

## Hindi:Some facts

• A major language of Indo-Aryan family

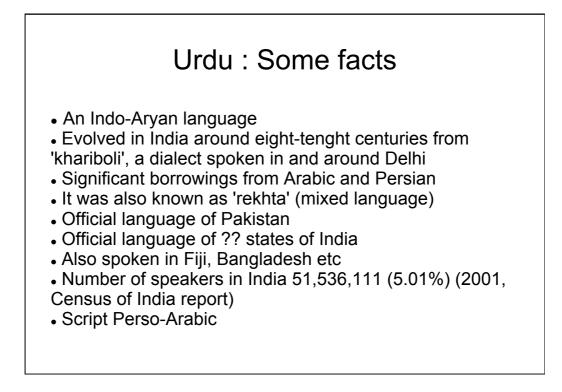
• Official language of 11 Indian states: Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Delhi, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh

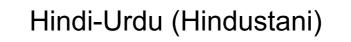
Also spoken outside India in Fiji, Mauritius, Guyana etc

• Number of speakers who returned Hindi as their mother tongue (in India): 422,048,642 (41.03%) (2001, Census of India report)

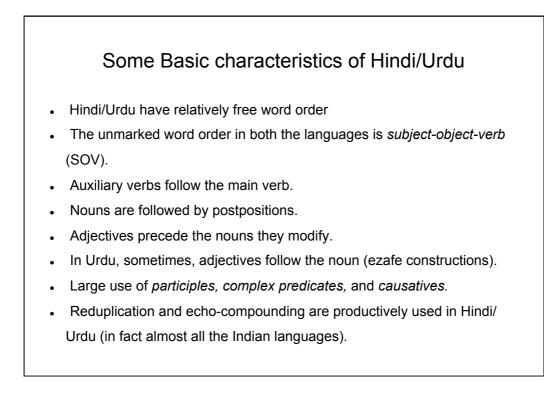
• A large population in India who speak Hindi as their second language

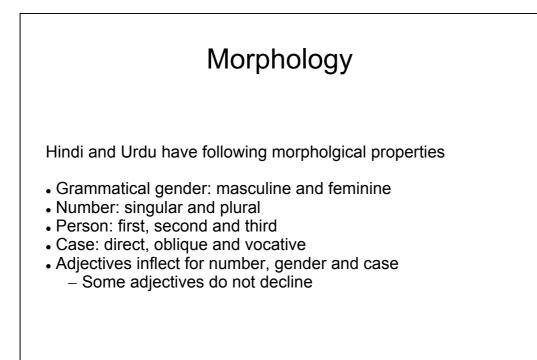
Script : Devanagari – a syllabic script

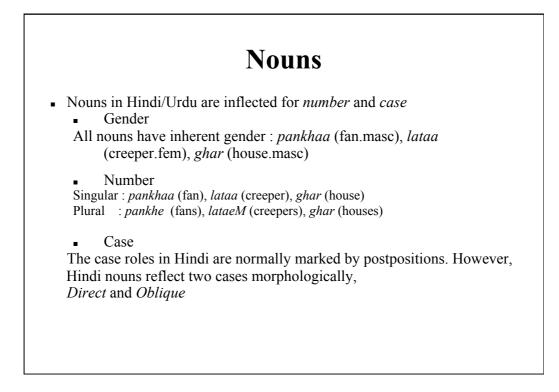




- · Hindi and Urdu are mutually intellible
- Linguists consider them as two registers of the same language
- Similar in grammatical structures
- Differ in vocabulary, particularly in the formal written varieties
- A mixed variety of the two is used as a lingua franca in India and is also known as Hindustani







## Case

*Direct* nouns are in nominative and are not followed by a postposition
 Occur denoting *subject* and/or *object*.

*LaRkaa aayaa* 'the boy came' <ladkaa,n,m,sg,3,d,,> <aa,v,m,sg,3,,yaa,>

*laRkii aayii* 'the girl came' <ladkii,n,f,sg,3,d,,> <aa,v,f,sg,3,,yaa,>

• Oblique nouns are objects of a *postposition* such as *ne* (*erg*), *ko* (*acc*,*dative*), *se* (*instr*), *meM* (*loc*), *par* (*loc*), and *kaa* (*gen*).

