakie	32 A
aam	22 B	baana	22 B ⁱ
aasa	29 A ^{II}	baanbe	34 C ⁱ
agast	26 B ^{II}	baar	31 B
agorat	23 Bk A	baasath	32 C
aihe	32 Bk B	baasathwa	32 D
ailie	27 A ^{II}	baat	24 A
aktoebar	26 B ^{II}	baawan	31 C
Amar	26 A	baawanwa	31 Bk C
Amriet	21 A	badj	25 A
amsoi	22 A	badjaar	26 A ^r
anda	21 B ^{II}	badjal	23 C ⁺
april	26 B ^{II}	badje	25 A ^{II}
arbar	21 A	badjie	25 C ^{II}
arhaai	25 B	badle	21 Bk E
arsath	33 C	badlie	33 Bk G
arsathwa	33 Bk B	bahare	35 A
artaalies	31 C	bahattar	33 C
artaalieswa	31 Bk C	bahattarwa	33 Bk ^I B
Arti	32 C ^{II}	bajaalies	27 C ^I
arties	27 C ^I	bajaalieswa	27 C ⁱ
artieswa	27 C ⁱ	baka kar	36 A
aspataal	27 Bk D	banaab	31 Bk C
aspirine	24 B	banaai	21 C ⁱ
assie	21 B	banaaiga	31 C
athaasie	34 C ⁱ	banaais	31 C
athattar	33 C	banaawal	36 B
athattarwa	33 Bk C	banaihe	31 Bk D
athwa	22 B	banaiie	31 Bk C
atia	22 A ⁱ	banailie	31 Bk C
atthaaais	30 C ⁱ	banwaawe	33 B
atthaaiswa	24 B ^{II}	bara	31 A ⁱ
atthaanbe	34 C ^{II}	baraabar	34 C ⁱ
atthaawan	32 C		
atthaawanwa	32 D ^{II}	baraf	31 B
attharahwa	23 B ^{II}	barahwa	22 B

rhiaase	33 A
r̄ies	25 A
r̄kha	31 B
r̄kwa	21 A
r̄sal	31 C
r̄se	31 B
r̄siega	31 C
r̄taai	22 A
r̄taawe	35 Bk C
r̄taile	35 Bk C
r̄tailie	35 Bk C
r̄tiaat	28 A
r̄tiaile	35 D 4
r̄tiailie	35 D ^I
r̄tties	27 C ^I
r̄ttieswa	27 C ^I
r̄jaasie	34 C ^I
r̄tie	33 A
r̄tje	33 B
r̄tjiega	33 C
r̄tjiela	34 A
r̄aadjie	36 A
r̄aat	22 E
r̄ail	21 Bk E
r̄aile	30 Bk B
r̄ailie	30 A
r̄ar	34 A
r̄oelaa	28 A
r̄otharkwa	34 Bk B
r̄efe	26 A
r̄ehaan	31 C
r̄ehaan ke	
biehaan	31 A
r̄ekaai	31 A
r̄ekaaail	31 A
r̄ena	33 BK D ^{II}
r̄er	22 B
r̄eskoet	21 B
r̄eswa	23 B ^{II}
r̄eswaas kare	35 A
r̄etjhaais	36 Bk C
r̄etjhaawal	36 Bk C
r̄etjlaaike	28 C
r̄edh	26 A
r̄edjha	31 A
r̄khaar	24 A
r̄laai	27 C ^{II}
r̄laais	36 Bk C

bolaaw	27 Bk D
bolaawal	36 Bk C
bolaawe	21 Bk A
bolaile	27 Bk B
bolailie	27 C ^I
bolies	27 A
bollie	27 A
bonki	23 C ^{II}
botro	29 B
bret	22 E
bret wala	26 B ^{II}
bushalte	28 A
China ke	
doekaan	26 B ^{II}
Chandar	22 C
Chandi	21 C ^{II}
daaktar	24 A
daal	22 E
daam	34 A
daat	24 B
daswa	22 B
dawaai	24 B
deis	27 A
dekha	24 A
dekhāb	31 A
dekhāile	35 Bk B ^I
dekhāilie	35 Bk C
dekhie	24 A
dekhiehe	31 A
dekhies	27 C ^I
dekhle	34 A
dekhlie	27 Bk B
dera	33 C
derh	25 B
derie	25 A
Dewdat	21 C ^{II}
dhoi	21 C ^{II}
dhoike	36 A
dhois	36 C
dhowal	36 B
diebia	23 A
diedie	22 C
dielagie kare	35 A
diesambar	26 B ^{II}
djaab	32 C
djaabe	31 Bk C
djaagab	31 D ^I
djaagal	31 C

djaage	31 B	ekkaawanwa	31 Bk C
djaagiega	31 C	ekkais	29 C
djaaiga	31 C	ekkaiswa	23 BII
djaamoen	23 CII	eksath	32 C
djaane	21 CI	eksathwa	32 D
djaanie	30 A	ektaālies	27 CII
djaaniela	21 CI	ektaālieswa	27 CI
djaat	28 C	ekties	27 CII
djab	25 CII	ektieswa	27 CI
djab le	28 C	eme	35 C
djagiehe	31 Bk D	envelop	23 A
Djagdes	32 C	etna	25 A
djagle	31 Bk C	etne	23 A
djaglie	31 DI	etne me	28 A
djaha	33 A	etwaar	26 A
djaihe	30 Bk A	Faisal	31 A
djaldiese	33 A	farwarie	26 BII
djanwarie	26 BII	fier	27 A
djaroerat	29 A	fierse	27 A
djebie	28 A	gaai	29 D
dhiere dhiere	28 A	gaile	26 A
djhaarab	31 Bk C	gailie	26 A
djhaaral	36 Bk D	gariëb	
djhaarat	28 D	betjaara	31 A
djhaarie	27 Bk D	ghanta	32 C
djhaariega	30 CI b	gharë	25 A1
djhaaries	27 Bk B	ghoemat	28 Bk E
djhariehe	31 Bk D	ghoemle	35 Bk BI
djharle	27 Bk B	ghoemlie	35 Bk C
djharlie	27 CI	gier paral	28 C
djieb	24 A	gier pare	28 B
djiew	24 A	gieral	31 C
djoelaaï	26 BII	gieriega	31 C
djoen	26 BII	Gita	21 A
djorse	33 A	Gjaan	32 C
doebbarkwa	34 Bk B	gjarahwa	22 B
doenia	32 A	gobhie	22 E
doer	36 A	gore gore	21 CII
doesarka	32 C	gos	29 A
doesra	22 B	haal	30 A
dwaar	30 BI	Häbieb	30 A
ekaanbe	34 CI	hadjaar	21 B
ekaasie	34 CI	halieje	33 A
ekahie	21 DI	hamhoe	22 A
ekar	35 A	hamhoeke	29 A
ekhattar	33 C	Hanief	24 C
ekhattarwa	33 Bk B	Hansoe	26 A
ekkaawan	31 C	hapta	26 A

haptwa	26 A
har ek	32 A
hardam	34 A
hielaaike	23 Bk D
hielaawe	22 Bk B
hobe	33 A
hoi	25 A
hoi	29 A
iesait	32 A
inki	23 A
inpak kariela	30 A
islam	24 C
ja	23 A
jaane	23 A
jam	23 BII
kaagadj	23 A
kaahe	21 CII
kaaheke	21 Bk A
kaal	27 A
kaam	29 A
kaan	24 B
kaart	33 A
kaat	28 B
kaatal	36 Bk A
kaatke	36 A
kab	25 C
kabbo	34 A
kabhie	27 A
kahie	35 B
kahoe	35 B
kai	23 CI
kaisan	27 A
kalhia	27 B
kam	25 B
kamal	25 CI
kamtie	25 CI
kara	34 BII
karab	31 Bk C
karaila	22 A
karaka	34 CII
karal	36 Bk C
karat	28 C
karie	27 CII
kariega	30 CIb
kariehe	30 A
karies	27 A
karle	27 CI
karlie	27 CI

kasi	23 BII
kataabe	31 Bk C
kaṭaaiga	31 C
kaṭaaīs	31 C
kaṭaawe	31 B
kaṭaihe	31 Bk D
kaṭaile	31 Bk C
kaṭailie	31 Bk C
kaṭwaawe	33 B
ketna	29 A
khaaila	22 A
khaawal	36 A
khaile	35 Bk BI
khailie	30 CIIa
khaliaais	27 CI
khaliaaw	27 CII
khaliaawal	36 Bk D
khaliailie	27 Bk B
khara	28 A
kharaab	31 A
khartien	26 A
khatkhataai	35 A
khatkhataawat	28 C
khatkhataawe	28 B
khaulaai	30 CIb
khaulaaiga	30 CIb
khaulaais	30 CIa
khaulaawal	36 Bk C
khaulaawe	30 BI
khel	21 CII
khele	27 B
khelie	27 CII
khelies	27 CI
khierkian	36 Bk D
khodjle	35 C
khodjlie	35 B
khoesiaalie	25 A
kholab	30 CIb
kholat	28 C
kholie	27 CII
kholies	27 CI
kholke	28 A
kholle	30 CIa
kiermat	34 A
kienab	29 A
kiene	26 A
kieniehe	29 A
kienle	35 Bk BI

kienlie	35 Bk C	manaihe	25 A
koed	21 CI	mandier	26 BII
koedaaike	23 Bk B	Mangal	32 A
koekoe	21 B	mangar	26 A
koersia	35 B	mangat	28 A
kohora	22 A	mange	21 CII
kwaaboe	24 B	mangiela	21 CII
kwart	25 A	mardwa	34 CI
laais	36 C	marsa	22 A
laawal	36 B	matjhrie	22 E
laawe	25 CI	mausa/mausie	22 E
lagiega	31 A	meneer	21 A
lahal	32 A	miel	25 A
lalkwa	34 CI	mielie	25 A
loutaar	23 A	mieliet	21 A
loutke	32 C	mietha	34 CI
leb	33 C	miethaai	36 D
lebe	22 C	Mitra	22 C
legaile	35 Bk BI	moer	24 B
legailie	35 Bk C	moergie	29 A
leiga	22 C	moeskiaai	28 A
leile	28 Bk B	nabbe	21 B
leilie	30 CIIa	Nanda	30 A
leis	28 C	nauwa	22 B
letie	22 C	nauwaasie	34 CI
lewat	22 C	nawambar	26 BII
liefaafa	23 A	Nawien	25 CI
liekhaai	21 A	niekaaries	28 A
liekhab	33 A	niekaasie	24 B
liekhiega	33 A	niekral	24 B
liekhiehe	31 D3	niennaanbe	35 A
liekhies	33 A	nietjwa	35 B
liekhle	35 Bk BI	oedhaar	34 A
liekhlie	35 Bk C	oemier me	34 CI
lijm	23 A	oesien	27 Bk D
londwa	34 CI	oesienle	27 Bk B
maag	24 B	oesienlie	27 CI
maartj	26 BII	oesne	27 BII
madh	22 B	oesnie	27 CII
madja	34 BII	oesnies	27 Bk B
mahaadjan	22 A	oethaai	21 CI
mahanga	34 A	oethaaike	27 A
mahangka	34 A	oethaawe	21 B
mahienna	31 C	oethailie	27 A
mai	26 BII	oetja	34 CI
man	24 A	oetrat	28 C
manaaila	25 A	oetre	28 B
manaawe	30 A	ohoeke	29 Bk A

oise	24 A
oisne	36 A
oiasie	33 C
oiasiewa	33 Bk C
oihattar	33 C
oihattarwa	33 Bk B
oinaiswa	23 BII
oisath	32 C
oisathwa	32 D
oiataālies	27 CII
oiataālieswa	27 CI
oianties	30 CI
oiantieswa	24 B
oiantjaas	31 C
oiantjaaswa	31 Bk C
oipvangcentrum	33 A
oiraai	29 A
oirh	21 CI
oithe	21 B
oina	34 A
oiaab	34 A
oiaabe	21 A
oiaiga	21 D3 B
oiaila	21 A
oiais	31 C
oian sau	31 C
oias	24 B
oiawe	21 D1
oiajai	27 Bk D
oiajaais	27 CI
oiajaaw	27 CII
oiajaawal	36 Bk D
oiajaihe	30 CIb
oiajailie	30 CIa
oiahiela	22 B
oiahielka	34 A
oiahierle	35 C
oiahoetj	25 CI
oiahoetjab	31 Bk C
oiahoetjal	31 C
oiahoetje	31 B
oiahoetjiega	31 C
oiahoetjiehe	31 Bk D
oiahoetjle	31 Bk C
oiahoetjlie	31 Bk C
oiahihe	21 D3 B
oiahiile	31 Bk C
oiahiilie	31 Bk C

paisa	23 A
paisath	33 C
paisathwa	33 Bk B
paitaālies	27 CII
paitaālieswa	27 CI
paities	27 CII
paitieswa	27 CI
pakaab	36 A
pakaai	27 Bk D
pakaais	36 Bk D
pakaawal	36 A
pakke	36 A
pandrahwa	23 BII
paral	28 C
pardes	36 A
pare	28 B
parhies	28 A
parhke	32 D2
parhle	35 Bk BI
parhlie	34 CII
parlie	28 Bk B
parosie	31 A
parsina	22 B
parso	27 A
Partap	27 CI
patie	32 C
patjaanbe	34 CII
patjaasie	34 CI
patjaaswa	31 Bk C
patjhattar	33 C
patjhattarwa	33 Bk C
patjies	29 C
patjieswa	24 B
patjpan	32 C
patjpanwa	32 D
patjwa	22 B
pencilwa	34 CI
pethaile	35 Bk BI
peThailie	35 Bk C
phāl	30 BII
phoertie	25 A
phoetkar	23 A
pie	30 A
piela	22 C
piele	35 Bk BI
pielie	30 CIIa
piera	24 B
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pieta	25 A	sait	35 C
piloot	32 A	saitaalies	31 C
platenspeler	34 A	saitaalieswa	31 Bk C
poetjh	21 A	saities	27 CII
poetjhab	28 A	saitieswa	27 CI
poetjhle	35 Bk BI	sake	21 A
poetjhlie	35 Bk C	sakiela	21 A
potjhal	36 Bk C	sako ho	28 A
potjhies	36 Bk C	samdjhat	28 A
potloodwa	34 Bk B	same	28 C
prasi	27 CII	sana man	35 A
Prem	31 A	sandjha	27 A
raat	25 A	sanghe	30 A
Rafiek	24 C	sanietjar	26 A
rah	33 A	sardie	24 A
raha	26 A	sarhe	25 A
rahab	26 A	sarsath	33 C
rahe	24 A	sarsathwa	33 Bk B
rahie	25 CI	sataasie	34 CI
rahiega	31 C	sataawan	32 C
rahiela	33 A	sataawanwa	32 D
rahiele	26 A	sathattar	33 C
rahielie	26 A	sathattarwa	33 Bk C
rangab	31 Bk C	sathwa	32 D
rangiega	31 C	saTje	22 A
rangiehe	31 Bk D	satrahwa	23 BII
rangielie	34 BI	sattaaais	30 CI
rangies	31 C	sattaaiswa	24 B
rangle	31 Bk C	sattaaanbe	34 CII
ranglie	31 Bk C	sattar	21 B
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Rawendar	27 A	satwa	22 B
rel	32 C	sau	21 B
rijbewijs	33 B	sauda ke liest	29 A
Rishi	22 E	saukere	25 A
rodj	26 A	Sawitri	23 Bk F
roepia	34 A	schriftwan	36 C
Rohiet	32 C	Selli	21 CII
Röntgen foto	33 B	set	34 A
rotie	30 D2	seTiaab	31 Bk C
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Safila	24 C	setiaawe	31 B
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sahadj	34 D3B	setiaile	31 Bk C
sahadjkwa	34 Bk B	setiailie	31 Bk C
sahaita	36 A	setlogan	34 A
sahar	28 A	Shakuntla	21 CII

Shanta	34 A	tieraasie	34 CI
Shanti	35 A	tierpan	31 C
siejaahie	23 A	tierpanwa	31 Bk C
sietambar	26 BII	tiersath	32 C
Sila	21 CII	tiersathwa	32 D
Silta	32 C	tiesra	22 B
Siri	35 A	tieswa	24 B
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soeghar	34 D3B	tjaah	22 E
soegharka	34 Bk B	tjaahat	22 A
soekh	26 A	tjaalieswa	27 CI
soena	33 A	tjaate	22 C
soenie	27 CII	tjaatiela	22 C
soenies	27 A	tjahar	27 Bk D
soenj	24 A	tjaharie	27 Bk D
soenle	27 D2	tjalaais	27 CI
soenlie	27 Bk B	tjalaaw	27 CII
soft	22 B	tjalaawal	36 Bk C
somaar	26 A	tjalaawe	27 B
sonaar	26 BII	tjalal	30 CIa
sorahwa	23 BII	tjaliega	30 CIb
sotj	33 C	tjasma	35 B
sotje	28 A	tjaubies	29 C
Spaans	28 A	tjaubieswa	24 B
stroop	22 B	tjaudahwa	23 BII
Sudes	24 A	tjauhattar	33 C
taakal	36 C	tjauhattarwa	33 Bk C
taakiega	28 Bk D	tjaur	23 CII
taakies	36 C	tjauraanbe	34 CII
taamaakhoe	29 B	tjauraasie	34 CI
taar	24 A	tjausath	32 C
tab le	28 C	tjausathwa	32 D
taitaalies	27 CII	tjautha	22 B
taitaalieswa	27 CI	tjauties	27 CII
taities	27 CII	tjautieswa	27 CI
taitieswa	27 CI	tjauwaalies	27 CII
tanie	21 A	tjauwaalieswa	27 CI
tanke	22 C	tjauwan	31 C
tarkaarie	22 A	tjauwanwa	31 Bk C
teis	29 C	tjhaane	36 D
teiswa	24 B	tjhabbies	29 C
tel	36 A	tjhabbieswa	24 B
terahwa	23 BII	tjhappan	32 C
test	34 CII	tjhappanwa	32 D
teora	33 A	tjhauria	34 CI
tehattar	33 C	tjhatties	27 CII
tehattarwa	33 Bk C	tjhattieswa	27 CI
teeraanbe	34 CII	tjhatwa	22 B

tjhauk	36 A	tjhoeria	34 C ^I
tjhaukal	36 Bk A	tjhoettie	30 A
tjhiaalies	31 C	tjienie	29 A
tjhiaalieswa	31 Bk C	tjiethia	21 Bk A
tjhiaanbe	34 C ^{II}	tjoekal	30 A
tjhiaasath	33 C	tjoeke	30 D2
tjhiaasathwa	33 Bk B	tjoekle	30 Bk C
tjhiaasie	34 C ^I	tjoeklie	30 C ^{Ic}
tjhiehattar	33 C	tjoita	36 A
tjhiehattarwa	33 Bk C	tjotaai	28 C
tjhielab	31 Bk C	toekra	22 A
tjhielat	28 C	tohoe	26 A
tjhieliega	31 C	tomati	22 B
tjhieliehe	31 Bk D	tose	22 A
tjhielies	27 C ^I	traapoen	36 A
tjhielle	31 Bk C	Usha	32 C
tjhiellie	31 Bk C	valiesian	36 Bk D

A. GRAMMAR

1. *Sake* 'can'
 - a. to be able to, to be in a position to
 - b. to be allowed to, to be permitted to
 - a. In the following examples from the Dialogue the Auxiliary Verb *sake* is used in sense a. above:

"*Aai sake hai ek mieliēt khaatier, Amriet?*" (lit. Come can one minute for, Amriet?), 'Can you come for a minute, Amriet?'

