

Oblique Form

Practice

piyal- ah	<i>bowl</i>	piyal- ey	<i>bowls</i>
piyal- ey mein	<i>in the bowl</i>	piyal- oon mein	<i>in the bowls</i>
lark- a	<i>boy</i>	lark- ey	<i>boys</i>
_____	<i>from the boy</i>	_____	<i>from the boys</i>
bachch- ah	<i>kid</i>	bachch- ey	<i>kids</i>
_____	<i>with the kid</i>	_____	<i>with the kids</i>
takiy- ah	<i>pillow</i>	takiy- ey	<i>pillows</i>
_____	<i>in the pillow</i>	_____	<i>in the pillows</i>

Practice

*There is mango
in the bowl.*



_____ .

*There are mangoes in the
bowls.*

_____ .

*Take pomegranate
from the boy.*



_____ .

*Take pomegranate from the
boys.*

_____ .

Play with the kid.

_____ .

Play with the kids.

_____ .

*There is cotton in the
pillows.*

_____ .

*There is cotton in the
pillows.*

_____ .

Practice

ghar	<i>house</i>	ghar	<i>house</i>
ghar mein	<i>in the house</i>	ghar-oon mein	<i>in the houses</i>
phooldaan	<i>flowerpot</i>	phooldaan	<i>flowerpots</i>
_____	<i>in the flowerpot</i>	_____	<i>in the flowerpots</i>
kaaghaz	<i>paper</i>	kaaghaz	<i>papers</i>
_____	<i>on the paper</i>	_____	<i>on the papers</i>
seib	<i>apple</i>	seib	<i>apple</i>
_____	<i>in the apple</i>	_____	<i>in the apple</i>

Practice

<p><i>Boy is in the house.</i></p> <p>_____ .</p>	<p><i>Boys are in the houses.</i></p> <p>_____ .</p>
<p><i>There are flowers in the flowerpot.</i></p> <p>_____ .</p>	<p><i>There are flowers in the flowerpots.</i></p> <p>_____ .</p>
<p><i>Write on the paper.</i></p> <p>_____ .</p>	<p><i>Write on the papers.</i></p> <p>_____ .</p>
<p><i>There are seeds in the apple.</i></p> <p>_____ .</p>	<p><i>There are seeds in the apples.</i></p> <p>_____ .</p>

Practice

rot- i	<i>bread</i>	rot- ian	<i>breads</i>
rot- i mein	<i>in the bread</i>	rot- ioon mein	<i>in the breads</i>
kurs- i	<i>chair</i>	kurs- ian	<i>chairs</i>
____	<i>in the chair</i>	____	<i>in the chairs</i>
bhind- i	<i>okra</i>	bhind- ian	<i>okras</i>
____	<i>in the okra</i>	____	<i>in the okras</i>
nashpat- i	<i>pear</i>	nashpat- ian	<i>pears</i>
____	<i>in the pear</i>	____	<i>in the pears</i>

Practice

There is salt in the bread.

_____ .

There is salt in the breads.

_____ .

There is hole in the chair.

_____ .

There are holes in the chairs.

_____ .

*Put onion
in the okra.*

_____ .



Put onions in the okras.

_____ .

*There are seeds
in the pineapple.*

_____ .



*There are seeds in the
pineapples.*

_____ .

Practice

kitab	<i>book</i>	kitab- ain	<i>books</i>
kitab per	<i>on the book</i>	kitab- oon per	<i>on the books</i>
sarak	<i>road</i>	sarak- ain	<i>roads</i>
____	<i>on the road</i>	____	<i>on the roads</i>
deever	<i>wall</i>	deever- ain	<i>walls</i>
____	<i>on the wall</i>	____	<i>on the walls</i>
pencil	<i>pencil</i>	pencil- ain	<i>pencils</i>
____	<i>with the pencil</i>	____	<i>with the pencils</i>

Practice

Don't write on the book.

_____ .

Don't write on the books.

_____ .

Don't walk on the road.

_____ .

Don't walk on the roads.

_____ .

Paste chart on the wall.

_____ .

Paste charts on the walls.

_____ .

Write with the pencil.

_____ .

Write with the pencils.

_____ .

- The Nouns in Urdu change to **oblique form** when they are followed by a postpositions.

	Singular	Plural
Masculine Nouns ending in vowels	lark- a <i>boy</i> lark- ey mein <i>in the boy</i>	lark- ey <i>boys</i> lark- oon mein <i>in the boys</i>
Masculine Nouns ending in consonants	ghar <i>house</i> ghar mein <i>in the house</i>	ghar <i>houses</i> ghar- oon mein <i>in the houses</i>
Feminine Nouns ending in vowels	rot- i <i>bread</i> rot- i mein <i>in the bread</i>	rot- ian <i>breads</i> rot- ioon mein <i>in the breads</i>
Feminine Nouns ending in consonants	kitab <i>book</i> kitab mein <i>in the book</i>	kitab- ain <i>books</i> kitab- oon mein <i>in the books</i>

- The Nouns in Urdu change to **oblique form** when they are followed by a postpositions.

