

LET'S BEGIN

LESSON

1

Lesson 1 paaTh ?



ma
I



tapaaî
You (Formal)



wahaã
He/She (Formal)



haamee
We



timee
You (Informal)



u
He/She (Informal)



yo
This



tyo
That

Possession (ko / को)

• ma + ko	→	mero
• tapaaî + ko	→	tapaaîko
• timee +ko	→	timro
• haamee + ko	→	haamro
• wahaã +ko	→	wahaãko
• u (e.g “oo” in moon, look) + ko	→	usko
• yo + ko	→	yasko
• tyo + ko	→	tyasko

Handy sentences

• namaste	→	Hello/ Hi.
• ke chha?	→	What's up?
• ke bhayo?	→	What happened?
• ek chhin hai	→	Just a minute please.
• maile birsẽ	→	I forgot.
• dhanyabaad	→	Thank you.
• swaagatam	→	You're welcome.

Vocabulary



chiyaa



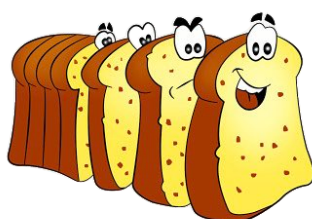
dudh



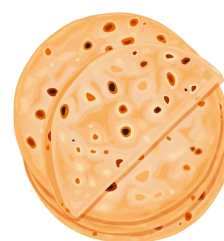
paanee



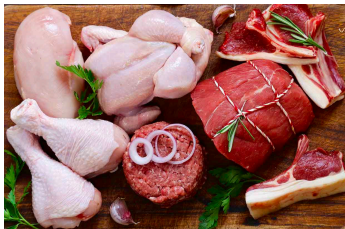
anDaa



paauroTee



roTee



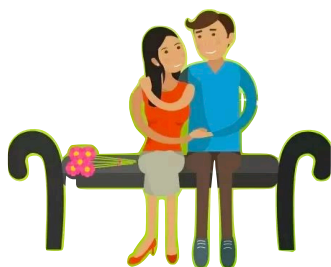
maasu



maachhaa



biraalo



shreematee/shreemaan



shikshak/shikshikaa



bidhyaarthee

Vocabulary



Topee



desh



chhaataa



Tebul



kursee/ mech



ghar



Dhokaa



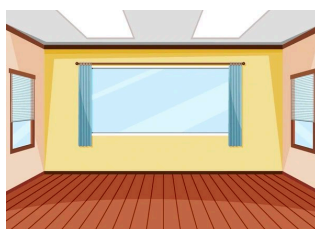
jhyaal



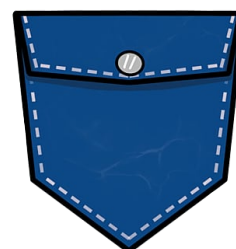
saãcho/chaabi



khaaT

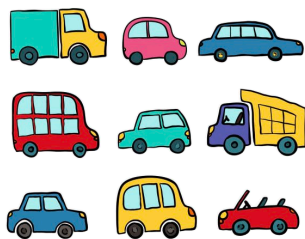


koThaa



khaltee

Vocabulary



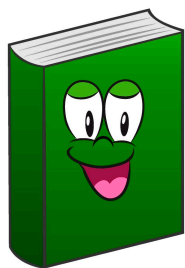
gaaDee



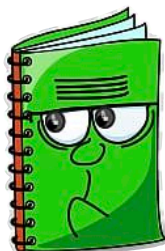
ghaDee



jholaa



kitaab



kaapee



kalam



juttaa



chappal



mojaa



daraj



kukur



pardaa

Verbs



khaanu



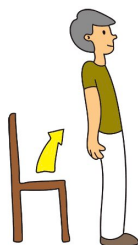
piunu



sutnu



uThnu



uThnu



basnu



aaunu



jaanu



dinu



kholnu



banda garnu



linu

1.0 ACTIVITIES

Match the following.

१. Door

१. kursee

२. Egg

२. maasu

३. Cat

३. Dhokaa

४. Key

४. saãcho

५. Chair

५. anDaa

६. Book

६. ghaDee

७. Window

७. kitaab

८. Bed

८. jhyaal

९. Meat

९. biraalo

१०. Watch/ Clock

१०. khaaT

1.1 ACTIVITIES

Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

१. ma + ko =

२. tyo + ko =

३. u + ko =

४. timee + ko =

५. yo + ko =

६. haamee + ko =

Translate the following sentences into English Language.

