FOUNDATION COURSE
IN
URDU

FOR
WAQFEEN-E-NOU

(BOOK ONE)

ISLAM INTERNATIONAL PUBLICATIONS LTD.

"FOUNDATION COURSE IN URDU FOR WAQFEEN-E-NOU" (BOOK ONE)

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IN THE NAME OF ALLAH MOST GRACIOUS, EVER MERCIFUL

FOREWORD

In his Friday sermons and in numerous other edicts, Hazrat Khalifatul Masih the IV has repeatedly drawn the jamaat's attention towards the learning of certain languages, especially Arabic and Urdu. In this context, in his Friday sermon of 2nd July 1993, he described at length the importance of the need to learn these languages. He said that the learning of Urdu, for example, is vital because a major part of the Promised Messiah's(a.s.) magnificent and unparalleled books, 'Spiritual Treasures', is written in the Urdu language, and it is impossible to truly benefit from such treasures without having the knowledge of the Urdu language. In order to appreciate and absorb the brilliant spiritual auroras that radiate from his words of knowledge and wisdom, it is essential to read his works in Urdu itself. The enjoyment and ecstasy that one can experience from his 'Luscious Composition' (شیریں علوم) by reading it in its original language cannot be equalled by reading its translation. This is why Huzur has made it compulsory for 'the young devotees' (Waqfeen-e-Nou) to learn Urdu along with Arabic.

As adults, these children may decide to serve Islam and Ahamdiyyat by becoming missionaries, linguists, doctors or professionals in other spheres of life. Hence, the need to learn Urdu is important, in order that after their own enlightenment gained from this work they may be able to quench the spiritual thirst of the acquiescent souls. To achieve this target, Huzur has urged the department of Waqf-e-Nou to prepare some books and to organise a programme to teach Urdu to Waqfeen. Following Huzur's directive, the Waqf-e Nou department has been able to prepare both a qa'eda for children whose mother tongue is Urdu and a foundation course for those whose mother tongue is not Urdu. This book is the first in the series for the latter group.

The instructions in this elementary book are given in English. You will also find the transliteration under each Urdu word, so that the parents can first read it themselves, and then they explain it to their children. It is hoped this will enable children to initially recognise the letters, and then progress onto learning the shapes and pronunciations of the words. It is not intended at this stage, to teach them the meanings of the words. In the last chapter, however, you will find some short and simple sentences of daily use, together with their English translations. This book attempts to enable children to recognise and comprehend words with the help of English. It is then hoped that they should gradually begin to read Urdu on its own. It is expected that those children who have successfully gone through this elementary course (which consists of three parts) will subsequently be able to read and comprehend Urdu without having any help from either the English translation or transliteration. They will then eventually catch up with the other group of Waqfeen, whose mother tongue is Urdu, and achieve the standard of reading of the first book .

Furthermore, we intend to produce a separate guide book (with English translation) to minimise any difficulties that parents or children might face in successive books, which will contain new and more difficult words. Although this foundation book is primarily prepared for the use of Waqfeen, adults may also benefit from it, and as a result, use it to teach their children.

We pray that God will bless this humble effort and grant it success so that Waqfeen will benefit from it to the best of their abilities. May they be enlightened with knowledge. We also pray that they should grow up invigorate with the spirit of Islam and Ahmadiyyat, and that they become a source of true guidance, all over the world, for the souls that seek the truth. May God enable them to attain these lofty positions in fulfilment of Huzur's desires and wishes. Ameen.

Due to increasing demand from different countries second edition of this book is being published.

We are greatly indebted to Naweed Ahmad for his drawings included in this book.

Dr. Shamim Ahmad
Waqf-e-Nou Department
March 01, 1999

URDU ALPHABET AND SYSTEM OF TRANSLITERATION
(For parents and teachers)

It is hoped that Waqfeen-e-Nou, having already learned Qa'eda Yassernal Quran, must be familiar with the Arabic alphabet. Urdu, like Arabic and Persian, has a similar alphabet and is written from right to left. The phonetic sounds of the Urdu alphabet is almost the same as that of the Arabic alphabet with the exception of a few. There are six additional letters which are found in Urdu that are not found in Arabic.

It is suggested that the Urdu alphabet is learned with emphasis upon those letters found in Urdu only and the correct pronunciation of these should be practised. The following table will be useful to those people who are not familiar with the Urdu alphabet, its pronunciation and its English equivalent.

Pronunciation	English Equivalent	Phonetic Sounds		Urdu Alphabet
		Urdu	Arabic	
As A in English word JAR	A	Alif	Alif	ا
As B in English	B	Bay	Ba	ب
As P in English	P	Pay	-	پ
Softer and more dental than T in English, tip of tongue touching front teeth as in pronouncing 'Pakistan'	T	Tey	Ta	ت
Hard sound as in English words 'Tin' or 'Try'. T in this book will denote hard sound	T	Tay	-	ٹ
As in English word Saw	S	Say	Tha	ث
As J in Jug	J	Jeem	Jeem	ج
Pronounced like 'Ch' in English word Church (not like Christ)	CH	Chay	-	چ
More guttural than H. Like H in English word Hand	H	Hay	Ha	ح
More guttural as CH in 'Loch'	KH	Khay	Kha	خ
Soft and dental as Th in 'Thee'	D	Daal	Daal	د

Hard sound than above, as D in Dung. D in this book marked as D will mean hard sound.	D	Dal		ڈ
Like Z in Zoo	Z	Zal	Dhal	ذ
As R in English but pronounced more distinctly as in French.	R	Ray	Ra	ر
Harder than R above, R marked as R in this book will denote hard sound of ڑ	R	Ray	-	ڑ
Like Z in English	Z	Zay	Za	ز
As in English word 'Azure	YAH	Yahy	-	ژ
Pronounced as S in Sin	S	Seen	Seen	س
As Sh in Shine	SH	Sheen	Sheen	ش
As S in Sit	S	Soad	Sad	ص
Pronounced midway between Z and D	Z/D	Doad	Dad	ض
Soft T as in Tehran	T	Toay	Ta	ط
As Z in Zoo	Z	Zoay	Za	ظ
More guttural Than A in English	A	Ain	Ain	ع
More guttural Than 'G'	GH	Ghain	Ghain	غ
As in English word Fan	F	Fay	Fa	ف
Guttural than Q in English, more like 'Bucket'	Q	Qauf	Qaf	ق
As K in English word 'Kite'	K	Kaf	Kaaf	ک
As in English word 'Go'	G	Gaf	-	گ
As in Late	L	Laam	Laam	ل
Pronounced as in English word 'Moon'	M	Meem	Meem	م
As N in English	N	Noon	Noon	ن
As letters O U V W sound in English	V/W	Wao	Vao	و
As H in Heat	H	Hay	Ha	ہ
As Y in Yard	Y/I	Yai (Small)	Ya	ی
E as Ey in They	YE	Yai (Big)		ے

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

a	is	pronounced	as	'a'	in	Mental.
ā/aa	is	pronounced	as	'a'	in	Part
ch	is	pronounced	as	"	in	Church
d	is	pronounced	as	'th'	in	The
d̲	is	pronounced	as	'd'	in	Dung
e	is	pronounced	as	'e'	in	Her
e/ee	is	pronounced	as	'e'	in	Green.
gh	is	guttural				
i	is	pronounced	as	'i'	in	Fin
kh	is	pronounced	as		in	Loch
o	is	pronounced	as		in	Home
q	is	pronounced	as		in	Bucket
r	is	pronounced	as		in	French
r̲	is	pronounced	with		hard	sound
t	is	softer	than	't'	in	English
t̲	has	hard	sound	as	in	tray
u	is	pronounced	as		in	June

Lesson 1

سبق نمبرا

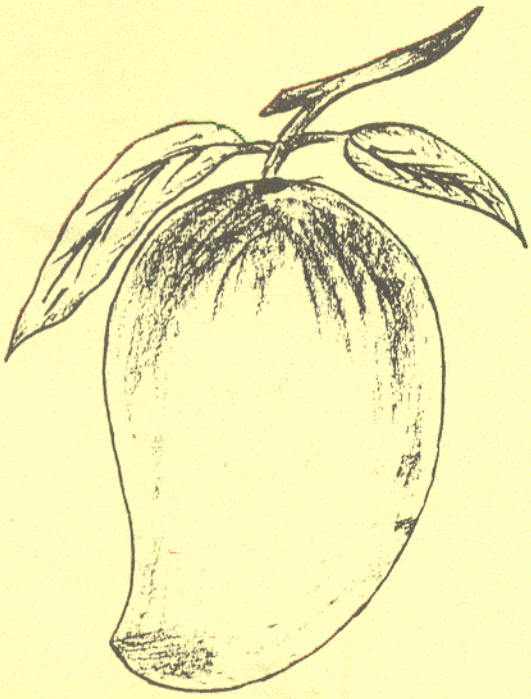
URDU ALPHABET

It should be noted that the Urdu letters پ ٹ چ ڈ ڑ ژ
are additional to the Arabic Alphabet and therefore are not present in Qa'eda Yassernal Quran. A substantial amount of time should be spent on learning these letters and their phonetic sounds for it will be of great help as this course proceeds.

