

THE SINDHI INSTRUCTOR

Compiled by
MUNSHI ANANDRAM

Revised by
MOHAMMED IBRAHIM M. JOYO



Sindhi Adabi Board

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SINDHI ADABI BOARD

Jamshoro, Sindh

2007

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Publisher's Note

After the British Power conquered Sindh, seeing the importance of Sindhi language they felt stern need to learn it, because it was difficult for them to keep governance without the knowledge of Sindhi language.

The minutes of a meeting held by British Officials read thus: "We shall introduce the language of the country (namely, Sindhee) as the medium of official intercourse. I do not see in what way your revenue and judicial officers (however their offices and courts may be constituted) can work effectually through a foreign medium of communication, such as Persian or English. A period of 18 months should, therefore, be allowed to the officers in civil employ to qualify themselves for an examination in the Sindhee language. I believe their doing so will be facilitated by the publication of dictionary and grammar...."

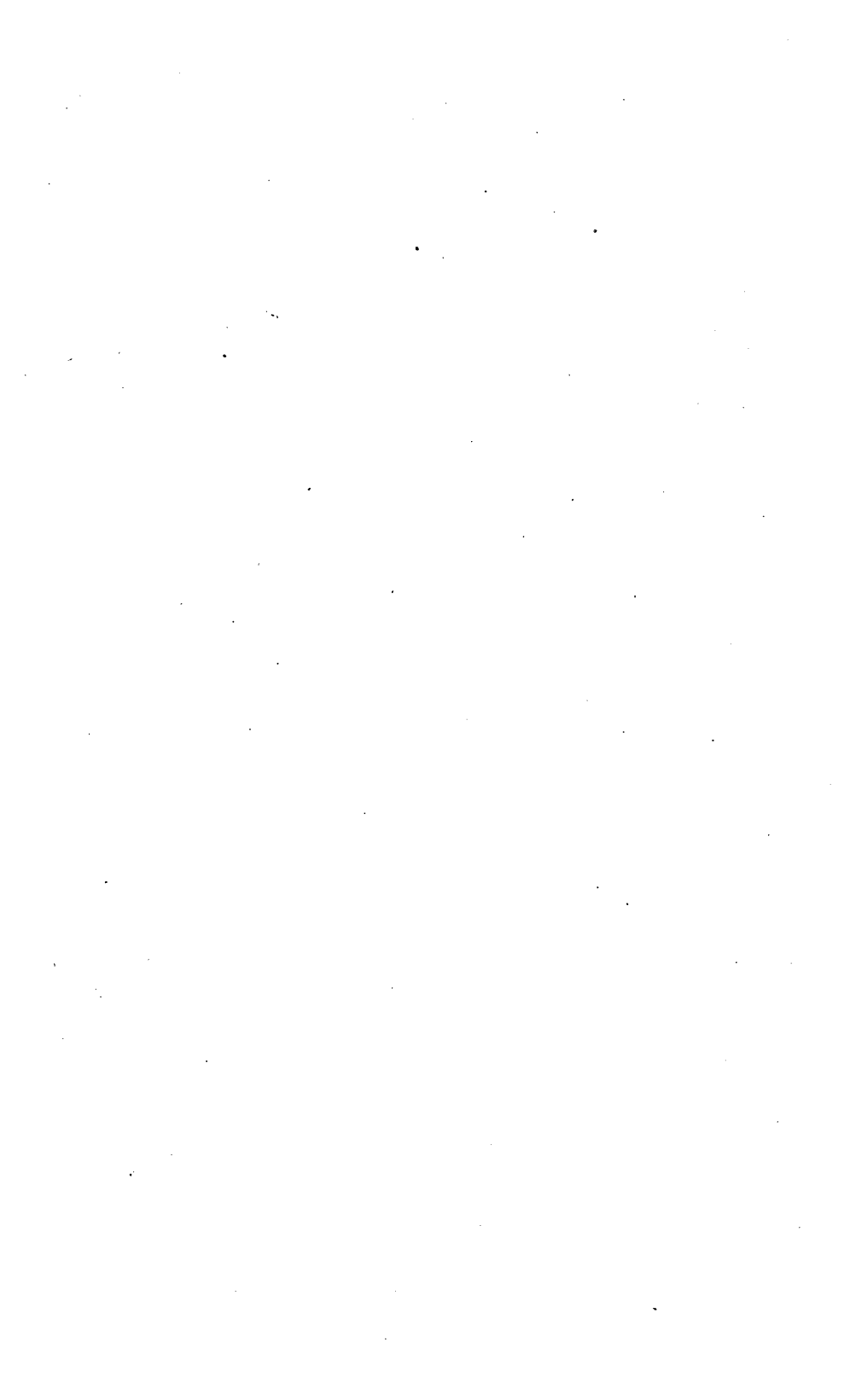
Munshi Anandram who was a judicial official of British rule, undertook the responsibility to compile such a book to meet the need of learning Sindhi. So this book was compiled by him in 1901 and was published in 1905. After the dissolution of One Unit the rebirth of Sindh as an autonomous province of Pakistan took place, then the need for republication of this book was realized and Mr. M. Ibrahim Joyo revised it, as a guide for learning Sindhi through English, and the book was republished in 1971.

This book is in much need nowadays just like before. The book contains a concise grammar, select exercises and good vocabulary.

The importance of this book can be realized from this that Sindhi Adabi Board is proudly bringing forth the Third Edition duly reviewed by Mr. M. Ibrahim Joyo again. This book is now in much better form than before. It is my honor that during my tenure this book is being brought forth with zeal and fervour as it is of practical use for those who intend to learn Sindhi through English. The book is as important and useful today as it was at the start.

Jamshoro
19 July 2007

Aijaz Ahmed Mangi
Secretary
Sindhi Adabi Board, Jamshoro



FOREWORD

TO THE SECOND EDITON

On the rebirth of Sindh as an autonomous Province in July 1970, an urgent need was felt all around for a "Teach Yourself" type of a guide for learning Sindhi through English and also for similar books to learn the language through Urdu and Bengali. On advice from friends, I took in hand preparation of two such guide books, one with English and the other with Urdu as medium. While searching for previous works on the subject, I came across two books-- one of these being the present one, originally published in 1905-- which struck me to be highly useful guides, so far as they went. The other one entitled "A Manual of Sindhi Language" by Dulamal Boolchand, happens also to have been first published as early as the year 1901. To help meet the immediate requirements of those interested in learning the language, I carried out minimum necessary revision of the two books and also edited them appropriately, particularly in the modern idiom and pronunciation of the language.

Out of these two books, "The Sindhi Instructor" re-published by the Sindhi Adabi Board, Hyderabad, is before the readers now. The publication of the "Manual" has been undertaken by the Institute of Sindhology, University of Sindh, and the book is likely to be put in the market soon. It

is to be hoped that with these two books available, the English-knowing learner of Sindhi language would be able to gain quite a dependable working knowledge of the language, and quickly enough, and till a more detailed and yet simpler and better-planned work finds place in the market, and proves itself to be so, these two books may serve the purpose admirably.

Hyderabad Sindh

MOHAMMAD IBRAHIM M. JOYO

August 13, 1970

FORE-WORD TO THE FOURTH EDITION

With this fourth edition of "The Sindhi Instructor", it could be noted that the book has found its use. It was initially published in 1905. Its second edition, revised by me in 1970 and published by the Sindhi Adabi Board in 1971, saw the light of the day after an overall passage of 65 years. It carried my foreword that is held by the present edition and is self-explanatory.

In this fourth edition (the third of the revised one), I have replaced the first two pages of the book regarding the Alphabet. These original two pages, reproduced herein below to save them for posterity, as may be seen, sought to present the 52 letters of Sindhi Alphabet, with their variant forms as the same appeared holding their position in the calligraphic format of a word, viz., the initial, the medial and the final, and in many cases also a fourth one, the detached form. Thus, instead of 52 letters, the learner of Sindhi, child or adult, had to tackle 176 forms of its letters.

In its print script too, the same repletion of "letters" was strictly followed. The moving type and the letter-press process of printing had to deal with as many metal-impress forms cast in the type foundries, as if Sindhi Alphabet consisted of 176 letters and not of 52.

In the present edition of the "Instructor", these variant forms of letters have been reduced to 71 covering 52 of the full alphabet plus 19 duplicates of only the semi-circular letters, viz., those of س ح ع ل ن and ي brand in order to maintain intact the

overall look of the hand-written or printed body of the running texts of the language. Thus, literacy in Sindhi now would entail on the part of the learner the reading and writing of 71 letter forms instead of 176. For literacy in English, may it be noted, by the way, the learner has to make do with 52 letter forms-- 26 being the Capitals plus 26 being its lower Case counterparts. It is to be hoped that this retraction of needless excess of letter forms in our alphabet too would facilitate literacy a great deal in our language.

“The Sindhi Instructor” (1905) Sindhi Alphabet Chart.

Name	Detached form	English	Combined form		
			Final	Medial	Initial
Alif	ا	a	ا	ا	ا
Bay	ب	b	ب	ب	ب
Bay	ب	b	ب	ب	ب
Bhay	بھ	bh	بھ	بھ	بھ
Tay	ت	t	ت	ت	ت
Thay	تھ	th	تھ	تھ	تھ
Tay	ت	t	ت	ت	ت
Thay	تھ	th	تھ	تھ	تھ
Say	س	s	س	س	س
Pay	پ	p	پ	پ	پ
Phay	پھ	ph	پھ	پھ	پھ
Jim	ج	j	ج	ج	ج
Djay	ڄ	dj	ڄ	ڄ	ڄ
Jhay	جھ	jh	جھ	جھ	جھ
Njay	ڇ	nj	ڇ	ڇ	ڇ
Chay	چھ	ch	چھ	چھ	چھ

Name	Detached form	English	Combined form		
			Final	Medial	Initial
Chhay	چھ	Chh	چھ	چھ	چھ
Hay	ح	h	ح	ح	ح
Khay	ڪھ	kh	ڪھ	ڪھ	ڪھ
Dal	ڊ	d	ڊ	-	-
Dhal	ڌ	dh	ڌ	-	-
Day	ڏ	d	ڏ	-	-
Dal	ڍ	d	ڍ	-	-
Dhal	ڏھ	dh	ڏھ	-	-
Zal	ڙ	z	ڙ	-	-
Ray	ر	r	ر	-	-
Ray	ڙ	r	ڙ	-	-
Zay	ز	z	ز	-	-
Seen	س	s	س	س	س
Sheen	ش	sh	ش	ش	ش
Swad	ص	s	ص	ص	ص
Zwad	ض	z	ض	ض	ض
Toi	ٽ	t	ٽ	ٽ	ٽ
Zoi	ظ	z	ظ	ظ	ظ
Ain	ع	a'	ع	ع	ع
Ghain	غ	gh	غ	غ	غ
Fay	ف	f	ف	ف	ف
Qaf	ق	q	ق	ق	ق
Kaf	ڪ	k	ڪ	ڪ	ڪ
Khay	ڪھ	kh	ڪھ	ڪھ	ڪھ
Gaf	گ	g	گ	گ	گ
Gay	گھ	g	گھ	گھ	گھ

Name	Detached form	English	Combined form		
			Final	Medial	Initial
Ghay	ڱ	gh	ڱ	ڱ	ڱ
Ngay	ڱ	ng	ڱ	ڱ	ڱ
Lam	ل	L	ل	ل	ل
Mim	م	m	م	م	م
Nun	ن	n	ن	ن	ن
Nrunru	ڻ	nr	ڻ	ڻ	ڻ
Vav	و	v	و	-	-
Hay	ھ	h	ھ	ھ	ھ
Hamzo	ء	a	-	ء	ء
Yay	ي	y	ي	ي	ي

Mohammad Ibrahim M.Joyo
Hyderabad
June, 20- 2007

PREFACE OF THE AUTHOR

The Experience of years as a Munshi had shown the author that civilians and other European gentlemen, qualifying themselves for the lower and higher standard examination in Sindhi, feel keenly the want of a book which may be comprehensive in its range and serve them as a guide in their study of Sindhi. At present there is no such book which meets all their requirements. There are no doubt a few grammars and manuals hitherto published, but they are either incomplete, antiquated or out of print.

For this reason the author has compiled this book in which he has methodized all the subject matter and embodied all that is exactly required for the Sindhi Departmental and optional examinations.

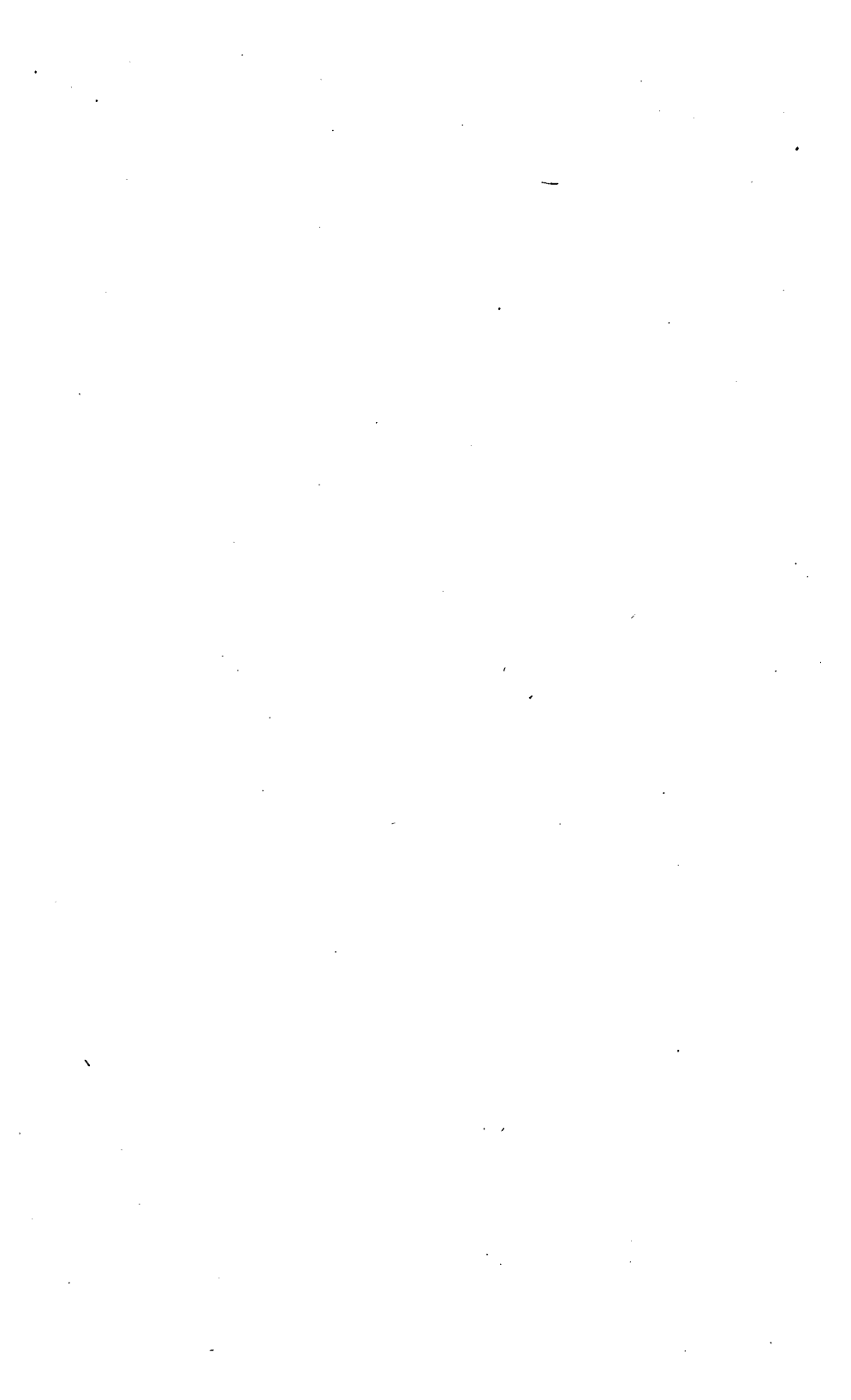
The book contains a concise grammar, select exercises set at lower and higher standard examinations, conversation, colloquial sentences and a graduated course of lessons for beginners, besides a vocabulary.

The book embodies the long and close experience of the author and is based on his teaching notes in which he has simplified the difficulties presenting themselves to the beginners by explaining them clearly and concisely.

If this book effects its object viz., to help candidates to acquire a really useful knowledge of the Sindhi language and to get them through the examination with expedition, its existence will be amply justified.

- Author

Hyderabad, Sindh
7th November, 1906



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PART-I



Section I – Grammar

I. The Alphabet- Consonants and Vowels

The Sindhi Alphabet Consists of fifty two letters, which are written from right to left.

All letters retain the same form irrespective of the position in the formation of a word, except the 19 letters that are semi- circular in form viz. ي ء ن ل ق غ ض ص which assume two forms: (1) The facial as ي ء ن ل ق غ ض صد شد سد ح د چ د چ ج ج at the initial as well the medial and (2) the original one at the detached as well as the final position in the formation of a word.

The Alphabet

Name	Form	English	Combined form		
			Final	Medial	Initial
Alif	ا	a	-	-	-
Bay	ب	b	-	-	-
Bay	بـ	b	-	-	-
Bhay	بھ	bh	-	-	-
Tay	ت	t	-	-	-
Thay	تھ	th	-	-	-
Tay	تـ	t	-	-	-

Name	Form	English	Combined form		
			Final	Medial	Initial
Thay	ٿ	th	-	-	-
Say	س	s	-	-	-
Pay	پ	p	-	-	-
Phay	ف	ph	-	-	-
Jim	ج	j	-	ج	ج
Djay	ڊ	dj	-	ڊ	ڊ
Jhay	ڄ	jh	-	-	-
Njay	ڻ	nj	-	ڻ	ڻ
Chay	چ	ch	-	چ	چ
Chhay	ڇ	Chh	-	ڇ	ڇ
Hay	ھ	h	-	ھ	ھ
Khay	ڪ	kh	-	ڪ	ڪ
Dal	ڊ	d	-	-	-
Dhal	ڌ	dh	-	-	-
Day	ڏ	d	-	-	-
Dal	ڍ	d	-	-	-
Dhal	ڏ	dh	-	-	-
Zal	ڙ	z	-	-	-
Ray	ر	r	-	-	-
Ray	ڙ	r	-	-	-
Zay	ز	z	-	-	-
Seen	س	s	-	س	س
Sheen	ش	sh	-	ش	ش
Swad	ص	s	-	ص	ص
Zwad	ض	z	-	ض	ض

Name	Form	English	Combined form		
			Final	Medial	Initial
Toi	ٲ	t	—	—	—
Zoi	ظ	z	—	—	—
Ain	ع	a'	—	ع	ع
Ghain	غ	gh	—	غ	غ
Fay	ف	f	—	—	—
Qaf	ق	q	—	ق	ق
Kaf	ڪ	k	—	—	—
Khay	ڪي	kh	—	—	—
Gaf	گ	g	—	—	—
Gay	گي	g	—	—	—
Ghay	گه	gh	—	—	—
Ngay	گي	ng	—	—	—
Lam	ل	L	—	ل	ل
Mim	م	m	—	—	—
Nun	ن	n	—	ن	ن
Nrunru	ڻ	nr	—	ڻ	ڻ
Vav	و	v	—	—	—
Hay	ه	h	—	—	—
Hamzo	ء	a	—	ء	ء
Yay	ي	y	—	ي	ي

It should be remembered that the dots carried by some letters are the essential part of such letters, many letters being otherwise exactly similar in form and undistinguishable except by their dots.

All letters in a word are joined to preceding as well as to succeeding letters, except the following eleven: ا د ت ث دِ دِ ا د ت ث دِ, which are joined to the preceding but not to the succeeding ones; as, گھوڙو ghoro. These eleven letters are not joined to one another too, whether preceding or succeeding in any manner; as, ذرڙو Zarro, زوراور Zoravar.

Vowels

(a) There are three long vowels ا, ي and و and three short vowels َ , ِ , ُ named 'Zabar', 'Zer' and 'Peshu' respectively.

(b) The mark َ (Zabar) placed above any letter serves the purpose of the English vowel a (Short); the mark ِ (Zer) placed under, by i (Short); and ُ (Peshu) above a letter, by u (Short); as, بَ = ba, بِ = bi, بُ = bu.

(c) When a word begins with a short vowel it is used as follows:

ا = a, اِ = i, اُ = u; as, اَک (akhi) = an eye, اِنچ (inchu) = inch, اُت (uthu) = a camel.

(d) When ا is long, as ā, in the beginning of a word, it is marked thus: آ; as, آرام (ārām) = rest.

(e) The letter ي stands for the sounds y, e, ee, and ai; and و for w, (o, oo and au); as, يار (yāru) = a friend, پيتي (petee) = a box, ميدان (maidān) = a plain; and واٽ (wāṭ) = a road, چور (choru) = a thief, گوھ (khoohu) = a well, خوف (khauf) = danger.

