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The Complete Course for Beginners

Jagdish Dave

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Colloquial

Gujarati

Colloquial Gujarati: The Complete Course for Beginners has been carefully developed by an experienced teacher to provide a step-by-step course to Gujarati as it is written and spoken today.

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Colloquial Gujarati

The Complete Course
for Beginners

Jagdish Dave

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Dedicated to all my students/teacher-trainees in India since 1950, in the United Kingdom since 1984 and worldwide since 1995.

Jagdish Dave

Contents

Preface	ix
Acknowledgements	xi
List of abbreviations	xiii
Gujarati alphabet chart	xiv
Gujarati alphabet and script	xv
Map of Gujarat	xxx
1 કેમ છો? kem chho?	1
ગીતાને ઘેર રમેશ Gitāne gher ramesh	
How are you?	
Ramesh at Gita's home	
2 પોસ્ટ ઓફિસ post Ophise	12
ફળની દુકાનમાં phaṇi dukānmā	
At the post office	
At a fruit shop	
3 સાથે ખરીદી કરવા sāthe kharidi karvā	23
ગુજરાતી શાકાહારી રેસ્ટોરન્ટમાં જમણું gujrāti shākāhāri	
restōraṇṭmā jamaṇ	
Planning a shopping trip	
Eating out in a Gujarati vegetarian restaurant	
4 ટેલિફોનમાં વાતચીત ṭeliphonmā vāitchit	34
કપડાંની દુકાને kapḍāni dukāne	
Telephone conversation	
At a clothes shop	
5 સ્ટેશન તરફ sṭeshan taraph	47
સ્ટેશન પર sṭeshan par	
Towards the station	
At the station	
6 હોટેલમાં hoṭelmā	61
જોવાલાયક જગ્યાઓ jovā lāyak jagyāo	
At the hotel	
Places worth visiting	

7	જૂના મિત્રોની મુલાકાતે junā mitroni mulākāte જગ્યાની શોધમાં jagyāni shodhmā Meeting old friends Looking for accommodation	74
8	નશિળમાં nishālmā માંદગી mādagī At school Sickness	86
9	ગુજરાતી ફિલ્મો gujarāti philmo શોખ shokh Gujarati films Hobbies	99
10	હવાઈ મથકનું ઉદ્ઘાટન havāi mathaknū udghāṭan માતૃભાષાનો મહિમો mātrubhāshāno mahimā Opening of the airport Importance of the mother tongue	113
11	થિયેટર તરફ thieṭar taraph નાટક જોયા પછી naṭak joyā pachi Towards the theatre After the play	132
12	પ્રેસ પર pres par બોલિવુડ bolivud At the newspaper office Bollywood	148
13	ગાંધીજીની સંસ્થાઓમાં gāndhijini sansthāomā સવારમાં ફરવા savārmā pharvā At Gandhiji's institutions Morning walk	162
14	પત્રલેખન patralekhan Letter writing	175
15	ભાષાંતર bhāshāntar Translation	184
	Key to exercises	193
	English–Gujarati glossary	214
	Thematic English–Gujarati vocabulary	239
	Gujarati–English glossary	250
	Thematic Gujarati–English vocabulary	275
	Gujarati references and further reading	287
	Grammatical index	288

Preface

We are delighted to present our readers with this revised edition of *Colloquial Gujarati*, first published in 1995. That original edition, followed by three reprints, was used widely by both teachers and students. The Language Centre at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London, adopted *Colloquial Gujarati* as its textbook. This current edition incorporates improvements which we trust will make study both easier and more enjoyable.

Gujarati is spoken by some 50 million people in the State of Gujarat and a further estimated 20 million around the world, mostly in the United Kingdom and the United States.

Gujarati belongs to the Indo-Aryan group of languages – a subgroup of the Indo-European family. Modern Gujarati, along with Rajasthani and Braj (Western Hindi), has its source in Shaureseni Apabhramsha, which fell into disuse around the twelfth century. The language comprises four principal dialects – Pattani, Surati, Charotari and Kathiawadi – of which the standard written form (used in education, the media and literature) is by far the most common. The script is derived from Devnagari (the name of the Sanskrit script; many of the Indian scripts are derived from Devnagari).