१. ek chhin hai.

.....

२. maile birsẽ.

.....

३. ke bhayo?

.....

४. ke chha?

.....

1.2 ACTIVITIES

Match the following words with the correct verbs.

१. banda garnu



२. khaanu



Give

३. sutnu



४. dinu



५. jaanu



LET'S BEGIN

LESSON

2

Lesson 2

PaTh २

Verbs



paDhnu



lekhnu



pakaaunu



kinnu



saphaa garnu



boknu

Any word that ends with “**nu**” is a verb in Nepali Language.

Adding “**s**” at the end of the verb makes it please.

For example :

aaunu = To come
aaunus = Please come

jaanu = To go
jaanus = Please go

sutnu = To sleep
sutnus = Please sleep

pakaaunu = To cook
pakaaunus = Please cook

similarly, adding “**na**” in front of the verb makes it negative.

naaaunus.

Please don't sleep

najaanus.

Please don't go.

nasutnus.

Please don't sleep.

napakaaunus.

Please don't cook.

Sentence Structure

subject + Object + Verb

yo = This tyo = That

- yo chiyaa khaanus.
- Please drink this tea.

- tyo chiyaa nakhaanus.
- Please don't drink that tea.

- yo Dhokaa kholnus , tyo Dhokaa nakholnus.
- Please open this door, please don't open that door.

- mero koThaako jyaal banda garnus.
- Please close my room's window.

- chappal kholnus.
- Please open/ take off the slippers.

- tyo kursee linus, yo nalinus.
- Please take that chair, please don't take this chair.

- Nepali kitaab paDhnus.
- Please read the Nepali book.

- aaja khaanaa nakinnus.
- Please don't buy the food today.

- aaja Nepali khaanaa pakaaunus.
- Please cook Nepali food today.

- wahaãko jholaa boknus.
- Please carry his/her bag.

Postposition (maa / मा)

“**maa**” is a postposition which is translated as in, on, at & to in English Language .

Tebulmaa = on the Table

bhuímaa = on the floor

koThaamaa = in the room

jholaamaa = in the bag

gharmaa = in /to the house

officemaa = in/ to the office

Sentence Structure

subject + Object + maa + Verb

१. kuris**maa** basnus.

Please sit on chair.

२. mero gharm**aa** aaunus.

Please come in my house.

३. tyas**maa** nasutnus.

Please don't sleep on that.

४. yas**maa** basnus.

Please sit on this.

yo + maa = yasmaa

tyo + maa = tyasmaa

Postposition (laaī / लाई)

ma+ laaī	→	malaai
tapaaī + laaī	→	tapaaīlai
timee + laaī	→	timeelai
haamee + laaī	→	haameelai
wahañ + laaī	→	wahañlai
u (uh) + laaī	→	uslai
yo + laaī	→	yaslai
tyo+ laaī	→	tyaslai

The postposition “ **laaī** ” is used where the action takes place.

Sentence Structure

subject (+) laaī + object + verb

mal**laaī** dinus.

Please give to me.

mal**laaī** kalam dinus.

Please give pen to me.

mal**laaī** tapaaīko kalam dinus.

Please give your pen to me.

mero chhaataa wahañ**laaī** nadinus.

Please don't give my umbrella to him/her.

tapaaīko kitaab mal**laaī** dinus.

Please give your book to me.

Reading Section

Conversation between Lila and Lekhnath.

Lekhnath : Namaste.

Lila : Namaste.

Lekhnath : sanchai?

Lila : Sanchai, tapaaîlaaī ni?

Lekhnath : ma pani sanchai. malaai tapaaiko chhaataa dinus hai.

Lila : hunchha, linus.

Lekhnath : dherai dherai dhanyabaad.

Reference

sanchai? = Are you good ?

sanchai = I'm good.



2.0 ACTIVITIES

Fill in the blanks.

१. yo + laaī =

२. u + ko =

३. tyo + laaī =

४. haamee + ko =

५. tyo + maa =

६. timee + ko =

७. yo + maa =

Translate the following sentences into Nepali Language.

१. Please close the window.

२. Please don't open my room's door.

३. Please come to my house.

४. This is not my pen.

५. That is my book but that is not my notebook.

2.1 ACTIVITIES

Rearrange the following sentences in the correct order and translate it into English Language.

