Ex Litores


INTRODUCTORY EXERCISES IN

URDU PROSE COMPOSITION.

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## INTRODUCTORY EXERCISES

IN

## URDU PROSE COMPOSITION

WITH

NOTES AND TRANSLATIONS.<br>BY

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'This work has been prepared in order ts meet a want which many years' experience in India has shown to be very pressing.

Munshis are in many stations not to be had, while those who are available as teachers are too often imperfectly acquainted with English idiom.

There has hitherto been no book from which a student could learn to translate from English into Urdu.

It is hopel that the present work will render their task easier for those who are required to pass exarninations of which Urdu Composition forms an important part.

Where reference is made in the following pages to Guide, the work referred to is my Guide to Hindustani, 3rd Edition, 1895.

Carictera: November, 189.5.

Geortin Rishint:

## IN'TRODUC'IION.

Urdu as spoken and written at the present time affords one of the best examples possible of a language originally somewhat limited in its vocabulary, though sufficing for the expression of the ideas and aspirations of a race living upon and tilling their own lands, and subsisting upon the produce of their fields, but which has, owing to additions made to it by successive foreign encroachments, become one of the richest and most comprehensive languages in the world. Containing as it does words introduced from the Persian and Arabic, and through these languages from the Greek and Latin tongues, aided also by a certain number of English words which have been adopted, some from choice, others from necessity owing to the absence of equivalents, there is no subject however scientific or technical which may not be satisfactorily presented in an Urdu translation.

It is not however within the scope of the present volume to deal with the wider possibilities of Urdu as a medium of communication of thought and expression, but to show how the more ordinary idioms of the English language may be suitably expressed in Urdu, so as to bear a semblance of originality.

The Urdu idiom differs widely in many ways from the English, forms of expression are used which find no counterpart in English, but which are essential to a satisfactory rendering of the English idiom.

There is a proverb in Urdu which is very apposite. It runs:-

And so every language has its own form of expression. The object of a translation is to strictly preserve the sense of the original, and to clothe the ideas in the dress of the new language.

## The Sentence.

The structure of the simple sentence in Urdu is a matter of no difficulty. Given a knowledge of the words and an acquaintance with the fundamental grammatical rules, the construction of a correct sentence is easy enough. The usual order of a sentence in Urdu is Subject-Object-Verb.

## The Verb.

The verb in Urdu differs in position from the usage of English, and is also subject to inflectional changes for gender. These are the first points to be borne in mind.

Take for example the following sentence-
The Qucen looked in my direction and smiled and remained silent.

The Urdu order is as follows :-

Malika merí taraf dekhkar muskuraí aur chup ho rahí.
The Queen in my direction having looked smiled, etc.
Thus we see that while in English the verb immediately follows its subject, in Urdu subordinate ideas qualifying the main idea must be first expressed, and the principal verb placed last of all.

Another example or two will make this still more clear.
The farfir repented of his conduct.
فقيرولني حركت بح لrت نادم هوا

Faqír apní harakat se bahut nádim hưá.
The faqir of lis conduct greatly repented.

Again-
Hearing this he entered the masjid, leaving a servant with me.

## 

Yeh sunkar ek khidmatgir mere pás chhọ. krir masjid men gayá.
This hearing, a servant with me having left, into the masjid he went.

The merchant's son began to cry.

Saudágar bache ne roní shurú kíyú.
The merchant's son to cry began.
When we come to the Active transitive verb this position of the verb is still more plainly seen: 'Take for instance this sentence :-

The servants cleaned his hands and face with napkins.

## Ghulámon ne rímál se háth munlu uskía pák Kiyá.

The point to notice is this, that whereas in English the verb referring to the subject almost invariably follows that subject immediately, in Urdu the subject is separated from the verb by any qualifying words or sentences which may be necessary.

The use of the conjunctive participle, exemplified in some of the above sentences should be observed. (See Guide, p. 50.) While in English we ase two direct statements coupled by the conjunction "and," in Urdu the conjunctive participle is to be used.

Thus :-
He went and found him asleep.
اومیغ جاكر 'وسكو سوتا یايا

Usne jákar usko sotá páyá.

## The Concord of the Verb.

Another point to remember is the concord of the verb and - its subject. This is a fruitful source of error in Urdu translations. (See Guide, p. 65.)

## The Agent Case.

The construction with the agent case must also be carefully studied (Guidc, pp. 58-62).

## The Passive Voice.

In passive constructions it should be remembered that in Urdu it is considered inelegant to use the passive voice where the agent is mentioned.

Thus we may say-
He was killed Lيُ jox wuh márá gayá.
But in translating such a sentence as this:
He was killed by the Afgháns-we may not use the passive voice in Urdu, but must say 1 ne usko már dálá. The Afghans killed him.

## Conditional Sentences.

Another difficulty experienced by beginners in Urdu composition is in rendering conditional and habitual actions.

A careful study of the compound verbs (Guide, p. 54) will shew how many composite ideas may be expressed, but the following hints will be useful as to the above classes of verbal expression.

1. Conditional sentences. Conditions may be applied either to present, future or past time : thus we may say-
(a) If you come (now) you will see your friend.
(b) If you (shall) come to-morrow you will find me here.
(c) If you had gone yesterday I would have gone with you. Now in case (a) we must use the aorist in the first (or
conditional) clause and the future in the second (or resultant) clause ; thus:-

Agar tum áo to apne dost ko dekhoge.
In case (b) the future is used in both clauses, thus:-

Agar tum kal aoge to mijhe yatuin pioge.
Under case (c) there are three possible constructions according to the period of time involved in the condition :-
(1) If I had run I should have caught him.
اگر مين دوزتّ تو اوسكو دٍيكَ ليتا

Agar main daurtá to usko pakit letu. (See Guide, p. 53.)
(2) If you had been going I might have gone with you.

Agar tum chalte hote to muiṇ bhi tumhúre suith chalí hotá.
(3) If his leg had not been broken he might perhaps have escaped.
 Agar uski túng tútí na leoti to shiyad ke wuh bach gayí lootí (or bech játí.)

## Habitual Actions.

Habitual action is expressed in two ways:-

1. By the use of the simple imperfect ; thius-

He used to remain at his work all day.
ولا سارادن إيخ كام مين لگا رهتا

Wuh sárá din apne kím men lagáa rahtí.
He used to go shooting every Thursday.
و8 جهعرات ک :ש برابـ, شكار كو جانا

Wuh Juma'rít ke din barábar shikár ko jútá.
2. By the use of the frequentative or habitual compound verb (Guide, p. 65). Thus:-

Ex. I used to weep night and day over this sudden calamity.

## اس مصيגجت ناگهاني سـ رات •دن رويا كرتا

Is musíbat-i-nágaháni se rút din royá kartú.

## Continuity of Action.

Continuity of action, or progressive action is expressed by a repetition of the inflected imperfect participle thus:-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { خلخت } \\
& \text { Chalte chultre ek jazire meṇ áe. } \\
& \text { As we along we came to an island. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Emphasis is often given to the idea by its repetition in this same"way ; thus :-
ذرت ت̈رت

Darte clarte pudshihl ke rúlarúa gae.
In fear and trembling they wat before the king.
Or instead of repeating the same participle, one of a cognate verb may be used thus :-

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { dekhte bhitte. Looking carefully. } \\
& \text { rote pitte. Weeping and wailing. }
\end{aligned}
$$

Repeated action is somewhat similarly expressed by the repetition of the past participle, thus :-

Main. ne ghạr ko kihilá khina kar motú kiyú.
By repeatedly feeding my horse I made him fat.
Or again:
Cháchh kii jalá pani phúnk phúnk píti hai.
He who has been scalded by buttermilk, keeps blowing the water before he drinks it.
(i.e., The scalded cat fears cold water.)

State or condition is expressed in three ways:-

1. By the Progressive (or Statical) Participle (see Guide, p. 50) thus-

He was seated in the house.


Weth ghar men baithí húci thei.
2. By the use of the root of the verb combined with the past participle of the verb lia, ralini : thus-

He is asleep.
ولا نسورها هنى

They were going along. Wuk chull rake the.
 cher!ll rahá thá.
3. By the use of the past participles of the ordinary and causal verb together the state or condition of thing is idiomatically expressed.

Thus:-

'يا كوايا Kíǵá kíríyú. Completely done.
Necessity is expressed in four ways:-
(1) By the verb honá lig in its various tenses added to the infinitive of the verb expressing the necessity thus-

We must go. $\quad$ Kiam ko jíní hogí.
I had to write.
We had to stay there nearly two years. قريب دو سال وهان رهنا هـوا Qarib do sál wahuin rulhná húá.
(2) By the verb lid $\mathrm{l}_{\mathrm{\nabla}}$ in its respectful imperative: thus-

(3) By the infinitive with the verb lig parná: thusWe must stay here. $\quad$ Fahín raluni paregúi. We had to come back. وها
(4) It may also be expressed by using the word, ر, ض́ zarír necessary, thus :-

We must write. هبارا لكها ضورנ هی Hamárá likhná zarúr hai, Our writing is necessary.

## Oratio Recta.

Another important construction to remember is that in repeating the statement of a third person his actual words must be used and the particle $\mathbb{8}$ used to introduce them. (See Guide, p. 86.)

He said he had been there once.
اوسغ كها كه مين ايكـ مرتبه وهان گيا تها

Usne kahíá kí main ek martaba wahán gayá thá. i.e., He said "I went there once."

## The Genitive Case.

The sequence of Genitives is often a difficulty -but if it be borne in mind to take them in inverse order, the difficulty vanishes, thus :-

He saw that one of the tiles of the west side of the roof of the judge's house had fallen.

Here we have five genitives all connected. In Urdu the sequence will be-

كهيريلّ گركياهى

Usne dekhá ke qázi-ke-ghar-ki-chhat-ki-pachhin-ki-taraf-kî ek khaprail gir gayí hai.
In such a case as this all the genitives but the last must be inflected. Sometimes the sequence of genitives may be interrupted by the use of the Persian genitive about to be mentioned.

## Izáfat.

In connection with the Urdú genitive we may mention another form of genitive imported into Urdú from the Persian

This is called the |ọ Izáfat.
It is of frequent occurrence in Urdú writings, being usually in the form of the adjectival qualification of nouns of Persian origin, for example :-

Takht-i-Mubarak. The auspicious Throne.

- $\quad$ Sb $a h r-i b u z u r g . \quad$ The large city.

خhaindán-i-láṣáni. Unrivalled family. قلعةٌ Qil'a-i-‘́áli. A lofty fort.
It will be observed that after $\gamma$ (h. mute) or a long vowel the Izáfat has the form of hamzu. In the case of a final Alif the izáfat is generally written ye, but it may also be similar in form to hamza, being really an abbreviated ye.

It is also neeessary to mention the Arabic genitive which appears in some Arabic compound words as:-
 اهير المومنين Amiru-l-Míminin. Commander of the Faithful. واج̣ب الأعتًاد Waijibu-l-i'tiqid. Worthy of belief.
These however are forms of rare oceurrence.

## SELECTED EXERCISES.

The following passages for translation will be found to contain examples of all ordinary idioms and the student is recommended to study them carefully.

In making a translation from English into Urdu, eare should be taken to break long sentences up as much as possible, and in some cases it may be necessary to repeat the word expressing the principal subject to avoid ambiguity ; but in all eases fidelity to the original so far as difference of idiom will permit should be the chief aim, every word and every phrase being reprodueed as far as possiple in its Urdu dress, and it should be remembered that a paraphrase is in no sense a translation.

## Exercise No. 1.

It is not very long ago that a man was killed in puther ${ }^{1}$ a strange way. He was the owner of ${ }^{2}$ some fields of sugareane which surrounded the house in which he lived ${ }^{4}$ with his ${ }^{3}$ two sons.

One day towards evening, when the was sittiny ${ }^{5}$ waiting for his elder son to come back from the town, where he had gone on foot to make some purchases, he heard a noise of shouting in the field to the south of the house. Rumning to see what was the matter lee saw two camels which had broken loose, ${ }^{8}$ trampling down his sugarcane in all directions ${ }^{9}$ pursued by a number of the villagers with sticks. ${ }^{10}$ The camels were so alarmed by the barking of the dogs, and the shouts of the villagers that they run hither and thither. At lust ${ }^{12}$ one ${ }^{13}$ was captured by a chokidar who seized ${ }^{1 t}$ the rope still hanging from the camel's nose, but the other tried to escape towards the house

I In rather a strange way. The word $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{f} \leqslant \frac{5}{5}$ kuchh is nsed idiomatically to express rather in snch a sentence as this: eg., I have rather a headache.

\% Translate. Among his property there were some fiells, i'c.
3 Remember the pronoun. See Guide to Hindustinh, p. d5.
4 Used to live-was in the habit of living. Use the imperfect tense.
5 Was sitting. Use the Progressive (or Statical) Participle. (Guide, p.50.)
${ }^{6}$ Constrinction of the agent case.
7 Express this as follows: "When he ran......what does he see ?..... that two camels."

8 Haring broken their nose-rope...
9 Continne the sequence of participles in this sentence.
${ }^{10}$ Having sticks with them. Use the Progressive participle of (liلي lcná.
11 They began to ran. Inceptive verb (Guide, p. 65),

13 One. The particleg to is idiomatically used after a numeral or substantive in such cases, e.g.-

One was captured ايجى تو يُكزَا گيا Eki to pakrí gaya.
 lekin Amr rah gaya.
 which means to support. The auxiliary lend gives the force of the compoutid.

Exercise No. 1.




 ع ثهر س وإس آ خري










where the man was standing, and when he ran forward and tried to stop it, the camel seized him by the head between its teeth and threw him to the ground. ${ }^{15}$ The man's skull was so broken ${ }^{16}$ that his head felt ${ }^{15}$ like a bag of bones.

15 Translate by the componnd verb ligh Patak márná.
16 Any thing fragile which when broken falls into small pieces is said
 'To shatter-
17 This is an English idiom. Translate "his head seemed to be a bag of bones."
To seem to be-lik Na'lím honri.

Exercise No. 2. RIOTS IN KATHIAWAR.