Some sounds in Gujarati have no equivalent in English. The information contained in this book will demonstrate how to closely simulate those sounds, but at best they are an approximation. It is only by listening to the spoken language that correct pronunciation can be achieved. Radio, television, video and films offer an excellent way of achieving this end, and two audio-discs are available with this book. One of the best solutions to this difficulty is to spend time with native Gujarati speakers whenever possible.

The course assumes no prior knowledge of Gujarati and is designed to lead the student to a good working knowledge of the written and spoken language. It is divided into 15 lesson units, covering grammar and colloquial quirks of the language, with dialogues, exercises and

related vocabulary. All lessons are presented in Gujarati with English translation and transliteration. A new alphabet chart in large letters is provided in this edition along with a list of Gujarati websites and a list of books for further reading and information. Also included is a 2,000-word Gujarati–English/English–Gujarati glossary, and a thematic glossary.

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For the second edition I thank the editor Ms Andrea Hartill, and assistant editors Sonja van Leeuwen and Samantha Vale Noya, who suggested many of the improvements contained in this new edition. I would also like to thank Upendra Dave for typing, providing photographs and giving me many useful suggestions, Pathik Shah and Chandrakant Patel for corrections, Raghav Dave for help in the tapescript.

Last but not least, I would like to thank my students from various colleges in India whom I taught from 1950 until 1984, when I settled in England. While in England, I have had both the pleasure and privilege of teaching at the Institute of Education, University of London, the School of Oriental and African Studies, Language Centre, University of London, the Academy of Vedic Heritage, Harrow, the Gujarati Literary Academy (UK) and the Chandaria Foundation. I thank all my students and teacher-trainees (about 2,000) in England and around the world where I could go and teach them as the project director, Gujarati Teaching Worldwide (a project sponsored by the Chandaria Foundation). Also during 1990–92, in *Gujarat Samachar* (a prominent weekly published from London) my 'Learn Gujarati' column was serialized which gave excellent feedback from the reader-learners.

The valuable suggestions from all of them made this new edition more meaningful.

I am indebted to each and every one of them.

Jagdish Dave

Abbreviations

<i>a (v)</i>	adjective variable
<i>a (inv)</i>	adjective invariable
<i>adv</i>	adverb
<i>conj</i>	conjunction
<i>f</i>	feminine noun
<i>inf</i>	infinitive
<i>m</i>	masculine noun
<i>n</i>	neuter noun
<i>prep</i>	preposition
<i>pron</i>	pronoun
<i>vi</i>	verb intransitive
<i>vi, t</i>	verb intransitive and transitive
<i>vt</i>	verb transitive

Gujarati alphabet chart



Vowels (Audio 1:2)

અ	આ	ઇ	ઈ	ઉ	ઊ	એ	ઐ	ઓ	ઔ	અં
a	ā	i	ī	u	ū	e	ai	o	au	am



Consonants (Audio 1:3–8)

ક	ખ	ગ	ઘ	
k	kh	g	gh	
ચ	છ	જ	ઝ	
ch	chh	j	jh	
ટ	ઠ	ડ	ઢ	ણ
t	th	ḍa	ḍh	ṇ
ત	th	ḍ	dh	n
પ	ફ	બ	ભ	મ
p	ph	b	bh	m
ય	ર	લ	લ	
y	r	l	v	
શ	ષ	સ		
sh	Sh	s		
હ	ળ			
h	!			