१. linus chiyaa.

२. wahaãko roTi nakhaanus.

३. khaaTmaa mero sutnus.

४. malaaĩ dinus tapaaĩko juttaa.

५. tapaaĩ nasutnus khaaTmaa mero, wahaãko khaaTmaa sutnus.

६. mero saacho dinus uslaaĩ.

७. naaanus gharmaa mero, gharmaa jaanus wahaãko.

८. mero hoina koThaako tyo saãcho, tapaaĩko ho koThaako.

९. yo nabasnus kurseemaa.

१०. mero Dhokaa nakholnus gharko.

2.2 ACTIVITIES

Write five sentences using “laai”.

१.

२.

३.

४.

५.

Write the sentences using polite commands (positives & negatives).

१.

२.

३.

४.

५.

LET'S BEGIN

LESSON

3

Lesson 3

PaTh ३

ho (To be)

ho is a “**to be**” verb . It’s used to introduce or identify a person, place or a thing. It is translated as is / am / are in English Language.

Sentence Structure

Subject + Object + Verb

mero naam Nisha ho.

My name is Nisha.

wahañko (formal) naam Aahan ho.

His name is Aahan.

usko (informal) naam Rita ho.

Her name is Rita.

haamro kukur**ko** naam lucky ho.

Our dog’s name is lucky.



mero naam Rita ho.

My name is Rita.



mero shreemaan**ko** naam Shyam ho.

My husband's name is Shyam



mero chhora**ko** naam Arush ho.

My son's name is Arush.



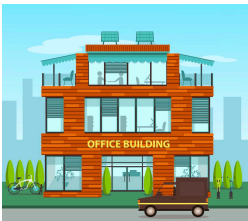
mero chhoree**ko** naam Neona ho.

My daughter's name is Neona.



usko saathi**ko** naam Deepa ho.

Her/his friends's name is Deepa.



wahañ**ko** office**ko** naam Nepali with Nisha ho.

His/her office's name is Nepali with Nisha



haamro desh**ko** naam Nepal ho.

Our country's name is Nepal.

ho (yes it is)

hoina (no it's not)

Q. tapaaiko naam Nisha ho?

ho.

Q. tapaaiko naam Sita ho?

hoina, mero naam Nisha ho.

Q. yo wahaiko kitaab ho?

hoina, yo mero kitaab ho.

Q. tapaaiko shirmatiko officeko naam ABC hoina?

hoina, wahaiko officeko naam EFG ho.

Q. tyo usko aphis ho?

ho.

Q. yo haamro ho?

hoina, usko ho.

Q. tyo tapaaiko ho?

ho.

ke (What)

Sentence Structure

Subject + object + ke + verb

tapaaiko naam ke ho?

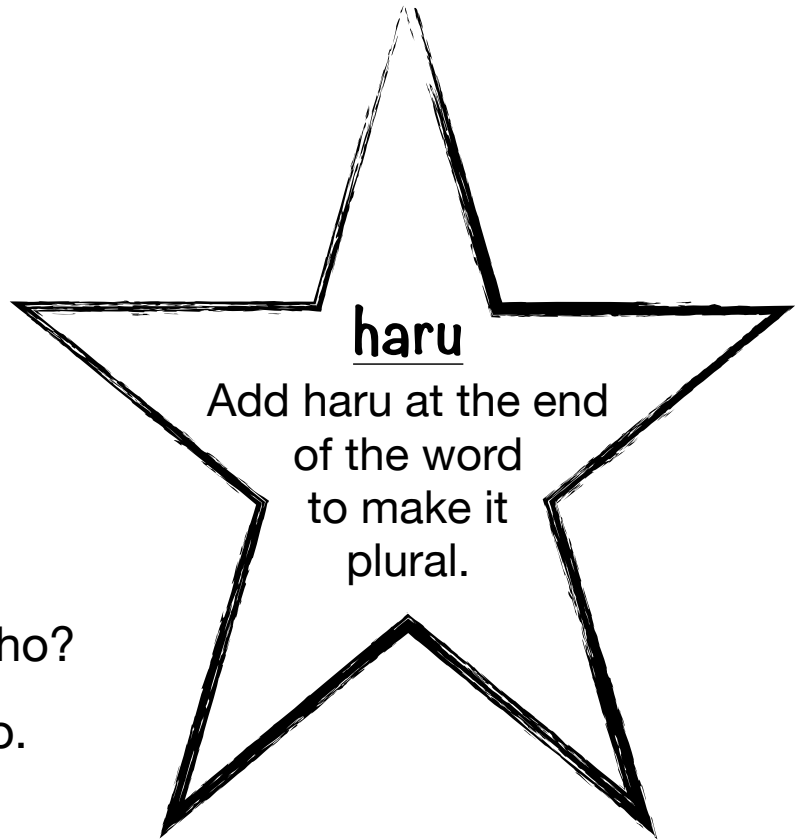
mero naam ho.