"*Ie tjiethie tijp kar sake hai?*" (lit. This letter type do can?) 'Can she type this letter?'

"*Ham tijp kar sakiela.*" (lit. I type do can), 'I can type it.'
 - b. In the next example and in all the other items of Pattern Drill CII of 'Djaise Hindoestanilogan bole hai' *sake* is used in sense b. above:

"*Shakuntla radio soen sake hai?*" (lit. Shakuntla radio listen can?) 'Can Shakuntla listen to the radio?'

"*Na, oe na soen sake hai.*" (lit. No, she not listen can.) 'No, she cannot.'

The difference in meaning is clear from the context. When the first speaker asks for the reason why she cannot listen, the answer is: "*Oke tjaahie aapan skoel ke paath banaawe ke.*" 'She must do her homework.'

2. *Paawe*
 - a. 'to find', sometimes: to obtain, to get
 - b. can, expressing uncertainty as to ability
 - c. + negative, expressing inability: cannot
 - a. The primary sense of *paawe* is 'to find'. It is also used to express obtaining or getting something. cf. Lesson 35 A7
 - b. As an Auxiliary Verb it expresses uncertainty as to ability:

If the boss had asked "*Aai paihe ek mieliēt khaatier, Amriet?*", he would have been uncertain as to Amriet's ability to come, for whatever reason. And if he had been uncertain as to Shakuntla's ability to type the letter for him, he would have said to Amriet "*Ie tjiethie tijp kar paaga? Poetjh de to tanie.*"
 - c. As an Auxiliary Verb with a Negative it expresses inability:

"*Ie tjiethie ham na tijp kar paabe.*" (lit. This letter I not type do shall find), 'I shall not be able to type this letter'.

"*Eke to ham na parh paaila.*" (lit. This emph. I not read find.) 'After all, I can't read it.'

Gita knows she can't type the letter, for the simple reason that she cannot read it.

3. *Na sake* a. not be willing
 b. be morally unable to
 c. not be allowed to
- a. If Gita had said "*Ie tjiethie ham na tijp kar sakiela*", she would have expressed her unwillingness to do so. This might be the answer of someone who was forced to type a letter against his will.
- b. The answer in a. above could also mean 'I can't type this letter, it would not be morally right to do so.'
- c. In the first answers of each item of Pattern Drill C^{II} *na sake* means 'not be allowed to', "*Na, oe na soen sake hai*", 'No, she cannot'.
- N.B. *Sake* and also *paawe* (when *paawe* is used as an Auxiliary Verb) are preceded by the stem of a Main Verb. In the case of Class II verbs these stems, which end in a vowel, add an *i*: *aai sake*, *dhoi sake*, *banaai paawe*, etc.
4. Postposition *khaatier*, indicating time
- In "*Ek mieliet khaatier*", we find Postposition *khaatier* used to refer to time. See Lessons 19 A4 and 20 A6 for earlier comments on this Postposition.
5. *Kie*, introducing an indirect quotation
- In Lesson 4 C3 we commented on the use of *kie*, meaning 'or'. In our present Dialogue *kie* is used as a Conjunction to introduce an indirect quotation in: "*Gita, barkwa poetjhe hai kie ie tjiethie toe tijp kar sake hai okre khaatien*" (lit. Gita, boss asks if this letter you type do can him for), 'Gita, the boss asks if you can type this letter for him'.
- In Lesson 33 A6 we shall comment more fully on this use of *kie*.
6. *Djaane* a. 'to know'
 b. 'can, know how to'
- a. *Djaane* 'to know' is not only used as a verb of full meaning, it is also used
- b. as an Auxiliary verb preceded by the Infinitive of a main verb, in the sense of 'can, know how to', as in Pattern Drill C^I, no. 10.000: "*Toe anda ke koekoe banaawe djaane hai?*" (lit. You egg of cake make know?), 'Do you know how to make cakes?'
7. *Mange* 'to want to'
- In our Pattern Drill C^{II} the Auxiliary verb *mange* 'to want to' is used in no's 4, 5 and 6. It is followed by the Infinitive of the main verb:
- no. 4 "*Ham mangiela tor kapra dhowe*" (lit. I want your clothes wash), 'I want to wash your clothes.'

no. 5 "*Baap mange hai iesab phoel okre khaatier ledjaai*" (lit. Father wants these flowers her for take), 'Father wants to take these flowers to her.'

See Lesson 27 A7 for a further comment on *mange*.

8. Interrogative *Kaahe?* 'Why?'

a. *Kaahe na?* 'Why not?'

Negative interrogative phrase "*Kaahe na?*", 'Why not?' is used in the Pattern Drill CII as a reaction to a negative statement.

b. *Kaaheke?* 'Why?'

"*Kaaheke Gita bolaawe hai: Amriet!*", 'Why is Gita calling: Amriet!?' (Bk.A of this lesson).

Kaaheke is the Interrogative counterpart of *Kaahese* 'Because' of Lesson 18 B4, which is used in the answer: "*Kaahese oe dekhe hai kie oe tjiethia na tijp kar paaiga*", 'Because she sees that she will not be able to type that letter.'

B. VOCABULARY

1. *Barkwa* 'the big one', 'the boss'
2. *Tanie* 'just'
3. *Liekhaai* 'handwriting'
4. *Arbar* 'difficult, hard to read'
5. *Oethaawe* 'to lift'
6. *Bieskoet* 'rusks, biscuits'
7. *Khele* 'to play'
8. *Gore, gore* 'on foot'
9. Loanword:
Meneer 'Sir', from Dutch

Lesson 22

A. GRAMMAR

1. Past Continuous: *tjaahat raha*

"*Aadj koetjh tarkaarie tjaahat raha, Amriet ke maai?*" (lit. To day some vegetables needing were , Amriet's mother?), 'Do you want some vegetables to day, Mrs.?'

The Continuous Past Tense of *tjaahie* 'need', of Lesson 15 B4, is *tjaahat raha*. It refers to a person's lack of something over a period of time in the past, which may last till the moment of speaking, as is the case here. "*Koetjh tarkaarie tjaahie?*" refers to the need at the moment of speaking only.

For further comments on the form and the use of the Past Continuous Tense see Lesson 28 A1.

2. *Bataai*, 1st. person Present Subjunctive of *bataawe* 'to tell'

"*Ham tose satje bataai, hamhoe na khaaila.*" (lit. I you to truly may tell, I also not eat), 'To tell you the truth, I don't like it either.'

Here we encounter the Present Subjunctive in the 1st. person.

In general the Subjunctive is used to express matters of unreality, e.g. something that may happen, or that the speaker wants to happen, or not happen. Also when referring to something that might have happened, if certain conditions had been fulfilled, etc.

The example in our present Dialogue is difficult to explain, unless we assume that a condition is implicit in the mind of the speaker, such as: If I were to tell you the truth....

For a listing of all the forms of the Present Subjunctive see Lesson 27 A7.

N.B. The comments in Part I on what we called the short or resultative form of the verb need to be corrected. The verb-form *lage* in Lesson 15 A5 in "*Djame hawa lage*", 'In order that the wind may blow' is an example of a 3rd person Present Subjunctive, and so is *giere* in Lesson 20 A9 in "*Bahoet batjaaike, giere nahie!*", 'Be careful, in order that (the vase) may not fall!'

For a correction of our comments in Lesson 5 B4 N.B. see Lesson 35 A2.

3. *Tose* 'to you'

In "*Ham tose satje bataai*" we find a contraction of the 2nd person Personal Pronoun *toe* with Postposition *se*. Its meaning is 'to you' (I tell the truth to you).

cf. Lessons 13 A2 and 20 A3 for similar contractions and note the vowel-change in the first syllable.

See Lesson 27 A4 for the use of Postposition *se* with verbs of speech, like *bole*, *bataawe*, *poetjhe*, etc.

4. *Hamhoe* / *hamoe* 'I too, also', Additive Pronominal form: emphatic *ham*

In Lesson 7 B5 we commented on the use of *ehoe* and *ohoe*, emphatic forms of *ie* and *oe*, functioning as an Additive.

In this lesson the Additive Pronominal form *hamhoe* is used in "*Hamhoe na khaaila.*" (lit. I also / too not eat), 'I don't like it either.'

In fast speech the second h in *hamhoe* tends to be dropped.

See Lesson 29 A4 for a further example of this pronominal form.

5. *Khaai* 'to eat', 'to like to eat'

The primary meaning of Class II verb *khaai* is 'to eat'. However, it is also used for 'to like to eat', as in no. 3 of the Dialogue:

"*Ha, ham khaaila amsoi, bakie hamaar ghar wala na kha hai.*" (lit. Yes, I eat amsoi, but my husband not eats), 'Yes, I like amsoi, but my husband doesn't.'

This comment is also true of *pieje* 'to drink', and *tjaate* 'to lick'. See the Pattern Drill of this lesson.

6. Past Subjunctive of Class I and Class II verbs

In the Pattern Drill we encounter the use of the Past Subjunctive of the verb *lewe* 'to take' in the 1st. and 3rd. person.

"*Ham khaaila parsina, bakie abbe na letie / leitie ekko.*" (lit. I eat oranges, but even so not would take one emphat.), 'I like oranges, but even so I wouldn't take one.'

"*Oe kha hai kohora, bakie abbe na lewat tanko.*" (lit. He eats pumpkin, but even so not would take any), 'He likes pumpkin, but even so he would not take any', no.'s 4 and 10 of the P.Drill.

In Comment no. 2 above we referred to Lesson 27 A7 for the forms of the Present Subjunctive. Here we list the forms of the Past Subjunctive of Class I verbs *dekhe* 'to see', and *soene* 'to hear':

ham / hamlog dekhtie, soentie 'I, we would see, hear,'

toe / toelog dekhte, soente 'you would see, hear,'

oe / oelog dekhat, soenat 'he, they would see, hear,'

of Class II verbs in *-we*, *dhowe* and *banaawe*, and of Irregular *aawe*:

ham/hamlog dhoitie, banaitie, aitie 'I, we would wash, make, come,'

toe/toelog dhoite, banaite, aite 'you would wash, make, come,'

oe / oelog dhowat, banaawat, aawat 'he, they would wash, make, come,'

Also of Class II verbs in *-aai*, *khaai* and *batiaai*, and of Irregular *djaai*:

ham/hamlog khaitie, batiaitie, djaitie 'I, we would eat, speak, go,'

toe/toelog khaite, batiachte, djachte 'you would eat, speak, go,'

oe / oelog khaat, batiaat, djaat 'he, they would eat, speak, go,'

and of Class II verbs in *-je*, *sieje* and *pieje*:

ham / hamlog sietie, pietie 'I, we would sew, drink,'

toe / toelog siete, piete 'you would sew, drink,'

oe / oelog siejat, piejat 'he, they would sew, drink.'

In the answers of the Pattern Drill the Past Subjunctive is used to express improbability, whereas the answers given in the Present Future are stating a fact.

Refer to Lesson 19 A2 b. for the forms of the Present Future.

The Future Subjunctive is commented on in Lessons 29 A3, and 33 A10.

7. Ordinal numbers

Ordinal Numbers are formed by adding *-wa* to the corresponding Cardinal Numbers, with the exception of no's 1 to 4, and of no. 6, which are irregular:

ek 'one', *pahiela* 'first'; *doei* 'two', *doesra* 'second'; *tien* 'three', *tiesra* 'third'; *tjaar* 'four', *tjautha* 'fourth'; and *tjhau* 'six', *tjhatwa* 'sixth'.

A vowel-change takes place in e.g.:

paatj 'five', *patjwa* 'fifth'; *saat* 'seven', *satwa* 'seventh'; *aath* 'eight', *athwa* 'eighth'; *gjaara* 'eleven', *gjarahwa* 'eleventh'; *baara* 'twelve', *barahwa* 'twelfth'.

The Cardinal Numbers *gjaara* and *baara*, which end in *a* in Sarnami Hindustani, form their Ordinals by adding *-hwa*. This is also the case with the subsequent numbers up to *atthaara* 'eighteen', *attharahwa* 'eighteenth'.

B. VOCABULARY

1. *Mahaadjan* 'merchant'
2. *Tarkaarie* 'vegetables and other side-dishes'
3. *Marsa* 'one of the many kinds of green vegetables of Suriname', 'klaroen'
4. *Atia* 'handful of such greens bound together to be sold'
5. *Toekra* 'piece'
6. *Karaila* 'sopropo', a Suriname vegetable
7. *Satje* 'truly'
8. *Madh* 'honey'
9. *Aaloe* 'potato'
10. *Aam* 'mango'
11. *Tjaate* 'to lick', used in "*Madh tjaate hai?*" (lit. Honey lick?), 'Do you like honey?'
12. *Tanko na* 'none', 'not any', used with uncountable, and collective Nouns
13. *Diedie* is used to refer to, or to address an older sister
14. *Tjaah* 'tea'
15. *Mausie* 'aunt', mother's sisters. Their husbands are called '*mausa*'. These terms are also used as a form of address.
16. *Bhaat* 'cooked rice'
17. *Gobhie* 'cabbage', often replaced by the Sranang loanword: *koro*
18. *Matjhrie* 'fish', also pronounced: *matjhlie*

19. *Daal* 'small yellow pea'

20. *Hieelaawe* 'to shake' (causative)

21. Loanwords:

baana 'banana', *parsina* 'orange', and *tomati* 'tomato' from Sranang, *bier* 'beer', *stroop* 'lemonade', and *koffie* 'coffee' from Dutch, *soft* 'coca cola' and *bret* 'bread' from English.

Lesson 23

A. GRAMMAR

1. Conjunctions *jaane* and *ja* 'or'

"*Hamke koetjh envelop, jaane liefaafa tjaahat raha*", (lit. Me to some envelopes needing were) 'I need some envelopes'. (For *envelop* and *liefaafa*, see B1).

"*Kaun tjaahie barka ja tjhota wala?*" (lit. Which need large or small ones) 'Which kind do you need, large ones or small ones?'

Jaane is used to present two alternative terms for the same thing, and could be translated: 'that is to say', or 'rather'. *Ja* is the equivalent of *kie* 'or'.

2. Compound Adjective *tjiethie liekhe wala*

"*Tjiethie liekhe wala kaagadj bhie hai?*" (lit. Letter write kind paper_also have?), 'Do you also have writing paper?'

The noun *tjiethie* and the verb *liekhe* are here used together with *wala* to form a Compound Adjective qualifying *kaagadj*. cf. Lessons 4 B7 and 15 B7.

"*hamke tjhota wala na hai, tjiethie ke kaagadj*" (Me to small kind not is, letter paper), 'I don't have the small kind of writing paper.'

An alternative phrase for writing paper is *tjiethie ke kaagadj*, with *ke* indicating a certain category of paper. cf. Lessons 7 B1 and 13 A1.

3. Adverb *khaalie* 'only'

"*Hamke khaalie barkwa hai*" (lit. Me to only large ones are) 'I've only got large ones'

Khaalie is used not only as an adjective meaning 'empty', but also as an adverb meaning 'only'. Its meaning will always be clear from the context.

4. Word order

a. In no. 2 "*Ha hai, hamlogke.*", the verb is brought into focus by bringing it forward in the sentence. (cf. Lesson 8 A6)

b. In no. 3 a similar thing is taking place: "*Hamke tjhota wala na hai, tjiethie ke kaagadj....*". *Tjhota wala* is in focus, and *tjiethie ke kaagadj*, though used to identify *tj^otha wala*, is not in focus.

5. Ekko expressing Doubt

In "*Tjaahat raha ekko?*" (lit. Needing were one?) 'Would you still want one?', the shopkeeper expresses his doubts as to the lady's buying a large pad of writing-paper, by using *ekko* instead of *ekgo*. He doesn't expect her to buy one.

In no. 5 "*Tjaahat raha ekgo*", he doesn't seem to have such doubts about her buying a small box of chalk. See Lesson 13 A5 for the formation of *ekko*.

6. Etne / etna

In no. 6 of the Dialogue the shopkeeper asks the lady: "*Etne tjiedj tjaahat raha?*" (lit. This many things needing were?) 'Is this all you wanted?', and her answer is: "*Ha, etne*" (lit. Yes, this much) 'Yes, this is all.'

Etne has a neutral or negative aspect and is used to express either neutrality or disappointment. In the case of disappointment the quantity of what is in view is less than the speaker had expected.

In "*Etna tjiedj tjaahat raha?*" (lit. So many things....) the shopkeeper would have expressed his surprise and pleasure at the lady buying so many things. Her answer would then have been: "*Ha, etna*". *Etna* has a positive aspect.

7. Lautaaare 'to return, to give back'

Lautaaare is the Causative form of *laute* 'to return, to go back', see Lesson 32 A4.

In no. 7 the lady uses the Imperative of the verb *lautaare* 'to give back', when she explains why she is waiting.

"*Hamaar phoethkar paisa lautaar diedjieje.*" (lit. My break do money give back, pTease), 'Will you give me my change, please.' By adding *diedjieje* she turns the Imperative into a polite request.