(f) The mark () called 'shadda' doubles the letter over which it is placed; as, و (unna) = wool.

(g) In written form, the short vowel marks are generally omitted, and the readers have to guess which vowel to read.

(h) The letter ء (Hamza), itself a vowel in certain cases used for the vowel ا (alif), is placed before the vowels و and ي and shows that the syllable in which it occurs is to be considered as distinct from the syllable which precedes it; as, دَآئو (dāo) = left; a final short vowel preceded by ā, oo, o is usually supported by the sign ء alone; as, بَآء (bhāu) = brother, پوء (poi) = afterwards.

(i) The signs (^ˆ - an, ₋ in, ^ˆ - oon) called 'tanwin' are placed over the final letters of certain words and give the sound of n and n (nasal) as, اِنْفَاكًا (itfāakan) = suddenly, مِ (men) = in, اِيَّ (aon) = I.

(j) Each letter of Sindhi Alphabet including three long vowels used as consonant, articulates in the following ten syllables or phonemics, with the help of the three short vowels (ا , و and ي); and there phonems compare the entire vocabulary of Sindhi language:- ا آ ای او آو آی او ای

Note: The vowel ِ when moved as consonant carries the top mark called مد (~) and not another ِ (ا) بَبْ بَبْ با

These ten phonemes are also nasalized and aspirated as and when so vocalized in speech.

II. Genders; Formation of Plurals

1. There is no article in Sindhi.

2. There are only two genders, Masculine and Feminine.

a. Nouns ending in ُ (u) are generally masc. and in the nom. plural change ُ (u) into َ (a); as, گھر (gharu) = a house, pl. گھَر (ghara) = houses.

b. Nouns ending in ُو (oo) are generally masc. and remain unchanged in the nom. pl.; as, ماڻهو (mānrhoo) = a man or men.

c. Nouns ending in و (o) are always masc. and change و into ِ in the nom. pl.; as, گهوڙو = a horse, گهوڙا = horses.

Nouns ending in َ (a) and ِ (i) are always feminine and form their nom. pl. by changing the final َ into ُون (oon) and ِ into ِيُون (yoon); as,

sing. زال = a woman

pl. زالن = women

sing. ڀت = a wall

pl. ڀتيون = walls

Nouns ending in ِآ (ā) and ِي (ee) are generally feminine and form their nom. pl. by adding the letters ُون = (oon) as,

sing. بلا = a snake

pl. بلائون = snakes

sing. گهوڙي = a mare

pl. گهوڙيون = mares.

3. Cases; Declension of the Noun

a. When a Noun or a Pronoun is governed by a preposition, it is said to be in the oblique.

b. The preposition is used after the word it governs, and should therefore properly be termed as postposition; as, گھر ۾ = in the house; ميز تي = on the table.

c. کان = from, کي = to, ۾ = in, تي = on, تائين = upto,
جو = of. جون - جي - جا - جو

d. جو (jo) is used before masc. sing. nominative; as,
زال جو گهوڙو = woman's horse. جا (jā) is used before masc.
pl. nominative; as, زال جا گهوڙا = woman's horses. جي (jee)
is used before fem sing. nominative; as, زال جي گهوڙي =
woman's mare. جون (joon) is used before fem. pl.
nominative; as, زال جون گهوڙيون = woman's mares. جي (je)
is used before oblique forms; as,

زال جي گهوڙي تي = on the woman's horse.

زال جي گهوڙن تي = on the woman's horses.

Though جو - جي - جا - جون belong to the preceding
word, yet are used according to the Number and Gender of
the following one; as, ماڻهوءَ جو گهوڙو = a man's horse; ماڻهوءَ
جي گهوڙي - a man's mare.

Cases; Declension of the Noun Declension of the Noun

گهوڙو = a horse

	<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>
	Nom.	گهوڙو = a horse	گهوڙا = horses
<i>Oblique cases.</i>	Accu. {	گهوڙو = a horse	گهوڙا = horses
		گهوڙي کي	گهوڙن کي
	Dative	گهوڙي کي = to a horse	گهوڙن کي = to horses
	Geni.	گهوڙي جو - جا - جي جُون - = of a horse	گهوڙن جو - جا - جي - جُون = of horses
	Ablative	گهوڙي کان = from a horse	گهوڙن کان = from horses
	Agent	گهوڙي = by a horse	گهوڙن = by horses

*Singular**Plural*

Nom.

Oblique.

Nom.

Oblique.

Masc. nouns ending in:**1. ء (u),**

گهر = (gharu) گهر = (ghara) گهر = (ghara) گهرن = (gharani)

2. و (oo)

ماڻهو

ماڻهوآ

ماڻهوآ

ماڻهن

(mānrhoo)

(mānrhooa)

(mānrhoo)

(mānrhuni)

Fem. Nouns ending in:**3. ا (a),**

زال (zāla)

زال (zāla)

زالون (zāloon)

زالن (zāaluni)

4. ِي (i),

پت (bhiti)

پت (bhiti)

پتيون (bhityoon)

پتين (bhityuni)

5. آ (ā),

بلا (balā)

بلا (balā)

بلاون (balāoon)

بلاڻن (balāuni)

6. ِي (ee),

گهوتي

گهوتيآ

گهوتيون

گهوتيڻ

(ghoree)

(ghoreea)

(ghoryoon)

(ghoryuni)

4. Adjevtive; the Pronoun

The adjective may either precede or follow the noun it qualifies. It generally precedes the noun.

1. Adjectives ending in و are changeable, *i. e.* the final و is changed into ل when qualifying a masc. pl. and into ي before fem, sing. and يون before fem. pl. as:-

Masc.

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Nom.	چڱو گهوڙو = a good horse	چڱا گهوڙا = good horses
Infl.	چڱي گهوڙي تي = on a good horse	چڱن گهوڙن تي = on good horses

Fem.

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
Nom.	چڱي گهوڙي = a good mare	چڱيون گهوڙيون = good mares
Infl.	چڱيءَ گهوڙيءَ تي = on a good mare	چڱين گهوڙين تي = on good mares

Degrees.

2. When two objects are compared, that with which the comparison is made is put in the ablative case; thus:

هاڻي گهوڙي کان وڏو آهي = The Elephant is larger than the horse.

3. In forming the superlative degree they make a universal comparison, thus: هائي سڀني جانورن کان وڏو آهي =

The Elephant is the largest of all animals.

Pronouns

I	آءُ، مان	we	اسين
thou	تُون	You	اوهين، توهين
he or it,	هو، هيءُ،	They	هو، هي، اهي
she	هوءَ، هيءَ		

Inflected forms.

me	مون	us	اسان
thee	تو	you	توهان، اوهان
him or her	هن، هن	them	هنن، هنن

Masc. sing. Masc. pl. Fem. sing. Fem.pl.

my or mine	منهنجو	منهنجا	منهنجي	منهنجيون
thy or thine	تنهنجو	تنهنجا	تنهنجي	تنهنجيون
his, her, or	هن جو	هن جا	هن جي	هن جون
its	هن جو	هن جا	هن جي	هن جون
our	اسان جو	اسان جا	اسان جي	اسان جون
your	توهان جو	توهان جا	توهان جي	توهان جون
their	هنن جو	هنن جا	هنن جي	هنن جون
	هنن جو	هنن جا	هنن جي	هنن جون

When governed by a postposition

that	هيءَ	M. is changed into	هنَ	these	هي	into	هننَ
	هيءَ	F. is changed into	هنَ	these	هي	into	هننَ
that	هو	M. is changed into	هنَ	those	هو	into	هننَ
	هو	F. is changed into	هنَ	those	هو	into	هننَ

(Relative)

he	جو	M. is changed into	جنهن	they	جي	into	جن
who			جنهن	who	جي		
	جا	F. is changed into	جنهن	who	جي	into	جن

(Correlative)

that	سو	M. is changed into	تنهن	those	سي	into	تن
same			تنهن	same			
	سا	F. is changed into	تنهن	same	سي	into	تن

(Interrogative)

Who?	ڪير	M. is changed into	ڪنهن	who	ڪير	into	ڪن
			ڪنهن				ڪن
	ڪير	F. is changed into	ڪنهن	who	ڪير	into	ڪن

(indefinite)

any	ڪو	M. is changed into	ڪنهن	any	ڪي	into	ڪن
			ڪنهن	some			ڪن
	ڪا	F. is changed into	ڪنهن	same	ڪي	into	ڪن
							ڪن

this	اِهو	M. is changed into	انهيءَ	these	اِهي	into	انهن
very				very			

	اِها	F. is changed into	انهيءَ	same	اِهي	into	انهن
--	------	--------------------	--------	------	------	------	------

that ٺهڻ into اهي ٺهڻ those اُنهيءَ M. is changed into اهو that
 very ٺهڻ into اهي ٺهڻ very اُنهيءَ F. is changed into اها

5. The Genitive Form

The genitive forms پنهنجو, پنهجي, پنهجيون (belonging to self) have a peculiar use which is very important to mention.

When there occurs in a sentence a possessive pronoun belonging to the Nom. or agent, it is expressed by پنهنجو پنهجي etc. For instance, in the sentence "I saw my horse" the possessive 'my' belongs to the Nom. 'I', hence the rendering of 'my' will be پنهنجو and not منهنجو as, مون پنهنجو گهوڙو ڏٺو.

Again, if in the Nom. part of a complex sentence, there occurs a possessive pronoun belonging to the Nom. the rendering of it will not be پنهنجو but هن جو; as, "He and his brother have gone to their house." Here 'his' is a possessive in the Nom. part of the sentence and it will be rendered into هن جو instead of پنهنجو and the whole sentence will be rendered into: هو ۽ هن جو ڀاءُ پنهجي گهر ويا آهن.

6. Verb “To be”

The verb هُئِنُ (= to be) serves in Sindhi as an auxiliary in the formation of tenses in its Present, Past and Future forms which are the following:

The Present Tense (I am)

<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
آءِ آهيان	I am	آسين آهيون	We are
تون آهين	Thou art	توهين آهيو	You are
هُوَ آهي	M. He is	هُوَ آهن	They are
هُوءِ آهي	F. She is		

The Past Tense (I was)

<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
آءِ هوس	I was	آسين هئاسون يا هئاسين	we were
تون هئين	Thou wast	توهين هئا	You were
هُوَ هو	M. He was	هُوَ هئا	They were
هُوءِ هئي	F. She was	هُوَ هيون	

The Future Tense (I will)

<i>Singular</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
آءِ هوندس	I shall be	آسين هونداسون يا هوندا سين	We shall be
تون هوندين	Thou will be	توهين هوندا	You will be
هُوَ هوندو	M. He will be	هُوَ هوندا	They will be
هُوءِ هوندي	F. She will be	هُوَ هونديون	

7. Formation of Tenses

1. Infinitives end in **ُ**; as, **دوڑُ** = to run, **لکُ** = to write.
2. Take off **ُ** and the root is left, as **دوڑ** = walk; **لک** = write.
3. The root of intransitive verbs generally ends in **ُ**, while that of transitive verbs ends in **َ**, as, **دوڑَ** = run; **مارَ** = kill, beat.

4. The singular imperative is generally the same as the root, while the plural is formed by adding **و** to the root, if it ends in **ُ** and by adding **يو** if it ends in **َ**; as, sing. **دوڑُ** pl. **دوڑو**; song. **مارَ** pl. **ماریو**.

5. The future imperative is formed by adding **ج** for the sing. and **جو** for the pl. to the root; as, sing. **دوڑج** pl. **دوڑجو**.

6. If the root ends in **ُ** the present participle is formed by changing it into **ندو** (ando), and if it ends in **َ** then by adding **یندو** (eendo); as,

دوڑُ pres. part. **دوڑندو** = running

مارَ pres. part. **ماریندو** = beating

7. The past participle is generally formed by adding **يو** or **یل** to the root; as **دوڑيو** or **دوڑیل** = ran or run. Past participle ending in **يو** is used in the formation of tenses and that ending in **ل** or **یل** is used generally as an adjective.

Many past participles are formed irregularly; as, ڏسڻ = to see, ڏٺو = saw or seen.

In such cases, we get the other form by changing و into ل, as ڏٺل = seen.

8. The conjunctive participle is formed by adding ي (ee) to the root if it ends in ء and by adding ي (e) if it ends in ـ; as,

ڊوڙي - ڊوڙ = having run

ماري - مار = having beaten.

8. Conjugation of Verbs

دوژن = To run

Root	Present Participle	Past Participle
دوژ = run	دوژندو = running	دوژیو = run

(1) Tenses from the Root.

Aorist Tense

(I may run)

Plural	Male & Female	Singular
آسین دوژون		آء دوژان
توهین دوژو		تون دوژین
هو دوژن		هو دوژي
		هوء دوژي (Fem.)

Present Tense

(I am running)

It is formed by adding **تو** for the sing. and **تا** for the pl. to the Aorist; while **تي** and **تيون** are used for the fem. sing. and pl. respectively.

Plural	Masc.	Singular
آسین دوژون تا		آء دوژان تو
توهین دوژو تا		تون دوژین تو
هو دوژن تا		هو دوژي تو

<i>Plural</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Singular</i>
آسین ڊوڙن ٿيون		آءُ ڊوڙان ٿي
توهين ڊوڙو ٿيون		تُون ڊوڙين ٿي
هُو ڊوڙن ٿيون		هُوءَ ڊوڙي ٿي

The Past Conditional Tense (Had I run)

It is formed by adding ها to the Aorist throughout all the persons; as,

تون ڊوڙين ها	آءُ ڊوڙان ها
&c.	&c.

(2) Tenses from the present participle

Future Tense (I shall run)

<i>Plural</i>	<i>Masc</i>	<i>Singular</i>
آسین ڊوڙنداسون		آءُ ڊوڙندس
توهين ڊوڙندا		تُون ڊوڙندين
هُو ڊوڙندا		هُو ڊوڙندو

<i>Plural</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Singular</i>
ڊوڙنديون سون		ڊوڙنديس
ڊوڙنديون		ڊوڙندين
ڊوڙنديون		هُوءَ ڊوڙندي

Present Habitual Tense**(I am in the habit of running)**

<i>Plural</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Singular</i>
ڊوڙندا آهيون		ڊوڙندو آهيان
ڊوڙندا آهيو		ڊوڙندو آهين
ڊوڙندا آهن		ڊوڙندو آهي.
<i>Plural</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Singular</i>
..... ڊوڙنديون &c.		&c ڊوڙندي

Past Habitual Tense**(I was in the habit of running)**

<i>Plural</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Singular</i>
ڊوڙندا هئاسون		ڊوڙندو هوس
ڊوڙندا هئا		ڊوڙندو هئين
ڊوڙندا هئا		ڊوڙندو هو
<i>Plural</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Singular</i>
ڊوڙنديون هيون سون		ڊوڙندي هيئس
ڊوڙنديون هيون		ڊوڙندي هيئنءَ
ڊوڙنديون هيون		ڊوڙندي هيئي

(3) Tenses from the Past Participle**Past Tense****(I ran)**

<i>Plural</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Singular</i>
ڊوڙياسون		ڊوڙيس
ڊوڙيا		ڊوڙين

ڊوڙيا		ڊوڙيو
Plural	Fem.	Singular
ڊوڙيونسون		ڊوڙيس
ڊوڙيون		ڊوڙينءَ
ڊوڙيون		ڊوڙي

Imperfect Tense (I was running)

It is formed (both in Masc. and Fem.) by adding ٿي to the past tense.

ڊوڙيس ٿي
ڊوڙينءَ ٿي

Present Perfect Tense (I have run)

Plural	Masc.	Singular
ڊوڙيا آهيون		ڊوڙيو آهيان
ڊوڙيا آهيو		ڊوڙيو آهين
ڊوڙيا آهن		ڊوڙيو آهي
	Fem.	

ڊوڙيون.....

etc.

ڊوڙي.....

etc.

Past Perfect Tense (I had run)

Plural	Masc.	Singular
ڊوڙيا هئاسون		ڊوڙيو هوس

ڊوڙيا هئا

ڊوڙيو هئين

ڊوڙيا هئا

ڊوڙيو هو

Fem.

ڊوڙيون هيسون

ڊوڙي هيس

ڊوڙيون هيون

ڊوڙي هئينءَ

ڊوڙيون هيون

ڊوڙي هئي

Having run (M) (F)

ڊوڙي

One who runs (M.)

ڊوڙندڙ

(F.)

ڊوڙندڙ

The present dubious tense and dubious past are formed by adding the future tense of the auxiliary verb هئڻ to the present and past participles respectively; as,

he may be running

هو ڊوڙندو هوندو. (M.)

هوءَ ڊوڙندي هوندي. (F.)

he may have run

هو ڊوڙيو هوندو. (M.)

هوءَ ڊوڙي هوندي. (F.)

Conjugations of Transitive Verb

The Transitive Verb is conjugated like an intransitive verb in all the tenses except the last four- formed from the participle, viz, the past, imperfect, present perfect and past perfect. The subject then is always put in the inflected form and the verb agrees with its object in gender and number.

The Past Tense

(I wrote)

آسان لکيو	مون لکيو
توهان لکيو	تو لکيو
هنن لکيو	هن لکيو

If the object is plural, the verb becomes لکيا; for fem. singular لکي and for fem. pl. لکيون.

The Imperfect Tense

(I was writing)

This is formed by adding ٿي to the past tense; as, مون لکيو ٿي.

Present Perfect

(I have written)

آسان لکيو آهي	مون لکيو آهي
توهان لکيو آهي	تو لکيو آهي
هنن لکيو آهي	هن لکيو آهي

If the object is plural, it becomes لکيا آهن; for fem. singular لکي آهي and for fem. pl. لکيون آهن.

Past Perfect
(I had written)

اسان لکيو هو	مون لکيو هو
توهان لکيو هو	تو لکيو هو
هنن لکيو هو	هن لکيو هو

If the object is plural it becomes لکيا هئا; for fem. singular. لکي هئي and for fem. pl. لکيون هيون.

Conjunctive Participle

(Having written)

لکي

Agent

(Writer) (M.)

لکندڙ

(F.)

لکندڙ

9. List of Verbs

VERB I Regular

Intransitive

To stay	رہن	To wait	تَرسن
To run	ڊوڙن	To sleep	سُمهن
To fall	ڪرڻ	To fight	وڙهن
To get up, rise	اُٿڻ	To turn	ڦِرڻ
To return	موٽڻ	To pass away	گذرڻ
To pass by	لنگهڻ	To climb	چڙهڻ
To wake up	جاڳڻ	To walk	هلڻ
To be saved	بچڻ	To flow	وهڻ
To swim	ترڻ	To go for a walk	گهمڻ

Transitive

To read	پڙهڻ	To write	لکڻ
To learn	سکڻ	To understand	سمجھڻ
To place	رکڻ	To ask	پڇڻ
To ask for	گهرڻ	To take out	ڪڍڻ
To obey	مڃڻ	To reap	لڻ

Roots ending in —

To send	موڪلڻ	To seize	جهلڻ، پڪڙڻ
To leave	ڇڏڻ	To show	ڏيکارڻ

To make	ٺاهڻ، جوڙڻ	To call	سڏڻ
To call out	ڀڪارڻ	To cut	وڌڻ، ڪپڻ
To seek	ڳولڻ	To dig	کوٽڻ
To confess	باسڻ	To examine	جاچڻ
To mix	گڏڻ	To beat	مارڻ
To teach	سيکارڻ	To open	کولڻ، پٽڻ
To look	نہارڻ	To burn	سارڻ
To light	ٻارڻ	To forget	وسارڻ
To fill	پيڻ	To weight	توڙڻ
To pass	گذارڻ	To tear	قاڙڻ

Roots ending in ء and therefore ending in —

To speak	ڳالهائڻ	To think	پائڻ
To save	بچائڻ	To explain	سمجھائڻ
To Send for	گھرائڻ	To tell	ٻڌائڻ
To steal	چورائڻ	To hide	لڪائڻ
To extend	وڌائڻ		

Irregular

Intransitive

Past Part:

To be	هئڻ	—	هو
To become	ٿيڻ	—	ٿيو
To come	اچڻ	—	آيو
To go	ويڻ	—	ويو

To sit	وہڻ	-	وینو
To stand	بیہڻ	-	بینو
To reach	پہچڻ	-	پہتو
To come out	نڪرڻ	-	نڪتو
To get down	لہڻ	-	لتو
To dismount	=	-	=
To meet	گڏجڻ	-	گڏيو
To fear	ڊجڻ	-	ڊنو
To lie	پوڻ	-	پيو
To die	مرڻ	-	مئو
To be drowned	ٻڏڻ	-	ٻڏو
To adhere	لڳڻ	-	لڳو
To be tired	ٿڪجڻ	-	ٿڪو
To marry	پرڻجڻ	-	پرڻيو

The Present Participle of ھڻڻ is ھوندو; ٿيڻ = ٿيندو; اچڻ = اچندو; ڊجڻ = ڊيندو; ڊڻ = ڊيندو; پوڻ = پويندو; ڊڻ = ڊيندو; ڊڻ = ڊيندو; ڊڻ = ڊيندو.

