

LESSON NOTES

Lower Intermediate S1 #1

Helping an Indian Coworker

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DIALOGUE - HINDI

MAIN

1. Sarika : हेलो जूलिया मैं सारिका हूँ। मैं आज आपको शहर की सैर कराऊंगी। कैसे हो आप?
2. Julia : नमस्ते सारिका। शुक्रिया, मैं बिलकुल ठीक हूँ, और आप?
3. Sarika : मैं अच्छी हूँ। आप तैयार हो तो हम इस गाड़ी में निकल सकते हैं। मैं कुछ जगह लेकर जाऊंगी और आप भी मुझे बताइये अगर किसी दुसरे जगह में भी आपकी रूचि हो।
4. Julia : हाँ ज़रूर चलिये।
5. Sarika : आप यहाँ किस काम से आयी हैं?
6. Julia : मैं यहाँ तीन महीने रहकर यहाँ के प्रॉजेक्ट्स और काम की अध्ययन करूंगी, ताकि हेडक्वार्टर्स में हम बेहतर समझ सकें, और दुसरे साइट्स में भी यहाँ के प्रक्रिया इस्तेमाल कर सकें।
7. Sarika : अच्छा। हमें बताया गया है कि हम आप के काम के तैयारी में मदद करें। सोमवार से इस काम में मैं और मेरे सहयोगी आपकी मदद करेंगे।

ENGLISH

1. Sarika : Hello, Julia. I'm Sarika. I'll show you around the city today. How are you?
2. Julia : Hello, Sarika. Thank you, I'm very well, and you?
3. Sarika : I'm good. If you're ready, we can leave in this car here. I'll take you to some places, and you can also tell me if there are other places you're interested in.
4. Julia : Sure, let's go.
5. Sarika : What work are you here for?
6. Julia : I'll stay for three months and try to understand the work process here and learn about the projects, so that we can understand them better back at headquarters, and also apply a similar system to other sites.
7. Sarika : Okay, we were told to help you prepare for your work here. From Monday, my colleague and I will be helping you with this work.

ROMANIZATION

1. Sarika : Hello, Julia, main Saarikaa huun. main aaj aapko sahar kii Sair karaaUNgii. kaiSe ho aap?
2. Julia : NamaSTe Saarikaa. sukriyaa, main biLkuL thiik huun, aur aap?
3. Sarika : main acchii huun. aap Taiyaar ho To ham iS gaadii mein Nikal SakTe hain. main kuch jagah Lekar jaauNgii, aur aap bhii mujhe baTaaie agar kiSii DuSre jagah mein bhii aapkii rucii ho.
4. Julia : haan zaruur caLie.
5. Sarika : aap yahaan kiS kaam Se aayii hain?
6. Julia : main yahaan TiiN mahiiNe rahkar yahaan ke projekts aur kaam kii aDHyayaN karuungii, Taakii headquarters mein ham behTar Samajh Saken, aur DuuSre sites mein bhii yahaan ke prakriyaa iSTamaal kar Saken.
7. Sarika : acchaa. hamen baTaaayaa gayaa hai kii ham aap ke kaam ke Taiyaarii mein maDaD karen. Somvaar Se iS kaam mein main aur mere Sahyogii aapkii maDaD kareNge.

VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
निकलना	NikaLNaa	to leave, to emerge, to come out	verb	
रूचि	ruci	interest	noun	feminine
सैर	saer	walk (noun)	verb, noun	feminine
अध्ययन	aDHyayan	study, learning	noun	masculine
इस्तेमाल	iSTemaal	use (noun), usage	noun	masculine
सोमवार	Somavaar	Monday	proper noun	
सहयोगी	Sahyogii	colleague	noun	masculine
प्रक्रिया	prakriyaa	process	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