Gujarati alphabet and script

Vowels chart

	<i>Front</i>	<i>Central</i>	<i>Back</i>
High	i		u
Mid	e	a	o
Low	E	ā	O

Vowels

<i>Letter</i>	<i>Pronounced as</i>	<i>Letter</i>	<i>Pronounced as</i>
a	up	e	may
ā	arm	ai	pain
i }	it	o	go
ī }		au	ounce
u }	put	E	cat
ū }		O	box

Consonant chart

			Velar	Palatal	Cerebral	Dental	Labial	Glottal
Stops	Voiceless	unaspirated	k		ʈ	t̪	p	
		aspirated	kh		ʈʰ	t̪ʰ	ph	
	Voiced	unaspirated	g		ɖ	d̪	b	
		aspirated	gh		ɖʱ	d̪ʱ	bh	
Affricates	Voiceless	unaspirated		ch				
		aspirated		chh				
	Voiced	unaspirated		j				
		aspirated		jh				
Fricatives	Voiceless		sh		s			
	Voiced			z				h
Lateral					ʎ	l̪		
Flapped/trilled						r		
Nasal				ɳ	n̪	m̪		
Semi-vowel				y			v	

Consonants

<i>Letter</i>	<i>Pronounced as</i>
k	<i>pickle</i>
kh	<i>khaki</i>
g	<i>fog</i>
gh	like g above, but with an aspirated 'h'
ch	<i>voucher</i>
chh	like ch above, but with an aspirated 'h'
j	<i>Jack</i>
jh	like j above, but with an aspirated 'h'
ṭ	<i>butter</i>
ṭh	like ṭ above, but with an aspirated 'h'
ḍ	<i>dull</i>
ḍh	like ḍ above, but with an aspirated 'h'
ṇ	n with strong aspiration
t	as in <i>tête</i> (French)
th	<i>third</i>
d	<i>de</i> (French)
dh	<i>thus</i>
n	<i>nut</i>
p	<i>upper</i>
ph	<i>firm</i> (but following closed lips)
b	<i>burn</i>
bh	<i>abhor</i>
m	<i>mug</i>
y	<i>yes</i>
r	<i>rush</i>
l	<i>luck</i>
v	<i>verge</i>
sh	<i>shut</i>
s	<i>support</i>
h	<i>hush</i>
!	no equivalent

Script

Many Indian languages are rooted in Sanskrit, from which they derive words and grammar. Written Gujarati is a modification of the Sanskrit script (known as Devnagari).

Pronunciation in Gujarati corresponds closely to the written letter (unlike the many variations in English, e.g. the 'u' in 'but' and 'put').

The simplest and most effective way to learn the Gujarati script is by dividing it into groups according to letter shapes. We will start with the first three groups:

Group 1

ડ	ḍa	as in <i>dull</i>
ક	ka	as in <i>pickle</i>
ફ	pha	as in <i>firm</i>
હ	ha	as in <i>hush</i>
ઠ	ṭha	(no equivalent in English; see Introduction)

Group 2

ત	ta	(no equivalent in English; French <i>tête</i>)
ન	na	as in <i>nut</i>
મ	ma	as in <i>mug</i>
ભ	bha	as in <i>abhor</i>

Group 3

પ	pa	as in <i>upper</i>
શ	sha	as in <i>shut</i>
ય	ya	as in <i>yes</i>
થ	tha	as in <i>third</i>

Practise writing the following words.

kaḍak	ḍaph	kaph	haṭh
ṭhak	kaṭh	hak	

We can now combine letters from groups 1 and 2:

mat	nam	man	kaphan
bham	maphat	tak	kam

And finally from all three groups:

pakaḍ	kap	paḍ	bhay
math	nath	thaḍ	

Group 4

ઢ	ṭa	as in <i>butter</i>
ઢ	ḍha	(no equivalent in English)

Group 5

લ	la	as in <i>luck</i>
ભ	ba	as in <i>burn</i>
ખ	kha	as in <i>khaki</i>
વ	va	as in <i>verge</i>
જ	ḷa	(no equivalent in English)

Group 6

ર	ra	as in <i>rush</i>
સ	sa	as in <i>support</i>
શ	sha	as in <i>shut</i>

The pronunciation of શ in group 3 and શ in this group is the same, 'sh', although written differently in different words.

Write the following words and pronounce them loudly:

naṭ	kapaṭ	ṭapak	maṭ
------------	--------------	--------------	------------

To form additional words we can combine letters from groups 1–5.