Transitive

To say, tell	چيو - چوڻ	To see	ڏٺو - ڏسڻ
To hear	ٻڌو - ٻڌڻ	To tie	ٻڌو - ٻڌڻ
To find	لڌو - لڌڻ	To give	ڏنو - ڏيڻ
To take	ورتو - ورتڻ	To eat	کاڌو - کائڻ
To drink	پيتو - پيئڻ	To put	وڌو - وجهڻ

To carry	ڪڻيو - ڪڻڻ	To strike	هڻيو - هڻڻ
To buy	گڏيو - گڏڻ	To sell	وڪيو - وڪڻڻ
To know	ڄاتو - ڄاڻڻ	To recognize	سڃاڻيو - سڃاڻڻ
To break	پڳيو - پڳڻ	To put on	پاتو - پائڻ
To bring	آندو - آڻڻ	To do	ڪيو - ڪرڻ
(the pres. part ڪندو)			

VERB II

Regular

Intransitive, roots in ٺ

To be able	سگهڻ	To jump	ٽپڻ
To enter into	گهڙڻ	To rise (sun)	اُڀرڻ

Transitive

Roots ending in ٺ

To wipe	اُگهڻ	To kiss	چُڙڻ
To smell	سنگهڻ	To win	ڪٽڻ
To sew	سَڀڻ	To taste	چڪڻ

Roots ending in ڻ

To grant	بَخِشڻ	To pull	ڇڪڻ
To snatch	ڪَسڻ	To count	ڳڻڻ
To distribute	وَرهائڻ	To hate	ڏِڪارڻ
To bury	پُورڻ	To cover	ڍڪڻ
To erase	ڊاهڻ	To drag	گهٽڻ

To sting	ڏَنگڻ	To give birth to	جڻڻ
To spread	وڃائڻ - پکيڙڻ	To bake	پڇائڻ
To sing	ڳائڻ	To lose, to be defeated	هارائڻ

Irregular

Intransitive

Past Part.

To bathe	وهڻو - وهنجڻ
To be born	جائو - ڄمڻ
To be baked, to ripen	پڪو - پڇڻ
To fly	اُڏاڻو - اُڏامڻ
To be sold	وڪاڻو - وڪامڻ
To be entangled	ڦاڻو - ڦاسڻ
To be cured	چٽو - چٽڻ
To weep	رڻو - روئڻ
To set (sun)	لٽو - لَهڻ

Transitive

To wash	ڌوڻو - ڌوئڻ
To suffer, bear	سٺو - سَهڻ
To milk	ڏڌو - ڏهڻ
To cook	رڌو - رڌڻ

10. Compound Verbs

Compound verbs are of frequent occurrence and are formed by uniting a verb **کَرَنَ** = to make or do (being the most frequently employed) with a substantive or an adjective generally:-

To prepare	تیار کَرَنَ	To like	پسند کَرَنَ
To begin	شروع کَرَنَ	To finish	پورو کَرَنَ
To shut	بند کَرَنَ	To cleanse	صفا کَرَنَ
To warm	گرم کَرَنَ	To remember	یاد کَرَنَ
To buy	خرید کَرَنَ	To collect	گڈ کَرَنَ
To prove	ثابت کَرَنَ	To appoint	مقرر کَرَنَ
To cancel	رد کَرَنَ	To sanction	منظور کَرَنَ
To declare	ظاہر کَرَنَ	To dismiss	موقوف کَرَنَ
To warn	خبردار کَرَنَ	To agree	قبول کَرَنَ
To cultivate	آباد کَرَنَ	To please	خوش کَرَنَ
To satisfy	راضی کَرَنَ	To displease	ناراض کَرَنَ
To destroy	ناس کَرَنَ	To separate	جدا کَرَنَ
To find out	معلوم کَرَنَ	To stop	بس کَرَنَ
To confiscate	ضبط کَرَنَ	To lend	آذارو ڏيڻ
To borrow	آذارو وٺڻ	To oppose	سامهون ٿيڻ
To be born	پيدا ٿيڻ	To set out	روانو ٿيڻ

To be surprised	حيران ٿيڻ	To pursue	پٺيان پوڻ
To interfere	وچ ۾ پوڻ	To use	ڪم آڻڻ

The passive forms of all those that take ڪرڻ are formed by changing ڪرڻ into ٿيڻ as, تيار ٿيڻ = to be prepared; مقرر ٿيڻ to be appointed.

Verbs formed with substantives

To work	ڪم ڪرڻ	To play	راند ڪرڻ
To think	خيال ڪرڻ	To travel	مسافري ڪرڻ
To march	ڪوچ ڪرڻ	To wager, to bet	شرط ٻڌڻ
To quarrel	جهيڙو ڪرڻ	To dream	خواب لهڻ
To rebel	بغاوت ڪرڻ	To trace	پتو لهڻ
To reign	حڪومت ڪرڻ	To starve	بڪ مرن
To steal	چوري ڪرڻ	To object	اعتراض اٿڻ
To plunder	لٽ ڪرڻ	To guess	ڏکو هڻڻ
To ride	سواري ڪرڻ	To insure	ويمو اتارڻ

The following verbs require the postpositions جي, جو

Requiring جو	Requiring جي
To translate	ترجمو ڪرڻ
To copy	نقل ڪرڻ
To thank	شڪر ڪرڻ
To mention	ذڪر ڪرڻ
To resolve	پڪو ارادو ڪرڻ
To tray	ڪوشش ڪرڻ
To compare	پيٽ ڪرڻ
To recommend	سفارش ڪرڻ
To insult	بي عزتي ڪرڻ
To search	ڳولا ڪرڻ

To cross	پارَ وِجڻ	To interview	مُلاقاتَ ڪَڙڻ
To pursue	پُڻيان پوڻ	To repair	مَرمتَ ڪَڙڻ

Examples: To translate a book = ڪتاب جو ترجمو ڪَڙڻ
 (Lit. To make a translation of a book). To repair a house =
 گهر جي مَرمتَ ڪَڙڻ. To pursue ڪَڙڻ جي پُڻيان پوڻ

The following verbs require ڪي after the object:-

To request	عَرَضَ ڪَڙڻ	To salute	سَلامَ ڪَڙڻ
To forbid	مَنعَ ڪَڙڻ	To imprison	قَيَدَ ڪَڙڻ
To forgive	مَعاڻي ڏيڻ	To help	مَدَدَ ڪَڙڻ
To poison	زَهَرَ ڏيڻ	To reward	اِنعامَ ڏيڻ
To assure	پَڪَ ڏيڻ	To abuse	گارُبُون ڏيڻ
To set fire to	باهَ ڏيڻ	To hang	قاسي ڏيڻ
To remind	يادگيري ڏيارڻ	To shoot	بندوق هڻڻ
To kick	لَتَ هڻڻ	To sting	ڏَنگَ هڻڻ
To bite	چَڪَ پائڻ	To embrace	پاڪر پائڻ
To touch	هٿ لائڻ	To injure	اِيذاءَ پُهچائڻ
To bride	رُشوتَ ڏيڻ		

The past part. of ڏيڻ is ڏنو; of هڻڻ is هنيو; of پائڻ is پاٽو
 ڀاتو; and of لائڻ is لاتو.

Requiring سان after the object:-

To promise	اَنجامَ ڪَڙڻ	To marry	شادي ڪَڙڻ
To dispute	تَڪرارَ ڪَڙڻ	To deceive	نِگي ڪَڙڻ
To oppose	مُقابلو ڪَڙڻ	To converse	گُفتگو ڪَڙڻ
To treat	هَلتَ ڪَڙڻ	To fight	وڙهڻ

Requiring کان after the object:-

To ask	پڇڻ	To fear	ڊڄڻ
To ask for	گهڻ	To take revenge	وڍروئڻ
To apologize	معافي گهڻ		

Requiring مان after the object:-

To take out ڪڍڻ

Requiring تان after the object:-

To alight, dismount لهڻ

Requiring تي

To attack	حملهو ڪرڻ	To attend to	ڌيان ڏيڻ
To accuse	تُهْمَت آڻڻ	To climb	چڙهڻ
To object	اعتراض آڻڻ	To oppress	ظلم ڪرڻ

11. The Causal Verbs

Almost from every intransitive or transitive verb, a causal may be derived. All causal verbs are, as regards their signification, transitive.

I. Intransitive verbs, having a monosyllabic root, enclosing a short vowel, form the causal by lengthening the short vowel into its corresponding long form; e.g.

لَهَنَ	to dismount	لاَهَنَ	to take down
بُذِنَ	to be made	جُوذِنَ	to make

II. By suffixing ء to the root; e.g.

جَاغَنَ	to be awake	جَاغَانِئَ	to awaken
بَدَنَ	to hear	بُذَانِئَ	to tell
كَرَنَ	to do	كَرَانِئَ	to cause to do
دَوَرَنَ	to run	دَوَرَانِئَ	to make run
لَكَنَ	to be hidden	لَكَانِئَ	to hide
تَرَسَنَ	to wait	تَرَسَانِئَ	to detain
سَمَّجَهَنَ	to understand	سَمَّجَهَانِئَ	to explain
كَرَنَ	to fall	كَيرَانِئَ	to cause to fall
كَلَنَ	to laugh	كَلَانِئَ	to make laugh
سُكَّنَ	to be dried up	سُكَّانِئَ	to dry
بَجَنَ	to be saved	بَجَانِئَ	to save

هَلَنَ to walk	هَلَاتَنَ to make (one) walk
كاوَرَجَنَ to be angry	كاوَرَاتَنَ to make angry
مُنْجَهَنَ to be confounded	مُنْجَهَاتَنَ to confound

III. By suffixing ر to the root; e. g.

سُمَهَنَ to sleep	سُمَهَاتَنَ to put to sleep
وَهَنَ to sit	وَهَاتَنَ to seat
سَكَنَ to learn	سِيكَاتَنَ to teach
اُتَنَ to get up, rise	اُتَاتَنَ to rouse up
ڊِجَنَ to fear	ڊِيَجَاتَنَ to frighten
بِيَهَنَ to stand	بِيَهَاتَنَ to make (one) stand
گُذَرَنَ to pass away	گُذَارَنَ to pass
ڌِيَنَ to give	ڌِيَارَنَ to cause to give

Irregular Causal Verbs

ڇُڻَنَ to be released	ڇُڏَنَ to release, to let go
کائِنَ to eat	کارائِنَ To feed
لِڀَنَ to be found	لهَنَ To find (پ.پ. لڌو)
ڀِجَنَ to be broken	ڀِجَنَ To break (پ.پ. ڀڳو)
ڀُڏَنَ to be drowned	ڀوڏَنَ To drown
ڦاٽَنَ to be torn	ڦاٽَنَ To tear
ڄَمَنَ to be born	ڄَڻَنَ To give birth to
وسامَنَ to be extinguished	وسائِنَ to extinguish

12. The Passive Voice

The Passive voice is formed by adding جن to the root of a transitive verb; as, پڪڙڻ to seize پڪڙجڻ to be seized. The present participle is formed by adding ٻو to the root; as, پڪڙبو being seized; and the past participle is the same in form as that of an active verb; as, پڪڙيو was seized.

The passive voice is also formed by adding the various tenses of وڃڻ (= to go) to the past participle of the transitive verb; as, پڪڙيو وڃڻ = to be seized. But this form of passive voice is generally used in the last four tenses. It is conjugated like an intransitive verb; as, he was seized = هو پڪڙيو ويو.

13. Pronominal Suffixes

In addition to the regular form and use of personal pronouns already explained, Pronominal Suffixes are often expressed by being suffixed to the Nouns (showing relationship), verbs and postpositions with which they are used.

The following suffixes are added to the nouns showing relationship and to intransitive verbs:

Pronoun	Suffixes for sing.	Suffixes for pl.
1st	مِ	-
2nd	ءِ، تِي	و
3rd	سِ	نِ

Thus **مِنْهَنجُو پُٽُ** = my son; **هُنْ جو پُٽُ** = his son;
مون کي هو = I had; **هُنْ کي هو** = he had.

آهي is generally changed into **اٿ** when joined by suffixes; as, **اٿم** = I have; **اٿس** = he has.

(2) The pron. suffixes are used with the simple postpositions, the chief of which are:-

کي, **کان**, **وت**, **منجه**, **سندو**, **ڏانه**, **سان** (of) etc. and also with such adverbs as are used as postpositions; e. g. **هيٺان**, **مٿان** etc. But the above postpositions are generally used with the 3rd personal pron. suffixes; as, **هن کي** = to him; **هُنن منجه** = in them.

(3) The following suffixes are used with the transitive verbs in the tenses formed from the past participle in place of the personal pronouns:

Pronoun	Suffixes for sing.	Suffixes for pl.
1 st	مِ	سين، سون
2 nd	ئي، ٺي	وَ
3 rd	ائين	ائون

Thus مون لکيو = I wrote;
هِن لکيو = he wrote.

Past: (I wrote)

	Singular	Plural
1 st	لکيمُ	لکيوسين
2 nd	لکيءُ	لکيوَ
3 rd	لکيائين	لکيائون

Imperfect: (I was writing)

	Singular	Plural
1 st	لکيمُ ٿي	لکيوسين ٿي
2 nd	لکيءُ ٿي	لکيوَ ٿي
3 rd	لکيائين ٿي	لکيائون ٿي

Present perfect (I have written)

	Singular	Plural
1 st	لکيو آٿم	لکيو آئون
2 nd	لکيو آئي	لکيو آو
3 rd	لکيو آس	لکيو آهن

Past perfect: (I had written)

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1 st	لِکِیو هومِ	لِکِیو هوسین
2 nd	لِکِیو هیءِ	لِکِیو هوو
3 rd	لِکِیو هٿائین	لِکِیو هٿائون

To the tenses formed from the past participle of transitive verbs, even two suffixes may accede, the first expressing the Instrumental and the second the Dative or Accusative - as, چِیائیَنمِ = he said to me; چِیائیَنسِ = he said to him.

14. Adverbs, Postpositions and Conjunctions

Adverbs

(of time)

Today	آج	Then	تڏهن، تڏهين
Before	اڳي	Sometimes	ڪڏهن، ڪڏهين
Now	هاڻي، هيٺر	Yesterday	ڪالھ
When	جڏهن، جڏهين	Uptil now	اڃا تائين
Tomorrow	سڀاڻي	Daily	ڏهاڙي
After	پوءِ	Always	سڌائين، هميشه
At Last	نيٺ، آخر	Again	وري

(of place)

Here	هتي	Outside	ٻاهر
Inside	اندر	Where	جتي
Far	پري	Above	مٿي
There	هتي	Near	ويجهو
Below	هيٺ		

(Interrogative words)

Why	ڇو	How	ڪيئن، ڪيئن
Who	ڪير	What sort of	ڪهڙو
How much	ڪيترو	How often	ڪيترا ڀيرا

What	ڇا	When	ڪڏهن
Whose	ڪنهن جو	Where	ڪٿي
How many	ڪيترا		

Postpositions

There are two sorts of postpositions viz.,

simple and compound

In	۾	Like	وانگر جهڙو
To	ڪي	From, in, out of	مان، منجهان
With	سان	From	کان
At, near	وٽ	Of	جو
From near, from	وٽان	For	واسطي لاءِ
On	تي	About	بابت
Upto	تائين	According to	موجب
Towards	ڏانهن		

The following take جي

Under	جي هيٺان	On account of	جي ڪري
Near	جي ڀرسان	Equal to	جي برابر
Around	جي چؤڌاري	Between	جي وچ ۾
Across	جي پار	On the back of	جي پٺيان
Above	جي مٿان	Opposite to	جي سامهون
In front of	جي اڳيان	Face to face	جي روبرو

Except کان سواءِ Before کان اڳي After کان پوءِ

Conjunctions

And	۽	As	جيئن ته
But	پر	Also	به
Although	جيتوڻيڪ	Or	يا
Lest	متان	If	جي، جيڪڏهن
Because	ڇاڪاڻ ته	Otherwise	نه ته
That	ته	Therefore	تنهنڪري

Useful words

Yes	هاڻو	Some	ڪجهه، ڪي
No	نه	About	اٽڪل
Soon	جلد، سگهو	Yet, still	اڃان
Early	سوير	Ever	ڪڏهن به سدائين
Late	دير سان، اوڀر	Never	ڪڏهن نه
Both	ٻئي (ٻنهي)	Often	اڪثر
Another	ٻيو	Perhaps	شايد
Others	ٻيا	Certainly	بيشڪ
A certain, any	ڪو	Positively	ضرور
Whoever	جيڪو	Only	رڳو فقط.
Whatever	جيڪي	So or thus	ائين
Just now	هينئر	As	جن
Already	اڳيئي	So	تن
In future	اڳتي	So much	ايترو

Hither	هيڏانهن	So many	ايترا
Thither	هوڏانهن	As much	جيترو
From here	هتان	As many	جيترا
From there	هتان	At once	هڪدم
From where?	ڪٿان	Seldom	ورلي
In vain	بيفائدو آجايو	Until then	تيسٽائين
Suddenly	اوچتو	Since when	جڏهانگر
In short	مطلب ته	Since when?	ڪڏهانگر
In the morning	صبح جو	Since then	تڏهانگر
In the evening	شام جو	As if	جهڻڪ
At midday	منجهند جو	Neither, nor	نڪو نڪي
Well	چڱيءَ طرح	Every one	هر ڪو
Kindly	مهرباني ڪري	Everything	سڀ ڪجهه
Specially	خصوصاً	Quite, altogether	بلڪل
Till when	جيستائين	Very	تمام، ڏاڍو
How long?	ڪيستائين؟	On the contrary	اٽلندو

15. Numerals

Figures	Names	Figures	Names
1 ۱	هڪُ - هڪڙو	21 ۲۱	ايڪِيهَ
2 ۲	ٻہ	22 ۲۲	ٻاويہَ
3 ۳	ٽي	23 ۲۳	ٽيويہَ
4 ۴	چار	24 ۲۴	چوويہَ
5 ۵	پنجَ	25 ۲۵	پنجُوہَ
6 ۶	ڇھ	26 ۲۶	ڇويہَ
7 ۷	ستَ	27 ۲۷	ستاوہَ
8 ۸	اٺَ	28 ۲۸	اٺاوہَ
9 ۹	نَوَ	29 ۲۹	اٺتِيہَ
10 ۱۰	ڏھ	30 ۳۰	ٽِيہَ
11 ۱۱	يارَہنَ	31 ۳۱	ايڪَتِيہَ
12 ۱۲	ٻارَہنَ	32 ۳۲	ٻِتيہَ
13 ۱۳	تيرَہنَ	33 ۳۳	ٽيَتِيہَ
14 ۱۴	چوڏَہنَ	34 ۳۴	چوَتِيہَ
15 ۱۵	پندرَہنَ	35 ۳۵	پنجَتِيہَ
16 ۱۶	سورَہنَ	36 ۳۶	ڇَتِيہَ
17 ۱۷	سترَہنَ	37 ۳۷	ستَتِيہَ
18 ۱۸	اَڙَہنَ	38 ۳۸	اٺَتِيہَ
19 ۱۹	اَٺويہَ	39 ۳۹	اٺيتاليہَ
20 ۲۰	ويہَ	40 ۴۰	چاليہَ

41	۴۱	ايڪيتاليهه	63	۶۳	ٽيهه
42	۴۲	ٻائيتاليهه	64	۶۴	چوهه
43	۴۳	ٽيتاليهه	65	۶۵	پنجهه
44	۴۴	چوئيتاليهه	66	۶۶	ڇاهه
45	۴۵	پنجيتاليهه	67	۶۷	ستهه
46	۴۶	ڇائيتاليهه	68	۶۸	انهه
47	۴۷	ستيتاليهه	69	۶۹	اٺهه
48	۴۸	اٺيتاليهه	70	۷۰	ستر
49	۴۹	اٺونجاهه	71	۷۱	ايڪههتر
50	۵۰	پنجاهه	72	۷۲	ٻاههتر
51	۵۱	ايڪونجاهه	73	۷۳	ٽيههتر
52	۵۲	ٻاونجاهه	74	۷۴	چوههتر
53	۵۳	ٽيونجاهه	75	۷۵	پنجههتر
54	۵۴	چوونجاهه	76	۷۶	ڇاههتر
55	۵۵	پنجونجاهه	77	۷۷	ستههتر
56	۵۶	ڇاونجاهه	78	۷۸	انههتر
57	۵۷	ستونجاهه	79	۷۹	اٺاسي
58	۵۸	اٺونجاهه	80	۸۰	اسي
59	۵۹	اٺهه	81	۸۱	ايڪاسي
60	۶۰	ست	82	۸۲	ٻياسي
61	۶۱	ايڪهه	83	۸۳	ٽياسي
62	۶۲	ٻاهه	84	۸۴	چوراسي

85	۸۵	پَنجاسِي	93	۹۳	تِيَانَوِي
86	۸۶	چَھاسِي	94	۹۴	چَورَانَوِي
87	۸۷	سَئاسِي	95	۹۵	پَنجَانَوِي
88	۸۸	اَناسِي	96	۹۶	چَھَانَوِي
89	۸۹	اُتَانَوِي	97	۹۷	سَئَانَوِي
90	۹۰	نَوِي	98	۹۸	اَنَانَوِي
91	۹۱	ايڪَانَوِي	99	۹۹	نَوَانَوِي
92	۹۲	بيَانَوِي	100	۱۰۰	سَوَ

Thousand = هزار; Lac (one hundred thousand) = لَکَ;

Ten million = ڪروڙ

Examples: 115 = ۱۱۵ هڪ سَوَ پَنڊَرَهَن; 319 = ۳۱۹ تي سَوَ
پَنجَ هزارَ چَھَ سَوَ نَوِي ۵۶۹۰ = 5690; اُتَوِيهَ

Ordinals

The ordinal numbers, from the fifth upwards, are regularly formed from the cardinals by adding the termination **ون**, as, 5th = پَنجُون; 6th = چَھُون etc. They, like adjectives, agree with their noun in gender, number and case; as, the fifth boy = پَنجون چوڪَر; the fifth girl = پَنجين چوڪِري; the sixth horse = چَھون گهوڙو; on the 6th horse = چَھين گهوڙي تي.