ث	ٹ	ت	پ	ب	ا
SAY	ṬAY	TEY	PAY	BAY	ALIF
ذ	ڈ	د	خ	ح	چ	ج
ZAL	ḌAL	DAAL	KHAY	HAY	CHAY	JEEM
ش	س	ژ	ز	ڑ	ر
SHEEN	SEEN	YAY	ZAY	ṚAY	RAY
غ	ع	ظ	ط	ض	ص
GHAIN	AIN	ZOAY	TOAY	DOAD	SOAD
م	ل	گ	ک	ق	ف
MEEM	LAAM	GAF	KAF	QAUF	FAY
ے	ی	ء	ہ	و	ن
YAI(big)	YAI (small)	HAMZA	HAY	WAO	NOON

ا

ALIF



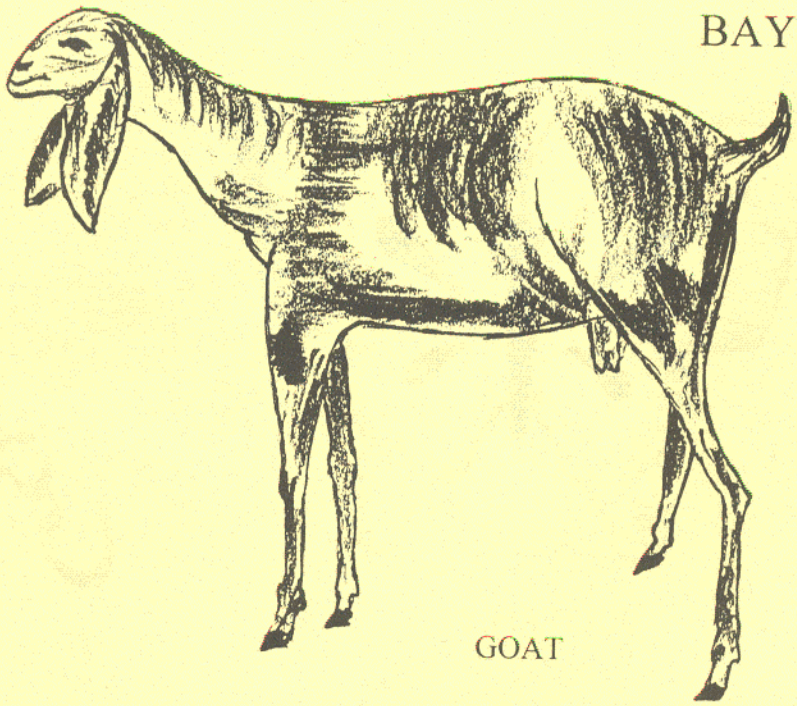
آم

AAM

MANGO

ب

BAY



بکری

BUKRI

GOAT

پ

PAY



FLOWER

پھول

PHOOL

ت

TEY



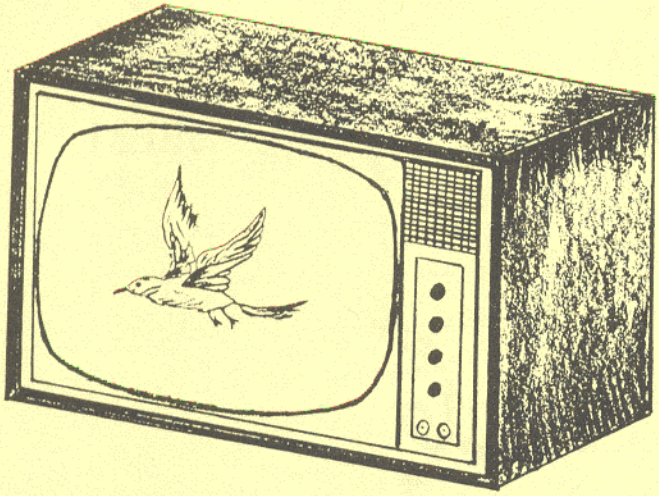
BUTTERFLY

تتلی

TITLI

ٹ

TAY



ٹیلی ویژن

TELEVISION

ث

SAY



FRUITS

ثمر

SAMAR

ج

JEEM

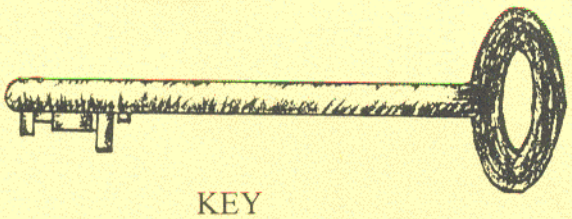


جگ

JUG

چ

CHAY



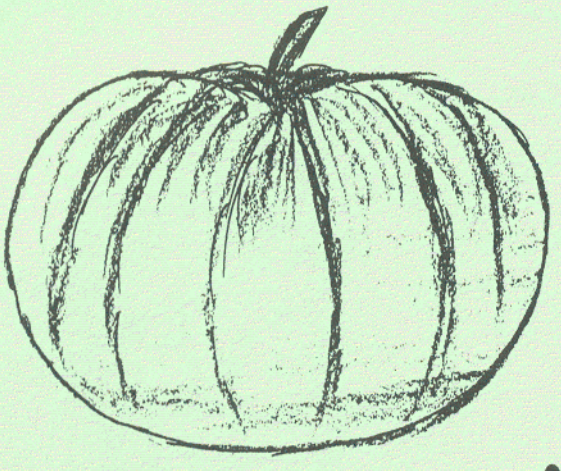
KEY

چابی

CHAABI

ح

HAY



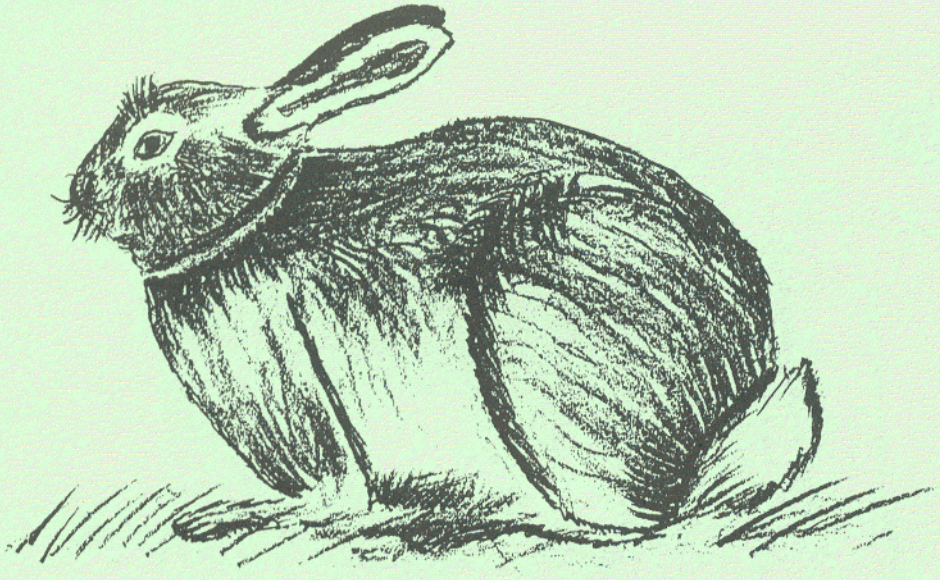
PUMPKIN

حلوہ کدو

HALWA KADHOO

خ

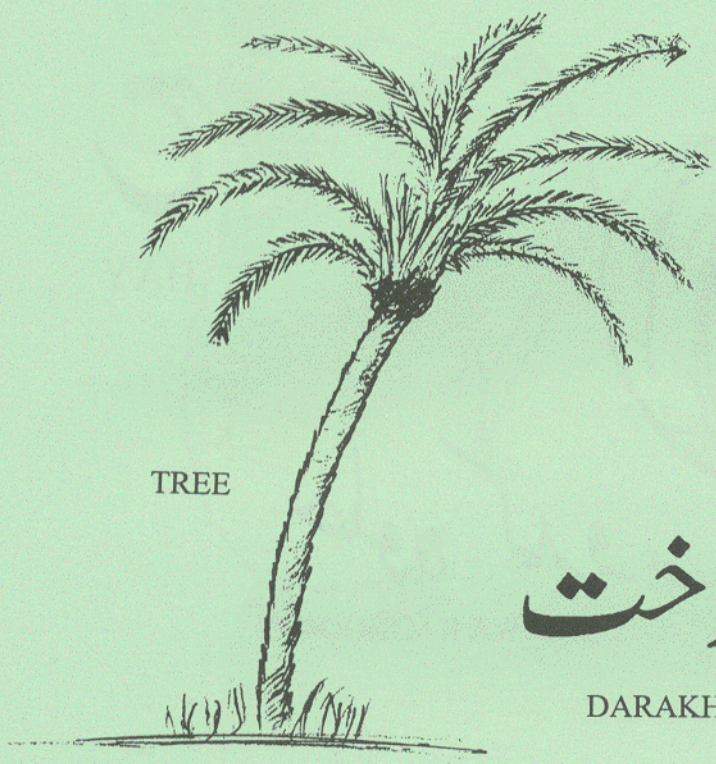