નખ	nakh	લઢ	laṭ
લસ	laḍ	લલ	lat

ટળ	ṭaḷ	બટન	baṭan
વન	van	વતન	vatan
હળ	haḷ	બડબડ	baḍbaḍ
બળ	baḷ		

Now combine letters from all six groups to form more words.

રસ	ras	સફર	saphar
સરસ	saras	બરફ	baraph
તરસ	taras	નરમ	naram
વર	var	રમત	ramat

For those sounds that have no equivalent in English, listen to the audio for the correct pronunciation.

Group 7

દ	da	(no equivalent in English)
ઘ	gha	as in <i>ghost</i>
ધ	dha	as in <i>thus</i>
છ	chha	as in <i>church</i>
ઈ	i	as in <i>sit</i>

Write and then pronounce the following words (the letters are all from groups 1–7).

das	dhan	chhat	ghan	iyaḷ
had	ghar	vadh	kai	

Group 8

જ **ja** pronounced like *Ge* in *German*

There are no other letter shapes similar to જ in Gujarati.

Write and then pronounce the following words:

pharaj	jaḍ
sapharjan	bhaj
jay	jash
jam	taj

Go to the glossary for the meanings.

Group 9

ગ	ga	as in <i>fog</i>
ણ	ṇa	(no equivalent in English)
ઝ	jha	(no equivalent in English)
ચ	cha	as in <i>voucher</i>
પ	a	as in <i>up</i>

Write and pronounce the following words:

gaṇ	paṇ
jhagaḍ	rach
chaḍ	gaḍh
aḍak	ananas
jagat	

Group 10

ઉ, ઊ **u, ū** as in *put*

The difference between ઉ and ઊ exists in the script only. The pronunciation is the same.

Now we can combine all the letters from groups 1–10 to make some new words:

ઉપર	upar	ઉચક	ūchak
ઉઠ	uṭh	ઉખડ	ukhad
ઉન	un	ઉછળ	uchhal
ઉતર	utar	ઉજવ	ujav
ઉઘડ	ughād		

Gujarati vowels are shown by the addition of signs above, below, before or after the consonants. The ten Gujarati vowel signs are:

ા	ā	ે	e
િ	i	ૈ	ai
ી	ī	ો	o
ુ	u	ૌ	ou
ૂ	ū	ં	sign for nasalization

For example:

ક	ka	ખ	kha	ગ	ga
કા	kā	ખા	khā	ગા	gā
કિ	ki	ખિ	khi	ગિ	gi
કી	kī	ખી	khi	ગી	gī
કુ	ku	ખુ	khu	ગુ	gu
કૂ	kū	ખૂ	khū	ગૂ	gū
કે	ke	ખે	khe	ગે	ge
કૈ	kai	ખૈ	khai	ગૈ	gai
કો	ko	ખો	kho	ગો	go
કૌ	kou	ખૌ	khou	ગૌ	gou
કં	kam	ખં	kham	ગં	gam

The traditional order of the alphabet used in Gujarati dictionaries largely follows the Sanskrit alphabet.

<i>Vowels:</i>	અ	આ	ઇ	ઈ	ઉ	ઊ	એ	ઐ	ઓ	ઔ	અં
<i>Consonants:</i>	ક	ખ	ગ	ઘ							
	ચ	છ	જ	ઝ							
	ટ	ઠ	ડ	ઢ	ણ						
	ત	થ	દ	ધ	ન						
	પ	ફ	બ	ભ	મ						
	ય	ર	લ	લ							
	શ	ષ	સ								
	હ	ળ									

Copy the following sentences as neatly as possible:

શરદ, જમણ જમ.
અકબર, ગરમ મગ ઝટ જમ.
કનક, ઉપર ન ચઢ.
રમણ, ઇચળ ન પકડ.
અહમદ, પગ પર મલમ ઘસ.
લતા બાગમાં કામ કરે છે.
રવિચંદ્રે રજા હોય છે.
વૈદની દવા સારી અસર કરે છે.
મરચું તીખું લાગે છે.
આ મારો અંગૂઠો છે.

