LESSON THREE
CONNECTING SENTENCES

Connecting Words

Descriptive Sentences

Negative Sentences

Ability

LESSON THREE VOCABULARY

LESSON THREE WORKSHEET

PRESENT TENSE CHART - VERB ROOTS ENDING WITH VOWELS

DAILY PRACTICE SHEET VOCABULARY

DAILY PRACTICE SHEET

Exercise One: Negative Sentences

Exercise Two: Ability

Exercise Three: Descriptive Sentences
Exercise Four: Connecting Words 47

PRACTICE CALENDAR 48
WORKSHEET ANSWERS 49

LESSON FOUR
VERBALS 50

A Special Verb Form 50
Verbals as Subjects 50
Verbals as Direct Objects 51
Subjunctive Mood 52
Verbals as Indirect Objects 53

LESSON FOUR VOCABULARY 55
LESSON FOUR WORKSHEET 56
SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD CHART 57
DAILY PRACTICE SHEET 58

Exercise One: Verbal as Subject 58
Exercise Two: Verbal as Direct Object 58
Exercise Three: Subjunctive Mood (Ending in Vowel) 59
Exercise Four: Subjunctive Mood (Ending in Consonant) 59

PRACTICE CALENDAR 60
WORKSHEET ANSWERS 61

LESSON FIVE
PASSIVE AND FUTURE 62

Future Tense 62
Possessive Adjectives 80

The Apostrophe 81

LESSON SIX VOCABULARY 82

LESSON SIX WORKSHEET 83

PAST TENSE CHART - VERB ROOTS ENDING WITH CONSONANTS 84

PAST TENSE CHART - VERB ROOTS ENDING WITH VOWELS 85

IRREGULAR VERBS - PAST TENSE 86

GENDER REVIEW 88

DAILY PRACTICE SHEET 89

Exercise One: Verb Roots Ending with Consonants 89

Exercise Two: Irregular Verbs 90

Exercise Three: Verb Roots Ending with Vowels 90

Exercise Four: Habitual Past 90

PRACTICE CALENDAR 91

WORKSHEET ANSWERS 92

LESSON SEVEN

THE CONTINUOUS TENSE AND QUESTIONS 93

Continuous Tense 93

Conjunct Verbs 94

Asking Questions 97

Yes or No Questions 99

What Time Is It? 99

LESSON SEVEN WORKSHEET 101
INTRODUCTION

Our Goal

This course is a step by step guide for learning simple, clear and correct Hindi. It is comprised of seven lessons which are designed specifically for English speaking people. No prior knowledge of the Hindi language is necessary to benefit from this book.

A Unique Approach

This course approaches learning Hindi from the standpoint of an English speaking background. Comparisons are made between English and Hindi to explain concepts.

The main focus throughout the course is word order. It is vital for an English speaking person who wants to learn Hindi to focus not only on pronunciation and vocabulary but also on learning how to arrange those new words into a sentence. To understand why word order is so vital, notice how confusing it is to see English words in the Hindi word order:

“Every language in words random way in not arranged are.”

The first lesson explains how to form a basic sentence and the following six lessons gradually explain how to build larger sentences.

Putting Theory into Practice

The course is laid out in a simple and logical manner. Each lesson builds on the previous lesson. We recommend starting on the first lesson and working your way through the entire course systematically. After completion of the course, the book can also serve as a reference guide.

Daily practice exercises are included with each lesson so that you can immediately
apply what you are learning. The accompanying practice calendar is for tracking your progress for a month, so it is recommended to spend sufficient time practicing each lesson before moving on to the next lesson. Remember, the goal of this course is not simply to learn grammar but to start speaking Hindi by putting theory into practice.

The Think and Speak Method

The daily practice exercises use the ‘think and speak’ method. Rather than writing out the answers, you will be asked to think about the answer and then say it out loud. It can be said that to learn to read, you need to practice reading. To learn to write, you need to practice writing. But to learn to speak, you need to practice speaking.

There is no answer sheet provided for the daily practice exercises. This encourages you to go back to the lesson and its accompanying charts for confirmation. The daily exercises can be done either individually or with a partner.