The first four ordinals are:

1st = پَهريُون; 2nd = ٻيو; 3rd = ٽيون; 4th = چوٿون

سوا = $1\frac{1}{4}$ منو = $\frac{3}{4}$ ٻاءُ، چوٿو = $\frac{1}{4}$

اڍائي = $2\frac{1}{2}$ سوا ٻه = $2\frac{1}{4}$ پوٺا ٻه = $1\frac{3}{4}$ ڏيڍ = $1\frac{1}{2}$

ساڍا ٽي = $3\frac{1}{2}$ سوا ٽي = $3\frac{1}{4}$ پوٺا ٽي = $2\frac{3}{4}$

It is half past four.

ساڍا چار لڳا آهن.

Wake me up at quarter to five.

مون کي پوڻي پنجين بجي جاڳائج.

He returned after 3 years and 6 months.

هو ساڍن ٽن ورهين کان پوءِ موٽي آيو.

Come in half an hour.

اڌ ڪلاڪ ۾ اچ.

He went away three quarters of an hour ago.

هن کي وڻي ٽي ڪلاڪ ٿيو.

The first part of this book is good.

هن ڪتاب جو پهريون ڀاڱو چڱو آهي.

Days of the week

Sunday	آچر (آرتوار)	Thursday	خميس (وسپت)
Monday	سومر	Friday	جمعو
Tuesday	اڱارو (منگل)	Saturday	ڇنڇر
Wednesday	اربع (ٻڌر)		

(Those in brackets are not in much use.)

North = اُتر. South = ڏکڻ. East = اڀرندو. West = آلهندو.

16. Some useful grammatical hints

1. When 'was' is used in the sense of "became", translate it by ٿيو, otherwise by هو; as,

He was a good man. هو چڱو ماڻهو هو.

When he was ten years old. جڏهين هو ڏهن ورهين جو ٿيو.

2. When 'to' meaning "near" is used before animate objects, it is translated by وَت and before inanimate objects, by ڏانهن; as,

Go to him. هن وَت وڃ

Go to the house. گهر ڏانهن وڃ

3. When an Infinitive is used after an Imperative, the former is put in the aorist with تہ (= that), used immediately after the imperative; as,

Tell him to go = هن کي چو تہ وڃي (lit. tell him that he may go). Tell the peon to take this letter to the head clerk =

پٽيوالي کي چو تہ هيءَ چئي وڌي منشيءَ وَت کڻي وڃي.

4. The correlative of جيڪڏهن (= if) is تہ (= then); جڏهين (= when) is تڏهين (= then); جو or جيڪو (= he who) is سو (= he); جئن (= as) is تئن (= so); جيتوڻيڪ (= although) is تہ به (= yet); اهڙو (= such) is جو (= as).

5. The verb لڳڻ is used in very many senses; it means (i) to begin, (ii) to be struck, (iii) to blow, (iv) to feel (v) to listen to, (vi) to touch etc. e. g.,

(i) He began to eat.

هُوَ ڪائڻ لڳو.

(When لڳڻ governs another verb, that verb is prefixed to it in the inflected form of the infinitive.

(ii) He was struck with a stone.

هُنَ ڪي پھڻ لڳو.

(iii) The wind blows.

هُوَ لڳي ٿي.

(iv) He is hungry (feels hunger).

هُنَ ڪي بک لڳي آهي.

(v) He did not listen to him.

هُوَ ڪي چئي تي نه لڳو.

(vi) The boat touched the shore.

بيٺي ڪناري سان لڳي.

It is also used with time; as, It is one o'clock = هڪ

لڳو آهي.

6. The sentence "I have to go" should be translated:

"I had to go": مون ڪي لکڻو آهي; "I have to write": مون ڪي وڃڻو آهي; "I shall have to go": مون ڪي لکڻو هو; "I was obliged to go": مون ڪي وڃڻو پيو; (The infinitive etc. is here prolonged by suffixing وڃڻ, لکڻ).

7. To have = هئڻ ڪي or هئڻ وٽ e.g.

I have a book.

مون ڪي or مون وٽ هڪڙو ڪتاب آهي.

(lit. to me a book is)

I have two books

مون وٽ ٻه ڪتاب آهن.

How many brothers are you?

تو ڪي ڪيترا ڀائر آهن؟

8. The continuous tenses are formed by putting the

particle پئي (declinable) before the first 6 tenses and

(indeclinable) before the last 4 tenses, viz, those formed from the past participle as;

I shall be working tomorrow مان سڀاڻي سڄو ڏينهن پيو ڪم
all day. ڪندس.

I have been writing for a مون گڄ وقت کان پئي لکيو آهي.
long time.

9. پئي is often used instead of ٿي in the imperfect tense; as,

He was going.

هو ويو پئي

پيو is often used instead of ٿو in the present tense; as,

He is going.

هو وڃي پيو.

10. The past participle of وهڻ = to sit, بيٺڻ = to stand, پوڻ = to lie, is used instead of the present participle; as, he is sitting = هو ويٺو آهي (lit. he is seated); he is standing = هو هو پيو آهي; he is lying = هو پيو آهي.

11. add ڇي 'ee' to the root of a verb (if it ends in ڻ) and ڇي 'e' (if it ends in ڻ), to form the conjunctive participle; as, وڃي = having gone; ماري = having beaten. It serves to throw two or more short sentences into one; as,

Go and see

وڃي ڏس

12. When 'to' with an infinitive equals 'for the purpose of' or 'in order to', inflect the infinitive and add لاءِ; as, I went to see him = آءُ هن کي ڏسڻ لاءِ ويس. لاءِ is sometimes understood after an infinitive; as,

Go to work = ڪم ڪرڻ وڃ

13. *Compleatives* are formed by using رَهڻ with conjunctive participle; as,

When he had done eating = جڏهين هو کائي رهيو.

14. *Intensives* are formed by using the conjunctive participle with وڃڻ = to go, وجهڻ = to put, ڇڏڻ to leave etc. e.g.

مري وڃڻ = to die; ماري وجهڻ = to kill; ڦاڙي ڇڏڻ = to tear up

Although every verb may thus be rendered intensive, yet it is impossible to give any rule respecting the second verb, which is usually employed for that purpose, and which will not have its own primitive meaning when so used.

**Section II - Progressive lessons, Miscellaneous
Exercises and Colloquial Sentences**

1. Progressive lessons

Lesson I

Man	ماڻهو	Good	چڱو
Father	پيءُ	Bad	خراب
Brother	ڀاءُ	Great	وڏو
Horse	گهوڙو	Small	ٽنڊو
House	گهر	Clever	هوشيار
Animal	جانور	Dear	مھانگو
Shop	ھٿ	Cheap	سھانگو
Road	رستو	Much	گھڻو
Merchant	واپاري	Many	گھڻا
Garden	باغ	Little	ٿورو
Woman	زال	A Few	ٿورا
Mother	ماءُ	Swift	تڪو
Thing	شيءَ	Clean	صفا
Mare	گهوڙي	Dirty	ميرو
Girl	چوڪري	Servant	نوڪر

A good man چڱو ماڻهو

A bad man لڳو ماڻهو

Those horses هو گهوڙا

That horse هو گهوڙو

These girls هي چوڪريون

This girl هي چوڪري

On that big horse	هِنَ وَڌِي گهوڙي تي
On those big horses	هِنَن وَڌَن گهوڙَن تي
To this little girl	هِنَ نَنڍِيءَ چوڪريءَ کي
To these little girls	هِنَن نَنڍِيَن چوڪرين کي
This is a large house	هي وڏو گهر آهي.
Where is your servant?	تنهنجو نوڪر ڪٿي آهي؟
Is this his tent?	هي هِنَ جو تَنبو آهي ڇا؟
What is your name?	تنهنجو نالو ڇا آهي؟
Who are you?	تُون ڪير آهين؟
What is your father's name?	تنهنجي پيءُ جو نالو ڇا آهي؟
Where were you yesterday?	تُون ڪالھ ڪٿي هُئين؟
Is grain cheap in Karachi?	ڪراچيءَ ۾ اُن سَهانگو آهي؟

Exercise

Translate: Is he a clever man? Is your servant here?

No, he is in the office. That is your house. Is this a good horse? My horse is very swift. Where is that man's servant? He was in the shop of that merchant. The horse was on the way and the woman was in the house. He was in your garden today.

Lesson II

Day	ڏينهن	Bag	ٿيلي
Night	رات	Book	ڪتاب
City	شهر	Rupée	رپيو
River	ندي، دريا	Price	قيمت
Forest	پيلو	Present	حاضر
Door	در	Presence	حاضري
Window	ڌري	Absent	غير حاضر
Water	پاڻي	Absence	غير حاضري
Cloth	ڪپڙو	New	نئون
Stone	پٿر	Old	پراڻو
Son	پٽ	Aged	ٻڍو
Daughter	ڌيءَ		

Who is that man?	هو ماڻهو ڪير آهي؟
Who is that woman?	هوءَ زال ڪير آهي؟
Who are these girls?	هي چوڪريون ڪير آهن؟
Whose house is this?	هيءَ ڪنهن جو گهر آهي؟
Whose books are these?	هي ڪنهن جا ڪتاب آهن؟
Whose daughter is she?	هوءَ ڪنهنجي ڌيءَ آهي؟
Where is my horse?	منهنجو گهوڙو ڪٿي آهي؟

Where are your father's horses? تُنهنجي پيءُ جا گهوڙا ڪٿي آهن؟

Where are my brother's children's books? مُنهنجي ڀاءُ جي ٻارن جا ڪتاب ڪٿي آهن؟

Exercise

Translate: Where is your brother? What sort of book is this? How many men are present? How many rupees are there in the bag? Whose horse is this? Was that my father's horse? Where is his shop? What (how much) is the price of this book?

Lesson III

Tree	وڻ	Tank	تلاءَ
Bird	پکي	Box	پيتي، صندوقَ
People	ماڻهو	Carriage	گاڏي
Week	هفتو	Boat	بيڙي
Month	مهينو	Lake	ڍنڍ
Year	سال، ورهيه	Date	تاريخ
Village	ڳوٺ	All	سڀ
Baggage	سامان	Only	فقط، رڳو
Letter	خط	Very good	تمام چڱو

What is the news today? اڄ ڪهڙي خبر آهي؟

Where is your village? تنهنجو ڳوٺ ڪٿي آهي؟

Who is the headman of your village? تنهنجي ڳوٺ جو وڏيرو ڪير آهي؟

What game is there in this country? هن ملڪ ۾ ڪهڙو شڪار آهي؟

How many villages are there in Sindh? سنڌ ۾ ڪيترا ڳوٺ آهن؟

How far is your village from here? تنهنجو ڳوٺ هتان ڪيترو پري آهي؟

Where are your brother's ٽنهنجي ڀاءُ جي ٻارن جا ڪتاب
children's books?
ڪٿي آهن؟

Exercise

Translate: These men were in the city yesterday.
What (how much) is the price of this thing? What is the
name of that town? That is not a town, it is only a village.
Are there many men in it? Is this your brother's house?
How is your father today? What is the name of that man,
who was with you in the bazaar yesterday?

Lesson IV

Time	وَقْتُ	Bedding	هِنْدَ
Hour	ڪلاڪَ	Cot	ڪَٽَ
Morning	صُبْحَ	Room	ڪوٺِي
Evening	سانجھِي	Lamp	بَتِي
Last night	ڪالھ رات	Age	عُمَرُ
Winter	سيارو	Bridge	پُلَ
Summer	اُونھارو	Hot	گَرَمُ
Cattle	چوپايو مال	Cold	تَنَدُو
Grass	گاھ	Second	ٻيو (ٻي fem)
Pay	پگھارُ		

He used to come to my house every day. هُو ڏهاڙي منهنجي گهر ايندو هو.

He has not yet come. هُو اڃا تائين ڪونه آيو آهي.

Do you live in the city? تون شهر ۾ رهندو آهين؟

I live here, I came here yesterday. آءٌ هتي رهندو آهيان، ڪالھ هتي آيسُ.

Where dose this road lead to? هي رستو ڪيڏانهن ٿو وڃي؟

I was (had gone) out shooting yesterday. ڪالھ آءٌ شڪار تي ويو هوس.

Exercise

Translate: Does he go there every day? My father lives in that house. We came from the forest yesterday. Do there men sleep in that house? The forest near the city is very large. That man stayed nine days in my house. I slept one night in the jungle, but I will not sleep there a second night. When did these men arrive in this city? He returned last night from the city. Yesterday, I had gone to the bazaar. This road goes to the city.

Lesson V

Friend	دوستُ	Lock	ڪُڙفُ
Enemy	دُشمنُ	Key	ڪُنڇِي
Witness	شاهدُ	Punishment	سزا
Accused	تُهْمَنِي، ڏوهي	Injustice	بي انصافي
Order	حُڪْمُ	Theft	چوري
Complaint	فَرِيادُ	Friendship	دوستي
Complainant	فَرِيادي	Enmity	دُشمني
Defendant	جوابدارُ	Evidence	شاهدي
Imprisonment	قيدُ	Accusation	تُهْمَتَ
Prisoner	قيدي	Fault	ڇڪَ
Thief	چورُ	Enquiry	پڇا ڳاڇا
Justice	انصافُ	Bribe	رُشوتَ، وڊي
Case (suit)	مُقدّمو	Watch	واچ، گهڙي
Bail	ضامنُ		

When we have occasion to use transitive verb in any tense formed from the past participle, the nominative of the sentence assumes the case of agent. The verb then agrees in gender and number with the object. Thus 'he wrote a letter' should be **هِنَ چِڻِي لَکِي** - literally, "by him a letter (was) written".

If the object is definite and *ڪي* is used after it, the verb then agrees with neither *i. e.* neither with the nominative nor with the object, but remains in the 3rd person sing, masc.; as,

They killed a man last night. *هُن ڪالھ رات مڪڙو ماڻھو ماري وڌو.*

When the thieves saw us, *جڏھين چورن اسان کي ڏٺو*, they ran away. *تڏھين پڄي ويا.*

At last we apprehended them *نيٺ اسان انھن سڀني کي* all. *جڳھليو.*

I made good enquiries. *مون چڱيءَ طرح پڇا ڳاڇا ڪئي.*
What did you hear him say? *تو هن کي ڇا چوندو ٻڌو؟*

Exercise

Translate: Where did you see him last night? I wrote a letter and gave it to the chaprasi. I have read that book. Have you seen the horse which he brought here to sell? Have you brought back all the books from the office? How much did he give to the man? How many rupees did he demand of (from) you? He demanded ten rupees, but I gave him eight and a half. Who stole my watch? Did he break the lock of the box?

Lesson VI

Indirect form; as, he said that he would go.

Direct form; as, He said, "I will go."

There is no Indirect form in Sindhi and the Direct form is put in the very words used by the speaker introduced by تَ (= that) as,

The king then said that he تڏهن بادشاهه چيو ته آءُ توکي سزا
would not punish me (lit. "I
will not punish you".) ڪين ڏيندس.

He asked her if she had been هُن هُن کان پڇيو ته تون منهنجي
to the house of his neighbor پاڙي واري جي گهر وڃي هئين؟
(lit. "Did you go to the house
of my neighbor?")

My brother said to me that منهنجي ڀاءُ مون کي چيو ته
he was going to Calcutta the
next day. سڀاڻي ڪلڪتي ويندس.

He told me to go home. هُن مون کي چيو ته گهر وڃ.

He says he will not come. هو چوي ٿو ته آءُ ڪين ايندس.

At length they confessed that آخر هُنن باسيو ته اسان
they had murdered the girl چوڪريءَ کي ماري هُن جا زيور
and taken off all her لاٽا آهن.
jewellery.

سگهڻ = 'to be able' is added to the conjunctive participle of another verb; as, ڪري سگهڻ = to be able to do; آءُ ڪري سگهندس = I shall be able to do.

تون هن ماڻهوءَ کي سڃاڻي سگهين ٿو؟
Can you recognise this man?

هن چيو ته آءُ چور سڃاڻي سگهان ٿو.
He said that he could recognise the thief.

هن مون کي نياپو موڪليو ته آءُ بيمار آهيان ۽ اچي ڪين سگهندس.
He sent me a message that he was ill, and could not come.

Exercise

Translate: I asked him *what village he came from* (from what village do you come) and he said *that he came from Sukkur* (that I come from Sukkur). The Jamadar has come. He says that *he saw* (I saw) seven thieves in the village yesterday, that *he* (I) asked them *who they were* (who are you?) but they gave no reply and ran away. They said that *they had killed 7 men* (we have killed 7 men). When you asked him his name what did he say? He first said *his name was Dodo*, but afterwards said it was Badal. Can you speak Sindhi? I cannot speak Sindhi, but I can understand what these people say, and in two months I shall be able to speak it myself.

Lesson VII

Body	بَدَنُ	Eye	آک
Dead body (corpse)	لاشو	Forehead	پيشاني
Mouth	وات	Skull	کوپري
Shoulder	کلهو	Arm	پانهَن
Head	مَتو	Leg	تَنگ
Face	مُنهن	Neck	گچي
Stomach	پيٽ	Back	پٺي
Foot	پيرُ	Chest	چاتي
Hand	هٿ	Finger	اَگر
Ear	ڪَن	Waist	چيله
Nose	نڪُ	Beard	ڏاڙهي
Hair	وارَ	Moustaches	مُچون

*The use of the Possessive Pronoun پنهنجو***Examples:**

I read my book.

آءُ پنهنجو ڪتاب پڙهان ٿو.

Thou readest thy book.

تو پنهنجو ڪتاب پڙهين ٿو.

She reads her book.

هو پنهنجو ڪتاب پڙهي ٿي.

They were going to their
(own) house.

هو پنهنجي گهر ڏانهن ويا ٿي.

Exercise

Translate: Did you see your father yesterday? We have seen our brother. Give my compliments to your master. The Judge said to the plaintiff, "Go and take your money from the woman." The plaintiff came back and said, "Sir! I cannot take my money from this woman." Bring your book. Are you going to your house? He has gone to his (own) village.

Lesson VIII

Grain	اَنُ	Year	سَال، وَرْهِيَه
Rice	چَانَوَر	This year	هِنَ سَال، هِيَل
Barley	جَوَ	Last year	گُذَرِيَل سَال، پَر
Crops	فَصْلَ	To plough	هَرَكِيَرَنُ
Spring crops	چِيٲ، رَيِع	To sow	پوڪَنُ
Autumn crops	كُٲِي، خَرِيَف	To harvest	لُٲَنُ
Peasant	كُٲَمِي، هَارِي	To ripen	پِيٲَنُ (پِڪو)
Well	گُوهُ	Season	موسَمَ (مُنَد)
Canal	وَاهُ	Wheat	كُٲَكَ
A persian wheel (for raising water)	نَار	Maize	مَكَائِي
A small persian wheel	هَرَلو	Field	بَنِي
Fruit	مِيوَو	Land	زَمِينَ
Apple	صُوفَ	Revenue, tax (on land)	دِلَ
Mango	اَنَبَ	To impose a tax	دِلَ وَجْهَنُ
Rain	مِينْهَنُ	To collect a tax	دِلَ اُٲْگَارَنُ
Rainy season	مِينْهَوَگِي	Arrears	بَقَايَا
Harvest	لَا بَارو	Remission	پوڪَ

Famine	ڏڪار	Cultivation	پوک
Seed	بج	Cultivated	آباد
		Uncultivated	غير آباد

Exercise

Translate: In Sindh the peasants sow barley and wheat in the autumn, and rice and maize in the spring. These crops are harvested in the hot season. Many fruits ripen in the rains. In Hyderabad there are very good apples and mangoes. There has been little rain this year, and the crops will not be good. Last year there was good rain in the hills, but little in the plains. This year there will be a famine.