Conjuncts

The joining of two consonants in Gujarati is achieved in various ways.

- 1 As previously mentioned, the Gujarati script is derived from the Devnagari script, in which there are two letters which, although they appear to be individual, are in fact conjuncts. The Gujarati script has retained both these letters. They are:

કષ **ksha** જ્ઞ **gna**

The first letter, કષ, is made up of the two consonants **ka** and **sha**. The second is a combination of **ga** and **na**.

- 2 In English the complete letters are always used even when the sounds run into one another: for example, the letters *n* and *c* in the words *pencil* do not change even though together they form a close-linked sound. In Gujarati, however, the sound created by their conjunction is reflected in the written word, with the first letter losing half its shape.

The word **pensil** (the same in Gujarati as in English) is written પેન્સલિ. You will see that ન has lost its ૌ-like shape before joining with સ. All those letters which contain this ૌ shape lose it before joining to another full letter.

ખ ગ ઘ ય ણ ત થ ધ પ
ભ મ ય લ વ શ ષ સ ળ

- 3 The remaining twelve letters of the alphabet are:

ક, છ, જ, ઝ, ટ, ઠ, ડ, ઢ, ડ, ર, હ.

With the exception of ડ, ર and હ, the letters follow a simple rule: always write them as close to one another as possible:

અકકલ **akkal**
જ્યાં **jyā**
દાઝ્યો **dājhyo**
વાટ્યું **vātyū**
ઉઠ્યો **uṭhyo**
ઉડ્યું **uḍyū**
વઢ્યો **vaḍhyo**
ફલ્યું **phlu**

- 4 When ટ, ઠ, ડ and ઢ are involved in conjunctions the letter is repeated, slightly smaller, underneath itself:

ટટ્ટુ	ṭaṭṭu
ઠઠઠાઈ	aṭṭhāi
ડડડયન	uḍḍayan
ઢઢઢો	ḍhaḍḍho

- 5 ઇ combines in different ways with different letters:

ઇ + ય	da + ya	=	દય	e.g.	વિદ્યા	vidyā
ઇ + વ	da + va	=	દવ	e.g.	વિદવાન	vidvān
ઇ + દ	da + da	=	દદ	e.g.	ઉદ્દામ	uddām
ઇ + ધ	da + dha	=	દધ	e.g.	ઉદ્ધાર	uddhār

The sign ્ (known as **khodo**) is written underneath ઇ when it joins with the remainder of the letters. e.g.

ઇ + ગ	da + ga	=	દગ	e.g.	ઉદ્દગમ	udgam
ઇ + ઘ	da + gha	=	દઘ	e.g.	ઉદ્દઘાટન	udghāṭan

- 6 The letter હ joins in the following ways:

હ + ય	ha + ya	=	હય	e.g.	ડાહ્યો	dāhyo
હ + મ	ha + ma	=	હમ	e.g.	બ્રાહ્મણ	brāhmaṇ

With all other letters the **khodo** sign is used.

- 7 There are at least six ways of joining the half letter:

- (a) A ્ sign under the letter represents half ૨:

ટ્ર	ṭra	e.g.	રાષ્ટ્ર	rāshṭra
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- (b) A ં sign is added in the following way:

ગ્ર	gra	e.g.	ગ્રાહક	grāhak
પ્ર	pra	e.g.	પ્રવેશ	pravesh
ક્ર	kra	e.g.	ક્રિકેટ	kriket

- (c) When the ૨ sounds like ૨ુ a ્ sign is used under the letter:

પૃ	pru	e.g.	પૃથ્વી	pruthvi
કૃ	kru	e.g.	કૃત્તિ	kruti

- (d) When the half ૨ is used between two consonants, a ્ sign (known as **reph**) is written above the following letter:

આશીર્વાદ **āshirvād**
ધર્મ **dharm**

(e) When ર joins with શ it is written as શ્ર:

શ્રી **shri**
શ્રમ **shram**

(f) Joined with ત્ર, it is written ત્ર:

ત્રિકોણ **trikoṇ**
ત્રીસ **tris**

Some of these conjuncts appear only infrequently, the others you will come across more often and learn gradually.

