

Marwadi (Marwari), Step by Step, Sign by Sign

A gentle writing-first curriculum, one usable greeting at a time

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Starter edition — 172 lessons, each no longer than five minutes.

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How to use this starter edition

Begin with no assumed Marwadi and no assumed Devanagari. Each section lasts at most five minutes. The first section gives the hand one sign to copy; later sections move through guided copy, delayed copy, and independent recall. The writing ramp never waits for an alphabet chapter and never asks for a sign that has not already been isolated.

The name in the title is deliberately double. Official and linguistic sources often use *Marwari*; many speakers and learners use *Marwadi*. This book uses Marwadi as its short name and keeps Marwari visible for discoverability.

Chapter 1 makes one narrow promise: you will be able to read, say, and write the respectful greeting राम-राम सा, and answer it. Chapter 2 adds one formal gratitude response, आभार, through two new signs. Chapter 3 isolates two more signs before adding respectful affirmative हां सा. Chapter 4 first teaches *pāṇī*, “water,” by ear, then isolates each new sign before the learner reads and writes पाणी. Chapter 5 builds the name answer म्हारो नाम राम है; Chapter 6 adds the question थारो नाम काँई है?. Chapter 7 asks आप कैसो हो? entirely with known signs. Chapter 8 answers हूँ ठीक हूँ, adding only two new signs after meaning and sound are secure. These are real pre-A1 steps, not a claim that the level is complete.

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Chapter 1

Ram-Ram Sa: A Greeting the Hand Can Make

Modes: ⇌ voice (2) ✍ pen (5) ⇌ Hands-free start: none of the 7 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can recognise, read, say, copy, and write the respectful Marwadi greeting राम-राम सा, and answer it with the same greeting.

A two-line authentic greeting exchange followed by independent written recall, using only signs and language taught in the chapter.

1.1 र — one sign, and the beginning of a greeting

You do not need an alphabet first. Today your eye and hand need one sign.

Script — notice the sign

र — *ra*

Devanagari consonants carry a short *a* by default, so this is **ra**, not a bare *r*. The *r* is a quick tongue-tip tap.

Writing — guided copy

Put a finger over र and follow the printed shape. Then copy it three times, large and slow. Say *ra* each time your pen stops.

This lesson asks you to copy the shape you can see. It does not invent one universal stroke order where school traditions differ.

Before you move on

Cover the model. Point to the one you copied most clearly and say its sound.

1.2 ा — make *ra* into *rā*

Read र. (*ra*.) Copy it once.

Script — add one mark

The mark ा sits on the right of a consonant and lengthens its vowel:

र *ra* + ा *ā* = रा *rā*

Hold *ā* steady; do not turn it into English *ray*.

Writing — guided copy

- copy र
- add ा on its right
- read the result: रा *rā*

Do that three times. On the last copy, wait five seconds after looking at the model before you write.

Before you move on

Which is *ra*: र or रा? Which is *rā*?

1.3 म — your first whole written word

Write रा after looking away from the model. Check it, then begin.

Script — add म

म — *ma*

Join it to the piece you know:

रा $rā$ + म ma = राम $rām$

At the end of this word, the built-in vowel of म is not pronounced in ordinary speech. Read the whole word $rām$. राम is the name *Ram*. The Marwadi greeting you are building will repeat this name. Today you only need the one word राम; the complete greeting still comes later.

Writing — from copy to memory

1. copy म twice
2. copy राम once while looking
3. hide the model for ten seconds
4. write राम from memory, then compare

If the memory copy stalls, return only to the missing sign.

Before you move on

Read राम without using the romanization, say that it is the name *Ram*, then write it once more.

1.4 स — a second consonant

Read राम, say what it means, then write it from memory. Check that your last sign is म.

Script — notice and copy

स — sa

Like र, this consonant carries a short a . Do not confuse the two:

र ra · स sa

Finger-trace स, then copy it three times. Say sa as each copy finishes.

Before you move on

Cover the large model and write स once from the copy you remember.

1.5 सा — reuse a mark instead of learning a new rule

What did ा do to र? Apply the same change to स.

Script — assemble

स sa + ा $\bar{a}$ = सा $s\bar{a}$

The writing rule is old; only the combination is new. In the greeting you are building, सा is a respectful form of address.

Writing — delayed copy

Copy सा once. Look away for ten seconds, say $s\bar{a}$, and write it again. Then retrieve the two known pieces separately rather than using them as a phrase before the next lesson teaches the greeting:

राम

सा

Before you move on

Read राम, then सा. Circle the copy of ा in each separate word.

1.6 राम-राम सा — your first complete Marwadi greeting

Read राम and सा separately. You already own every sign in today's line.

The exchange — meet the greeting

राम-राम सा। — *Rām-rām sā.* — a respectful greeting

Repeat राम, then add respectful सा. Rajasthan Sahitya Akademi's *Jāgtī Jot* prints this exchange:

A: राम-राम सा।

B: राम-राम सा, राम-राम।

That attestation is why this track begins here rather than substituting a Hindi greeting merely because the scripts are shared.

Your turn — use and write it

- *Hear:* *rām-rām sā* [YOU ANSWER: राम-राम सा]
- *Read it:* राम-राम सा [YOU SAY: the line without romanization]
- *Copy:* राम-राम सा once, keeping the hyphen and space

Before you move on

Hide the line. Say the greeting once; then write as much as you can remember.

Source: Rajasthan Sahitya Akademi, *Jāgtī Jot*, August–September 2018.

1.7 Practice — hear it, answer it, write it

With the page covered, write राम and सा separately. Check only after both are down.