We recommend a daily practice sessions of approximately 15 minutes. Research has shown that brief but frequent practice sessions are far more beneficial than long but infrequent sessions.

Rotating Practice Schedule

Starting with lesson four, the practice calendar uses a rotating practice schedule. This means that practice sessions will rotate between the completed lessons, with the most recently completed lesson being practiced the most frequently. As you progress in the course, this method will aid you with long term retention. It has been observed, that as the length of time between practice sessions gradually increases,
the strength of the memory increases. In effect, gradually reducing the frequency of practicing something will move it into your long term memory.

**Learning the Hindi Script vs. Romanization**

Due to popular demand, with this second edition, we have included Romanized text alongside the Hindi script. We employed the standard method as cataloged in the US Library of Congress (https://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/roman.html).

Although this provides a means to get started quickly, we highly recommend taking the time to learn to read the Hindi script.

**From Our Readers**

“I enjoyed learning through the systematic and simple approach. The emphasis on word order was a feature that I had never seen elsewhere and it was helpful.”
— Raghbir, The United Kingdom

“I liked the way of teaching with fundamental and rich vocabulary and exercises.”
— Ranjeet, India

“I love the way the comparison is made to the way English is taught.”
— Jasminder, Indonesia

“It was concise and easy to follow and understand. Everything you needed was provided. The learner was kept in mind at all times.”
— Ravinder, England
LESSON ONE
THE BASIC SENTENCE

Word Order (Syntax)

In every language, including English, the words in a sentence are not arranged randomly, rather, they follow a specific order.

When an English speaking person is learning Hindi, they need to give special attention to the word order in Hindi because it is different than the word order in English. Arranging words in the proper order is vital to being understood.

In English the word order is (subject + verb + object)
In Hindi the word order is (subject + object + verb)

For example: “Nick sends letters” would become “Nick letters sends”

The subject, direct object and verb are the main parts of a sentence. These three parts of a sentence are like boxes. You can put one or more words into each box. To determine which box to put a word into, ask the following questions:

1. What is being done? (VERB)
2. Who is doing it? (SUBJECT)
3. ...what? (DIRECT OBJECT)

SUBJECT
Nick
निक
Nik

DIRECT OBJECT
letters
चिठ्ठियाँ
ciṭṭhiyāṇ

VERB
sends is
भेजता है
bhejṭā hai

TIP: Always identify the verb first. If you start by identifying the VERB then you will never get your subject and object confused.
Putting Theory Into Practice

At this point, find page 18 entitled “Lesson One Worksheet.” We will now practice rearranging English words into the Hindi word order. This worksheet has five sentences for you to translate. Go ahead and follow steps 1 – 4 closely. We will do steps 5 and 6 later.

TIP: Hindi does not use the words “a” or “the”. So ignore these words when you translate into English.

Verb Endings (Inflection)

The next important matter to discuss is verb endings. In English, to a limited extent, the verb changes in order to match the subject. For example, let’s look at the sentence: “Nick sends letters.” If we want to say in English, “We send letters” then we would need to change “sends” to “send”.

In Hindi, a similar thing happens. The verb changes in order to match the subject. In Hindi, the verb changes depending on whether the subject is:

1. singular or plural
2. masculine or feminine

How do we change the verb?

First: Find the stem (or root) of the verb. In Hindi, this means simply removing the ना nā ending.
For example: “to send” भेजना bhejnā (the stem is भेज bhej)

Second: Add the appropriate ending to the stem of the verb.
For example: भेज bhej (stem) + ता tā (ending) = भेजता bhejtā
REMEMBER: The verb must match the subject. In our example sentence, “Nick” is a masculine singular subject, so we add the masculine singular ending ता tā to the stem.

In the present tense, there are three different verb endings:

- masculine singular ता tā
- feminine singular ती tī
- masculine plural ते te
- feminine plural ती tī

If you are using a pronoun (I, we, you, he, she, they) then use the corresponding ending from the “Present Tense Chart - Verb Roots Ending with Consonants” on page 19. In this chart the verb root is shaded in gray and the verb endings are highlighted in red.