Script revision

The purpose of this section is to look back over what we have learned about the script. The examples given will also contain new grammatical constructions which will be explained fully in future chapters. The main objective is to familiarize yourself with the letter shapes and vowel signs. Repeated practice of these examples will facilitate reading in the forthcoming units.

The examples are divided into vowel groups and are introduced in a graded way. Group A contains only the vowel અ, while group B adds ઋ. Each new group will include those vowels already studied, e.g. in addition to the introduction of new vowels group D will also contain those from groups A, B and C. This system is designed to help you proceed easily and systematically.

As Indian names are likely to be unfamiliar to some students there follows a list of all the proper nouns contained in this section:

Magan, Nayan, Akbar, Kanak, Amar, Manhar, Ratan, Latā,
Mahmad, Ramā, Ramaṇ, Mamtā, Rām, Niti, Vijay, Saritā, Nirālī,
Ramṇik, Punam, Sulemān, Anurādhā, Bhairavi, Kailās, Kanaiyālāl,
Shailesh, Sheelā, Saiyad, Chaulā, Gauri.

Group A

All sentences in this group are made of words containing the vowel **a** અ:

- 1 મગન, વજન કર. **magan vajan kar.** Magan, weigh this.
- 2 નયન, સરસ ગરમ મગ જમ. **nayan saras garam mag jam.** Nayan, eat good hot moong (lentils).
- 3 અકબર, સરસ રમત રમ. **akbar saras ramat ram.** Akbar, play a good game.
- 4 કનક, પગ પર તરત મલમ ઘસ. **kanak pag par tarat malam ghas.** Kanak, rub the ointment on your leg quickly.
- 5 અમર, સરસ ભણ. **amar saras bhaṇ.** Amar, learn well.
- 6 મનહર, છ રકમ લખ. **manhar chha rakam lakh.** Manhar, do (*lit.* write) six sums.
- 7 રતન, હરણ ગણ. **ratan haraṇ gaṇ.** Ratan, count the deer.

Group B

This group has **a + ā**, અ + આ, ા:

- 1 આજ રજા, કાલ પણ રજા. **āj rajā kāl paṇ rajā.** Today is a holiday, tomorrow is also a holiday.
- 2 લાલ, દાળભાત પાપડ ખા. **latā dāl bhāt pāpaḍ khā.** Lata, eat dal (a lentil soup) rice and a papadam.
- 3 મહમદ, દાડમ લાવ. **mahmad dāḍam lāv.** Mahmad, bring a pomegranate.
- 4 રમા, ઝાડ પર ચડ. **ramā jhāḍ par chaḍ.** Rama, climb (on) the tree.
- 5 રમણ, બરાબર કામ કર. **ramaṇ barābar kām kar.** Raman, do your work properly.
- 6 મમતા, મારા હાથ પકડ. **mamtā mārā hāth pakaḍ.** Mamta, hold my hands.
- 7 રામ હરણ પાછળ ગયા. **rām haraṇ pāchhaḷ gayā.** Ram went after the deer.

Group C

This group has the additional vowels **i, ઇ ઈ િ િ:**

- 1 નીતિ બસની ટિકિટ આપ. **niti basni ṭikiṭ āp.** Niti, give (me) the bus ticket.
- 2 શનિવાર તથા રવિવાર રજાના દિવસ. **shanivār tathā ravivār rajānā divas.** Saturday and Sunday are holidays.

- 3 વજિય, આવ. **vijay āv.** Vijay, come in.
- 4 સરતિ, હસિબ ગણ. **saritā hisāb gaṇ.** Sarita, do (*lit.* count) the accounts.
- 5 શકિરી નદી આગળ હત. **shikāri nadi āgaḷ hatā.** The hunters were near the river.
- 6 નરિલીના વચિર સાચા હત. **nirālinā vichār sāchā hatā.** Nirali's thinking was correct.
- 7 રમણીક, ઇચળ ન પકડ. **ramṇik iyaḷ na pakaḍ.** Ramnik, do not pick up (catch) the worm.