Lesson IX

Oath	قَسْمُ	Sentence	فَتْوَا
Defense	بِجَاءِ	Assault	كَاهَ
Objection	اِعْتِرَاضُ	Complaint	پُكَارَ
Statement	زَبَانِي، اِظْهَارُ	Neglect	غَفَلَتَ
Fine	دَنْدُ	Conduct	چَال
Difference	تَفَاوُتُ	Duty	نَوَكْرِي
Debt	قَرَضُ	Guilty	ذَوْهِي
Crime	ذَوْهُ	Innocent	بِي ذَوْهِي
Punishment	سَزَا	Honest	اِيْمَانْدَارُ
Opinion	رَاءِ	Dishonest	بِي اِيْمَانُ

Verbs

To be convicted	تِي (ذَوْهُ)	To pawn	گِرَوِي رَكَنُ
(of)	ثَابِتُ تِي	To confess	ذَوْهُ بَاسَنُ
To be fined	(تِي) دَنْدُ پَوَنُ	To fine	تِي (دَنْدُ وَجْهَنُ)
To be confined	قَيْدِ تِي	To deny	اِنْكَارُ كَرَنُ
To punished	(کِي) سَزَا مَلَنُ	To punish	(کِي) سَزَا دِي
To state	بِيَانُ کَرَنُ	To swear	قَسْمُ کَرَنُ

1. مَلَنُ (= to be got, to get, to receive) is used with the Dative and not with the Agent. The verb then agrees with the object which becomes the nominative of the sentence; as,

I got ten rupees مون ڪي ڏهه روپيا مليا.
 When did you get the news? توڪي ڪڏهن خبر ملي؟
 He has got 6 month's leave from yesterday. ڪالهه کان وٺي هن ڪي ڇهن مهينن جي موڪل ملي آهي.
 He will be punished for theft. هن ڪي چوري ڪرڻ جي سزا ملندي.

2. گهرجي [= is wanted, must, should, ought, (pl. گهرجن)]

is used with the Dative instead of the Nominative; as,

What do you want? توڪي ڇا گهرجي؟
 I want books. مون ڪي ڪتاب گهرجن.
 He wants 3 month's leave. هن ڪي ٽن مهينن جي موڪل گهرجي.

You ought to go there now. توڪي هتي هينئر وڃڻ گهرجي.

3. To imply that an act should or ought to *have been done*, the phrase گهريو هو is employed; as,

You ought to have gone there yesterday. توڪي هتي ڪالهه وڃڻ گهريو هو.

You ought to have stayed there for at least 3 months. توڪي هتي گهٽ ۾ گهٽ ٽن مهينن تائين رهڻ گهريو هو.

He ought not to have done so. هن ڪي ائين ڪرڻ نه گهريو هو.

ڪڍي (pl. ڪڍن) showing the sense of گهرجي is also used in the same way.

Exercise

Translate: I want a horse. What does he want? You ought to do it at once. He ought to have come. You ought to have brought the water from the well. You should not go there till tomorrow morning. I ought to reach there within 3 days. You will *be punished* (get punishment), if you *do* (will) not obey his order. Will you get 6 month's leave? He got no assistance from his friends. I went to enquire of the villagers if good water *was to* (will) be got at the next camp.

Lesson XI

- On the 3rd instant. هَلَنَدَرُ مَهِينِي جِي ٽِين تاريخَ.
- The 6th of January 1892. تاريخَ 6 جَنُورِي سَنَ 1892ع.
- Next morning he came to me. ٻئي ڏينهن صُبحَ جو هو مون وٽ آيو.
- On the following evening. ٻئي ڏينهن سانجھيءَ جو.
- Last month. گذريل مهينو
- Next month. ايندڙ مهينو، ٻيو مهينو ڏسندو مهينو.
- About 3 months ago, he was accused of committing theft. اٽڪل ٽي مهينا ٿيندا، جو هن تي چوريءَ جي تَهْمَتَ رکي ويئي هئي.
- A goldsmith named Ramzan was charged with committing murder. رمضان نالي هڪڙي سوناري تي خون ڪرڻ جي تَهْمَتَ رکي ويئي هئي.
- On the afternoon of the 5th تاريخَ 5 فِبرُورِي سَنَ 1892ع جي پيشنِ
- February 1892, a woman named جو هڪڙيءَ زال، نالي (مسمات)
- Haseena came and reported. حسينه، اچي رپورٽ ڪئي.
- Has any clue been received of چورائيل مالَ جو ڪو پتو پيو؟
- the stolen property?
- God grant. خُدا ڪري
- I am much obliged to you. مان تهنجو ڏاڍو اِحسانمندُ آهيان.

2. Miscellaneous Exercises

Translate the following exercises into idiomatic Sindhi

EXERCISE I

How far is your house? Is the Post Office far from here? My bungalow is close to the Park. His house is close to mine. Is this a horse or a mare? It is a horse. In my opinion this is a good book. Was your brother here yesterday? To whom does this horse belong? How many rupees had you? I had only one rupee. They were sitting under the tree. My house is opposite to the market. I sat there about an hour. Is this his tent? That man's horse is swift. Whose tents are these? This arrangement is good.

EXERCISE II

When will you come back? I will come this evening. Where do you live? Does he go there daily? Did you come here yesterday? He slept there *for* (upto) 3 hours. Who is he and where does he come from? I did not go there last night. I sat there for an hour but no one came. I was coming from his house. I went to that man yesterday but he was out. He will return soon. I am going there now. Is this less than that? No, it is more than that. How often did you go there? These men were in the city yesterday.

EXERCISE III

What is the price of these things? He returned last night from Hyderabad. Go into my house and bring my hat which is in my room. Do you go to the garden every day? No, I very seldom go now, but formerly I used to go twice a week. I will give you fifty rupees for it. Tomorrow I shall go to my brother's house. Have you seen the city of Karachi? He has not yet arrived? Did these people come here yesterday or the day before? When I reached the doctor's house, he had gone out, and his servant told me that he would not be back again before the evening.

EXERCISE IV

Do you understand what I have written? When I began to tell him what you had said, he became very angry and threw the money on the ground. Where have you put my clothes? I was walking along the road when I met a man. Yesterday when you came into the house, I was going out. I want to buy a horse but I cannot give more than six hundred rupees for it. Half an hour afterwards, I saw some person whom I could not recognize, crossing the *mullah*. No-body knows where he has gone. According to his order I went and stayed there for (upto) an hour.

EXERCISE V

This pen is very soft. At what time do you go to the office? Where does he live? Has the tailor come? How many rooms are there in this house? He has made an appeal to the Government. Is he able to read and write? At what time will you come here tomorrow? What sort of book is that? If you (will) work properly, I shall promote you. What are you doing? When will that man come? He will go tomorrow morning.

EXERCISE VI

How many men wish to go on leave this year? Can you go there today? Tell these men not to make so much noise. What is your opinion in this case? When I could not get any food there, I went into the town where I met the prisoner. He on seeing me began to run, but I got the assistance of a policeman who was close by, and he arrested him. Order these men to come here tomorrow at 10 o'clock. I shall write a letter tomorrow. I slept there for 2 hours, and when I awoke I went to him.

EXERCISE VII

Last night a murder was committed in the bazaar. He asked (from) him where he was going. He replied that he was coming to him as he had murdered a woman named Haseena. It appeared that the plaintiff came to the Jamadar on the night of the 25th ultimo at about 10 o'clock p.m. The

body of the deceased was lying on the road between Ghaaro and Gujo. He was staying at the house of one Laloo a good distance off. They started off at once and it took them an hour to reach there. When they reached there, they saw that the house was burnt down.

EXERCISE VIII

A girl about 16 years old, appeared last week before the Magistrate and said that she was an inhabitant of Laadyoon where her parents resided. She has now left them and come to the town in the hope of re-marrying. A few day after, while he was returning home one evening, he accidentally caught sight of the accused who immediately took to his heels, but before he had proceeded some distance, he was arrested and made over to the police.

EXERCISE IX

A young girl aged about 12 years met with her death at her residence. He remained there only a fortnight. He then went to the local Thana, which was at some distance from his house. Ask him what the prisoner did, when he bought the knife. Whither did you see him go? How far were you when he fired his rifle? Did you see the prisoner loading his rifle?

EXERCISE X

A very poor man went to a very rich man and said, "We two are sons of Adam and Eve, therefore we are

brothers; you are very rich and I am very poor; give me a brother's share." The rich man, on hearing this, gave to the poor man one paisa. The poor man said, "Oh, sir! Why do you not bestow upon me a brother's share?" he replied, "Be content, my good friend; if I give all my poor brothers one paisa each, I shall not have any remaining."

EXERCISE XI

One day a tyrannic king having gone out of the city unattended, saw a person sitting under a tree, of whom he inquired: "What is the character of the king of his country? Is he oppressive or just?" He answered, "He is a great tyrant." The king said, "Do you know me?" he answered; "No." The king rejoined, "I am the monarch of this place." The man was terrified, and asked, "Do you know who I am?" The king said he did not. He rejoined, "I am the son of such a merchant; three days in every month I lose my senses, and this is one of those three days." The king laughed, and ended the conversation.

EXERCISE XII

A person went to a scribe, and said to him, "Write a letter for me." He said, "There is pain in my foot." The man said, "I do not wish to send you anywhere, why are you making this unreasonable excuse?" The scribe replied, you are speaking the truth; but when I write a letter for any person, then I am always sent for to read it; for nobody else is able to read my handwriting."

3. Colloquial sentences.

General phrases.

Come here!	هيڏانهن اچ!
Come soon!	سگهو اچ!
Go there!	هوڏانهن وڃ!
Sit down!	ويها!
Bring that book!	هو ڪتاب کڻي اچ!
Take this book away!	هيءُ ڪتاب کڻي وڃ!
See!	ڏس!
Show it to me!	مون کي ڏيکار!
Give it to me!	مون کي ڏي!
Ask him!	هن کان پڇ!
Tell him!	هن کي چو!
Open the door!	در کول!
Shut the window!	دري بند ڪر!
Clean the table!	ميز صفا ڪر!
Make haste!	جلدي ڪر!
Come afterwards!	پوءِ اچ!
Go and see!	وڃي ڏس!
Call him in!	هن کي اندر سڏ ڪر!

Do you understand?	سَمجھين ٿو؟
Wait a while!	ٿورو ترس!
Never mind!	فڪر نه آهي!
What do you say?	ڇا ٿو چوين؟
Speak slowly!	آهستي ڳالهائ!
Speak clearly!	صفا ڳالهائ!
Speak loudly!	زور سان ڳالهائ!
Say it again!	وڌي چو!
Light the lamp!	بتي ٻارا!
Put out the lamp!	بتي وساءِ!
Don't make a noise!	گوڙ نه ڪرا!
Is any one there?	ڪو آهي؟
Wake me early in the morning!	مون کي صبح جو سویر جاڳائج!
Take this note to Mr. Memon!	هيءَ چئي ميمڻ صاحب وٽ ڪٿي وڃ!
Bring a reply!	جواب آڻ!
Have you seen Mr. Soomro's bungalow!	تو سومري صاحب جو بنگلو ڏٺو آهي؟
Where is it?	ڪٿي آهي؟
How far is it?	ڪيترو پري آهي؟
Who are you?	تون ڪير آهين؟
What do you want?	تو کي ڇا گهرجي؟

Who is that man?	هو (ماڻهو) ڪير آهي؟
I don't know.	مون کي خبر نه آهي.
Where are you going?	ڪيڏانهن تُو وڃين؟
Go to the Office!	آفيس ۾ وڃ!
Have you seen the post office?	تو ٽپال آفيس ڏٺي آهي؟
Take this letter to the post office!	هيءُ خط ٽپال آفيس ۾ کڻي وڃ!
Do not delay!	دير نه ڪرا!
Return soon!	جلد موٽج!
Alright, you may go.	چڱو تون وڃ.
Has the Munshi come?	منشي آيو آهي؟
When will he come?	ڪيڏي مهل ايندو؟
What is that?	اهو ڇا آهي؟
What o'clock is it?	گهڻا لڳا آهن؟
Have you got a knife?	تو وٽ ڪپ آهي؟
Thank you!	مهرباني!
Excuse him!	هن کي معاف ڪرا!
Remember!	ياد رڳو!
Remind me tomorrow!	مون کي سڀاڻي ياد ڏيارج!
I forgot it.	مون کي وسري ويو.
Don't forget it!	متان وسارين!
Do you know?	تو کي خبر آهي؟

- Are you certain? توکي پڪ آهي؟
- You think. تون پائين ٿو.
- I thought. مون ڀانيو.
- I hope. مون کي اميد آهي.
- I do not remember. مون کي ياد نه آهي.
- I hear آءٌ ٻڌان ٿو or مون کي ٻڌڻ ۾ اچي ٿو.
- I heard مون ٻڌو or مون کي ٻڌڻ ۾ آيو.
- It appears ڏسڻ ۾ اچي ٿو.
- Do you understand what I mean? تون منهنجو مطلب سمجهين ٿو؟
- I do not understand what you mean. مان تنهنجو مطلب نٿو سمجهان.
- Come if you can! جيڪڏهن ٿي سگهئي ته اچج!
- Who is the owner of this house? هن گهر جو مالڪ ڪير آهي؟
- I have got a headache. مون کي مٿي ۾ سور آهي.
- He asked me the news of his son. هن مون کان پنهنجي پٽ جي خبر پڇي.
- He asked me for his knife. هن مون کان پنهنجو ڪٺڙ گهريو.
- I am very late toady, I shall come earlier tomorrow. اڄ مون کي تمام دير ٿي ويئي آهي، سڀاڻي سوڀرايندس.
- You will have to go there now. توکي هتي هينئر ئي وڃڻو پوندو.

He asserted that it is so. هُنَ چيو تہ ائين آهي.

Put this money in the bag! هي پيسا ٿيلهيءَ ۾ وجها

This is a counterfeit rupee. هي کوٽوريو آهي.

He alighted from his horse. هو پنهنجي گهوڙي تان لٿو.

He took down the load from the back of his horse. هُنَ پنهنجي گهوڙي جي پٺيءَ تان بار لاٿو.

They live in cottages. هو جهوپڙين ۾ رهندا آهن.

Last night his house took fire and all his goods and chattels were burnt. ڪالھ رات هُنَ جي گهر کي باھ لڳي ۽ هُنَ جو سڀ سامان سڙو سڙي ويو.

You will be responsible for this. تون هن لاءِ جوابدار رهندين.

Why do you do so? ڇو تُو ائين ڪرين؟

I have made a report to the Sahib. مون صاحب کي رپورٽ ڪئي آهي.

Where did you go yesterday? تون ڪالھ ڪٿي ويو هئين؟

I went out shooting. آءٌ شڪار تي ويو هوس.

Was there any *Shikari* with you? تو سان ڪو شڪاري هو؟

Yes there was one *shikari* with me. هائو مون سان هڪڙو شڪاري هو.

Did you get any *shikar*? توکي ڪو شڪار مليو؟

Yes, I got a little *shikar*. هائو مون کي ٿورو شڪار مليو.

Is this goat for sale? هيءَ ٻڪري وڪري لاءِ آهي؟

Yes, it is for sale. هائو وڪري لاءِ آهي.

Say, what is its price? چو هن جي ڪيتري قيمت آهي؟

Six twenties (Rs. 120) is her price. هن جي قيمت چھ ويھون (هڪ سو ويھ رپيا) آهي.

I am looking for my servant. مان پنهنجي نوڪر کي ٿو ڳوليان.

Has my servant come here? منهنجو نوڪر هتي آيو آهي؟

Your servant has not come here. تنهنجو نوڪر هتي ڪونه آيو آهي.

Where can he have gone to? ڪيڏانهن ويو هوندو؟

How do I know that? مون کي انهيءَ جي ڪهڙي خبر؟

How is grass sold? گاهُ ڪيئن وڪامندو آهي؟

Grass is very cheap. گاهُ تمام سهانگو آهي؟

Have you given water to my horse? تو منهنجي گهوڙي کي پاڻي پياريو آهي؟

Where were you all day? سڄو ڏينهن ڪٿي هئين؟

I agree to what you say. جيڪي تون چوين ٿو سو آءُ قبول ڪريان ٿو (سو مون کي قبول آهي)

What you say is reasonable. جيڪي تون چوين ٿو سو وڃي آهي.

Give me a receipt for this money! مون کي هنن پيسن جي رسيده ڏي!

Your house needs repairs. تنهنجي گهر کي مرمت جي ضرورت آهي.

Have you sealed the letter? تو خط تي مهر هڻين آهي؟

His salary is Rs. 500 a month. هن جو پگهار پنڃ سو رپيا مهينو آهي.

Can you advance me this sum? مون کي اها رقم اڳواڻ ڏيئي سگهندين؟

Is this chain made of iron? هيءَ زنجير لوهه جو ٺهيل آهي؟

He has lately come from China. ٿورا ڏينهن ٿيا، جو هو چين کان آيو آهي.

Give these men 3 rupees each! هنن ماڻهن کي ٽي ٽي رپيا ڏي!

This news is entirely false. هيءَ خبر بلڪل ڪوٽي آهي.

It is evident you are mistaken. صفا ظاهر آهي ته تون ڳالهايو آهين.

The two are perfectly alike. ٻئي بلڪل هڪجهڙا آهن.

Speak aloud, that I may hear! ڏاڍيان ڳالهائ ته آڻ ٻڌان!

I have very much reduced my expenses. مون پنهنجو خرچ گهڻو گهٽايو آهي.

If there be any mistakes, rectify them! جيڪڏهن ڪي چڪون هجن، ته انهن کي درست ڪرا!

What alteration shall I make? ڪهڙي ڦير ٿار ڪريان؟

Have you any expectation of recovering your property? توڪي پنهنجي مال وري ملڻ جي
ڪا اميد آهي؟

Can you lend me Rs. 200? I shall repay you in ten days. تون مون کي ٻه سَو روپيا آڏارا
ڏيئي سگهندين؟ آءُ توڪي ڏهن
ڏينهن ۾ موٽائي ڏيندس.

What reply do you make to my question? منهنجي سوال جو ڪهڙو جواب
تو ڏين؟

Do you approve of what I say? جيڪي آءُ چوان ٿو سو توڪي
پسند آهي؟

This is a useful book. هيءُ ڪمائڻو ڪتاب آهي.

I like this place very much. هيءُ جاءِ مون کي تمام پسند
آهي.

Do not interfere with his work! هن (هن) جي ڪم ۾ رنڊڪ نه
وجها

He leapt into the well. هو گوھ ۾ ٽپي پيو.

Go about your business! وڃي پنهنجو ڪم ڪرا

What will you take for this? هن جو ڇا وٺيندين؟

I cannot afford so much. آءُ ايترو ڏيئي ڪين سگهندس.

Inform me when he comes! جڏهن هو اچي، تڏهن مون کي
چٽائج!

How long will the examination last? امتحان ڪيترو وقت هلندو؟

When will the examination be held? امتحان ڪڏهن ٿيندو؟

The appointed time is past. مَقَرَّرُ ڪَيلَ وَتُ لَنگهي ويو آهي.

I saw what was going on. جيڪي ٿيو پئي، سو ڏٺم.

If he had asked me, I would have given it. جيڪڏهن هو مون کان گهري ها، ته آءُ ڏيانس ها.

Last night his house caught fire. ڪالھ رات هن جي گهر کي باھ لڳي.

Who set your house on fire? ڪنهن تنهنجي گهر کي باھ ڏني؟

This book is nearly finished. هي ڪتاب پورو ٿيڻ تي آهي.

Were there as many people present as you expected? جيترا ماڻهو تو پانيا ٿي، اوترا اتي حاضر هئا؟

If you neglect your duty, all will complain against you. جيڪڏهن تون پنهنجي ڪم ۾ غفلت ڪندين، ته سڀئي توتي دانهن ڪندا.

My servant ran away with my money. منهنجو نوڪر منهنجا پيسا کڻي پڄي ويو.

Allow him to come! اچڻ ڏينس!

I have sent word to him. مون هن کي چوائي موڪليو آهي.

Where does this road lead to? هي رستو ڪيڏانهن ٿو وڃي؟ (هيءَ واٽ ڪاڏي ٿي وڃي؟)

How long were you on the road? واٽ ۾ توکي گهڻا (ڪيترا) ڏينهن لڳا؟

By what route did you come? ڪهڙي رستي کان آئين؟

I saw him today and told him to come tomorrow at 8 A.M. مون اڄ هن کي ڏٺو ۽ چيو مانس ته سڀاڻي صبح جو آئين بڻجي اچج.

He comes every other day. هو هڪ نه ٻئي ڏينهن ايندو آهي.
Seeing him in distress, we made a subscription among ourselves and gave him the amount. اسان هن کي ڏکيو ڏسي پاڻ ۾ ڦوڙي (چندو) ڪري پيسا ڏنس.