A serious riot took place in Kathiawar on the occasion of the Mohurrum. According to the story told by the Mahomedans, for some time past there has existed ${ }^{1}$ a dispute between the Mahomedan and Hindoo residents of Porebunder on account of ${ }^{2}$ the Hindoos having about two years ago built a temple just opposite the Kari Mithi Musjids. As the Hindoos had chosen to build a temple in such close proximity to the musjids, they were prevented from having their music, and this it is said ${ }^{5}$ has been rankling ${ }^{6}$ for a long time in the breasts ${ }^{6}$ of the Hindoos, who bided their opportunity ${ }^{7}$ to pay off

1 Translate, حلاه chalá átá haí.
2 Translate. The reason of this is that the Hindoos.
3 دو بوس هو 3

「 ${ }^{5}$ كها جاتا
6 دل مين. كهتَكنا
 Ghát men raháa.
 اوز او س تَّههرانا حا او س زميم

هوتزا تزا -

Exercise No. 2.

 وقوع مير آيا - مسلمانون





 هندووزّن

old scores. ${ }^{8}$ About three days before the immersion ${ }^{9}$ of the taboots, some dispute seems ${ }^{10}$ to have occurred about the Hindoos ploying music ${ }^{1 t}$ in their temple to which custom the Mahomedans took exception. ${ }^{12}$ From words, the disputents ${ }^{13}$ are said to have come to blous, ${ }^{15}$ and as the Hindoos got the better of ${ }^{14}$ their adversaries they catered 16 the mosques, and having defiled them, broke the furniture and then absconded. ${ }^{17}$

8 الپi Apne dil lá bulhár nikulná.
9 Dajn karná-Lit. to bury-userl idiomatically.
10 They say that a di-pute.
11 Frequentative rerb (Guide, p. 65).

13 The two parties فربعّين Faríqain-Arabic dnal of fariq.

16 Ghunson ki naubat "ii (lit. the turn for fisticuffs arrived).
16 To enter
To enter by force
17 To make off-decamp

| Limes | Ghusnei. |
| :---: | :---: |
| S | Glus parná. |
| رؤ جاكر هونا | Rafui chukkar hona |
| (و لوشّ هونا | Rúposh honá. |

## Exercise No. 3.

The matter was reported to Major J. W. Wray, Administrator of the State, who ordered some of the Hindoo assailants to be arrested, and bound them over to keep the peace. He then issued an order that on taboot day, ${ }^{2}$ when the Mahomedans

1 Amn o Amân qaím rakhne ká muchalka liyá; © muchalka, a bond.
 the postposition. The 'A'shúra is the tenth day of the month Maharram. Arabic عشر 'ashr, ten.

جا ذ







Exercise No. 3.

اس اسر كي الطّلاع ميبر ج - دَباليو -


 كا كه عانشوز j





carried their tazias in procession, ${ }^{3}$ they should abstain from carrying sticks or any kind of weapon. The Mahomedans, it is stated, obeyed the injunction of the Administrator, and while they were in the act of removing ${ }^{5}$ their tazias and parading them through the streets of Porebunder, unarmed with any weapons, the Kharwas, who were apparently ${ }^{6}$ lying in wait in their Jamatkhana, in a particular part of the town, fell on ${ }^{7}$ the processionists, and belaboured them severely, ${ }^{8}$ killing some half a dozen ${ }^{9}$ men on the spot, and severely wounded several others. The Mahomedans allege that the Kharwas, who are mostly ${ }^{10}$ sailors and belong to the fisherman elass, had been instigated by the Hindoos II to attack the processionists. The affray would most probably ${ }^{12}$ have proved still more disastrous had it not been for the Police Sowars, who threatened to use their swords ${ }^{13}$ and who eventually ${ }^{\text {o }}$ succeeded in dispersing the rioters.

The Administrator has applied for help from the Govermment, and as soon as the required assistance is rendered, the offenders will be arrested. The adoption of prompt ${ }^{14}$ measures has restored quiet in the State.

It has since transpired that Captain Delamain, with ${ }^{15} 116$ men of the e3rd Bombay Rifles, has proceeded to Porebunder in accordance with Major Wray's application for assistance.

3 jilau ke sáth.
N.B.-The word جلوس julús is of ten used in this sense by the common people.
A marriage procession is called بارات Bárát.

* To abstain from, باز رهí Báz rahná (with se).

6 This is expressed by the root of the verb with the verb rahna thus,

6 ظاهراً Zahiran. Note. These adverbial forms are of frequent occurrence.
 ‘ umúman usually, lahyánan, occasionally.

 palethan nikálna " to knock the stuffing" out o them.



 ع


 بـي برا هوتا -








9 The 9 دوجن word darjan, is now in common use in Urdu; it is the English word " dozen" modified.
10 Mostly. اكثر aksar.
11 This most be an active construction, the agent being known. To


12 Observe this conditional construction (Guide, p. 58). Probably (see note 6).
18 تلوار حلانا talwár chaláná.
14 i.e., without delay.
15 Taking with him.

## Exercise No. 4.

The Bedouins ${ }^{1}$ then advanced on the Sultan's palace and effected an entrance, and rudely awoke the Sultan and his family from their sleep. ${ }^{2}$ Seyyid Faisal after a courageous struggle, in which he shot two of the attacking party, escaped by a secret door ${ }^{3}$ opening to the sea ${ }^{4}$ and fled to one of the two forts which command the city as well as the harbour. ${ }^{5}$ His brother escaped to the other forts, and opened fire at once upon the palace, which the Bedouins now occupied. The Bedouins took possession of the town, closing the gates and stationing armed men through the bazar and the streets. In the early hours of the 13 th of February a few shops, containing muskets and ammunition, were opened ${ }^{6}$ and the contents stolen. The Sultan's palace was completely looted. All his personal property was either destroyed or sold at any price. ${ }^{7}$ On account of the suddenness of the attack there was but a small number of the Sultan's soldiers in readiness. These repairel ${ }^{8}$ to the forts and opened fire ${ }^{9}$ upon the Bedouin invaders, both with guns and muskets. For three days was witnessed the extraodinary spectacle of the Sultan bombarding ${ }^{10}$ his own palace.

I Badē log. This though not strictly correct is the usage.
2 From sleep.
3 لزازور Chor darwáza.
4 '
¢ To be commanded by a fort قلع كي زه مين هونا Qil'e ki zad, men honá.
6 Were broken open.
7 الون 7 Aune paune bechnú. To sell for what it will fetch.
8 Songht shelter iu.
مسر كرنا Sar karná licilo dághná (big gun).
10 Gol andázi karná.

Exercise No. 4.
اس K بز
 بهانزي

 ايكک كو!
 اور مسكل ,






 سیاهيا لز





## Exercise No. 5.

No attempt was made to meet the rebels on the streets. By order of the invading Captain the portion of the town inhabited by British subjects ${ }^{1}$ was not entered. Until Sunday evening things ${ }^{2}$ remained about the same. Within the town all was orderly and quiet, unarmed people were allowed to pass to and fro, and guards were stationed in the bazar to prevent plunder. Reinforcements ${ }^{3}$ were expected by both parties. On Monday morning one thousand men arrived from the coast towns ${ }^{4}$ to aid the Sultan. They encamped ${ }^{b}$ beneath the fort under the orders of the Sultan, and at about 8 A.m., made an attack on the invaders ${ }^{6}$ which became so serious a danger to British subjects that the Political Agent ordered a cessation of hostilities from 1 p.m. until 8 p.m., ${ }^{7}$ giving British subjects an opportunity to $g o^{9}$ to the sheltered ${ }^{3}$ village of Makala. More reinforeements to the Sultan's troops arrived at 6 p.m. The main body 10 of the Bedouins were waiting to reinforee just outside ${ }^{11}$ Matral, which village was however ${ }^{18}$ still ${ }^{18}$ in the hands of the Sultan. At the time of writing the invading Bedouins are in possession of the

ارعاياى دولت برطانيه Ri‘áayái•daulat-i-Britóniya.
2 Circumstances. احوال ahwál.
8 كهـ Kumak. (f)

* Coast ساحل sáhil pl. مواحلل sawáhil.

8 Fresh sentence: This attack became.
7 See No. 16, page 50, note 19.
8 i.e. Sheltered from the enemies' fire.
9 i.e. To take refuge in.

11 Translate—Close to Matral outside the village.
12 That village however was.
18

Exercise No. 5.


 كي شام تك شَ شثه كو آ لينغ
 س ايك هزار آدمي سلظان.位


 س ليك شـ


 او مترال

town, and the surrounding walls. ${ }^{18}$ The small forts on the mountains as well as the mountain passes ${ }^{15}$ beyond, are still in possession of the Sultan's soldiers with one execption. The cessation of hostilities requested was strictly observed. ${ }^{16}$

14 بار ديواري $\mathbf{~ C h a ́ r d i m a r i . ~}$


${ }^{16}$ In its ohservance not a hair's breadth was omitted, بال buil baraibar kamí na kí gaí.

Exercise No. 6.

The first invasion of Mahmud made a great stir in Hindustan. He marched an army from Ghaznin to the plain of Pesháwar, and prepared to cross ${ }^{3}$ the river Indus into the Panjáb.

The Riijía of the Panjaib sent for help to the people of Hindustann, uhose Rajas ${ }^{6}$ responded to the appeal. 7 A vast host ${ }^{3}$ of men and elephants was mosed through the Panjúb ${ }^{9}$ towards Pesháwar,

1 بتر Bari halchnl machí dená.
2 Bringing an army, came.

 or زiláb (lil. the blue water.)
5 Observe that $(\underset{\sim}{\boldsymbol{l}}$ ) is not inflected.
${ }^{6}$ And the Rajais of that conntry.
7 Complied with his request ونسكي دوخوانست منظوري كرلي Uskí darklırást mañér kar lí.



 قلع اوز نیرلي طرف K كاروالُيون كي موقوني كي جو دزخواسست كي كمئي تهيـي اوس
$\qquad$
Exercise No. 6.

居


 هندوستان س اوس كي نزخواسـت منظوز كركي - افبوغ لشكر سشاهيون اور


whilst the Rajpút women sold ${ }^{12}$ their jewels ${ }^{10}$ or spun $^{12}$ cotton ${ }^{12}$ in order to keep the armies in the field.

But there was no standiny against ${ }^{13}$ Maḅmúd. The elephants were blinded by the arrows of the Muhammedan archers ${ }^{14}$ and driven mad ${ }^{16}$ by fireballs ${ }^{15}$ until they turned round ${ }^{17}$ and trampled down the masses of Hindú infantry. The Muhammedan horsemen took advantage of ${ }^{18}$ the confusion ${ }^{19}$ to charge ${ }^{21}$ the panic-stricken ${ }^{20}$ host with wild cries. ${ }^{22}$ They scattered the Rajpút armies, and then went through the Panjáb into Hindustan, plundering and destroying. 23

10 2
 spinning wheel which is also called حرخي charkhí.
12 Where a repetition of the action is indicatedas in this sentence, the participle should be repeated thus:

Translate. By selling their jewels and spinning cotton kept the armies firm on the battle field.
13 There was no standing against, \&c. This may be translated:
 meñ kisí ká qadam na jam saká.
(b) Maḍmúd ke áge kuchh peshraft na gaí.
14 Arrow-thrower تير انداز Tir-andáz.
15 Fire ball Th'tishí golú.

 munh morná.
18 18 غhanimat jánná.

$$
\omega^{9}
$$

19 Confusion. هلز Hullar. $\quad$ Paríshani.

21 To charge
 lalkárte húe.
28


اور هرض كات كا كا كر لشكركوميلان جنك مين جما ركها ليك مسهوو






 مين ثاخل هو دٌ

## Exercise No 7.

Brutal Murder at Jiansi--An atrocions murder recently came to light at Jhansi, and in the trial that casued ${ }^{2}$ three out of the four accused have been sentenced to death, the fourth being acquitted for insufficient evidence. It appears ${ }^{3}$ that the deceased girl was the daughter of a Bania at Barwa Sagar in the Jhansi District, ${ }^{\text {b }}$ and about twelve years of age. ${ }^{5}$ She had been married, but was residing with her father. ${ }^{6}$ She came one morning to a shrine to perform her devotions, and was never seen again alive. She was wearing ${ }^{3}$ at the time a few ${ }^{7}$ silver ornaments and a gold locket. Her corpse was discovered in a rubbish pit in a garden close by, ${ }^{9}$ but the trinkets were missing. ${ }^{10}$ Suspicion naturally ${ }^{11}$ fell on the people conneeted with the temple, and one of the puidiris, Kallu, ${ }^{12}$ made a confession which led to the discovery of some of the trinkets and of the murderers.

1 To come to light. كسي بات كي خِبر پـوتَني Kisí buit kí khabr phútní.
2 Translate. When the ease was bronght to trial, عقدهd تجوريز Muqaddana tajwis piná. (olserve that lily in a componnd verb is nenter in its constraction.)
3 This admits of translation in several ways.
4 Be carefnl abont the sequence of the rarious genitives in this sentence.
${ }^{5}$ Lit. Her age was of twelve years. The word $\mathbf{5}$ must be singular. ${ }^{6}$ Remember the prououns. (Guide, p. 45).
 8 Progressive or Statical Farticiple (Guide, p. 50).
${ }^{9}$ Close by ${ }^{2}$ قويب qurib hí. pis hí.
10 Translate "could not be fornd" or " were not upon her body."

12 Translate, naned Kallú كلو Kíallí námá.

Exercise No. 7.

 اوز سز'
 الزَكي بروا ساگ


范

 كوتا
 اظها

## Exercise No. 8.

On the $6 t h,{ }^{1}$ six armed men from the village of Lewarha came to Lieutenant Home's camp ${ }^{2}$ and got into conversation with the Zhob Levy guard to whom they were well known. In the guard-tent three men were lying ${ }^{3}$ down, two were outside saying their prayers, ${ }^{4}$ and two others, who made up the seven of whom the guard ${ }^{5}$ consisted, were away from camp altogether, ${ }^{6}$ getting rations.

Without any warning the Pathans shot the three, two being lilled outright and the other mortally wounded. 7 Taking the five rifles ${ }^{8}$ and ammunition in the tent they went to the large tent, shouting out that they wanted Lieutenant Home. ${ }^{9}$ At the time Lieutenant Home was not in camp, so they looted ${ }^{10}$ the tent and carried off a Suider carbine and a double-barrelled sporting express rifle, and a gun and ammunition, and set fire to it. ${ }^{11}$

1 The usual way of translating "on" in cases of this kind is by the dative. Thas: Chhathi tírikh ko.
2 Camp كهیو kampú.
3 Progressive Participle (Guide, p. 50).
4 The idiom is نهاز namáz parhná.
5 The English word is often nsed in Urdu 5 gárd.
${ }^{6}$ Use the Emphatic Particle $h i ́$ in this sentence.
7 A mortal wound كخم kíri akkhm.
8 See Guide, page 41.
9 Remember to use the direct oration. Introduction, p. S.
10 líla lút ḍálná. The compound verb is more forcible (See Guide, p. 64, Intensives).