8. Compound Adjective *phoethkar*

".... *phoethkar paisa*", 'money that has been broken, or changed'. Two Verb stems are here combined to form a Compound Adjective.

9. Interrogative *Kai?* 'What?'

Kai? is an alternative for *Kaun?* It is used when asking the time: "*Kai badjal hai?*" (lit. What sounded has) 'What time is it?'

10. *Badje* 'to sound, to strike (of clock)', *badjal* 'sounded, struck'

Badjal is the 3rd person Past Tense of Intransitive verb *badje* 'to sound, to strike'. See Lesson 10 B1b for Verb-ending *-al* in the Past Tense. In "*Kai badjal hai?*" the Present Perfect of this verb is used. See Lesson 10 B2 for the formation of the Present Perfect Tense. Its literal meaning is: 'What sounded has?', 'What struck has?'

B. VOCABULARY

1. *Liefaafa* 'envelope'

Some people still know and use the Hindi word '*liefaafa*', but most people use the Dutch loanword *envelop*.

2. *Siejaahie* 'ink'

The same is true of the word *siejaahie*, except that the loanword *inki* is from Sranang.

3. *Diebia* 'tin'

This is an alternative form of *diebba* of Lesson 11 C, and although these two terms were originally used for tins of different sizes, many people no longer make this distinction.

4. *Rahe de* in "*Nahie, tab rahe de*"

The expression '*rahe de*' is often used. Its meaning is 'leave it', or 'leave it, or him alone'.

5. *Tjaur* 'rice'

In our previous lesson we learned the word *bhaat* 'cooked rice', whereas *tjaur* is used for 'hulled rice', the rice we buy in the shops. There is a third term *dhaan* for the rice that is sown and grown in the fields; rice in the straw or in the husk, 'paddy'.

6. *Djaamoen* 'kind of fruit'

Purple fruit growing in bunches on large trees. Its shape resembles that of grapes, but the taste is quite different.

7. Loanwords:

envelop, *lijm* 'glue' and *jam* from Dutch, *inki* 'ink', *kreti* 'chalk', *kasi* 'cheese' and *bonki* 'beans' from Sranang.

Lesson 24

A. GRAMMAR

1. *Bhail* 'became, happened'

"*Ka bhail hai oke?*" (lit. What became/happened is him to?) 'What has happened to him?' *Bhail* is the irregular Past Tense (3rd person) of the verb *howe* 'become, or happen', of Class II.

It is used in the Present Perfect in the Dialogue, and also in the Pattern Drill in no. 28a "*Oke sardie bhail hai*" (lit. Him to cold happened is) 'He has got a cold', and in no. 30a. "*Oke kwaaboe bhail hai*" (lit. Her to mumps happened is) 'She has got mumps'.

Notice the grammatical construction of these expressions: The person to whom something happens is the Indirect Object, and the thing which happens is the Subject of bhail.

2. *Dekhaawe* 1. 'to show'
2. 'to look, have the appearance of'

"*Oise dekha hai*" (lit. Like that shows) 'He looks like that'.
In Lesson 20 A4 we commented on Causative Class II Verb *dekhaawe* 'to show'. Here it is used in the sense of 'to look, to have the appearance of' (not being well).

3. *Bolaawe* 'to call', also 'to invite'

"*Hamlogke tjaahie daaktar bolaawe ke*" (lit. Us to need doctor call to) 'We need to call the doctor'.

Causative Class II Verb *bolaawe* 'to call', and also 'to invite', is formed by adding *-aawe* to the stem of Class I Verb *bole* 'to say'.
cf. Also Lesson 20 A4.

4. *Khjaal hai* 'remember'

"*Toke daaktar ke taar ke nambar khjaal hai?*" (lit. To you doctor of telephone of number memory is?) 'Do you remember the doctor's telephone number?'

Compare Lessons 5 B1, and 7 B2 for similar constructions.

5. *Dekhie*, 1st. person Present Subjunctive of *dekhe* 'to see'

"*Dekhie tor djieb.*" (lit. May see your tongue.), 'Show me your tongue.'

This expression is short for "*Djame ham dekhie tor djieb.*", 'In order that I may see your tongue.'

By using the Subjunctive the doctor is expressing a wish rather than giving an order. This he could have done by using alternative expressions in the Imperative, such as: "*Djieb dekhaaw.*" (lit. Tongue show.), or "*Djieb niekaar.*" (lit. Tongue put out.).

cf. Lesson 22 A2 for the use of the Subjunctive Mood.

6. *Rahe* 'to stay, to remain', also 'to live'

"*Oke tjaahie tien dien bedi par rahe ke*" (lit. Him to needs three days bed on stay to), 'He has to stay in bed for three days.'

Class I verb *rahe* is used in the sense of 'to stay, to remain', and also in the sense of 'to live'. Its regular Present tense is: *ham / hamlog rahiela, toe/toelog, oe/oelog rahe hai.*

For *rahe* meaning 'to be', see Lesson 25 A10.

7. *Pieraai* 'to hurt, to cause pain'

"*Okar moer piera hai*" (lit. His head hurts), 'He has a headache'.

In the Pattern Drill we find the first occurrence of Class II verb in *-aai*: *pieraai* 'to hurt, to cause pain'.

8. Interrogative *ka* used question-finally

In Lesson 1 B 1a we commented on the use of the question-word *ka* at the beginning of a question. In our present Pattern Drill C it is used at the end of the questions.

"Okar kaan *piera hai, ka?*" (lit. His ear hurts, what?), 'Does his ear hurt?'

The first part of this sentence has the rising intonation of a question, and is followed by *ka* with a falling intonation, functioning as an additional question-marker. This use of *ka* may signal genuine interest on the part of the questioner.

9. Sentence-, or Clause-Introducer *tab*, used at the end of a question

"Oke ka *tjaahie kare ke tab?*" (lit. Him to what must do to then?), 'What must he do, consequently?' Pattern Drill C, 23rd. item.

Tab is used here because what follows the question is a logical consequence of what precedes it. It can be translated by 'so, therefore, consequently'.

10. Postpositional Phrase *ke paas* 'to'

"Oke *tjaahie daaktar ke paas djaai ke*" (lit. Him to needs, must doctor of to go to), 'He must go to the doctor', Pattern Drill C, 24th. item. Postpositional Phrase *ke lage*, used in Lesson 14 A1 in the sense of 'near', can also be used instead of *ke paas*, meaning 'to': "*Oke tjaahie daaktar ke lage djaai ke.*"

B. VOCABULARY

1. *Djiew* 'inside'

"Okar *djiew na thiek hai*" (lit. His inside not good is) 'He isn't well'

Djiew refers to the physical aspect of one's inner being, whereas *man* refers to its psychological aspect.

2. *Daaktar*

Although the Sranang loanword *datra* is far more often used for 'doctor', we have chosen to use the Hindi term *daaktar*.

3. *Soenj* 'nought', 'zero'

4. *Bokhaar* 'fever'

5. *Man* 'inner being', 'consciousness', 'mind'

"Ie *Sudes ke man ke baat hai*" (lit. This *Sudes* of inner being of word is) 'This is news *Sudes* will like very much'. See no.1 above.

6. *Kaan* 'ear'

7. *Daat* 'tooth'

8. *Dawaai* 'medicine'

9. *Niekaasie* 'measles'

"*Oke niekaasie niekral hai*" (lit. Him to measles have come out) 'He has got the measles'

In Lesson 18 B5 we translated Class I Verb *niekre* by 'to leave'. It could there also have been translated by 'to come out of'. Here it is used in this same sense in the 3rd person Present Perfect to indicate the breaking out of the rash of measles.

10. Loanwords

aspirine 'aspirin' (Dutch)

maag 'stomach' "

Lesson 25

A. GRAMMAR

1. Verb-stem + *djaai*

"*Toke tjaahie sarhe das badje ghare aai djaai ke*" (lit. You to must half ten sound home to come go to) 'You have to be home at half past ten'.

"*Ek kwart paas hoi djaai gjaara badj ke, tab aai djaihe ghare*" (lit. A quarter past become go eleven sound of, then come go home) 'You come home at a quarter past eleven'.

"*Kab toke tjaahie pahoetj djaai ke?*" (lit. When you to must arrive go to?) 'When must you arrive?'

In this lesson we find some more examples of *djaai* following a Verb-stem, indicating that a certain state has been reached, cf. Lesson 10 B2 N.B.

In the first example above, no.2 of the Dialogue, Dewdat has to be at home at that hour. In the second example, no.5 of the Dialogue, the time will have reached a certain point beyond eleven o'clock. And in the 3rd. example, no.9 of the Pattern Drill, the person is asked about the time when he will have to have arrived at his destination.

2. *Ghare aawe / ghare aai djaai*

In no.2 Dewdat's father first tells him not to come home late, that is, to start coming home: "*Derie ke ghare na aihe*", then he tells him when he has to be home: "*Toke tjaahie sarhe das badje ghare aai djaai ke*".

In the first sentence the use of the one verb *aawe* 'come' suffices to indicate the coming towards home, in the second we find the combination of the stem of *aawe* 'aai', followed by *djaai* to indicate the actual home-coming. He has to have reached home by then.

3. Ghar / ghare

In the examples of number 2 above we find the inflected form of *ghar* 'house': *ghare*, to express location, or direction: 'at home', 'towards home'.

4. Miele 'to be given'

"*Tab hamke aage wala kawaarie ke tjaabhie miel sake hai?*" (lit. Then me to front door of key be given can?) 'Can the key of the front door then be given to me?/Can I have the key of the front door then?' The verb *miele* is used to refer to receiving something. The thing received is the Subject, and the receptor is the Indirect Object marked by *ke*. The closest translation into English is a Passive Construction.

5. 3rd. Person Future Tense Abbreviated

The answer of Dewdat's father: "*Nahie, na mielie*", is an abbreviation of: "*Nahie, aage wala kawaarie ke tjaabhie toke na mieliega*" (lit. No, frontdoor of key you to not will be given) 'No, you can't have the key of the frontdoor'.

Not only is the answer abbreviated, but also the 3rd. person future form *mieliega* is shortened to *mielie*. In every day speech this abbreviation is common.

Some more examples from this lesson:

In no.5 of the Dialogue "*Ek kwart paas hoi djaai gjaara badj ke*", *djaai* is short for *djaaiga*, and in no.4 of CI "*Kwart kamtie rahie doei badje me*", *rahie* is short for *rahiega* 'will be'. In fact the verb form *tjaahie*, with which we are quite familiar by now, is short for *tjaahiega*. This longer form is only used for emphasis. It is the 3rd. person future form of *tjaahe*, a verb of which the primary meaning is 'to love'.

Badjie of CII no.1 "*Djab ek badjie*" is an abbreviation of *badjiega* 'will sound'.

6. Postposition *ke* when indicating someone's age

"*Dewdat ab atthaara baries ke hai*" (lit. Dewdat now eighteen years of is) 'Dewdat is eighteen now'. In this expression we have an example of the use of *ke* when indicating someone's age.

7. Verb Combination with *dewe*

"*Attjha, ham de deila*" (lit. Good, I give give) 'O.K. here it is'.

In Lesson 15 B2 we commented on the use of *dewe* and *lewe* in combination with other verbs, both in Imperatives and elsewhere.

Here we find *dewe* used with its own stem, as was the case in "*Hamke ekgo boek de de*".

Then the Imperative was used, now the Present is used: "*Ham de (stem) deila* (1st person Present Tense)". Dewdat's father is performing the action for the benefit of his son.

8. Future Tense to express a request, or a wish

In no.2 and in no.5 of the Dialogue Dewdat's father softened down his command by using the Future Tense instead of the Imperative: "*Derie ke ghare na aihe*", and "*tab aai djaihe ghare*".

His mother wishes him a good time in no.6 and also uses the 2nd person Future Tense: "*Khoeb khoesiaalie manaihe, beta*" (lit. Much gladness make, son), 'Have a good time!' cf. Lesson 11 B1.

9. *Kab?* and *Kai badje?*

Independent Interrogative Pronoun *Kab?* 'When?' is used alternately with the equivalent interrogative phrase *Kai badje?* (lit. What sound?) 'When?'. Both expressions are used to ask the time at which something will take place.

10. *Rahe* 'to live, to stay, to be', Class I

CI, 7th item: "*Kai badje Kamal ke tjaahie Nickerie me rahe ke?*", 'When must Kamal be in Nickerie?'

Here the verb *rahe* 'to live, to stay, to remain' (of Lesson 24 A6) is used in the sense of 'to be', as also in "*Kwart kamtie rahie doi badje me*", of CI, 4th. item.

When *rahe* is used in this sense it has *hai* for its Present Tense, instead of regular: *rahiela, rahe hai*. cf. Lessons 4 B1 and 8 A3.

11. Correlative Conjunctions: *Djab...., tab...., 'When...., then....'*

These two Conjunctions are regularly used together, as in CII of our present lesson.

"*Kai badje toke tjaahie ghare aawe ke? Djab ek badjie, tab hamke tjaahie*" (lit. What sound you to need home go to? When one will sound, then me to will need) 'When will you have to go home? I shall have to go at one o'clock'. CII, 1st item.

An abbreviated answer is: *Djab ek badjie, tab*. In this abbreviation *tab* takes the place of a whole restatement: *tab hamke tjaahie ghare aawe ke*.

We suggest that you also practise this Pattern Drill using the abbreviated form.

12. *Tab* 'then' following longer Temporal Clauses

In our Pattern Drill CI Conjunction *tab* 'then' is only used following the longer Temporal Clauses.

e.g. "*Dekh doesra gharie me. Oke tjaahie kwart paas hoi djaai ek badj ke, tab djaai ke*". CI, 2nd. item.

The speaker seems to want to make sure after this long expression of time, it will be clear what he will have to do.

B. VOCABULARY

1. *Raat* 'evening, night'

"*Aadj raat ke ka kariehe, Dewdat?*" (lit. Today evening of what will do, Dewdat?) 'What are you going to do this evening, Dewdat?'

2. *Pieta djie* 'Father'

"*Ham djaabe ekaad sanghatia lage, Pieta djie*" (lit. I shall go some friends to, Father) 'I'm going to see some friends, Father'.
Pieta djie is a polite address, which many Hindustani young people use when speaking to their father.

3. *Derie* 'late'

4. *Sarhe das badje* 'half past ten'

Sarhe adds one half to the number it precedes. So the literal meaning of "*Sarhe das badje*" is 'Ten plus one half sound'.

5. *Derh* 'one and a half'

"*Derh badjal*", 'Half past one', "*derh sau*", 'a hundred and fifty'

6. *Arhaai* 'two and a half'

"*Arhaai badjal*", 'Half past two', *arhaai sau* 'two hundred and fifty'

7. Telling the time

The time is told either in complete expressions or in abbreviated ones, as you have seen in our Dialogue and in the Pattern Drills. A quarter past eleven can be said in various ways, of which three follow here: "*Ek kwart paas hai gjaara badj ke*", "*Kwart paas gjaara badj ke*", "*Gjaara badje kwart paas*".

A quarter to twelve is: "*Ek kwart/Kwart kamtie hai baara badje me*" (lit. One quarter short is twelve sound in), 'It is a quarter short of twelve'.

The abbreviated form is "*Kwart kam baara*".

When the whole hours are indicated without any further information the term *badjal*, which is the Past Tense 3rd. person of *badje* 'to sound', is used; when included in more information, *badje* is used.

"*Kai badjal hai?*", "*Doei badjal hai*", but: "*Hamke tjaahie doei badje ghare aawe ke*".

Derh badjal 'half past one', and *arhaai badjal* 'half past two' follow the same rule.

8. *Phoertie* 'quickly'

9. *Saukere* 'early'

10. *Laawe* 'to bring'

This verb originates from a contraction of *lewe* 'to take' and *aawe* 'to come'.

11. Loanwords:

Kwart 'a quarter' (from Dutch).

A. GRAMMAR

1. Irregular verb *djaai* 'to go' in the Past Perfect Tense

"Doekaan *gaile rahiele?*" (lit. Shop went were?) 'Did you go to the shop?'

"Ha, *doekaan gailie rahielie*" (lit. Yes, shop went was), 'Yes, I did'. Here we encounter the first examples of the Past Perfect Tense. It consists of the Past Tense of the main verb, and it has as its Auxiliary the Past Tense of the verb *rahe* 'to be', of which *hai* is the irregular Present Tense.

See Lesson 10 B2 for the formation of the Present Perfect.

We now state the Past Perfect Tense of the verb *djaai* 'to go' in all persons:

<i>ham/hamlog gailie rahielie</i> , sometimes abbreviated to: <i>gail rahie</i>	
<i>toe/toelog gaile rahiele</i> ,	<i>gail rahe</i>
<i>oe/ oelog gail raha</i> ,	<i>gail rahe</i>

In the above examples the Past Perfect Tense is used to indicate Completed Action in the Past, when English uses the Simple Past.

2. Past Tense of *rahe* 'to be', also 'to remain, to live'

ham/hamlog rahielie 'I, we was/were, lived, remained, stayed,'

toe/toelog rahiele 'you were , lived, remained, stayed,'

oe/ oelog raha 'he, they was/were, lived, remained, stayed.'

When the verb *rahe* is used in the sense of 'to be', its Past Tense serves as the Auxiliary of the Past Perfect Tense. See no.1 above.

3. *Tohoe* 'you also', 'you too', Additive Pronominal form: Emphatic *toe*

In Lesson 7 B5 we commented on the use of *ehoe* and *ohoe*, emphatic forms of *ie* and *oe*. In Lesson 22 A4 we encountered the Additive Pronominal form *hamhoe*. In this Lesson *tohoe* is used, the same Pronominal Additive in the 2nd person. Note the Vowel-change: *toe/tohoe*.

4. *Oe haptwa me / ie hapta*: 'that week', 'this week'

"*Oe haptwa me Sudes na gail raha skoel, na?*" (lit. That week in Sudes not went was school, no?), 'Last week Sudes didn't go to school, did he?'

"*Ie hapta hamlog djaabe Hansoe apne maai hia*" (lit. This week we shall go Meerzorg my mother here) 'This week we are going to Meerzorg, to my mother's'.

The week in question is specified in the second example by a Demonstrative only, and in the first example by both a Demonstrative and specific Noun-ending *-wa*, in order to make it quite plain which

week is referred to. *Oe hapta* can also mean 'next week', depending on the tense of the verb.