*laRke ne roTii khaayii* 'the boy ate bread' <laRkaa,n,m,sg,3,obl,,> <roTi,n,f,sg,3,d,,> <khaa,v,f,sg,3,,yaa,>

*laRke ne roTii ko zamiin se uThaayaa* 'the boy picked the bread from the floor' <laRkaa,n,m,sg,3,obl,,> <roTi,n,f,sg,3,obl,,> <zamiin,n,f,sg,3,obl,,> <uThaa,v,m,sg, 3,,yaa,>

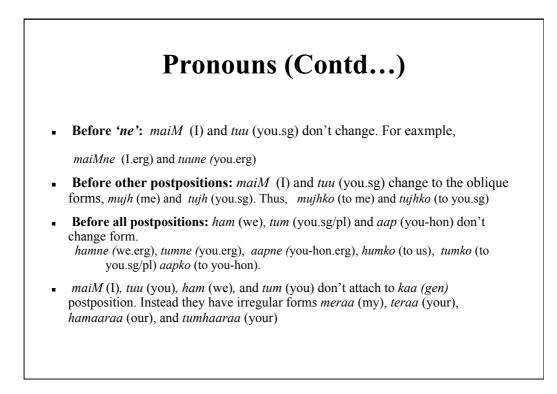
#### **Pronouns**

Morphologically, like nouns, the pronouns also inflect for number and case.

- Sg dir : *yaha* (this), *vaha* (that), *jo* (who/which), *kaun* (who.interro), *kyaa* (what) and *kuch* (some)
- Sg Obl : *isa* (this), *usa* (that), *jisa* (which), *kisa* (which.interro), *koii* (someone), and *kisii* (someone)

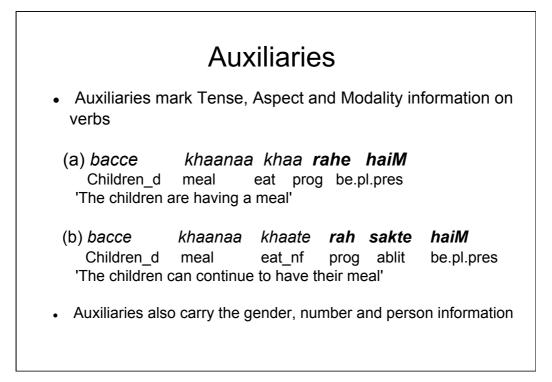
Pl - dir : *ye* (these), *ve* (those), *jo* (who.pl) Pl - Obl

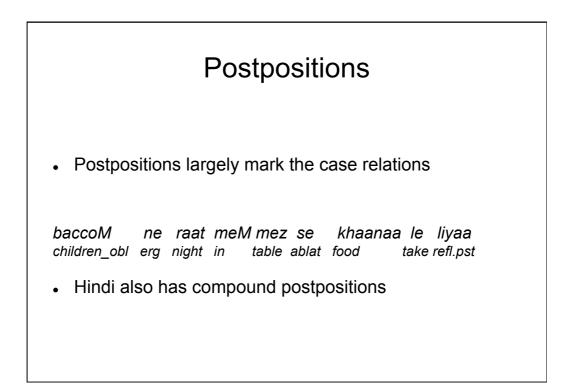
- **a.** *except before ne (erg) : ina* (these), *una* (those), *jina* (whoever), *kina* (who.interro), *kinhiiM* (who.indef)
- **b.** : *inhoM* (these), *unhoM* (those), *jinhoM* (who), *kinhoM* (who) and *kinhiiM* (some people.indef)



	Adjectives						
• Morpholog the followin		ctive is inf	lected for ger	<i>ider, number</i> , an	d <i>case</i> as it agrees		
	• Postpositions are attached only to the nouns. Adjectives preceding these nouns also have oblique form. <i>acche laRke ne</i> 'good boys erg'						
• The transformations that an adjective (eg acchaa 'good') undergoes with regard to <i>number</i> , <i>gender</i> and <i>case</i> are given below							
	$Case \to$	Ditect		Oblique			
	Number→Ge nder ↓	Sg	PI	Sg	PI		
	Masc	acchaa	acche	acche	acche		
	Fem	acchii	acchii	acchii	acchii		

	Ve	erbs	
Verbs in Hindi/Urdu are inflected for tense, aspect, mood (TAM) and the agreement features of gender, number and person.			
		expressed by auxiliaries in Hindi/Urdu. d tense are marked in the verb forms.	
Given below are some examples of various verb forms from Hindi/Urdu:			
Root	ro	сгу	
Root Infinitive	ro ronaa	cry to cry	
		·	
Infinitive	ronaa	to cry	
Infinitive Habitual	ronaa rotaa	to cry cry.hab	