The exchange

A: राम-राम सा।

B: राम-राम सा, राम-राम।

Run both voices once. Then cover B and answer A aloud. Switch roles.

Your turn — four-skill checkpoint

1. **Listen:** ask someone or a screen reader to say *rām-rām sā* without showing the text; identify it as a greeting.
2. **Speak:** give the greeting without reading.
3. **Read:** read राम-राम सा without romanization.
4. **Write:** close the book for fifteen seconds, then write राम-राम सा from memory. Check the repeated word, hyphen, space, and final सा.

Writing counts only if the model was hidden. Copying was the ramp; this is recall.

Before you move on

If one sign stalled, mark that sign and repeat only its short lesson tomorrow.

Chapter 2

Aabhaar: Formal Thanks, Two New Signs

Modes: ⇄ voice (1) ✍ pen (3) ⇄ Hands-free start: none of the 4 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can recognise, hear, say, copy, and independently write आभार as a short formal gratitude response.

A source-attested formal gratitude word built from two new signs and two signs already taught, followed by independent four-skill retrieval.

2.1 आ — long ā at the beginning

With the page covered, write राम and give the greeting reply you learnt in Chapter 1. Uncover. Point to the vowel mark in रा: you know ी when long ā follows a consonant.

Script — one new sign

When long ā begins a word, it stands by itself:

आ — ā

Notice the upright line at the right. Say one steady ā while your finger follows the sign.

Writing — observe, trace, copy

1. look at आ for three seconds
2. finger-trace it once
3. copy it twice
4. compare only the upright line and the top bar

Do not add a word yet. This session belongs to one sign.

Before you move on

Cover the models. Write आ once, then uncover and compare.

2.2 भ — *bha*, with a small breath

Write स, then आ, from memory. Check both before moving on.

Script — one new sign and sound

भ — *bha*

Begin like English *b*, then let a small puff of air follow. Hold a hand near your mouth: *bha*. The breath is part of the sound.

Writing — observe, trace, copy

1. look at भ
2. finger-trace its lower shape, then the upright line
3. copy भ twice
4. say *bha* after each copy

Stop there. The next lesson will join this sign to signs already in your hand.

Before you move on

Cover the model for five seconds. Write भ, uncover, and compare.

2.3 आभार — formal thanks, built from known signs

Write सा from memory. Then read these four pieces: आ • भ • ा • र.

Script — build the word

Join only signs you already know:

आ + भ + ा + र = आभार

ābhār — formal thanks; gratitude

Rajasthan Sahitya Akademi's *Jāgtī Jot* uses आभार when expressing gratitude in Rajasthani prose. It is a formal, Sanskrit-derived word. This lesson keeps that register visible rather than pretending every kind of thanks sounds the same.

Writing — from guided to delayed copy

1. copy आभार once while looking
2. point to भा and say *bhā*
3. hide the word for ten seconds
4. write आभार from memory
5. compare one sign at a time

If one sign stalls, practise only that sign before trying the word again.

Before you move on

Read आभार, say its meaning, then write it once with the model covered.

Source: Rajasthan Sahitya Akademi, *Jāgtī Jot*, April 2004.

2.4 Practice — receive a kindness, offer formal thanks

Give the respectful Chapter 1 greeting from memory. Then, with the new word covered, write आ, then भ. Uncover and check.

The exchange — one courtesy move

Someone helps you or gives you something. Offer formal thanks:

आभार। — *Ābhār*. — Thank you. / My gratitude.

Use it here as a complete short response. A later chapter can add a more casual Marwadi gratitude form; do not make this one word carry every register.

Your turn — four tiny skills

1. **Listen:** ask someone or a screen reader to say *ābhār*; identify it as formal gratitude.
2. **Speak:** imagine receiving help and say आभार without reading.
3. **Read:** choose the thanks word from राम • आभार • सा.
4. **Write:** close the book for fifteen seconds, then write आभार from memory.

The written response counts only with the model hidden.

Before you move on

If आ or भ stalled, return to that sign's two-minute practice before repeating the whole word.

Chapter 3

Haan Sa: A Respectful Yes, Sign by Sign

Modes: ⇄ voice (2) ✍ pen (3) ⇄ Hands-free start: none of the 5 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can recognise, hear, say, copy, and independently write हां सा as a respectful affirmative answer.

A source-attested polite affirmative built from two tiny script steps and the already-known respect word सा, followed by independently scored four-skill retrieval.

3.1 ह — *ha*, one new sign

Give the Chapter 1 greeting reply from memory. Then, with आभार covered, say it as formal thanks and write it once. Uncover only long enough to check each sign.

Script — one sign and one sound

ह — *ha*

Let the air pass freely as you say *ha*. Do not add the rest of the coming word yet; today the eye, ear, voice, and hand meet only ह.

Writing — observe, trace, copy

1. look at ह for three seconds
2. finger-trace its lower curve and upright line

3. copy ह twice
4. say *ha* after each copy

Before you move on

Cover the model for five seconds. Write ह, uncover, and compare.

3.2 ँ — a small dot for the nasal ending

Write ह, then भ, from memory. Add the familiar long-*ā* mark to ह: हा. Read it once.

Script — one small new mark

ँ — a dot above

In the source spelling हँ, this dot cues the nasal ending. Say *hā(n)* slowly: the vowel is long and the ending resonates through the nose. Speakers vary, so listen for the whole word rather than forcing one exaggerated sound.

Writing — add only the mark

1. copy हा once
2. look at हँ
3. add ँ above the end of your copy
4. compare the dot's position, then say *hā(n)*

Before you move on

Hide हँ for five seconds. Write it once, then uncover and compare.

