

LESSON TRANSCRIPT

Beginner S1 #1

Making Plans to Party in Pakistan

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INTRODUCTION

Becky: Hi everyone, and welcome back to UrduPod101.com. This is Beginner Season 1, Lesson 1 - Making Plans to Party in Pakistan. Becky here.

Hamza: السلام علیکم (Assalam u alaikum). I'm Hamza.

Becky: In this lesson, you'll learn about the present tense. The conversation takes place at a park.

Hamza: It's between Asha and Ali.

Becky: The speakers are friends, so they'll speak informal Urdu. Okay, let's listen to the conversation.

DIALOGUE

آشا: علی، میرے بھائی کی منگنی کی تقریب اگلے ہفتے کے لئے مقرر کی گئی ہے۔ تم آ سکتے ہو نا؟

علی: اگلے ہفتے؟ جی ہاں، بالکل میں آؤں گا۔ کون شرکت کر رہا ہے؟

آشا: ہمارے قریبی رشتہ دار- چچا، چچی، ان کے خاندان، یہاں کے پڑوسی، اور میرے بھائی اور میرے دوست۔

علی: ٹھیک ہے۔ میں ضرور انہیں مبارکباد دینے جاؤں گا۔ تمہارے بھائی کی منگیتر کے رشتہ دار نہیں آ رہے ہیں؟

آشا: اوہ ہاں، وہ بھی آ رہے ہیں لیکن صرف تین۔

علی: ایسا کیوں ہے؟

آشا: ان کے رشتہ دار کراچی میں رہتے ہیں اس لیے سفر کرنے کے لئے فاصلہ بہت زیادہ ہے۔

Becky: Listen to the conversation one time slowly.

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Becky: Listen to the conversation with the English translation.

Asha: Ali, my brother's engagement ceremony has been fixed for next Saturday. You can come right?

Ali: Next Saturday? Yes, of course I will. Who is attending?

Asha: Our close relatives—uncles, aunts, their families, our neighbors here, and my brothers and my friends.

Ali: Okay. I will definitely go to congratulate him. Your brother's fiance's relatives aren't coming?

Asha: Oh yes, they're coming too, but only three of them.

Ali: Why is that?

Asha: Their relatives live in Karachi, so the distance is too great to make the trip.

POST CONVERSATION BANTER

Becky: Hamza, it looks like families and family ties are kept in high regard in Pakistan.

Hamza: Right, Pakistani family structure is different from Western family structure. Parents live together with their children and their grandchildren, especially in the countryside.

Becky: And do families live together in the bigger cities as well?

Hamza: Even though the Western values are quickly being adopted, the combined family system is still present.

Becky: When do families usually gather?

Hamza: Apart from religious festivals, families gather for weddings, funerals, and any special celebration.

Becky: I see. In general, we can say that the Pakistani system is almost opposite to the Western one.

Hamza: Right, even on small occasions, the whole family comes together. For foreigners, it might appear unusual to them, and they might feel uncomfortable as well. Private space is not readily available in families in Pakistan.

Becky: Listeners if you visit Pakistan, keep in mind these different family

dynamics! By the way, what's the Urdu word for "family?"

Hamza: خاندان (Khandan)

Becky: Okay, now onto the vocab.

VOCAB LIST

Becky: Let's take a look at the vocabulary from this lesson. The first word is...

Hamza: فاصله [natural native speed]

Becky: far-ness, distance

Hamza: فاصله [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Hamza: فاصله [natural native speed]

Becky: Next we have...

Hamza: ایسا [natural native speed]

Becky: like this, such

Hamza: ایسا [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Hamza: ایسا [natural native speed]

Becky: Next we have...

Hamza: مبارکباد [natural native speed]

Becky: congratulations, greetings

Hamza: مبارکباد [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Hamza: مبارکباد [natural native speed]

Becky: Next we have...

Hamza: پڑوسی [natural native speed]

Becky: neighbor(s)

Hamza: پڑوسی [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Hamza: پڑوسی [natural native speed]

Becky: Next we have...

Hamza: رشتہ دار [natural native speed]

Becky: relative, relatives

Hamza: رشتہ دار [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Hamza: رشتہ دار [natural native speed]

Becky: Next we have...

Hamza: اگلے [natural native speed]

Becky: next

Hamza: اگلے [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Hamza: اگلے [natural native speed]

Becky: Next we have...

Hamza: ہفتہ [natural native speed]

Becky: Saturday

Hamza: ہفتہ [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Hamza: ہفتہ [natural native speed]

Becky: Next we have...

Hamza: بھائی [natural native speed]

Becky: brother

Hamza: بھائی [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Hamza: بھائی [natural native speed]

Becky: Next we have...

Hamza: منگنی [natural native speed]

Becky: engagement ceremony

Hamza: منگنی [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Hamza: منگنی [natural native speed]

Becky: And last...

Hamza: قریب [natural native speed]

Becky: close, near

Hamza: قریب [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Hamza: قریب [natural native speed]

KEY VOCAB AND PHRASES

Becky: Let's have a closer look at the usage of some of the words and phrases from this lesson. The first word is...

Hamza: منگنی

Becky: meaning "engagement."

Hamza: This word is used as a feminine noun in everyday discussion. It refers to a pre-marriage ceremony that marks the start of a relationship between a couple.

Becky: Is engagement always necessary in Pakistan before getting married?

Hamza: No, many people skip the engagement ceremony.

Becky: Can you give us an example using this word?