NOTE: A plural form of ‘you’ is used for respect and ALWAYS uses the masculine ending. The pronouns ‘we’ and ‘they’ most often use the masculine ending because even if only one in the group is masculine then the masculine ending should be used. Wherever possible, the chart shows the ending that is most commonly used.

Now, let’s discuss the last column (highlighted in yellow) on the “Present Tense Chart” which is called “Aux. Verb”.

**The Auxiliary Verb “to be”**

In English, we put a minimum of one verb into the verb box. However, in Hindi, it is common to put TWO verbs into the verb box:

1. The main verb
2. The auxiliary verb

Most commonly, the verb “to be” is used as the auxiliary verb. In English, the verb “to
be" can be expressed using the words: am, is & are. These words must match the subject. For example, singular subjects use 'is' and plural subjects use 'are.' If the subject is a pronoun, it has a matching pair.

For example:  I am   You are   We are   He/She is   They are

In Hindi, the verb होिा (to be) can be expressed using the words: है hai, हैं haiṇ and हूं hūṇ

1. Singular subjects use है hai
2. Plural subjects use हैं haiṇ

If the subject is a pronoun, it has a matching pair as shown below.

मैं हूँ main hūṇ आप हैं  आप haiṇ हम हैं  ham haiṇ वह है  vah hai वे हैं  ve haiṇ

I am   You are   We are   He/She is   They are

The auxiliary verb is put into the verb box after the main verb. Notice our example sentence one last time: “Nick sends letters” Nick is masculine singular so we use the auxiliary verb है hai

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SUBJECT</th>
<th>DIRECT OBJECT</th>
<th>VERB + AUX.VERB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nick</td>
<td>letters</td>
<td>sends is</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>निक</td>
<td>चिठ्ठियाँ</td>
<td>भेजता है</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nik</td>
<td>ciṭṭhiyāṇ</td>
<td>bhejtā hai</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Using the “Present Tense Chart” on page 19 you can now complete steps 5 – 6 on the worksheet. All the necessary vocabulary is at the bottom of the page. After completing the worksheet, you can use the answer sheet to check your sentences. Each lesson has an answer sheet for the worksheet on the last page of the lesson.
The Think and Speak Method

Daily practice exercises are included with each lesson so that you can immediately apply what you are learning. The accompanying practice calendar is for tracking your progress for a month, so it is recommended to spend sufficient time practicing each lesson before moving on to the next lesson. Remember, the goal of this course is not simply to learn grammar but to start speaking Hindi by putting theory into practice.

The daily practice exercises use the ‘think and speak’ method. Rather than writing out the answers, you will be asked to think about the answer and then say it out loud. It can be said that to learn to read, you need to practice reading. To learn to write, you need to practice writing. But to learn to speak, you need to practice speaking.

There is no answer sheet provided for the daily practice exercises. This encourages you to go back to the lesson and its accompanying charts for confirmation. The daily exercises can be done either individually or with a partner.

We recommend a daily practice sessions of approximately 15 minutes. Research has shown that brief but frequent practice sessions are far more beneficial than long but infrequent sessions. When you feel comfortable with performing the exercises then you are ready to move on to the next lesson and build larger sentences!
**LESSON ONE VOCABULARY**

