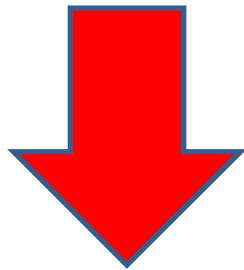
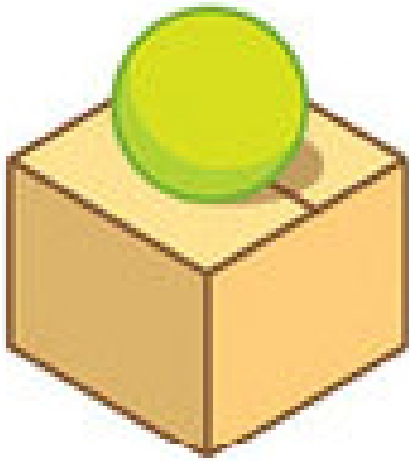
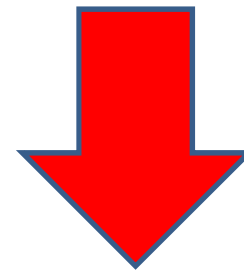


POSTPOSITIONAL PHRASE



PER



MEIN

Postpositions in Urdu

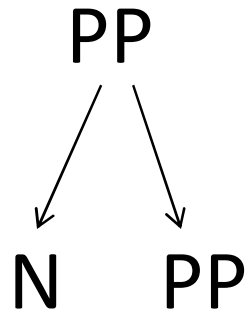
- Urdu uses postpositions that follow the noun (rather than prepositions of English that precede the noun).

- Kitab **meiz** **par** hai. Book is **on** the **table**.

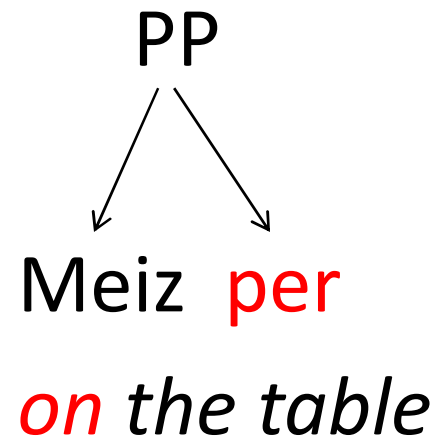
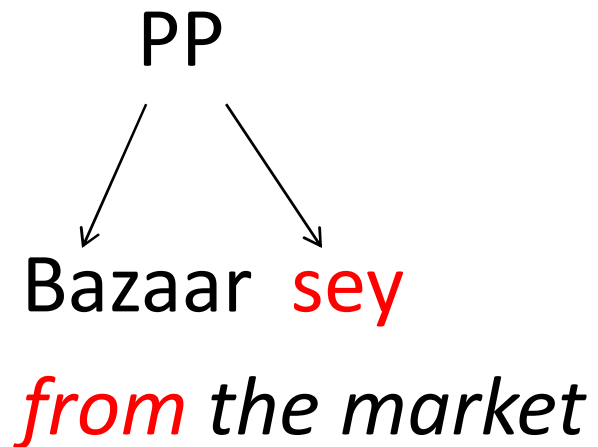


- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| • Following the noun | Preceding the non |
| • Post-position | Pre-position |

PP (NP + PP)



postpositions	prepositions
sey	<i>from</i>
per	<i>on</i>



Practice

Bazar sey

From the market



Hostel sey

From the hostel



Cholhey per

On the stove



Degchi per

On the pot



Practice

Bring melons
from the market.

_____.



Bring umbrella
from the hostel.

_____.



Cook lentils
on the stove.

_____.



Put the lid
on the pot.