Hamza: Sure. For example, you can say, آپ کی منگنی کب ہے؟

Becky: ...which means "When is your engagement?"

Becky: Okay, what's the next word?

Hamza: پڑوسی

Becky: meaning "neighbor or neighbors."

Hamza: This word is a masculine noun. It can be used both as singular and plural.

Becky: Is there anything unique about this word?

Hamza: Probably its meaning: in Pakistan, neighbors are an important part of everyday life. They are invited to family functions, dishes are often exchanged with neighbors on special occasions, and people meet frequently with their neighbors. Also Parosi in Pakistan refers not only to people living next door, but also people living on the same street, same block, or often in the same village.

Becky: That's good to know! Can you give us an example using this word?

Hamza: Sure. For example, you can say, میرے پڑوسی اچھے ہیں.

Becky: ...which means "My neighbours are good. "

Becky: Okay, what's the next word?

Hamza: مبارکباد

Becky: meaning "congratulations, greetings." It's a masculine noun.

Hamza: You can use it when you want to congratulate someone on an achievement or occasion or on buying something new and expensive. It works in both formal and informal situations.

Becky: Can this word be paired with a verb?

Hamza: The verb that often gets paired with this noun is ہو (ho). So the phrase becomes مبارکباد ہو (Mubarak baad ho), meaning "congratulations."

Becky: Can you give us a sample sentence using this word?

Hamza: Sure. For example, you can say, آپ کو شادی کی مبارکباد ہو.

Becky: ...which means "Congratulations on your wedding."

Becky: Okay, now onto the lesson focus.

LESSON FOCUS

Becky: In this lesson, you'll learn about the present and future tense. The present tense is the tense most commonly used in colloquial Urdu.

Hamza: Right, each verb has to be conjugated according to the gender and number of the subject and to the grade of politeness of the speech.

Becky: Let's take a look at a verb used in the dialogue.

Hamza: Let's consider شرکت کر رہا (shirkat ker raha).

Becky: Meaning "he is participating." This form is singular and masculine

Hamza: If there are more men, then the verb gets modified to شرکت کر رہے (shirkat ker rahay).

Becky: Meaning “they are participating.”

Hamza: If there is one woman, the verb gets modified to شرکت کر رہی (shirak ker rahi).

Becky: Meaning “she is participating.” The form doesn’t change if there are more women. Let’s see how to form this tense.

Hamza: As you can see, the main verb شرکت کر (shirkat ker)...

Becky: meaning “to participate”

Hamza: ...remains the same for all cases. The part after شرکت کر gets modified based on the gender and number of people.

Becky: So, you just take the stem of the verb and add the “-ing” part.

Hamza: Right. To find the stem of a verb, you drop نا (-na) at the end of the verb. Then, you add the “-ing” part, which is رہا (raha), if referring to a man, and رہی (rahi), if referring to a woman.

Becky: Finally, you add the verb “to be.”

Hamza: For example, میں دوپہر کا کھانا کھا رہا ہوں (Mei dopehar ka khana kha raha hun.)

Becky: Which means “I am eating lunch.” This sentence refers to a masculine subject.

Hamza: Here’s another example: لڑکے ہاکی کھیل رہے ہیں (Larkay hockey khail rahay hain.)

Becky: Meaning “Boys are playing hockey.” Ok, let’s quickly see the future

tense and how it's formed.

Hamza: In the case of the future, you take the stem of the verb and add the right ending, depending on the person and the particle for gender.

Becky: For example, "I will do" in masculine form is...

Hamza: کروں گا (Karun ga).

Becky: Let's break it down.

Hamza: First, there's the stem کر (kar-) from the verb کرنا (karna).

Becky: Meaning "to do."

Hamza: Then there's the personal ending for the first person نا (-na) and finally the singular masculine particle گا (ga).

Becky: Ok, the next topic for this lesson is about statement, negation, and questions with the present tense. Let's consider the Urdu sentence for "You eat an apple," which is...

Hamza: آپ سیب کھاتے ہو. (Aap saib khatay ho.) To negate it, you just have to add the word نہیں (nahi), meaning "no."

Becky: So the sentence becomes...

Hamza: آپ سیب نہیں کھاتے ہو. (Aap saib nahi khatay ho.)

Becky: which means "You don't eat an apple." How do we make this sentence a question?

Hamza: There are many ways to form questions, depending on the type of

question and subject of the question. The most commonly used word is کیا (kia), meaning “what.” It’s added at the start of each question sentence, so we get کیا آپ سب کھاتے ہو۔ (Kia aap saib khatay ho?)

Becky: meaning “Do you eat an apple?” Ok. The final topic of this lesson is the word meaning “like this,” “such.”

Hamza: In Urdu, this word is ایسا (aisa).

Becky: It’s used in two ways: either as an adjective or as an adverb. Hamza, could you give us an example?

Hamza: ایسا شاندار موسم ہے

Becky: ...which means “such wonderful weather.” In this case, it’s used as an adjective. Let’s see an example where it’s used as an adverb.

Hamza: For example, مجھے ایسی گاڑی چاہیے

Becky: Which means “I want a car like this.”

Hamza: As an adjective, ایسا is used for singular masculine nouns. For plural masculine nouns, it changes to ایسے (aisay). For singular and plural feminine nouns, it’s ایسی (aisi).

OUTRO

Becky: Okay, that’s all for this lesson. Thank you for listening, everyone, and we’ll see you next time! Bye!

Hamza: پھر ملیں گے! (Phir milenge!)