KHAY



RABBIT

خرگوش

KHARGOSH



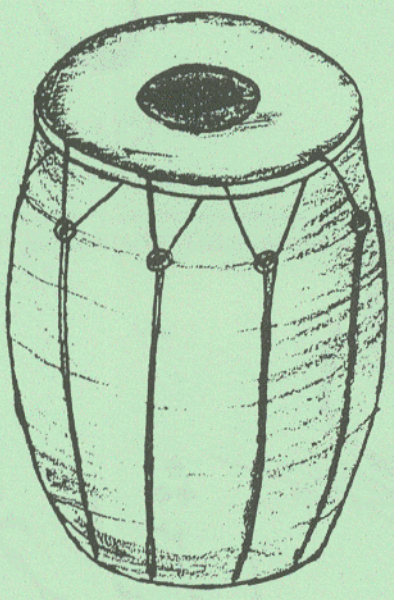
TREE

د

DAAL

درخت

DARAKHAT



DRUM

ڈ

DAL

ڈھول

DHOLE

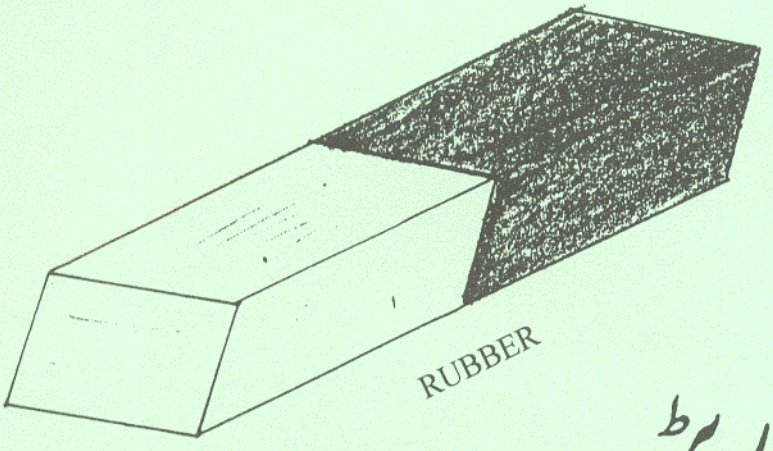


ذ

ZAL

ذرافه

ZARAFA



ر

RAY

ڑ

RAY

ربڑ

RUBBER

ز

ZAY



زیبرا

ZEBRA

ZAIBRA

ژ

YAY



HAIL STORM

ژاله باری

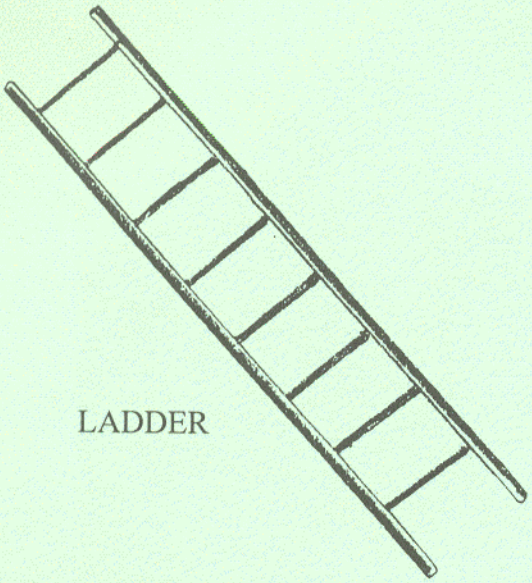
YALA BARI

YALA = HAIL

BARI = FALLING

س

SEEN



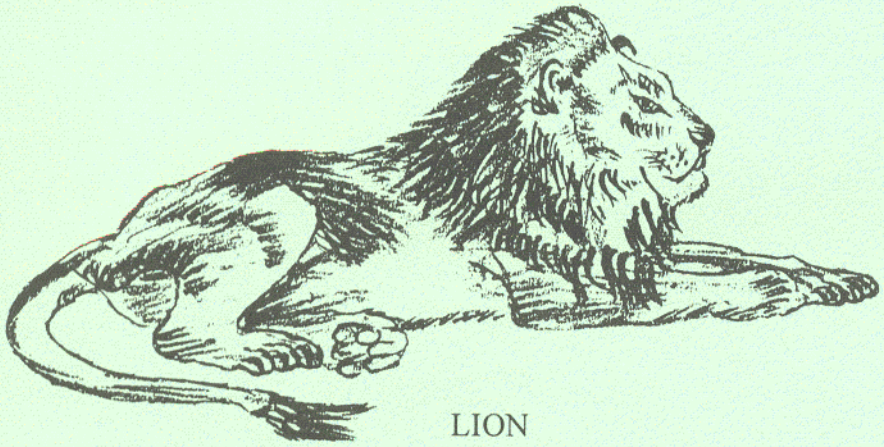
LADDER

سیڑھی

SEERI

ش

SHEEN



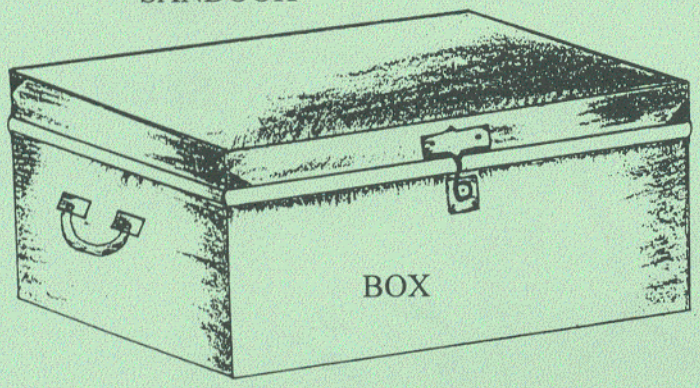
LION

شیر

SHAIR

صندوق

SANDOOK



ص

SOAD

ض

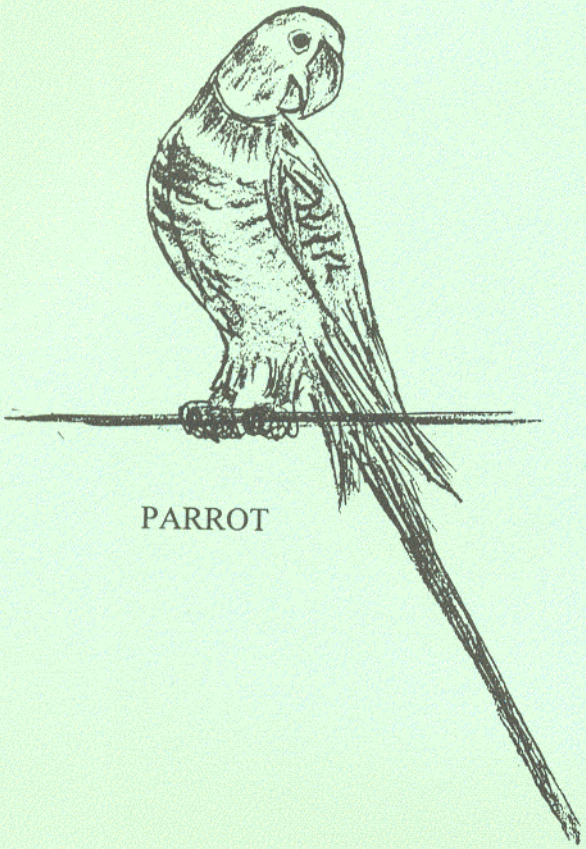
DOAD



ضعیف

ZAEEF

(بوڑھا، کمزور)



PARROT

ط

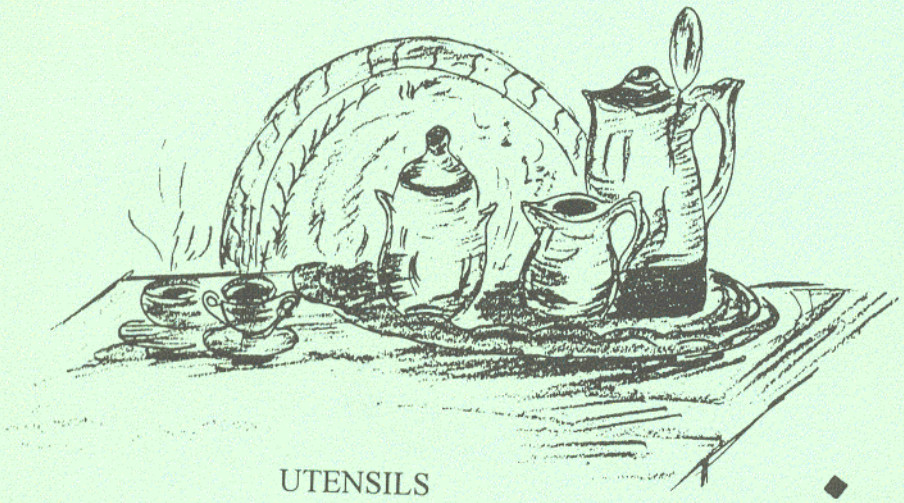
TOAY

طوطا

TOTA

ظ

ZOAY

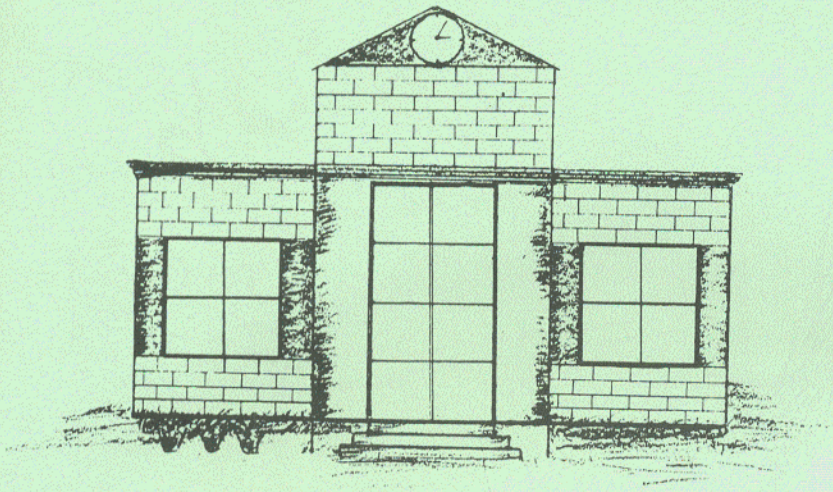


UTENSILS

(برتن)

