

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #1 A Pakistani Job Interview

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URDU

1. حمزہ: شروع کرتے ہیں، اپنا تعارف کروائیں.
2. علی: بالکل. میرا نام علی ہے. میں لاہور کا رہائشی ہوں.
3. علی: میں نے حال ہی میں اپنے کالج کی تعلیم مکمل کی ہے، اور مجھے ہوٹل کی سروس اور انتظام میں کام کرنا پسند ہے.
4. علی: گزشتہ ایک سال سے میں سروس کے عملے کے طور پر ایک عالی شان برانڈ کی دکان میں پارٹ ٹائم کام کر رہا ہوں، لہذا مجھے کسٹمر سروس کی ایک اچھی سمجھ ہے.
5. حمزہ: بہت اچھا. آپ نے کالج میں کیا پڑھا ہے؟
6. علی: انگریزی ادب
7. حمزہ: ٹھیک ہے. اور ایسا کیوں ہے کہ آپ خاص طور پر ہمارے ریستوران میں شامل ہونا چاہتے ہیں؟
8. علی: نہ صرف آپ کا ریستوران سب سے زیادہ مشہور اور معروف ریستورانوں میں سے ایک ہے، اس کی ایک طویل کامیاب تاریخ بھی ہے.
9. علی: یہ بھی جانا جاتا ہے کہ آپ اپنے ملازمین کی اچھی دیکھ بھال کرتے ہیں، نئے آنے والوں کی اچھی تربیت کرتے ہیں، اور اگر وہ محنت کریں تو ان کو آگے بڑھنے کے مواقع دیتے ہیں.
10. علی: میں سیکھنے اور آگے بڑھنے میں دلچسپی رکھتا ہوں.

CONT'D OVER

بہت اچھا۔ ہم یقینی طور پر اپنے نوجوان عملے کو تربیت دینا پسند کرتے ہیں، اور توقع کرتے ہیں کہ وہ اپنا کام اچھے طریقے سے کرنے میں لگ جائیں۔

ENGLISH

1. HAMZA: To start, please describe yourself.
2. ALI: Sure. My name is Ali. I'm a resident of Lahore.
3. ALI: I have recently completed my college studies, and I like working in hotel service and management.
4. ALI: For the last year I have been working part time at a luxury brand store as service staff, so I have a good understanding of customer service.
5. HAMZA: Good. What did you study at college?
6. ALI: English literature.
7. HAMZA: Okay. And why is it that you want to join our restaurant, particularly?
8. ALI: Not only is your restaurant one of the most famous and reputed, but it also has a long successful history.
9. ALI: It's also known that you take good care of your employees, train new entrants well, and allow them opportunities to advance if they work hard.

10. ALI: I'm interested in learning and moving forward.
11. HAMZA: Good. We definitely like to train our young staff and expect them to be dedicated to doing their work well.

ROMANIZATION

1. HAMZA: Shru kertay hain. Apna taruf kerwain.
2. ALI: Bilkul. Mera nam Ali hai. Mei lahore ka rehaishi hun.
3. ALI: Mei nay haal hi mein apnay college ki taleem mukamal ki hai, aur mujhay hotel ki service aur intezaam mein kam kerna pasand hai.
4. ALI: Guzishta aik saal say mei service ky amlay ky tor per aik aali shan brand ki dukan mei part time kam ker raha hun, lehaza mujhay customer service ki achi samajh hai.
5. HAMZA: Bohat acha. Aap nay college mei kia perha hai?
6. ALI: Angreezi adab.
7. HAMZA: Theek hai. Aur aisa kyun hai ky aap khas tor per humaray restoran mei shamil hona chahtay hain?
8. ALI: Na sirt aap ka restoran sab say ziada mashhoor aur maroof restorano mei say aik hai, iss ki aik taweel kamyaab tareekh bhi hai.

CONT'D OVER

9. ALI: Yeh bhi jana jata hai ky aap apnay mulazmeen ki achi daikh bhaal kertay hain, naiye anay walon ki achi tarbiat kertay hain, aur agr woh mehnat karein tou unn ko agay berhnay ky mawaqay detay hain.
10. ALI: Mei seekhnay aur agay berhnay mei dilchaspi rakhta hun.
11. HAMZA: Bohat acha. Hum yaqeeni tor per apnay nojawan amlay ko tarbiyat dena pasand kertay hain, aur tawaqo kertay hain ky woh apna kam achay tareeqay say kernay mein lag jain.