_____.

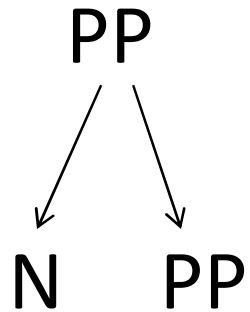


Vocabulary

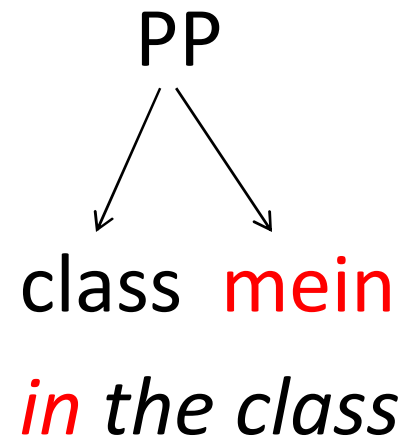
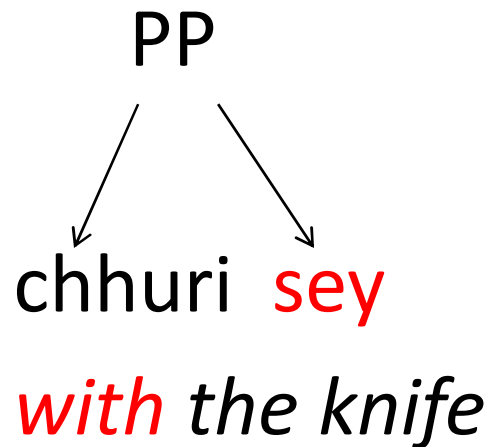
kharboza (m)
melon

chhatri (f)
umbrella

PP (NP + PP)



postpositions	prepositions
sey, key sath	<i>with</i>
mein	<i>in</i>



Practice

Kaantey **sey**

With the fork



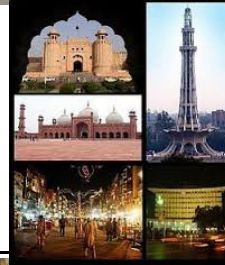
Romaal **sey**

With the napkin



Lahore **mein**

In Lahore



Gali **mein**

In the street



Vocabulary

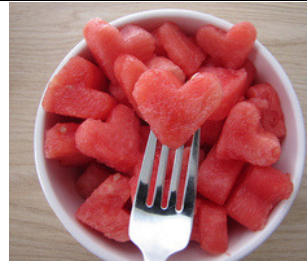
romaal (m)
napkin

gali (f)
street

Practice

Eat water melon
with the fork.

_____.



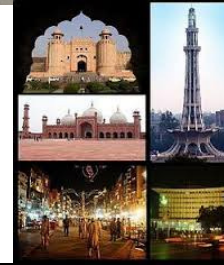
Clean hands
with the napkin.

_____.



There is hot weather
in Lahore.

_____.



There is noise
in the street.

_____.



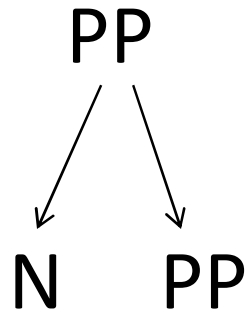
Vocabulary

tarbooz (m)
water melon

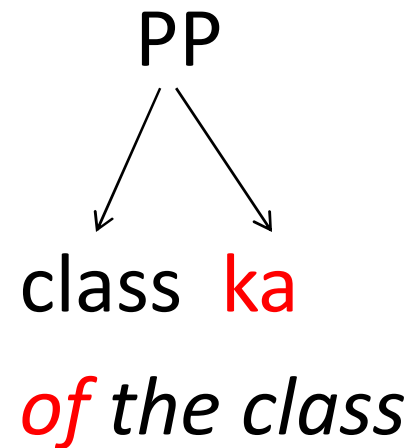
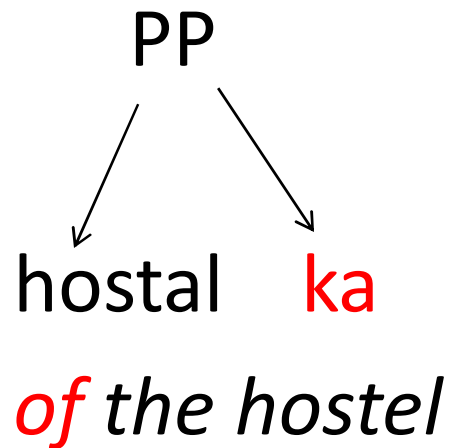
mausam (m)
weather

shour (m)
noise

PP (NP + PP)