tapaaiko biraaloko naam ke ho?

mero biraaloko naam Tom ho.

wahaiko saathiko naam ke ho?

wahaiko saathiko naam Sarah ho.

**kasko (Whose)**

Sentence Structure

Subject + kasko + object + verb

yo kasko jutta ho?

yo usko jutta ho.

tyo kasko chasmaa ho?

tyo mero saathiko chasmaa ho.

Examples of haru
 tapaaïharu, uniharuru
 rukhharu, juttaharu
 kaamharu, mobileharu

Conversation



Conversation between Marco & John

Marco: mero naam Marco ho. timro naam ke ho?

John: mero naam John ho.

Marco: timro saathiko naam ke ho?

John: mero saathiko naam Juno ho. tapaaiko saathiko ni?

Marco: mero saathiko naam Tim ho. timro schoolko naam ke ho?

John: mero schoolko naam DAV ho. tapaaiko schoolko ni ?

Marco: mero schoolko naam Saraswati school ho.

John: tapaaiko saathiko schoolko naam ke ho?

Marco: mero saathiko schoolko naam Pragya ho. timro saathiko ni?

John: mero saathiko schoolko naam Ashirwad ho.

Marco: yo kasko kukur ho?

John: yo mero kukur ho.

Marco: yo kukurko naam ke ho?

John: yo kukurko naam kaale ho.

Marco: yo timro chhaataa ho?

John: hoina, usko ho. uslaaī dinus.

Marco: hunchha

John: dhanyabaad

3.0 ACTIVITIES

Translate the following sentences into English Language.

१. wahaãko biraaloko naam meow ho.

२. haamro kitaabko naam Raamro Nepali ho.

३. mero saathiko saathiko officeko naam ABC ho.

४. Aahanko gaãuko



naam Gorkha ho.

५. mero kalam nalinus.

६. yo haamro phulbaari



ho.

७. tyo mero gaaDee hoina.

८. usko mojaa uslaaĩ dinus.

९. usko shaharko



naam Kathmandu ho.

१०. tyo maachhaa hoina.

3.1 ACTIVITIES

Translate the following sentences into Nepali Language.

१. Please come.

२. Please close the window.

३. Please don't sleep on my bed.

४. Please don't go to the office.

५. Please take my umbrella.

६. Please sit on the chair.

७. Please don't open the door.

८. Please don't eat the bread.

९. Please give me the keys.

१०. Please wakeup.

3.2 ACTIVITIES

Answer the following questions.

१. tapaaiko naam ke ho?

२. yo kasko paani ho?

३. wahaako officeko naam ke ho?

४. timro saathiko naam ke ho?

५. tyo timro saathiko chappal ho?

६. usko schoolko naam ke ho?

७. yo kasko ghar ho?

८. timeeharuko schoolko naam ke ke ho?

९. uniharuko naam ke ke ho?

१०. wahaako officeko saathiko naam ke ho?

११. yo kasko kukur ho?

१२. usko saathiko officeko naam ke ho ?

LET'S BEGIN

LESSON

4

Lesson 4

paTh ४

Chha (To be)

It is a “**to be**” verb . It’s used to locate, describe and show the ownership (to have) also translated as is / am / are in English Language.

Location : When you have “maa” or any other word that describes the location like near, far in a sentence “chha” works as location.

Description : When you have an adverb & adjectives in a sentence “chha” works as description.

To have : We don’t have “to have” verb in Nepali Language. We use chha to express “to have”. The possession with the subject or pronoun with chha at the end of the sentence will make it have.

For example:

- mero ghar Thamel**maa chha**. (Location)
My house is in Thamel.
- mero ghar **saano** chha. (Description)
My house is small.
- mero ghar **chha**. (To have)
I have a house.

Location



mero chiyaa Tebul**maa chha.**
My tea is on the table.