11


Exercise No. 8.

 پلتَّ جيهت ک



 آلنميول پی كولي

 هو پ





## Exercise No. 9.

They went towards an enclosure ${ }^{1}$ six hundred yards away, where the Public Works ${ }^{2}$ keep their stores, but the sub-overseer ${ }^{3}$ in charge having heard the firing ${ }^{4}$ made preparations to resist them lining the walls ${ }^{5}$ of the enclosure with four chowkidars and two Public Works sowars, and as they approached shots were fired and they were warned to halt. ${ }^{6}$ The party drew off and went straight on to Dhána Sir.

The party of troops sent out from Fort Sandeman found at Mami Khata that the budmashes ${ }^{8}$ were all ${ }^{9}$ well known, and got their names. The levy troops who pursued ${ }^{10}$ the party down to Dhána Sir could learn nothing of them beyond that they had gone ${ }^{11}$ toward Zam Pass, a small ${ }^{12}$ pass leading to ${ }^{13}$ the plains. A chowkidar was arrested at Dhána who, the Levies say, was the ${ }^{14}$ man who shot the naiik, and he has been sent to Fort Sandeman.

1 Enclosure. The most nsaal word is $\boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{b l a t}$ Iheita corrupted colloquially


3 English word used in Urdn سب اور سير Saboversit.
4 فير كي Tواز Fuir lié áuciz, we may also say Bandúqon kí áruáz.
5 Translate: Placing at intervals along the walls.
6 Connect this sentence with the last by the word $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{\underset{\sim}{*}}$ ehumanch accordingly.
7 On arriving at.



11 Translate: They have gone.
12 جهو

14 Translate by وهي wuhi. The very.

Exercise No. 9.








 קالي كئي











## Exercise No. 10.

They then proceeded to shoot down everyone they came across. ${ }^{1}$ Afterwards in the camp and vicinity ${ }^{2}$ were found the bodies of the three Zhob levies, a contractor's ${ }^{3}$ Munshi, four Hazara coolies, and a sub-overseer and other fugitives ${ }^{4}$ were chased to the Barkardas Killa, a distance of four miles. The malik ${ }^{5}$ at that place protected them and refused ${ }^{6}$ to give them up. Proceeding afterwards down the road ${ }^{7}$ to Dhana, the budmashes met Lieutenant Home's servant on a Sowari Camel. ${ }^{\circ}$ They shot him down and killed the camel but the Sárwán ${ }^{9}$ escaped. ${ }^{10}$

Five miles further on ${ }^{11}$ they met Home, riding back to Camp; he was fired at and received two shots in the right breast, from which he must have died immediately. A sowar escorting him was also fired at. His mare was hit and he fell off but managed to escape. ${ }^{12}$

1 Everyone who came before them.
2 Vicinity
3 Contractor theka dár.

* Fugitive (مغeر Mafrúr.

بهرگ, Bhagorá means a deserter.
فراري Farári is also used more in the sense of deserter than of fugitive.
5 Malik ملكـ Malik.


${ }^{8}$ A sowári or riding camel is called Sánḍí. Observe the difference of idiom in this kind of sentence; e.g., I met, must be translated $d^{2} 0$ mujh ko milá, there met me.
$9{ }^{9}$ ساربان Sárbán. Súr is a Persian word meaning camel.
10 بـ نكلذا Bach nikalná, to get off safe.

12 كسي كسي نه دهبب سـ بهاگ Kisí na kisi thab se bhág niklá, i.e. Got off by some means or other.

Exercise No. 10.
يّر توجو كونّي اونك سامن آ گيا اوسي كو كولي سـ
 كي ديسي نوجون كـ تين آدمي تَهيكه



 كيا - اوس ع بعن سرَك سرَك دهانه كو جانٍ هولٌ اون
 اونهون ــن كولي سـ اوس كي جان لي اور اونتـت كو بهي

- مار دالا ليكن ساربان بتّ نكلا


 سی يقيناً اونهون او ن نوراً جان دي هوكي - ايك سوار جو اونكي مسافنظا
 هرا ليكن كسي نه كمي دَهب س بـهـ آك نكلا -


## Exercise No. 11.

When four or tive miles from Dhána Sir, the party met another guard of Zhob levies returning from relief, got into talk with them and one suddenly ${ }^{2}$ shot down the náik in charge ${ }^{3}$ and cut a man across the arm. The levies drew off ${ }^{7}$ and began firing and one of the budmashes ${ }^{\text {b }}$ was hit. The party now numbering about a dozen, ${ }^{6}$ and well armed, and with plenty ${ }^{7}$ of ammunition, went on to Dhána, where a new bungalow is being built. ${ }^{8}$ There they shot dead the Political Munshi, a bunia, and a stone-mason, ${ }^{9}$ as they lay on charpoys asleep, ${ }^{10}$ and cut down the daughter of another stone-mason who had been roused ${ }^{11}$ by the firing. They then chased the coolies belonging to ${ }^{18}$ the place all over the hills and nullahs, firing and cutting at them and ${ }^{13}$ wounding severely two and slightly three. They killed all the living creatures ${ }^{14}$ they came across ${ }^{16}$-cows, sheep, ${ }^{16}$ goats and even ${ }^{17}$ poultry. ${ }^{18}$

1 To relieve guard يهرا بגلi pahrá badalná.
2 2 yakáyak.
\& Who was in conmand.
4
$b$ Of the badmashes one.
${ }^{6}$ Idiom is دس باره Das bárah-ten-twelve.

${ }^{8}$ به رها
$9{ }^{9}$ Sangtarásh
10 Asleep ${ }^{\text {L }}$ سوـ هو Soye húe.
" 'to start from sleep-to be roused'suddenly.

${ }^{12}$ متعلق Mutáalliq (with ( ) ).

it Living creatures is to be translated by the Arabic compound נُي (وح zé ruih meaning endowed with life, there is no true Urdu equivalent. جانور $j a ́ n w a r$ means only animals. جاندار jándár means having life, bnt cannot be used save as an adjective.
16 Add here "for example " líc masalan.
15 Sheep (collective noun) بهر Bher.
One sheep is called بهيزَ Bherá (or fem. بهيزي Bherí).
17 Yهان تكـ كهر Yahín tak ki.
19


Exercise No. 11.

 بن كر واسس آرهي تهي - اور اون كو با با مشغول كرك ايك




 بـهي اون غ



 حونك پَ







## Exercise No. 12.

The beginner is recommended not to attempt the latter part of this extract from the note (10) onwards.

## RIOT AT A JU'TE MILL.

On Friday last a slight disturbance occurred at Titaghur Jute Mill near Barrackpur, in consequence of a portion of the Muhammadan workers belonging to the Mill absenting themselves for the whole of that day. ${ }^{1}$ They also attempted forcibly ${ }^{8}$ to prevent the Hindu workers from attending their duties, the object being to bring the whole works to a standstill. Free fighting ${ }^{3}$ ensued between the Muhammadans and Hindus, and the matter had to be reported ${ }^{4}$ to the Barrackpur Police authorities who, two days ago, attempted to arrest the ringleaders. Immediately the police appeared at the Mill for this purpose, the whole of the Muhammadan workers ceased work, armed themselves with bamboos and missiles ${ }^{5}$ and assaulted the police, one of whom las been dangerously ${ }^{6}$ wounded. The disturbance then developed into open riot, ${ }^{7}$ and had it not been ${ }^{8}$

1 This must be split up into shorter finite sentences.

3 Translate. "On all sides without restraint Hindús and Musalmans fought."
To fight = بهـ bhirná.

+ Necessity for an action is best expressed by the verb lig parná thus : We must give دينا هرَتا هیى Dená partá hai. (See also Guide, pp. 119, 128 and Colloquial Urdu, p. 63.)
5 Translate. Taking bamboos, stones, \&c.
There is no one Urdu word for " missile."
6 Translate " received such a severe wound that his life is in danger."
1 Translate. Increasing (بَ barhte barhte) became a general riot (عام بلوy 'ám balwa). Observe that the repetition of the inflected participle gives the idea of continuity.
3 Use the Past Perfect Potential (negative) (Guide, page 58), and remember the sequence of tense.

Exercise No. 12.
يَّ







 بارك بوز ع انفسان بوليس كو دينا پآي جنهون






that a gun was fired to frighten the rioters, the wounded policeman would have lost his life. ${ }^{9}$ It is to be regretted the police were unable to cope ${ }^{10}$ with this disturbance, and it is notorious that there is neither Magistrate nor European Inspector stationed anywhere in the densely-populated and manufacturing district bordering on the river-side from the northern extremity of the Calcutta limits to Naihatty, a distance of 26 to 30 miles, including ten large manufacturing concerns ${ }^{11}$-jute, cotton, paper and glass,-employing in addition to residents, a very large number of Natives from up-country, frequently very unruly, and the nightly ${ }^{12}$ eases of dacoity are evidence of the inefficiency of the present force. The local Govermment have stationed the subdivisional officer at Baraset, a very much out-of-the-way place either by road or rail, and for some time past there has been no European Police Inspector at Barrackpur as formerly was the case.

## 9 See Intruduction.

10 Translate. "Could not stand firm (plant their feet) (قدم جهانا" qadam jamáná) against ...

II The whole of this sentence mist be very carffully broken up as follows:-

It is well-known that in such a densely-popalated district which is a mannfactnring centre, and which is on the river bank, from the northern boundary of Calcutta to Naihátí, for a distance of 26 to 30 miles there is neither any Magistrate nor is there any Enropean Inspector, and this a place where jute, cotton, paper and glass factories ten in number, and very large (Guide, p. 35) are sitnated."


## Exercise No. 13.

'The circumstances disclosed by the triall were that on the date mentioned ${ }^{2} \mathrm{Mr}$. Byrne and his two sons went out shooting peacock ${ }^{3}$ in the neighbourhood of the village. They had shot
${ }^{1}$ مقفده كا دوران Muqaddame ká daurán.



URDU PROSE COMPOSITION.







 Um بر

 Jj




 Exercise No. 13.
 ك

one peacock when a lambardar of the village came out and remonstrated, ${ }^{4}$ but was talked over ${ }^{b}$ and gave his assent to a second being shot. When this second bird ${ }^{6}$ was killed, one Bharu Singh 7 who did not know of the lambardar's assent or disapproved of it, attempted ${ }^{8}$ to seize the gun which had been handed by Mr . Byrne to his son John, and in the struggle ${ }^{9}$ Bharu accidentally ${ }^{10}$ touched the trigger ${ }^{11}$ and the gun went off, ${ }^{12}$ wounding the other son Philip and killing the lambardar, who had come up apparently ${ }^{13}$ as a peace-maker. Mr. Byrne and John Byrne, supporting the wounded son between them, ${ }^{14}$ went towards Mogul Serai Thana, to report the case, ${ }^{15}$ and when about a mile from the village were overtaken by a number of villagers who hustled, ${ }^{16}$ and beat them severely, Mr. Byrne being found afterwards to have had two ribs, ${ }^{17}$ broken. The case for the prosecution, ${ }^{13}$ was that in the course of ${ }^{19}$ this

6 Usko kah sunkar rázi kiyá gayá. N.B.-Observe the impersonal construction of this passive).


8 Attempt, is expressed by


11 Lablabí.
 purposely.
13 "غ Záthiran.

1. Supporting............. on both sides.

15 deق̈l víqi'a. The word report has been taken into good Urdu under the form (ت) Rapat.
16 Dhakkam dhakkí karná.
1 ' 1 in Paslí.
18 Mudda‘i ki t!araf.


URDU PROSE COMPOSITION.
ايك مور شكار كا تّها كه موفع 6 ايك لمبردار باهر آيا اور مزاحم هوا - ليكن اوس كو كهه سن كر رافي كيا كيا اور اوس ن

 اجازنت س وافف نه تها اوز يا اوس اجازت س راضي نه تها





 اطلاع كر ز




struggle Mr. Byrne fired a shot which hit the villager Dhulip Singh in the leg, death occurring afterwards from ${ }^{2 n}$ the injury. The defence ${ }^{21}$ denied firing this shot, and submitted that if it was fired ${ }^{22}$ it was in self-defence.
au ${ }^{\prime}$ 人 Ke bái's.

الكر Agar chalái bhí gaí thí.

## Exercise No. 14.

Village life in India is rude and primitive like its ancient institutions, ${ }^{1}$ but is not without its charms. The cottages are huts of mud or clay ${ }^{2}$ thatched with straur, ${ }^{3}$ half hidden by chumps of bambers, ${ }^{*}$ plantains or eocoanuts. ${ }^{5}$ The Ryots ${ }^{6}$ are to be seen cultivating their fields, or tending cows, goats or buffaloes. The women cook the family meals, sweep floors, hask rice. ${ }^{7}$ make cakes, ${ }^{3}$ or spin cotton, ${ }^{9}$ whilst swarms ${ }^{10}$ of moke,l11 children are making mud pies ${ }^{12}$ or playing old-fashioned games.

There are trees casting a refreshing shade under which village magnates smoke and gossip and religious mendicants

1 This sentence requires careful translation.
2, 's gárá.
3 بئهو phús.
4 A clump of bamboos báms ki kothí.
6 i.e., cocoanut palms.
 Urdn).
${ }^{7}$ lï̆
${ }^{2}$ Cakes Chapuití.
9 See Exercise No. 6, note 11.
10 Kix kij Nangá mungá.



URDU PROSE COMPOSITION.







Exercise No. 14.


 اون كهـ




 يا پاذ
 (رهت هيس

pass to and fro: public tanks where the villagers bathe ${ }^{13}$ and pray ${ }^{14}$ and little picturesque temples where they make their offerings ${ }^{15}$ and worship the gods. Every household has its individual life, at sunrise ${ }^{16}$ everyone is astir, at sunset ${ }^{17}$ the labours of the day are over, and there is busy conversation ${ }^{20}$ on all sides, about bullocks and cows ${ }^{18}$ the crops, births, deaths, and marriages, ploughing and sowing, reaping and harvesting. ${ }^{19}$
${ }^{15}$ |شنان Ashnún (karná) this term is applied to Hiadús only.