VOCABULARY

Urdu	Romanization	English	Class
ادب	adab	literature	noun
رہائشی	rehaishi	resident	noun
پسند کرنا	pasand karna	like	verb
پڑھنا	perhna	study	verb
دیکھ بھال	daikh bhaal	care	noun
تاریخ	tareekh	history, date	noun
گزشتہ	guzishta	last	adverb
آگے بڑھنا	agay berhna	move forward	verb
تعارف	taruf	introduction	noun
خاص طور پر	khas tor per	particularly, specially	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>مجھے انگریزی ادب پسند ہے۔ Mujhay angreezi adab pasand hai.</p> <p>I have a liking for English literature.</p>	<p>وہ کینیڈا کی رہائشی ہے۔ Woh Canada ki rehaishi hai.</p> <p>She is a resident of Canada.</p>
<p>مجھے کرکٹ کھیلنا پسند ہے۔ Mujhay cricket khelna pasand hai.</p> <p>I like playing cricket.</p>	<p>میں نے اسے کہیں پڑھا تھا۔ Mei nay isay kahin perha tha.</p> <p>I did study it somewhere.</p>
<p>میں اپنے والدین کی دیکھ بھال کرتا ہوں۔ Mei apnay walidain ki daikh bhaal kerta hun.</p> <p>I take care of my parents.</p>	<p>آپ کو اپنی تاریخ کا مطالعہ کرنا چاہئے۔ Aap ko apni tareekh ka mutalia kerna chahiye.</p> <p>You should study your history.</p>
<p>میں گزشتہ ہفتے لاہور میں تھا۔ Mei guzishta haftay Lahore mein tha.</p> <p>I was in Lahore last week.</p>	<p>میں گزشتہ ہفتے فلم دیکھنے گیا تھا۔ Mei guzishta haftay film daikhnay gaya tha.</p> <p>I went to see a movie last week.</p>
<p>میں گزشتہ ہفتے اسلام آباد میں تھا۔ Mei guzishta haftay Islamabad mei tha.</p> <p>I was in Islamabad last week.</p>	<p>وہ اپنی زندگی میں آگے بڑھ رہا ہے۔ Woh apni zindagi mei agay berh raha hai.</p> <p>He is moving forward in his life.</p>
<p>اس نے اپنا طویل تعارف دیا۔ Uss nay apna taweel taruf dia.</p> <p>He gave his long introduction.</p>	<p>میں یہاں خاص طور پر پاکستانی کھانا کھانے کے لئے آیا ہوں۔ Mei yaha khas tor per Pakistani khana khanay ky liye aaya hun.</p> <p>I have come here to eat especially Pakistani food.</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

تعارف کروائیں

taruf kerwaein

"please introduce"

This phrase has two important words: تعارف (*taruf*), meaning "introduction," and کروائیں (*kerwaein*), meaning "please do."

This phrase is used in formal meetings, interviews, and on the eve of meeting new people. This phrase is used in the formal occasions; however, you can also use it in informal situations as well.

This phrase is formal and has a polite request in it indicated by the word کروائیں (*kerwaein*), which means "please do." There is a big amount of respect placed on asking a question in a polite way. This phrase can be used for both men and women.

For example:

1.

اپنا تعارف کروائیں.

Apna taruf kerwaein.

"Please introduce yourself."

اچھی سمجھ ہونا

achi samajh hona

"have good understanding"

This phrase has two component words: اچھی (*achi*), which means "good" and is used for feminine things, and سمجھ ہونا (*samajh hona*), which means "to come to an understanding, to understand."

This phrase is used when you are admitting that you have a good knowledge about a certain topic or concept. It is also used when you want to praise someone for their extensive knowledge of a particular thing. This phrase in general is also used to mean that someone is wise.

For example:

1. اس نوکری کے لئے، آپ کو معاشیات کی اچھی سمجھ ہونا ضروری ہے۔

Iss nokri ky liye, aap ko maashiyaat ki achi samajh hona zaruri hai.

"For this job, you need a good understanding of Economics."

دلچسپی رکھنا

dilchaspi rakhna

"interested"

This verb is used to express interest in something, as well as personal interests, such as a hobby, and professional interests, such as a liking for research.

For example:

1. میں آرٹ میں دلچسپی رکھتا ہوں۔

Mei art mei dilchaspi rakhta hun.

"I have an interest in art."

GRAMMAR

The Focus Of This Lesson Is Describing your Interests and Goals using the Active Voice

میں نے حال ہی میں اپنے کالج کی تعلیم مکمل کی ہے، اور مجھے ہوٹل کی سروس اور انتظام میں کام کرنا پسند ہے۔

Mei nay haal hi mein apnay college ki taleem mukamal ki hai, aur mujhay hotel ki service aur intezaam mein kam kerna pasand hai.

"I have recently completed my college studies, and I like working in hotel service and management."