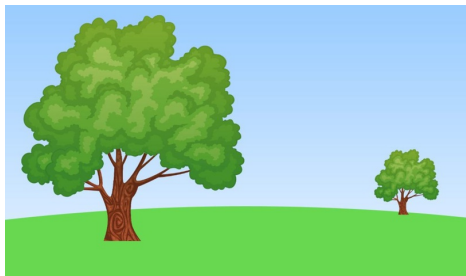
saãcho khaa**Tmaa chha.**
Key is on the bed.



tyo juttaa Dhoka**maa chha.**
Those shoes are at the door.



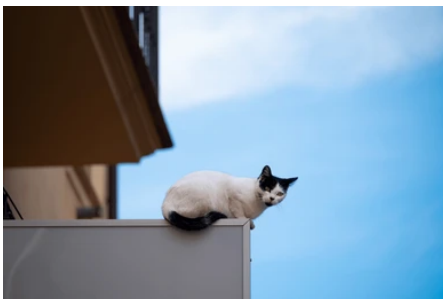
kitaab jhola**maa chha**
Book is in the bag.



tyo rukh **TaaDhaa chha.**
That tree is far.



yo rukh **najik chha.**
This tree is near.



yo biraalo **maathi chha.**
This cat is upstairs.



tyo biraalo **tala chha.**
That cat is downstairs.

P.S : Pluralisation is not important when speaking Nepali Language.

Adjectives

halungo garungo



nayaã puraano



New

Old

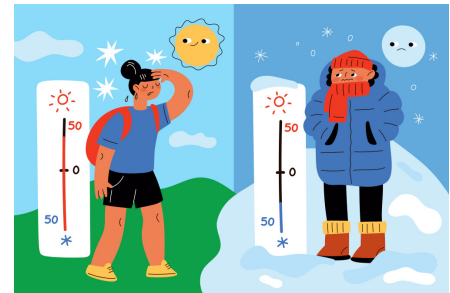
taato chiso



Hot

Cold

garmi jaaDo

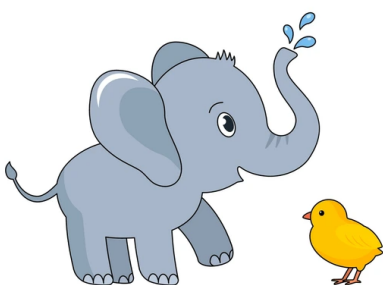


laamo chhoTo



dherai thorai

Thulo saano



Big

Small

aglo hocho



TALL

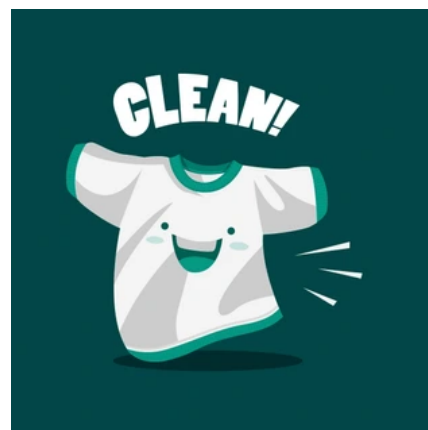
SHORT

Description

yo lugaa **phohar chha.**
This cloth is dirty.



yo lugaa **saphaa chha.**
This cloth is clean.



tyo momo **taato chha.**
That momo is hot.



yo maasu **chiso chha.**
This meat is cold



yahaã **garmi chha.**
it's hot here.



yahaã **chiso chha.**
It's cold here.



Description

tapaaiko ghar **Thulo chha.**
Your house is big.



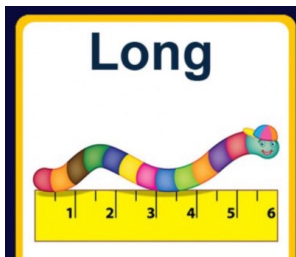
mero ghar **saano chha.**
My house is small.



yahaã **dherai** kalam **chha.**
There are many pens here.

yahaã **thorai** kalam **chha.**
There are less pens here.

yo sarpa **laamo chha.**
This snake is long.



yo sarpa **chhoTo chha.**
This snake is short.



yo maanchhe **aglo chha.**
This person is tall.



tyo maanchhe **hocho chha.**
That person is short.



kahaã (where)