What o' clock is it now? هيئنر گهڻا لڳا آهن؟

It is half past four. ساڍا چار لڳا آهن.

What time does the post go out? گهڻي بڻجي ٽپال ويندي آهي؟

Why did you come late today? اڄ تون دير سان چو آئين؟

Who is the owner of that garden? هن باغ جو مالڪ ڪير آهي؟

Are you employed anywhere? تون ڪٿي نوڪر آهين؟

Did you post my letter? تو منهنجو خط ٽپال ۾ وڌو؟

What have you done with my key? تو منهنجي ڪنجي ڪاڏي ڪئي؟

I lost your key. تنهنجي ڪنجي مون کان ويئي هلي.

Now how am I to open the lock? هاڻي آءُ ڪيئن کوليان؟

I will open it with another key. آءِ ٻيءَ ڪُنڊيءَ سان کوليندس.

Have you another key? تو وٽ ٻي ڪُنڊي آهي؟

What is the meaning of this word? هن لفظ جي معنيٰ ڇا آهي؟

I do not know its meaning. مون کي ان جي معنيٰ نٿي اچي.

Is this knife sharp or blunt? هيءَ ڪٻ ٽڪو آهي يا مڙو؟

Who has cut down this tree? هي وڙ ڪنهن وڌي ڇڏيو آهي؟

Is this a brick or a stone wall? هيءَ سِرُن جي پت آهي يا پھڻن جي؟

I am sure it is a brick one. مون کي پڪ آهي ته سِرُن جي پت آهي.

A wall of mud is not as strong as a wall of bricks. مٽيءَ جي پت اهڙي مضبوط ڪين ٿيندي آهي، جهڙي سِرُن جي.

If you had come yesterday, you would have got your pay. جيڪڏهن تون ڪالھ اچين ها، ته توکي پنهنجو پگهار ملي ها.

How many times have I told you to do this? هن ڪم ڪرڻ لاءِ مون ڪيترا ڀيرا توکي چيو آهي؟

There is a thick fog this morning. آڇ تمام گھرو ڏند آهي.

It is too late now, I will postpone the matter till Monday morning. هاڻي تمام اوڀر ٿي ويئي آهي، آءٌ هيءَ ڪم سومر تائين مهمل رکندس.

Monday morning.

That man has run away, هُوَ ماڻهو پڇي ويو آهي، شايد تو
perhaps you have caused هُنَ کي پڇايو آهي.
him to run away.

The water here is shallow, پاڻي هتي تانگهو آهي، پر اڳتي
but further on it is very deep. تمامُ تار آهي.

Most probably he will arrive گهڻو ڪري، هُو اڃ رات اچي
tonight. سهڙندو.

This woman is with child. هيءَ زال پيٽ سان آهي.

I would have done it if I ها، جيڪڏهن آءٌ ڪري سگهان ها،
could. ته جيڪر ڪريان ها.

Follow your nose! نڪَ سامهون هليو وڃ!

It is of no consequence. ڀولو ڪونهي.

Sit in the shade of this tree! هِنَ وَٽَ جي چائوڙ ويه!

I had no sleep all last night. مون کي ڪالهه سڄي رات نندَ
ڪانه آئي.

It will rain today. اڃ مينهن پوندو.

Shake the dust off your پنهنجن ڪپڙن تان مٽي ڇنڊ!
clothes!

I was sleeping when he هُو جڏهن هُو
came. (هي) آيو.

Does that man owe you تون هُنَ ماڻهوءَ کي ڪي لهڻين؟
anything? (هُنَ ماڻهوءَ کي تنهنجو ڪي ڏيڻو
آهي؟)

I owe him ten rupees.

هُوَ مُونَ كِي ڏَهَ رُپيا لَهَڻِي (مون
ڪي هُنَ جا ڏَهَ رُپيا ڏيڻا آهن).

It has now become useless.

هاڻي هي نڪم وڻي پيو آهي.

You kept me waiting a long
time yesterday.

تو ڪالهه مون کي ڳڄ تائين
ترسايو.

After the expiry of ten days,
I shall have lived 3 years in
Karachi.

ڏهن ڏينهن کان پوءِ مون کي
ڪراچيءَ ۾ ٽي ورهيه پورا ٿيندا.

What is the date toady?

اڄ ڪهڙي تاريخ آهي؟

Do not wait for me.

مون لاءِ متان ترسين.

I lost my knife.

منهنجو ڪپ وڃائجي ويو.

I left my cap in the carriage.

منهنجي ٽوپي گاڏيءَ ۾ رهجي ويئي.

He did in unintentionally.

هُنَ ڀُلجي ائين ڪيو.

He did it purposely.

هُنَ ڄاڻي وائي ائين ڪيو.

What is he to you?

هُوَ تِنهنجو ڇا ٿئي؟

How often have you gone
there?

تُون هتي ڪيترا ڀيرا ويو آهين؟

Why have you been so late
toady?

اڄ هيٽري دير ڇو لاتيئ؟

What is the matter with you?

تو کي ڇا ٿيو آهي؟

“ Judicial phrases

- Write out his statement word for word.

هُنَ جِي زِيَانِي أَكُرْ به أَكُرْلِڪُ.

- The night was dark, so I could not recognise him.

رات اُوندا هي هُئي، تنهنڪري آءُ هُنَ کي سڃاڻي ڪين سگهيس.

- Can you prove that he did not go anywhere?

تُون ثابت ڪري سگهندين ته هُو ڪٿي به ڪين ويو؟

- How do you know that this is the man who struck you?

تُون ڪيئن ٿو ڄاڻين ته هيءُ اهو ماڻهو آهي، جنهن توکي ماريو؟

- Have you any witness of what happened at that time?

اُنَ وقت جيڪي ٿيو تنهن جو ڪو تو وٽ شاهد آهي؟

- When you first went to the prisoner did he appear intoxicated?

جڏهن تون پهريائين قيديءَ وٽ وئين، تڏهن هُو نشعي ڏسڻ ۾ آيو ٿي؟

- Be careful of what you say, as you are on oath.

جيڪي چورين سو سنڀالي چو ڇاڪاڻ ته قسم ڪنيو اٿئي.

- Why did you try to conceal this fact from me?

تو ڇاڪاڻ مون کان هن حقيقت جي لڪائڻ جي ڪوشش ڪئي؟

- Does the witness owe you anything?

هِنَ شَاهِدَ كِي تُونِ كِي لَهِيَن؟ (هِنَ شَاهِدَ كِي تَنهنجو ڪِي
ڏيئو آهي؟)

- When he struck you, why did you not make a complaint?

جڏهن توکي ماريائين، تڏهن تودانهن ڇو نه ڏني؟

- With what did he strike you?

توکي ڇا سان ماريائين؟

- It was dark hence I could not discover exactly; but I believe it was a thick stick.

اوندھ هئي، تنهنڪري آءٌ برابر سهي ڪري نه سگهيس، پر آءٌ
ڀانيان توتو ڪا ٿلهي ڪاڻي هئي.

- Your statements contradict themselves.

تنهنجي هڪڙي ڳالهه ٻيءَ ڳالهه کي ڪوڙو ٿي ڪري.

- Can you swear that this is the man who robbed you last night?

تُون سُنهن ڪٿي چُوندين ته هي اهو ماڻهو آهي، جنهن ڪالهه رات
توکي ڦريو؟

- How far you were from the parties at the time the dispute took place?

جڏهن تڪرار ٿيو تڏهن تون هنن ماڻهن کان ڪيترو پري هئين؟

- Did you go yourself to see him, and in what state did you find him?

تُون پاڻ هن کي ڏسڻ ويو هئين ڇا؟ هن کي ڪهڙي حال ۾ ڏٺو؟

- Were you standing so near the prisoner, that if he had used these words you must have heard him?

تُون قيديءَ جي ايترو ويجهو بيٺو هُئِين ڇا، جو جيڪڏهن هُو
اهي ڳالهيون ڪري ها، ته تُون ضرور ٻڌين ها؟

- Do you think he could have seen you, had you been passing by that way?

تُون پائين ٿو ته جيڪڏهن تُون هتان لنگهين ها، ته جيڪر هُو
توڪي ڏسي سگهي ها؟

- Is it correct, that the defendant is really the daughter of the plaintiff?

اٿين برابر آهي ته مدعالنِ مُدعيءَ جي سچ پچ ڏي آهي؟

- I signed this paper in the presence of two persons.

مُون هن ڪاغذ تي ٻن ماڻهن جي روبرو صحيح وڌي.

- I have been acquainted with the prisoner for the last 6 years.

ڇهن ورهين کان آءٌ قيديءَ جو واقف آهيان.

- He denies that he ever saw the prisoner.

هُو ناڪار ٿو ڪري ته مون قيديءَ کي ڪڏهن ڪين ڏٺو آهي.

- He threatened to set my house on fire.

هُن مون کي ڊيڄاريو ڇي تهنجي گهر کي باهه ڏيندس.

- Did you cry out when you were beaten by him?

جڏهن توڪي ماريائين، تڏهن تو ڪو واڪو دانهن ڪئي يا نه؟

- I cried out repeatedly, but no one came.

مُون گهڻي ڀيرا واڪا ڪيا، پر ڪو ڪونه آيو.

- When you went to the prisoner's house, was he in a state of intoxication?

جڏهن تُون قيديءَ جي گهر وئين، تڏهن هُو نشي جي حالت ۾ هو
يا نه؟

- Are you guilty of the charges which have been read to you?

جيڪي تَهْمَتُون توکي پڙهي ٻڌايون ويون، تن جو تُون ڏوهي آهين يا نه؟

- I am not guilty.

آءُ ڏوهي نه آهيان.

- Have you any evidence to prove that you are not guilty?

توڪي ثابت ڪرڻ لاءِ ڪا شاهدي آهي ته تُون ڏوهي نه آهين؟

- The prisoner's confession is voluntary.

قيدي پنهنجو ڏوهه پاڻهيئي باسي ٿو.

- Was it before or after your leaving the house, that he said he would commit the murder?

جڏهن چيائين ته آءُ خُون ڪندس، تڏهن تون گهر منجهه هئين يا ٻاهر؟

- Speak the truth and fear nothing.

سچ ڳالهائ ۽ ڪنهن به ڳالهه جو ڊڄ نه ڪر.

- What has this man done?

هن ماڻهوءَ ڇا ڪيو آهي؟

- He has beaten a woman and stolen her nose ring.

هن هڪڙيءَ زال کي ماريو آهي ۽ ان جي نٿ چورائي اٿس.

- Did the police peons endeavour to apprehend the prisoner?

پوليس جي سپاهين قيديءَ کي جهلڻ جي ڪوشش ڪئي؟

- I cannot speak positively as to the place of my nativity.

آءُ پڪ چئي نٿو سگهان ته منهنجو وطن ڪهڙو آهي.

- Do you know anything about the prisoner's having on the 7th of last month confessed being concerned in gambling?

توڪي انهيءَ ڳالهه جي ڪا خبر آهي ته اڳئين مهيني جي ستين تاريخ قيديءَ باسيو هو ته آءٌ جو ڪرڻ ۾ شامل هوس؟

- If the door had not been fastened, the thieves would have stolen my property.

جيڪڏهن در بند نه پيو هجي ها، ته چور منهنجو مال چورائي وڃن ها.

- When the thieves saw us coming, they ran away; but our party went in pursuit of them, half in one direction and half in another; and at last we seized them all.

جڏهن چورن اسان کي ايندو ڏٺو، تڏهن ڀڳا، پر اسان جا ماڻهو سندن پٺيان پيا، آءٌ هڪڙي پاسي ۽ آءٌ ٻئي پاسي؛ ۽ نيٺ اسان انهن سڀني کي جهليو.

- Where were you when the robbery was committed?

جڏهن ڦر تي، تڏهن تون ڪٿي هئين؟

- I have known him from infancy. He lived for many years in my neighborhood.

آءٌ هن کي ننڍپڻ کان ئي سڃاڻان. هو گهڻن ورهين تائين منهنجي پاڙي ۾ رهيو آهي.

- Could the prisoner have made his escape without your seeing him?

قيدي تنهنجي ڏسڻ کان سواءِ ڀڄي سگهيو هوندو؟

- He says one thing, and you say another.

هو هڪڙي ڳالهه ٿو ڪري ۽ تون ٻي ڳالهه ٿو ڪرين.

- What was the subject of your conversation?

توهان ڇا جي باري ۾ ڳالهه ٻوله ٿي ڪئي؟

- What do you do with the money you receive on the mortgage of your land?

تُون پنهنجي زمين ڳهه رکي، جي پيسا ٿو وٺين، سي ڪاڏي ٿو ڪرين؟

- According to the agreement of the bond of the mortgage, your time is out.

گروي نامي جي انجام موجب تنهنجي مدت پوري ٿي ويئي آهي.

- Are you willing to stand security for him?

تُون هُن جو ضامن پوڻ لاءِ راضي آهين؟

- What crime has he committed?

هُن ڪهڙو ڏوهه ڪيو آهي؟

- All the prisoners charged with forgery were acquitted.

سڀ قيدي، جن تي جعلسازيءَ جي تهمت هئي، چڻي ويا.

- The woman was tried, convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged.

زال تي مقدمو هليو هُن تي خُون جو ڏوه ثابت ٿيو ۽ هُن کي ڦاسيءَ جي سزا ملي.

- Have you any suspicion against the prisoner?

تو کي قيديءَ ۾ ڪو شڪ آهي؟

- As I was searching the person of the prisoner, I found the materials for house-breaking in this pocket.

جڏهن مون قيديءَ جي بدن جو جهازو ٿي ورتو تڏهن ڪاٺ هٿن جا اوزار ان جي کيسي منجهان لڌم.

- I will enquire into your case, and if I find it true, you shall have redress.

آءِ تَنهجي مُقَدَمي جي پُڇا ڳاڇا ڪُنڊس ۽ جڏهن سچ
جائڻدس ته تَنهجو انصاف ڪُنڊس.

- When a man is brought upon a charge of murder, is he imprisoned or bailed?

جڏهن ڪو ماڻهو خُون جي تَهْمَت ۾ جَهْلجي ته اُن کي قيد ٿا
ڪن يا ضامن ٿا وٺن.

- How is this matter to be settled by the tenets of your religion?

اوهان جي دَرَم جي مَتَن موجب هن مُقَدَمي جو نبيرو ڪيئن
ٿيڻ گهرجي؟

- The woman was divorced by a Judgment of the Court.

عدالت جي فتوي سان هن زال کي طلاق ملي.

- When you saw the corpse on the bank, was there any cord round its neck?

جڏهن تو مڙهه کي ڪَنڌيءَ تي ڏٺو تڏهن ڳچيءَ ۾ ڪا نوڙي
هئيس؟

- On searching him I found a bunch of keys and a box of matches in his pocket.

جڏهن اُن جي ڪپڙن جو جهاڙو ورتم تڏهن اُن جي ڪيسي مان
هڪڙو ڇڪو ڪنجين جو ۽ هڪڙو ٽيلين سان ڀريل ماچيس لڌم.

- Did any one attempt to deliver the prisoner from your custody?

تنهنجي بند مان قيديءَ جي ڇڏائڻ جي ڪنهن ڪوشش
ڪئي يا نه؟

- Had you any suspicion that such an event was about to occur?

▪ توکي دل ۾ ڪو شڪ ڄاڳيو ته ههڙو حادثو ٿيڻو آهي؟

- The prisoner escaped by the connivance of the watchman.

قيدي پھري واري جي چشمر پوشيءَ ڪري پڄي ويو.

- This man has a petition that he may be permitted to enclose a piece of land about half an acre, near the town.

هن ماڻهوءَ عريضِي آندي آهي ته شهر جي ويجهو جُريب ڪن زمين
جو آهي، تنهن تي واڙ ٻڌائڻ جي موڪل اُٿر.

- That land is in camp limits, I have nothing to do with it.

اها زمين ڪمپوءَ جي حد ۾ آهي، اُن ۾ منهنجو ڪو واسطو نه
آهي.

- To whom shall I apply?

آءُ ڪنهن کي عريضِي ڪريان؟

Greetings

Salaam Sahib!

سَلامُ صاحب!

You are welcome!

پلي آيا!

Are you happy and well?

خوش آهيو ڇڱا ٻلا؟

God be thanked.

ڌڻيءَ جو شُڪرُ آهي

We are praying for your honour's prosperity.

حُضُورَ جي اقبالَ کي دُعا ٿا ڪريون.

Are you well, Sir?

سائينءَ جن خوش آهن؟

It is the grace of God (we are all well)

ڌڻيءَ جو فَضْلُ آهي.

Now we take leave.

هاڻي اسين موڪلايون ٿا.

You are entrusted to God.

ڌڻيءَ کي پرتا.

Conversation

(Between an Officer and a Cultivator)

O. What is your name?

تنهنجو نالو ڇا آهي؟

C. My name is Gul Mohammad.

منهنجو نالو گل محمد آهي.

O. Where do you live?

تون ڪٿي رهندو آهين؟

C. I live in Samaro.

مان ساماري ۾ رهندو آهيان.

O. What work do you do?

تون ڪهڙو ڪم ڪندو آهين؟

C. Sir, I am a cultivator.

سائين، مان پوک ڪندو آهيان.

O. Have you got your own field?

توڪي پنهنجي ٻني آهي؟

C. Yes Sir! I have got a piece of land of my own; I cultivate additional area on rent.

هاڻو سائين، مون کي ٿوري زمين پنهنجي آهي، ٻي لاپي تي وٺندو آهيان.

O. How many Jirebs of land have you got?..

تنهنجي ٻني گهڻا جريب ٿيندي؟

C. About 20 Jirebs, Sir.

سائين، ويهه جريب کن ٿيندي.

O. Where do you water your field from?

تون پنهنجي پنيءَ کي پاڻي ڪٿان ڏيندو آهين؟ (تنهنجي پنيءَ جي پيڇ ڪٿان آهي؟)

C. I water it from Mithrao canal.

مان مٺراڻو واھ مان پاڻي ڏيندو آهيان.

O. Where does the Mithrao canal get its water from?

مٺراڻو واھ ۾ پاڻي ڪٿان ٿو اچي؟

C. Form Dhoro naro.

ڍوري ناري مان.

O. What corn grows in your country?

توهان جي ملڪ ۾ ڪهڙو ڪهڙو اُن پيدا ٿيندو آهي؟

C. Wheat, Paddy (rice in husks), Barley, Juari and Bajhri.

ڪڻڪ، ساريون، جو جوڙيءَ ۽ باجهري.

O. When do you sow Wheat?

ڪڻڪ ڪڏهن پوکيندا آهيو؟

C. In Winter.

سياري ۾.

O. When do you harvest the wheat?

ڪڻڪ جي فصل ۾ لاڀارو ڪڏهن وجهندا آهيو؟

C. In Spring (Chet).

چيٽ ۾.

O. What do you sow in Summer?

انھاري ۾ ڪھڙي پوک ڪندا آھيو؟

C. We sow *Juari*, *Bajhri*, Paddy (rice in husks), Cotton seeds and *Tirra* (Sesamum) seeds.

جُوڙ، ٻاجھري، ساريون، وَنڻ ۽ تَر پوکيندا آھيون.

O. Is the crop ripe now?

ھاڻي فصل پڪل آھي؟

C. The crop is not ripe yet.

اڃان فصل پڪو نه آھي.

O. When will they reap the crop?

فصل ۾ ڪڏهن لاٻارو وڃھندا؟

C. They will reap it in a few days.

ٿورن ڏينھن ۾ لاٻارو وڃھندا.

O. Are the crops good this year?

ھيل فصل چڱا ٿيا آھن؟

C. They are better than the last year.

پُر کان چڱا ٿيا آھن.

O. How many *Kharars* of corn did you have last year?

پُر تنھنجا ڪيترا خراز ان جا ٿيا هئا؟

C. I had twenty *Kharars*.

منھنجا ويھ خراز ان جا ٿيا هئا.

O. How much assessment do you pay every year generally?

ھر سال اڪثر ڪيتري ڏل ڀريندو آھين؟

C. About 200 rupees, Sir.

سائين، ٻه سَوَڪُنَ.

O. How do you pay assessment to Government?

سرڪار کي ڏَل ڪهڙيءَ طرح ڏيندا آهيو؟

C. We pay it by installments.

قسطن ڪري ڏيندا آهيون.

O. What have you sown in your field?

تو پنهنجي ٻنيءَ ۾ ڇا پوکيو آهي؟

C. I have sown *Juari* in my field.

مون پنهنجي ٻنيءَ ۾ جوئر پوکي آهي.

O. Is your land dependent on rain?

تنهنجي ٻني باراني آهي؟

C. No Sir, it depends on floods.

نه سائين، اُٿل تي ٿيندي آهي.

O. Is there good cultivation of rice in Sindh?

سنڌ ۾ سارين جي پوک چڱي ٿيندي آهي؟

C. Yes Sir, it is very good.

هاڻو سائين، تمام چڱي ٿيندي آهي.