5. Double Negation

"*Oe haptwa me Sudes na gail raha skoel, na? Na, na gail raha*".

In this question and its answer a double negative is used. The second *na* in the question serves as a question marker, as was the case with Interrogative *ka?* in Lesson 24 A8. It changes the affirmation into a question, and anticipates a negative answer.

The first *na* in the answer: "*Na, na gail raha*", could be considered a complete answer, but the elaboration makes for a smoother conversation.

6. *Sab koi* 'everyone, everybody', Indefinite Personal Pronoun

"*Aur sab koi kaise hai? Sab koi attjha hai*" (lit. And all somebody how are? All somebody well are) 'And how is everybody? Everybody is well'

The meaning of *koi* is 'somebody, someone', its negative is *koi na* 'nobody, no one'. When used in combination with *sab* its meaning is 'everybody, everyone'. In Lesson 35 A1 more Indefinite Pronouns will be listed.

B. VOCABULARY

1. *Kiene* 'to buy'

2. *Badjaar* 'market'

3. Days of the week

Etwaar 'Sunday', *somaar* 'Monday', *mangar* 'Tuesday', *boedh* 'Wednesday', *biefe* 'Thursday', *soekh* 'Friday', and *sanietjar* 'Saturday'.

We have only capitalised these terms when used sentence-initially, as is done in Dutch. This also holds good for the names of the months in no. 7 below.

4. *Rodj* 'day, daily'

"*Hamlog tien rodj khartien djaabe ghoeme*" (lit. We three days for shall go walk/visit) 'We are going on a visit for three days'.

When *rodj* is being used for 'day', there is always the sense of continuation. In "*Maai rodj ghare rahe hai*" its sense is 'daily, every day': 'Mother stays home every day, daily'.

For an earlier Comment on the use of *ghoeme* see Lesson 17 B3.

5. *Hansoe* 'Meerzorg'

6. *Hia* in "*Apne maai hia*", 'At my mother's'

In Lesson 8 B1 we commented on the use of *hia* 'here', and *hoewa* 'there'. In the above expression "*Apne maai hia*", we find another

sense in which *hia* is being used. It indicates someone's house, or someone's location.

7. Months of the year

Djanwarie 'January', *farwarie* 'February', *maartj* 'March', *april* 'April', *mai* 'May', *djoen* 'June', *djoelaai* 'July', *agast* 'August', *sietambar* 'September', *aktoebar* 'October', *nawambar* 'November', and *diesambar* 'December'.

8. *Mandier* 'temple' (Hindu) / *mahadjied* 'temple, mosque' (Muslim)

The Hindi word *mandier* is often pronounced *mandiel*, *r* and *l* fluctuating freely.

9. *Bret wala* 'baker'

Bret wala is a shorter form for *bret banaawe wala* 'The one who makes bread', 'the bread one'. We sometimes encounter the word *baakar*, probably a modified loan from Dutch.

10. *China ke doekaan* 'the Chinese store'

11. *Sonaar ke doekaan* 'the goldsmith's'

12. *Mieliet* / *mieniet* 'minute'

The middle consonant of this word fluctuates between *l* and *n*.

13. Loanword

slager 'butcher' from Dutch.

Lesson 27

A. GRAMMAR

1. Interrogative *Kaisan*?

"*Toke Rawendar kaisan lage hai, Gita?*" (lit. + You to Rawendar in what kind of way comes across?) 'How do you like Rawendar?'
Kaisan is the Interrogative counterpart of *aisan* of Lesson 19 B1.

2. *Lage* preceded by Indirect Object + *ke* + Subject + Interrogative Adverb

"*Toke Rawendar kaisan lage hai, Gita?*"

In Lessons 5 B1 and 10 B9 we commented on the typical grammatical construction with the verb *lage*, when expressing a sensation. In this example the Subject, Rawendar, is the person causing the sensation. His name is followed by the Interrogative Adverb *kaisan*, to inquire about Gita's feelings towards him. The Indirect Object *toe* is followed by *ke* in: *toke*. A literal translation of the verb *lage* in this question is very difficult.

3. *Mange* 'to like'

"*Ham oke tanko na mangiela*" (lit. I him obj.mk. at all not want = like)
'I don't like him at all'.

In Lesson 21 A7 we commented on the verb *mange* 'to want to'. In this lesson we find it used with two different meanings. In the above example it is best translated by 'to like'. See Comment no.7 for the second occurrence of *mange* in this lesson.

4. Postposition *se* with Verbs of speech

With verbs of speech like *bole* 'to say', *batiaai* 'to speak, talk', *bataawe* 'to tell', and *poetjhe* 'to ask' Postposition *se* is used to indicate who is spoken to.

"*Kaun tjiedj bolies tab ose?*" (lit. What thing he said then him to?)
'What did he say to him?'

"*Toe hia Gita ke maai se batia hai*" (lit. You here Gita of mother to speak) 'You are speaking to Gita's mother'.

5. Adverbs *fier* and *fierse* 'again'

a. "*aur kaal sandjha ke fier*" (lit. and yesterday afternoon of again),
'and yesterday afternoon again'.

"*Ham na mangiela kie toe hamaar bietia ke fierse taar kar*" (lit. I not want that you my daughter again telephone do), 'I don't want you to phone my daughter again'.

Phier and *phierse* are often pronounced *fier* and *fierse*. Two more versions are *phien* and *phiense*, and *fien* and *fiense*.

We cannot yet account for the absence or presence of *se*, as we see it alternate in no. 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of this dialogue.

b. As a rule Adverbs are formed from Adjectives by adding Postposition *se*.

Adjective:

thiek 'good'

attjha 'good'

mooi 'fine'

haalie 'quick'

Adverb:

thiekse 'well'

attjhaase 'well'

mooise 'fine'

haaliese 'quickly' etc., etc.

Fier and *fierse*, however, are both adverbs.

6. *Kabhie*, *kabhie na*, Adverbs of Indefinite Time

Kabhie 'sometimes' with negative *na* means 'never'.

"*Tab fierse na taar karies raha? Na, kabhie na!*" (lit. Then again not telephone did had? No, ever not!), 'Did he phone again? No, never!'

7. *Mange* + Present Subjunctive in the Object Clause

In the examples below *mange* 'will' of the main clause is followed by the Present Subjunctive of the verb in the object clause, because a wish is expressed.

"Ham na mangiela kie toe hamaar bielia ke fierse taar kar",
 Gita ke maai na mange hai kie ham fierse taar karie,
 Gita ke maai na mange hai kie Rawendar fierse taar kare.

When the speaker is informing the hearer of his plans, rather than expressing a wish, he uses *mange* + the Infinitive of the main verb: *Ham mangiela tor kapra dhowe*, 'I want to wash your clothes'. See Lesson 21 A7.

The forms of the Present Subjunctive are:

for Class I Verbs: *ham / hamlog karie, tjalie, dekhie*

toe / toelog kar, tjal, dekh

oe / oelog kare, tjale, dekhe

for Class II Verbs

in -we : *ham / hamlog dhoi, dei, lei*

toe / toelog dhow, de, le (dhowe here follows the rule of Class II verbs in -aawe)

oe / oelog dhowe, dewe, lewe

in -aawe : *ham / hamlog bolaai, padjaai, khaliaai*

toe / toelog bolaaw, padjaaw, khaliaaw

oe / oelog bolaawe, padjaawe, khaliaawe

in -aai : *ham / hamlog batiaai, djaai, khaai*

toe / toelog batia, dja, kha

oe / oelog batiaai, djaai, khaai

in -je : *ham / hamlog pie, sie*

toe / toelog pie, sie

oe / oelog pieje, sieje

See Lesson 22 A6 for the forms of the Past Subjunctive in all persons.

When *mange* 'to want', or any other verb expressing a wish, or hope, is used in the main clause and the verb in the object clause is in the Present Subjunctive, that wish has not yet been fulfilled. In '*Maai mange hai kie ham taar kariela*', the Present Indicative is used because the speaker is actually telephoning.

8. Simple 'Narrative' Past vs. Past Perfect

In no. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 of the dialogue the story is carried on by the Simple Past Tense, sometimes called the 'Narrative Past'.

Sita interrupts the narrative twice, in no.5, and in no.7, using the Past Perfect Tense.

no.5: "*Fier taar karies raha kaal raat ke?*" (lit. Again telephone did was yesterday evening of"), 'Did he phone again last night?'

Her questions do not 'belong' to the actual narrative, hence the difference in tenses. The Past Perfect is here used for completed action in the past.

See Lesson 26 A1 for the Past Perfect Tense of Irregular Verb *djaai* 'to go'.

We now give the Past Perfect Tense of Class I verb *kare* 'to do':

<i>ham / hamlog karlie rahielie</i>	'I / we had done'
<i>toe / toelog karle rahiele</i>	'you had done'
<i>oe / oelog karies raha</i>	'he/they had done'

Alternative forms are: *ham / hamlog karle, kare rahielie*
toe / toelog karle, kare rahiele
oe / oelog karle, kare raha

cf. Lesson 35 A4.

9. *Oesne* 'to boil'

"*Ham kaal sabere anda oesienlie*" (lit. I yesterday morning eggs boiled) 'Yesterday morning I boiled some eggs'

In no. 37 of our Pattern Drill this Class I verb is used. Its forms show some irregularities.

Stem: *oesien*

Present Tense *ham / hamlog oesienla*
toe / toelog oesne hai
oe / oelog oesne hai

Past Tense *ham / hamlog oesienlie*
toe / toelog oesienle
oe / oelog oesnies

Present Subjunctive *ham / hamlog oesnie*
toe / toelog oesien
oe / oelog oesne

Past Subjunctive *ham / hamlog oesientie*
toe / toelog oesiente
oe / oelog oesnat

10. *Raw* 'stay, remain', 2nd person Present Subjunctive of *rahe*

"*Daaktar mange hai kie toe bedi par raw*" (Doctor wants that you bed on stay) 'The doctor wants you to stay in bed'.

In no. 40 of Pattern Drill CII we encounter this form for the 2nd person Present Subjunctive of Class I Verb *rahe* 'to stay, to remain, to be'. This form is also used for its Imperative as e.g. in "*Tjoep raw*" 'Be quiet'.

Its regular stem is *rah*, which is often pronounced *rai*. Some people say: "*Ham hia par rah sakiela*", whereas others say: "*Ham hia par rai sakiela*" (lit. I here on stay can), 'I can stay here'.

B. VOCABULARY

1. Tanko na 'not at all'

See the Pattern Drill of Lesson 22 C for more examples of this expression. e.g. no.5 "*Ham piela soft, bakie abbe na letie tanko*", or: "*Bakie abbe tanko na letie*", 'not any at all'.

2. Parso / ekwa kalhia 'the day before yesterday'

3. Kalhia / kaal 'yesterday'

4. Parts of the day

sabere 'in the morning', *sandjha ke* 'in the afternoon',
raat ke 'in the evening, at night'.

5. Loanwords

prasi 'yard, garden' from Sranang,
aspataal 'hospital' from English and/or Dutch.

Lesson 28

A. GRAMMAR

1. Continuous Past Tense to give Background Information

In the text of this lesson we encounter the Continuous Past Tense three times giving Background Information.

As we explained in Lesson 22 A1 this tense indicates that an action took place, or a state lasted during a certain period of time in the past. It may continue up to the moment of speaking.

We find our present examples in no.1 and in no.4 of the Dialogue:

no.1: "*Mangat raha djaai Waterkant*" (lit. Wanting was go Waterkant)
'She wanted to go to Waterkant'.

no.4: "*Oe Hindoestani na sandjhat raha*" (lit. He Hindustani not understanding was) 'He didn't understand Hindustani'.

"*Khaalie Spaans batiaat raha*" (lit. Only Spanish speaking was)
'He could only speak Spanish'.

The Continuous Past Tense consists of the Stem of the Verb + Verb-ending *-at*, and the Past Tense of *rahe* 'to be', as an Auxiliary:

ham / hamlog mangat rahielie, kholat rahielie, oesnat rahielie

toe / toellog mangat rahiele , " rahiele , " rahiele

oe / oellog mangat raha , " raha , " raha

ham / hamlog dhowat rahielie, aawat rahielie, banaawat rahielie

toe / toellog dhowat rahiele , " rahiele , " rahiele

oe / oellog dhowat raha , " raha , " raha

ham / hamlog batiaat rahielie, djaat rahielie, khaat rahielie

toe / toellog batiaat rahiele , " rahiele , " rahiele

oe / oellog batiaat raha , " raha , " raha

ham / hamlog piejat rahielie, siejat rahielie

toe / toellog piejat rahiele , " rahiele

oe / oellog piejat raha , " raha

2. Continuous Past Tense to indicate simultaneous Past Action

In addition to giving Background Information, the Continuous Past is also used when two actions were taking place simultaneously during a certain period of time in the past. These constructions are practised in the Pattern Drill "Djaise Hindoestanilogan bole hai", of this lesson, e.g.:

no. 111 "Toe ka karat rahiele djab koi kawaarie par khatkhataawat raha?" (lit. You what doing were when someone door on knocking was?) 'What were you doing when someone knocked at the door?'

3. Simple Present vs. Simple Past in story-telling

In no. 1, 4, 5, and 6 the narrative is carried on by the Simple Past Tense, as was Gita's story in Lesson 27.

When leading up to a climax in a story the narrator switches to the Present Tense. We find this illustrated in our present text, where the story switches tenses from Past in no.1 to Present in no.2 and 3, and back to Past again in no.4. The climax of the story is the fact that the man at the bus stop cannot help Sudeś ke maai after all.

4. Bhoelaai djaai 'to forget', tjo^utaai djaai 'to hurt oneself'

In Lesson 10 B2 N.B. we commented on the use of djaai preceded by a Verb-stem, or by an Adjective ending in -aai.

In Lesson 25 A1 we again commented on this use of djaai, indicating a state reached.

In our present lesson we encounter an example of it in the Past Perfect Tense: "bakie rasta bhoelaai gail raha" (lit. but road forget went was) 'but she had forgotten the way'.

Here the combination of the verb *bhoelaai* 'to forget' with the Past Perfect Tense of *djaai* indicates the state she had got into after the actual forgetting: that of not knowing the way.

In no. 114 of the Pattern Drill of this lesson the Past Tense of *tjotaai djaai* 'to hurt oneself' is used in the same way:

"*Oe bietjlaaike gier paral aur tjotaai gail*" (lit. She slipped and fall lay and hurt went) 'She slipped and fell down and hurt herself'.

For a comment on *gier pare* see no. 10 below.

5. *Etne me* 'immediately after this'

Paragraph Introducer '*etne me*' sets the stage for the next event: *Sudes ke maai*'s seeing a man near the busstop, who may help her out of her plight. Its counterpart '*otne me*' can be translated by 'immediately after that'.

6. *Sako ho*, polite form for *sake hai* 'can'

"*Aap bataai sako ho kie Waterkant kaha hai?*" (lit. You tell can if Waterkant where is?) 'Can you tell me where Waterkant is?'

The polite 2nd. person personal pronoun *aap* is used here with its appropriate verb form. This is the way to speak extra politely to strangers, or to older people and superiors.

7. *Lage* 'to begin to', preceded by an Infinitive

"*Oe manai moeskiaai lagal*" (lit. That man smile began) 'The man began to smile'. This is a further example of what we stated at the end of Lesson 10 B 1b N.B., *lage* 'to begin to' is always preceded by an Infinitive, here Class II Verb in *-aai*: *moeskiaai* 'to smile'.

8. Causative *niekaare* 'to take out of', 'to pull out of'

"*Tab oe apne djebhie me se ek poestak niekaaries*" (lit. Then he his pocket in out a book took out) 'Then he took a book out of his pocket'. In Lesson 18 we used the Verb *niekre* 'to leave, to go, or come out of', which is changed into the Causative Verb *niekaare* by inserting the infix *-aa-*.

9. Reduplication of Adverb *dhiere* 'slowly'

Reduplication of an Adjective or an Adverb generally expresses a greater degree of the quality indicated. cf. Lesson 18 A4.

This is illustrated in no. 6 of our dialogue: "... *aur kholke dhiere dhiere parhies kie*:" (lit. and open and slowly slowly read), 'and opening it he read very slowly'.

10. *Gier pare* 'Fall and (as a result) lie', 'to fall down'

"*Djab oe bus me se oerat raha, tab bietjlaaike gier paral aur tjotaai gail*", C. no. 114.

The Past Tense of *pare* 'to lie' is here used in combination with the Stem of *giere* 'to fall', to indicate two consecutive, closely related

actions, of which the first is not incidental, but equally important. *Bietjlaaike* is incidental, however, in relation to *gier paral.* cf. Lessons 9 A1 and 17 A1.

11. Correlative phrases: *Djab le, tab le*

"*Djab le hamaar aurat bhodjan pakaawat raha, tab le ham bagaitja me kaam karat rahieli*".

In the above example from our Pattern Drill (no.116), Correlative Conjunctions *djab, tab* are followed by *le*. By these phrases continuity of action is indicated, so that they can best be translated by 'while...., in the meantime'.

In English we only need one Conjunction here: "While my wife was preparing the meal, I was working in the garden".

12. *Djaise...., oise....*

The set of Conjunctions we find in no. 113 of our Pattern Drill are *djaise...., oise....*

"*Djaise ham aage ke kawaarie kholat rahieli, oise taar aail*" (lit. Just as I front of door opening was, at that very moment telephone went) 'As I was opening the front door, just then the telephone rang'. By using these Conjunctions instead of *djab,tab....* there is a stronger emphasis on the simultaneity of the actions described.

B. VOCABULARY

1. *Sahar* 'town'
2. *Khara* 'upright', *khara hai* 'to stand upright', 'to stand'
3. *Sotje* 'to think', *apne man me sotje* 'to think to oneself'
4. *Khatkhataawe* 'to knock'
5. *Aage ke kawaarie / aage wala kawaarie* 'front door'
6. *Kaate / kaat lewe* (cf. Lesson 15 B2) 'to cut'
7. *Ab ohie same / ab ohie* 'at the same time'
8. Loanwords:
bushalte 'bus stop', from Dutch.

Lesson 29

A. GRAMMAR

1. Interrogative *ketna?* 'how much, how many?'

"*Hamlogke ketna tjiedj ke kaam hai?*" (lit. Us to how many things of need are?), 'How many things do we need?'