Sentence Structure

Subject + object + kahaã + verb

Q. tapaaiko ghar kahaã chha?

A. mero ghar Gorkhamaa chha.

Q. wahaãko paani kahaã chha?

A. wahaãko paani maathi chha.

Q. haamro TV kahaã chha?

A. tapaaiharuko TV tala koThaamaa chha.

Q. usko saathi kahaã chha?

A. usko saathi gharmaa chha.

Q. timro office kahaã chha?

A. mero office Lazimpatmaa chha.

Q. mero mobile kahaã chha?

A. tapaaiko mobile kurseemaa chha.

Q. uniharuko mojaa kahaã chha?

A. uniharuko mojaa yahaã chha.

Q. haamro koThaa kahaã chha?

A. haamro koThaa tala chha.

kasto (how is something/ someone)

Subject + object + kasto + verb

Q. tapaaîkolaaî kasto chha?
malaaî sanchai chha.

Q. tapaaîko shahar kasto chha?
mero shahar Thulo chha.

Q. yo hotelko pool kasto chha?
yo hotelko pool saphaa chha.

Q. tyo restaurantko mo : mo kasto chha?
tyo restaurantko mo : mo Thikai chha.

Q. Nishako class kasto chha?
Nishako class raamro chha.

Q. wahaãko gaaDee kasto chha?
wahaãko gaaDee ali ali puraano chha.

Q. Ghandruk kasto chha?
Ghandruk ekdam raamro ra ramaailo chha.

Q. usko koThaa kasto chha?
usko koThaa saphaa chha.

Handy Sentences

• ke garne?	→	What to do?
• maile bujhina.	→	I didn't understand.
• malaaī thaahaa chhaina.	→	I don't know.
• sanchai hunuhunchha?	→	Are you well?
• ke chha?	→	What's up?
• chha.	→	Yes, i have.
• chhaina.	→	No, i don't have.
• pheri bheTaulaa .	→	See you again.

Examples of “ho” & “chha”.

- mero naam Nisha **ho**. (Introduction)
- mero officeko naam Nepali with Nisha **ho**. (Introduction)
- mero office Thamelmaa **chha**. (Location)
- yo jholaa **ho**. (Identification)
- yo mero jholaa **ho**. (Identification)
- mero jholaa **chha**. (To have)
- mero jholaa saano **chha**. (Description)



Reference

ramaailo = Fun/ Interesteeng

ghumnu = To visit a place/to spin around

aau = To come (Imperative))

na = Emphatic word (makes it more polite)

hai = Ok (makes it more polite, used at the end of the sentence.)

hunchha = Ok (Affirmation)

timeelaai bheTera khushee laagyo = Happy to meet you.

pheri bheTaulaa = meet / see you again.

timro ni? = what about yours?

timro gaaũ ni? = what about your village?

Aaron : namaste

Neona : namaste

Aaron : timro naam ke ho?

Neona : mero naam Neona ho. timro ni?

Aaron : mero naam Aaron ho. timro gaaũko naam ke ho?

Neona : mero gaaũko naam Lohana ho.

Aaron : Lohana kahaã chha?

Neona : Lohana Janakpurmaa chha. timro gaaũ ni?

Aaron : mero gaaũko naam Arughat ho.

Neona : Arughat kahaã chha?

Aaron : Aarughat Gorkhaamaa chha.

Neona : Arughat gaaũ kasto chha?

Aaron : ekdam ramaailo chha. ghumna aau na hai.

Neona : hunchha, timeelaai bheTera khushee laagyo. pheri bheTaulaa.

Aaron : malaai pani dherai khushee laagyo. pheri bheTaulaa.

4.0 ACTIVITIES

Match the following words with the meaning.

१. garungo	१. Tasty/ Delicious
२. taato	२. Old (Things)
३. aglo	३. Cold (Weather)
४. chiso	४. Long (Things)
५. buDhaa	५. Heavy (Things)
६. dherai	६. Hot (Weather).
७. laamo	७. Old (Man)
८. puraano	८. Many/ Very
९. miTho	९. Tall
१०. garmi	१०. Hot (food/ liquids)
११. saano	११. Light weight
१२. halungo	१२. Small (objects)
१३. ali ali	१३. Big
१४. Thulo	१४. Little/ Less

4.1 ACTIVITIES

Fill in the blanks with the correct verb (ho / chha).