O. How many seers of flour are sold for a rupee?

رپئي گهڻا سير آڻو وڪامندو آهي؟

C. 10 seers per rupee.

ڏهه سير هڪ رپئي.

O. What is the reason of the corn being dear?

اُن ڪهڙي سبب ڪري مهانگو ٿيو آهي؟

C. Because there has been no rain.

ڇا ڪُن جو مينهن پيو ڪونهي.

O. Is grain cheap in Southern Sindh?

لاڙ ۾ اُن سَهانگو آهي؟

C. Nowadays it is dear everywhere.

اڄ ڪَڏَ اُن جتي ڪَٽي مَهانگو آهي.

O. Is there any *Shikar* near your village?

تُنهنجي ڳوٺ جي ويجهو ڪو شڪار آهي؟

C. Yes, there is much *Shikar* near my village.

هاڻو سائين، مُنهنجي ڳوٺ جي ويجهو گهڻو شڪار آهي.

O. What kind of *Shikar* is there?

ڪهڙي قِسَمَ جو شڪار آهي؟

C. There is every kind of *shikar*- ducks, partridges, quails etc.

سڀ ڪُنهن قِسَمَ جو شڪار آهي: بدڪُون، تتر، پتير ۽ ٻيا.

O. Have you got any cattle?

تو وٽ ڪو مال آهي؟

C. Yes Sir, I have got 2 cows, 1 buffalo, 20 goats and 4 sheep.

هاڻو سائين، مون وٽ ٻه ڳئون، هڪ مينهن، ويهه پڪريون ۽ چار رڍون آهن.

O. Does any theft of cattle take place in your village?

توهان جي ڳوٺ ۾ مال جي چوري ٿيندي آهي ڇا؟

C. Theft of cattle is very frequent in our village.

اسان جي ڳوٺ ۾ مال جي چوري ڏاڍي آهي.

O. Is living cheap or costly here?

هتي گذرانُ سستو آهي يا مهانگو؟

C. Living is very costly here.

هتي گذرانُ تمامُ مهانگو آهي.

O. Have you seen Manora?

تو منھوڙو ڏٺو آهي؟

C. Yes, I have been there several times.

هاڻو آءُ اتي گهڻائي ڀيرا ويو آهيان.

O. Does the climate of this place agree with you?

تو کي هتي جي آبِ هوا پانءُ پوي ٿي؟

O. Is there any sickness here now?

هتي هاڻي ڪا بيماري آهي؟

O. Are you married?

توڻ پڙيل آهين؟

O. Have you got any relation here?

تنهنجا هتي ڪي مٿ مائٽ آهن؟

O. What is your age?

تنهنجي عمر ڪيتري آهي؟

The usual respectful form of address is توهين, اوهين. توهان, توھان. The use of تون 'thou' though usual among the commoners, is restricted by the educated to the purpose of indicating inferiority, familiarity etc.

PART II

I. Selected Exercises

In making a translation of the following passages from English into Sindhi, care should be taken to break up long sentences as much as possible, and in some cases it may be necessary to repeat the word expressing the principal subject to avoid ambiguity; but in all cases fidelity to the original so far as difference of idiom will permit should be the chief aim, every word and every phrase being reproduced as far as possible in its Sindhi dress.

1- LOWER STANDARD

A report from Sukkur says a daring dacoity took place about 3 miles from Sultankot, on the Jacobabad road, between 9 and 11 P.M. on Thursday night. The postal *sowar* conveying the mail bag from Badani to Jacobabad, was set upon by three dacoits, one laid hold of his bridle, the second threw a bag of sand at his head, and while he was wiping his eyes, he was cut down by the third dacoit with his own sword, and wounded seriously and left for dead. The dacoits then made away with the mail bag which contained among other things, about Rs. 500 in cash and currency notes (which the Sultankot Post office was

sending to Jacobabad Post office for custody and deposit). The dacoits also took away the *sowar's* sword and mare, but the latter returned to Badani on Friday morning, as it had a colt behind, and the dacoits probably thought the possession of it would lead to their detection.

سکر کان خبر آئي آهي ته خميس جي رات جو ۹ ۽ ۱۱ بجي جي وچ ۾ سلطان ڪوٽ کان اٽڪل ٽي ميل پري جيڪب آباد جي رستي تي هڪ وڏو ڌاڙو لڳو. ٽن ڌاڙيلن هڪ ٽپالي سوار تي ڪاهه ڪئي، جو ٽپال جو ٿيلهو سلطان ڪوٽ کان جيڪب آباد ڪٿي پئي ويو. هڪڙي هن جي گهوڙيءَ کي لغام کان جهليو ۽ ٻئي ريتيءَ جي ڳوٺڙي هن جي مٿي تي هڻين ۽ جيئن هن پنهنجون اکيون پئي اڳهيون، تيئن ٽئين ڌاڙيل کيس سندس ئي ترار سان وڌي وڌو ۽ هن کي سخت زخمي ڪري، مردو سمجهي، ڇڏي ويا هليا. تنهن کان پوءِ ڌاڙيل ٽپال جو ٿيلهو ڪٿي پئجي ويا، جنهن ۾ ٻين شين سان گڏ، اٽڪل پنج سواريا نقد ۽ نوٽ هئا، جي سلطان ڪوٽ جي ٽپال آفيس جيڪب آباد جي ٽپال آفيس ڏانهن سنڀالڻ ۽ امانت رکڻ لاءِ موڪليا ٿي. ڌاڙيل سوار جي ترار ۽ گهوڙي به ڪٿي ويا، پر گهوڙي جمعي جي صبح جو سلطان ڪوٽ ڏانهن موٽي آئي، ڇاڪاڻ ته هن جي پٺيان هڪڙو وڃيرو هو ۽ ڌاڙيلن شايد سمجهيو ته انهيءَ کي رکڻ کان اسين جهلجي پونداسين.

2- LOWER STANDARD

It appears that on the 14th day of April last, the prisoner went with her two children to a well near her

village. She went ostensibly for the purpose of washing clothes. After a while her mother, who happened to go to the place, saw some of the clothes lying by the well but could not see her daughter. On looking into the well, however, she perceived her sitting along 'with her two children on the wooden framework at the bottom. The alarm was immediately given and all the three were rescued by the villagers. As the well was more than twenty feet deep and contained less than three feet of water, it is marvelous that no one was seriously injured; the children were quite unhurt.

On the 16th of April, i.e. the second day after these occurrences, the case was inquired into by the police *Amaldar*; the prisoner confessed that she had rolled her children into the well and leapt in after them and that she had done this in order that she might put an end to them all.

ڏسڻ ۾ اچي ٿو ته گذريل اپريل مهيني جي ۱۶ تاريخ قيدڻ پنهنجن ٻن ٻارن سان هڪڙي گوهه ڏانهن ويئي، جو سندس ڳوٺ جي ويجهو آهي. هو ظاهر ڪيڙن ڌوڻ لاءِ اوڏانهن ويئي هئي. ٿوري دير کان پوءِ هن جي ماءُ جا اوچتو انهيءَ هنڌ ڏانهن وڃي نڪتي، تنهن گوهه وٽ ڪي ڪپڙا پيل ڏٺا، پر سندس ڌيءَ کيس ڏسڻ ۾ ڪانه آئي. مگر ڪوبه ڀر نهاريو سان ڏٺائين ته هو پنهنجن ٻن ٻارن سان گڏ گوهه جي تري ۾ ڪاٺ جي چونڪ تي ويئي آهي. هن يڪدم رڙيون ڪيون ۽ تنهي کي ڳوٺائين بچائي ورتو. جيئن ته گوهه ويهن فوٽن کان اونهو هو ۽ منجهس ٽن فوٽن کان گهٽ پاڻي هو تنهن

ڪري عَجَبُ آهي، جو ڪنهن کي به سخت ايڏاءِ ڪونه پهتو هو! ٻار
بلڪل سلامت هئا.

اپريل مهيني جي ۱۶ تاريخ، يعني هنن واراڻن جي ٻئي ڏينهن،
پوليس عملدار هن ڳالهه جي پڇا ڳاڇا ڪئي ۽ قيدن باسيو ته مون
پنهنجا ٻار ڪو به لپٽڙائي وڌا هئا ۽ انهن جي پٺيان مون اندر ٿيو ڏٺو
هو ۽ اهو مون انهيءَ لاءِ ڪيو هو ته اسان سڀني جي جيوت جو آنت
ٿئي.

3- LOWER STANDARD

(Wednesday, 16th September 1900)

My baggage being all behind in the 'pass', I sat down under a tree and entered into conversation with half a dozen of the inhabitants, the owners of the fields where we were then sitting. They consisted of the school master of a neighbouring village and five farmers, two of whom were Baloches, and the other three belonged to Samejas, one of the castes of Sindhian husbandmen, who call themselves Sammats. They pointed to a few straw huts at the end of the field and told me, it was the spot where their village had formerly stood. It had been burnt and plundered, they said, about four years before, by dacoits. I asked them some questions about the produce of their fields. One of the men replied that they yielded very little; that it was sometimes difficult to get a return from them equal to the seed they had sown. Had I asked the question of anyother Sindhian

farmer, two hundred miles distant, he would just have given me the same answer. I have often asked boys whom I have seen perched on a little scaffold in a field, how many *Kharars* they expected when the corn was cut. The answer was always: "There is nothing in our house now to eat. The birds will eat all this, and we shall be starved."

منهنجو سڀ سامان لڪ ۾ پئتي هو تنهن ڪري آءُ وٽ جي
هيٺان ويهي رهيس ۽ اتي جي ڇهن رهاڪن سان، جي انهن ٻنن جا
مالڪ هئا، جتي اسين اوڏيءَ مهل وينا هٽاسون، ڳالهائڻ لڳس. انهن
مان هڪڙو ڀر واري ڳوٺ جو اسڪول ماستر هو ۽ ٻيا پنج ڪڙمي
هئا، جن مان ٻه ٻروچ هئا ۽ باقي ٽي سميڃا هئا، جيڪي سنڌي
ڪڙمين جي انهن ذاتين مان هڪ ذات آهن، جي پاڻ کي سَمات
سڏيندا آهن. هُنن ٻنيءَ جي چيڙي تي ڪن ڪن جي جهوپڙين
ڏانهن اشارو ڪيو ۽ مون کي چيائون ته انهي هٽا سان جو ڳوٺ
اڳي ٻڌل هوندو هو، جو اٽڪل چار ورهيه ٿيندا ته ڌاڙيلن ساڙي ڇڏيو
هو. مون انهن کان سندن ٻنن جي اُپت بابت ڪي سوال پڇيا. انهن
ماڻهن مان هڪڙي جواب ڏنو ته اُپت تمام ٿوري آهي ۽ ڪڏهن
ڪڏهن ته پوکيل بچ جيترو به مَس مَس منجهانئن نڪري ٿو.
جيڪڏهن به سو ميل پري ڪنهن ٻئي سنڌي ڪڙميءَ کان اهو سوال
پڇان ها، ته هو به اهائي ورندي ڏئي ها. مون ڪيترا ڀيرا چوڪرن کان
پڇيو آهي، جي مون ڏٺا آهن ته ٻنيءَ ۾ ننڍي پيهي تي وينا هوندا
آهن، ته جڏهن لٻارو پئجي رهندو تڏهن پانيو ٿا ته گهڻا خراز اُن
لهندو؟ سڌائين اها وراڻي ملندي هيءَ ته ”هاڻي اسان جي گهر ۾ ڪاٺ

لاءِ ڪجهه به ڪين آهي. هي سڀ داڻا ڪٽا پکي ڪائيندا ۽ اسين
بک مرنديسون.

4- LOWE STANDARD

On the 9th of August last, the prisoner, who is a police sepoy in the Service of Government, had, after leaving Karachi in company with three others, been drinking Sindhi Wine at a liquor shop. They had then gone and settled themselves on a raised seat outside the house of one Nilgar Fakira. As there they were talking, at about 8 p. m. one man passed that side. Having been stopped by one of the party, he gave his name and village. Upon this the prisoner said, "To whom are you speaking?" And then giving him the grossest abuse, jumped up with his cudgel and struck the deceased a blow on the side of the head, which felled him on the ground. The prisoner again struck him on the side when down, and kicked him inflicting injuries, from which he very shortly afterwards expired.

گذريل آگسٽ مهيني جي ۹ تاريخ، قيدي، جو سرڪاري
نوڪريءَ ۾ پوليس سپاهي آهي، تنهن ڪراچيءَ مان وڃڻ کان پوءِ
ٻين ٽن سان گڏ هڪڙي گتي تي شراب پي پيو. تنهن کان پوءِ هو
هڪڙي نيلگر فقيري جي گهر جي ٻاهران ٿلهي تي وڃي ويٺا. اتي
هنن ڳالهائون پي. اٽڪل اٺين بجي شام جو هڪڙو ماڻهو اُتان
لنگهيو. جڏهن انهن مان هڪڙي هن کي بيهاريو تڏهن هن پنهنجو
۽ ڳوٺ جو نالو ٻڌايو. ان تي قيديءَ پڇيس ته ڪنهن سان تو

ڳالهائين؟ ۽ پوءِ هن کي تمام ڪڇيون گاريون ڏيئي، پنهنجو ڏنڊو
 ڪٽي، ٽپو ڏيئي، اُٿيو ۽ فوتي ڪي مٿي تي پاسيرو ڏک هنيائين، جنهن
 ڪري هو زمين تي ڪري پيو. آيا فوتي هيٺ ئي پيو هو ته قيديءَ هن
 کي وري پاسي ڌارو ڏک هنيو ۽ لٽون هنيائينس، جنهن کان هن کي
 زخم پهتا، جنهنڪري هو پوءِ جلدي مري ويو.

5- LOWER STANDARD

On Saturday the 26th July, about 2 in the afternoon, Gulloo, the deceased, who was a lad between 10 and 11 years of age, *left* (went out from) his house after *taking his meals* (eating food) and did not return. *Search was made by the father of the lad and his relatives in that evening* (the father and relatives of the lad searched for him on that day in the evening), and as he was not found, information was given to the police, but *no mention was made* (they did not say) that the lad had any ornaments in his *person* (body). The next day *his body was found* by the villagers (found his corpse) in a jungle (which was) not far from the house of the deceased. *Tied round the neck of the body was a cloth* (around the neck of the corpse a cloth was tied) and *there* was a mark of bruise on the left hand. The second information to the police then *followed* (was given) and it was in this *occasion* (time) *that they were informed* (they got information) that a gold chain *weighing* (which in weight was) four and a half tolas (and) which the deceased had on his person was not found on the body.

Relative	مائٺ	Around	جي چوڌاري
Ornament	زيور	Neck	گچي
Body	بٽ	Mark	نشان
Dead body	لاشو	Bruise	ڌڪ، ضرب
Villager	ڳوٺاڻو	Left	ڏائو
		Right	ساڄو
Cloth	ڪپڙو	Gold chain	سوني زنجير
Tied	بڌل	Weight	تور

6- LOWER STANDARD

I took my interpreter with me and followed the messenger till we *got* (arrived) quite out of the town and crossed some of the corn fields, *when suspecting some trick*, (here I suspected that there would be some trick, therefore) I stopped and asked the guide whither *he was* (you are) going. Upon this, he pointed to a man, (who was) sitting under a tree a little distance and told me that the king frequently *gave* (gives) audience in a retired manner, in order to avoid the crowd of people and that nobody *but*, (except) the interpreter and myself must approach him. When I advanced, the king *desired* (told) me to sit by *him* (me) upon the mat, and after hearing my story on which he made no observation, he asked if *I wished* (do you wish) to purchase any slaves or gold. *Being answered in the negative* (when I answered that I will not buy), he seemed

rather surprised but desired me *to* come to *him* (me) in the evening, and *he* (I) *would* (will) give *me* (you) some *provision* (food).

Interpreter	تَرْجَمَانُ	In a retired manner	
Messenger	قاصِدُ		نَوِيڪَلاڻِيءَ ۾
To cross corn field	بَنِي لَتَارُ	To avoid	تَارُ
I suspected	مون کي شڪِ پيو	Crowd	ميڙ
Trick	نِگِي، حَرڪَتَ	Mat	تَدُو
Guide	سُونُهُون	Observation	ڏيَآن
To point	اَڱر سان ڏيکارُ	To be surprised	عَجَبَ ۾ پَوُڻ
To give audience	عَرَضُ پُڌُ		

7- LOWER STANDARD

A man Hiro, a goldsmith of the Lahore city who, about four months ago, was accused of killing a boy by striking him with a *hukka* on the head which caused a fracture of the skull, was tried on the 11th instant and sentenced to death. The accused after committing the murder absconded, but was caught a few days after at Dera by the police, who brought him back to Lahore for trial. The accused stated in his defense, that he threw the *hukka* at some people, who were abusing him, but accidentally struck the deceased, who died from the injury. He also said that he was drunk at the time, and therefore did not know what he was doing.

Goldsmith	سونارو	Sentence of death	ٺاسيءَ جو حڪم
About four months	اٽڪل چار مهينا ٿيندا	To be tried	(تي) مُقَدَّمو هَلڻ
Skull	ڪوپرائي	Accidentally	اوچتو
To be broken	ٽپجي پوڻ	To strike	لڳڻ
		Drunk	نشئي

8- LOWER STANDARD

The third murder has been committed at the village of Malir. It appears that two villagers Mitho and Piru drove their cattle into the field of Ramzan. As the cattle were destroying his crop, Ramzan caught them and was taking them to the Police station. On this both the accused ran up, forcibly released their cattle and struck Ramzan a blow with a hatchet across the chest. Ramzan was removed to the Hospital where he died, while Mitho and Piru are in Police custody. It is believed that people of both the parties have been at enmity for a long time and each one waited for an opportunity to kill the other. They set up a quarrel three days previous to the last, and had they not been prevented by some of the respectable landlords of the village, good many lives would have been lost.

It appears	ڏسڻ ۾ ٿو اچي	Chest	چاتي
To drive	ڪاهي وڃڻ	Custody	حوالات

To destroy	چٽ ڪرڻ	It is believed	ڀانئجي ٿو
Police station	ٿاڻو	Party	ڌر
Forcibly	زور سان	For a long time	ڳڇ وقت کان
To release	ڇڏائڻ	Opportunity	وجھ
To strike a blow (P.P. مٿن)	ڌڪ ڏيڻ	Last	پويون
Hatchet	ڪهاڙو	Respectable	آبروءَ وارا

1- HIGHER STANDARD

(April 1903)

Throughout many of the hill and frontier tracts, land is so plentiful that it yields no rent. The hill-men settle for a few years in some fertile spot, which they clear of jungle. They then exhaust the soil by a rapid succession of crops and leave it to relapse into forest. In such tracts, no rent, or *batai* is charged; but each family of wandering husbandmen pays a poll-tax to the chief, under whose protection it dwells. As the inhabitants increase, this nomadic system of cultivation gives place to regular tillage. On the thickly peopled plains of Sindh, however, the wandering husbandmen have disappeared, and each peasant family remains rooted to the same plot of ground generation after generation.

Only some fifty years ago there was more land in Sindh than there were cultivators to till it. The landlord had to tempt husbandmen to settle on their estates by giving those *Taqavis*. Now the cultivators have grown so

numerous that in some districts they will accept any terms for a piece of ground. The Government will therefore soon have to pass laws to prevent ejection by landlords of their tenants.

گهڻن جابلو ۽ سرحدي ملڪن ۾ زمين ايتري گهڻي آهي، جو ان مان ڀون پاڙو پيدا ٿي نٿو سگهي. جابلو ماڻهو ڪنهن آباد ڳوٺ تي ٿورا ورهيه بيٺڪ ڪن ٿا، جنهن تان جهنگ ڪٽي صفا ڪن ٿا. پوءِ اهي جلدُ جلدُ هڪٻئي ڀٽيان ڀوڪون ڪري، زمين کي ٽڪائين ٿا ۽ پوءِ ڇڏي ڏينس ٿا، ته وري جهنگ ٿيو پوي. اهڙن ملڪن ۾ دل يا بٽي وٺڻ ۾ ڪانه ايندي آهي، پر رولو ڪڙمين جي سڀڪا آڪهه پنهنجي سردار کي، جنهن جي آجهي هيٺ هوءَ رهي ٿي، تنهن کي مٽڪي پري ٿي. جيئن ماڻهو وڌندا ٿا ويڃن، تيئن اهو ڀوک جو جهنگلي دستور نڪرندو ٿو وڃي ۽ برابر ڀوک جو دستور پوندو ٿو وڃي. سنڌ جي جهجهي بستيءَ وارن ميدانن مان، بهرحال رولو ڪڙمي نڪري ويا آهن، ۽ سڀڪنهن ڪڙميءَ جي آڪهه پيڙهين کان وٺي ساڳئي مڪان تي ڪپ ڪوڙي ويهي ويئي آهي.