3.3 हां सा — a respectful yes

Say the Chapter 1 greeting from memory. Write हँ, then सा, as two separate known pieces.

The exchange — join the two pieces

हां सा। — $Hā(n) sā$. — Yes, respectfully.

The first word answers yes. Familiar सा keeps the answer respectful. A scholarly Marwari text edition identifies $hā(n)-sā$ as the polite affirmative, and a Rajasthan Sahitya Akademi dialogue writes हां सा in context.

Writing — guided, then delayed

1. copy हां सा once while looking
2. point to the space between the answer and the respect word
3. hide the phrase for ten seconds
4. write हां सा from memory
5. compare हां, the space, and सा separately

Before you move on

Say हां सा once without looking, then write it once with the model covered.

Sources: Hess, *Texts and Translations* and Rajasthan Sahitya Akademi, *Jāgtī Jot*, April–May 2019.

3.4 Listen and answer — yes without the page

Write the first sign of आभार, then the first sign of हां सा. Say which belongs to formal thanks and which begins a yes answer.

You'll want to know: answer by ear

Have someone or a screen reader say these in either order: $ābhār$ and $hā(n)sā$. Without looking, point left for formal thanks and right for respectful yes. Then say हां सा as the answer to a question you accept.

Your turn — four tiny skills

1. **Listen:** identify $hā(n)$ $sā$ without seeing it.
2. **Speak:** answer yes respectfully without reading.
3. **Read:** choose **हां सा** from **आभार • हां सा • राम**.
4. **Write:** cover all models and write only **हां**.

Before you move on

Close the page. Say **हां सा**, then write **हां** from memory.

3.5 Practice — hear a yes, give a yes

With the page covered, write **भ**, then **हां**. Say **आभार** for formal thanks; say **हां सा** for a respectful yes.

Your turn — independent four-skill check

1. **Listen:** hear $hā(n)$ $sā$ and identify an affirmative answer, without text.
2. **Speak:** hear “Will you come?” and answer yes respectfully, without notes.
3. **Read:** cover the English and explain **हां सा**.
4. **Write:** hear $hā(n)$ $sā$, wait fifteen seconds, then write the complete phrase.

Score each line separately. A missed line is the one to repeat; three stronger skills do not erase a writing or listening miss.

What you’ve built — and what remains

You can now give one respectful affirmative. You have not yet learnt the Marwadi responses for no or okay, and you have not completed a yes/no exchange. Those remain separate tiny steps.

Before you move on

If the dot or ङ stalled, return only to its two-minute sign lesson before trying the complete dictation again.

Chapter 4

Paani: Hear Water, Then Write It Sign by Sign

Modes: ⇄ voice (2) ✍ pen (4) ⇄ Hands-free start: first 1 of 6 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can recognise, hear, say, read, and independently write पाणी as the Marwadi word for water.

A source-attested everyday noun secured by ear before three new signs are isolated, assembled, and retrieved independently in all four skills.

4.1 Hear *pāṇī* — meaning before spelling

Give the Chapter 3 four-skill response once: hear *hā(n) sā* and identify a respectful yes; say it; read हँ स; then cover and write it. Say *ābhār* for formal thanks. Now set writing aside: today's new word begins with the ear and voice.

You'll want to know — one useful word

pāṇī — water

Listen for two long vowels: *pā-ṇī*. The middle sound is made with the tongue curled back a little. Hear the whole word twice, then say it once. Do not try to spell it yet; the next three tiny lessons will give the hand one piece at a time.

Your turn — meaning without letters

Imagine two cups: one holds water, one holds tea. Hear *pāṇī* and point to the water. Change the order and do it again. Then say *pāṇī* while imagining water.

Before you move on

Close the page. Say *pāṇī* once, then give its meaning.
Source: SIL International, *Marwari–English Dictionary* (2015).

4.2 प — *pa*, the first sign

Write *हं* from memory, checking the first sign and the dot. With no new spelling in view, say the Marwadi word for water. Then write the familiar long-*ā* mark *ः* once.

Script — one new consonant

प — *pa*

Close the lips, release them without a strong puff, and say *pa*. Today the hand meets only प; the complete word stays hidden.

Writing — observe, trace, copy

1. look at प for three seconds
2. finger-trace its left stem, bowl, and headline
3. copy प twice
4. say *pa* after each copy

Before you move on

Hide the model for five seconds. Write प, then add *ः* to make पः.

4.3 ण — curled-back *ṇa*

Write *हं* as one complete known word. Say *pāṇī* without looking at its spelling, then write ण from memory.

Script — one new consonant

𑖅 — *ṇa*

Curl the tongue tip slightly back for *ṇ*. Do not replace it with the dental *n* heard in the Hindi cognate. The Marwadi dictionary spelling in this chapter uses 𑖅, so the eye, voice, and hand keep that contrast clear from the beginning.

Writing — observe, trace, copy

1. look at 𑖅 for three seconds
2. finger-trace the lower loop, upright, and headline
3. copy 𑖅 twice
4. say *ṇa* after each copy

Before you move on

Cover both models. Write 𑖅, then 𑖅, with a clear space between them.

4.4 ी — the long-*ī* mark

Hear “Will you come?” and answer yes respectfully. Then say *pāṇī*. Write 𑖅, then ी, from memory and name the curled-back sound.

Script — one new vowel mark

ी — long *ī*

Like familiar ी, this mark cannot stand alone in a word. It attaches to a consonant. Add it to 𑖅 and read 𑖅ी, *ṇī*.