१. mero shaharko naam Lukla
२. haamro saathiko ghar Chabahilmaa
३. tapaaiko saathiko deshko naam Canada (negative)
४. usko kalam saano
५. wahaako lugaa phohar (negative)
६. u raamro maanchhe
७. Sarahko computer maathi
८. Anilko cycle tala
९. yo uniharuko juttaa (negative)
१०. uniharuko juttaa baahira
११. Claireko mojaa bhuimaa
१२. yo timro koThaa
१३. usko saathiko office najik
१४. wahaaharu haamro officeko maanchhe

4.2 ACTIVITIES

Answer the following questions.

१. tapaaiko gaũko naam ke ho?
२. tapaaiko gaaũ kahaã chha?
३. usko saathiko schoolko naam ke ho?
४. usko school kasto chha?
५. wahaãko university najik chha ki TaaDhaa chha?
६. haamro jholaa tala koThaamaa chha ki maathi koThaamaa chha?
७. yo kasko chasmaa ho?
८. u kasko chhoree ho?
९. usko chhoree kasto chha?
१०. mero lugaa tala chhaina, kahaã chha?
११. wahaãko khalteemaa ke chha?
१२. tapaaiko koThaamaa kasko kasko chhaataa chha?
१३. haamro chhuraa kahaã chha?
१४. yo kitaab kasto chha?
१५. yo kitaab kasko ho?

LET'S BEGIN

LESSON

5

Lesson 5

paTh ५

To have

Using “ko” (Possession) : We use “ko” with the noun, pronoun to show the ownership (to have).

For better understanding :

mero ghar chha.
my house is. (i have a house)

mero jaagir chha.
my job is. (i have a job)

tapaaiko chhoree chha.
your daughter is. (you have a daughter)

tapaaiko chhoree chha?
your daughter is? (Do you have a daughter?)

haamro gaaDee chha.
Our car is. (we have a car)

Aryanko kakshaa chhaina.
Aryan's class isn't. (Aryan doesn't have a class)

Sunitako ghar chhaina.
Sunita's house not. (Sunita doesn't have house)

usko ghaDee chha tara gaaDee chhaina.
Her/His watch is but car is not.
(She/He has a watch but doesn't have a car)

Using “ sanga / sita ” (Postposition)

We use “sanga” with the noun, pronoun to show the possession of transferable things. sanga is translated as “with” in English Language.

For better understanding :

ma sanga jholaa chha.

I with bag is. (I have bag with me)

u sanga paisaa chhaina.

She/ He with money isn't.

(She/ He doesn't have money with her/him)

haamee sanga chasmaa chhaina.

We with glasses isn't. (We don't have glasses with us)

tapaaiko sanga kaapi chha.

You with notebook is. (You don't have a notebook with you)

timee sanga mero saãcho chha.

you with my key is. (My key is with you)

wahaã sanga scooter chhaina tara gaaDee chha.

She/he with scooter isn't but car is. (She/he doesn't have a scooter but has a car)

tapaaiko sanga Topi chha.

You with cap is. (You have cap with you)

uniharu sanga raamro mobile chha.

They with good mobile is. (They have a good mobile)

Numbers / ankaharu



sunya / sunna



ek



duī



teen



chaar



pañch



chha



saat



aaTh



nau



dash

waTaa (classifier)

We have to add “ waTaa” to the number, whenever we’re speaking about number of **things**.

- ek + waTaa = euTaa
- duī + waTaa = duīTaa
- teen + waTaa = teenTaa
- chaar + waTaa = chaar waTaa
- paach + waTaa = paach waTaa
continues like this.....

janaa (classifier)

We have to add “ janaa “ to the number, whenever we’re speaking about number of **people**.

- ek + janaa = ek janaa
- duī + janaa = duī janaa
- teen + janaa = teen janaa
- chaar + janaa = chaar jana
- paach + janaa = paach janaa
continues like this.....

Sentence structure for waTaa

Subject + number+ waTaa + object + verb

mero euTaa ghaDee chha.

I have one car.

haamro duīTaa scooter chha.

We have two scooter.

usko gharmaa chaar waTaa koThaa chha.

There are four rooms in his/ her house.

Sentence structure for janaa

Subject + number + janaa + person + verb

mero ek janaa chhoraa chha.

I've one son.

usko duī janaa bahini chha.

She/he has two younger sisters.

P.S : We can do bahini or bahiniharu.

kati waTaa/ kati janaa

Sentence Structure

subject+ kati waTaa/ kati janaa + object + verb

Q. tapaaiko kati waTaa kitaab chha?

mero das waTaa kitaab (haru) chha.