Ketna is the Interrogative counterpart of *etna* 'so much, so many' cf. Lesson 23 A6.

2. *Kaam, djaroerat*, resp. 'need, urgent need'

This dialogue introduces two more expressions for 'being in need of', in no. 2: "*Hamlogke dher tjiedj ke kaam hai*" (lit. Us to many things of need is), 'We need many things'.

And in no. 4: "*Aur hamlogke tarkaarie ke djaroerat hai*" (lit. And us to vegetables of urgent need is), 'And we urgently need vegetables'. We also hear the term *djaroerie* for *djaroerat*.

These terms are used when discussing our needs with one another, as in this dialogue.

The terms *tjaahie* and *tjaahat raha* of Lessons 15 B4, and 22 A1 are generally used in the act of buying in a shop, or in the market-place.

3. *hoi*, Future Subjunctive of *howe* 'to become'

"*Ham aasa kariela kie abbe toke paisa hoi*" (lit. I hope do that still you to money may become), 'I hope you've still got money'.

The Future Tense of the Subjunctive Mood is used when the speaker is not certain if what he is referring to will happen, it may or may not. Amar is not certain if Gita is going to have enough money for all the things they need.

This future form of *howe* 'to become' is here used instead of that of *ke hai* 'to have', which would be *rahie* for the Future Subjunctive.

N.B. The Future Subjunctive, which has the same form in all persons coincides in form with the abbreviated 3rd. person Future we commented on in Lesson 25 A5.

4. Double Emphasis

"*Hamhoeke to na hai*" (lit. Me also to after all not is) 'I haven't any either!'

In this answer we find a double emphasis. *Ham* has taken on the Pronominal Additive ending *-hoe*. This emphatic form is followed by Object marker *ke*. See Lessons 7 B5, and 22 A4 for this Additive ending. What is going to be said about the Subject is given prominence, or emphasis by the particle *to*, which we commented on in Lesson 7 B7.

B. VOCABULARY

1. *Sauda* 'shopping, goods, produce'

2. *Sauda ke liest* 'shopping-list'

3. *Tjienie* 'sugar'

Although the Sranang loanword *soekroe* is generally used, we have used the Hindi word *tjienie*, which is still known and used by older people.

4. *Oraai gail* 'finished', cf. Lesson 28 A4.

5. *Moergie* 'chicken'

Moerga 'cock', *moergie* 'hen' still have the different masculine and feminine endings. *Moergie ke gos* 'chicken meat' is sold by the chicken-seller: *moergie wala*. "*Hamke tjaahie moergie wala lage djaai ke*" (lit. Me to necessary chicken one to go to) 'I must go to the chicken-seller'.

6. *Aasa kare* 'to hope'

Aasa, *aasra*, or *aasja* are different versions we hear for the word 'hope'.

7. *Tamaakhoe* 'tobacco'

8. *Gaai* 'cow', *gaai ke gos* 'beef', which is not eaten by Hindustanis of the Hindu religion, but only by those of the Mohammedan religion.

9. Loanwords

Liest 'list' and *koffie* 'coffee', both from Dutch and/or English.

Lesson 30

A. GRAMMAR

1. Continuous Past Tense of *djaai* 'to go' + Infinitive of Main Verb

In no. 2 of the Dialogue the Continuous Past Tense of *djaai* + the Infinitive of the Main Verb is used to give background information to the person who has just arrived:

"*Hamlogan ab djaat rahieli bhodjan kare*" (lit. We now going were meal do) 'We were just going to have a meal'.

See Lesson 28 A1 for this use of the Continuous Past, and Lesson 19 A2a for the use of *djaai* + the Infinitive of the Main Verb to indicate immediate Future Action.

2. Postpositional Phrases *ke sanghe*, *ke baad*, *ke dwaar par*

In this lesson we find three more Postpositional Phrases in:

"*Toe bhi hamlogke sanghe bhodjan kar le, Habieb?*", (lit. You also us of with meal do take, Habieb?) 'Come and have this meal with us, Habieb'.

"*Ham pie bhailie hai bhodjan ke baad*" (lit. I drink became are meal after) 'I've had something to drink after my meal'.

"*Baap abbe park ke dwaar par tjalal hai*" (lit. Father just park of through on walked is), 'Dad has just been for a walk through the park'.

3. Verb stem + *lewe*

In "*Toe bhi hamlogke sanghe bhodjan kar le, Habieb?*" Rawendar uses the Compound Imperative: *kar le* to give an invitation. This construction was discussed in Lesson 15 B1b. In no. 3 of the Dialogue:

"*Attjha, tab ek kopje koffie pie le?*", Nanda uses the same form for her invitation.

See also Lesson 15 B2 for the use of *lewe* and *dewe* in Verb Combinations.

4. Completed Action

a. Present Perfect for Completed Action

As we pointed out in Lesson 10 B2 the Present Perfect consists of the Past Tense forms of the Main Verb with *hai* as an Auxiliary in all persons. In this lesson we find this tense used in our Pattern Drill C1a.

no. 327: *Oe abbe kaun tjiedj karies hai?*, 'What has she just been doing?' *Oe abbe kothrie djhaaries hai*, 'She has just been sweeping the room'.

b. Present Perfect of *howe* to express Completed Action

"*Ham bhodjan kar bhailie hai sarhe baara badje*" (lit. I meal do became am half and twelve sound) 'I've already had my meal at half past twelve'.

Here the first person Present Perfect of *howe* 'to become, to happen' is used after the Stem of the Main Verb *bhodjan kare* 'to have a meal'. The Present Perfect of *howe* is formed from its irregular Past Tense (see Lesson 24 A1) with *hai* as an Auxiliary. When the Present Perfect of *howe* is thus being used there is emphasis on the action having already been completed and not simply on its having been completed.

In C1b. we find this construction used in the 3rd. person:

"*Oe abbe kothrie djhaariega? Na, oe kothrie djhaar bhail hai*". 'Is she going to sweep the room? No, she has already swept it'.

N.B. In Bk.B no. 328 of this Lesson the 2nd. person Past Perfect of *howe* is used indicating Completed Action in the Past:

"*Toellog abbe ka kar bhaile rahiele?*", 'What had you then already done?'

The answer is in the 1st person: "*Hamlog abbe aapan djoeta safa kar bhailie rahielie*", 'Then we had already cleaned our shoes'.

c. Present Perfect of *tjoeke* to express Completed Action

"*Hamke ie baries tjhoettie miel tjoekal hai*" (lit. Me to this year free given finished is) 'My holidays for this year are over'.

The Present Perfect of *tjoeke* 'to finish' is here used with the stem of *miele* 'to be given, to be found'. (See Lesson 25 A4 for a comment on this verb).

Tjoeke emphasizes Completed Action even more strongly than the Perfect Tense of *howe* does as described in 4b. above.

In the Pattern Drill C1c. no. 330 of this Lesson we see this construction used in the 1st. person:

"*Toe abbe aapan potlood padjaihe? Na, ham aapan potlood padjaai tjoeklie hai*", 'Are you going to sharpen your pencil now? No, I've already finished sharpening my pencil'.

N.B. In Baattjiet karna C of this Lesson the Past Perfect of this construction is being practised. Here is an example in the 2nd. person:

no. 329: "Toe abbe khierkie khol tjoekle rahiele", 'You had already finished opening the window'.

5. *Djaanie*, abbreviation of *djaaniela*

In "*Ham na djaanie*" of no. 6 of our dialogue we encounter an abbreviation of "*Ham na djaaniela*", 'I don't know', which is frequently used as a response in conversation.

6. Causative *khaulaawe* 'to boil' of liquids, formed from Intransitive *khaule* 'to boil'

Below picture no. 331 of the Repetition Drill '*Phierse bol*' of this lesson we find Causative Verb *khaulaawe*. It occurs again under the same number in the Pattern Drill:

CIa. no. 331 "*Oe abbe doedh khaulaais hai.*" 'She has just boiled the milk'.

CIb. "*Maa! abbe doedh khaulaaisa? Na, oe doedh khaulaais bhail hai.*" 'Will mother still boil the milk? No, she has already boiled it.'

"*Doedh khaule hai!*", 'The milk is boiling!' is an example of the use of the Intransitive Verb *khaule* 'to boil'.

B. VOCABULARY

1. *Haal* 'condition, situation, circumstances'

In the question "*Ka haal hai, Habieb?*" (lit. What condition is, Habieb?) 'How are you, Habieb?', the answer could be: "*Hamaar haal thiek hai*", (lit. My condition is good), 'I am fine'.

This is another way to ask a person how he is from the more usual ones we commented on in Lesson 5 C2.

2. *Khjaal kare par* 'to pay attention to'

"*Hamaar kothrie par bahoet khjaal na kariehe*", (lit. My room on much attention not do) 'Don't pay much attention to my room'.

3. *Inpak kare* 'to pack'

"*Hamlog inpak kariela*", (lit. We pack do), 'We are packing'

4. *Tjhoettie*, *tjhoettie ke dien*, *tjhoettie ke dien manaawe*

Tjhoettie is the term used when a person is free from work, either for a short time, or for a longer period. Hence *tjhoettie ke dien* 'free of day/days' for 'a holiday'. For the use of the Verb *manaawe* in *tjhoettie ke dien manaawe* "*Hamlog djaaila tjhoettie ke dien manaawe*", cf. no. 6 of the Dialogue of Lesson 25, where this same verb is used with *khoesiaalie* 'gladness', 'joy', in *khoesiaalie manaawe* 'to enjoy oneself'.

5. *Khoesiaalie me baate* 'be glad'

"*Toellog bhoesiaalie me na baate?*" (lit. You gladness in not are),
'Aren't you glad?'

6. *Phal* 'fruit'

7. *Rotie* 'a dish made from bread-dough'

In the written exercises of this lesson D2, we have used the word *rotie*. This is the name of a much appreciated dish at Hindustani celebrations, and also enjoyed by the entire population of Suriname. There are several kinds of *rotie* depending on filling and on the method of cooking.

8. Loanword

Inpak kare 'to pack', consists of the Stem of the Dutch Verb *inpakken* 'to pack' and the Verb *kare* 'to do'. (cf. Lesson 9 B1 for these Verbal expressions).

Lesson 31

A. GRAMMAR

1. *Biekaai gail / biekaail*

"*Prem ke baap ke ghar biekaai gail? Ha, biekaail.*" (lit. Prem of father of house sell went? Yes, was sold) 'Has the house of Prem's father been sold? Yes, it has been sold'.

Here the verb *biekaai* 'to be sold' is used with the Past Tense of *djaai*, to express the present state of the house, that of having been sold to someone else. (cf. Lesson 28 A4 for this use of *djaai*.)

In the answer "*Ha, biekaail*", the regular Past Tense of Class II verbs in *-aai* is used. *Biekaail* refers to the transaction itself, *biekaai gail* to the resulting state.

2. *Tjal djaai*, Verb-stem + *djaai*, indicating Resulting State

"*Oe hia se tjal gail nawa ghar me?*" (lit. He here from walk went new house in), 'Has he gone to the new house?' *Tjal gail* is generally pronounced: *tjalge*.

"*Biehaan tjal djaai*" (lit. Tomorrow walk will go) 'He'll be gone tomorrow'.

In these examples the stem of *tjale* 'to walk' precedes resp. the Past Tense of *djaai* and the Future Tense. As in Lesson 28 A4 this Verb Combination refers to the resulting state of Prem's father leaving: he'll be gone.

In "*Biehaan tjal djaai*" the Abbreviated Future Form (of *djaaiga*) is used. We commented on these abbreviations in Lesson 25 A5.

3. *Hamke boedjha hai* 'It seems to me'

"*Hamke boedjha hai biehaan ke biehaan*" (lit. Me to seems tomorrow of tomorrow), 'I expect (it will be) the day after tomorrow'.

The subject of "*Hamke boedjha hai*", '*kie nauka manaian aaiga*', is understood from the previous question and need not be repeated. The person speaking is the Indirect Object of this Impersonal Construction.

4. *Kharaab lage* 'to miss'

"*Hamke bara kharaab lagioga*" (lit. Me to very bad + will be) 'I'll miss him very much'.

"*Hamloganke sab koi ke kharaab lagioga*" (lit. Us all persons to bad will be), 'All of us will miss him very much'.

In these Impersonal Constructions the Subject (Prem's father's moving) is not mentioned, the persons speaking are the Indirect Objects of the verb *lage*, which is here used in the 3rd. person Present Future. cf. Lessons 5 B1 and 10 B9 for earlier Comments on *lage* 'to experience'.

5. Negative Request, expecting Positive Answer

"*Hamaar namaste na bol deihe?/Hamaar slaleikoem na bol deihe?*" (lit. My greetings not say will give?), 'Won't you give him my greetings?'/ 'Won't you say good-bye to him for me?'

Here we find the greetings of Lesson 3 C1 and 2 used as Nouns, preceded by a Possessive Pronoun.

The request in which they occur contains Negative *na* indicating the speaker's expectation to receive a positive answer. This answer needn't even be given, as is the case in this Dialogue.

6. *Aurat / auratia*

"*Na, oe na mangat raha, bakie okar auratia mangat raha*" (lit. No, he not wanting was but his wife +specif. wanting was) 'No, he didn't want to go, but his wife did'.

By using the longer, specifying form for *aurat* in this answer, the speaker expresses her disapproval of the attitude of Prem's mother, i.e. the woman mentioned here.

7. Postposition *se* 'away from'

"*Oe na mangat raha hia se djaai*" (lit. He not wanting was here from go), 'He didn't want to leave'.

Compare Lesson 4 B5 for this use of Postposition *se*.

8. Verb + *wala* in '*aawe wala hapta*', 'next week'

In the written exercise D 1 of this Lesson we have used the above expression for 'next week'. As we explained in Lesson 15 B 7 we here encounter a Compound Adjective '*aawe wala*' formed by an Infinitive + *wala*.

B. VOCABULARY

1. *Ohie hapta* 'last week'

"*Okar ghar ohie hapta me biekaail*" (lit. His house that week in was sold), 'His house was sold last week'.

Ohie hapta is an alternative term for *oe hapta* 'last week'. In Lesson 7 B5 we commented on the use of *ohie* 'that also, that indeed'.

Oe hapta is used both for 'last week', and for 'next week', and so is *ekwa hapta* 'the other week'. The context will make it clear which week is meant. The unambiguous term for next week is: *aawe wala hapta*, and for last week it is *bietal hapta*.

2. *Biehaan* 'tomorrow', *biehaan ke biehaan* 'the day after tomorrow'

The above expression: *biehaan ke biehaan*, and also *ekwa biehaan* are now more often used than *biehaan atar parso*, which is used by the older generation for the day after tomorrow.

3. *Bara* 'very'

4. *Parosie* 'neighbour'

5. *Garieb betjaara* 'poor man'

This expression is also used with the feminine ending *-ie* in: *Garieb betjaarie!* 'poor woman, poor girl!'

6. *Barkha barse* 'to rain'

In Lesson 17 B9 we mentioned the word *paanie* 'water', which is also used for 'rain'. Here we encounter the actual word for 'rain': *barkha*. *Barkha barse hai* 'It is raining', *barkha barsiega* 'it's going to rain', *barkha barsal raha* 'it was raining'. See Pattern Drill C no. 539.

7. *Baraf giere* (lit.ice to fall), 'to snow'

Although this expression and the picture of B. no. 540 are obviously irrelevant to weather conditions here in Suriname, yet we have maintained it because of the many S. Hindustani speakers living in the Netherlands and visiting their relatives here, and vice versa.

8. *Djaage* 'to wake up'

"*Kaal oe derie ke djaagal raha. Ha, aur biehaan bhie derie ke djaagie-ga.*" (lit. Yesterday he late of woke up was. Yes, and tomorrow also late of wake will.), 'Yesterday he woke up late. Yes, and tomorrow he will wake up late too.'

In no. 542 of the Pattern Drill Intransitive Verb *djaage* 'to wake up' of Class I is used in the Past Perfect and in the Future Tense, both in the 3rd. person. Its use in the 1st. and 2nd. persons is practised in Baattjiet Karna of this lesson.

9. *Pahoetje* 'to arrive'

"*Kaal oe pahoetjal raha. Ha, aur biehaan bhie pahoetjiega.*" (lit. Yesterday he arrived was. Yes, and tomorrow also will arrive.), 'Yesterday he arrived. Yes, and tomorrow he will also arrive.'

In no. 543 of the Pattern Drill the same tenses are used of Intransitive *pahoetje* 'to arrive'. See Comment no. 8 above.

cf. Also Lesson 25 Pattern Drill 9th. item for *pahoetj djaai* '+have arrived', referring to the state after arrival: "*Kab toke tjaahie pahoetj djaai ke?*", (lit. When you to need have arrived to?), 'When will you have to have arrived?'

10. *Baar kataawe* 'to have one's hair cut'

See Lesson 33 A1 for *kate* and *kaate* 'to cut', and for *kataawe* and *katwaawe* 'to have cut'.

11. *Setiaawe* 'to put in order', 'to pack'

Instead of the Dutch loan '*inpak kare*' of Lesson 30 B8 we have now used the Hindustani term for packing one's suitcase.

12. Numbers

Instead of *paatj sau* for 'five hundred', this number is pronounced *paan sau*. For *tjhiaalies* '46', we also hear *tjheaalies*, for *ekkaawan* '51', we also hear *ekjaawan*, and for *tierpan* '53', we also hear *triepan*.

13. *Mahienna* 'month'

Lesson 33

A. GRAMMAR

1. Causatives

a. Single and Double Causatives

"*Rohiet ke kaart parkhe soena de to, betie?*" (lit. Rohiet of card read and cause to hear, daughter?), 'Will you read Rohiet's card to me, please?'

In the above request there are two people involved in the proposed action: 1) Naanie who hears, and 2) Maai who causes Naanie to hear. The verb-construction used, which we refer to as a single causative, is Class II verb *soenaawe* 'to cause to hear'. It is formed by adding causative verb-ending *-aawe* to the stem of Non-Causative verb *soene* 'to hear' of Class I.