Writing — attach only the mark

1. copy 𑖅 once
2. look at 𑖅ी

3. add ि on the right of your copy
4. compare the joined form, then say $n̄$

Before you move on

Hide णी for five seconds. Write it once, then uncover and compare.

4.5 पाणी — join the word you already know by ear

Write the first sign of राम from memory. Then say the Marwadi word for water and write पा, then णी, as two separate pieces. Check each piece before going on.

The exchange — two familiar pieces

पा + णी → पाणी — $pān̄$ — water

Join the pieces without adding or changing a sign. Keep ण, the curled-back sound that distinguishes this source-attested Marwadi spelling from its Hindi cognate.

The word, taken apart

The word belongs to an old Indo-Aryan family. Sanskrit *pānīya* meant something for drinking; related regional forms travelled through Middle Indo-Aryan into modern Marwadi पाणी. The history is a memory hook, not a new spelling task.

Writing — guided, then delayed

1. copy पाणी once while saying $pā-n̄$
2. point to पा, then णी
3. hide the model for ten seconds
4. write the complete word from memory
5. uncover and compare प, ा, ण, and ी separately

Before you move on

Say पाणी once without looking, then write it once with the model covered.

Sources: SIL International, *Marwari-English Dictionary* (2015) and Turner, *A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages*, entry 8082.

4.6 Practice — hear, say, read, and write water

Give the older respectful yes in four quick steps: hear it and name its meaning; say it; read हां सा; then cover and write it. Now say the three meanings in English as you hear ābhār, hā(n) sā, and pāñī. Write पा, then ण and ी separately from memory.

Your turn — four independent checks

1. **Listen:** hear pāñī and identify water, without text.
2. **Speak:** see a picture or imagine a glass of water and say pāñī, without notes.
3. **Read:** choose पाणी from आभार • हां • पाणी and give its meaning.
4. **Write:** hear pāñī, wait fifteen seconds, then write पाणी with no model.

Score each line separately. Repeat only the missed line; strong speaking does not compensate for a missing ण or ी in writing.

What you've built — and what remains

You can retrieve one useful word in all four skills. You cannot yet request water in a complete Marwadi sentence; that needs pronouns, a request form, and register choices taught in later small steps.

Before you move on

If one sign stalled, return only to its two-minute sign lesson before repeating the complete dictation.

Chapter 5

Mharo Naam: Give One Name

Modes:  voice (6)  pen (4)  Hands-free start: first 1 of 10 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can hear, say, read, and independently write म्हारो नाम राम है, then substitute a chosen name in speech.

A source-attested name statement built by ear before four new signs are isolated and the complete line is retrieved from dictation.

5.1 Hear *mhāro* — one small word for “my”

Hear *pāṇī*, say **water**, say the Marwadi word back, then write its first sign प once. Set writing aside. The next chapter begins with the ear.

What to know first

mhāro — **my**, before a masculine singular noun

Listen twice: *mhā-ro*. Say it once. The breath after *m* belongs to the word; do not insert a full vowel between *m* and *h*. You do not need to spell it today.

Your turn

Point to yourself when you hear *mhāro*. Point away when you hear *pāṇī*. Change the order and do it once more.

Before you move on

Say *mhāro* once, then stop.

Sources: SIL International, *Marwari-English Dictionary* (2015) and Rajasthan Sahitya Akademi, *Jāgtī Jot*, November 2007.

5.2 ् — stop the built-in vowel

Write known म once, then read म as *ma*. Hear *mhāro* once. Today one tiny mark lets म close onto the next consonant without *a* between them.

Script

्

This is the **virāma**. Under म, it removes the built-in *a*: म् is *m*, not *ma*. Keep the model visible; no joined form is required yet.

Your turn

Finger-trace ् once beneath a printed म, then trace one pencil model. Say “vowel off” as your hand stops.

Before you move on

Cover the mark and draw it once beneath म.

5.3 ो — turn *ra* into *ro*

Write known सा once and point to ी in पाणी. Write र once, then draw yesterday’s vowel-off mark beneath a spare म. Today adds one sign to the right of र.

Script

र + ो → रो

Attached ो replaces the built-in *a*. Read रो as *ro*. It is one sign, even though it reaches above and to the right.

Your turn

Keep रो visible and copy it once. Point to र, then ो, and read *ro*.

Before you move on

Cover the model, wait three seconds, and write रो once.

5.4 म्हारो — the heard word becomes readable

Say the Marwadi word for **my** and recall what respectful सा does. From the heard cue *pāṇī*, write पाणी. Then write the vowel-off mark and रो from memory.

What to know first

म् + हा + रो → म्हारो — *mhāro* — my

Every piece is known. The virāma removes the vowel from म so म्ह begins *mh*, not *maha*.

Your turn

Look for five seconds, cover म्हारो, wait five seconds, then write it. Uncover and compare म्ह, ा, and रो separately. Repair only the piece that differs.

Before you move on

Read your repaired word once without romanization.

Sources: SIL International, *Marwari–English Dictionary* (2015) and Rajasthan Sahitya Akademi, *Jāgtī Jot*, November 2007.

5.5 Hear *nām* — name

Hear राम-राम सा and answer it. Retrieve पाणी once by ear, voice, eye, and writing. Then hear *mhāro*, say **my**, and read म्हारो once.

What to know first

nām — name

Listen twice, then say it once. Marwadi *nām*, Sanskrit *nāman*, and English *name* are distant members of the same old word family. That history is a memory hook; today's task is only sound and meaning.

Your turn

Touch your name on a card when you hear *nām*. Touch yourself when you hear *mhāro*. Change the order once.