ظروف

ZAROOF



ع

AIN

BUILDING

عمارت

IMARAT



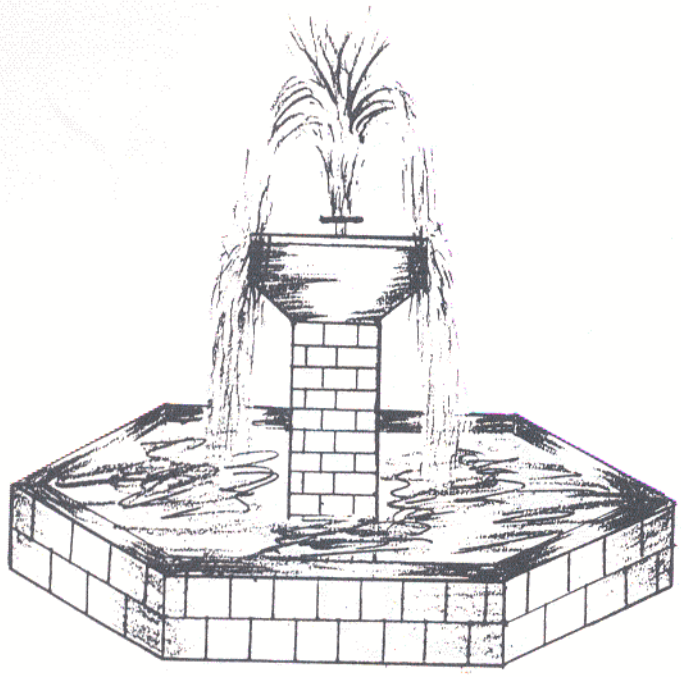
غ

GHAIN

BALOONS

غبارہ

GHUBARA



ف

FAY

فوارہ

FOUNTAIN

FAWARA



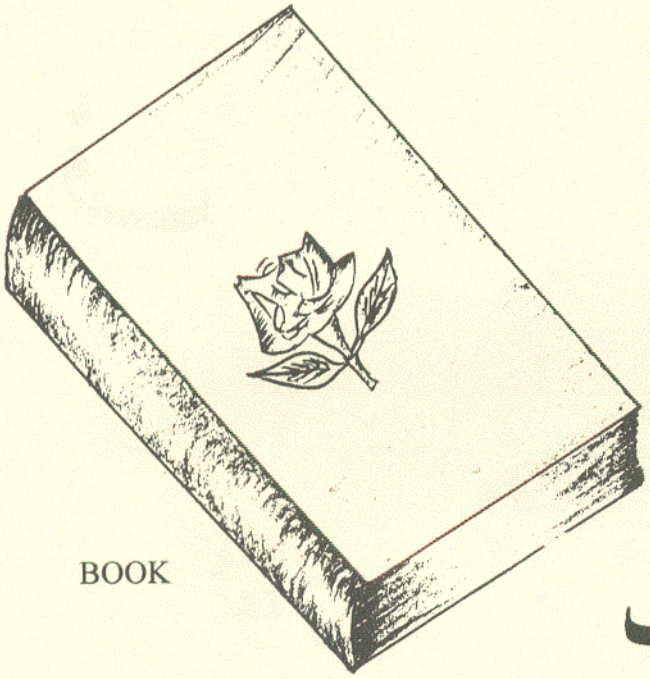
ق

QAUF

قینچی

SCISSORS

QAINCHI



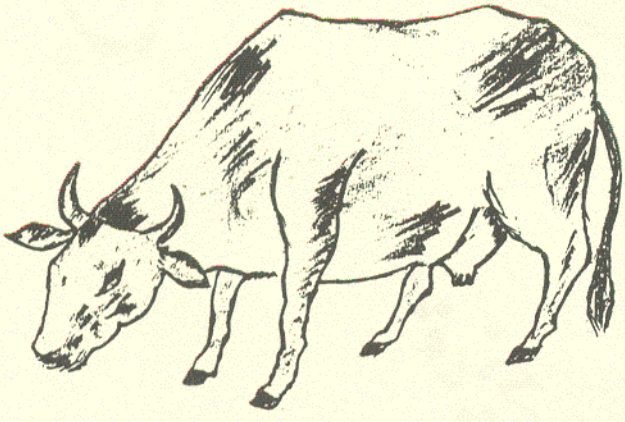
BOOK

ک

KAF

کتاب

KITAB



COW

گ

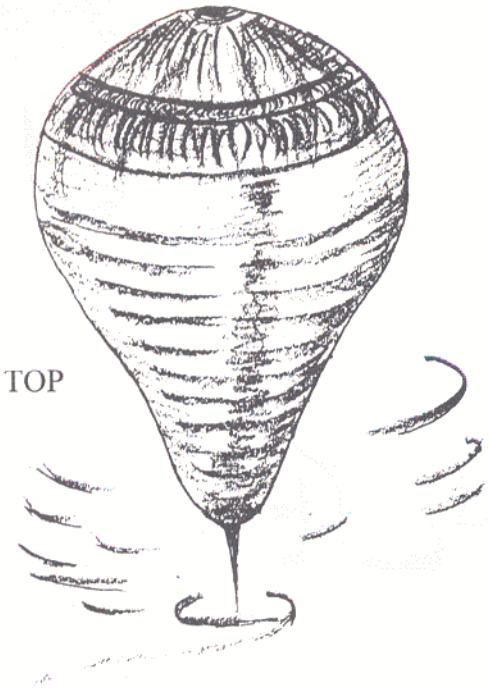
GAF

گائے

GAAEY

ل

LAAM



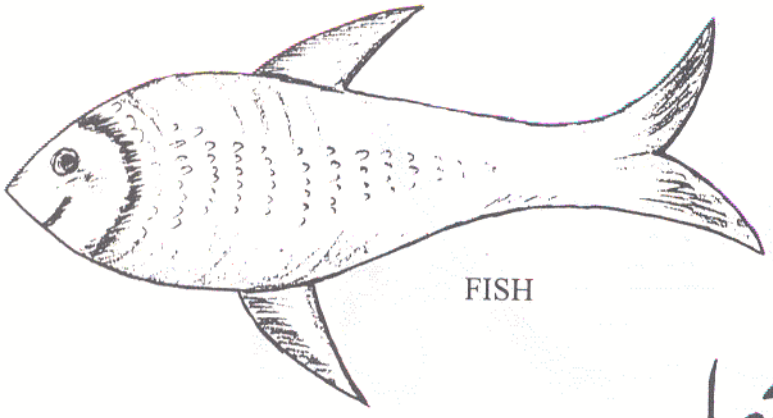
TOP

لٹو

LUTTOO

م

MEEM



FISH

مچھلی

MACHHLI

ن

NOON



NOSE

ناک

NAAK

و

WAO



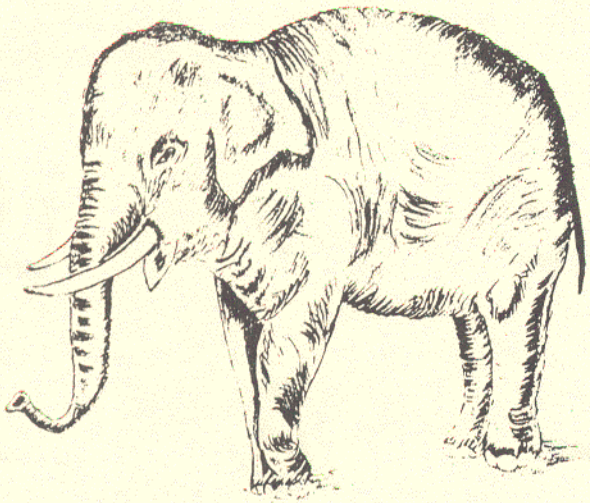
PAGE

ورق

VORK

ہ

HAY



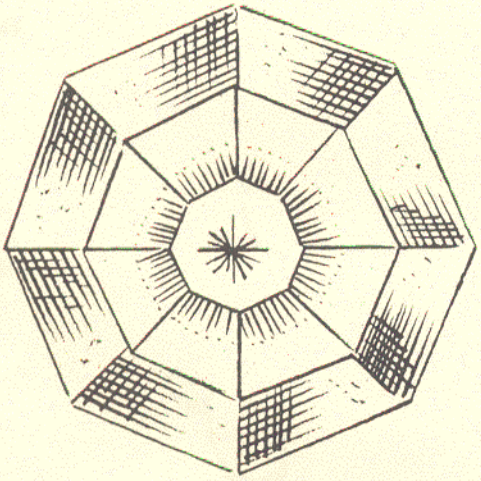
ELEPHANT

ہاتھی

HATHI

ی

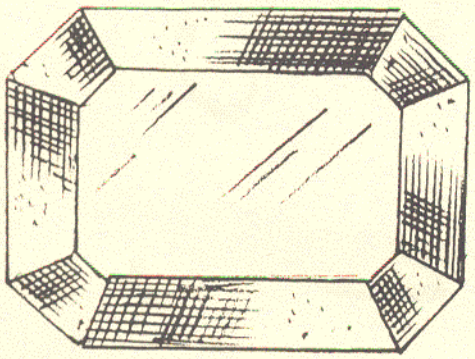
YAI (small)



RUBY

ے

YAI(big)



یاقوت

YAQOOT

The pupil should be asked to recognise the following letters which are not in the correct and usual sequence.