If a third person had been involved, e.g. Rohiet's grandfather, he would have said: "*Rohiet ke kaart Naanie ke parkhe soenwa de to, betie?*" Then we would have 1) Naanie who hears, 2) Maai who lets Naanie hear, and 3) Rohiet's grandfather who causes 2) Maai to let 1) Naanie hear.

In this case the verb-construction used, which we refer to as a double causative, is Class II verb *soenwaawe* 'to cause someone to cause someone else to hear'. It is formed by adding causative verb-ending *-waawe* to the stem of Non-Causative Class I verb *soene* 'to hear'.

N.B. Sometimes, however, a double causative is heard where we would have expected a single one, so that Grandma herself might have said: "*Rohiet ke kaart parhke soenwa de to, betie?*"

In no. 775 of the Pattern Drill of this lesson another Causative verb in *-waawe* is used in:

"*Sotje hai kie oke Röntgen foto banwaawe ke tjaahie*" (lit. Thinks that him to X-ray have made to needs), 'He thinks he'll have to have an X-ray taken'.

Causative Class II verb *banwaawe* 'to have someone make something', is formed by adding *-waawe* to Non-Causative Class I verb *bane*, which verb is almost untranslatable into English, as you will see from the example. *Bane* may be used with two causative endings, just as *soene*, depending on the number of participants (persons, or objects) involved in the action.

1. *Ie Röntgen foto thiekse bane hai.* (lit. This X-ray well makes), 'This X-ray is \pm coming out well'.
2. *Daaktar ie Röntgen foto thiekse banaawe hai.* (lit. Doctor this X-ray well makes), 'The doctor is doing a good job at making this X-ray'.
3. *Oke tjaahie ek Röntgen foto banwaawe ke.* (lit. Him to needs an X-ray have make), 'He needs to have an X-ray taken'.

In the first example there is only one participant: the X-ray. In the second there are two: the doctor and the X-ray. In the third example there are three: The patient, the X-ray and the doctor, who is not mentioned, but understood to be the third participant involved.

b. Triple Causatives

In no. 773 we find another Causative Verb in *-waawe* in: "*Djaane hai kie oke aapan baar katwaawe ke tjaahie*". (lit. Knows that him to his hair have to have cut needs), 'He knows, (because someone has told him) that he needs to have his hair cut'. The stem of Non-Causative Class I verb *kate* 'to cut' is here used with Causative verb-ending *-waawe*, because four participants are involved in the action.

Kate 'to cut' has three Causatives as you will see from the following examples.

Non-Causative: *Ie tjhoerie thiekse kate hai.* (lit. This knife well cuts), 'This knife cuts well'.

Single-Causative: *Ham thiekse kaatiela ie tjhoeria se.* (lit. I well cut this knife with), 'I am cutting well with this knife'.

Double-Causative: *Ham djaaila aapan baar kataawe.* (lit. I go my hair have cut), 'I am going to have my hair cut'.

Triple-Causative: *Oke aapan baar katwaawe ke tjaahie.* (lit. Him to his hair have cut needs), 'He needs to have his hair cut'.

In the first example the one participant is the knife. In the second the two participants are the person cutting and the knife he is cutting with. Here the Causative is Class I verb *kaate*, formed from Non-Causative Class I verb *kate* by a Vowel-change. In the third example the three participants are the scissors, the barber and the person who has his hair cut, though the scissors and the barber are not mentioned.

In the fourth example a fourth participant is involved: the person who told him to go and have his hair cut. In this example neither this person, nor the barber, nor the scissors are mentioned.

The number of participants is understood by the use of the different causative forms, though here too the *-waawe* form is sometimes heard when we would expect the *-aawe* form. This may reflect a process of change going on by which the distinction may eventually be lost.

A few more verbs have three Causatives e.g.:
mare 'to die', *maare* 'to kill', *maraawe* 'to have someone killed', and *marwaawe* 'to let someone have someone else killed'.

2. Relative Conjunction *djaha* 'where'

"Oe ek djagaha hai djaha oe thora rodj rah sake hai" (lit. That a place is where he a few days stay can), 'That is a place where he can stay for a few days'.

Djaha is the Relative Conjunction referring back to an Antecedent denoting a location. Here it refers back to *djagaha* 'place'.

3. *Rah*, stem of *rahe* 'to stay'

In the example of no. 2 above the regular stem of *rahe* 'to stay' is used. However, possibly in analogy to some Class II verb-stems when preceding the Auxiliary Verb *sake*, it is generally changed into *rai*: *rai sake*. cf. *Dhoi sake* 'to be able to wash'. cf. Lesson 27 A10.

4. Impersonal Construction *sotj hai* 'it is a pity', 'to be sorry'

In no. 777 of the Pattern Drill:

"Oke kaun tjiédj ke sotj hai? Oke sotj hai kie oke bus agore ke tjaahie", (lit. Her to what thing of pity is? Her to pity is that her to bus wait to needs), 'It is a pity, she is sorry that she has to wait for the bus', we have an example of an Impersonal Construction.

5. Class II Verb *deraai* 'to fear, to be afraid'

In no. 779 *"Oelog kaun tjiédj ke dera hai? Dera hai kie oelog aapan gaarie na banaai paaiga"* (lit. They what thing of fear? Fear that they their car not repair will find), 'What are they afraid of? They

are afraid they won't be able to repair their car', Class II Verb *deraai* is used. This verb is used when someone really fears there is something wrong. It is therefore never used in the polite sense of English: 'I'm afraid I can't come'.

Note the difference in the vowels of the Noun *dar* 'fear', and this Verb *deraai* 'to fear'.

6. Quotations: Indirect and Direct

a. Indirect Quotations are always introduced by *kie*:

"Oe bole hai kie oe djaldiese ek tjiethie liekhiega" (lit. He says that he soon a letter will write), 'He says that he will write a letter soon'.

b. Direct Quotations are often marked by *kie*. Apparently the speaker then wants to accentuate the fact that he is quoting someone:

Oe bole hai kie: "Ham halieje ek tjiethie liekhab" (lit. He says that: I quickly/soon a letter will write).

However, *Oe bole hai: "Ham halieje ek tjiethie liekhab"*, is also correct.

Direct quotations with *kie* are practised in the Pattern Drill CII, and in Baattjiet Karna D. In Baattjiet Karna DII the student is asked to practise Direct quotations without *kie*.

B. VOCABULARY

1. *Betie* 'daughter'

The feminine form of *beta* 'son' is *betie* 'daughter', the long form of which was used in Lesson 2. See Comment Lesson 2 B5.

2. *Thora rodj* 'a few days'

3. *Halieje, djaldiese* 'soon'

4. *Barhiaase* 'well', 'beautifully'

The Adjective from which this Adverb is formed has the meaning of beautiful, and yet as an Adverb it can be used in the sense of 'well', as in our Dialogue:

"Ham.... aasa kariela kie toelag bahoet barhiaase baate".

Note that we have to double the a in *barhiaase*, because it is no longer word-final. See Lesson 1 A1.

5. *Djorse* 'loudly'

6. *Betje* 'to sell'

7. *Biena* 'without'

8. Loanwords:

Kaart 'card', *opvangcentrum* 'immigrant-centre', *rijbewijs* 'driving-license', and *Röntgen foto* 'X-ray', all from Dutch.

A. GRAMMAR

1. *Otna* 'so much, that much'

In no. 2 of the Dialogue *Shanta ke maai* says:

"*Otna paisa hamlog na bhar paab*" (lit. That much money we not pay shall find), 'We cannot pay so/that much money'.

The counterpart of this Adjective is *etna* 'this much'. For the vowel-change compare Demonstratives *ie* 'this', and *oe* 'that', which refer respectively to objects, or people close by, or further away from the speaker.

In the Pattern Drill C^I of this lesson *etna* is used in:

no. 888 "*Ie aurat auro mota hai aadmie se? Na, etna mota na hai djaise aadmie*". (lit. This woman more fat is man than? No, this much fat not is as man).

In Lesson 23 A6 we commented on the difference between *etna* and *etne*.

2. Degrees of Comparison

a. Comparative Degree

In no. 4 of the Dialogue the Comparative is used:

"*Oe pahielka hai auro mahanga*" (lit. That first one is more expensive) 'The first is more expensive'.

In Comparisons the word *auro* 'more' is used when expressing a higher degree of what is being compared.

In no. 897 of the Pattern Drill we find its opposite in:

"*Aur ie poestak kamtie madja dewe hai*", (lit. And this book little interest gives), 'And this book is less interesting'.

The word *kamtie* 'little' is used when expressing a lesser degree.

b. Superlative Degree

In no. 1 of the Dialogue the Superlative is used in:

"*Ie sab se mahanga wala hai djonke hamlog betjiela*" (lit. It all than expensive one is that o.m. we sell), 'It's the most expensive one we sell'.

Sab se expresses the highest degree in a Comparison, as we have already stated in Lessons 9 A7 and 14 A2.

3. Postposition *se* in Comparisons

In no. 881 of the Pattern Drill we see that Postposition *se* is not only used in *sab se* of the Superlative, but also with Comparatives:

"*Oe lalkwa phal auro mietha hai hariarka se?*" (lit. That red fruit more sweet is green one than?), 'Is that red fruit sweeter than the green one?'

Postposition *se* compares two members of a Comparison in the case of Comparatives, and it compares all the members in the case of Superlatives.

4. Sentence and Clause Introducer *djaise* 'as', also 'as if, like'

By now we have become quite familiar with the use of *djaise* in the sense of 'as', 'the way in which', in '*Djaise Hindoestanilogan bole hai*'. We see its use in Comparisons in the Dialogue in:

no. 3 "*Ye wala otna mahanga na hai djaise oe wala*" (lit. This one that much expensive not is as that one), 'This one is not as expensive as that one', and in:

no. 5 "*Toe kabbo kare hai djaise toe ekgo set baate*" (lit. You sometimes do as if you a millionaire are), 'Sometimes you act as if you are a millionaire'.

In the second example *djaise* is used in a figurative sense: 'as if', 'like'. *Djaise* is also used in the Pattern Drill no. 887 to 892.

5. Relative *djon*

a. In Lesson 12 A3 we stated that Relative Pronoun *djon* refers to animate and inanimate Antecedents, both in the Singular and in the Plural.

In our present lesson it occurs again in the Dialogue:

no. 1 "*Ye sab se mahanga wala hai djonke hamlog betjiela*".

no. 3 "*Ye wala otna mahanga na hai djaise oe wala djonke toe abbe dekhle hai*".

See Pattern Drill CII and Baattjiet karna B for more examples of its use.

In Lesson 12 it was used Independently in the answers of the Pattern Drill, its Antecedent being understood from the question: e.g. no. 117 "*Kaun penwan? Bureau par djon dharal hai*". A complete answer would have been: "*Oe penwan djon bureau par dharal hai*". In 12 A6 we explained the reason for this difference in word order.

b. Relative Pronoun *djon* is also used to replace Demonstrative *oe*, as in: "*Djon penwan bureau par dharal hai*". By placing *djon* before its Antecedent the speaker gives more Demonstrative Emphasis, than by using Demonstrative *oe*.

6. *Kabbo*, Adverb of Indefinite Time 'sometimes'

"*Toe kabbo kare hai djaise toe ekgo set baate*" in no. 6 of our Dialogue contains the Adverb *kabbo*, an alternative of *kabhie* of Lesson 27 A6.

B. VOCABULARY

1. *Daam* 'price'; *kiemmat* 'value, worth'

"*Ekar daam ketna hai?*" (lit. Its price how much is?), and "..., *bakie okar otna kiemmat hai*" (lit. ..., but its so much worth is), give us two words which are closely related in meaning.

The first question inquires about the actual price and uses *daam*, whereas *kiemmat* refers to the value of the article, what is its worth.

2. *Bhare* 'to pay', also: 'to fill'

"*Otna paisa hamlog na bhar paab*" contains the Stem of Class I Verb *bhare*, which here means 'to pay'. It is also used for 'to fill'.

3. *Roepia*

The name of this Indian coin is transferred to the Suriname guilder, but sometimes the Sranang loanword *goloe* is used.

4. *Oedhaar par kiene / lewe* 'to buy on the instalment-system'

"*Hamlog oedhaar par le sakiela?*" (lit. We debt on take can?), 'Can we pay by instalments?'

5. *Baad me* 'after that', 'from then on'

"..., *aur baad me har hapta das roepia*" (lit. and after in every week ten guilders), '...., and from then on ten guilders a week'. (cf. Lesson 32 A1).

6. *Talak* 'during', 'till, until'

"..., *aur baad me har hapta das roepia, ties hapta talak*" (lit. thirty weeks till), '...., over a period of thirty weeks'.

In Lesson 18 A2 we commented on the use of *talak*, meaning 'to, as far as' when referring to place, and 'to, till, until', when referring to time. Here its meaning is not just 'till' the end of the thirty weeks, but stretches over the whole period. In *abbe talak* 'up till now' of the Pattern Drill CII, and of Bk.B its meaning is 'till, until':

"..., *djonke abbe talak ham banailie hai*", (lit., which o.m. now till I made am), '...., (which) I have done up till now'.

7. *Ek baraabar, ek rakam* 'the same', 'equally'

"*Na doenoe ek baraabar / ek barobar / ek rakam mietha hai*" (lit. No both one equal / one way sweet are), 'No, the one is as sweet as the other', 'No, both are equally sweet'.

Baraabar 'equal' has an alternative pronunciation *barobar*. Instead of the expression *ek baraabar/barobar, ek rakam* is often used.

8. *Tjhaurie, tjhauria* 'girl'

Instead of *larka* for 'boy', and *larkie* for 'girl' Sarnami Hindustani speakers often use the more colloquial terms *londa* and *tjhaurie*, of which *londwa* and *tjhauria* of the Pattern Drill CI no. 884 are the longer, specific forms.

9. *Oemier me auro barka* 'older than', *oemier* 'age'

"*Oe londwa oemier me auro barka hai tjhauria se?*" (lit. That boy age in more big is girl than?) 'Is that boy older than that girl?' (CI no. 884).

Oemier 'age' is here used in the expression *oemier me auro barka* 'age in more big', to compare who is older, the boy, or the girl. *Auro barka* can refer to age and to size, so *oemier me* is added here to avoid ambiguity.

10. *Oetja* 'high, height'

Oetja 'high' is used with *wala* in: "*Oe oetja wala gaarie auro safa hai nietje wala se?*" (lit. That high one car more clean is low one than?), 'Is the car at the top of the picture cleaner than the one at the bottom?' (no. 887 of the Pattern Drill).

11. *Rangielie* 'smart', 'modern', 'well dressed'

"*Oe aurat bawa kait ke auro rangielie hai dahiena kait walie se?*" (lit. That woman left side of more smart/modern is right side one than?), 'Is the woman on the left smarter/more modern than the one on the right?' (C¹ no. 889)

12. *Kara* 'difficult, hard'; *sahadj* 'easy'

In Bk.E of this lesson we find these two opposites used in:
"*Ie test kara hai kie sahadj? Sahadj na hai, kara hai*".

13. *Madja dewe* 'to give interesting reading'

No. 896 "*Ie poestak madja dewe hai*", 'This is an interesting book'. There is another expression with the same meaning '*djos dewe*', but of the two *madja dewe* seems to be the best known.

14. *Soeghar* 'beautiful'

In Bk.B this word is used in "*Ie larkie bahoet soeghar hai*", 'This girl is very beautiful'.

15. *Pencilwa* / *potloodwa*

Instead of the Dutch loan *potlood*, the English loan *pencil* is also being used. In no. 885 of the Pattern Drill it is used with the specifying ending *-wa* and so is *potlood* in Bk.B of this lesson. cf. Lesson 2 B5.

16. *Walan* 'ones'

"*Iesab gaarie bahoet sasta hai. Ha, bakie oe walan auro sasta hai. Oesab sab se sasta walan hai, djonke abbe talak ham dekhlie hai*". (lit. These cars very cheap are. Yes, but those ones more cheap are. Those most cheap are, that now till I saw have). In the written exercises of Lesson 10, (E3), we used the plural of *taxi wala*: *taxi walan*, and of *doedh wala*: *doedh walan*. Here we find this plural form again in these sentences of Bk.B item 3.

17. Loanwords:

Platenspeler 'record-player' from Dutch.
Test, from English probably via Dutch.

A. GRAMMAR

1. Indefinite Pronouns

<i>Koi</i>	'someone, somebody' 'anyone, anybody'	<i>koi na</i>	'no one, nobody' 'not any one, not anybody'
<i>Sab koi</i>	'everyone, everybody'		
<i>Koetjh</i>	'something, anything'	<i>koetjh na</i>	'nothing, not anything'
<i>Kahie / kahoe</i>	'somewhere, any- where'	<i>kahie na / kahoe na</i>	'nowhere, not any- where'
<i>Sagro</i>	'everywhere'		

In this lesson the above Indefinite Pronouns are practised, several of which we have already encountered in earlier dialogues.

2. *Khatkhataai* 'knock', Present Subjunctive 1st. person of *khatkhataawe*

"*Saboer kar, ham ek dafe aur khatkhataai*" (lit. Wait do, I one time and knock) 'Wait, let me knock once more'.

In this example from our dialogue Causative Class II verb *khatkhataawe* is used in the 1st. person present Subjunctive, which Mood also occurs in no. 4 and 6.

"*Aaw tjalie dekhe pietjhe ke kawaarie se to*" (lit. Come walk look back of door from emphas.), 'Come let's look from the back door'.

"*Aaw tjalie sanghe koetjh pie le dja*" (lit. Come walk together something drink take go), 'Come let's go and have something to drink'.

From these three examples we see that the Present Subjunctive is also used in the 1st. person when making a suggestion: 'Let me.., let's...'

Compare Lesson 5 B4 N.B. where we still called 1st. person Present Subjunctive the 'short' form, and also Lesson 7 B3 where *tjalie* occurred in a similar context, the suggestion: "*Aaw tjalie dja oepar dekhe*", 'Come let's go and look upstairs'.

3. *Na hoi sake* 'be impossible'

"*Bakie ie na hoi sake hai*" (lit. But this not happen can), 'But this is impossible'.

Class II verb *howe* 'to become, to happen' is here used with *na sake* 'cannot' to express impossibility. Its regular stem is *how*, which before *sake* is changed into *hoi*.

See Lesson 21 A3 for more examples of *na sake*.