वह कंपनी प्रशासक एक सहयोगी के साथ निकलता है। <i>vah kampaNii prasaasak ek Sahyogii ke SaaTH NikalTaa hai.</i> The company executive leaves with a colleague.	वह कंपनी प्रशासक एक सहयोगी के साथ निकलता है। <i>vah kampaNii prasaasak ek Sahyogii ke SaaTH NikalTaa hai.</i> The company executive leaves with a colleague.
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<p>मुझे बचपन से संगीत में रूचि है। <i>mujhe bacpaN Se SaNgiiT main ruci hai.</i> I've had an interest in music since childhood.</p>	<p>मैं पास के नए पार्क की सैर कर रही हूँ। <i>main paaS ke Nae paark kii Sair karNe jaa rahii huun.</i> I am going to take a walk around and see the new park nearby</p>
<p>सैर करना सेहत के लिए अच्छा होता है <i>saer karna sehaT ke liye achha hoTa hai</i> Jogging is good for one's health.</p>	<p>मुझे अर्थशास्त्र का अध्ययन करना पसंद है <i>mujHe arTHSHasTra ka aDHyayan karna pasanD hai</i> I like to study economics.</p>
<p>आप इसे बेझिझक इस्तेमाल कीजिए। <i>aap iSe bejhijhak iSTemaal kijjie.</i> Please feel free to use it without hesitation.</p>	<p>दुकान सोमवार से शनिवार खुली है। <i>DukaaN Somvaar Se saNivaar khuLaa hai.</i> The shop is open Monday to Saturday.</p>
<p>मैंने लगभग अपने सभी सहयोगियों के साथ कई वर्षों के लिए काम किया है <i>maine lagbhag apane sabhi sahayogiyon ke saath kaI varshon ke liye kaam kiyaa hai</i> I have worked with most of my colleagues for many years.</p>	<p>डेविड और मैं सहयोगी है <i>devid aur mai sahayogee hai</i> David and I are colleagues.</p>
<p>वह कंपनी प्रशासक एक सहयोगी के साथ निकला <i>vah kampaNii prasaasak ek Sahyogii ke SaaTH NikaLaa.</i> The company executive left with a colleague.</p>	<p>मैं अपने सहयोगी के साथ रात के खाने पर जाने वाली हूँ <i>main apNe Sahyogii ke SaaTH raaT ke khaaNe par jaaNe vaaLii huun.</i> I will be going out for dinner with my colleague.</p>
<p>चुनाव की प्रक्रिया शुरू हो चुकी है। <i>cuNaav kii prakriyaa suru ho cukii hai.</i> The election process has started.</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

सैर कराना "to take someone around, to show someone around"

Sair is a "trip," a "walk around," or a "tour." It is a noun that can be used for a short tour of a single home and also a long tour of a city or region. The mode of transport is unspecified. *KaraaNaa* is a verb—the causative form of *karNaa* which means "to do." Therefore *karaaNaa* means "to get done." Thus *Sair karaaNaa* is a verb phrase that means "to give a tour" or "to show someone around."

This can be used for anything involving showing someone around a place, from a small home or office to a larger region. While this can be used in any situation, it commonly describes a tour given by walking around.

For example:

1. मामाजी ने मुझे लखनऊ की सैर करायी।
maamaajii Ne mujhe LakhNauu kii Sair karaayii.
"Uncle showed me around Lucknow."

में रूचि होना "to be interested in"

Ruci is a noun which means "interest." *HoNaa* is a verb that means "to be," and together *mein ruci hoNaa* means "to have an interest" or "be interested in."

This phrase is used for talking about things you are interested in, and is one level higher than saying "I like" or "I enjoy." Thus *mein ruci hoNaa* is more proper or sophisticated than saying *paSaND hoNaa* ("to like") or *acchaa LagNaa* ("to like"). The phrase is used with a noun subject and not a verb. For example, we would say *mujhe SaNgiiT mein rucii hai*, which means "I have an interest in music," rather than *mujhe gaaNe mein ruci hai*, "I have an interest in singing."

For example:

1. क्या आप को खेल में रूचि है?
kyaa aap ko kheL mein rucii hai?
"Are you interested in sports?"

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson Is How to Use *Taakii* meaning "so that."

मैं यहाँ तीन महीने रहकर यहाँ के प्रॉजेक्ट्स और काम की अध्ययन करूंगी, ताकि हेडक्वार्टर्स में हम बेहतर समझ सकें, और दुसरे साइट्स में भी यहाँ के प्रक्रिया इस्तेमाल कर सकें.

Main yahaan Tiin mahiiNe rahkar yahaan ke projekts aur kaam kii aDHyayaN karuungii, Taakii headquarters mein ham behTar Samajh Saken, aur DuuSre sites mein bhii yahaan ke prakriyaa iSTamaaL kar Saken.

"I will stay for three months and try to understand the work process here and learn about the projects so that we can understand them better back at the headquarters, and also apply similar system to other sites."

In this lesson you'll learn how to express reasons for doing something using *Taakii*. You can explain specific goals and how they relate to the action taken.

Taakii

To form this phrase we use some specific keywords, usually something like:

...*Takii ham VERB kar Saken..* ("...so that we can VERB").

Takii means "so that" and the *kar Saken* form of verb conjugation means "can do" or "will be able to do." Combining these, we can make a sentence such as "We will practice every day so that we can win the competition."