Before you move on

Say *mhāro nām* and give the two-word meaning: **my name**.

Sources: SIL International, *Marwari-English Dictionary* (2015) and Turner, *A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages*.

5.6 न — a front-of-the-mouth *n*

Write independent न once. Say *nām* and its meaning. Read known न with the tongue curled back. Today the tongue moves forward.

Script

न

Read न as *na*, with the tongue near the teeth. Do not replace it with retroflex न from पाणी.

Your turn

Keep न visible. Finger-trace it once, then trace one pencil model. Point to न when you hear *na* and न when you hear retroflex *ṇa*.

Before you move on

Cover the model and write न once.

5.7 नाम — name, with no new sign

Write known न and the vowel-off mark ् once each. Say *nām* and its meaning, then write न once.

What to know first

न + ा + म → नाम — *nām* — name

Nothing new is hiding here: dental न, known long ा, and known म.

Your turn

Look for five seconds, cover नाम, wait five seconds, and write it once. Uncover, compare one piece at a time, and repair only a differing piece.

Before you move on

Read म्हारो नाम and say **my name**.

5.8 Hear *hai* — the small closing word

Read and write आभार once. Hear *mhāro* and *nām* in either order, then give each meaning.

What to know first

hai — is

Listen twice, then say it once. This tiny copula closes the name statement. Do not spell it yet; one vowel sign is still missing from your hand.

Your turn

Hear *mhāro nām rām hai*. Tap four beats: **my** | **name** | **Ram** | **is**. English changes the order in translation: **My name is Ram**.

Before you move on

Say the four-beat line once from sound: *mhāro nām rām hai*.

Sources: Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat language report and Rajasthan Sahitya Akademi, *Jāgti Jot*, November 2007.

5.9 ੈ — turn *ha* into *hai*

Say आभार for formal thanks. Say the closing word *hai*, then write known ह once.

Script

ह + ੈ → है

Attached ੈ replaces the built-in *a*. Read the whole word है as *hai*. Do not confuse ੈ with the taller ੋ in रो.

Your turn

Keep है visible and copy it once. Point to ह, then ੈ, and read *hai*.

Before you move on

Cover the model, wait three seconds, and write है once.

5.10 म्हारो नाम राम है। — say one name

Hear *mhāro*, *nām*, *rām*, *hai* in mixed order. Give each meaning.

What to know first

म्हारो | नाम | राम | है।

mhāro nām rām hai — My name is Ram.

The written line adds no new sign. है is known ह plus ੈ. Replace राम with your chosen name when speaking; keep Ram for the first writing attempt because every sign is already yours.

Your turn

1. hear the line and point to the person naming themselves
2. say the line once with *rām*
3. read the four groups without romanization

Before you move on

Cover every written model. Hear the line once and write it. Then uncover and repair one group, not the whole sentence.

Sources: Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat language report and Rajasthan Sahitya Akademi, *Jāgtī Jot*, November 2007.

Chapter 6

Tharo Naam: Ask One Name

Modes: 🗣️ voice (5) ✍️ pen (3) 🗣️ Hands-free start: first 1 of 8 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can ask थारो नाम काँई है and answer with a chosen name in four separately scored skills.

The question half of the name exchange, built by ear before three new signs are isolated and joined to the already-secure answer.

6.1 Hear *thāro* — turn from my to your

Say *mhāro nām rām hai* once. Write न, then है, from memory. Point to yourself on *mhāro*.

What to know first

thāro — **your**, before a masculine singular noun

Listen twice: *thā-ro*. Let a small breath follow *t*. Point to another person when you hear it. Spelling waits for the next lesson.

Your turn

Hear *mhāro* and point to yourself. Hear *thāro* and point gently away. Change the order twice.

Before you move on

Say the pair once: *mhāro* — my; *thāro* — your.

Sources: SIL International, *Marwari-English Dictionary* (2015) and Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat language report.

6.2 थ — one breathed consonant

Read हॉ, say **yes**, then hear *thāro*, point away, and say **your**.

Script

थ

Read थ as *tha*: the tongue begins near the teeth and a small breath follows. It is one new shape. The remaining signs in *thāro* are already known.

Your turn

Keep थ visible. Finger-trace it once, then trace one printed model once. Say *tha* after your hand stops.

Before you move on

Cover the model and write थ once.

6.3 थारो — your

Say *thāro* and its meaning. Read म्हारो and give the opposite direction: my.

What to know first

थ + ा + रो → थारो — *thāro* — your

Only थ was new. The rest comes from राम and म्हारो.

Your turn

Look for five seconds, cover थारो, wait five seconds, then write it. Uncover and compare थ, ा, and रो separately.

Before you move on

Read the two words once without romanization.

6.4 Hear *kāĩ* — what

Retrieve हाँ सा once by ear, voice, eye, and writing; point to ै in है. Then read थारो, hear *thāro nām*, and give its meaning: **your name**.

What to know first

kāĩ — what

Listen for one long, lightly nasal middle and a final long *ĩ*. Say the whole word once rather than exaggerating the nasal sound. Its old interrogative root belongs to the same deep family as Sanskrit *kim* and English *what*.

Your turn

Hear *thāro nām kāĩ hai?* Point to the question mark and say **What is your name?** No spelling yet.

Before you move on

Say the four-beat question once from sound.

Sources: SIL International, *Marwari-English Dictionary* (2015), Turner, *A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages*, and Rajasthan Sahitya Akademi, *Jāgtĩ Jot*, September 1999.

6.5 क — the first sign in *kāĩ*

Hear *kāĩ* and say **what**.

