

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #1

## Going to an Indian Hospital

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# DIALOGUE - HINDI

## MAIN

1. Kate : आप कैसे हैं अब?
2. Sunita : दवाई ली है तो इस वक्त दर्द नहीं है
3. Kate : ये कैसे हुआ?
4. Sunita : नहाने के बाद पानी पे फिसलकर चोट लग गयी
5. Kate : शुक्र है की फ्रैक्चर नहीं हुआ. अब कुछ दिन आपको अच्छे से आराम तो मिलेगी.
6. Sunita : हाँ कैसी भी हो, बहुत दिनों बाद छुट्टी मिल रही है.

## ENGLISH

1. Kate : How are you now?
2. Sunita : I've taken the medicine so I'm not in any pain right now.
3. Kate : How did this happen?
4. Sunita : After showering, I slipped on some water and hurt myself.
5. Kate : Thank goodness there is no bone fracture. Now you can get some good rest for a few days.
6. Sunita : That's true, no matter what, at least I am getting a holiday after a long time!

## ROMANIZATION

1. Kate : aap kaiSe hain ab?
2. Anti : Davaai Lii hai To iS vakT DarD Nahiin hai.
3. Kate : ye kaiSe huua?
4. Anti : NahaaNe ke baaD paaNii pe phiSaLkar cot Lag gayii.
5. Kate : sukar hai kii fraikcar Nahiin huua. ab kuch DiN aapko acche Se aaraam To miLegii.
6. Anti : haan kaiSii bhi ho, bahuT DiNon baaD chutti To miLNevalii hai.

## VOCABULARY

Hindi	Romanization	English	Class	Gender
वक्त	vakT	time, moment	noun	male
दर्द	DarD	pain	noun	male
दवाई लेना	Davaaii LeNaa	to take medicine	compound verb	
नहाना	nahana	to take a bath or a shower	verb	
चोट लगना	cot LagNaa	to get hurt	compound verb	
अब	ab	now	adverb	female
आराम	aaraam	rest	noun	masculine
फिसलना	phiSaLNaa	to slip on (something)	verb	
शुकर है	sukar hai	thank goodness	common phrase	
बाद	baaD	after, later	adverb	

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>हर वक्त कोई इनके साथ रहे तो अच्छा है  </p> <p><i>har vakT koi iNke SaaTH rahe To acchaa hai.</i></p> <p>It's best if someone stays with him at all times.</p>	<p>श्याम के वक्त आना.</p> <p><i>syaam ke vakT aaNaa.</i></p> <p>Come in the evening (time).</p>
<p>पैर में दर्द है.</p> <p><i>pair mein DarD hai.</i></p> <p>My leg hurts.</p>	<p>तुम ने दवाई ली है?</p> <p><i>Tum Ne Davaaii Lii hai?</i></p> <p>Have you had your medicine?</p>
<p>मैं नहाने जा रहा हूँ.</p> <p><i>main NahaaNe jaa rahaa huun.</i></p> <p>I'm going to take a shower.</p>	<p>भाई नहा रहे हैं  </p> <p><i>bhai naha rahen hain</i></p> <p>The brothers are bathing.</p>
<p>क्या आपको चोट लगी है?</p> <p><i>kyaa aapko cot Lagii hai?</i></p> <p>Are you hurt?</p>	<p>अब, कृपया मेरी बात ध्यान से सूने  </p> <p><i>ab, kripya meri baat dhyan se sone.</i></p> <p>Now, please listen to me.</p>
<p>अब मैं ठीक हूँ</p> <p><i>ab main thiik huun.</i></p> <p>I'm fine now.</p>	<p>आप घर जाइये और आराम करिए  </p> <p><i>aap ghar jaayiye aur aaraam kariye</i></p> <p>Please go home and take a rest.</p>
<p>अब मुझे थोड़ा आराम चाहिये।</p> <p><i>ab mujhe THodaa aaraam caahiye.</i></p> <p>I need to take some rest now.</p>	<p>मैं केले के छिलके फिसल गया.</p> <p><i>main keLe ke chhiLke pe phiSaLgayaa.</i></p> <p>I slipped on a banana peel.</p>

शुकर है की काम हो गया.