رڳو پنجاهه کن سال کن اڳي سنڌ ۾ پوکيندڙن جي نسبت زمين وڌيڪ هئي. زميندار کي پنهنجن جاگيرن تي بيٺڪ ڪرڻ لاءِ هارڻن کي تقابون ڏيئي لالچاڻو پوندو هو. هاڻي ته هاري ايترا گهڻا ٿي ويا آهن، جو ڪن ضلعن ۾ ڳوٺ زمين لاءِ هو ڪهڙا به شرط قبول ڪرڻ لاءِ تيار ٿي وڃن ٿا. انهيءَ ڪري زميندارن هٿان هارڻن جي بيدخاليءَ کي روڪڻ لاءِ سرڪار کي ترٽي قانون جاري ڪرڻا پوندا.

2- HIGHER STANARD

The Santals have their home among the hills which abound on the valley of the Ganges in Lower Bengal. They dwell in villages of their own, apart from the people of the plains, and, when first counted by British Officers, numbered about a million. Although still clinging to many customs of a hunting-forest tribe, they have learned the use of the plough. And have settled down into skillful husbandmen. Each hamlet is governed by its own headman, who is supposed to be a descendant of the original founder of the village, and who is assisted by a deputy headman and a watchman. The boys of the hamlet have their separate officers, and are strictly controlled by their own headman and his deputy till they enter the married state. The Santals know not the cruel distinctions of Hindu Caste, but trace their tribes, usually numbering seven, to the seven sons of the first parents. The whole village feasts, hunts and worships together; so strong is the bond of race, that expulsion from the tribe was the only Santal punishment. A heinous criminal was cut off from fire and water in the village, and sent forth alone into the jungle. Minor offences were forgiven upon a public reconciliation with the tribe, to effect which the guilty one provided feast with much rice and beer, for his clansmen.

جي ٽڪريون بينگال جي هيٺئين ڀاڱي ۾ گنگا نديءَ جي ماڙيءَ سان وڃيو گڏجن، تن ۾ سنٿالن جا گهر آهن. هو ميدانن جي رهاڪن کان پري پنهنجا ڳوٺ ٺاهي رهندا آهن، ۽ جڏهن پهريائين انگريزي عملدارن هنن جو ڳاڻيٽو ڪيو هو تڏهن هو اٽڪل ڏهه لک هئا. جيتوڻيڪ اهي اڃا تائين بيلي جي شڪاري ماڻهن جي ڪيترين رستن کي وٺيو وينا آهن، ته به هو هر ڪاهڻ جي واٽ سکيا آهن ۽ هوشيار هاري ٿي ويهي رهيا آهن. سڀڪنهن ڳوٺ تي اتي جي وڏيري جو حڪم هوندو آهي، جنهن کي ماڻهو ڳوٺ ٻڌندڙ جو اولاد ڪري سمجهن ٿا ۽ جنهن کي هڪڙو نائب ۽ هڪڙو چوڪيدار مددگار هوندو آهي. ڳوٺ جي چوڪر جا جدا عملدار هوندا آهن ۽ جيستائين اهي پرڻجن، تيستائين مٿن سندن وڏيري ۽ نائب جو حڪم هلي ٿو. سنٿالن کي هنڌن جي ذات جي ڪئن پيدن جي سڌ ٿي ڪانهي، پر سندن قومون، جي اڪثر ست ليڪجن ٿيون، تن جو بنياد، هو پهرئين ماءُ پيءُ جي ستن پٽن کان چڪين ٿا. سڄو ڳوٺ جُڇ ۽ شڪار ۽ پوڄا گڏجي ڪندو آهي. سندن قوم ۾ اهڙي ٻڌي آهي، جو نيات مان ڪڍي ڇڏڻ جي منجهن هڪڙي ئي سيڪت هئي. وڏي پاپيءَ کي سڄي ڳوٺ ۾ تاندي پائيءَ کان لاهي ڇڏيندا هئا ۽ کيس جهنگ ۾ اڪيلو ڪڍي ڇڏيندا هئا. ننڍن ڏوهن لاءِ قوم سان پڌري پٽ پرچاءُ ڪرڻ ڪري معافي ڏيڻ ۾ ايندي هئي. اهو پرچاءُ هن طرح ٿيندو هو جو هو ڏوهي پنهنجي ذات پائڻ کي هڪڙو ڪانو ڏيندو هو، جنهن ۾ چانور ۽ بير جو شراب گهڻو هوندو هو.

3- HIGHER STANDARD

In the old times the scarcity of people made each family of cultivators of great value to their Landlord. In many parts of the world, when once a peasant had settled in a village, he was not allowed to go away. In hill districts where the wandering system of husbandry was in vogue no family was allowed by his chief to quit the territory; for each household paid a poll-tax to the chief and the chief did not wish to lose his money. In many places, the lower classes of husbandmen were attached like serfs to the soil. Any effort which was made to liberate these slaves was met with dangerous rebellions. In every country of the world, there live descendants of the old serfs; but they are now freemen in most of the places.

آڳاٽن وقتن ۾ ماڻهن جي ٿورائيءَ هٽڻ ڪري هارين جي هر هڪ ڪٽنب جو زميندار وٽ گهڻو ماڻ هو. دنيا جي گهڻن ڀاڱن ۾ جڏهن هڪڙي پيري ڪڙمي ڪنهن ڳوٺ ۾ وڃي بئڻ ڪندو هو ته پوءِ اُتان هن کي وڃڻ ڪين ڏيندا هئا. جابلو حصن ۾ جتي رولو ڪڙمين جي پوک جو دستور جاري هو اُتي ڪنهن به پوکيندڙ جي آڪهه کي سندس سردار کان ملڪ ڇڏڻ جي موڪل ڪانه ملندي هئي. ڇاڪاڻ جو سڀ ڪا آڪهه پنهنجي سردار کي مٽڪي پريندي هئي ۽ سردار پنهنجي رقم وڃائڻ نه گهرندو. ڪيترن هنڌن تي هيٺئين درجي جا ڪڙمي ٻانهن وانگر پوکن تي ڪم ڪندا هئا. اهڙن علامن کي آزاد ڪرڻ لاءِ جابه ڪوشش ٿيندي هئي، تنهن تي سخت فساد ٿيندا هئا. دنيا جي هر ملڪ ۾ اهڙن قديم ٻانهن جا پويان موجود آهن، پر اڪثر هنڌن تي اهي هاڻي آزاد آهن.

II. List of Official and Technical Sindhi Terms used in Official Correspondence in the Province of Sindh

(a) Agricultural and Revenue Terms

تقاوي	Money paid in advance by Government to farmers.
حقابو	(حق = right + آب = water) Fee levied on account of right to use Government water; Water tax.
ڪلرائي زمين	Salt land.
چرخي	Irrigation by lift. Land watered by a Persian wheel.
باراني	Lands cultivated on rainfall or crops produced by rain.
موڪ	Surface irrigation from canals by natural overflow. A flood of water over a field not raised artificially.
موڪي	Land irrigated by flow.
جمعبندي	The settlement of an assessment; annual record of Land Revenue Settlement.
جهنگل شگافي	Cutting of trees and brushwood on canal banks.

مالڪاڻو	(From مالڪ = owner) Price of the right of occupancy.
پنچري	Grazing fees.
بيزاري زمين	Relinquished land.
مُهاڳ، مهاڳو	Frontage.
دريا خوردي	Land gradually eroded by a river.
دريا بُري	Land eroded suddenly in large masses.
نَهَوَر	Virgin land.
جاگير	Free hold grant.
انعامدار	Holder of <i>Inam</i> land or rent free grants.
معافيدار	One who holds a small grant of land free of assessment.
سيلاب	An inundation; flooding.
سيلابي	Inundated.
حد بست	Settlement of field and village boundary.
آڌائون	A crop grown between <i>Rabi</i> and <i>Kharif</i> or between <i>Kharif</i> and <i>Rabi</i> seasons.
ڍڪو	Cattle-pound.
ارسال عرض	Letter of advice sent with money to a treasury.
اطلاعنامو	Letter of advice.
مختيارنامو	Power of attorney.
ڏَل	Land revenue; tax; Government assessment on land.

بقايا	Outstanding balance.
قسطندي	Fixing dates of Installments.
چوٿ	Share of produce payable by <i>Jagirdars</i> to Government.
بتائي، بتئي	Division of the grain at harvest between Government, the cultivators and others entitled to shares.
رقم	An item in accounts.
بلمقطعي	(<i>Bilmukte</i>) In a lump sum.
کاتيدار	A person having a separate head to himself in the <i>Tapadar's</i> ledger. The owner of a separate estate or field.
ديھ	Village and land belonging to it.
تپو	Sub-division of a <i>Taluka</i> containing one or more <i>Dehs</i> .
تعلقو	Sub division of a division of a district.
عملو	Office establishment.
مختيار کار	Chief Revenue and Judicial Officer in a <i>Taluka</i> ; <i>Tahsildar</i> .
کاردار	
تپدار	Stipendiary accountant and collector of the revenues of a group of villages.
کوٽار	A person on the <i>Tapadar's</i> establishment.
مکي	Head of the Hindu community in a village.
وڏيرو	Headman of a village or of a tribe.

ڀڻڇاڻت	Village council.
ٿاڻو	A Police station.
ٿاڻيدار	Head police officer at a <i>Thano</i>
سڳ	Discovery of a portion of stolen property; Trace by which property is found.
پيرو	Track (پيرو ڪڻ = to track; to trace footsteps)
پڳي	Tracker.
پشت ٻه پشت	From generation to generation.
پٽڻ	Ferry.
رديع	Is the Vernal crop season. The crops sown in the Autumnal months of October, November and December (called in Sindhi language; <i>Asu</i> , <i>Kati</i> , and <i>Nahiri</i>) and reaped in the Spring about March and April (<i>Phagun</i> and <i>Chet</i>) are called <i>Rabi</i> crops. The principal crops of this season are wheat, barley, rapeseed, gram, peas, etc.
خريف	Is the Autumnal crop season. The crops sown in the months of June and July and reaped in the Autumn about September, October and November are called <i>Kharij</i> crops. The principal crops of this season are Rice, <i>Juari</i> , <i>Bajhri</i> , Cotton, Sesame etc.

(b) Legal and Official Terms

Authority	اختياري	Civil	ديواني
To authorize	اختياري ڏيڻ	Criminal	فوجداري
Judgment	فيصلو	Criminal case	فوجداري مقدمو
Document	دستاويز	Crime	ڏوهه
Record	دفتر	Murder	خون
Forfeiture	ضبطي	To murder	خون ڪرڻ
Claim	دعا	Murderer	خوني
Plaintiff	مدعي	Dacoity	ڌاڙو
Defendant	مدعا عليه	A dacoit	ڌاڙيل
Dispute	تڪرار	To dispose of	نيڪال ڪرڻ
Injury	ايڏاء	Department	ڪاتو
Illegal	بيقاعدي	Lease	پتو
Nuisance	آزار	Inundation	هڙو
Rumour	افواه	Right, Privilege	حق
Examination	پڇا	State (govt.)	رياست
Cross examination	آڏي پڇا	Frontier	سرحد
Wound	زخم، ڦٽ	Treasury	خزانو
To wound	زخمي ڪرڻ	To transfer	(جي) بدلي ڪرڻ
Wounded	زخمي، ڦٽيل	Office	آفيس
A petition	عريض، درخواست	Officer	عملدار آفيسر
Petitioner	عرضدار	Superior	بالادست
Candidate	اميدوار	Subordinate	زيردست

Temporary	گچو	Peon	پتيوالو
Permanent	پڪو	Post	ٽپال
To appoint	مقرر ڪرڻ	Postman	ٽپالي
Promotion	اضافو	Complaint	فرياد، پُڪار
Substitute	بدلي	Complainant	فريادي
Resignation	استعفا	Enquiry	دريافت
To resign	استعفا ڏيڻ	Hearing (of a case)	شنوائي
Correspondence	ليکپڙهه	To postpone	مهمل رڪڻ
Gambling	جوا	Adultery	زنا
Assault	ڪاهه	House-breaking	ڪاٺ هٽڻ
Liquor shop	گتو	Attempt	ڪوشش
Drunk	نشئي	To instigate	چوڻڻ
Fighting	مارا ماري	Provocation	چڙ
To Arrest	گرفتار ڪرڻ	Weapons	هٿيار
To handcuff	هٿڪڙيون وجهڻ	Good faith	چڱي نيت
To hang	قاسي ڏيڻ	Will	وصيت نامو
To let go, to acquit	چڏي ڏيڻ	Cash	روڪ، نقد
To stand security	ضامن پوڻ	Attachment	ضبطي
Pleader	وڪيل	Installment	قسط
An affidavit	قسم نامو	Sum	رقم
Section	قلم	Capital	مور

Simple Imprisonment	بنّا پورهئي قيد	Interest	وياج
Rigorous Imprisonment	سخت قيد	Per cent	في سيڪڙو
Imprisonment for life	جَنَمَ تپ	Rate	اگھ، نرخ
Breach of trust	وساھ گھاتي	To be bankrupt	ڏيوالو ڪرڻ، گتي پوڻ
Forgery	جعلساري	To mortgage	گروي رکڻ
Perjury	ڪوڙو قسم	Agreement	قبوليت نامو
Convenience	سَهَنج	Partition	ورهاڱو
Papers	ڪاغذ	Coin	سڪو
File	فائل	Counterfeit	ڪوٽو
Inward File	فائل آمدني	Measure	ماپ
Outward File	فائل روانگي	Weight	توز
Miscellaneous File	فائل متفرقو	Principal	مڪي
Copy	نقل	Broker	دلال
To Copy	نقل ڪرڻ	Agent	گماشتو
Signature	صحيح	License	ليسڻ
To Sign	صحيح ڪرڻ	License-holder	ليسڻ بردار
Seal	مهر	Rent	مسواڙ
To Seal	مهر هڻڻ	Guardian	سنياليندڙ
Receipt	رسيد	Exception	نياري ڳالھ
Envelope	لفافو	Local law	مڪاني قاعدو
		Forced labour	بيگر

Stamp	ٽڪلي	Voluntarily	پاڻهين
Notice	اطلاع	On Solemn affirmation	
Circuit	گشت		ساڪ تي
Camp	منزل	Event	واردات
Tent	تنبو	The Place of occurrence	
To pitch a tent	تنبو کوڙڻ		واردات جي جاءِ
To strike a tent	تبو کيرائڻ	Auction	نيلام
To bid	واڪڻ ڏيڻ	Census	آدم شماري

(c) Engineering Terms

Contract	ٺيڪو مقاطعو	Brick	سِر
Contractor	ٺيڪيدار مقاطعدار	Brick (burnt)	پڪي سِر
Clay	مٽي، پنبو	Brick (sun dried)	ڪچي سِر
Beam	ڪام	Building	عمارت
Board	تختو	Foundation	بنياد
Floor	فرش	Crack	ڦوٽ، چير
Roof	چٽ	To crack	ٽڙڪڻ
Wall	پت	Area	ايراضي
Upper storey	ماڙي	Mat	تڏو
Mortar	گارو	Plan, Map	نقشو
Lime	چُن	Corner	ڪنڊ
Mud	گپ	Straight	سنئون

Paint	رَنگ	Long	ڊگھو
Spout	نيسارو	Length	ڊگھائي، طول
Peg	کلي	Broad	ويکرو
Stone	پَٿَرُ، پَٿَرُ	Breadth	ويکر، شڪر
Glass	شيشو	Deep	اونهو
Kiln	کورو	Depth	اونهائي، عمق
Slope	سلامي	Drain; a small cut from a	
Canal	واھ	branch canal	کسي
Canal digger	کامڙيو	A mound of earth or	
Labourer	مزرور	rubbish (in canals)	تودو
Embankment	بند	Under supervisor of canals	
Excavation	کاتي		داروغو
Measurement	ماپ، کچ، پيمائش	A subordinate employed in	
		supervising a work	
To measure	ماپڻ، کچ ڪرڻ		مستري
Breach	گهارو	Sand	واري
A branch canal	کڙيو	Silt, deposit in canals	لڻ

(d) Historical Terms

Battle	جنگ	Cannon	توب
War	ويڙھ	Sword	تارار
Army	لشڪر، فوج	Ball	گولو

Fort	قلعو	Ammunition	باروٽُ
Victory	فتح	Defeat	شڪستَ
Victorious	فتح مندُ	To defeat	شڪستَ ڏيڻ
Reign	راجُ	To be defeated	شڪست کائڻ
Subjects	رعيتَ	To besiege	(ڪي) گهيرو ڪرڻ
Rifle	بندوقَ	Flight	پاڇ
To flee		Camp	چانوٺي
	پيڇڻُ، پيڇي وڃڻُ (p.p)	Band	ٽولي
Throne	تخت، گادي	Plunder	لُٽَ
To enthrone	گاديءَ تي وهائڻ	Capital	تختگاهُ
To dethrone	گاديءَ تان لاهڻ	Possession	قبضو
Bloodshed	خونريزي	Treaty	عهدنامو
Ambassador	ايلچي	Terms	شرطُ
Rebellion	فسادُ، بغاوتَ	English (adj.)	انگريزي
Rebel	فسادي، باغي	Native (adj.)	ڏيهي
Leader	سردارُ	To retreat	هٽڻُ
Strength	طاقتَ	To repulse	هٽائڻ
Nation	قومَ	Possible	ممڪن
Peace	صلحُ	Impossible	ناممڪن
Port	بندرُ	Independent	خود مختيار
Administration	انتظامُ	Independence	خود مختياري
Cavalry	رسالو	Brave	بهادرُ

Infantry	پلٽڙ	Bravery	بهادري
Artillery	توبخانو	To Cross	(جي) پار وڃڻ

(e) General Terms

Animals

Ox	ڍڳو ڏاند	A pair of Oxen	ڏاندن جي جوڙي
Cow	ڍڳي، ڳئون، گاء	Calf	گابو
Buffalo	مينهن	Male buffalo	سان
Colt	وچيرو	Sheep	رد
Goat	پکري	Herd	ڏڻ
Pig	سوئر	Jackal	گدڙ
Wolf	بگهڙ	Beasts	مرون
Camel	اُن	Female camel	ڏاچي
Riding camel	مهري اُن	Stall	وٽار
Locust	مڪڙ	Rat	ڪوٽو

GRAIN

Wheat	ڪڙڪ	Rice	چانور
Barley	جو	Maize	مڪائي
Pulse	دال	Peas	مٿر
Sesame	تر	Mustard	اھر
Flour	اٽو	Cotton	ڪپھ

Cotton pod	ڦٽي	Rapeseed	سرھ
Cotton plant	ونٽڻ		

CLOTHES

Clothes	ڪپڙا	Coat	ڪوٽ، ڪُرتو
Shirt	پهراڻ	Trousers	سُٽڻ
Turban	پتڪو پڳڙي	Hat	توپلو
Socks	جوراب	A pair of shoes	جُتي
Veil	برقعو	Quilt	سوڙ
Mattress	گڊيلو	Pillow	وهائو

BIRDS

Duck	بڌڪ	Partridge	تتر
Quail	پٽيرو	Snipe	چاهو
Pigeon	ڪبوٽر	Crow	ڪانءُ
Parrot	چتون	Sparrow	جهرڪي
Peacock	مور	Hawk	باز
Wasp	ڏينپو	Fly	مڪ
		Dove	گيرو

METALS

Gold	سون	Silver	چاندي، روپ
Copper	تامو	Brass	پتل
Iron	لوھ	Lead	شيھو
Tin	قلعي	Steel	رڪ

ORNAMENTS

Ornament	مٿيو زيور	Nose-ring	نٿ
Bracelets	چوڙا	Ring	منڊي
Necklace	هار ڪيڻي	Ear-ring	ڳن، پنڙو
Bangles	ڪنگڙ	Knee ornaments	ڪڙيون

COLOURS

Color	رنگ	White	اچو
Black	ڪارو	Red	ڳاڙهو
Blue	نيرو نيلو	Green	سائو
Yellow	پيلو	Purple	واڳڻائي
Brown	پورو	Brown	ناسي

RELATIONS

Father	پيءُ	Mother	ماءُ
Brother	ڀاءُ	Sister	ڀيڻ
Son	پُٽ	Daughter	ڌيءُ
Husband	مڙس	Wife	جوءِ، زال
Uncle	چاچو	Aunt	چاچي
Nephew	ڀائيٽيو	Niece	ڀائيٽي
Cousin	سَوٽ	Grand father	ڏاڏو
Grand mother	ڏاڏي	Bridegroom	گهوٽ
Bride	ڪنوار	Father-in-law	سَهرو
Mother-in-law	سَسُ	Son-in-law	ناني
Daughter-in-law	ننهن	Relation	ماءِٽ

HUSBANDRY

Ear of corn	سنگ	Stalk	ڪانو
Seed	بج	Sickle	ڏاتو
Yoke	پاڃاري	Spade	ڪوڏر
Axe	ڪهاڙو	Pickaxe	چَنجُورُ