In this lesson, we will learn how to:

1. **Compare the passive voice and active voice**
2. **Write sentences in active voice-sentence pattern**
3. **Use vocabulary for talking about interests and goals**

1. How to Compare the Passive Voice and Active Voice

In Urdu there are several ways of making a sentence passive. This is most common when talking about likes and dislikes.

In this lesson, we focus on the present tense, talking about likes and dislikes in an active voice, and using different verb conjugations.

When talking about likes and dislikes in Urdu, we usually use the format:

1) I like doing X

[pronoun verb-present continuous form]

[*mujhay verb-Na pasand hai*]

For example:

1.

مجھے گانا پسند ہے

Mujhay gana pasand hai.

"I like singing." (Literally: "Singing is appealing to me.")

This is the passive voice. The pronoun is inflected and becomes the object instead of the subject (مجھے *mujhay* "Me" instead of میں *main* "I"). پسند *pasand*, which means "like," is akin to a noun, and the only verb applied is the intransitive ہے *hai* ("is") from ہونا *hona* ("to be"). The second object, گانا "singing," is in the present continuous form of the verb.

The same can be expressed in an active voice, in the simple present tense, and where the verb is in the infinitive form, in the following way:

2) I like to do X.

[pronoun X verb-infinitive form]

[pronoun X verb-infinitive form *pasand kerta hun*]

For example:

1.

میں گانا پسند کرتا ہوں

Main gana pasand kerta hun.

"I like to sing."

Here the pronoun is active ("I," not "me"), and the main verb is transitive (کرتا *kerna* - "to do").

This type of sentence is better suited for describing your hobbies and interests in formal situations and for taking a more active tone when describing things. The regular way of talking about likes makes the personal pronoun (میں *main*- "I") into the object (مجھے *Mujhay* - "Me"), which is the passive way of talking about your likes, even though that is the common way. Switching to the present continuous tense makes the tone more active.

Beyond just talking about your likes, this type of sentence is also used to describe your skills and process of working, how you work, etc., and is particularly suited to professional situations, where we use the format "I like to do X" to talk about work habits and discipline as well.

2. How to Write Sentences in Present Continuous Tense for "liking."

The basic sentence structure is the following:

["I" + X verb + "like to."]

[میں X verb-infinitive پسند کرتا ہوں]

[*Mei X verb-infinitive pasand kerta hun*] (first-person singular, masculine)

or

[میں X verb-infinitive پسند کرتی ہوں.]

[*Mei X verb-infinitive pasand kartii huun*] (first-person singular, feminine)

["We" + X verb + "like to."]

[ہم X verb-infinitive پسند کرتے ہیں.]

[*Hum X verb-infinitive pasand karte hain*] (first-person plural)

pasand

"like"

پسند

kerna

"to do"

کرنا

hun

"am" (in this case "do" in the first person)

ہوں

The object [X] has to be in the infinitive form for verbs, and if the object is a noun, it

has to be paired with a transitive verb in the infinitive form, usually کرنا (*kerna*) "to do."

1. Object is a verb: Verb-infinitive [verb root-*Naa*]
2. Object is a noun: Noun + verb infinitive [noun + verb root-*Naa*]

Here are some examples with verb objects:

1. *perhna*
"to read" پڑھنا
2. *likhna*
"to write" لکھنا
3. *banana*
"to build/make" بنانا
4. *lagana*
"to take/stick" لگانا

Here are some examples with noun-verb objects:

1. *warzish kerna* ("do exercise")
"to exercise" ورزش کرنا
2. *Khulasa kerna* "(to summarize")
"to summarize" خلاصہ کرنا

- | | | |
|----|---|------------|
| 3. | <i>musawari kerna</i> ("make painting")
"to paint" | مصوری کرنا |
| 4. | <i>blog Likhna</i> ("write blog")
"to blog" | بلاگ لکھنا |
| 5. | <i>khayal rakhna</i> ("do service")
"to serve/to care for" | خیال رکھنا |
| 6. | <i>janch kerna</i> ("do checking")
"to check/inspect" | جانچ کرنا |

In many cases, the verb exists on its own, but it can sometimes be changed to a noun form and combined with the verb *kerna*. In the examples below, "sewing" or "stitching" *سینا seena* is an action that is awkward to use in the continuous tense "I like sewing," so we change it to a noun *سیلائی seelai* ("sewing/stitching"), used along with *kerna* (to do), and the sentence changes to "I like to sew/ stitch." It's clear that you are referring to many tasks, not one prolonged action of sewing.

Since the infinitive form for verbs in Urdu is the same as the present tense conjugation-"to do" and "doing" are both *kerna*-this distinction has to be made. These are nuances particular to Urdu grammar as well as it being idiomatic, so you will develop an instinct for where it is better to use this over time.