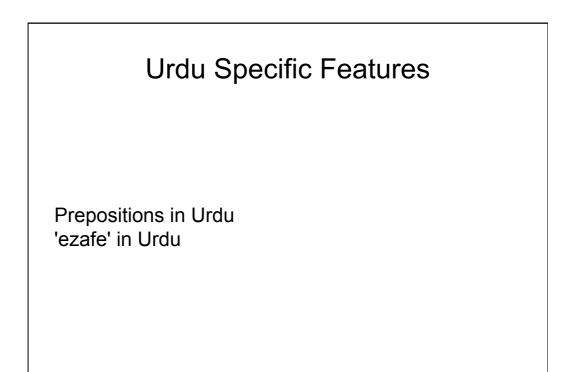


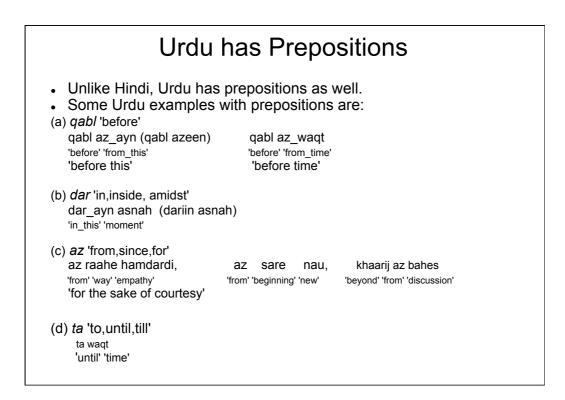


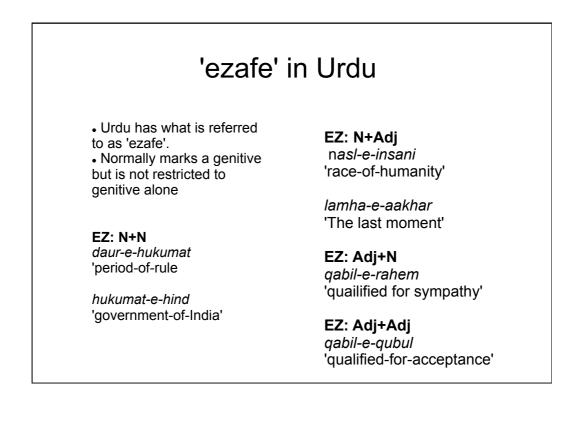
## **Compound Post-positions**

*Compound postpositions* are formed by connecting the postpositions *ke*, kii, and *se* with other words as follows:

ke anusaar ke alaavaa ke kaaran ke dvaaraa ke saamne ke liye kii ora/taraf kii tarah kii jagah se baahar se pahle 'according to' 'in addition to' 'because of' 'through' 'in front of' 'for' 'towards' 'like' 'in place of' 'out of' 'before'

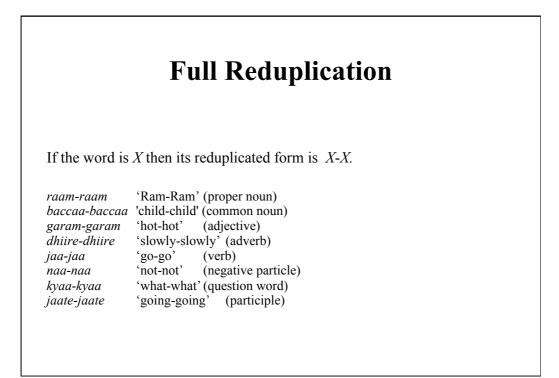








- Words belonging to various categories can be reduplicated
- These expressions are often hyphenated
- Reduplication has various morphological functions depending on the lexical category which is reduplicated. For example,
  - → Nouns : it adds the sense of 'every',
  - > Verbs : it brings the sense of adverbial participle
  - → Adjectives and adverbs: it adds intensity
- Hindi has three types of reduplication: *full, partial* and *redundant*
- Reduplication is highly productive in these languages



#### **Partial Reduplication (Echo words)**

• In partial reduplication, an expression X is repeated partially

• Only a part of a given word is repeated which gives the meaning of 'X etc.'.

• In Hindi/Urdu The first consonant of X is replaced by v-.

For example, khaanaa-vaanaa 'food-etc.'