ی ر ن س پ

ز ج ک چ ط

ت ا م ہ ٹ

ش ڑ ل و ع

ژ ص ڈ ظ ب

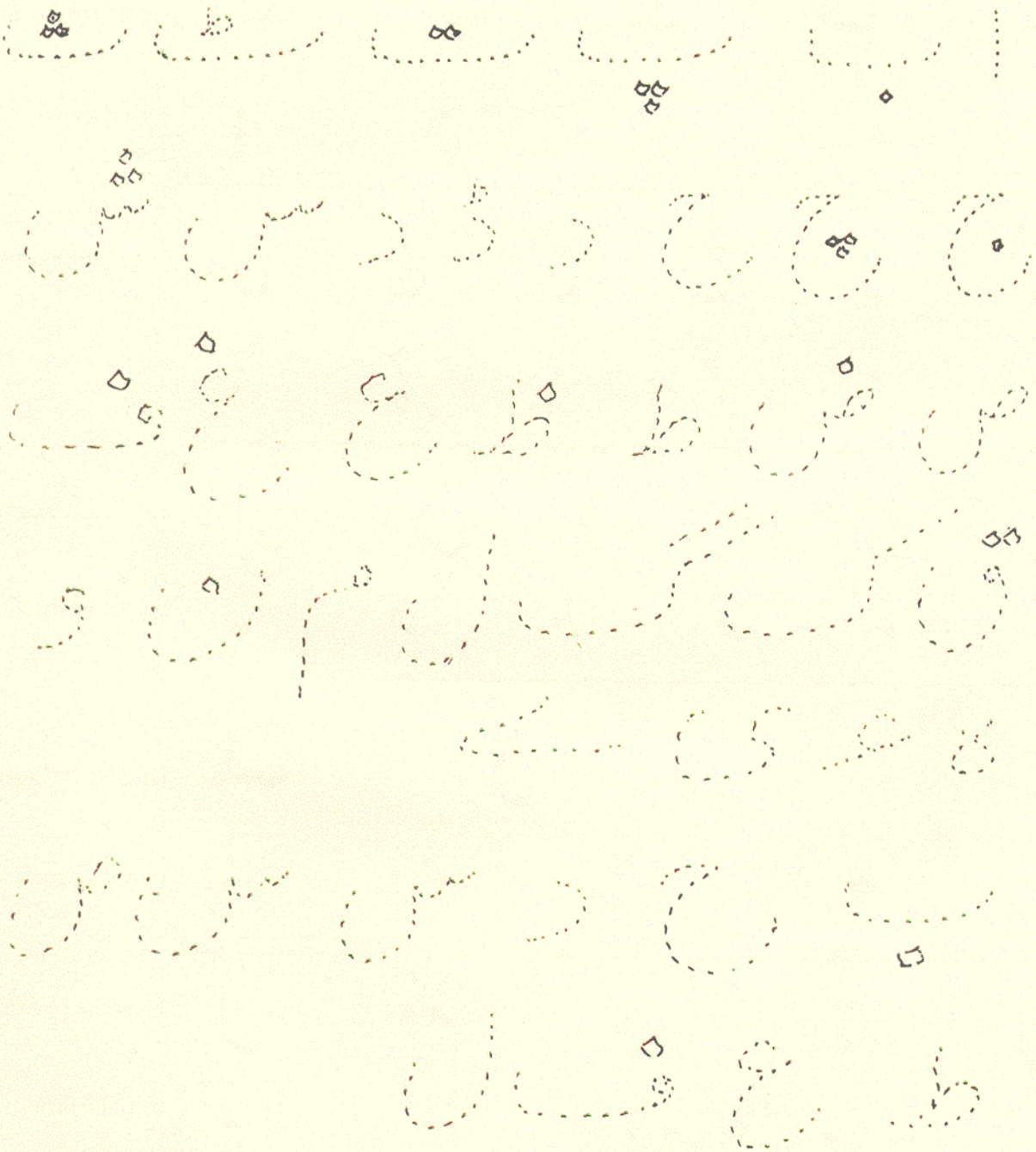
گ ق ف ض ث

ح د ے خ ھ ء

Writing Exercise 1

لکھائی کی مشق

Having learned the alphabet the student should start to practice writing it. To make it easy the alphabet has been written in dotted lines and the student should be instructed to join the dots to complete the letters It is suggested to photo copy this page and practice writing at least four times.



Lesson 2

سبق نمبر۲

It must have been noticed that the Urdu alphabet consists of horizontal lines, dots and circles. To write a word, as in any other language, the letters are joined to one another. The detached form of the alphabet as given on the previous pages, are slightly changed or 'shortened' to take their initial part only and joined to the next letter. This 'shortened form' is called the initial form. In order to obtain the initial form, the horizontal lines and circles are dropped from the detached letters of the alphabet so that the initial form of the alphabet appears as follows:

ب	پ	ت	ٹ	ث	Detached Form
بـ	پـ	تـ	ٹـ	ثـ	Initial Form

ج	چ	ح	خ	س	ش	Detached Form
جـ	چـ	حـ	خـ	سـ	شـ	Initial Form

ص	ض	ط	ظ	ع	غ	Detached Form
صـ	ضـ	طـ	ظـ	عـ	غـ	Initial Form

ف	ق	ک	گ	Detached Form
فـ	قـ	کـ / ک	گـ / گ	Initial Form

ل	م	ن	ہ	ی	Detached Form
لـ	مـ	نـ	ہـ	یـ	Initial Form

The following letters do not change and are written as such:

ا د ڈ ذ ر ڑ ز ژ و

The teachers and parents should spend some time to understand the initial form of the alphabet and how it is derived from detached letters. It will be of great help to understand how different letters are joined to make a word as given in the following lessons. It should be explained to the student that the letters of the alphabet are written in a slightly shorter form, when they are joined.

ALIF WITH THE ALPHABET

Simple Urdu words can be made when the initial form of alphabet is joined to Alif

ب + ا	Detached Form
بـ + ا	Initial Form
ـبـ + ا = با	

جا	ثا	ٹا	تا	پا	با
Jā	Sā	Ṭā	Tā	Pā	Bā
زا	ڈا	دا	خا	حا	چا
Zā	Ḍā	Dhā	Khā	Hā	Chā
شا	سا	ژا	زا	ڑا	را
Shā	Sā	Zhā	Zā	Ṛā	Rā
غا	عا	ظا	طا	ضا	صا
Ghā	āā	Zā	Tā	Zā	Sā
ما	لا	گا	کا	قا	فا
Mā	Lā	Gā	Kā	Qā	Fā
یا	ا ع	ہا	وا	نا	
Yā		Aā	Wā	Nā	

"واؤ" WITH THE ALPHABET

Simple Urdu words are derived as follows when the letters of the alphabet are joined to و

ب + و	Detached Form
ب + و	
ب + و = بو	Initial Form

جو	ثو	ٹو	تو	پو	بو
Jo	So	To	To	Po	Bo
رو	ذو	ڈو	دو	خو	حو
Ro	Zo	Do	Do	Kho	Ho
ضو	صو	شو	سو	ژو	زو
Zo	So	Sho	So	Zho	Zo
کو	قو	فو	غو	عو	ظو
Ko	Qo	Fo	Gho	Ao	Zo
ءو	ہو	وو	نو	مو	لو
O	HO	Wo	No	Mo	Lo
	یو	گو	طو	ڑو	چو
	Yo	Go	To	Ro	Cho

ی WITH THE ALPHABET

When 'ی' is added to the alphabet the words made are written as follows:

چ + ی

چ + ی

چ + ی = چی

جی	ثی	ٹی	تی	پی	بی
Ji	Si	Ti	Ti	Pi	Bi
ری	ذی	ڈی	دی	خی	حی
Ri	Zi	Di	Di	Khi	Hi
ضی	صی	شی	سی	ژی	زی
Zi	Si	Shi	Si	Zhi	Zi
کی	قی	فی	غی	عی	ظی
Ki	Qi	Fi	Ghi	Ii	ZI
ئی	ہی	وی	نی	می	لی
Ei	HI	Wi	Ni	Mi	Li
	گی	طی	ڑی	چی	
	Gi	Ti	Ri	Chi	

"ے" WITH THE ALPHABET

When the letter of the alphabet are joined to the letter 'ے' following simple words can be made.

ے + ک

ے + کـ

ے + کـ = کے

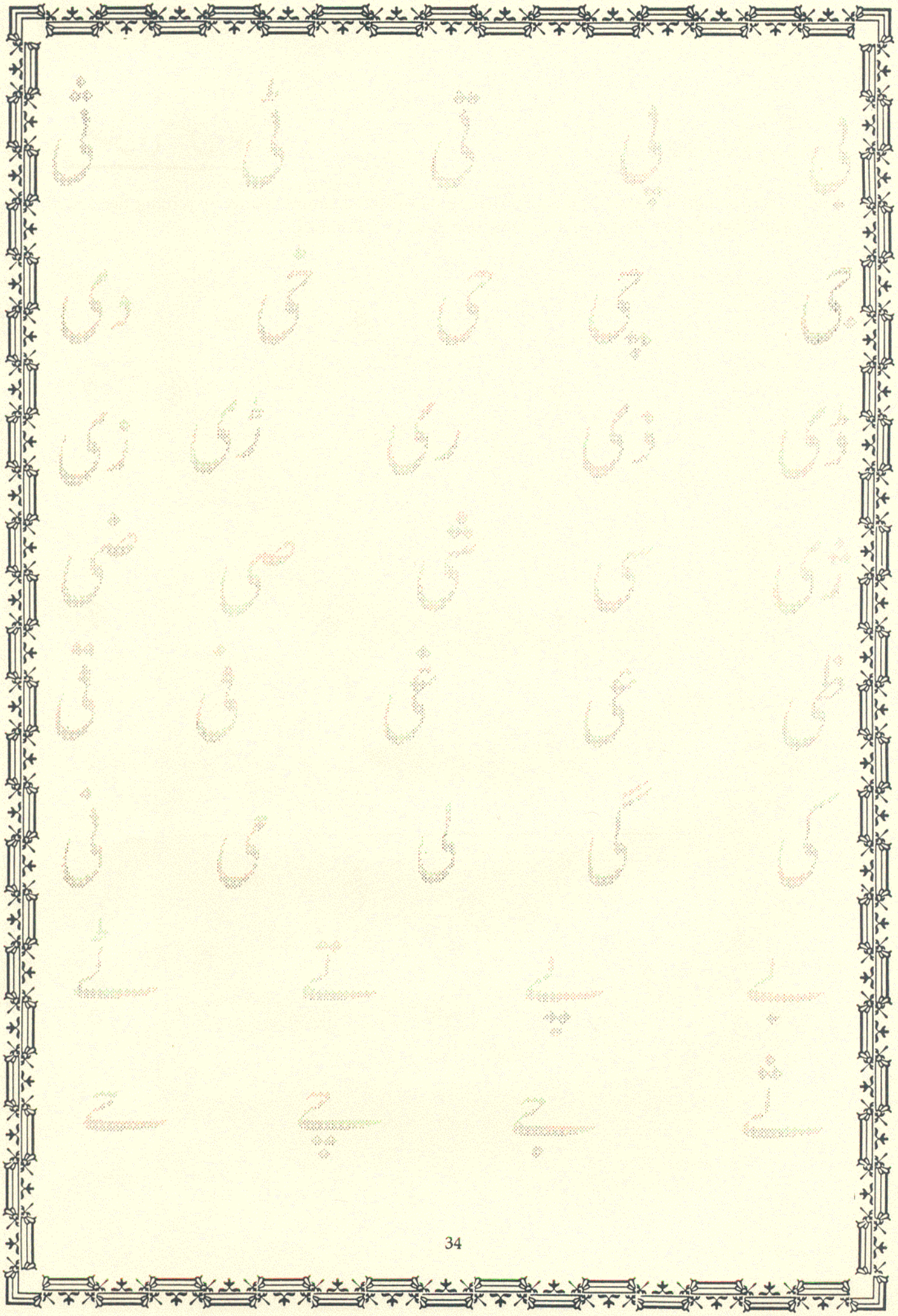
جے	ثے	ٹے	تے	پے	بے
Jey	Sey	Tey	Tey	Pey	Bey
زے	ڈے	دے	خے	حے	چے
Zey	Dey	Dey	Khey	Hey	Chey
شے	سے	ژے	زے	ڑے	رے
Shey	Sey	Zhey	Zey	Rey	Rey
فے	غے	عے	طے	ضے	صے
Fey	Ghey	Iey	Tey	Zey	Sey
نے	مے	لے	گے	کے	قے
Ney	Mey	Ley	Gey	Key	Qey
			ئے	ہے	وے
			Yey	HEY	Wey

Writing Exercise 2

لکھائی کی مشق ۲

The student should be asked to practice writing two-lettered simple words by joining the dotted lines. This page can be photo copied to practice three to four times.