+     + هوجا كرنا Pújá karná.

18 دك نكَلت din nikalte.
17 دن دَونت Din díbte.
18 The idiom is $ل^{\prime}$ بـ
19 All these must precede (20).
2n بات چيت كا بازار كرم هوجانا Bát chít ká baizar garm hojáná.

Exercise No. 15.

On saturday some native woodentters were attacked by a tiger in the Sunderbunds, about a day's journey from Mutlah. The party consisted of eleven men, of whom fice were cutting wood, while the rest were sitting in a group, smoking ${ }^{2}$ on a bit of open ground near a canal. The noise of their ehopping attracted the tiger, which stealthily came throught the long junglegrass. ${ }^{3}$ Fortunately, one of the smokers saw the brute just in

2 Progressive participle.
8 The Urdnidiom is the reverse of the English. Translate Gihús ká jangal.

* Stealthily dabe pámo.


 ك「 هير - جهان ور خرَهاو ســ ك ك

 هر طرفـ
 - حيـت

Exercise No. 15.





 شير اونكي طرفـ متوجه هوا اور لهبي لهبي كهاس كـي

time to give the alarm, and they all ${ }^{6}$ rushed ${ }^{6}$ into the stream. They had just ${ }^{7}$ shoved off the boat when the tiger appeared on the bank and sprang into the water, apparently determined not to be baulked of its prey. The men pulled for their lives, ${ }^{8}$ and the tiger swam; but the race had not proceeded a dozen yards from the bank, when a liuge alligator rose to the surface and proceeded to tackle the tiger. ${ }^{9}$ A fierce struggle ${ }^{10}$ now ensued; but the terrified men, oblivious of the interest the Sahibs would take in the story of the tight, did not wait to see the issue of the strange encounter, and did not pause in their flightll till they reached home.
${ }^{6}$ سب ع سب

${ }^{7}$ Translate, at the instant when they had shoved off the boat.
8 Literally, taking their lives were rowing.


11 بهاگا blágábhág-expresses hasty flight.

## Exercise No. 16.

According to the account it appears that the doctor was left by the guide for a few days' shooting at a village near the south-west corner of Nyassa. Two days later Dr. McKay started withl three boys to shoot elephants. After walking some hours ${ }^{2}$ they came to a pools ${ }^{3}$ of water, and seeing a lion and lioness a few yards distant, Dr. MeKay fired twice at the
${ }_{1}$ Taking with him.
2 Repeat the participle thus: "Walking, walking, after some hours they came.
 thus, A pool of water was met with-اونهين ايك unheṇ ek páni ká dabará milá.





 الز شير هيرتا هوا






 Exercise No. 16.

 مير وهبر



lion, wounded it, and both animals made off for the jungle. Nearly all Dr. McKay's native attendants either ran away or climbed trees, but the doctor and his Zanzibari ${ }^{6}$ boy Musa, went in search of the wounded lion. They shortly afterwards espied the beast crouching down fifteen yards away, and McKay tired at the lion's head. At that instant the lion sprang ${ }^{3}$ upon the doctor with a terrific roar ${ }^{9}$ and a deadly struggle ${ }^{10}$ then took place. McKay lost hold of his rifle in endervouring to keep ${ }^{11}$ the lion off his throat. The beast seized his left arm in its jaws ${ }^{12}$ and clawed his right. ${ }^{13}$ McKay kicked at the lion, ${ }^{14}$ which threw him down and began to tear his Hesh. McKay then called to Musa, "Musa my arm is broken; my leg is broken. Bring the rifle." ${ }^{15}$ Musa brought it, and McKay unable to hold it up made Musa sit down, ${ }^{16}$ and resting the rifle on his shoulder ${ }^{17}$ shot the lion dead. A rough stretcher

- ستَّك گ́c Satak gae.
${ }^{5}$ قريب قريب qarıb quríb.
${ }^{6}$ زنگباري $Z$ Zanghárí.


9 غراكر Ghurra kar.
${ }^{10}$ º́n jok jokhon larái , a battle for life.
11 Desiderative verb. (Guide, p. 65.)
18 ()r " in its teeth."
13 Seized his right arm with his claws. $\mathbf{\&} \underset{\boldsymbol{V}}{ }$ panja $=$ claws.
Is شير ع ايكع لات مارى Sher ke el lát márí. This is the idiom though

16 Ritle 16 Rafal (f). 16 Cansal verb (Guide, p. 63).
17 Translate, "Making his shoulder a rest for the rifle."


ميك علحب ذ

 ع تريب تريب كلم ملكي ملازم يا توهوا هوكُ اوري اوريا




 چلالّي -







 لايا اور ميكع ماحب
 شير گو كولي
was then made, ${ }^{18}$ and M'Kay was carried into camp. ${ }^{19}$ For three days he suffered much and died on ${ }^{20}$ the 26th at 4 p.m. ${ }^{21}$ On the same day a little later, the guide returned to find him dead.
 ldiq: i.e., good enough for the purpose.
"Stretcher" a sort of dooly ايكـ كولي كي سي خيز ek ḍoli ki si chíz.
19 Make an active sentence of this-"They carried him to camp."

Midnight
From midnight to dawn
Forenoon
Noon
Afternoon
Evening


Pichhlá pahar.

Do pahar.
تيسرا ثهو $\quad$ Tísrá pahar.
ش̂ Shám.

20 To die is ونات wafát páná, Lit., to gain completion.
21 تيسرس 21 Tisre pahar ke chír baje. Fourth honr of the third division of the day.

## Exercise No. 17.

(a) Falling into a Well. - One of the officers of the 21st Hussars stationed at Secunderabad met with an extraordinary accident a week or two ago when the regiment was bivouacking ${ }^{3}$ for the night during some field manauvres. ${ }^{s}$ He was walking across in the dark to a fellow-officer who was lying on the ground some distance off when he fell down a well, some $40^{5}$ feet deep, with 15 feet of water in it. Fortunately the noise of his fall was heard ${ }^{6}$ and he was eventually rescued, sound

${ }^{2}$ Make believe war نهايشي جنگ numáishi jang.
8 To bivonac كهل ميدان مين
${ }^{4}$ He was going on foot by way of the maidan.
${ }^{6}$ About forty feet كوئي چاليس فتّ Koí chálís fut.
'

URDU PROSE COMPOSITION.




-رهبر جولوتَ كر آيا تو اونهي مرده باريا

Exercise No. 17.

 آباه ع ايك افسركوجبكه بعض نـيشي جنك ع
 تهي عبيب سانده بيش آيا - وه مينان هوكر اننهيرسـ

 جوكونٌي •א نتَ گها تها اور باني 6 عمق 10 زت تها تها -


in wind and $\operatorname{limb}^{7}$ and none the worse for the ducking. Had he struck ${ }^{8}$ the sides ${ }^{10}$ of the well in falling ${ }^{9}$ there is hardly a doubt that he would have been killed. ${ }^{11}$
(b) Visitors to Kashmir this year will find several changes at Srinagar. The new bridge at Amirakadal is now no more the picturesque ${ }^{1}$ wooden bridge, but ${ }^{2}$ is a masonry ${ }^{3}$ structure which seems rather ${ }^{4}$ out of place among its picturesque surroundings. The Maharajah's palace and the new memorial ward in the State Hospital are fast nearing completion. ${ }^{5}$ Several large houses have also ${ }^{6}$ been built in the European quarters, where the camping grounds formerly available are year by year gradually being taken up. 7

7 Háth páṇw se sạhíh salámat.
${ }^{3}$ Conditional (Guide, p. 53.)
${ }^{9}$ At the time of falling.
${ }^{10}$ Translate "wall." The open space enclosed byithe sides is called گolá.
11 To be killed جان
1 (b) Picturesque خوشنها Khúshnumá.
${ }^{2}$ But, following a negative statement is expressed by balki.
3 Of bricks, or stone.
 kálá sá.
5 Imminent (Guide, p. 65).
${ }^{6}$ Besides this Iske 'aláwa.
${ }^{7}$ Are being filled up (occapied).

## Exercise No. 18.

(a) It has cost about Rs. $11,000^{1}$ to feed the Ameer's elephants and the mahouts during their journey to Amritsar from Sonepore, and the Agent will spend a further sum of Rs. 6,000 on their journey between Amritsar and Peshawar. The

[^0]




 بلكه وه اب ايك اينتّون كي عمارنت هـى جوگرد ونوا

 هسيتال كي نئي يادطار والي كوتَّري اب

 ليه زمير ملتي تهي ولا هب اب سال به سال زفته رفته بهرتي - جاتي هـى

Exercise No. 18.




elephants will be detained at Peshawar for a month, as it would be impossible to take them over the hill, ${ }^{8}$ before the snow melts. ${ }^{3}$
(b) The Maharajah of Kishengarh, whose territory in Rajputana is noted for the production of cotton, ${ }^{1}$ has sent his Prime Minister ${ }^{2}$ to Bombay to negotiate ${ }^{4}$ with one of the European firms there for the purchase of machinery and tools, and the employment of labour for starting a large spinning ${ }^{5}$ and weaving factory at Kishengarh at an estimated cost ${ }^{3}$ of five lakhs. If the undertaking proves a success, cloth will become cheap ${ }^{7}$ in Rajputana.

## ${ }^{2}$ Paháron par se.

3 To melt بیخهلنا Pighalná.
1 (b) Cotton in the field is called كماس Kapás, after preparation it is called روتُي Rú-i.

3 Estimate تختهير Takhmin.

- بندولست كرنا Bandobast karnd́.
${ }^{5}$ To spin كاتنا Kátná.
々 To weave بِّ Bunná or Binná.
7 Cheap سmastá, Dear Kifo Mahngqi.


## Exercise No. 19.

It so happened that the young man and his father came to Ferozepur on the 9 th October last from their home, which was some distance away, ou some business connected with the young man's employment, in regard to which a charge had been aid against him by the Peshkarl of having misappropriated some money. According to the case for the prosecution they

1 When the agent is mentioned the passive must not be used in Urdu, hence we must translate " in regard to which the Peshkar had laid a charge against him."

URDU PROSE COMPOSITION.
سفر مين خر ج كيڤا - هاتهي يشاور هين ايك مهين تك روك











Exercise No. 19.

اتفات يون هوا كه 9 اكتوبر كزشته كو وه نوجوان شخص اور اوس ک باسِ دونون كمي كام
 پيششکر

started on their return home ${ }^{2}$ at 9 p.m. of the following day, in the same boat in which they had come, with a servant who had to paddle the boat back. At about midnight they arrived at the mouth of a canal when they saw another boat coming out of the canal and following them. ${ }^{3}$ In this boat there were eight or ten men, they hailed them and asked for fire, and eventually boarded them, ${ }^{5}$ threw the boatman into the river, and took the young man into their own boat by force. Nothing had been heard of lim since. Next day information was given to the Police, and a search being instituted, a corpse was found in a field near the canal, and the father and the uncle ${ }^{6}$ of the young man identified it as the body of the missing man, although it had been when found in an advanced state of decomposition. On an information from the father and the servant, who was in the boat, that they recognised some of the assailants including a brother-in-law and two servants of the Peshkar, the police arrested them with the result that they were tried, convicted, and sentenced as stated.

2 . Ghar ko laut chale: The verb laut chalna conveys the idea of starting but not arriving at their destination.
3 Use the progressive participle.

* The Urdn idiom is nine ten men نودس זمصي nau das ádmi. ${ }^{\text {b }}$ To board,
${ }^{8}$ Uncle حֶ̣ noun of relationship, not inflected (Guide, p. 29).

دوسرس دن شب
 كهيوك, وابس















 حسب مذكور بالا اونكين سزا لي كئي

## Exercise No. 20.

## RETURN OF THE THAKUR OF GONDAL TO HIS CAPI'TAL.

His Highness the Thakur Sahib of Gondal received an ovation while entering his Capital after an absence of seventeen months in Europe. The whole town was illuminated ${ }^{1}$ in his honour. People were most enthusiastic in according a hearty welcome to their Ruler. Near the town library a large crowd assembled to present him with a loyal address.

His Highness, in reply, thanked them for the grand reception and congratulations. He had reason ${ }^{2}$ to be satisfied with his second visit to England, especially as he had an opportunity of personally ${ }^{3}$ taking a part in the Jubilee celebrations. He gratefully acknowledged the love and kindness shown to him by the Queen Empress.4 When the procession reached the Durbar Palace, His Highness alighted from the carriage, and after seeing his family and children, came to the Navlakha Hall, to receive congratulation from the assembled officers and

1 Illuminations جراغان Chiróghán
${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ Ma‘qúl wajh thí.
${ }^{3}{ }^{3}$ خذات bazát-i-khhud.

* Luzí malikai mu'az̃amma Qaişara. Hind.

URDU PROSE COMPOSITION.
Exercise No. 20.
تَّهاك ماحب گونةّ كا ابنغ دارالرياست كو
مواجعت كـر كا




 E

 جواب مير هزهالْينس ن ن دهوم دهام اور مباركباديون < ع دو بارر سفرك S


 اون بار ظاهر كي تهي اونهون

 ملاقادس ك ك سـ مباركباديان لينغ كو ديوان عام يعني نو لكها هال مين
representatives of his subjects. Songs and poems specially composed for the occasion were recited.

Divan Bezonji made an appropriate speech ${ }^{5}$ expressing delight at his Highness's safe return.

His Highness thanked them for their good wishes, and said he felt exceedingly pleased to see them again. ${ }^{6}$ During the journey from Bombay to Gondal, His Highness was hospitably received on the railway platforms at Nowsarai, Surat, Nariad, Wadhwan, Chuda, Lathi and Jetpore by numerous friends and relations. Jetpore station was splendidly decorated with flags and evergreens.

A deputation ${ }^{7}$ from Dhorajee presented an address there, for which His Highness expressed himself as highly gratified at this mark of loyalty.
${ }^{5}$ تقريو Taqrir (f).
${ }^{6}$ Direct oration.
7 The word "depatation" has been transported into Urdu. Translated نيابت نـا جهاعت niyábat numá jamá"at.

