

**MARATHI-ENGLISH
SECOND BOOK**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649643226

Marathi-English Second Book by Ganesh Hari Bhide

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

GANESH HARI BHIDE

**MARATHI-ENGLISH
SECOND BOOK**

PREFACE.

I am glad to offer to the public the Marathi-English Second Book promised long ago. It treats of the enlarged Marathi sentence as simple sentence is treated of in the Marathi-English Primer already before the public.

In each lesson rules of grammar are given at the top and explained by one or two examples of Marathi sentences. A set of various Marathi and English sentences are given below for translation. Many of these are Marathi idioms, and would require more explanation than the rules would afford in order to fully understand their scope. The rules will help the student to translate such sentences, but oral explanation should be received from a teacher.

As these books are used by Europeans going in for the Departmental Examinations, examination papers for translation from and into Marathi in Modi characters are given, and form the latter part of the book. These, it is hoped, will help him to form a correct idea of what kind of preparation he must make to pass.

Modi baraksharies are added, so that the student may practise every day writing *Modi* till he reaches the Modi examination papers.

In the Primer words are given at the top of each lesson, but having studied the Primer, the student is expected to find out the difficult words from the copious vocabulary attached at the end. The vocabulary contains not only appropriate Marathi and English words; but many expressions and sentences, translation word for word of which will not do. It is supposed that this plan of vocabulary is beneficial in two ways, *viz.*, it has saved space, and would require work on the part of the student; and thus enable him to remember words more easily.

In the preparation of this vocabulary I have received a hearty assistance from Vinayak Krishna Gokhale who is a registered professional Pandit of long standing for teaching Marathi to officers of the Civil and Military Departments for high proficiency and departmental examinations.

It is needless to say that there is no originality in respect of matter or plan in this compilation, and hence the list of authors and books consulted is omitted. Any suggestions that would go to benefit the student of Marathi would oblige,

G. H. BHIDE.

CONTENTS.

LESSON.	PAGE.
I. Imperative Mood	1
II. Subjunctive "	3
III. Causal and Potential Verbs	7
III. " " " (Continued)	9
IV. Kinds of Nouns	11
V. Gerund	16
VI. Expansion of Nouns	19
VII. By Case-Adjuncts	22
VIII. By Factative Object	26
IX. Kinds of Adverbs	30
X. Complex Sentence	35
XI. Adjective Sentence	39
XII. Adverbial Sentence	43
XIII. Conditional Mood	49
XIV. Compound Sentence	55
Departmental Examination Papers—	
English	60
Modi Barakhadies	83
Vernacular papers Modi	86
Vocabulary—	
English into Marathi	131
Marathi into English	153

LESSON I.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Terminations.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plu.</i>
1st. m. f. n.	m. f. n.
ऊं.	ऊं.
2nd none‡	आ.
3rd. ओ.	ओत.

1. In monosyllabic† verbs the final ई is changed to इया or या, ए to या, ऊ to उवा, ओ to वा before the termination आ; as पी + आ = पिया or प्या, दे + आ = द्या, धू + आ = धुवा, हो + आ = ह्या; व् is inserted between the final vowel of the verb and the termination ओ or ओत except in the case of बी, (to give birth to) and the final vowel इ or ऊ is shortened to इ or उ, respectively; as खा (to eat) खावोत, पी (to drink) पिवो, धू (to wash) धुवोत, विओ.

2. In the 1st person, it asks a question; as मी or आही जाऊं? May I or we go?

3. In the 2nd person, it commands; as तू or तू come (thou or you).

खाणे to eat	ढेणे to carry	विणे to give birth to*
धुणे to wash	घेणे to take	प्राणे to be satisfied
पिणे to drink*	गाणे to sing*	मरणे to be contained
येणे to come	लेणे to wear*	स्नाने to bathe
देणे to give	होणे to become	ध्याणे to meditate
जाणे to go	भिणे to fear	

* These verbs agree with the subject in the nominative case in the past tense; as तो पाणी पियाल. He drank water.

† See lesson I. M. E. P.

4. In the 3rd person, it expresses a wish of the speaker; as तो जावो May he go; ते जावत. May they go.

5. The verb नको is used after the infinitive of the principal verb to make up the negative form in the 1st or 2nd person, while न is put before the principal verb in the 3rd person for that purpose; as मी जाऊं नको ? Shall I not go? आम्ही जाऊं नको ? May we not go? येऊं नको. Do not come. तो न येवो. May he not come. ते न जावत. May they not go. नकर is sometimes used in the 2nd person plural; as तुझी जाऊं नका. (you) do not go.

6. The servile verb चलणे or येणे is used in the imperative with the infinitive of the principal verb in 1st person plural (meaning the speaker and the person spoken to). The permissive verb देणे is used with the infinitive of the principal verb in the 1st and 3rd persons; as मला जाऊं दे (sing.), द्या (plural) Let me go. आम्हाला जाऊं दे or द्या; चला or या आम्ही or आपण जाऊं. Let us go. त्याला जाऊं दे or द्या Let him go. त्यांला जाऊं दे or द्या Let them go.

7. The 1st person imperative form of बघणे or पहाणे (to see) is often used after the imperative to take away its unpleasantness; as वाच बघू. Will you read? or Please read, or Read if you please, *literally* Let me see, read.

SENTENCES.