Lesson 3

In the last lesson children learned to read and write simple two letter words. Some of those words are meaningful while others become meaningful only when combined with other letters or words. In this lesson words with three letters will be learned. The emphasis is to recognise different letters in a word and to pronounce them correctly.

ک + ا = کا		
K A KA		
کا + ن = کان		
KA N KAN		

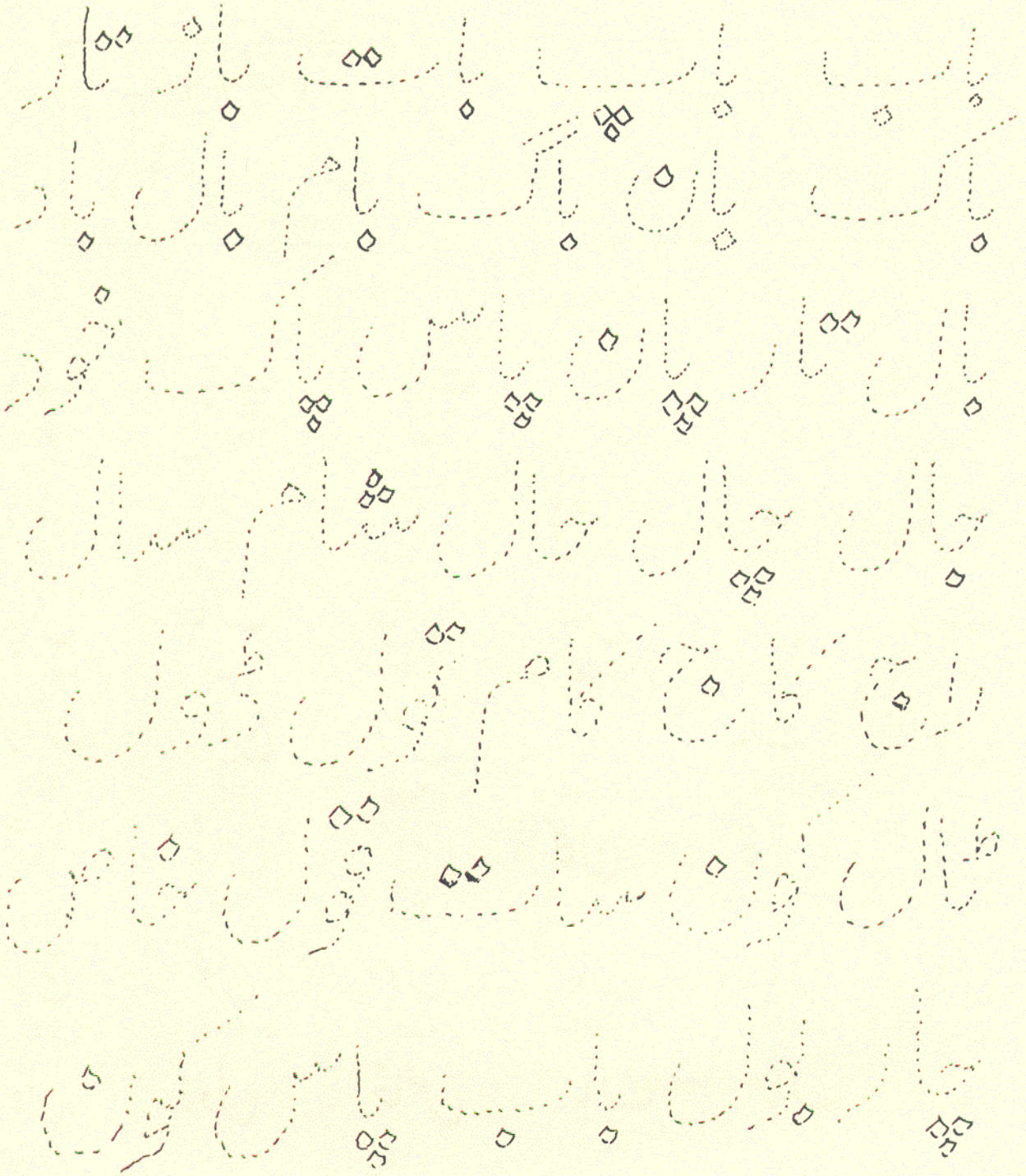
ب + ا = با		
B A BA		
با + پ = باپ		
BA P BAP		

باب	باپ	بات	باد	بال	بام
Bāb	Bāp	Bāt	Bād	Bāl	Bām
بان	تار	پان	پار	پاس	پاک
Bān	Tār	Pān	Pār	Pās	Pāk
پال	جاگ	جان	جال	حال	رات
Pāl	Jāg	Jān	Jāl	Hāl	Rāt
راگ	راج	داغ	داد	سات	سال
Rāg	Rāj	Dāgh	Dād	Sāt	Sāl
شام	شان	کام	کان	کاش	کاج
Shām	Shān	Kām	Kān	Kāsh	Kāj
لاج	قول	کون	نان	یاد	بول
Lāj	Quol	Kaon	Nan	Yad	Boal
تول	ڈول	خاص	باک	باگ	باز
Toal	Doal	Khās	Bāk	Bāg	Bāz

Writing Exercise 3

لکھائی کی مشق

The student should now practice to write on the dotted lines and pronounce each word.



Lesson 4

In this lesson simple words containing four letters will be taught. These words can be written as follows:

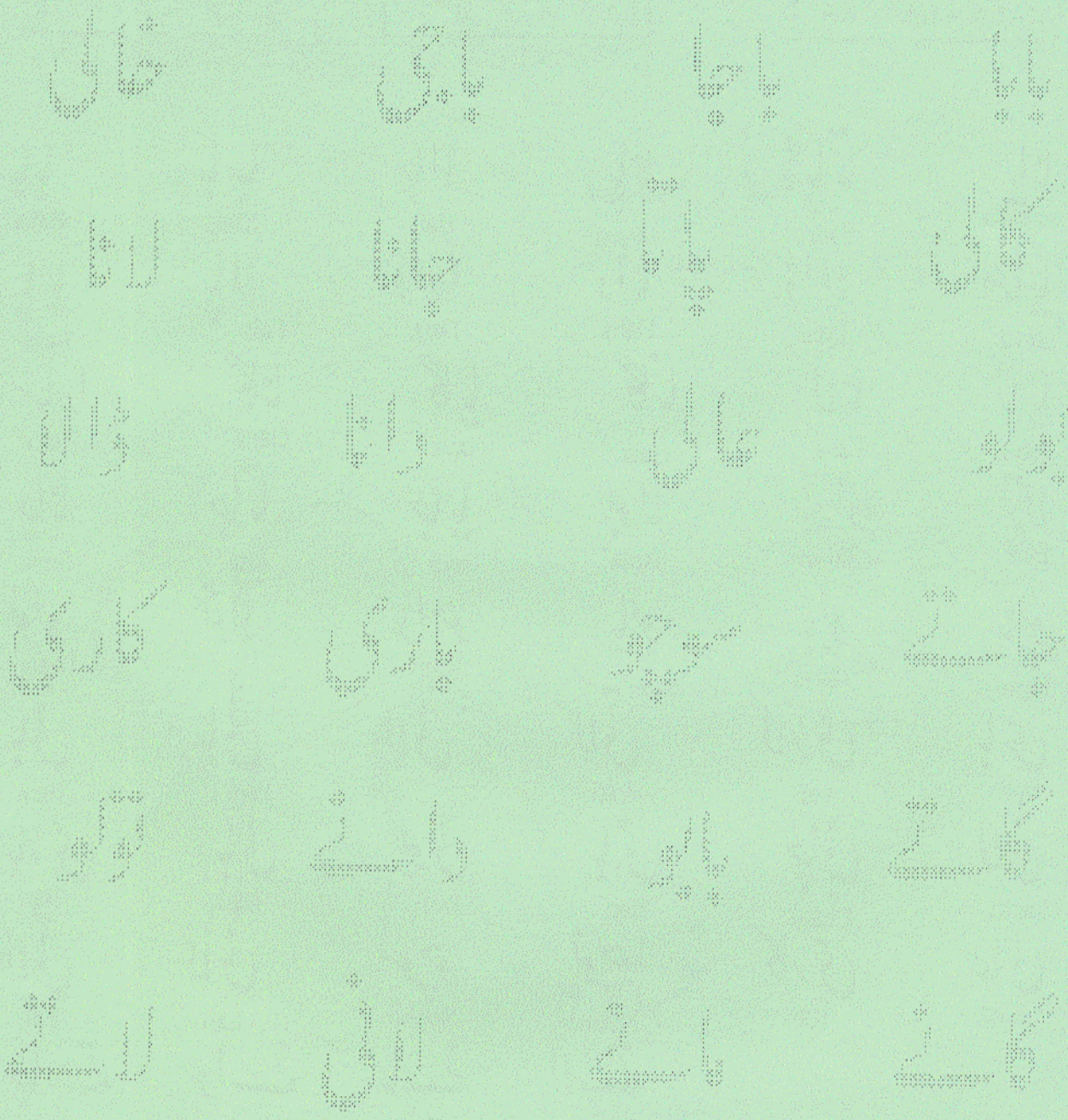
کا = ا + ک	لا = ا + ل	کالا = لا + کا
KA = A + K	LA = A + L	KALA = LA + KA

بابا	باجا	بالا	پانا	پاتا	پانا
Bābā	Bājā	Bālā	Pānā	Pātā	
پایا	پالا	دارا	دانا	ڈالا	سایا
Pāyā	Pālā	Dārā	Dānā	Dālā	Sāyā
سارا	گانا	گایا	گاتا	لانا	لایا
Sārā	Gānā	Gāyā	Gātā	Lānā	Lāyā
جانا	جاتا	جایا	بولا	بولو	تولا
Jana	Jata	Jaya	Bolā	Bolo	Tolā
تولو	ٹولا	راجو	باپو	بابو	تاپو
Toalā		Raju	Bāpu	Babu	Tāpo
بانی	پانی	لانی	لاتی	لاری	باسی
Bāni	Pāni		Lāti	Lāri	Bāsi
باری	بالی	بولی	باجی	چابی	لانی
Bāri	Bāli	Boli	Bāji	Chābi	Lāni
لاتی	لالی	سوچو	نوچو	کاری	عالی
Lāti	Lāli	Socho	Nocho	Kāri	Aali
جاتے	دانے	مانے	لاتے		
Jātey	Dāney	Māney	Lātey		

Writing Exercise 4

لکھائی کی مشق

The student should be asked to write on the dotted lines to practice writing Urdu words and should be encouraged to pronounce each word.