## Exercise No. 21.

He had ridden nearly 100 miles to a ford on the River Gogra, where it was expected that a large force of mutineers intended to cross. It was of absolutely vital importance ${ }^{1}$ to keep them at bay until the women and children and the sick and wounded could be removed ${ }^{8}$ from an English station close

1 Translate:-
It was a matter of the highest importance, nay, more, it was indispensably necessary.
2 To remove. Lí كاء muntaqal karná. Remember the idiom "until they could be removed" becomes in Urdu "until they could not be removed."

URDU PROSE COMPOSITION.

 ديوان بزونبي ن موقع وهمل ع مناسب ايك














Exercise No. 21.





by. Hercules Ross heroically undertook the task. ${ }^{3}$ He had a pit dug ${ }^{4}$ on the bank of the river commanding the ford. Here he took his post, ${ }^{5}$ with a dozen good rifles by his side and four attendants to load ${ }^{6}$ for him. The heavy rains had swollen the river, and the ford was impassable; but the enemy had a large boat, and with this proceeded to make the passage of the stream. But Ross, from his rifle pit, picked off ${ }^{7}$ the rowers one by one with marvellous skill. Time after time the boat put back, time after time it came on again; but the quick and deadly fire which that swift rifleman ${ }^{8}$ kept up prevented the oarsmen from ever getting more than a third of the way across.
${ }^{3}$ To undertake بيتا الثهانا Birá uthénú. (In olden times a " bịrá" or packet of betel leaves was thrown on the ground as a challenge. The idiom is equivalent to "taking up the glove.")
4 كها 4 ركها $k$ khudá rakhná.

6 Use the double cansal verb. (Guide, p. 63.)
7 ماف كرنا Sáf karná.
8 U
Chust o chálák, swift.

## Exercise No. 22.

A report from Sukkur says a daring dacoity took place about three miles from Badani, on the Jacobabad road, between 9 and 11 p.м.' on Thursday night. ${ }^{1}$ The postal sowar, conveying the mail bag from Badani to Jacobabad, was set upon by three Bilooch dacoits, ${ }^{2}$ one laid hold of his bridle, the second threw ${ }^{5}$ ,
1 Thursday night is to be translated dese جش shab-i-jumar that is to say, the night leading to Friday.
In the same way where the English idiom is "last night" the Urdu idom is ${ }^{\boldsymbol{c}}$ ( $A^{\prime j}$ rát. The night before to-day.

* See Introduction. The passive mast not be used.


URDU PROSE COMPOSITION.

 كام كا بيرَ اوتَّهايا - اونهون غ چإياب


 پإياب گڭز

 ( S
 كه تيز و تنه وْمتواتّ گوله بارعي راست س زیی Exercise No. 22.





a bag of sand at his head, and, while he was wiping his eyes, he was cut down by the third dacoit with his own sword, ${ }^{4}$ and wounded seriously and left for dead. The dacoits then made away with the ${ }^{5}$ mail bag which contained among other things, about Rs. 500 in cas $h^{6}$ (which the Badani Post Office was sending to Jacobabad Post Office for custody and deposit) and currency notes. 7 The dacoits also took away the sowar's sword and mare, but the latter returned to Badani on Friday morning, as it had a colt behind, and the dacoits probably ${ }^{8}$ thought the possession of it would lead to their detection. ${ }^{9}$

* Be careful about the possessive pronoun here.

5 اليكركافور هورن Lekar káfúr honá. Lit. having taken became as camphor, i.e., disappeared as camphor evaporates.
\% نع̈د naqd.
7 The English word note is used thus :- ${ }^{3}$ not.
8 غالبا gháliban.
9 Translate. "If we keep it we shall be found out."



URDU PROSE COMPOSITION.


 اوس كو كتَ دالا اوز سنتـ زخم يهونهايا اور اوس كو مرده سهبهك

 جيكب آباد ک داكهذا ز كوحفاظت كي جان اور اور امانت






## Exercise No. 23.

Private Donnelly, called, ${ }^{1}$ said his name was John Donnelly. ${ }^{2}$ He was a private in A Company, Manchester Regiment, stationed at Dinapur, and occupied No. 12 Barracks. He remembered being in the canteen with Howard, Taylor and Logie on the night of the $4 t h .{ }^{3}$ There was a punkah-bearer to No. 12 Barrack. His place was outside. He heard no conversation about the punkah coolie at the canteen. He and the other three ${ }^{5}$ left the canteen together at 9 o'clock. The punkah was going ${ }^{6}$ slowly when they got to the barracks. Howard sat on his $\cot ^{7}$ and he did so too. Howard said he was going to flatten the punkah coolie out. ${ }^{8}$ He told him to get off his cot. He could not say where he went. He then went and lay down in the verandah ${ }^{9}$ the opposite side from which we came in. Taylor slept on the cot next to him in the verandah. He next saw Taylor when he came out of the guard-room. He saw the punkah coolie that night about 10 to $10 .{ }^{10}$ He heard some screaming ${ }^{11}$ and went in the direction and saw the punkah coolie

1 Upon being called.
\& My name is ... From this onward the evidence must be put in the direct oration.
3 Night before the 5th.
4 4 C ke baire men.
5 See Guide, p. 41.
-
7 Cot كهت (f) khat.
9 The nearest vulgar idiom is لهبا كونا lambá karná to stretch out: or gat bánána to beat to a jelly.
9 Verandah بورام8 Barámuda. Verandah is not derived from this but is a Spanish word.
10 When ten minutes were left before ten o'clock strnck. The English word minate is always used chio minit.
11 Chíkhná.

Exercise No. 23.

















 تلي كو اوس رات دس كودس منــّ باقي رهت ديكها نها -

lying down. There was some blood alongside ${ }^{12}$ of him. He did nothing and told nobody. He took no steps at all. He was arrested that night. He was very drunk. ${ }^{13}$ He could not say what time he was arrested. He knew Inspector Peterson. He saw him, after he came out of the guard-room, in the cells. It was the same night of the murder. He saw him bringing Howard to the cells on the morning of the 6th. He asked him what Howard said to him when sitting on his cot. He said Howard had told him he was going to flatten out the punkah coolie. He put him no other questions.



## Exercise No. 24.

Cross-examined by Mr. Barrow.-Donnelly's bed is about $2 \frac{1}{2}$ feet from witness's cot. There is a door south of his cot. He could speak to no time when Donnelly was on his cot after returning to No. 12 Block. He could not say whether ${ }^{2}$ Donnelly was in the big room all the time. He moved into the verandah before Donnelly. Only a few seconds ${ }^{3}$ elapsed between he and
N.B.-In the direct oration throughout.
'• جو ح كرنا jarh karná."

3 d 3 لahya.

URDU PROSE COMPOSLTION.
جو جلا توكيا ديكها كه بنكها فلي برَّا هوا هـى - اوس كي بغل بغل كیپ




 خا


 كا كها تها ؟ ميث

 Exercise No. 24.



 كو لوتَ آ



Donnelly going into the verandah. He heard no sereaming. He was awake the whole time. He never saw Donnelly leave the verandah. He could not say where Logie was when Howard asked him to come out and hold his hands over the punkah coolie's eyes. It was about ten minutes after Howard asked him this that witness ${ }^{4}$ went into the verandah. He was quite sure that his clothes were examined by the Orderly Sergeant. ${ }^{5}$ He produced ${ }^{6}$ Donnelly's clothes and his own. It was not a fact that only his clothes were produced. He did not know what became of them. The Inspector of Police never produced a pair of trousers while he was in the cells, with blood on them. ${ }^{7}$ He could swear ${ }^{3}$ to this. He saw the Inspector of Police in the Sergeant's mess. He was sent there from the guardroom. He could not say under whose orders ${ }^{9}$ he was sent there.
${ }^{10} \mathrm{To}$ Mr. O'Kinealy.-He had not got back the clothes. He was in the cells from Tuesday to Thursday morning. There was no one else there.

[^1]


















گیا تها -


 هـختص نه تها -

## Exercise No. 25.

The accused, it was said, pretended to have just enough to help deceased, ${ }^{1}$ after which he went for a fresh supply, with which he supplied other guests on his return. 2 The crime, if committed by him, must therefore, have been committed ${ }^{3}$ after he had supplied the last guest. He must then have put ${ }^{2}$ the poison into the dall which remained, or else have had it in his hand and slipped it on to the leaf ${ }^{4}$ on which he poured ${ }^{5}$ the dall for the deceased. This their Lordships thought a difficult, though possible $e^{6}$ thing to do, and unlikely ${ }^{6}$ to escape observation. The son of the deceased though using the same leaf, was separately ${ }^{7}$ helped. He was not poisoned, and this shewed that if accused did it, the poison must have been very skilfullys deposited. There was altogether such a state of things that accused could hardly ${ }^{9}$ have been prepared for and ready to avail himself ${ }^{10}$ of the circumstances. The accused at first refused to come to the feast, ${ }^{11}$

1 Observe that the direct oration must be used here. Translate "pretended " " I have only just enough......"
2 Having come back.
3 Must have been committed. This may be expressed by the future perfect (see Guide, page 57).
 yeh irtikáb ' amal meṇ áyá hogá.
4 Leaf plate. dí pattal.
5 The idiom is Lil Jis dál lagáná.
6 Unlikelr. خلالف قياس killiláf-i-qiyás, i.e., opposed to experience.
Possible. ${ }^{4}$, $+\infty$ mumkin.
7 Separately
8 Very skilfully نهايت حالاكي chálátí means cleverness in a bad sense ;
Hoshyári is cleverness in a good sense.
9 Hardly. بطششكل bamushkil or س مشكل mushlil se.

U Feast. دعوت da'wat ضيافت ziyáfat.

Exercise No. 25.












 نهايـت چالا كي مـ ديا گيا هوكا - بالجماله موزت
 ثهِ

and it was necessary to send for him and persuade him to come. The crime charged involved deliberate premeditation. ${ }^{18}$ It did seem to their Lordships unlikely, though not incredikle, that he should have, on the spur of the moment, provided himself on the chance of having an opportunity of giving it to the deceased at the feast. It was of course ${ }^{13}$ a prominent feature ${ }^{14}$ in the case, that there was no evidence, that accused had arsenic ${ }^{15}$ in his possession and none that anyone saw him put anything ${ }^{16}$ into the dall. Confessedly ${ }^{17}$ the case was founded on inference, and the evidence that accused administered it was not such as to establish his guilt, and indeed fell far short of doing so. ${ }^{18}$

L/6 Involved deliberate premeditation.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Peshbíní aur pahle se tadbir kar rakhni lázim thí. }
\end{aligned}
$$

لا Lázim-meansinseparably connected with; a necessary consequence. 13 Of course $\boldsymbol{\alpha}_{f}$ بلاشِ bild shubha, or
14 A prominent feature نهايان أهر numáyán amr.

 koí chíz usko dál meṇ miláte dekhá;
Observe this construction, and also the following :-
I saw him going اوسكو جا之 ديكه
17 Confessedly-means" in accordance with the evidence given."
18 Fell far short, \&c., اس پابـ! سِ بهت گري هوى تهى Is piye se bahut giri húí thá.

## Exercise No. 26.

The judgment ${ }^{1}$ of the Court was delivered by the Chief Justice in the following terms. ${ }^{2}$ We have considered the judgment very carefully, and we have heard everything that can be urged on
1 Remember the active construction is to be used where the Agent is mentioned.
${ }^{2}$ الفاظ ذيل مير Alfäz-i-zail men (lit.) " the words following."
Alfüz-i-zail is the same as $\underline{z}$ ail ke alf $\tilde{\tilde{z}}$. The constraction is a Persian one in common use in Urdú; the kasra connecting the two words is called Izafat; after a $h$ mute it takes the form of $s h a m z a$, and after a long Alif or wáo it takes the form of $\mathcal{G}$ ye.

 كى ركهني لازم تهي - ماحبان جج كي دانست ميس يهه امر








 - هولّي تهي

Exercise No. 26.




behalf of ${ }^{3}$ this unfortunate man, and we feel that this is a case in which we cannot interfere with the ordinary course of the law.* If we were to interfere here and commute ${ }^{5}$ the capital sentence, it would be in fact saying that under no circumstances would we allow such sentence to be enforced, ${ }^{6}$ and that is one of the things which we cannot do. It is our duty to administer the law as we find it. When we see a murder of this kind perpetrated it is our duty to see that the penalty that is inflicted by law is carried out. Now this prisoner is a young man of 24 or 25 years of age. It is quite true that he is a young man, but he is not a person of such extreme youth that he is not responsible ${ }^{7}$ for what he does. A man of 24 or 25 is a person who ought to have as much control over himself as any other person and must be held responsible for his acts. ${ }^{8}$ The murder here is a murder of a very brutal and a very determined eharacter; the dead man was practically ${ }^{9}$ hacked to pieces in the night by the knife which this man had with him. There is nothing to show how a large knife like that came to be in his possession in the place where he was sleeping, and ${ }^{10}$ its presence would indicate rather an intention to use it and nothing else, ${ }^{11}$ and there is nothing here to show that there was any sudden quarrel or fight, or anything except that the deceased was hacked to pieces when he was in a


5 To commate (Guide, p. 111).
6 (Guide, p. 110).
7 جوابِ jawábdih.
8 It is essential that he should be held responsible.
9 One might say he was hacked to pieces.
10 Moreover.
11 A difficult sentence; consult the translation and observe the idioms.
."


 ك

 هيّ كه اس" قسم غ






 K وتـت ایی


 هو
defenceless state on "his bed ${ }^{12}$-perhaps asleep. ${ }^{18}$ Under these circumstances we do not think we should be doing our duty if we were to interfere and protect this person from the penalty ${ }^{14}$ of his crime, and therefore we must dismiss the appeal ${ }^{15}$ and direct that the sentence of the lower Court ${ }^{16}$ be carried out.

13 The idiom is "If he were asleep it is no wonder."
14 Penalty (\%) pádásh.
 word appeal is always used and "appeal dismiss karná" has become a part of Urdn law language. The translation, however, is muráfa‘a khárij karná.
16 Adålat-i-mátaḥt. The court below. 'Adálat-i-máfauq. 'The Superior Court.