postpositions	prepositions
ka	<i>of</i>



Practice

hostel **ka**

of the hostel



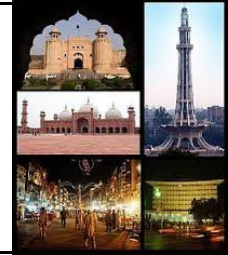
class **ka**

of the class



Lahore **ka**

of Lahore



UET **ki**

of UET



Practice

*This is the room
of the hostel.*

_____.



*This is the boy
of our class.*

_____.



*This is the station
of Lahore.*

_____.

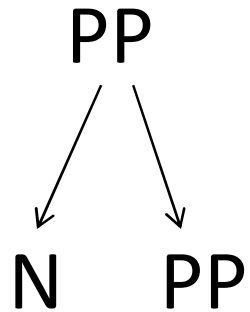


*This is the bus
of UET.*

_____.



PP (NP + PP)



postpositions	prepositions
kay under	<i>inside</i>
kay bahir	<i>outside</i>

A diagram showing the structure of a Prepositional Phrase (PP). The root node 'PP' has two children: 'hostel' (Noun) and 'kay under' (Prepositional Phrase). Arrows point from 'PP' to 'hostel' and from 'PP' to 'kay under'.

hostel kay under
inside the hostel

A diagram showing the structure of a Prepositional Phrase (PP). The root node 'PP' has two children: 'kitaar' (Noun) and 'kay bahir' (Prepositional Phrase). Arrows point from 'PP' to 'kitaar' and from 'PP' to 'kay bahir'.

kitaar kay bahir
outside the queue

Practice

hostel **kay under**

inside the hostel



kitaar **kay under**

inside the queue



kitaar **kay bahir**

outside the queue



UET **kay bahir**

outside UET



Practice

Guard is
outside the hostel.

_____.



Stand
inside the queue.

_____.



You are
outside the queue.

_____.



Mosque is
outside UET.

_____.



Vocabulary

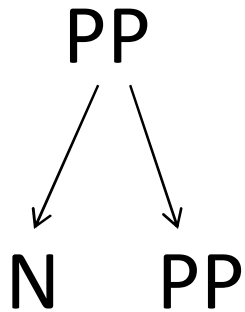
choukidaar (m)
guard

kitaar (f)
queue

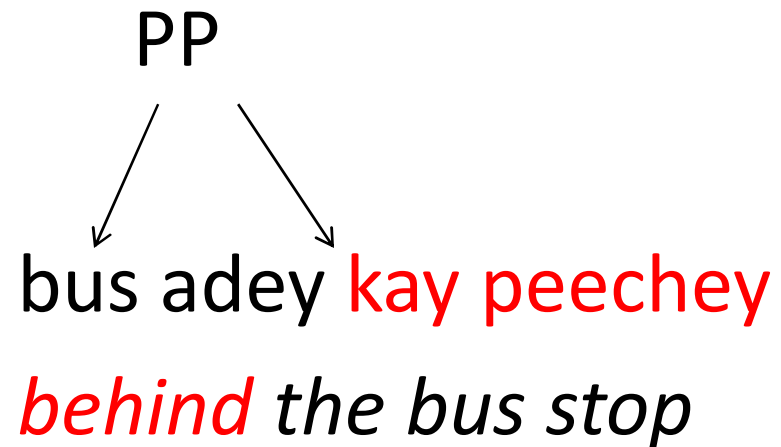
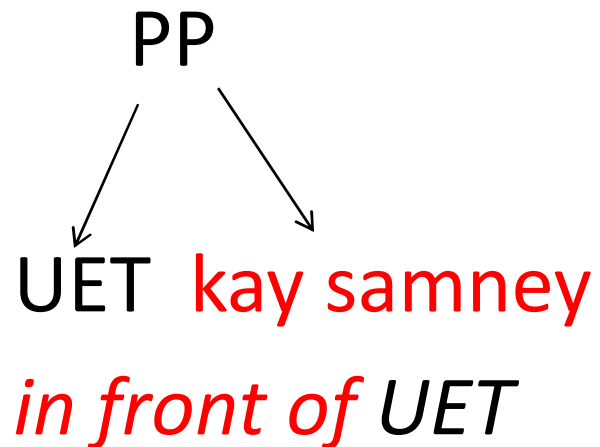
masjid (f)
mosque

kharey hona
to stand

PP (NP + PP)



postpositions	prepositions
kay aagey, kay samney	<i>in front of</i>
kay peechey	<i>behind</i>