• vaanaa is not a valid word in Hindi

Some more examples of partial reduplication in Hindi are:

jaanaa 'going'  $\rightarrow$  jaanaa-vaanaa 'going etc.' aaloo 'potato' $\rightarrow$  aaloo-vaaloo 'potato etc.' aisaa 'like this'  $\rightarrow$  aisaa-vaisaa 'like this etc.'

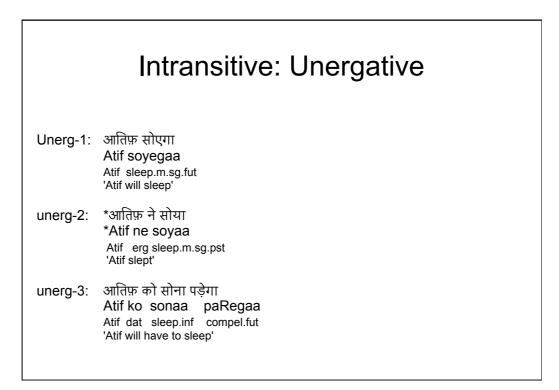
There are also examples which do not fall in this pattern The meaning of such words changes substantially and does not have the sense of 'etc.'

*bhaag* 'run' *jhuuTh* 'lie' *dekh* 'see' → bhaagambhaag 'rush'
 → jhuuth-muuTh 'just like that (without meaning it)'
 → dekhaa-dekhii 'in imitation'

Some Basic Syntax
Hindi and Urdu are both relatively free word order SOV languages
For case marking, Hindi primarily uses postpositions.
The verb agrees either with subject or with object
Adjective agrees with the noun it modifies

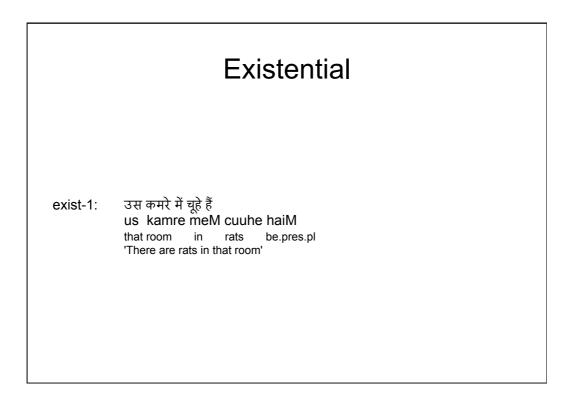
# Simple Transitive

- trans-1: आतिफ़ किताब पढ़ेगा Atif kitab paRhegaa Atif book.f read.m.sg.fut 'Atif will read the book'
- trans-2: आतिफ़ ने किताब पढ़ी Atif ne kitaab paRhii Atif erg book.f read.f.sg.pst 'Atif read the book'
- trans-3: आतिफ़ को किताब पढ़नी पड़ी Atif ko kitaab paRhnii paRii Atif dat book.f read.f.inf compel.f.pst 'Atif had to read the book'