Group D

Together with the previous vowels this group contains **u, ū** ઉ ઊ ુ ૃ:

- 1 પૂનમ ઉપરથી ખમીસ લાવ. **punam uparṭhi khamis lāv.** Punam, bring the shirt from upstairs.
- 2 પૂનાથી કાકાના કુશળ સમાચાર હત. **punāṭhi kākānā kushaḷ samāchār hatā.** There was news from Poona that uncle was well.
- 3 સુલેમાન સકીનાને વધુ દૂધ ન આપ. **sulemān sakināne vadhu dudh na āp.** Suleman, do not give any more milk to Sakina.
- 4 ભસતા કૂતરા કરડતા નથી. **bhastā kutrā karaḍṭā nathi.** Barking dogs do not bite.
- 5 તબયિત માટે ઉપવાસ સારા. **tabiyat māṭe upvās sārā.** Fasting is good for (your) health.
- 6 કુદરતી ઉપચાર કર. **kudrati upchār kar.** Use natural medicines.
- 7 અનુરાધા વધુ આરામ કર. **anurādhā vadhu ārām kar.** Anuradha, rest (some) more.

Group E

The vowels **e ai** એ ઐ ે ૈ are added:

- 1 ભૈરવી કેરી લે છે. **bhairvi kerī le chhe.** Bhairavi takes a mango.
- 2 કૈલાસ વચિર કરે છે. **kailās vichār kare chhe.** Kailas is thinking.
- 3 વૈદ વૈશાલીને દવા પાવે છે. **vaid vaishāline davā āpe chhe.** The doctor is giving medicine to Vaishali.
- 4 વરસાદ છે એટલે કેટલાક ન પણ આવે. **varsād chhe eṭṭe keṭlāk na paṇ āve.** As it is raining, some (people) may not come.

- 5 કનૈયાલાલ મુરલી વગાડે છે. **kanaiyālāl murli vagāḍe chhe.** Kanaiyalal plays the flute.
- 6 કાલે શૈલેષ અને શીલા અમેરિકા જશે. **kāle shailesh ane shilā amerikā jashe.** Shailesh and Sheela will go to America tomorrow.
- 7 સૈયદને ઐતહાસિક નવલકથા ગમે છે. **saiyadne aitiḥāsik navalkathā game chhe.** Saiyad likes historical novels.

Group F

This group deals with **o, au** ઓ, ઔ, ૐ, ૑:

- 1 ભારતનો શયિળાનો તડકો ઘણો સરસ હોય છે. **bhāratno shiyālāno taḍko ghaṇo saras hoy chhe.** India's winter sunshine is very nice.
- 2 રોહિતને સાથે લઈ ચૌલા બહાર ગઈ. **rohitne sāthe lai chaulā bahār gai.** Chaula went out with Rohit.
- 3 પોપ નૌકા જોઈ ખુશ થયા. **pop naukā joi khush thayā.** The Pope was delighted to see the ship.
- 4 અમર ઓટલેથી પડી ગયો. **amar oṭlethi paḍi gayo.** Amar fell from the verandah.
- 5 કાલે મારા મોટાભાઈ નાયગરાનો ધોધ જોવા જશે. **kāle mārā moṭābhāi nāygarāno dhodh jovā jashe.** My elder brother will go to see the Niagara Falls tomorrow.
- 6 નાઈલ નદી સૌથી મોટી છે? **nāil nadi sauthi moṭi chhe?** Is the Nile the biggest river?
- 7 ગૌરી સરસ ગીતો ગાય છે. **gauri saras gito gāy chhe.** Gauri sings beautiful songs.

Group G

Nasalization, indicated in the English transliteration by the sign ~, is shown in the Gujarati script by ̃ above the relevant letter:

- 1 ચિંતિ ન કરશો બધું સારું થઈ જશે. **chintā na karsho badhū sārū thashe.** Do not worry, everything will be all right.
- 2 હું ઘરમાં ગયો ને મેં ગંગાનો સંદેશો જોયો. **hū gharmā gayo ne mē gāgāno sādesho joyo.** I went inside the house and saw Ganga's message.