4. *Bolaile* 'invited', alternative form for Present and Past Perfect in all persons

"*Sila aur Siri hamloganke bolaile hai bhodjan kare ke*" (lit. Sila and Siri us called are meal do to), 'Sila and Siri have invited us to have a meal with them'.

The regular forms of the Past Perfect and of the Present Perfect consist of the Past Tense of the main verb with resp. the Past and the Present of *hai*. Instead of *bolaais hai*, which is the regular Present Perfect 3rd. person of *bolaawe* 'to call, to invite', an alternative form *bolaille hai* is used. The same form occurs in all persons. We have given these alternative forms in Lesson 27 A8. They are the same for the Present and for the Past Perfect. Among the younger generation they are being more and more replaced by the regular forms.

5. Postposition *se* 'through'

"*Dekh to khierkia kait se*" (lit. Look emph. window side from), 'Do look through the window'.

"*haw tjaie dekhe pretjhe ke kawaarie se to*" (lit. Come walk look back of door from emph.), 'Come let's look through the back door'.

Here we have an example of *se* 'from' used in the sense of 'through'.

6. *Dekhaawe* 'to show, to be seen'

"*Koi dekha hai?*" (lit. Anybody shows), 'Is there anybody to be seen?' Here Causative Verb *dekhaawe* of Class II of which the primary meaning is 'to show', has to be translated by a Passive 'to be seen'. See also Lesson 24 A2, where it is translated by 'to look, to have the appearance of'.

7. *Paawe* 'to find', also 'to get'

In no. 6 Class I Verb *paawe* 'to find', and sometimes 'to be able', is used in the sense of 'to get'. "*Toe stroop paai sake hai*" (lit. You lemonade find can), 'You can get / have lemonade'.

8. *Eme, eman / ome, oman*

In the Pattern Drill of this Lesson no. 3012 *eme* 'in it' is used. This is a Contraction of Demonstrative *ie* + *me* 'in'.

"*Koetjh hai ie doswa me? Na, eme koetjh na hai*". (lit. Something is this box in? No, this in nothing is), 'Is there something in this box? No, there's nothing in it'.

Demonstrative *oe* 'that' + *me* is contracted to *ome*. There are the alternative forms *eman* and *oman*, which are used without any difference in meaning as far as we can see at present.

9. Postpositional Phrase *ke nietjwa*

"*Ha, koetjh hai koersia ke nietjwa*" (lit. Yes, something is that chair of under), 'Yes, there jolly well is something under that chair!' (Pattern Drill C no. 9018).

Here both *koersie* 'chair' and Postpositional Phrase *ke nietje* 'under' have taken on the specific endings *-ia* and *-wa* resp. to emphatically say there is something under the chair. cf. Lesson 2 B5 for a Comment on these endings.

10. *Hoi* 'must be, may be', 3rd person Future Subjunctive of *howe* 'to become'

"*Hamaar tjasma hoi kahie par*" (lit. My glasses must be somewhere on), 'My glasses must be somewhere'.

In no. 10.019 the Future Subjunctive 3rd person of Lesson 29 A3 is used again. We also find it in the answer of no. 2011 of the Pattern Drill:

"*Ham na djaanie, sait koi na hoi.*" (lit. I not know, perhaps nobody will be), 'I don't know, there may not be anyone'.

In no. 10.019 there is perplexity on the part of the speaker, in no. 2011 there is uncertainty.

11. More Verbal Expressions with *kare*

In this lesson there are three more Verbal Expressions with *kare*: *Saboer kare* 'to wait', *bieswaas kare* 'to believe', and *dielagie kare* 'to joke'.

B. VOCABULARY

1. *Ek dafe aur* 'once more'

2. *Sana man* 'very quiet', also: *san man*, or *sana san*

3. *Bahare*, also *bahere* 'outside'

4. *Baat* 'word, also: news, piece of information'

"*Ekar baat na bieswaas kariehe*", (lit. Her words not believe do), 'Don't believe what she is saying'. See Lesson 24 B5 for an earlier example of this word, which was then translated best by 'news'.

5. *Khodje* 'to look for'

Lesson 36

A. GRAMMAR

1. Passive Constructions with *djaai*

In Lesson 12 A4 we described the use of a Passive Construction consisting of the verb-stem + *-al* followed by *hai*, as in "*Bureau par djon dharal hai*".

In this lesson this Passive form in *-al* precedes Irregular verb *djaai*, which serves as Auxiliary of the Passive Voice and carries the person- and tense-markers.

Examples from our dialogue are:

"*Ham na djaaniela kaise pakaawal dja hai*", (lit. I not know how cooked goes), 'I don't know how it is cooked / how to cook it'.

"*Ie matjhrie kaise khaawal dja hai?*" (lit. This fish how eaten goes?), 'How is this fish eaten? / How do you eat this fish?'

Now and then we hear *khaail* for *khaawal*.
Examples from the pattern drill are:

no. 6670 "*Aadj sabere koi oke laais hai? Ha, aadj sabere oe laawal gail hai*" (lit. Today morning someone him fetched is? Yes, today morning he fetched went is), 'Did someone fetch him this morning? Yes, he was fetched this morning'.

no. 2230 "*Na, hamaar gaarie abbe na banaawal gail hai, bakie biehaan banaawal djaaiiga*" (lit. No, my car yet not repaired went is, but tomorrow repaired will go), 'No, my car hasn't been repaired yet, but tomorrow it will be repaired'.

In all Passive Constructions the focus is on the undergoer rather than on the doer of the action.

The construction with *hai* in Lesson 12, and also in Bk.D of this lesson is used when referring to the state resulting from the action undergone, whereas the construction with *djaai* refers to the action itself.

2. *Pakke* 'to cook', Intransitive Class I verb

In the dialogue the Infinitive of this verb is used as a noun in: "*Paatj mieniet pakke deihe*" (lit. Five minutes cooking give), 'Let it cook for five minutes'.

Pakke has two Causatives, *pakaawe*, and *pakwaawe*, as can be seen from the following examples:

Bhaadjie pakke hai, 'The greens are cooking'. *Ham bhaadjie pakaaila*, 'I am cooking greens'. *Ham bhaadjie pakwaaila*, 'I have the greens cooked (by someone else)'. cf. Lesson 33 A1.

3. Adverb *oisne* 'thus, in that way, or in the way just mentioned'

"*Oisne khaawal dja hai*" (lit. In that way eaten goes), 'It is eaten in the way just described'. *Oisne* refers back to what has just been described. In this case the preparation of the greens, which is similar to that of the fish the lady is buying.

B. VOCABULARY

1. *Pardes* 'a foreign country', cf. *pardesie* 'foreigner, tourist' cf. Lesson 8, Dialogue no. 6
2. *Bhaadjie* 'green vegetables, greens'
3. *Mietha* 'sweet', also 'nice'; *miethaai* 'all kinds of sweets, cakes and cookies'
4. *Doer* 'far'
5. *Tel* 'oil', here: 'cooking-oil'
Some Hindustani women in Suriname make their own cooking-oil, mainly out of coconuts.

6. *Tjhauke*

This verb describes the process of sautéing vegetables, or browning meat in hot oil.

7. *Traapoen* 'kind of fish'

8. *Tjoita* 'scales of fish'

9. *Baka kare, tjhaane* 'to fry'

Tjhaane is the Hindustani word for frying, whereas *baka* in *baka kare* is a Sranang loan. *Tjhaane* is used for frying sweet dishes, and also for rotie.

10. *Sahaita* 'help'

11. *Taake* 'to look intently', is also used of correcting copy-books

12. Loanwords:

Schriftwan from Dutch *schrift* 'copy-book' + specific ending *-wa* + plural *-n*.

Kilo, from Dutch, 'one thousand grammes',

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ENCLOSURE WITH SOEROE SE SOEROE KAR

PART II

**ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS
OF THE DIALOGUE OF EACH
LESSON AND OF THE WORD INDEX**

Lesson 21 A

Boss: Can you come one minute, Amriet?

Amriet: Yes, what is it, Sir?

B. : Where is Miss Gita?

A. : She is nextdoor in her office.

B. : Can she type this letter?
Just ask her.

A. : Yes sir.

Gita the boss asks if you can type this letter for him.

Gita : Yes, certainly, I can type it.

A. : Good, here you are.

G. : Thank you, Amriet.
Amriet!

A. : Yes, what is it?

G. : I shan't be able to type this letter!
I can't read it.
The boss's handwriting is very bad!

Lesson 22 A

Merchant : Do you need some vegetables to day, Mother of Amriet?

A's mother: Yes, merchant.

M. : Amsoi or klaroen?

A's m. : Klaroen.

M. : The amsoi is also very nice.

A's m. : Yes, i like amsoi, but my husband doesn't like it.

M. : And what would you say of this bunch of klaroen?
This is a nice bunch.

A's m. : Yes, give me that one. And a piece of pumpkin.

M. : Sopropo too, Mother of Amriet? That is also very nice.

A's m. : No, this is good. My husband doesn't like sopropo.

M. : To tell you the truth, I don't like it either!

Lesson 23 A

Woman : I need some envelopes.

Shopkeeper: Which ones do you need, the large ones, or the small ones?

W. : The large ones. Have you also got writing paper?

S. : Yes, we have. I don't have the small kind of writing-paper,
I've only got the large kind. Do you want a pad?

- W. : Yes, please. I also need some black ink and some glue.
S. : This is a bottle of ink and this is a bottle of glue.
W. : And I need a large tin of chalks.
S. : I have only small tins. Do you want one?
W. : No, then leave it.
S. : Is this all you need?
W. : Yes, this is all.
S. : What else do you want?
W. : My change, please.

Lesson 24 A

- Father : Where is Sudes?
Mother : He is in his bed.
F. : What's happened to him?
M. : He doesn't feel well.
F. : I can see it. (He looks that way).
M. : We need to call the doctor.
F. : Yes, certainly. Do you remember the doctor's telephone number?
M. : Yes, it is 09754.
Doctor : Open your mouth, Sudes. Let me see your tongue. Say AAAAAAAA.
F. : What's wrong with Sudes, doctor?
D. : He has a cold and a temperature.
He must stay in bed for three days.
M. : These words will please Sudes.
D. : Please him? Why?
M. : Because he doesn't like school at all!

Lesson 25 A

- Dewdat's father: What are you going to do to night, Dewdat?
Dewdat : I'm going to some friends, Father.
F. : Don't come home late. You must be home at half past ten.
D. : I can't come so soon, Father.
Can I have the key of the frontdoor then?
F. : No, you can't.
Dewdat's mother: Dewdat is now eighteen years old. He isn't a little child now. Give him the key. He always comes home early.
F. : Good, I'm giving it. Here is the key. But you come home at a quarter past eleven, and don't come later!
D. : All right, Father. Thank you, Ma.

M. : All right, son. Enjoy yourself, son.

D. : We always enjoy ourselves, Ma. Good bye, Ma.

Lesson 26 A

Amar's mother : How are you, Mother of Sudes? Have you been to the shop(s)?

Sudes's mother : Yes, I've been to the shop(s), Mother of Amar.

Have you been there too?

A's m. : No, I haven't been there. I've been to the market to buy vegetables (and meat). How is Sudes?

S's m. : He is well.

A's m. : Last week Sudes didn't go to school, did he?

S's m. : No, he didn't. He was at home on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. And how is everybody?

A's m. : Everybody is well. We are going on an outing for three days. This week we are going to Meerzorg to my mother's. We shall stay there Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

S's m. : Aren't you glad?

Lesson 27 A

Sita : How do you like Rawendar, Gita?

Gita : I don't like him at all! Yesterday he phoned me four times and the day before yesterday three times. Yesterday morning he phoned me at the office and yesterday afternoon again. My boss answered the telephone.

S. : What did he say to him?

G. : He said: "Gita is typing letters. She cannot answer the telephone now." When I came home at six o'clock yesterday afternoon, the phone went again. But I didn't answer it.

S. : Did he phone again last night?

G. : Yes, at nine o'clock.

S. : What did you say to him then?

G. : I said: "You are speaking to Gita's mother. I don't want you to phone my daughter again."

S. : Did he phone again?

G. : No, never!

Lesson 28 A

Last week Sudes's mother went to Paramaribo. She wanted to go to Waterkant, but she didn't know the way. (She had forgotten the way). Then she saw a man standing by a busstop. She thought to herself: "I shall ask that man where Waterkant is".

And she asked him: "Can you tell me where Waterkant is"?

That man began to smile, because he didn't understand Hindustani. He spoke Spanish only. He was a foreigner. Then he took a book out of his pocket and opening it he read slowly: "Excuse me, I can't speak Hindustani".

Lesson 29 A

Amar : What are you doing, Gita?

Gita : I'm making a shopping list.

A. : How many things do we need?

G. : This week we need many things. I need to go to the shop(s).
We haven't got much coffee and tea. And there is no more sugar
and no more jam.

A. : And do we need vegetables (and meat)?

G. : Yes, I need to go to the market. We haven't got many tomatoes,
but there are still some potatoes. And I need to go to the
chicken-seller. We need meat (chicken). We have no meat at all.

A. : Have we got beer and coke?

G. : No, we haven't. But I'm not going to buy those. You buy them.

A. : I hope you've still got some money.

G. : I haven't got much.

A. : Neither have I!

Lesson 30 A

Nanda : How are you, Habieb? Come in.

Rawendar: How do you do, Habieb? We were just going to have a meal.
Are you going to join us, Habieb?

Habieb : No, I have had a meal at half past one.

Nanda : Well, have a cup of coffee then.

H. : I had a drink after the meal.

R. : Nanda, let's go and sit in the other room to have coffee.

N. : Don't pay too much attention to my room, it is very untidy.
We are packing. Rawendar and I are going on holiday.

H. : Aren't you glad?

R. : When are you going on holiday, Habieb?

H. : I don't know. This year I had my holiday already.

N. : Where did you go?

H. : I stayed at home.

Lesson 31 A

Moenna's mother: Has the house of Prem's father been sold?

Faisal's mother: Yes, it was sold. His house was sold last week.

M's m. : Has he gone to his new house?

F's m. : No, he hasn't gone yet. He is still here.
He is going to morrow.

M's m. : When? To morrow morning?

F's m. : No, to morrow afternoon. I won't like it at all.
He was a very good neighbour.

Tjietra's mother: He was a very good man. We'll all miss him very much.

M's m. : When are the new people coming to live in this house?

F's m. : I think the day after to morrow.

Tj's m. : Will you see Prem's father to day, mother of Faisal?

F's m. : Yes, I will.

Tj's m. : Won't you give him my greetings?

M's m. : Poor father of Prem! He didn't want to go from here!

F's m. : No, he didn't, but his wife did!

Lesson 32 A

Mr. Mangal lives nextdoor to us. He is an S.L.M. pilot. First he was with K.L.M. Next month he'll be going to New York. And in two months' time he'll be going to Tokyo. Now he is in Madrid. A week ago he went to Spain. In two weeks' time he will come to Paramaribo.

He is now forty one and a few countries excepted, he has seen every country in the world. He is very lucky, but his wife is not. His wife always stays at home.

Lesson 33 A

Grandma : Will you read Rohiet's card to me, daughter?

Mother : Good, mother. I have arrived in the Netherlands and am staying in an immigrant-centre.

G. : In what?

M. : In an immigrant-centre, Ma.

G. : What's that?

M. : That is a place where he can stay for a few days.

G. : And what more did he write?

M. : I will soon write a letter and I hope that you are very well.

G. : Pardon? Read louder, daughter. I can't hear well.

M. : He says that he will soon write a letter and he hopes that we are all well. Good bye, Rohiet.

G. : Is this all? He hasn't written much, has he?

M. : He can't write much on a card, Ma.

Lesson 34 A

Shanta's father: I like this record-player very much. What is its price?

Shopkeeper : This is the most expensive one we sell. It costs three hundred guilders.

Shanta's mother: That is very expensive! We cannot pay so much money.

S. : This one is not as expensive as that one which you have just seen. The price of this one is one hundred and twenty guilders. But it isn't as nice as that expensive one.

F. : I don't like this one. That first one is more expensive, but it is worth it. Can we pay by instalments?

S. : Yes, certainly! You pay forty guilders now, and afterwards ten guilders each week, for thirty weeks.

F. : Do you like this, Mother of Shanta?

M. : Yes, I like it, but it is very expensive. You always want the nicest things, but we can't pay (for them). Sometimes you do as if you are a millionaire.

F. : Millionaires don't pay by instalments.

Lesson 35 A

Shanti : Isn't there anybody at home?

Prem : Wait, let me knock once more. It's very quiet inside. I think that there's nobody at home.

Sh. : But this is impossible! Sila and Siri have invited us for a meal. Look through the window. Can you see anyone? (Does anyone show?)

P. : No one!

Sh. : Let's go and look through the backdoor.

P. : Look everybody is outside in the garden.

Sila : How are you Shanti, how are you Prem?

Siri : Everybody wanted to eat in the garden. It's very cool here too.

Sila : Come let's go together and have something to drink.

P. : Yes, certainly. A glass of beer for me.

Sila : Beer? But that's all finished! You can have lemonade.

P. : Lemonade!

Siri : Don't believe her words, Prem. She is joking. There is beer!

Lesson 36 A

In the market.

Lady from abroad: What greens are these?

Merchant : This is amsoi.

L. : Is this a nice vegetable?

M. : Yes, very nice.

L. : But how must I cook them?

M. : Oh, you come from a far country!

L. : Yes, I've come from America. I don't know how this is cooked.

M. : O.K. You wash these greens in water, cut them in very small pieces, sauté them in oil and then you let them cook for five minutes.