Practice

UET kay samney

in front of UET



bus adey kay peechey

behind the bus stop



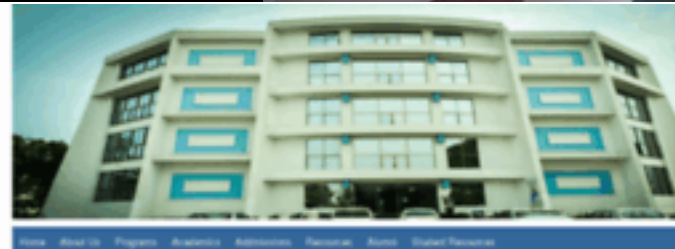
bank kay samney

in front of bank



IBM kay peechey

behind IBM



Practice

Patrol pump is
in front of UET.

_____.



Café is
behind the bus stop.

_____.



Museum is
in front of bank.

_____.



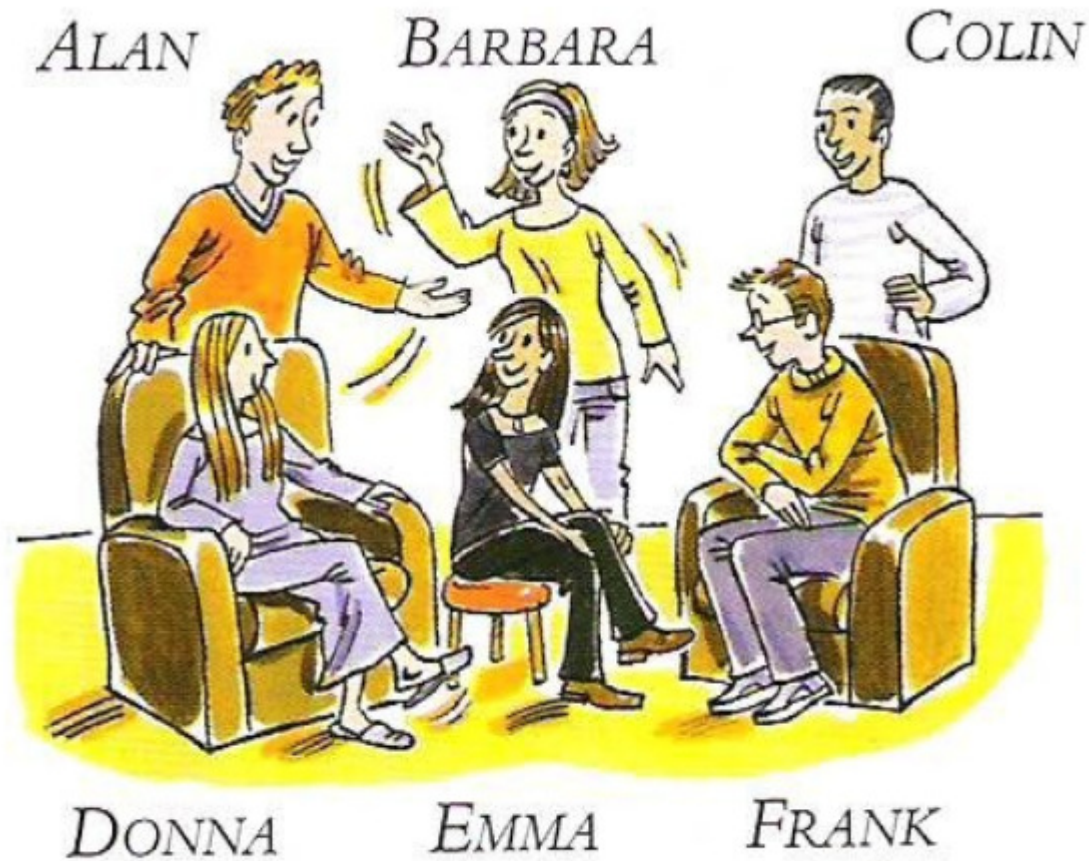
The building of
Automotive is
behind IBM.

_____.



Vocabulary

ajaeb ghar (m)
museum



- Alan kahan hai?
- Donna kahan hai?

Where is Alan?

Where is Donna?