*sukar hai ki kaam ho gayaa.*

Thank goodness the work got done.

दस मिनट बाद फ़ोन कीजिए

*DaS miNat baaD foN kijiye.*

Please call after ten minutes.

हम तीन दिन बाद मिलेंगे.

*ham TiiN DiN baaD miLenge.*

We will meet after three days.

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

**दवाई लेना** *Davaai LeNaa* means "to have medicine. *Davaai* is medicine, and in Hindi *LeNaa* is the verb associated with consuming it. This is true for liquid or pills, whether they are eaten or drunk.

For example:

*main Davaii LeNaa bhool gayii* - "I forgot to have my medicine."

*Ne vakT pe Davaii Lii THii?* - "Did you have your medicine on time?"

**दर्द** *DarD* means "pain" and is a noun. It means "pain" both literally and figuratively. It is combined with parts of the body to describe different pains, such as *piith kaa DarD* meaning "back pain" and *pet mein DarD* meaning "stomach pain." It is different from "ache" which is the verb, *DookNaa*. When there is an injury or wound *DarD* is used, not *DookNaa*. However the exception is *Sar DarD* meaning "headache," where *DarD* is used.

For example:

*haaTH ke cot kaa DarD kam huaa?* - "Has the pain from your arm injury lessened?"

*uNke DiL kaa DarD bad rahaa hai* - "His heart pain is getting worse."

**नहाना** *NahaaNaa* means "to shower." It is used for any act of washing yourself or others, fully. It is commonly associated with "showering" in Hindi, but also used for "taking a bath" without elaborating. It is sometimes used with *DHoNaa* which means "to clean," to suggest cleaning oneself.

For example:

1. आप नहा धोके आ जाओ.

*aap Nahaa DHoke aa jao.*

"Go ahead and shower, clean up, and then come."

2. वह अभी नहा रहे है. *vo abhii Nahaa rahe hain*

"He/She is in the shower right now."

## GRAMMAR

## The Focus of this Lesson is How to Use the Word कैसे *kaiSe* Meaning "how" in Hindi.

आप कैसे हैं?

*aap kaiSe hain?*

"How are you?"

*kaiSe* means "how" in Hindi. There are three forms of the word: the subject determines which is used. For example, if the subject is feminine then the word will be *kaiSii*, if it is male, the word will be *kaiSaa*, but if it is in the plural or requires respect (when addressing an elder) then the word *kaiSe* will be used.

For example, *DarD* is a masculine word in Hindi, so *kaiSaa* will be used. When using formal Hindi, *kaiSe* goes with *aap*.

For example:

1. अब पैर का दर्द कैसा है?

*Ab pair ka DarD kaiSaa hai*

"How is the pain in your leg now?"

2. आप कैसे गिरे?

*aap kaiSe gire?*

"How did you fall?"

As a general rule, *kaiSe* comes right between the subject (or object in the passive voice) and the verb in a question and exclamation, thus:

[subject/object] ***kaiSe*** [verb]

For example:

1. आप दोनों कैसे मिले?

*aap DoNon kaiSe miLe?*

"How did you two meet?" [active]

2. ये दवाई कैसे लेनी चाहिए?

*ye Davaaii kaiSe LeNii chaahiye*

"How should this medicine be taken?" [passive]

Another specific use of the word is in asking about liking. In common speech we say *kaiSi Lagii?* Literally, it sounds like "How did it feel?" or "How did you find it?" but actually the meaning is "Do you like it?"

Another use of *kaiSe* to say "by whatever means" : *kaiSe bhii karke* - "in whatever manner," "somehow"

For example:

*kaiSe bhii karke mujhe ghar jaaNaa hai* - "I have to get home somehow."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

Generally, hospital and medicinal terms in India are known by their English names to the average person, but there is also an alternative branch of traditional medicine known as Ayurveda (pronounced *aayurveDaa*) based on the knowledge of natural herbs, spices and processes. Ayurveda is an ancient stream of medicine, passed down through generation after generation of traditional doctors, which encompasses a vast knowledge of herbal medicines and combinations, but also other practices used to treat ailments that are unknown to modern medicine. Ayurveda has seen a revival in the past three decades due to emerging evidence showing benefits from the practices, previously discarded as mere primitive rituals.