	Singular	Plural
Masculine Nouns ending in vowels	'a' sound changes to 'ey'	'ey' sound changes to 'oon'
Masculine Nouns ending in consonants	No change	we add 'oon'
Feminine Nouns ending in vowels	No change	'ian' sound changes to 'ioon'
Feminine Nouns ending in consonants	No change	'ain' sound change to 'oon'

Ginti *Counting*



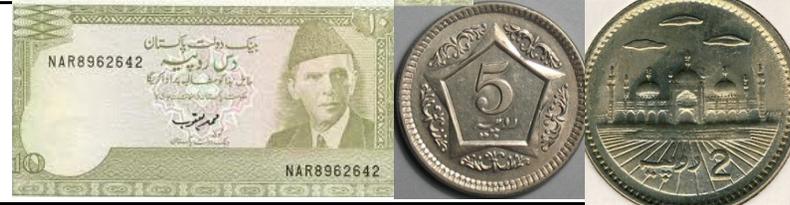
Giarah kalam <i>Eleven pens</i>	Solah kalam <i>Sixteen pens</i>
Barah kalam <i>Twelve pens</i>	Sutrah kalam <i>Seventeen pens</i>
Terah kalam <i>Thirteen pens</i>	Attharah kalam <i>Eighteen pens</i>
Chaudah kalam <i>Fourteen pens</i>	Unnees kalam <i>Nineteen pens</i>
Pundrah kalam <i>Fifteen pens</i>	Bees kalam <i>Twenty pens</i>

Practice

Yeh kitney hain?



Yeh kitney hain?



Yeh kitney hain?

13

Yeh kitney hain?

19

Yeh kitney hain?



Ginti *Counting*



Ikkees kalam <i>Twenty one pens</i>	Chhabees kalam <i>Twenty six pens</i>
Baees kalam <i>Twenty two pens</i>	Sattaees kalam <i>Twenty seven pens</i>
Teiees kalam <i>Twenty three pens</i>	Aththaees kalam <i>Twenty eight pens</i>
Chaubees kalam <i>Twenty four pens</i>	Oontees kalam <i>Twenty nine pens</i>
Puchchees kalam <i>Twenty five pens</i>	Tees kalam <i>Thirty pens</i>

Practice

Yeh kitney hain?



Yeh kitney hain?



Yeh kitney hain?

22

Yeh kitney hain?

29

Yeh kitney hain?



Rung Colors

Kalam sunehra hai.
(The pen is golden)



Phool naranji hai.
(The flower is orange)



Yeh kameez rungeen hai.
(This shirt is colorful)



Tie unnabi hai.
(The tie is maroon)



Vocabulary

sunehra
golden

naranji
orange

rungeen
colorful

unnabi
maroon

Colors

Titli _____ hai.
(*The butterfly is yellow*)



Phool _____ hai.
(*The flower is pink*)



Cheeni _____ aur _____ hai.
(*Sugar is white and brown*)



Choonti _____ hai.
(*The ant is black*)



Pronouns with verb baith-na (to say)

Vocabulary	
baith-na	<i>to sit</i>

Pronoun Singular		Corresponding verb form		Pronoun Plural		Corresponding verb form	
main	<i>I</i>	h-oon	<i>am</i>	hum	<i>we</i>	h-ain	<i>are</i>
		baith-oon	<i>sit</i>			baith-ain	<i>sit</i>
tum aap	<i>you</i>	h-o		tum aap	<i>you</i>	h-o	
		h-ain	<i>are</i>			h-ain	<i>are</i>
		baith-o	<i>sit</i>			baith-o	<i>sit</i>
		baith-ain				baith-ain	
voh	<i>he/she</i>	h-ai	<i>is</i>	voh	<i>they</i>	h-ain	<i>are</i>
		baith-ai	<i>sit</i>			baith-ain	<i>sit</i>

Pronouns with verb

Ker-na (to say)

Vocabulary	
ker-na	<i>to do</i>

Pronoun Singular		Corresponding verb form		Pronoun Plural		Corresponding verb form	
main	<i>I</i>	h-oon	<i>am</i>	hum	<i>we</i>	h-ain	<i>are</i>
		ker___	<i>do</i>			ker___	<i>do</i>
tum aap	<i>you</i>	h-o		tum aap	<i>you</i>	h-o	
		h-ain	<i>are</i>			h-ain	<i>are</i>
		ker___	<i>do</i>			ker___	<i>do</i>
		ker___				ker___	
voh	<i>he/she</i>	h-ai	<i>is</i>	voh	<i>they</i>	h-ain	<i>are</i>
		ker___	<i>do</i>			ker___	<i>do</i>

Pronouns with verb

Ro-na (to cry)

Vocabulary	
ro-na	<i>to cry</i>

Pronoun Singular		Corresponding verb form		Pronoun Plural		Corresponding verb form	
main	<i>I</i>	ro _____	<i>cry</i>	hum	<i>we</i>	ro _____	<i>cry</i>
		dor _____	<i>run</i>			dor _____	<i>run</i>
tum	<i>you</i>	ro _____	<i>cry</i>	tum	<i>you</i>	ro _____	<i>cry</i>
aap		ro _____		aap		ro _____	
		dor _____				dor _____	
		dor _____	<i>run</i>			dor _____	<i>run</i>
voh	<i>he/she</i>	ro _____	<i>cry</i>	voh	<i>they</i>	ro _____	<i>cry</i>
		dor _____	<i>run</i>			dor _____	<i>run</i>

Pronouns with verb

Muskura-na (to cry)

Vocabulary	
muskura-na	<i>to smile</i>

Pronoun Singular	Corresponding verb form	Pronoun Plural	Corresponding verb form
main <i>I</i>	muskura____ <i>smile</i> hans____ <i>laugh</i>	hum <i>we</i>	muskura____ <i>smile</i> hans____ <i>laugh</i>
tum aap <i>you</i>	muskura____ muskura____ <i>smile</i> hans____ <i>laugh</i> hans____	tum aap <i>you</i>	muskura____ muskura____ <i>smile</i> hans____ <i>laugh</i> hans____
voh <i>he/she</i>	muskura____ <i>smile</i> hans____ <i>laugh</i>	voh <i>they</i>	muskura____ <i>smile</i> hans____ <i>laugh</i>