- 3 હિંમત રાખ ગોવંદિ. **himmat rākh govind.** Be brave (*lit.* take courage), Govind.
- 4 મંગળવારે બધું મંગળ જ થશે. **mangalvāre badhū mangalaj thashe.** Everything will be auspicious on Tuesday.
- 5 રવવારે બેન્ક બંધ હોય છે. **ravivare bĒk bandh hoy chhe.** The bank is closed on Sundays.
- 6 નાનું છોકરું ઊઘી ગયું. **nānū chhokrū ūghi gayū.** The young child fell asleep.
- 7 અહીં મારાં દાદીમાનો ફોટો છે. **ahī mārā dādimāno photo chhe.** Here is the photo of my grandmother.

Group H

This group gives some of the Gujarati conjuncts:

- 1 અક્ષરજ્ઞાન સૌથી મહત્વનું છે. **akshargnān sauthi mahatvanū chhe.** Literacy is very important.
- 2 જોડાક્ષરો ચોખ્ખા લખવાનો અભ્યાસ કરો. **joḍāksharo chokkhā lakh-vāno abhyās karo.** Practise writing the conjuncts clearly.
- 3 વાક્ય શબ્દોનું બનેલું છે. **vākya shabdonū banelū chhe.** A sentence is composed of words.
- 4 સ્વરો અને વ્યંજનો પ્રથમ શીખવાં જરૂરી છે. **svaro ane vyanjano pratham shikhvā jaruri chhe.** It is essential initially to learn the vowels and consonants.
- 5 ગુજરાતની અસ્મિતા માટે ગુજરાતી ભાષા શીખો. **gujrātni asmitā māṭe gujrāti bhāshā shikho.** Learn Gujarati to understand the identity of Gujarat.
- 6 ઈશ્વરલાલ ઇચ્છાબેન સાથે ગયા. **ishvarlāl ichchhāben sāthe gayā.** Ishvarlal went with Ichhaben.
- 7 કર્મ કરો ફળની આશા ન રાખો. **karma karo phalni āshā na rākho.** Work without hope of reward (saying from the Gita: *lit.* Do your work, do not hope for the fruits).

Map of Gujarat



Unit One

કેમ છે? **kem chho?**

How are you?

ગીતાને ઘેર રમેશ **Gitāne gher ramesh**

Ramesh at Gita's home

In this unit you will learn about:

- The use of simple greetings
- The use of personal pronouns (I, you, he/she/it)
- Formation of simple present tense (I am, we are, etc.)
- The use of the honorific plural
- The use of the case suffix **mā** (in)



Dialogue 1



કેમ છે? **kem chho?** How are you? (Audio 1:11)



Two friends, Ramesh Patel and Gita Shah, meet on the road and exchange greetings

રમેશ નમસ્તે, ગીતાબેન કેમ છે?
ગીતા નમસ્તે, રમેશભાઈ, મજામાં છું, તમે કેમ છે?
રમેશ મજામાં, આજકાલ ઠંડી બહુ પડે છે.
ગીતા હા, તબયિત જાળવજો.

રમેશ તમે પણ જાળવજો, ચાલો ત્યારે આવજો.
ગીતા આવજો.

RAMESH namaste gitāben, kem chho?
GITA namaste rameshbhai, majāmā chhū. tame kem chho?
RAMESH majāmā. ājkāl ṭhanḍi bahu paḍe chhe.
GITA hā. tabiyat jālavjo.
RAMESH tame paṇ jālavjo. chālo tyāre. āvjo.
GITA āvjo.

RAMESH *Hello Gitaben, how are you?*
GITA *Hello Rameshbhai. I'm OK. How are you?*
RAMESH *Fine. It's cold these days.*
GITA *Yes. Please take care.*
RAMESH *You too. OK. Goodbye.*
GITA *Goodbye.*