## Exercise No. 27.

Their lordships after hearing counsel delivered a long judgment in which they held that the evidence as regards the familiarity ${ }^{1}$ of the Peshkar with the wife of the missing man, which was suggested as the motive for the crime, was of such a character that in their opinion it was impossible to place any reliance upon it; that the manner of the identification ${ }^{2}$ of the corpse was peculiar and considerably weakened its value ${ }^{3}$; and that the identification of the appellants, specially that of Afsar about whose presence in the boat the father of the missing man and the boatman were positive, ${ }^{4}$ was open to grave doubts. A

```
'
2 \& Shinákht.
وقعت Waq'at.
* يقيني طور برمتفق هين Yaqini tuar par muttafiq hain.
```


 سوا





 اجرا ها

Exercise No. 27.










pleader of Mymensingh, who was believed both by the Judge and ussessors, ${ }^{5}$ deposed that he had seen Afsar at Perozepur at 11 p.m. on the night of the occurrence. The evidence of a head constable, ${ }^{6}$ who was called for the prosecution, showed that it would take a boat three hours to get to the place of the occurreuce with the tide. ${ }^{7}$ On the face of this evidence and that of the pleader it appeared to their lordships that it was absolutely impossible ${ }^{3}$ for Afsar to cover the whole distance in two hours. The plea of alibi ${ }^{9}$ which he made was therefore established, and the recognition of him by the witnesses must be either untrue or a mistake on their part. But if the evidence of the identification of this man fell, the evidence of the identitication of the other men must be greatly weakened. Under these circumstances their lordships set aside the conviction ${ }^{10}$ and sentence of all the appellants ${ }^{11}$ and ordered their discharge.
${ }^{5}$ مإباس إجلاس Ṣáhibán-i ijlás; the word assessor is commonly nsed in Urdu اسيسر Asesar.
© Polés ká jama'dár.

8 qat'an ghair mumkin.


11 مستغيت Mustaghís.

## Exercise No. 28.

" In Sahipur one set of ithree brothers ${ }^{1}$-Keshri Singh, Dalap singh and Nawal Singh-this year rented, for irrigation purposes, ${ }^{2}$ a small pond which lies on the north side of the village near to some land of theirs. ${ }^{3}$ Last year the water rights were

1 Translate, Three brothers conjointly.
2 <
${ }^{3} 3$

URDU PROSE COMPOSITION.
 جس ك




 شَاندتّ









Exercise No. 28.
 دلـ



rented from the zemindar by another family-by the prisoner Daulat Singh and his four nephews-Bhagwan Singh, Pahlwan Singh, Keshri Singh and Narain Singh. The first witness deposes that Blagwan Singh one evening expressed great anger at Dalap Singh's family taking the lease of this water, and threatencd that if Dalap's family should again take water from the pond for irrigation, he Bhagwan Singh, would be the death of some of them. ${ }^{\boldsymbol{~}}$ The defence does not challenge this evidence. Dalap Singh alleges that next morning early his two brothers were murdered. ${ }^{5}$ This statement again is not truversed. ${ }^{6}$ There is incontestable evidence that about sunrise ${ }^{7}$ on the 30th December last Keshri Singh was murdered-shot down ${ }^{9}$ and afterwards hideously hacked about by sword cuts, and also knocked about by lathi blows--on a plot of waste land that lies beyond the pond in question, ${ }^{8}$ and that a few minutes after another brother, Newal Singh, was similarly murdered in his potato field. He was shot, and had three terrific sword wounds. One of these sword cuts all but severed the head. Newal was not injured by lathi blows."

* All this in the oratio recta: viz., I Bhagwan Singh, \&e.
£ Remember that the speaker's words are to be used (Guide, p. 86).
${ }^{8}$ To traverse or rebnt evidence جرح كرنا jarlı karná.

${ }^{8}$ There is a special technical phrase for this in use in the courts متا زعهd فيه mutanaz'aa fihi, bnt translate by "aforesaid," i.e. مذكور mazkúr. The order must be as follows :-
"On the 30th December last about sunrise on a spot of a waste land beyond the pond in question, Keshrí Singh was mardered-in this way, namely, firstly he was shot......"
9 Translate, " being wounded by a bullet fell."

URDU PROSE COMPOSITION.
حعوت ط تَّهيكه ليا تها - يعني دولدت سنگّه قيني اور اوس
 سنگهג - اور jا
 ذ
 كهيت سينحین

 (


 ايك بنج





 فوننا كـ زذم ضربّ ز


## Exercise No. 29.

About nine months afterwards, Umra Khan being hard up received Rs. 400 from his mother, and went down to Nowshera. There he left his brother Mahomed Shah Khan while he went on foot ${ }^{2}$ on a pilgrimage ${ }^{3}$ to Mecca. ${ }^{4}$ After eight months he reached Nowshera again, and spending Rs. 10 on some wire sat himself down in a " masjid," and proceeded to make a ladder. When this was done, ${ }^{5}$ he took his ladder, and returned with his brother to the Shamozai country, where his foster. brother ${ }^{6}$ Mim Malik (still alive) dwelt. With Mim Malik there was living an old pensioned ${ }^{7}$ soldier of the Indian Army, who possessed the only Snider rifle in the country and ninety cartridges. Umbra Khan offered him everything he had for the rifle, but the man would not sell it ; he, however, said he would give it him on condition that if Umra Khan was successful, he should make him Khan over a certain tract of irrigated land. ${ }^{8}$ Umra Khan agreed, ${ }^{9}$ and taking the rifle sent the wife of his friend Mim Malik to Barwa, to a girl with whom he had formerly had a love affair. ${ }^{10}$ This girl met Umbra at the Matakai and

منخت تنخُ دستّي كي حالت مين Sakkht tangdasti hit hálảt mene.

${ }^{5}{ }^{\text {® hajj. }}$

- ${ }^{2}$ dakka-i-mu'a
${ }_{5}$ To be finished Ho chukná.
${ }^{8}$ دوده بعاي dídh bhaí" Milk-brother."
 $\qquad$ Inglis.

9 (اضهي هونا rárizi honá lená or or
10
位

Exercise No. 29.
قويت نو مهين



〔S (ك)












 إيك لآكي ـ

he told her that on some dark night he would come beneath the walls of Barwa, and throw her up a stone to which would be attached a string tied on to the wire-ladder; aud he showed her how to fasten the ladder.

## Exercise No. 30.

Accordingly ${ }^{1}$ one night Umra Khan, Mahomed Shah Khan, 2nd Mim Malik went to Barwa at the time arranged. ${ }^{2}$ Umra Khan hid his two companions in $a$ mill, ${ }^{3}$ and told them that if he succeeded in shooting Mahomed Zaman Khan he would light a fire on the house, whereupon they must join him ; but that if he was unsuccessful they were to make good their escape. The girl fastened the ladder to the walls, and helped Umra Khan up with her "dopatta." ${ }^{4}$ He told her that he was going at once to shoot Zaman Khan, but the girl said that he was now surrounded by his wives, and that Umra Khan had better wait till he went down to his morning prayer. However, Umra Khan got no chance ${ }^{5}$ in the morning, and the girl concealed him that day in the third storey of the tower at Barwa behind some firewood. ${ }^{6}$ At 10 o'clock that night when Zaman Khan

1 According to his promise.
2 وقت موقت waqti muwaqqat.
ع خكَي كا كار خانه chakki ká kárkhána.
4 دو
5 To get a chance موقع دلنا Mauqa milná.



 ايك دَوري تار كى سمَّهي


Exercise No. 30.






 ازر النغ دوپتِ




 وتـب كولّيموقع نه ملا اورلتَكي خ اوس روز اوس كوبروا

was coming back from dining with some friends, Umra Khan shot him dead through the heart. On hearing the uproar which ensued, Mahomed Shah Khan and Min Malik rushed to the Barwa water tower, and began firing from it to give the impression that a large force were attacking. Zaman Khan's followers attempted to fire ${ }^{7}$ the tower, but Umra Khan shot fourteen, one by one, ${ }^{8}$ and wounded eight others. Then Umra Khan's mother arrived, and persuaded Zaman Khan's men to stop their attempts on the tower.

8 8 ايكى إيك كرـ Ek ek karke.

## Exercise No. 31.

"We bagh-marrees, chiefly use dakara for poisoning ${ }^{3}$ our arrows. Dakara is a root, about a span ${ }^{4}$ long, and as thick as my wrist. We buy it at Chyebassa from the native medicine shops ${ }^{5}$ at four annas a tola. We grind it with a little boiled rice ${ }^{6}$ to make a paste. ${ }^{7}$ This paste we rub over a rag ${ }^{8}$ and wind

${ }^{2}$ 2 Dakrí.
8 To poison زهر Tلود كرنا Zahr-álíd karná.
4 بالشت Balith $(f)$ (f).
${ }^{6}$ Native medicine-sellers are called euphemistically , 'attár perfumer. Their shop is called dit خط 'attar-khána.

7 لِيمُ Le-l.
8 Rag

 ارس ح دل مين كولي حلالّي اور ورا مركيا - غل شور جو

 شه






Exercise No. 31.






the rag round the back of the arrowhead just behind ${ }^{9}$ the barb. The head fits loosely into the shaft ${ }^{10}$ of the arrow, so that when the animal is struck the poisoned rag enters the wound with the arrowhead ${ }^{I I}$ and the shaft drops out. The animal dies within a few hours, and we easily trace him by the blood and broken twigs. ${ }^{12}$ Bears are the most difficult to kill. They will sometimes last a day with the poisoned arrow inside them. Tigers die very soon. We sometimes use cobra ${ }^{13}$ poison, but it is hard to get. I have two cobras from which I take the poison once a month. If I take the poison oftener it is of no use. I cannot take the poison while the cobra is changing his skin, ${ }^{14}$ which he does once in two months or so. He has no poison then, or he won't bite the plantain. How do I get the cobra's poison? Why, I take a ripe plantain and tie it to the end of a stick, and with this I irritate the cobra until he bites ${ }^{75}$ the plantain. If he


10
Sarí.
${ }^{11}$ تير كا سرا Tír ká sirá.
18 $\qquad$
${ }^{13}$ Cobra. There are several words. The most common word is سانی y $\mathrm{y}_{\mathrm{s}}$ kálá saupp.
 wheat coloured.

Another is كوزيالا kauriyaldé.
The word cobra is the Arabic كبرى kubrá (great) which has come to us through the Portuguese.
14 كينختلمي بدلنا kenchlí badalná.
15, Pasná.

پيس ك ليمُي بناتّ هين - اس ليمُي كو هم لؤ ايك حتهثز
 تيّ كي سوي مير سوا دَهيل طور


















turns his head when he bites, I know the poison has come. He sometimes bites without giving a twist of his head, and then no poison comes. We rub the plantain over the rag, just as we do the dakara. A plantain with two bites is enough for a large tiger. The cobra poison is the best, as it never spoils; dakara gets weaker the longer you keep it. Dakara does not grow here : it comes from Calcutta.

## Exercise No. 32.

How do we know where to set our spring ${ }^{2}$ bows? Your lonour, ${ }^{\text {, }}$ knows that a tiger never crashes through the brushwood. ${ }^{3}$ This would alarm the game. He always takes paths through the jungle. He will not take a narrow path. He sticks his whiskers out straight, and with these he feels ${ }^{4}$ the brushwood and knows if there is room for him to pass. He also crouches low when walking. In the dry season there are many paths in the jungle, and as we don't know which the tiger will take, we don't usually set our traps ${ }^{5}$ in the dry weather. During the

1 This question must be introduced by "Your honour asks."
2 كهاني 2 kamáni-dair. Having a spring.
3 جهازیان Jháríyán.

* Tests or tries. Use liṣilu Jánchná.


تو مير سهبیشتا هون كه زه آكيا - وه بعض وقـت بغير سركو
 جتّثرَ






Exercise No. 32.



 هوكز






rains, when the underwood has grown, we know that the tigerkind ${ }^{6}$ must take the beaten paths, and we set our traps accordingly. ${ }^{7}$ The bow is set on $V$-shaped ${ }^{8}$ twigs about eighteen inches ${ }^{9}$ from the ground. The bow is placed on one side of the path and a string comnected with the trigger stretches across the path, about eighteen inches from the ground, and is tied fast to a twig on the opposite side. If a tiger, or panther, attempts to follow the path he must breast the string and the strain ${ }^{10}$ sets free the poisoned arrows (we generally use two to one bow) which enter his side, and he dies in a few hours within a few hundred yards of the trap. In case human beings or cattle, ${ }^{11}$ should stray on to the path, two other strings are attached to the trigger and tied to twigs $3 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{ft}$. from the ground and three or four yards away from the centre. This greater height allows the tiger to pass underneath, but should a bullock or man come that way, he touches the ligher string, which sets free the arrows before he gets in front of them, and they pass harmlessly ${ }^{12}$ in to the brushwood.

## ${ }^{6}$ Animals like the tiger.

Usí qayás par.
8 Elbow-shaped is the Urdu idiom كهر

> 9 The English word is used thus: اينجي Inchi.

Another word is تتسو Tassú.
10 لachak.
11 Cattle مويشي Maweshí.
12 بغير كسي كا نقصان كغً Baghaír kisí ká nuqsán kîye.



