

02100 Assignments for Week Two

Listen Daily to (if possible, read the appropriate text while listening; if not, read the texts separately)

LileetCD1, Track 5	The Alphabet Song
LileetCD1, Track 1	Chocolate Cake
LileetCD1a, Track 1	In the Train (music)

Listen and Memorize

LileetCD1, Track 1 Chocolate Cake

Read (the reading this week is of secondary importance relative to the listening, memorizing and writing)

Jain, Chapter 1, The Devanagari Script, pp 1-13 (Basically the same material as in the document you got from me before classes started, but stated somewhat differently)

Jain, Chapter 2A, Nouns, Masculine, pp 20-21

Be Able to Write

Each phrase in Chocolate Cake without looking first at the text. (There will be a dictation exercise in class next week on Chocolate Cake) **Be sure to check out this website for learning how to write the letters!**

hindibhasha.com

These are the Letters You Should Know by the Second Class Meeting (ie after learning to write Chocolate Cake)

Remember to go to www.hindibhasha.com for help learning to write these letters.

New Letters (in order of first occurrence in Chocolate Cake)

च = cha षै = au क = ka ल = la े = e ट = Ta

Put the six characters above together and you get

चौकलेट = chocolate (chaukleT)

अ = a (अ is what it looks like at the beginning of a word) र = ra

Put these 2 together with the े you learned in चौकलेट and केक and you get

अरे are (Careful, it doesn't sound at all like the English word!) [the अ also occurs in अच्छा "good" occurring toward the end of the story]

व = va ह = ha: वाह = vaah

न = na as in नाना "grandpa" [maternal] (also ने, नानी)

खी = ii (the 'x' stands for any consonant)

as in नानी "grandma" [maternal] (also बच्ची)

म = ma as in माँ "ma" or "mom" (also खतम)

ड = Da ै = ai (closest we get to the 'a' in "daddy") as in डैडी "daddy"

ब = ba ु = u (as in English 'put') त = ta as in बहुत "very"

(the ब also occurs in बच्ची and सब a bit later)

Next come some consonant clusters, or 'conjuncts' where two consonants occur with no intervening vowel. Hindi often alters the shape of the first consonant, calling it a 'half च' or 'half क', and joins it to the following consonant. Thus च plus च looks like this: च्च and is pronounced by holding the tongue in the position for 'ch' a nanosecond longer than it would be for a single च. as in बच्ची 'baby girl'.

The half cha also occurs in the word अच्छा 'good'. The second consonant here is छ, the aspirated chha.

स = sa as in सब 'all' or 'everyone'

ख = kha as in खतम 'finished', translated 'gone' in this story.

औ = au (pronounced with slight lower lip rounding as happens with the 'o' in 'off') as in और 'more'

New Consonants (as they occur in the Devanagari alphabet)

	voiceless		voiced			
	un-asp	asp	un-asp	asp	nasal	flaps
Velar	क	ख				
Palatal	च	छ				
Retroflex	ट		ड			
Dental	त				न	
Bilabial			ब		म	
Glides		र	ल	व		
Fricatives			स	ह		

Consonant Clusters: च्च च्छ

New Vowels and their Maatras

	a about	aa father	i pick	ii peek	u put	uu lute	<i>ri Skt loans only</i>
beg of words or after vowel within a word	अ						
after a consonant within a word		ट		ी	ु		

	e Pedro cake	ai mike varying to peg	o poke	au off	nasali- zation	voice- less puff of air	
beg of words or after vowel within a word				औ			
after a consonant within a word	ँ	ं		ँ	ं		

Unabridged Vowels: अ औ

Abridged Vowels (मात्र) ँ ऌ ड ण ण

Materials to Print and Bring to Class

02200 In the Train (entire)

02201 In the Train Part I

02400 Grammar Notes, In the Train: A Reference Material