Oblique Form

- 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'
	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>

Practice

lark- a	<i>boy</i>	lark- ey	<i>boys</i>
lark- ey mein	<i>in the boy</i>	lark- oon mein	<i>in the boys</i>
lark- a	<i>boy</i>	lark- ey	<i>boys</i>
____	<i>from the boy</i>	____	<i>from the boys</i>
tot- a	<i>parrot</i>	tot- ey	<i>parrots</i>
____	<i>with the parrot</i>	____	<i>with the parrots</i>
bachch- ah	<i>kid</i>	bachch- ey	<i>kids</i>
____	<i>from the kid</i>	____	<i>from the kids</i>

Practice

There is goodness in the boy.

_____ .

Take notes from the boy.

_____ .

Play with the parrot.

_____ .

Ask the ball from the kid.

_____ .

There is goodness in the boys.

_____ .

Take notes from the boys.

_____ .

Play with the parrots.

_____ .

Ask the ball from the kids.

_____ .

Oblique Form

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

	Singular	Plural
Masculine Nouns ending in consonants	No change	we add 'oon'
	ghar <i>house</i> ghar mein <i>in the house</i>	ghar <i>houses</i> ghar- oon mein <i>in the houses</i>

Practice

ghar	<i>house</i>	ghar	<i>house</i>
ghar mein	<i>in the house</i>	ghar-oon mein	<i>in the houses</i>
phal	<i>fruit</i>	phal	<i>fruits</i>
_____	<i>in the fruit</i>	_____	<i>in the fruits</i>
marker	<i>marker</i>	marker	<i>markers</i>
_____	<i>with the marker</i>	_____	<i>with the markers</i>
glass	<i>glass</i>	glass	<i>glasses</i>
_____	<i>in the glass</i>	_____	<i>in the glasses</i>

Practice

Boy is in the house.

____ _ .

Boys are in the houses.

____ _ .

There are seeds in the fruit.

____ _ .

There are seeds in the fruits.

____ _ .

Write with the marker.

____ _ .

Write with the markers.

____ _ .

Pour water in the glass.

____ _ .

Pour water in the glasses.

____ _ .

Oblique Form

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

	Singular	Plural
Feminine Nouns ending in vowels	No change	'ian' sound changes to 'ioon'
	rot- i <i>bread</i>	rot- ian <i>bread</i> s
	rot- i mein <i>in the bread</i>	rot- ioon mein <i>in the bread</i> s

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>on the chair</i>	____	<i>on the chairs</i>
mool- i	<i>radish</i>	mool- ian	<i>radishes</i>
____	<i>on the radish</i>	____	<i>on the radishes</i>
almar- i	<i>cupboard</i>	almar- ian	<i>cupboards</i>
____	<i>in the cupboard</i>	____	<i>in the cupboards</i>

Practice

<i>There is salt in the bread.</i> ____ _ .	<i>There is salt in the breads.</i> ____ _ .
<i>Sit on the chair.</i> ____ _ .	<i>Sit on the chairs.</i> ____ _ .
<i>Sprinkle salt on the radish.</i> ____ _ .	<i>Sprinkle salt on the radishes.</i> ____ _ .
<i>Put towel in the cupboard.</i> ____ _ .	<i>Put towels in the cupboards.</i> ____ _ .

Oblique Form

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

	Singular	Plural
Feminine Nouns ending in consonants	No change	'ain' sound change to 'oon'
	kitab <i>book</i>	kitab- ain <i>books</i>
	kitab mein <i>in the book</i>	kitab- oon mein <i>in the books</i>

Practice

kitab	<i>book</i>	kitab- ain	<i>books</i>
kitab sey	<i>from the book</i>	kitab- oon sey	<i>from the books</i>
meiz	<i>table</i>	maiz- ain	<i>tables</i>
____	<i>on the table</i>	____	<i>on the tables</i>
gaind	<i>ball</i>	gaind- ain	<i>balls</i>
____	<i>with the ball</i>	____	<i>with the balls</i>
palait	<i>plate</i>	palait- ain	<i>plates</i>
____	<i>in the plate</i>	____	<i>in the plates</i>

Practice

<i>Read from the book.</i> ____ _ .	<i>Read from the books.</i> ____ _ .
<i>The book is on the table.</i> ____ _ .	<i>The books are on the tables.</i> ____ _ .
<i>Play with the ball.</i> ____ _ .	<i>Play with the balls.</i> ____ _ .
<i>Put salan in the plate.</i> ____ _ .	<i>Put salan in the plates.</i> ____ _ .

- 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'