Script

क

Read क as *ka*. Keep the sound short and unaspirated. Only this one shape is new today.

Your turn

Keep क visible. Finger-trace it once, then trace one printed model once. Say *ka* after your hand stops.

Before you move on

Cover the model and write क once.

6.6 ई — long $\bar{i}$ standing alone

Write ष, then क, once each. Point to attached ी in पाणी and say its long vowel.

Script

ई

Read ई as long $\bar{i}$. Use this independent form when the vowel stands on its own. Attached ी still belongs after a consonant.

Your turn

Keep ई visible and copy it once. Then point: ई stands alone; ी attaches.

Before you move on

Cover the model, wait three seconds, and write ई once.

6.7 कांई — what, with no new sign

Write known ण and new थ once each. Say *kāĩ* and its meaning, then write क and independent ई. Point to the known nasal dot in हां.

What to know first

क + ा + ं + ई → कांई — *kāĩ* — what

No shape is new. Read the whole word smoothly; the dot lightly nasalizes the long middle rather than creating an extra beat.

Your turn

Look for five seconds, cover कांई, wait five seconds, and write it. Uncover and compare क, ा, ं, and ई separately.

Before you move on

Read थारो नाम कांई है? once without romanization.

6.8 Practice — ask one name and give one name

Say the four older meanings as you hear *rām-rām sā*, *ābhār*, *hā(n) sā*, and *pāñĩ*. Write only पाणी from the last cue.

What to know first

थारो नाम कांई है?

म्हारो नाम राम है।

The question asks **What is your name?** The answer says **My name is Ram.** In speech, replace *rām* with the name the speaker chooses. This book teaches one documented central-Marwari form; regional speakers may use another possessive or copula, and that variation is not an error.

Your turn

1. **Listen:** hear one of the two lines and identify question or answer.
2. **Speak:** hear the question and answer with a chosen name, without notes.
3. **Read:** match the printed question to the printed answer.

4. **Write:** hear the question, wait ten seconds, and write it with no model.

Score each line separately. Speaking cannot cover a missing word in writing; reading cannot cover an unanswered spoken question.

Before you move on

Stop after one complete exchange. Accuracy comes before speed.

Sources: Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat language report, SIL International, *Marwari–English Dictionary* (2015), and Rajasthan Sahitya Akademi, *Jāgtī Jot*, September 1999.

Chapter 7

Kaiso Ho: Ask How Someone Is

Modes: 🗣️ voice (1) 👁️ eyes (1) 🖱️ Hands-free start: all 2 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can recognise, say, read, and write the polite wellbeing question आप कैसे हो?.

A source-attested formal wellbeing question heard first and then written entirely with signs from earlier chapters.

7.1 Hear *āp kaiso ho?* — ask about someone, politely

Write पाणी, ask the name question once, and answer it once. Recall that *kāĩ* asks **what**, then put the page out of sight. The next question has a different social job.

What to know first

āp kaiso ho? — **How are you?**, polite/formal

Hear three groups: *āp* / *kai-so* / *ho?* The first addresses the other person respectfully; *kaiso* asks how; rising *ho?* keeps the line a question. Listen twice, then say the three groups once. Do not spell them yet.

Your turn

Choose the right situation: asking a respected person how they are, or asking their name. Say *āp kaiso ho?* only for the first situation.

Before you move on

Say the three sound groups once, then stop.
Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 2.

7.2 आप कैसो हो? — the question your hand already knows

Write पाणी from memory, then write क. Hear *āp kaiso ho?*, give its meaning, and say the three groups back.

Script — three known groups

आप | कैसो | हो?

No new sign appears. Read slowly: आ + प, then क + ै + स + ो, then ह + ो. The question mark preserves the rising social cue you heard first.

Your turn

Read the line once. Cover it for ten seconds, then write the three groups. Open the model and repair only the group that changed.

Before you move on

Read what you wrote once. Stop before learning the answer.
Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 2.

Chapter 8

Thik Hoon: Answer in Two New Signs

Modes:  voice (2)  eyes (1)  pen (2)  Hands-free start: first 1 of 5 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can answer हूँ ठीक हूँ, then complete a polite wellbeing exchange in separately scored listening, speaking, reading, and writing tasks.

A source-attested wellbeing answer whose only new written shapes are isolated before the complete four-skill exchange.

8.1 Hear *hũ* *ṭhĩk* *hũ* — I am fine

Write independent ई, say that *mhāro* means **my**, then ask *āp kaiso ho?* once from memory. Keep the page closed.

What to know first

hũ *ṭhĩk* *hũ* — **I am fine**

Hear three groups: *hũ* / *ṭhĩk* / *hũ*. The first and last groups match. Hold the *ũ* and let the ending nasal colour it; do not add a separate final syllable. The middle begins with a curled-back, breathed *ṭh*. Say the line once. Its two unfamiliar written shapes come later.

Your turn

Hear the question, then answer *hũ thĩk hũ*. Switch roles once. Keep this an ear-and-voice exercise.

Before you move on

Say the answer once without looking at any spelling.

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 2.

8.2 ू — hold the vowel below a known sign

Write काई, then write म्हारो and point to the virāma. Say *hũ thĩk hũ*, then write known ह once.

Script — one vowel mark

ू

This is the dependent long-*ū* sign. It hangs below and to the right of a consonant. Add it to known ह: ह + ू = हू. Hold the vowel for one beat longer than a short *u*.

Your turn

Keep ू visible. Finger-trace the mark once, copy it once, then add it to ह twice. Say *hū* after the hand stops.

Before you move on

Cover the model and write हू once.

Source: Unicode Devanagari chart.