 اوْ

 هح او
 چاهتا لی




 سه تين شیارگّز

 كوبهي號 * جهاز يي هوكُ كز, جالُينگ<

## Exercise No. 33.

Thus it will be seen the Mahaban, with its Wahabi stronghold, lies between the Indus on one side and the Chamla Valley on the other. Any attempt to destroy the Wahabis from the side of the Indus would have been useless. ${ }^{1}$ As the troops advanced these could retire, while the slow advance up the steep slopes would give time ${ }^{2}$ for every border clan to send its contingent to oppose us. It was, therefore, decided to feign an attack from the Indus, but to make a real advance up the Panjdarrah, across the pass into Chamla, and pushing rapidly ${ }^{3}$ down that valley turn on the Wahabis from flank and rear and drive them to the Indus to be destroyed or captured. The Chamla Valley could be reached in two days from Yusufzai, a British force could thus encamp in perfect safety, protected by cavalry and horse artillery. The advance to Marka would be but a day's march over easy slopes. The crest of the Mahaban

2 2 muhlat.
${ }^{3}$ ع يلغار Sr Yalghár karke.
*

Exercise No. 33.
اب يهه باتس سهجـه مير آجلُيخي كه مهابس وهابيون


 لاحاعل هوتّي - كيونكه جيس جيس هماري فوجير آك

 أهسته كو ج كيا جالٌ تو هر ايك سوحلي خيل كو اس كي









 وامان K سآتهه وهان غيهـ زن هو سكتي - اور وهان س
reached, a couple of days would suffice to drive the enemy before us to the river. Thus with, say, ${ }^{5}$ ten days' rations ${ }^{6}$ in hand, a lightly-equipped force ${ }^{7}$ could easily do all required. The Khan of Amb was prepared to prevent any retreat of the Wahabis across the Barando.


```
\({ }^{6}\) رسد Rasad (f).
7 جريد8 فوج Jarída fauj.
```

Exercise No. 34.
'The Savada Kothee was Nana Saheb's headquarters during the siege of Col. Wheeler's miserable entrenchments. It is half a mile or so to the rear of the new barracks, which even in the unfinished state in which June 1857 found them, screened this house effectually from the fire of the devoted English garrison. One can picture to one's self the miscreant, enthroned on the terrace in the twilight of those awful dog-days, ${ }^{1}$ surrounded by a cringing court, and enjoying his hookah to the distant music of shot and shell. ${ }^{2}$ Here were brought the fugitives from Fatehgarh, prior to their slaughter near the garden
${ }^{1}{ }^{1}$ 'Ain garmi ki shiddat ke zamáne men.
2 Trauslate: Golábárí kí dhamádham.se_báje ká maza lè̉rahá hai.

 ال كن سامن كافّي هو .


Exercise No. 34.
كنيل ويلر هاهب كي آفت مساعرس \ll



 كهر ک
 C
 هو هـ هي اوز وه آرا


wall to the left of the house. In one of the bath-rooms the men of the party were confined, half naked and perishing ${ }^{3}$ with thirst; and it is recorded that they vainly tried to bar the door against the murderers, with the aid of strips ${ }^{4}$ of linen torn from their shirts. Ten or twelve years ago the Savada Kothee was still fairly whole, ${ }^{\text {b }}$ but it has lately been used as a quarry for very indifferent building material, and is now a hopeless ruin. It was approached from the public road skirting the race-course by a drive, the entrance to which was flanked by two tall eighteenth century gateposts, still in perfect preserration. ${ }^{6}$ This drive was shadowed by fine pipal and other trees, which must have been in their lusty prime when this deserted spot rang with the din of warfare. The house stood on a square ${ }^{7}$ mound, ascended by a flight of steps which are still in existence. It was of very considerable dimensions; but all that remains are the basement ${ }^{3}$ of the centre and of the right wing, and a few small rooms in the rear and to the left. These are hopelessly dilapidated; for, judging from the masonry