१. तें औषध पिया. २. या, बसा. ३. आधी धडे करा आणि (नि) मग खेळ. ४. तें पुस्तक हकडे आण पाहू. ५. अगदी उगाच काय बसता, काहीं तरंग गाहो. ६. असली ममता नको, त्याला शाळेत न्या. ७. आपले नांव लिहा बघू. ८. मला जाऊं दे, उशीर झाला. ९. हें भूषण तुझांस साजो. १०. ही तरवार मला आंत ठेऊं दे, कदाचित् तिला मुलें हात लावतील. ११. त्यांना पुत्र होवो. १२. मी हरीचंद्र परी जाऊं ? १३. त्याच्या बापाला ही गोष्ट कळवा. १४. तो आपल्या आयुष्याचे कांहीं दिवस सुखांत घालवो. १५. कामूला तुला

घोडा धरुं दे. १६. तू नारायणाला पायांनीं ढकलू नको. १७. शिक्षक आद्यांस फार धडे न देवोत. १८. शिक्षकांना धडे शिकवू या. १९. मुलांना खेळू देऊं नका. २०. नंतर तू शाळेमध्ये धडे करीत (बैस) बस or जा. २१. त्याची नवी वस्त्रे मला नकोत. २२. आमच्या घोष्याला आज चणे नकोत.

1. Let me tell you its story. 2. Look at the picture and you will see them. 3. Be ye so. 4. Write down the names of all your books. 5. Take the best fruit for yourself. 6. What is it about, Uncle John, tell me the story. 7. Oh! do tell me another story, Uncle. 8. Please let me play with your other doll. 9. Come, boys, speak the truth. 10. Let each one think of George and try like him. 11. Come, my son, we must swim across it. 12. Let us proceed. 13. Father, father, help, help, I am drowning. 14. Go away, dear. 15. Pray, tell your boy to stop a moment. 16. Wait until another time. 17. Come, Jack, we must not take that lamb. 18. Spin the cotton into thread, weave it in the loom; wear it now, thou little child, in thy happy home! 19. Sort and grind to pulp the rags; weave the paper fair. 20. Well, let us make a little sunshine. 21. Try to make other people happy. 22. Stop, here is an old newspaper; let us get some fun out of it.

LESSON II.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Terminations, present, past and future.

It denotes propriety or impropriety of action.

Singular.

Plural.

m. f. n.

m. f. n.

1-2-3 आवा, आवी, आवें.

आवे, आव्या, आवीं.

1. च in the 2nd person singular and त्त in the plural are optionally added to these terminations.

2. In monosyllabic verbs the final इ or ए is changed to वा; as यावा and व्यावा. यावें.

3. In this mood, the transitive and intransitive verbs are always used with the subject in the instrumental case, but the latter often takes the subject in the nominative to show uncertainty of action; as

त्वानें आज जावें. He ought to go to-day.

तो आज जावा. He may probably go to-day.

त्वां आज अन्न खावें. You should eat food to-day.

4. (a) In the present and the future, it expresses duty :—

आपण खरे कां बोलवें ? Why should we speak the truth?

आपण उद्यां सभा मरावी. We should hold a meeting to-morrow.

(b) It expresses a habitual action in the past tense generally :—

सहानपणीं या मुल्लें आपल्या आईस नित्य त्रास द्यावा. This child in its childhood always used to trouble its mother.

(c) While the past tense of असणें is used with the subjunctive form of a principal verb to express unperformed duty in the past :—त्वानें मजबरोबर यावें होतें. He ought to have come with me.

5. Imperfect, perfect and prospective tenses of this mood are formed by adding the subjunctive form of the verb अस to the present, past* and future participles of the principal verb respectively; as तो जात असावा. He may be going probably. ती गेली असावी. She may have probably gone. ते उद्यां जाणार

* The past participle of a verb is formed by the addition of वा or वेला to the root; as झाला, झालेला, गेला or गेलेला, म.

असावे. They will be probably going to-morrow. ला गेलेल्या असाव्या. They may have probably gone some time ago.

6. (a) The negative of this mood is formed by adding नये (न not; ये come) after the infinitive; as त्याने तुला असे शब्द बोलू नये. He should not use such words towards you. तो येऊं नये. He would not probably come.

(b) By adding नये after the present participle in तां; as मला बोलतां नये. I should not speak.

After the present participle in तां, कामा or कामास (the dative of काम) is generally used; as त्याला चालतां कामा or कामास नये. He should not walk.

(c) And by prefixing न to the subjunctive form; as त्यानें तें काम न करावें. He should not do that work.

Note.—The first is usual and the rest rare.

7. The servile verb लगणें (to touch) in all its various tenses is joined to the subjunctive form to show strong necessity of action, and takes the subject in the dative case; as मला उद्यां घरी जावें लागेल. I shall have to go home to-morrow.

SENTENCES.

१. काम ती तूं अजून संपवूं नये ना! २. संध्याकाळपर्यंत तुला वेळ सांपडूं नये का? ३. लहानपणीं आझीं या दिवसांत सकाळीं फिरावयास जावें. ४. तुझी पुढें जावें व मी मागून यावें; समजलेत. ५. आपण आतां एक तासभर येथें स्वस्थ बसावें. ६. उदयीक तुझी माती वाट पहात खिडकीमध्ये एक बाजूतां उभें असावें. ७. खावें आणि पचवावें; मग खायला कांही हरकत नाही. ८. एवढ्या मोठ्या मुलाला आतां कडेवर उचलून कोणी घ्यावें. ९. करावें तसें भोगावें. १०. लहानपणीं मी मोठे मोठे हागिने त्यावे आणि आतां माझ्या कपाळीं भीक गावी, केवढें दुर्भाग्य हें! ११. मुलाबरोबर शिकावें आणि (नि) जांबयाबरोबर जेवावें. १२. आठ दिवसांनीं आपल्यास पुण्यास जावें लागेल. १३. आपण सर्वांनीं एकवार तुलशी तलाव पहावा. १४. ही सुरची त्यानें चार