8.3 ृ — curl back, then release breath

Write रो and point to ो. Write हू, then say the middle sound group *thĩk* without spelling it.

Script — one consonant

ठ

Read ठ as *ṭha*. Curl the tongue tip back, release it, and let a small breath follow. Keep it distinct from dental थ, which your hand already knows.

Your turn

Keep ठ visible. Finger-trace once, copy once, then alternate ठ | थ while saying *ṭha* / *ṭha*.

Before you move on

Cover the model and write ठ once.
Source: Unicode Devanagari chart.

8.4 हूं ठीक हूं. — two new signs complete the answer

Write म्हारो from memory. Say *hũ ṭhīk hũ*, write ू, and write ठ.

Script — build three heard groups

हूं | ठीक | हूं.

Build हूं as ह + ू + ं. Build ठीक as ठ + ी + क. Every sign except the two from the last lessons was already secure. The repeated first and last group make the line easier to hold in memory.

Your turn

1. Read हूं | ठीक | हूं once.
2. Cover it for ten seconds.
3. Write all three groups, then say the answer.

Before you move on

Read the answer once from your own handwriting.
Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 2.

8.5 Practice — ask how someone is and answer

Ask and answer one name. Then change the topic: ask how the other person is.

The exchange

आप कैसो हो?

हूं ठीक हूं.

The first line is polite/formal. The reply reports being fine. Other regions and relationships may choose another pronoun or question form; this chapter assesses the source-attested pair it has taught.

Your turn

1. **Listen:** hear one line and identify question or answer.
2. **Speak:** hear the question and answer without notes.
3. **Read:** match the printed question to its answer.
4. **Write:** hear the answer, wait ten seconds, and write it with no model.

Score all four separately. A correct reading does not replace missing writing; a correct written line does not replace the spoken reply.

Before you move on

Stop after one accurate exchange. Speed can wait.
Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 2 and SIL International,
Marwari-English Dictionary archive.

Chapter 9

Pachhe Milsu: See You Later

Modes: 🗣️ voice (2) ✍️ pen (5) 🗣️ Hands-free start: first 1 of 7 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can hear and say *pāchhe mīlsū*, write its four new units, and distinguish it from the common farewell राम राम सा in all four skills.

A source-attested see-you-later line taught sound-first, written through four isolated units, and scored separately in all four skills.

9.1 Hear *pāchhe mīlsū* — see you later

Ask how someone is, answer *hū̃ thīk hū̃*, then say राम राम सा once. Close the text before the new parting line begins.

What to know first

pāchhe mīlsū — see you later

Hear two groups: *pā-chhe* / *mīl-sū*. The first points later/back; the second carries meeting again. Listen twice, tap the two groups, and say them once. Do not spell the line yet.

Your turn

Choose the cue that promises another meeting, not the cue that starts a conversation. Answer it with *pāchhe mīlsū*.

Before you move on

Say the two sound groups once, then stop.
Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 2.

9.2 छ — one aspirated consonant

Write नाम, say *pāchhe* once, then write known छ. The new sign carries a different consonant and keeps the released breath.

Script — one sign

छ — *chha*

Keep the sign visible. Finger-trace the main body first and add the headline last. Say *chha* with a small breath after the consonant.

Your turn

Trace छ once, copy it once, then cover the model and write it once.

Before you move on

Write छ once from memory.
Source: Unicode Devanagari chart.

9.3 े — attach *e* to a consonant

Complete *mhāro nām Rām hai*, write छ, then write known े. Today's mark attaches above a consonant instead.

Script — one vowel mark

े — dependent *e*

छ + े = छे — *chhe*

The mark cannot stand as the word's consonant. Add it above and to the right of छ; read the result *chhe*.

Your turn

Copy छे twice. Point to the consonant, then to the vowel mark.

Before you move on

Cover the model and write छे once.
Source: Unicode Devanagari chart.

9.4 ि — written before, heard after

Write है, then known म and the long- $\bar{i}$ mark from णी. The new mark is short i and has a placement rule worth noticing.

Script — one vowel mark

ि — dependent short i

म + ि = मि — mi

The visible mark sits to the **left** of म, but the sound follows the consonant: read मि as mi , never im .

Your turn

Build मि twice. Each time, point left-to-right on the page, then say the sounds in their spoken order: $m-i$.

Before you move on

Write मि once from memory.
Source: Unicode Devanagari chart.

9.5 ल — the last new consonant

Write the full my-name statement, then ask and answer wellbeing once. Write मि and known न. Today adds only ल.

Script — one signल — *la*

Keep the sign visible. Trace the open lower body before adding the headline. Say *la* once the hand stops.

Your turn

Copy ल once beside the model. Cover it, wait five seconds, and write it once.

Before you move on

Read ल once, then stop.

Source: Unicode Devanagari chart.

9.6 पाछे मिलसू — assemble the two sound groups

Say *thāro*, then write हूँ ठीक हूँ and circle ठ. Say *pāchhe / mīlsū*, then write छे, मि, and ल separately.

Script — join only known units

पा | छे मि | ल | सू

पाछे मिलसू

Nothing new hides in the join. Read the two groups, then write them with one space between.

Your turn

Cover the romanization. Read पाछे मिलसू, cover the line, wait ten seconds, and write it once.

Before you move on

Point to the short-*i* mark and say why it appears before म on the page.

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 2.

9.7 Practice — goodbye, with or without “later”

Write थ, then say राम राम सा once as the common farewell.

What to know first

राम राम सा. — goodbye / farewell

पाछे मिलसू. — see you later

The second line explicitly points to meeting later. Other regions and relationships may choose another parting line; this payoff scores only the two source-attested choices it taught.