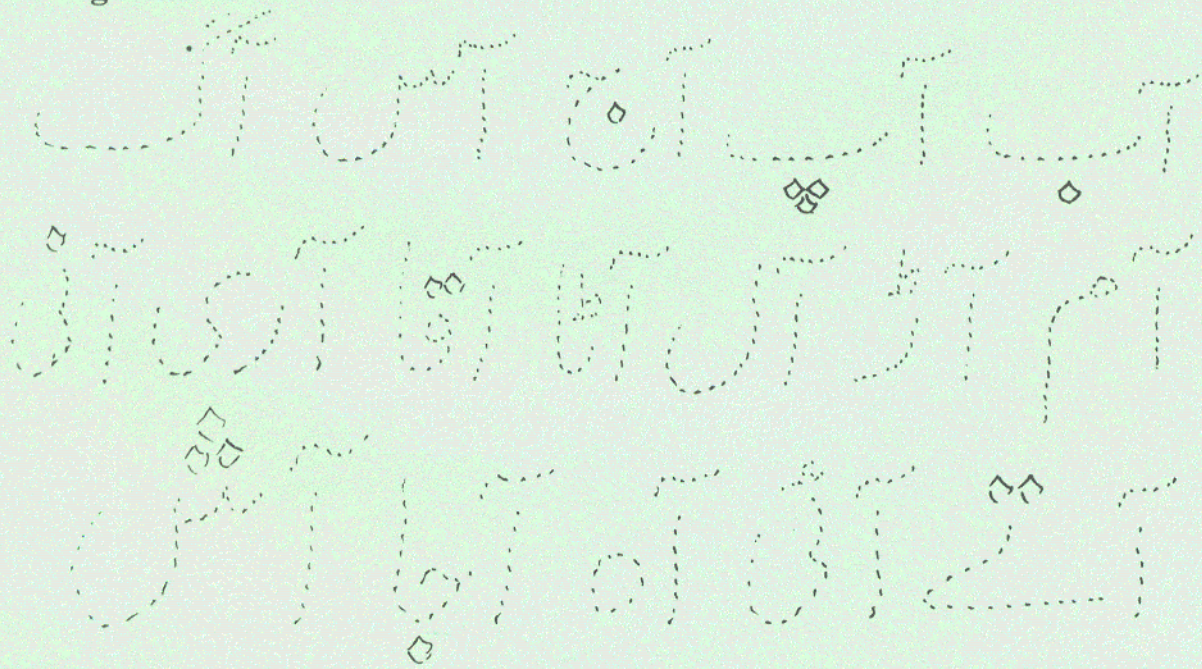


Lesson 5

Those who have read the Qa'eda Yassernal Quran will be quite familiar with the sign ـٓـ, the sign of Madd. In Arabic it is used quite frequently but in Urdu it is mostly used over Alif and to express a long 'a' in the beginning of a word.

آم Aam	آگ Aag	آس Aas	آج Aaj	آپ Aap	آب Aab
آنا Aana	آٹا Aata	آش Ash	آل Aal	آڑ Aar	آن Aan
آنی Aani	آری Aari	آرا Aara	آقا Aaqa	آغا Aagha	آتا Aata
آتے Aate	آیا Aaya	آجا Aaja	آپی Aapi	آبی Aabi	آتی Aati
		آئی Aae	آنا Aana	آپا Aapa	آہ Aah

Writing Exercise 5



Lesson 6

Those who have read the Qa'eda Yassernal Quran will be familiar with zabar (ـَـ), zer (ـِـ) and pesh (ـُـ). These are three short vowerl used in Urdu. In practice these are not often written or printed in Urdu as compared to Arabic. However, the usage of these short vowels is the same as in Arbic.

ZABAR:
When used over a letter, Zabar (ـَـ) expresses a short 'a' as بَ BA and نَ NA. It is pronounced like 'u' in the English word 'Fun'.

كَبْ	لَبْ	سَبْ	رَبْ	جَبْ	اَبْ
	Lub	Sub	Rub	Jub	Ub
دَلْ	چَلْ	جَلْ	پَرْ	ڈَرْ	دَرْ
Dul	Chul	Jul	Pur		Dur
تَبْ	جَگْ	بَلْ	مَتْ	تَنْ	مَنْ
Tub	Jug	Bul	Mut	Tun	Mun
مَلْ	خَطْ	حَلْ	گَپْ	كَبْ	كَلْ
Mul	Khut	Hul	Gup	Kub	Kul

ZER:
The short vowel Zer (ـِـ) is written as a small line under a letter as پِ, كِ. It is pronounced as 'i' in PIN.

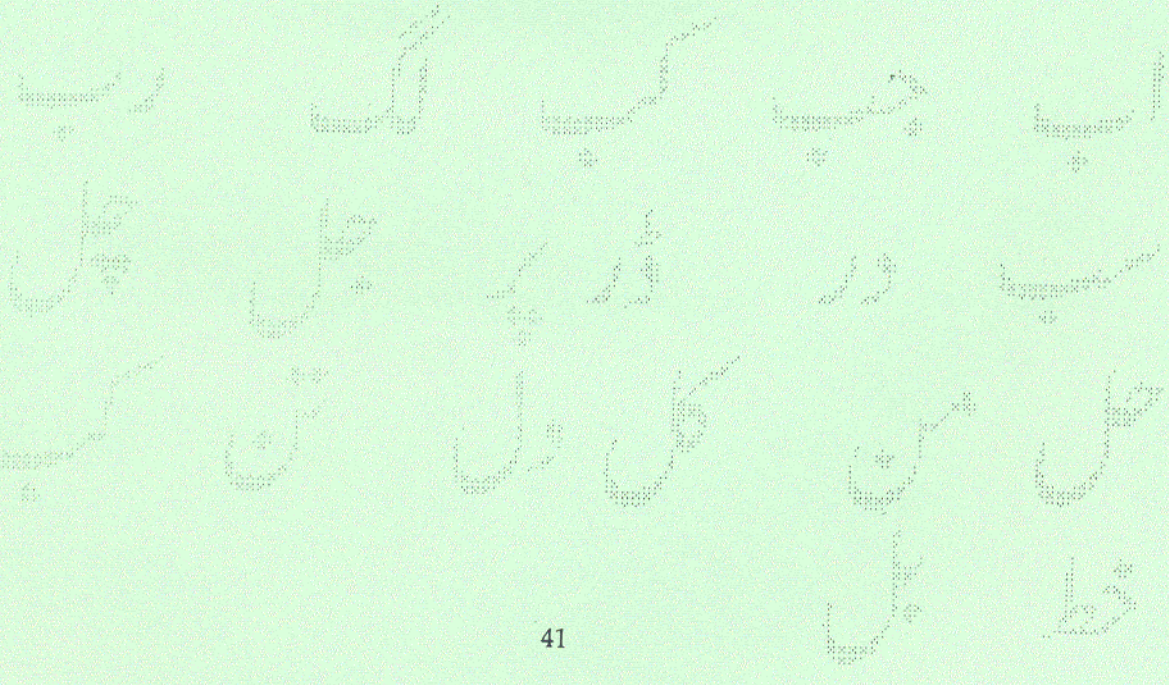
تِلْ	دِلْ	اِكْ	دِنْ	اِنْ
Til	Dil	Ik	Din	In
جِسْ	اِسْ	جِنْ	گِنْ	رِمْ
Jis	Iss	Jin	Gin	Rim
سِلْ	هِلْ	مِلْ	نِبْ	رِسْ
Sil	Hil	Mil	Nib	Ris

PESH:

The third short vowel is Pesh (ـُـ) and is written as بُ , مُ and is pronounced as 'U' in the English word 'PUT'.

دُمْ	تُمْ	پُنْ	چُنْ	اُنْ	اُسْ
Dūm	Tūm		Chūn	Ūn	Ūs
بُنْ	بُتْ	چُگْ	رُکْ	گُمْ	گُنْ
Būn	Būt	Chūg	Rūk	Gūm	Gūn
چُوْزَا	جُوْتَا	مُرْغِیْ	کُرْسِیْ	غُلْ	چُپْ
Chuza	Juta	Murghi	Kursi	Ghul	Chūp

Writing Exercise 6



Exercise 7

The student should be asked to recognise and count the letters and write the number of letters in the circle.

ک ال ا	٤

اب	ب ول و
ب اب ا	ک ام
ج ال ی	ب اپ
ج ان	ج ات ا
رب	ج ب
داغ	ج وت ا

Exercise 8

1. The student should be asked to read the following words and underline all the words containing the letter ک

جان	کان	بالا	رب	کالا	سب
کم	بابا	ناصر	تن	کب	دارا

2. Read all the words and underline those which contain the letter ب

دم	بان	دن	نام	باز	وارث
رات	بات	چل	آلو	آب	طاہر

3. Underline the words with letter ن and try to pronounce all the words

بولو	آن	لوگو	ڈول	پان	عامر
آنا	ساگ	بندر	کان	گایا	پانا

4. Practice reading the following words and underline those containing the letter ل

باپ	کرسی	جالا	لب	آپا	سارا
بولو	پانی	لالی	سوچو	دادا	لانا

Exercise 9

The student should be asked to read all the words given below and underline the words made up of 3 letters.