Q. wahaã sanga kati waTaa kitaab ra kalam chha?

wahaã sanga duiTaa kitaab ra chha waTaa kalam chha.

Q. tapaaiko kati waTaa ghar chha?

mero euTaa ghar chha.

Q. usko kati janaa bhaai chha?

usko ek janaa bhaai chha.

Q. timro gharmaa kati waTaa pankhaa chha?

mero gharmaa paach waTaa pankhaa chha.

Q. timro bahini chha?

chhaina.

Q. tapaaiko chhoree chha?

chha.

Q. tapaaiko kati janaa chhoree chha.

mero ek janaa chhoree chha.

rangharu



raato



nilo



seto



kaalo



gulaaphee



khairo



suntalaa



pyaajee



pahelo



hariyo



rangephangee

Sentence Structure

Subjectko + objectko + rang + kasto + chha

mero koThaako rang seto chha.

My room's color is white.

mero scooterko rang kaalo ra raato chha.

My scooter's color is black and red.

tapaaiko sareeko rang rangeechangee chha.

Your saree's color is colorful.

haamro gaaDeeko rang pyaajee chha.

Our car's color is purple.

tapaaiko gharko rang kasto chha?

mero gharko rang raato chha.

wahaako chasmaako rang kasto chha?

wahaako chasmaako rang khairo chha.

mero biraalo

mero biraaloko naam Whiskers ho. u saano chha. usko rang suntalaa chha. usko duīTaa aakhaa, duīTaa Thulo kaan, euTaa sanno naak, ra laamo puchhar chha. usko aakhaako rang hariyo chha, ra puchharko rang rangeechangee chha.



mero biraalo gyaani chha ra ekdam hishi chha.

- By Lily Reeves, Australia

Reference

aakhaã = Eyes

kaan = Ears

naak = Nose

puchhar = Tail

laamo = Long

gyaani = Obedient

hishi = Cute

mero scooty

yo mero scooter ho. tyasko rang raato, seto ra kaalo chha.

yasko euTaa Dikki pani chha ani Dikkimaa helmet chha. yo Dikki Thulo chhaina, Thikai chha. mero scooter baahira chha. tyo scooter chhiTTo chha. tyasko duītaa paangraa chha.



mero sathiko electric scooter chha. tyasko rang nilo, ani saano chha.

- By Lily Reeves, Australia

Reference

Dikki = Compartment

paangraa = Wheels

5.0 ACTIVITIES

Translate the following sentences into Nepali Language.

१. She/he has a pen. (Informal)
२. We have a small house.
३. Our house is small.
४. I have a nice cupboard.
५. My cupboard is nice.
६. She/ he has two sons and two daughters. (Formal)
७. There are five rooms in this hotel.
८. There are two beds in the hotel's room.
९. I don't have money with me.
१०. You don't have bike with you. (Formal)
११. We only have one laptop with us.
१२. I don't have pen with me.
१३. She/ he doesn't have a house.
१४. You don't have a chair. (Informal)

5.1 ACTIVITIES

Answer the following questions.

Q. tapaaiko officeko koThaako pardaako rang kasto chha?

Q. haamro nayaã gharko rang kasto chha?

Q. haamro nayaã gharko koThaaharu Thulo chha ki saano chha?

Q. u sanga kati waTaa mobile chha?

Q. timro schoolmaa kati janaa bidhyaathiharu chha?

Q. wahaã sanga scooter chha ki chhaina?

Q. yahaã wine chha ki chhaina?

Q. yo gaãumaa batti  chha ki chhaina?

Q. usko gaãumaa kati waTaa dhaaraa  chha?

Q. tapaaiko khaaTmaa kati waTaa siraani  chha?

Q. tapaaî sanga dherai paisaa  chha ki thorai paisaa chha?

5.2 ACTIVITIES

Write the correct form of the pronoun given in the bracket to make chha as “to have or “with have” and translate the sentences into English Language.

१. duīTaa ghar chha. (ma)

२. ali ali paisaa chha. (wahaã)

३. restaurant chhaina. (haamee)

४. chha waTaa kalam chha. (u)

५. dideebahinee chhaina.(wahaã)

६. chappal chhaina? (timee)

७. gharmaa das waTaa Dhokaa chha. (ma)

८. kukur chhaina. (haamee)