1. Words with *masculine* gender are highlighted in blue.
2. Words with *feminine* gender are highlighted in pink.
3. Words that are used for both the singular and plural form are marked with *(s)*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Hindi</th>
<th>Amharic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to ask</td>
<td>पूछना</td>
<td>पूछना</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हैं</td>
<td>हैं</td>
<td>हैं</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to learn</td>
<td>सीखना</td>
<td>सीखना</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हैं</td>
<td>हैं</td>
<td>हैं</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to write</td>
<td>लिखना</td>
<td>लिखना</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हैं</td>
<td>हैं</td>
<td>हैं</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to speak</td>
<td>बोलना</td>
<td>बोलना</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हैं</td>
<td>हैं</td>
<td>हैं</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to see</td>
<td>देखना</td>
<td>देखना</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हैं</td>
<td>हैं</td>
<td>हैं</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>हम</td>
<td>हम</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हैं</td>
<td>हैं</td>
<td>हैं</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>आप</td>
<td>आप</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हैं</td>
<td>हैं</td>
<td>हैं</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Hindi</th>
<th>Amharic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>answer(s)</td>
<td>जवाब</td>
<td>जवाब</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हैं</td>
<td>हैं</td>
<td>हैं</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>question(s)</td>
<td>सवाल</td>
<td>सवाल</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हैं</td>
<td>हैं</td>
<td>हैं</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>picture</td>
<td>तस्वीर</td>
<td>तस्वीर</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हैं</td>
<td>हैं</td>
<td>हैं</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to write</td>
<td>लिखना</td>
<td>लिखना</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हैं</td>
<td>हैं</td>
<td>हैं</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>आप</td>
<td>आप</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>हैं</td>
<td>हैं</td>
<td>हैं</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**English**

- am
- to ask
- to learn
- they
- we
- to see
- to write
- you

**Hindi**

- हैं (I)
- वह (he/she)
- वह (they)
- हैं (is)
- वह (you)

**Amharic**

- हैं (are)
- हैं (are)
- हैं (are)
- हैं (are)
- हैं (are)
LESSON ONE WORKSHEET

Step one: Ask what is being done? (Write “V” for verb above the word)
Step two: Ask who is doing it? (Write “S” for subject above the word)
Step three: Ask …what? (Write “D.O” for direct object above the word)
Step four: Write the English words in the Hindi word order on the first line
Step five: Write the Hindi words underneath on the second line.
Step six: Add the appropriate verb ending and auxiliary verb.

1. I learn Hindi.

2. We ask a question.

3. I speak English.

4. He writes the answer.

5. You see the picture.

Vocabulary: am हूँ | answer जवाब | are हैं | to ask पूछना | English अंग्रेजी
he/she वह | Hindi हिंदी | I मैं | is है | to learn सीखना | picture तस्वीर
question सवाल | to see देखना | to speak बोलना | we हम | to write लिखना | you आप
# Present Tense Chart

## Verb Roots Ending with Consonants

**Subject + Verb Root + Ending + Auxiliary Verb**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pronoun English</th>
<th>Pronoun Hindi</th>
<th>Masculine Endings</th>
<th>Feminine Endings</th>
<th>Auxiliary Verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>मैं</td>
<td>बोलता</td>
<td>बोलती</td>
<td>हूँ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He/She (Singular)</td>
<td>वह</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>है</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They (Plural)</td>
<td>वे</td>
<td>बोलते</td>
<td>बोलती</td>
<td>है</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>हम</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>है</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>आप</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>है</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** If the subject is NOT a pronoun then determine its gender and number. The same endings for (He/She) are used for singular subjects. The same endings for (They) are used for plural subjects.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Hindi</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Hindi</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to ask</td>
<td>पूछना pūchnā</td>
<td>to become</td>
<td>बनना bannā</td>
<td>to believe/accept</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to change</td>
<td>बदलना badalnā</td>
<td>to come out/emerger</td>
<td>निकलना nikalnā</td>
<td>to find</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to know</td>
<td>जानना jānnā</td>
<td>to learn</td>
<td>सीखना sīkhnā</td>
<td>to listen/hear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to meet</td>
<td>मिलना milnā</td>
<td>to open</td>
<td>खोलना kholnā</td>
<td>to put/keep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to read</td>
<td>पढ़ना parhnā</td>
<td>to see</td>
<td>देखना dekhnā</td>
<td>to sit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to speak/talk</td>
<td>बोलना bolnā</td>
<td>to tell</td>
<td>बताना batānā</td>
<td>to think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to understand</td>
<td>समझना samajhnā</td>
<td>to walk/move</td>
<td>चलना calnā</td>
<td>to write</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Instructions for the ‘Think and Speak’ method:

Do NOT write down the answers – this is the ‘think’ part
Say each sentence OUT LOUD – this is the ‘speak’ part

What if I get stuck? Look at the reference charts for help. The goal is NOT to ‘memorize’ the sentences but to LEARN A METHOD to construct your own sentences.