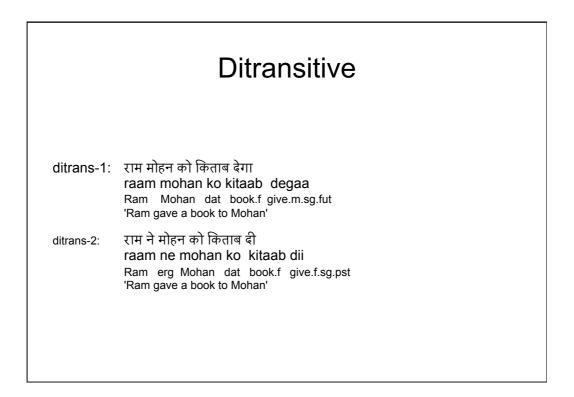


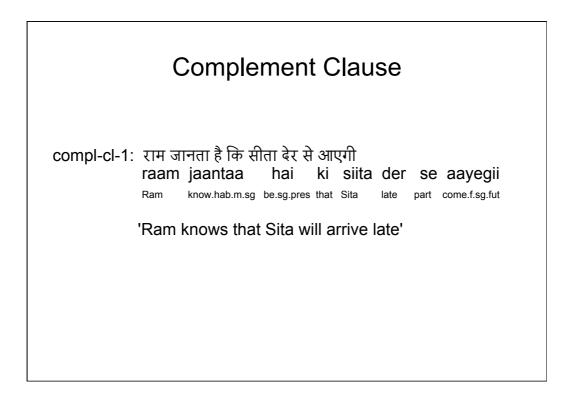
## Intransitive: Unaccusative

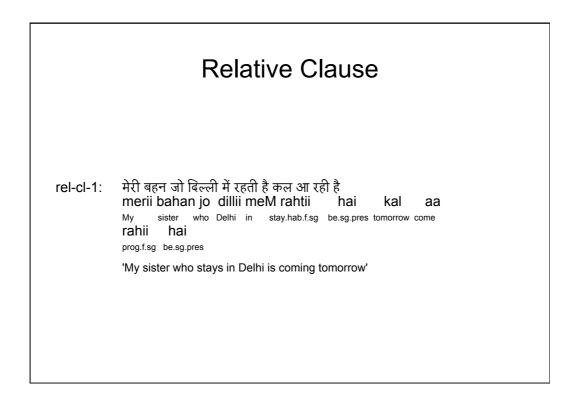
- unacc-2: \*बरवाज़े ने खुला \*darvaaze ne khulaa door.m.sg.obl erg open.pst 'The door opened'
- unacc-3: दरवाज़े को खुलना पड़ेगा darvaaze ko khulnaa paRegaa door.m.sg.obl dat open.inf compel.fut 'The door will have to open'

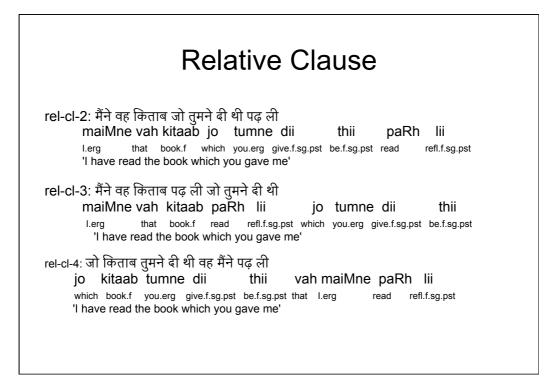


	Dative Subject
unacc-4:	कल रात बादलों में चाँद दिखा kal raat baadaloM meM caaMd dikhaa yesterday night clouds in moon see(unacc).pst 'Yesterday night, the moon was seen behind the clouds'
dat-subj-1:	: कल रात बादलों में मुझको चाँद दिखा kal raat baadaloM meM mujhko caaMd dikhaa yesterday night clouds in me.dat moon see(unacc).pst 'Yesterday night, I saw the moon behind the clouds'



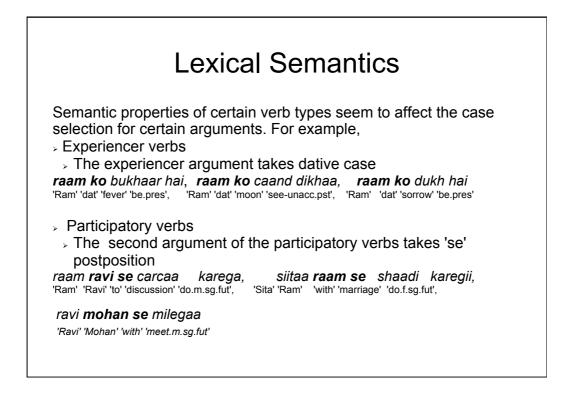






	Complex Predicate
compl-pred-1:	राम रवि की प्रतीक्षा कर रहा था raam ravi kii <b>pratikshaa kar rahaa thaa</b> Ram Ravi gen <b>wait do prog.m.sg be.m.sg.pst</b> 'Ram was waiting for Ravi'
compl-pred-2:	राम रवि को याद कर रहा था raam ravi ko <b>yaad kar rahaa thaa</b> Ram Ravi acc <b>remember do prog.m.sg be.m.sg.pst</b> 'Ram was remembering Ravi'

Causatives					
Unerg-1:	आतिफ़ सोएगा Atif soyegaa Atif sleep.m.sg.fut 'Atif will sleep'				
causative-1:	आया ने आतिफ़ को सुलाया aayaa ne Atif ko sulaayaa maid erg Atif acc sleep.caus.pst 'The maid caused the child to sleep'				
causative-2:	माँ ने आया से आतिफ़ को सुलवाया maaN ne aayaa se Atif ko sulvaayaa mother erg maid by Atif acc sleep.caus.pst 'The mother made the maid to cause the child to sleep.'				



### References

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