In Hindi, this is हम रोज़ रियाज़ करेंगे ताकि हम प्रतियोगिता जीत सकें। (*ham roz riyaaZ kareNge Taakii ham praTiyogiTaa jiiT Saken.*)

Tenses

The sentence can be formed with various verb tenses in the first clause, but the last clause that follows *Taakii* is always in the subjunctive mood, such as "do" or "eat," which can be one of the following forms depending on the speaker and subject (shown here with the verb *karNaa* meaning "to do"):

- "I do" - singular, first person: *karuun*
- "You do" - singular/plural, second person: *karo*
- "He/She does" - singular, third person: *kare*
- "We/They do" - plural first/third person: *karen*

For example:

1. मैं ने पढ़ाई की ताकि मैं परीक्षा में अच्छे अंक लाऊँ।
main Ne parhaaii kii Taakii main pariikSaa mein acche aNk Laauun.
"I studied so that I could get good marks on the exam."
2. हम जल्दी आ गये ताकि आपसे मिल सकें।
ham jaLDii aa gaye Taaki aapaSe miL Saken.
"We came back quickly so that we could meet with you."
3. मैं ने पढ़कर सुनाया ताकि तुम जान सको।
main Ne parhkar SuNaayaa Taaki Tum jaaN Sako.
"I read it out so that you would know about it."

Compound Verbs

This applies to any verb used in the sentence, if they are in the clause following *Taakii*. If there are verb compounds, then this will apply to the final verb in the compound. For example, with the verb compound "Can do"—the order is reverse in Hindi—*karNaa* ("to do") + *SakNaa* ("Can"). These are the conjugated forms:

- "I can do" - singular, first person: *kar Sakuun*
- "You can do" - singular/plural, second person: *kar Sako*
- "He/She can do" - singular, third person: *kar Sake*
- "We/They can do" - plural first/third person: *kar Saken*

For example:

1. मैं ने गिटार बजाना सीखा ताकि मैं गण खुद लिख सकूँ ।
main Ne gitaar bajaaNaa Siikhaa Taakii main gaaNaa khuD Likh Sakuun.
"I learned to play the guitar so that I **could write** my own music."
2. तुम्हे जलदी निकलना चाहिए ताकि तुम बस पकड़ सको ।
Tumhe jaLDii NikaLNaa caahiye Taaki Tum baS pakad Sako..
"You should leave quickly so that you **can catch** the bus."
3. हमने पहले टिकट बुक किया ताकि हम सब साथ में बैठ सकें ।
4. *hamNe pahLe tikat buk kiye Taaki ham Sab SaaTH mein baith Saken.*
"We booked tickets early so that we **could all sit** together."

If there are multiple verbs after ताकि *Taakii*, then the tense and conjugation will apply to each verb individually. For example, if you wanted to say "...so that she sees it and remembers." the verbs for "to see" - देखना *DekhNaa*, and "to remember" - याद करना *yaaD karNaa*, will be in the present singular third person → देखे *Dekhe* and याद करे *yaaD kare*.

"...so that she sees it and remembers." is ...ताकि वह देखे और याद करे *Taakii vah Dekhe aur yaaD kare*.

Taaki Meaning Purpose

Taaki explains reasoning and planning. That is why the verb that follows *Taaki* is either in the present perfect tense or in the Can-Do form. It is used in cases where one action is required for the next action.

Formation:

- [Action] + *taaki* + *goal*

For example: ["I went to the market"] + *taaki* + ["I can take a cab from there"].

=> [मैं बाज़ार गया] + *taaki* + [वहां से टैक्सी ले सकूँ।]

1. मैं बाज़ार गया ताकि वहाँ से टैक्सी ले सकूँ।

"I went to the market so that I can take a cab from there."

For example:

1. इसे दूर कहीं फेंक आते हैं ताकि कभी कोई ढूँढ न पाए।

iSe Duur kahiin phenk aaTe hain Taaki kabhii koi dhuundh Na paaye.

"Let's go and dump this somewhere far away so that nobody comes across it."

2. मैं आज काम पर नहीं गया ताकि मैं अपने भाई को एयरपोर्ट लेने जा सकूँ।

main aaj kaam par Nahiin gayaa Taaki mein apNe bhaai ko eyarport LeNe jaa Sakuun.

"I didn't go in to work today so that I can go to the airport to pick my brother up."

Reference

Please also review the following grammar points:

- Basic Verb tenses
- Verb singular and plural
- Verb first person, second person, third person voices

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Mumbai City

Mumbai is one of the biggest metropolitan centres in India. It draws people from the world over, and has a unique and interesting character. It is the capital city of the western state of Maharashtra, and lies on the Arabian sea coast. The city is home to migrants from all over India, has various diverse populations, and in addition boasts the largest film industry in the world—the Hindi film industry, colloquially known as "Bollywood." This city has the largest economy among cities in Asia and draws thousands of new migrants daily who come to Mumbai to try their luck. Because of this, Mumbai is often called The City of Dreams. Previously, the city was known by its colonial name "Bombay," but in 1996 it was renamed Mumbai.