L. : I'll cook them that way at home. And what fish is this?

M. : This is trapoen.

L. : How is this fish eaten?

M. : In the same way: first you must take off all the scales, and then fry in oil.

L. : Good, give me one kilo and many thanks for your help.
Good bye.

BAAT KE LIEST

LIST OF WORDS

Djetna baat le poestak me aawe hai:

aab	I, we shall come
aabe	I, we shall come
aaiga	he, they will come
aail	he, they came
aakhrle	last
aaloe	potatoe
aam	mango
aasa	hope
agast	August
agorat	waiting
aihe	you will come
aillie	I, we came
aktoebar	October
amsol	greens
anda	egg
april	April
arbar	bad
arhaal	two and a half
arsath	sixty eight
arsathwa	sixty eighth
artaalies	forty eight
artaalieswa	forty eighth
arties	thirty eight
artieswa	thirty eighth
aspataal	hospital
aspirine	aspirin
assle	eighty
athaasle	eighty eight
athattar	seventy eight
athattarwa	seventy eighth
athwa	eighth
atla	bundle
atthaais	twenty eight
atthaaiswa	twenty eighth
atthaanbe	ninety eight

The words that occur in this book:

atthaawan	fifty eight
atthaawanwa	fifty eighth
attharahwa	eighteenth
auratia	that woman
baad	later
baad me	afterwards
baais	twenty two
baaiswa	twenty second
baakle	except
baana	cooking banana
baanbe	ninety two
baar	hair
baasath	sixty two
baasathwa	sixty second
baat	word, news
baawan	fifty two
baawanwa	fifty second
badj	sound
badjaar	market
badjal	sounded
badje	to sound
badjie	will sound
badle	exchange
badlie	I, you exchanged
bahare	outside
bahattar	seventy two
bahattarwa	seventy second
bajaalies	forty two
bajaalieswa	forty second
baka kar	to bake
banaab	I, we shall make
banaai	make
banaaiga	he, they will make
banaais	he, they made
banaawal	made

banaihe	you will make	biehaan	to morrow
banaiie	you made	biehaan ke	
banaiie	I, we made	biehaan	the day after to morrow
banwaawe	to have made	biekaai	sold
ba <u>ra</u>	very	biekaail	sold
baraabar	equal	biena	without
baraf	ice	bier	beer
barahwa	twelfth	bieskoet	biscuits
ba <u>r</u> hiaase	well	bieswa	twentieth
baries	year	bieswaas kare	to believe
barkha	rain	bietjhaais	spread
ba <u>r</u> kwa	boss	bietjhaawal	spread
barsal	rained	bietjlaaike	slipped and.....
barse	to rain	boedh	Wednesday
barsiega	it will rain	boedjha	think
bataai	tell	bokhaar	fever, temperature
bataawe	to tell	bolaai	call, invite
bataiie	you told	bolaais	called, invited
bataiie	I, we told	bolaaw	call, invite
batiaat	talking	bolaawal	called, invited
batiaie	you talked	bolaawe	to call, to invite
batiaie	I, we talked	bolaie	you called, invited
batties	thirty two	bolaiie	I called, invited
battieswa	thirty second	bolies	he, they said
bejaasie	eighty two	bolie	I, we said
be <u>t</u> ie	daughter	bonki	beans
betje	to sell	botro	butter
betjiega	he, they will sell	bret	bread
betjiela	I, we sell	bret wala	baker
bhaadjie	greens	bushalte	busstop
bhaat	cooked rice	China ke	
bhail	happened, became, also finished	doekaan	Chinese store
bhaile	" " " you finished	daaktar	doctor
bhaile	I finished, we finished	daal	small yellow pea
bhar	pay	daam	price
bhoelaai	forgotten	daat	teeth
bhotharkwa	that blunt one	daswa	tenth
biefe	Friday	dawaai	medicin
		deis	he, they gave
		dekha	show, look

dekhab	I, we shall see	djaldiese	quickly
dekhaile	you showed	djanwarie	January
dekhaillie	I, we showed	djaroerat	of course
dekhie	let me, let us see	djebie	pocket
dekhiehe	you will see	dhiere dhiere	slowly
dekhies	he, they saw, also: seen	djhaarab	I, we shall sweep
dekhle	you saw, also: seen	djhaaral	swept
dekhlie	I, we saw, also: seen	djhaarat	sweeping
dera	fear	djhaarie	I, we sweep
derh	one and a half	djhaariega	he, they will sweep
derie	late	djhaaries	he, they swept
dhoi	wash	djhariehe	you will sweep
dhoike	wash and	djharle	you swept
dhois	he, they washed	djharlie	I, we swept
dhowal	washed	djieb	tongue
diebia	tin	djiew	inside, inner being
diedie	older sister	djoelaai	July
dielagie kare	to joke	djoen	June
diesambar	December	djorse	loudly
djaab	I, we shall go	doebbarkwa	that fat one
djaabe	" " " "	doenia	world
djaagab	I, we shall wake up	doer	far
djaagal	he, they woke up	doesarka	that, the other one
djaage	to wake up	doesra	second
djaagiega	he, they will wake up	dwaar	across
djaalga	he, they will go	ekaanbe	ninety one
djaamoen	kind of fruit	ekaasie	eighty one
djaane	to know	ekar	her, this one's
djaanie	I, we know	ekhattar	seventy one
djaaniela	I, we know	ekhattarwa	seventy first
djaat	going	ekkaawan	fifty one
djab	when	ekkaawanwa	fifty first
djab le	while	ekkais	twenty one
djaglehe	you will wake up	ekkaiswa	twenty first
djagle	you woke up	eksath	sixty one
djaglie	I, we woke up	eksathwa	sixty first
djaha	where	ektaalies	forty one
djaihe	you will go	ektaalieswa	forty first

ekties	thirty one	hielaaike	shake and
ektieswa	thirty first	hielaawe	to shake
eme	in this one	hobe	I, we shall be, become
envelop	envelope	hoi	it will become
etna	this much	hoi	may become
etne	this much	iesait	now
etne me	after this	inki	ink
etwaar	Sunday	inpak kariela	to pack
farwarie	February	ja	or
fier	again	jaane	or
fierse	again	jam	jam
gaai	cow	kaagadj	paper
gaille	you went, also: gone	kaahe	why
gallie	I, we went, " "	kaaheke	why
garieb betjaara	poor fellow	kaal	yesterday
ghanta	hour, period of sixty minutes	kaam	work
ghare	home, at home	kaan	ear
ghoemat	walking, being on an outing	kaart	card
ghoemle	went on an outing, gone on an outing	kaat	cut
ghoemlie	I, we went on an outing	kaatal	cut
gier paral	fall and lay down	kaatke	cut and
gier pare	to fall and lie down	kab	when
gieral	fell, also fallen	kabbo	sometimes
gieriega	he, they will fall	kabhie	sometimes
gjarahwa	eleventh	kahie	somewhere
gobhie	cabbage	kahoe	somewhere
gore gore	on foot	kai	what
gos	meat	kaisan	what kind of
haal	condition	kalhia	yesterday
hadjaar	a thousand	kam	short of
halieje	quickly	kamtie	little, few
hamhoe	I also	kara	hard, difficult
hamhoeke	me also	karab	I, we shall do
Hansoe	Meerzorg	karaila	sopropo (Suriname vegetable)
hapta	week	karaka	that difficult, hard one
haptwa	that week	karal	done
har ek	each one	karat	doing
hardam	always	karie	I, we do

kariega	he, they will do	khodjle	you looked for, sought
kariehe	you will do	khodjlie	I, we looked for, sought
karies	he, they did, also: done	khoesiaalie	gladness
karle	you did, also: done	kholab	I, we shall open
karlie	I, we did, also: done	kholat	opening
kagi	cheese	kholie	open
kataabe	I, we shall cut	kholies	he, they opened
kataaiga	he, they will cut	kholke	open and.....
kataais	he, they cut	kholle	you opened
kataawe	to have cut	kiemmat	value
kataihe	you will have.....cut	kienab	I, we shall buy
kataile	you had.....cut	kiene	to buy
kataillie	I, we had.....cut	kieniehe	you will buy
katwaawe	to have cut	kienle	you bought
ketna	how much, how many	kienlie	I, we bought
khaaila	I, we eat, like	koed	jump
khaawal	eaten	koedaaike	jump and
khaile	you ate	koekoe	cake
khailie	I, we ate	koersia	that chair
khaliaais	he, they emptied	kohora	pumpkin
khaliaaw	empty	kwaaboe	mumps
khaliaawal	emptied	kwart	a quarter
khaliailie	I, we emptied	laais	fetches
khara	upright, (in upright position)	laawal	fetches
kharaab	bad	laawe	to fetch
khartien	during	lagiega	± will experience
khatkhataai	knock	lahal	lucky
khatkhataawat	knocking	lalkwa	that red one
khatkhataawe	to knock	lautaar	return
khaulaal	boil	lautke	return and
khaulaailga	he, they will boil	leb	I, we shall take
khaulaais	he, they boiled	lebe	" " " "
khaulaawal	boiled	legaile	taken away, you took away
khaulaawe	to boil	legailie	I, we took away, also: taken away
khel	play	leiga	he, they will take
khele	to play	leile	you took, also: taken
khelie	play	leilie	I, we took, also: taken
khelies	he, they played	leis	he, they took, also: taken
khierkian	windows		

letie	I, we should take	moer	head
lewat	he, they would take	moergie	chicken
liefaafa	envelope	moeskiaai	smile
liekhaai	handwriting	nabbe	ninety
liekhab	I, we shall write	nauwa	ninth
liekhiega	he, they will write	nauwaasie	eighty nine
liekhiehe	you will write	nawambar	November
liekhies	he, they wrote, also: written	niekaaries	he, they took out, also: taken out
liekhle	you wrote, also: written	niekaasie	measles
liekhlie	I, we wrote, also: written	niekral	came out
lijm	glue	niennaanbe	ninety nine
londwa	that boy	nietjwa	under
maag	stomach	oedhaar	debt
maartj	March	oemier me	age in
madh	honey	oesien	boil
mahaadjan	merchant	oesienle	you boiled
mahanga	expensive	oesienlle	I, we boiled
mahangka	that expensive one	oesne	to boil
mahienna	month	oesnie	that I, we boil
mai	May	oesnies	he, they boiled
man	inside, inner being	oethaai	lift up
manaaila	I, we make, or have (fun)	oethaaike	lift up and
manaawe	to have, to make (fun)	oethaawe	to lift up
manaihe	you will make, have (fun)	oethailie	I, we lifted up (here: answered the telephone)
mandier	temple (Hindu)	oetja	high
mangar	Tuesday	oetrat	getting off (the bus)
mangat	willing, intending	oetre	to get off
mange	to want, will	ohoeke	he too
mangiela	I, we want, will	oise	like that
maidwa	that man	oisne	in the same way
marsa	kind of Suriname greens	onaasie	seventy nine
matjhrie	fish	onaasiewa	seventy ninth
mausa/mausie	uncle/aunt (on mother's side)	onhattar	sixty nine
meneer	sir	onhattarwa	sixty ninth
miel	obtain	onnaiswa	nineteenth
mielie	will obtain	onsath	fifty nine
mieliet	minute	onsathwa	fifty ninth
mietha	sweet		
miethaai	sweets		

ontaalies	thirty nine	paile	you found
ontaalieswa	thirty ninth	paille	I, we found
onties	twenty nine	paisa	money
ontieswa	twenty ninth	paisath	sixty five
ontjaas	forty nine	paisathwa	sixty fifth
ontjaaswa	forty ninth	paitaalies	forty five
opvangcentrum	immigrant-centre	paitaalieswa	forty fifth
oraai	finished	paities	thirty five
orh	cover, put on	paitieswa	thirty fifth
orhe	to cover, to put on	pakaab	I, we shall cook
otna	that much, many	pakaai	I, we cook
paab	I, we shall find	pakaais	he, they cooked
paabe	" " " "	pakaawal	cooked
paaiga	he, they will find	pakke	to cook
paaila	I, we find	pandrahwa	fifteenth
paais	he, they found	paral	lay down
paan sau	five hundred	pardes	foreign country
paas	to	pare	to lie, to be situated
paawe	to find	parhies	he, they read
padjaai	sharpen	parhke	read and
padjaais	he, they sharpened	parhle	you read
padjaaw	sharpen	parhlie	I, we read
padjaawal	sharpened	parlie	I, we lay down
padjaihe	you will sharpen	parosie	neighbour
padjaille	I, we sharpened	parsina	orange
pahiel	first	parso	the day before yesterday
pahielka	the, that first one	patie	husband
pahierle	you put on	patjaanbe	ninety five
pahoetj	arrive	patjaasie	eighty five
pahoetjab	I, we shall arrive	patjaaswa	fiftieth
pahoetjal	arrived	patjhattar	fifty seven
pahoetje	to arrive	patjhattarwa	fifty seventh
pahoetjiega	he, they will arrive	pattjies	twenty five
pahoetjiehe	you will arrive	pattjieswa	twenty fifth
pahoetjle	you arrived	patjpan	fifty five
pahoetjlie	I, we arrived	patjpanwa	fifty fifth
paihe	you will find	patjwa	fifth
		pencilwa	that pencil

pethalle	you sent	rangies	he, they painted
pəthallie	I, we sent	rangle	you painted
phal	fruit	ranglie	I, we painted
phoertie	soon, early	raw	be, remain, stay
phoetkar paisa	small change	rel	rail, train
pie	drink	rijbewijs	driving-license
piela	I, we drink	rodj	daily, day
piele	you drank	roepia	guilder
pielie	I, we drank	Röntgen foto	X-ray
piera	hurt	rotie	kind of pancake
pleraal	to hurt	sabere	morning
pieta	father	saboer kare	to wait
piloot	pilot	sagro	everywhere
platenspeler	record-player	sahadj	easy
poetjh	ask	sahadjkwa	the, that easy one
poetjhab	I, we shall ask	sahaíta	help
poetjhle	you asked	sahar	town
poetjhlie	I, we asked	sait	perhaps
potjhal	dusted, wiped	saitaalies	forty seven
potjhles	he, they dusted, wiped	saitaalieswa	forty seventh
potloodwa	that pencil	saities	thirty seven
prasi	yard (around the house)	saitieswa	thirty seventh
raat	evening, night	sake	can
rah	stay, be	sakiela	I, we can
raha	was, stayed, lived	sako ho	you can
rahab	I, we shall stay, remain, be, live	samdjhat	understanding
rahe	to stay, to remain, to be, to live	same	moment
rahie	will be	sana man	very quiet
rahiega	he, they will be, stay, remain, live	sandjha	afternoon
rahiela	I, we stay, remain, live	sanghe	together
rahiele	you were, stayed, remained, lived	sanietjar	Saturday
rahielie	I, we stayed, remained, lived, were	sardie	a cold
rangab	I, we shall paint	sarhe	and a half
rangiega	he, they will paint	sarsath	sixty seven
rangiehe	you will paint	sarsathwa	sixty seventh
rangielie	well dressed, smart	sataasie	eighty seven
		sataawan	fifty seven
		sataawanwa	fifty seventh
		sathattar	seventy seven
		sathattarwa	seventy seventh

sathwa	sixtieth
satje	true
satrahwa	seventeenth
sattaais	twenty seven
sattaaiswa	twenty seventh
sattaanbø	ninety seven
sattar	seventy
sattarwa	seventieth
satwa	seventh
sau	a hundred
sauda ke liest	shopping-list
saukere	early
schriftwan	writing-books/copy-books
set	millionaire
setiaab	I, we shall pack
setiaaiga	he, they will pack
setiaais	he, they packed
setiaawe	to pack
setiaihe	you will pack
setiaile	you packed
setiaillie	I, we packed
set_logan	millionaires
slejaahie	ink
sietambar	September
slager	butcher
soeghar	beautiful
soegharka	the beautiful one
soekh	Friday
soena	cause to hear
soenie	I, we hear, listen
soenies	he, they heard, listened
soenj	zero, nought
soenle	you heard, listened
soenlie	I, we heard, listened
soft	coke
somaar	Monday
sonaar	goldsmith
sorahwa	sixteenth

sotj	thought, think
sotje	to think
Spaans	Spanish
stroop	lemonade
taakal	corrected
taakiega	he, they will look at, correct
taakies	he, they looked at, corrected
taamaakhoe	tobacco
taar	telephone
tab le	in the meantime
taitaalies	forty three
taitaalieswa	forty third
taities	thirty three
taitieswa	thirty third
tanie	a little, just
tanko na	none
tarkaarie	side dish, meat and vegetables
teis	twenty three
teiswa	twenty third
tel	oil
terahwa	thirteenth
test	test
thora	a few
tiehattar	seventy three
tiehattarwa	seventy third
tieraanbe	ninety three
tieraasie	eighty three
tierpan	fifty three
tierpanwa	fifty third
tiersath	sixty three
tiersathwa	sixty third
tiesra	third
tieswa	thirtieth
tjaabhie	key
tjaah	tea
tjaahat	needing

tjaalieswa	fortieth	tjhauk	fry for a moment
tjaate	to lick	tjhaukal	fried for a moment
tjaatiela	I, we lick	tjhiaalies	forty six
tjahaar	climb	tjhiaalieswa	forty sixth
tjaharie	that I climb	tjhiaanbe	ninety six
tjalaaïs	he, they drove (a car etc.)	tjhlaasath	sixty six
tjalaaw	drive	tjhlaasathwa	sixty sixth
tjalaawal	driven	tjhlaasie	eighty six
tjalaawe	to drive	tjhiehattar	seventy six
tjalal	walked	tjhiehattarwa	seventy sixth
tjaliega	he, they will walk	tjhielab	I, we shall shave
tjasma	glasses, spectacles	tjhielat	shaving
tjaubies	twenty four	tjhieliega	he, they will shave
tjaubieswa	twenty fourth	tjhieliehe	you will shave
tjaudahwa	fourteenth	tjhielles	he, they shaved
tjahhattar	seventy four	tjhielle	you shaved
tjahhattarwa	seventy fourth	tjhiellie	I, we shaved
tjaur	rice	tjhoeria	that knife
tjauraanbe	ninety four	tjhoettie	time off
tjauraasie	eighty four	tjjenie	sugar
tjausath	sixty four	tjiethia	that letter
tjausathwa	sixty fourth	tjoekal	finished
tjautha	fourth	tjoeke	to finish
tjauties	thirty four	tjoekle	you finished
tjautieswa	thirty fourth	tjoeklie	I, we finished
tjauwaalies	forty four	tjoi <u>t</u> a	scales of fish
tjauwaalieswa	forty fourth	tjotaal	hurt
tjauwan	fifty four	toekra	piece
tjauwanwa	fifty fourth	tohoe	you too
tjhaane	to fry	tomati	tomato
tjhabbies	twenty six	tose	to you, with you
tjhabbieswa	twenty sixth	traapoen	kind of fish
tjhappan	fifty six	valiesian	suitcases
tjhappanwa	fifty sixth		
tjhauria	that girl		
tjhatties	thirty six		
tjhattieswa	thirty sixth		
tjhatwa	sixth		