- *seena* سینا ("sewing/stitching") → *seelai kerna* سیلائی کرنا ("to do sewing/stitching"): "To Sew/Stitch"

- *dorna* دوڑنا ("running") → *dor lagana* دوڑ لگانا ("to go running"): "To run"

- *khareeda* خریدنا ("buying") → *khareedari kerna* خریداری کرنا ("to do shopping"): "To shop"

- *jhagarna*

jhagra kerna ("to do fight/argue"): "To argue/ جھگڑا کرنا → ("arguing/fighting") جھگڑنا
"fight"

For example:

1. میں لکھنا پسند کرتی ہوں
Mei likhna pasand kerti hun. (feminine)
"I like to write."
2. میں ورزش کرنا پسند کرتا ہوں.
Mei warzish kerna pasand kerta hun.(masculine)
"I like to exercise."
3. میں بلا وجہ جھگڑا کرنا پسند نہیں کرتا ہوں
Mei bilawajah jhagra kerna pasand nahi kerta hun. (masculine)
"I don't like to get into fights unnecessarily."

3. How to Use Vocabulary for Talking About Interests and Goals

The following are similar formats and words used for talking about goals and interests.

پسند

pasand

"like," "taste"

For example:

1. میں کام شروع کرنے سے پہلے مکمل طور پر تحقیق کرنا پسند کرتا ہوں
Mei kam shru kernay say pehlay mukamal tor per tehqeeq kerna pasand kerta hun. (masculine)
"I like to research fully before starting the task."

امید

umeed

"desire," "ambition"

For example:

1. میں اپنی کمپنی بنانے کی امید رکھتا ہوں
Mei apni company bananay ki umeed rakhta hun. (masculine)
"I hope to create my own company" (Lit. "I nurse the desire of creating my own company").

خواہش

khawahish

"wish"

For example:

1. امتحان کے بعد آپ کی کیا کرنے کی خواہش ہے؟
Imtehan ky baad aap ki kia kernay ki khawahish hai?
"What do you wish to do after your exams?"

ارادہ

irada

"intention"

For example:

1. میرا ارادہ ٹیم کے تعلقات کو مضبوط بنانے کا ہے
Mera irada team ky taluqaat ko mazboot bananay ka hai.
"My intention is to make the team bonding stronger."

Examples from the Dialogue

1. یہ بھی جانا جاتا ہے کہ آپ اپنے ملازمین کی اچھی دیکھ بھال کرتے ہیں، نئے آنے والوں کی اچھی تربیت کرتے ہیں، اور اگر وہ محنت کریں تو ان کو آگے بڑھنے کے مواقع دیتے ہیں۔
Yeh bhi jana jata hai ky aap apnay mulazmeen ki achi daikh bhaal kertay hain, naiye anay walon ki achi tarbiat kertay hain, aur agr woh mehnat karein tou unn ko agay berhnay ky mawaqay detay hain.
"It is also known that you take good care of your employees, train new entrants well, and allow them opportunities to advance if they work hard."

Sample Sentences

1. میں لکھنا پسند کرتی ہوں
Mei likhna pasand kerti hun.
"I like to write." (feminine)
2. میں ورزش کرنا پسند کرتا ہوں
Mei warzish kerna pasand kerta hun.
"I like to exercise." (instead of "I like exercising") (masculine)
3. میں بلا وجہ جھگڑا کرنا پسند نہیں کرتا ہوں
Mei bilawajah jhagra kerna pasand nahi kerta hun.
"I don't like to get into fights unnecessarily." (masculine)

CULTURAL INSIGHT

College education in Pakistan

Post-secondary education in Pakistan follows the older British system that it was modeled after. Though there are also universities, and colleges within universities, as a whole, people in Pakistan commonly refer to post-secondary education as "college." Being in college or going to college is the same as attending a university in other countries. Generally, Bachelor studies last four years. From high school,

students start specializing in particular fields: the Arts, Commerce, and Science. The Arts include mostly social sciences and humanities; Commerce is all economics, business, and statistics; and Sciences combine life and medical sciences and engineering. From 10th grade onwards students have to choose one of those fields and study only related subjects. This continues on in their bachelor's studies as well, where students can study and specialize in a subject within their chosen field. Because of this early division, it is generally quite difficult to switch fields later. Those studying History, for example, will not be able to switch to pre-medical studies in university easily. However, it is possible for Engineering graduates to study Business after their Bachelor degree is completed. This has become the new trend among young Pakistanis-to study engineering during their undergraduate years, and then enter an MBA program to go on to work in a multinational company.

Useful expression

1.

پاکستان میں کالج کی تعلیم

Pakistan mei college ki taleem

"College education in Pakistan"