آپ	دن	کالا	جالی	آم	شام	باری	کاش	گانا
پان	راجو	سایا	آری	لا	جا	چابی	شان	روکو

Exercise 10

Read all the words given below and underline the words made up of 4 letters.

لالا	کس	لاری	روک	جاگ	کاج	جاگو
بول	دب	بولا	اک	ڈاک	گانا	تولا

Exercise 11

Practice writing by joining the letters as shown in the following example.

ک ا ل ا = کالا

ب ا ب ا =

ج ا ل =

ج ا گ =

ش ا ن =

آ ت ی =

ب ا ج ی =

ک ا ن =

ل و گ و =

س ا گ =

ت و ل و =

ک و ن =

چ ا ب ی =

م ا ل ا =

ک ا پ ی =

ج ا گ و =

ل ا ی ا =

Exercise 12

The student should be asked to fill in the blanks by looking at the word listed next to it, e.g.

جالا = ج ا ـــ ا

باب = ب ـــ ب　　پاس = پ ا ـــ

دارا = د ا ـــ ا　　چابی = چ ـــ ب ـــ

ڈاک = ـــ اک　　آرام = آ ـــ ـــ م

سات = ـــ ا ـــ　　مالی = ـــ ا ـــ ی

لوگو = ل ـــ گ و

کرسی = ک ر ـــ ی

جاری = ـــ ار ـــ

بکری = ـــ ـــ ری

Lesson 7

Having learned simple words in the previous lessons and repeating them in the exercise given in the last chapter, students should be able to move a step further by learning simple sentences made up of two to five words. At this stage an attempt is made to learn the meanings of simple words and sentences. All of these sentences are commonly spoken in every day life and should be practised frequently at home during conversations with children.

VOCABULARY

Water	پانی Pāni	Don't	مت Mut
Drink	پی Pi	Now	اب Ub
Take	لو Lo	Go	جا Jā
Give	دو Do	Cry	رو Ro
Stop	رک Ruk	Sleep	سو So
Wake Up	جاگ Jāg	Think	سوچو Socho
		Speak	بولو Bolo

Translation	Sentences
Don't Go	مت جا Mut Jā
Go Now	اب جا Ub Jā
Don't Cry	مت رو Mut Ro
Don't Sleep	مت سو Mut So
Think Now	اب سوچو Ub Socho
Speak Now	اب بولو Ub Bolo
Stop Now	رک جا Ruk Jā
Wake Up	جاگ جا Jāg Jā
Drink Water	پانی پی Pāni Pi
Take Water	پانی لو Pāni Lo

VOCABULARY

(She) Came	Āyi	آئی
(They) Came	Āyey	آئے
Boy's Name	Sājid	ساجد
Girl's Name	Roohi	روحی
Key	Chaabi	چابی
Note Book	Kaapi	کاپی

Take	Lo	لو
He/She/That	Wo	وہ
(He) Spoke	Bola	بولا
(She) Spoke	Boli	بولی
(They) Spoke	Boley	بولے
(He) Came	Āyā	آیا

Translation

Sajid Spoke

He Spoke

Roohi Spoke

She Spoke

They Spoke

Sentences

س ا ج د ساجد بولا

Sājid Bolā

وہ بولا

Wo Bolā

روحی بولی

Roohi Boli

وہ بولی

Wo Boli

وہ بولے

Wo Boley

	آپ	آئے	
You Came	Aap	Aaey	
	وہ	آیا	
He Came	Wo	Aaya	
	وہ	آئی	
She Came	Wo	Aayi	
	کاپی	دو	
Give (The) Note Book	Kāpi	Do	
	کاپی	لو	
Take (The) Note Book	Kāpi	Lo	
	چابی	دو	
Give (The) Key	Chaabi	Do	
	چابی	لو	
Take (The) Key	Chaabi	Lo	
	ساجد	چابی	دو
Sajid Give (The) Key	Sājid	Chaabi	Do
	روحی	کاپی	دو
Roohi Give (The) Key	Roohi	Kāpi	Do
	روحی	پانی	دو
Roohi Give (The) Water	Roohi	Pāni	Do
	ساجد	پانی	لو
Sajid Take (The) Water	Sājid	Pāni	Lo

VOCABULARY

Banana	Kaylā	کیلا	This	Ye	یہ
Grapes	Ungoor	انگور	That	Wo	وہ
Apple	Saib	سیب	What	Kiā	کیا
Water	Pāni	پانی	Is	Hai	ہے
Give	Do	دو	Take	Lo	لو

Translation	Sentences
What is this?	یہ کیا ہے ؟ Hai Kia Ye
This is (A) Banana	یہ کیلا ہے Hai Kaylā Ye
Give this Banana	یہ کیلا دو Do Kaylā Ye
Take this Banana	یہ کیلا لو Lo Kaylā Ye
What is That?	وہ کیا ہے ؟ Hai Kia Wo
That is An Apple	وہ سیب ہے Hai Saib Wo

Take That Apple	لو	سیب	وہ
	Lo	Saib	Wo
Give (The) Grapes		دو	انگور
		Do	Ungoor
Take (The) Grapes		لو	انگور
		Lo	Ungoor
Drink (The) Water	لو	پی	پانی
	Lo	Pi	Pāni

VOCABULARY

What	کیا	This	یہ
	Kia		Ye
Book	کتاب	Note Book	کاپی
	Kitāb		Kāpi
Chair	کرسی	Pen	قلم
	Kursi		Qalam
Of	کی	Whose	کس
	Ki		Kis
Is	ہے	Of	کا
	Hai		Kā

Translation	Sentences
What is this?	یہ کیا ہے؟ YE KIA HAI
This is (A) Book	یہ کتاب ہے YE KITAB HAI
Whose Book is this?	یہ کتاب کس کی ہے؟ YE KITAB KIS KI HAI
This is Sajid's Book.	یہ کتاب ساجد کی ہے۔ YE KITAB SAJID KI HAI
What is this?	یہ کیا ہے؟ YE KIA HAI
This is (A) Note Book.	یہ کاپی ہے۔ YE KAPI HAI
Whose Note Book is this?	یہ کاپی کس کی ہے؟ YE KAPI KIS KI HAI
This is Roohi's Note Book.	یہ کاپی روحی کی ہے۔ YE KAPI ROOHI KI HAI
What is this?	یہ کیا ہے؟ YE KIA HAI
This is (A) Pen.	یہ قلم ہے۔ YE QALAM HAI

Whose Pen is this?

یہ قلم کس کا ہے ؟

HAI KA KIS QALAM YE

This is Your Pen.

یہ قلم آپ کا ہے ۔

HAI KA AAP QALAM YE

What is this?

یہ کیا ہے ؟

HAI KIA YE

This is (A) Chair.

یہ کرسی ہے ۔

HAI KURSI YE

VOCABULARY

Bring	لا Lā	(Boy's Name) ناصر — نا ص ر Nasir	
Brought	لایا Lāyā	Today	آج Aaj
Four	چار Chār	Come	آ Aa
Sister	آپا Aapā	Go	جا Jā
To	کو Ko	Bazar	بازار Bāzār
Give	دو Do	Mango	آم Aam

Translation	Sentences
Nasir Come Today	ناصر آج آ NASIR AAJ AA
Nasir Go to (The) Bazar	ناصر بازار جا NASIR BAZAR JA
Bring Mangoes From (The) Bazar	بازار سے آم لا BAZAR SEY AAM LA
Bring Four Mangoes From (The) Bazar	بازار سے چار آم لا BAZAR SEY CHAAR AAM LA
Nasir Brought Four Mangoes	ناصر چار آم لایا NASIR CHAAR AAM LAYA
Give Mangoes to Aapa	آم آپا کو دو AAM AAPA KO DHO
Nasir Brought Red Mangoes	ناصر لال آم لایا NASIR LAAL AAM LAYA
Give (The) Mangoes to Aapa	آم آپا کو دو AAM AAPA KO DHO
Aapa Cut the Mangoes	آپا آم کاٹ دو AAPA AAM KAAT DHO
Give Mangoes to Everybody	سب کو آم دو SUB KO AAM DHO

VOCABULARY

Come	آ	Give	دو
You	آپ	Stop	رک
Today	آج	Cry-weep	رو
Mango	آم	All	سب
Sister	آپا	Sleep	سو
(He) came	آیا	(You) think	سوچو
(She) came	آئی	From	سے
(They) came	آئے	Apple	سیب
Now	اب	Of (masculine)	کا
Grapes	انگور	Of (Feminon)	کی
Bazar	بازار	Note-book	کاپی
(You) speak	بولا	Cut	کاٹ
(You) spoke	بولو	Chair	کرسی
(She) spoke	بولی	Book	کتاب
(They) spoke	بولے	Whose	کس
Water	پانی	What	کیا
Drink	پی	Banana	کیلا
Go	جا	To	کو
Wake	جاگ	Bring	لا
Key	چابی	Red	لال

"FOUNDATION COURSE IN URDU FOR WAQFEEN-E-NOU" (BOOK ONE)

Hadhrat Khalifatul Masih the IV has drawn the jama'at's attention towards learning of certain languages especially Arabic and Urdu. Huzur has emphasised the importance of learning Urdu as vital as major part of the Promised Messiah's[as] magnificent and unparalleled books are written in Urdu language. It is impossible to truly benefit from such treasures without having the knowledge of the Urdu language. Waqf-e-Nou Department, under Huzur's directive, has prepared this Urdu Qa'eda, so that children can learn Urdu language and then proceed to read and benefit from Promised Messiah's books to be able to spread the message of Islam to those souls who seek the truth.

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