**SUBJECT + DIRECT OBJECT + VERB ROOT + ENDING + AUX.VERB**

**Exercise One: The Basic Sentence**

Say each sentence OUT LOUD.

1. He asks.
2. We become.
3. They believe/accept.
4. I change.
5. She emerges/comes out.
6. You find.
7. He knows.
8. We learn.
9. They listen/hear.
10. I meet.
11. She opens.
13. He reads.
14. We see.
15. They ask.
16. I sit.
17. She talks/speaks.
18. You tell.
19. He thinks.
20. We understand.
21. They walk.
22. I write.
23. She asks.
24. You become.
25. He believes/accepts.
26. We change.
27. They emerge/come out.
28. I find.
29. She knows.
30. You learn.
31. He listens/hears.
32. We meet.
33. They open.
34. I put/keep.
35. She reads.
36. You see.
37. He sits.
38. We talk/speak.
39. They tell.
40. I think.
41. She understands.
42. You walk.
43. He writes.
Exercise Two: Sentence Progressions

Add a DIRECT OBJECT of your choice to the sentences from exercise one and say each sentence OUT LOUD. Skip the sentences shaded in gray because they do not take a direct object easily. To get started, here is a list of direct objects in English.

TIP: For this exercise, we will use English words for our objects. Starting in lesson two, we will use Hindi words for our objects.

answer book(s) cars
cat chairs door(s)
English friend(s) gifts
house(s) letters magazines
movie pathway picture(s)
price Hindi question
reason(s) shop song(s)
stories story work

Exercise Three: Quick Start

Say each sentence using the SAME subject. ( e.g. we, I, he, Nick, they, she, you )

1. _ ask(s) 8. _ learn(s) 15. _ sit(s)
2. _ become(s) 9. _ listen/hear(s) 16. _ speak/talk(s)
3. _ believe/accept(s) 10. _ meet(s) 17. _ tell(s)
4. _ change(s) 11. _ open(s) 18. _ think(s)
5. _ emerge(s)/come(s) out 12. _ put/keep(s) 19. _ understand(s)
6. _ find(s) 13. _ read(s) 20. _ walk(s)
7. _ know(s) 14. _ see(s) 21. _ write(s)
## PRACTICE CALENDAR

**Box 1:** Practice 5 minutes or more of exercise **one** and then ✓ check box 1  
**Box 2:** Practice 5 minutes or more of exercise **two** and then ✓ check box 2  
**Box 3:** Practice 5 minutes or more of exercise **three** and then ✓ check box 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Week 1</th>
<th>Week 2</th>
<th>Week 3</th>
<th>Week 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monday</strong></td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tuesday</strong></td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wednesday</strong></td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thursday</strong></td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Friday</strong></td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Saturday</strong></td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sunday</strong></td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
<td>1 2 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
WORKSHEET ANSWERS

Step one: Ask **what is being done?** (Write “V” for verb above the word)
Step two: Ask **who is doing it?** (Write “S” for subject above the word)
Step three: Ask **…what?** (Write “D.O” for direct object above the word)
Step four: Write the English words in the Hindi word order on the first line
Step five: Write the Hindi words underneath on the second line.
Step six: Add the appropriate verb ending and auxiliary verb.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>D.O.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>I learn Hindi.</td>
<td>मैं सीखता हूँ (masculine subject) मैं सीखती हूँ (feminine subject)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>We ask a question.</td>
<td>हम पूछते हैं</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>I speak English.</td>
<td>मैं बोलता हूँ (masculine subject) मैं बोलती हूँ (feminine subject)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>He writes the answer.</td>
<td>वह ललखता है</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>You see the picture.</td>
<td>आप देखते हैं</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vocabulary: am हूँ | answer जवाब | are हैं | to ask पूछना | English अंग्रेजी
he/she वह | Hindi हिन्दी | I मैं | is है | to learn सीखना | picture तस्वीर
question सवाल | to see देखना | to speak बोलना | we हम | to write लिखना | you आप