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8 جان بلمب Ján balab.
```




```
    na thí.
\({ }^{3}\) جون كـ توت Jon ke toy.
7 Tر murabba'.
8 كرسي Kursí.
```











 <

 تها جو ( درخت ) اوس وتـت ثوني نشو ونه ونما كي دالت مير هونغ جب
 پر




the "Jerry builder"9 was not unknown in old Cawnpore. I am entirely in accord with those who wish to purchase and preserve this deeply interesting site, and I shall be happy to contribute to a fund started for this pious object. But $I$ venture to suggest to the committee that it would be their best course to clean away the unsightly ruins, level the summit of the mound, and crown it with an obelisk, with an inscription recording the memories of the spot. The old garden, with gate-posts and steps, might be maintained intact, and the former would be a useful annexe to the Race Course.

9 Kachchá-pakたá kám karne wále mímár.

## Exercise No. 35.

Could we from Ranighat follow the rugged district that forms the British boundary westward, we would in time reach the site of the Ambela struggle. But this is impossible, so returning to the plain we must ride along the base of hills past Shewa, Parmuli and other villages, past the Karamar hill, and on to Rustam Bazar. Here a path, after following the bed ${ }^{1}$

[^2]

 دلهسسף


 اوس ع , پشت
 ك

 از فألٌد
Exercise No. 35.





 هو ك كازامار

of the Panjdarrah, enters the low hills, and gradually ascending the rugged slopes, round successive spurs, ${ }^{2}$ reaches the pass facing the large village of Ambela. Below us running northwards for several miles is the open valley of Chamla, green with wheat fields, watered by a considerable stream which at the northern end of the valley joins ${ }^{3}$ the Barando river, which, after draining the Boner Valley, breaks through a rocky gorge dividing the Mahaban from the farther hills, and falls into the Indus above Derband. Skirting the western side of the Chamla Valley is, a low rocky ridge, dividing it from the large circular ${ }^{4}$ basin of Boner, which is itself divided from the valleys of Swat to the north and west by massive forest-covered mountains; and from British Yusufzai by the continuation of the rugged range on which the pass is situated. Just above the pass to the right is a small plateau, ${ }^{5}$ then several hillocks continuing eastwards to the Mahaban, to the west stands the great Gooroo mountain, its sides covered with huge rocks and clothed with pine ${ }^{6}$ forest more or less scanty.

2 ² Dhángon ke idhar udhar.
3 جا 3 زá milná.
+, mudawwar.
${ }^{6}$ Buland musatluh zamín.
6 Deodar.

نيهيي هيهارَيون مين داخل هوتي هی اور رفته رفته ناههوار


 كالٍ هوا واليا همي, جو خال

 واديي بوني

 واني تَيلا چلا
 بَزَــ مٌ جانْ






 كسي قنز ب. بلا هیى

## Exercise No. 36.

l'roceeding down Burra Bazar, now known as Harrison Road, of defective electric light fame, I turned into a dirty by-lane, ankle-deep in mud and filth, and crammed with pedestrian and vehicular traffic. The lane is so narrow that only one cart can pass along it at a time, and the surrounding houses are so high that the light of day is almost shut out. It is a strangely filthy alley situated in the heart ${ }^{2}$ of the native town, and it is also the great highway to the farfamed rain-gambling den of Calcutta. Proceeding along this wretched thoroughfare, I arrived at a door on the right-hand side, which opened into a narrow, extremely dirty passage. Along this passage the babel ${ }^{3}$ of voices, which at first had a muffed ${ }^{t}$ sound became more distinct, and passing through another doorway at the other end, I beheld a sight such as I have never seen before and the equal of which I shall never in all probability see again. It was the rain-gambling den. The place forms a lofty, roofless quadrangle, and on the day

[^3]Exercise No. 36.
 ك مشهو



















I visited it was literally crammed with a seething mass ${ }^{b}$ of human beings of every colour and nationality, and of every station in life, from the street pick-pocket to the gentlemen who drive ${ }^{6}$ in tum-tums up and down the Red Road, and live in Chowringhee or Park Street.
${ }^{5}$ Some ingenuity is required to translate this idiomatically-"were crammed in one above the other like pigeons in a cage."
 and $\left\lvert\, \frac{1}{n} \ln _{\sim}\right.$ pherá.

## Exercise No. 37.

In personal appearance the Amir is a man of middle stature, robust and broad-shouldered. His complexion is somewhat darker than is usually found among Afghans, whose tint is commonly that of an Italian or Spaniard. He wears a short, thick, black beard, his eyes are brown, and his nose large and aquilinel-an indication of intelligence and character, it may be remembered, aceording to the First Napoleon. When at Rawalpindi he was usually dressed in a plain brown tunic and trousers tucked into long boots after the Russian fashion, and wore a head-dress of brown Astrakhan wool, on which was a small silver badge. The simplicity of his attire was in

[^4] ا هر هر ج ا



 Exercise No. 37.
 ميانه قن قوي الجثه اور چورَ
 اطاليا و هسیانيه جيس هو <

 ك





marked contrast to the gorgeously bejewelled raiment often displayed by the Indian Chiefs and Princes present at that historic meeting. His style of living is said to be equally plain, and, abandoning the almost universal Oriental custom of eating with the hands, he uses a knife and fork at table. Similarly, he has taken to smoking cigars, in place of the Eastern "hookah," a change which some connoisseurs in the use of tobacco will declare to be a mistake.

Exercise No. 38.

Prominent among these was Mahomed Shaffi, of Umballa, who had grown rich as meat contractor for the troops before Delhi, to whom war meant more money, and who heartily entered into the conspiracy. The plot thickened, almost every Mussulman of importance had been sounded, and the time was nearly ripe for a general rising, to be aided on this occasion by the armies of the faithful enrolled under the banners of the Syuds of Malka and Sittana. To a Mussalman Inspector of Police belongs the honour of exposing the whole plot and

لوشاكون ك نقيض كلي ظاهر كتي تّهي جو اكثم هنهوسناني




 انستعنل كُ



- غلطي كينگ

Exercise No. 38.
 جو טهلي كي فوج مين. كوشست كا تَّيكه دار رهك, درلنتند





 جو 0لكه ; ستهانه

nipping rebellion in the bud. At the risk of his reputation, his position, his pension, and by the all but certain sacrifice of his only ${ }^{1}$ son, a boy of sisteen, Mahomed Hyat Khan, after securing copies of the correspondence, he exposed the whole conspiracy. Mahomed Shaffi and the Patna Wahabis were seized. The former tried and scntenced to deatl, escaped martyrdom by a legal flaw, and all were transported. This ended the hopes of rebellion in India, and the Punjab Government decided by a bold stroke to destroy the Wahabi colony at Malka, root and branch.

> 1 |ِكلونًا Eklautá.

## Exercise No. 39.

A very interesting book might be written on the subject of female ornaments in India. As a rule, the women of the poorer classes buy silver or gold bullion in small quantities as required, or, in the case of silver, use the rupee in its silver fractions, and employ the village goldsmith to make them ornaments. When a necklace (málá) has to be made, the pattern is something requiring very considerable consideration

URDU PROSE COMPOSITION.










 ينّباب

 Exercise No. 39.

هندوستاني عوزتون





and discussion. As a rule, among Hindus especially, gold is not worn below the waist; it is the royal metal, which is one reason; another is that in many parts of the country the washermen caste ( $d h o b i$ ) claim as their perquisite all ornaments on the ankles or feet of a corpse. Looking at the assortment of jewellery in the London shop windows, an Anglo-Indian comes to the conclusion that there is a singular sameness in the displays and in the classes of articles, and that the women of the West are only at the beginning of the art of employing the aid of ornaments A native woman of the better classes has highly worked pins for her hair; the knot at the back of the head ${ }^{1}$ is not unfrequently covered with a gold or silver plaque of an infinite variety of designs and beauty of workmanship. 'I'hen she may have an ornament for the forehead, also beautifully worked; in fact, while these ornaments are made of gold the gold is of the purest, so that the ornaments always represent actual value; and, as a rule, there is a well-known rate, varying in different provinces, but varying very little, for workmanship according to style and elaboration.

$$
{ }^{1} \text { جورَا júrá. }
$$


 كي








 K








## Exercise No. 40.

The one remark to be made of the dress of women throughout India is, that it is always decent, and that it is in a special way suited to the climate of the country. The head is nearly always covered, and the hair done up with care except, perhaps, among the very poorest classes. The women take great pains n the fashion of doing up their hair. In fact, it is easy to tell Madrassi from Bengal or Hindustani women. In the Madras Presidency, the poorer classes of women have the head uncovered to a very much larger extent than elsewhere. When a woman has the misfortune to become a widow, her head is shaved, and a more severe sign of mourning it is impossible to imagine.

All over India the women exhibit a keen aptitude for a bargain; the bulk of them have not much to spend, but they certainly get their money's worth. Few things are more astonishing than the way in which women who can neither read nor write work out by a process of mental arithmetic all their own difficult and puzzling problems in prices. They are

Exercise No. 40.
تهام هندوستان كي مورتو كـ كا لباس كي نسبت ايك





 جانغشاني "كرتي هين - واتعي








 نهين هو


 ك دَالتي هيل - اسي وجهه س مردون ع دل میّ
in consequence much trusted by the men. They have, however, their fair share of vanity. In every province there are peculiar types of ornaments, and these are much affected by the women. They are fond, too, of the fine white cotton goods of Manchester, and dearly appreciate pretty borders to their cloths. In the districts the caste of weavers still subsists, though their occupation is very materially restricted. Where weavers are resorted to, it is usual to give them an annual retaining fee of a measure of grain in the husk; for this they are bound to make for the family paying the fee, certain garments at fixed neriks ${ }^{2}$ or rates.

> 1 di lev Bai ána.
> 2 خ 2 nirkh.

## Exercise No. 41.

This being the home, we have now to turn to the ladies who inhabit it, and to go through a day with them. As soon as a woman awakes she recites certain prayers: reverently salutes the pictures or sacred images in the room, and then kisses, in honour of Lukhi, the gold bangle on her wrist or the golden amulet on her arm, and having done all this, is ready to leave her bed. Next, they anoint the body with oil specially prepared for the purpose, and often times delicately scented. The

 قسم ک كهن هو
 بهي نهايـت شايت هوتي هين اور خونصورنت كوردار كيرَّ






 - بنا ديـ

Exercise No. 41.










hair next receives attention; it is dressed and treated with oil, but among respectable people this oil is also prepared in the house by the women themselves, and by methods which they keep to themselves. The hair having been finished, the lady is ready for her bath, prior to which she uses manjan, a dentifrice not unfrequently prepared from betel-nut and finely aromatic; the manjan, like the oil for the hair, must be prepared at home; the ingredients and scents used are never taken at haphazard, but are such as have a well-earned reputation for, as the case may be, preserving the hair or the teeth in healthy and attractive condition. The ceremonies of the bath, or perhaps I should more rightly say the mysteries of the bath, having been concluded, the ladies, according to the season, attire themselves in silken or woollen cloth: they then sprinkle Ganges water, or water made holy by an admixture of Ganges water, on their heads, and next sprinkle the same water on their beds. This part of the day's duty concludes by an obeisance to the sun.


 تيل دَّ

 خود هي جا جانتي هين - جب








 موسم


 كرَينّ


## Exercise No. 42.

When all these duties and observances have been got through, a visit is paid to the cook-room and the householdroom, where certain prayers are recited, and then there are the children and any sick members of the family to be attended to. The store-room is opened, and the kitchen utensils and other needed articles issued so that they may be washed and cleaned and made ready for use; and of course thought, eare and conversation is given to the dishes which will have to be got ready for the family, for the sick, and for the little ones. Having thas disposed of necessary employments, a lady's next care is to see that articles required from the bazar are sent for: These are usually vegetables, fish, etc. The store-room is examined with a view to aseertain that it contains a due and proper stock of rice, pulses, oil of sorts, ghee (elarified butter), sugar, sugar-candy, spiees, fuel, and so on. It is usual to maintain a stock of these things calculated for a month's consumption. Then the milk and fruit have to be continually looked to, and the progress made in the cooking has to be overlooked and attended to ; betel-nut and pan leaves have to

Exercise No. 42.









 انججام پا ك




 كا انبار جمع ك W ا جاتًا ههى - تُب



be prepared so as to be ready to be served immediately after the morning meal, and a good housewife will not unfrequently prepare with her own hands some special favourite dish for her husband. It must be kept in mind that the women do not eat with the men; a good housewife will, however, attend her husband's meals, to see that he is well served, and that he does justice to his food. This mark of solicitude is highly appreciated.

## Exercise No. 43.

The hair is attended to with extreme care, one lady assisting another: the vermilion mark of wifehood ' 1 has to be made upon the forehead; and, on special days, female barbers attend, and pare the nails of the hands and feet. These attendants also colour the fcet with the juice of henna leaves, or use for the same purpose cotton soaked in a preparation of lac dye; then comes the great bath of the day, but taken in such a way as

> צهاگ Suhág.

ك بعن گلوريان كها



 ك كهانا كها




Exercise No. 43.

 هِ

 لإنتي هير اوز يا اس
 ט

not to wet or disturb the hair. After the bath, clothing is inspected, and the special dress to be worn duly selected; light refreshment is taken and home amusements indulged in until nightfall, when the conch has to be blown, and holy water sprinkled in all the rooms. Incense is placed in a special burner, and with it every room in the house is fumigated; the lamps are lit in the rooms that are in use; whilst in all the others a lamp is taken in, and, as it were, the light is shown to the room, which is then closed. Finally, the evening worship of the family idol is performed, at the conclusion of which the Purohit or officiating priest, gives each one to drink of holy water; he pours it into the hands, which are carried to the mouth for the purpose. It is significant that their hands are always dried on their heads. The elder ladies recite prayers, and tell their beads, naming certain deities, the others attend to the preparation of the evening meal. When the men have eaten, the ladies attend to their own food, to the infants, the sick, and the servants. After the evening meal there is






















the final change of dress for the day, and a breaking-up of the family into groups, according to the pleasures to be enjoyed or the duties to be performed. If the younger recite poems or tales, the elders resort, as in the morning, to the religious legends to be found in the sacred books. When the time for rest has arrived, each is careful to recite her prayers, and to make obeisance to the divinity.

## Exercise No. 44.

After the morning meal, the male members of the family proceed to their ordinary avocations, but not until they have changed their clothes and completed the morning worship. The women are also at liberty to finish their religious duties; to take their own meals; to see that the servants are at liberty to take their food; and not unfrequently they distribute food to beggars, and other persons in distress, who may be in waiting. After the morning meal, the women are at liberty to occupy themselves as fancy or liking may dictate: many of the elder ones read the "Mahabharata" or "Ramayana," the two great sacred epics, or the "Bhagavad Gita," or sacred song, that poem where Krishna reveals to Arjuna the deeper mysteries of the Hindu faith. The younger women-especially of late

ك بعد دن كي آخري تبديل لباس هوتي هـى اور كهركي
 مختملف انجام دين مير مشغول هو جاتي هين - آك كمس عورتيرن





Exercise No. 44.


 آزاني هوتي هي كه وه بهي اليخ مذهبي واجبانت انجام



 جس كم كا اون كو شوت هو يا جي ا




years-resort to wool work, knitting, sewing, or writing. Just as in ancient time Hindu women were renowned for their intelligence, so now-a-days they produce poets and writers, whose work is of high merit, but is, as a rule, hidden from Europeans in the veil of the vernacular. There is also setting in a fashion of spending some time at the piano or harmonium. It is curious, however, to note that the older generation complain that the girls deteriorate as housewives and as cooks in proportion as they show proficiency in these new occupations. But the day has to be got through, and hours in idleness are long. Crewel work, and even music, are not sufficient to distract women from the obligations of making their beauty as pleasant and attractive as they can in the eyes of those to whom they are bound by affection; and I do not hesitate to say that more affectionate wives than the Hindu women do not and cannot exist. Naturally therefore the toilet receives a considerable share of attention ; cosmetics ${ }^{1}$ have to be prepared for future use, and have to be applied.

> 1 ubtan.



 i
 كه وه كپپ

 (j)











 - جاتا هى

## Exercise No. 45.

There are many holy days in the course of the year, and when these occur the women rise exceedingly early, and if a river is within reasonable distance of their place of abode, they will proceed to its banks at such a time as to enable them to bathe and return home before daybreak. Should a fast fall to be observed, they keep up at night, amusing themselves by playing at different games of cards or they listen to religious doctrines recited by the elder women, or by professional female mendicants engaged for that purpose.

They are not without social festivities or friendly society; they pay and return visits and have parties generally of a number from ten upwards. These feminine parties are held in the women's own apartments, and the male members of the family are scrupulously excluded from such festivities. When these parties are given, professional women are engaged to give mautch dances, or to sing.

It is almost needless to say that for the performance of the duties I have sketched out, a careful training is requisite; girls are therefore, from their earliest years, brought up to consider

Exercise No. 45.
 اور جب يهه دن اَّ" هير عورتير نهايتـ ههي سوير اوتَّهتي

 هونّي هيس كه وه ز


 ثرَهواكُ سنتي هين جواسي كام


 ثركا "يه عورتون

 " . K


and love the duties they will have to perform after marriage. By precept, instruction, example, and discipline, they are taught a high ideal of womanhood; modesty, chastity, benevolence, worship, tolerance, domestic management and economy are inculcated, and a girl is trained to regard herself as a means of imparting peace, and harmony, to the houschold.

Exercise No. 46.

Now, I should be giving a false impression if I did not bear testimony to the happy side of Hindu married life. The women, by their training, are strongly practical; they are, as a rule, capital managers and extraordinary cooks. In this direction the women of the banker class aud the Brahmanis dispute the palm. The men, it may be said, earn wealth, the women keep it. A woman is reminded of her duty to the prosperity of the house every morning when she kisses her bracelet, and four times in the year when the senior lady

 و هينه - تَعليم - مثال - اور تاديب






أله سهs
Exercise No. 46.


 ثينا ك ز







presents a little store of rare coins offered to the divinity with appropriate ceremonies, before the goddess Lukhi. Is it therefore to be wondered at that the senior lady of every family of note exercises an influence binding the families together, and keeping it faithful to its traditions and national faith in a way which is as a crown of glory to the womanhood of India? They prove admirable administrators, they pacify disputes, they reform the erring, they encourage and strengthen the young. Their displeasure is always a thing to be dreaded and, if once seriously engaged in a dispute, womanlike they go through with it to the end.

## Exercise No. 47.

I may supplement what I have said by dwelling for a short time upon Hindu home-life and the occupations of women in a Hindu home. I have said that marriage is a very serious matter with the Hindu; its object includes not only peace and
 , ليوتاؤن א نام
 ك بهبود و زلا




 انتظام كا تعججب


 جشكرَ
 Exercise No. 47.

جو كهت




comfort in this world but salvation hereafter by the performance of acts of piety and benevolence in which a wife must of necessity take part. Then again, through the wife the husband obtains children and thereby secures the perpetuation of the family oblations to his ancestors. Whilst the husband, as I have shown, is the lord, the wife is regarded as the half of his body and as an emblem of peace and plenty, having a significance extending beyond this life. By marriage the Hindu becomes grihastasram, that is a man with a house and a home, a domiciled member of society, and honourable and honoured degree in life. A man's life in fact is incomplete untill he has secured for himself the support, assistance, comfort, and religious benefit of a wife. Should he die the wife becomes bidhaba, this is the root of our word "widow" it means "woman without a lord." Nothing redounds so much to the credit of Hindu women as the way in which they bind up their interests with those of their husband's family, ${ }^{2}$ and the manner in which they set before themselves the good order, welfare, and comfort of the household.

## 1 ahlíya.

2 Husband's family سmرال Susrall; Wife's family Kaiké.


 اس ع علاور بيوي
 شرادهه وغيره كا سلسله جاريي رهتا هـ - جيسا كـ مير بهان



 يعنيي كهر بار والا آلميي اور جماعت كا ايك ركّ متمكى اور













## Exercise No. 48.

The traveller desirous of visiting the ruins of Ranighat, must obtain the sanction of Government, for though within three hours' walk of the actual l British boundary, and actually within the nominal ${ }^{2}$ boundary, any attempt to go there without sanction and escort, would assuredly lead to bloodshed.

The pathway leading from the plain, the very one Alexander must have climbed, if he led the front attack, starts from the little hamlet of Nawagram, about 18 miles west of the Indus. The ascent is steep over rough boulders, but the scene is well worth the trouble. After gazing over the vast scene of ruin, let us turn to the hills beyond. From our feet the hill falls away northward in grassy slopes about a thousand feet to the valley of the Khudo Khels. Below us is a little valley or glen, and in it a snug little village known as Bach or the garden-well so named, for streams of water course through its mulberry groves, on whose branches grape vines
${ }^{1}$ os as le.
8 ${ }^{2}$ far ii.
3 اور id اهسم بامسmهى sur yeh ism-i-bá-musammá haj.

Exercise No. 48.
 اوسكو سركاز اگ إ
 L






 چتّانون كرتا ه - كـ ك ها هي




 مشهو
weigh heavily. It is a little colony of Syuds, which for the nearer glens is a "city of refuge" from the avenger of blood." Also for the outlaw, the murderer, the raider and ravisher. For except in matters ceremonial and doctrinal differences, the Syuds act on the principle of "judge not." Orthodoxy must be upheld, tithes, alms, fasts, feasts, strictly enforced, wine and pork abjured, but beyond that why should they interfere? That which is written must happen; the murderer has but fulfilled his fate. Fismat was too strong for him, let him rest here in peace and arrange for the due payment of tithes. Or if his destiny has compelled him to plunder his neighbour's cattle, he must ensure a tenth being paid in the musjid, and then proced to pray with washed hands.

(8) Diyat khwaih.


 كي ايك چڭ















نهاز برَهتع جا لُ -

## Exercise No. 49.

The great cities of Turkeyl are indeed sights such as no other can supply. Dwellers in India know not the real and unique splendour of an Oriental bazaar: we must turn our faces to the setting sun, and tread with slow pace the bazaars of Constantinople, Smyrna, Damascus, Bagdad, and Cairo, ere we can say, that we have entered into and realized the features of the Eastern world. We have nothing here like the solemn stateliness, the racy and varied picturesqueness of a Levantine town. Though familiar with the largest and most magnificent cities of Hindustan, I unwillingly allow, that they cannot be compared for one moment with Damascus and Istambul. The bazaars being covered in are protected from the inclemency of the seasons, and they are an agreeable lounge, instead of being, as in India, an incorrigible nuisance. The spectacle of the baths and mosques possesses inexhaustible interest, especially the former, and amidst the turmoil and excitement of the town at the busiest hour, the stranger is startled at the visions of

Exercise No. 49.
(و) زظار

 كه مغزب كي طرفـ




 او; ; ; هندوستان

 همابلa لمشت ; إستنوول


 ( نظارورن مير. ايسين دل كونتگي هوتي هـي كه اونك ديكهن س آنكهي

the white figures reposing in huxurious ease, in the coolest corner of a spacions hall, enjoying their slumber in a way which Turks alone can enjoy, and forgetting everything under the influence of the magic hushish. An unprejudiced observer cam find much to admire in the Police and internal arrangements, and the noble Rest-houses for the accommodation of the merchant and the traveller, which open out from every side of the bazaar, with their cool fountains and marble floors, and bales of merchandise piled up in security. How different from the shabby buildings outside the walls of the Indian Town, where the traveller cannot always obtain protection from the weather, or the merchant from the attacks of thieves.

فوقيت هـ هـ - جب شغيل كا ووتت هوتا هی اور شور وغل مهیا رهتا هیى 'وس




 ـ مسككه او; انتظامادت داخليه اوز عاليثان سرايون مين ايسي

 هیي.




 كو دهوبت اور بارش س س ليناه ملتي هـى اور تاجرون كو خورون ک حملون س زهجادت نصيب هوتي هیى

Exercise No. 50.

Mr. Conway found himself in the midst of a strange people habitually' subservient to their superiors. Did he encounter a group of peasants by the way, they ceased their work, and with the local salutation, asked what were his commands. If there were none, they begged to be permitted to resume their labour. While they did possess some strong characteristics, personal responsibility and independent opinion were not among them. This is shown by many an amusing incident. When almost in sight of Gilgit, for instance, after enquiry of a native they realized that he had never seen the fort nor the "Sahib." A second native was met. "Where does the Colonel sahib live?" "That way." "How far off?" "Not far. A little way." "A mile?" "Yes a mile." "Perhajs two miles." "Yes two miles." "Out with it, man!" How many

ا عاد ${ }^{\text {ع }}$ 'A'datan.
2 This cannot be translated literally. The corresponding exclamation


Exercise No. 50.



















هاهب :- " توبه - لا حول ولا توة ! كتنغ ميل هير ؟ "،
miles?" "As many as the Sahib pleases." Much of the way is through a region little frequented where the high road between the towns is a footpath, and the information about a mountain-pass a few miles away is a mere misty tradition. ${ }^{3}$ On some of the roads, however, in the comparatively low regions the party found itself furnished with the local equipage "ekka." This is a two-wheeled eart with a flooring about on a level with the top of the wheels, upon which the traveller squats, being protected from the sun by a sort of dome overhead. The driver has no seat provided for him, but perches ${ }^{\text {b }}$ wherever he can find room.

3 Translate-is no more certain than the Koh-i-Qif.




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[^0]:    A (a) Translate "abont 11,000 rapees have been spent."

[^1]:    4 I, whom am the witness.
    5 Remember to use the active constraction here.
    6 . 6 pesh karná to put forward, produce.
    7 Stained with blood $\gamma=9$ TH Kinálvida.
    8 Lía qasam kháná.
    9 By whose order.
    10 In answer to a question by.

[^2]:    1 majrá.

[^3]:    
    2 In the very navel of.
    3 3 3
    4 thiolidind bhinbhináhat, a humming, buzzing (of voices).

[^4]:    1 را girikdár.