Your turn

1. **Listen:** hear one line and identify common farewell or see-you-later.
2. **Speak:** answer a later-meeting cue with *pāchhe mīlsū*.
3. **Read:** match both printed lines to their meanings.
4. **Write:** hear *pāchhe mīlsū*, wait ten seconds, and write it without a model.

Score all four separately. A spoken line does not replace missing writing.

Before you move on

Stop after one accurate four-skill pass.

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 2 and SIL International, *Marwari-English Dictionary* archive.

Chapter 10

Four Family Words: Meaning First, One New Sign

Modes:  voice (7)  eyes (2)  pen (1)  Hands-free start: first 1 of 10 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can recognise, say, read, and independently write four source-attested close-family labels after learning only one new Devanagari sign.

Four close-family labels secured by ear before writing, with only ब added and every skill scored separately.

10.1 Hear $m\tilde{a}$ — mother

Say the line that promises another meeting and give its two meaning parts. Then write  and the known word थारो once.

What to know first

$m\tilde{a}$ — mother

Listen twice. The vowel is long and the ending is nasal. Say the whole word once; do not spell it yet. Families and the names people use for relatives vary, so this lesson teaches one source-attested everyday label, not one family model.

Your turn

Point to the mother cue when you hear $m\tilde{a}$, then say the word once from the meaning alone.

Before you move on

Say $m\tilde{a}$ once, then stop.

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 4 and Society for Endangered Languages, Marwari Swadesh list.

10.2 माँ — a new word from known signs

Say $m\tilde{a}$ from its meaning. Write म, ा, and ं; then write ि and say the known question word $k\tilde{a}\tilde{u}$.

What to know first

म + ा + ं → माँ — $m\tilde{a}$ — mother

Nothing on the page is new. Join three earned units and read the complete word.

Your turn

Look at माँ for five seconds. Cover it, wait five seconds, then write the word once. Uncover and compare the long-vowel sign and nasal mark separately.

Before you move on

Read and write माँ once without romanization.

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 4.

10.3 Hear $b\bar{a}p$ — father

Say and write mother, then say water. Write familiar ल and क once each.

What to know first

bāp — **father**

Hear one long middle vowel: *bāp*. Say the word once without looking for its spelling. A respectful form such as *bāpūjī* can come later; this step keeps one meaning and one sound small.

Your turn

Hear *mā* and *bāp* in either order. Point to mother or father, then say only the word you heard.

Before you move on

Say *mā* and *bāp* once each, then stop.

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 4 and SIL International, Marwari–English Dictionary archive.

10.4 ब — one new consonant

Say father and mother from meaning cues. Write पाछे मिलसू once, then familiar प; today’s voiced sound gets a different sign.

Script — one sign

ब — *ba*

Keep the model visible. Trace the lower turn, rise to the upright, and add the headline. Say *ba* after the hand stops.

Your turn

Copy ब once. Cover it, wait five seconds, and write it once. Then say the family word *bāp* that this sign will begin.

Before you move on

Read ब once, then stop.

Source: Unicode Devanagari chart.

10.5 बाप — father on the page

Write ब, ा, and प separately. Say mother and father, write काई, then give the earlier see-you-later four-skill response once.

What to know first

ब + ा + प → बाप — *bāp* — father

Only the first sign is newly learned. Read the whole word without romanization.

Your turn

Look for five seconds, cover बाप, wait five seconds, and write it. Check that ब did not turn into प.

Before you move on

Read मां — बाप once, then stop.

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 4.

10.6 Hear *bhāī* — brother

Say mother and write father. Ask and answer the known name exchange, then recall the formal gratitude word that begins with breathy *bh*.

What to know first

bhāī — brother

Hear two long vowel parts: *bhā-ī*. Say them smoothly once. The first consonant matches the familiar start of *ābhār*; spelling waits for the next step.

Your turn

Distinguish *bāp* from *bhāī* by meaning and by the breath after *bh*. Answer a brother cue with *bhāī* once.

Before you move on

Say *bhāī* once, then stop.

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 4.

10.7 भाई — brother from familiar units

Write भ, ा, and independent ई. Say mother, then ask the known polite wellbeing question with *āp* and *kaiso*.

What to know first

भ + ा + ई → भाई — *bhāī* — brother

The written pieces are old; only their family meaning is new.

Your turn

Look at भाई, cover it, wait five seconds, and write it once. Read the word without romanization and give its meaning.

Before you move on

Read भाई once, then stop.

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 4.

10.8 Hear *bahan* — sister

Say father and brother. Write the known wellbeing question once, then ब; keep the next new word oral for now.

What to know first

bahan — **sister**

Hear two small parts: *ba-han*. Say the whole word once. A familiar alternative such as *dīdī* may be used in some relationships; this lesson scores only the source form *bahan*.

Your turn

Hear *bhāī* or *bahan*. Point to brother or sister, then repeat the heard word.

Before you move on

Say *bhāī* — *bahan* once, then stop.
Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 4.

10.9 बहन — sister on the page

Write ब, ह, and न separately. Say brother, then give the heard wellbeing answer with *hū* and *thik*.

What to know first

ब + ह + न → बहन — *bahan* — sister

All three signs are earned. Read the word as two sound groups: *ba-han*.

Your turn

Hear *bahan*, wait five seconds, and write बहन without a visible model. Check the middle ह rather than guessing from the meaning.

Before you move on

Read बहन — भाई once, then stop.
Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 4.

10.10 Checkpoint — four close-family words

Write ू once and say its long vowel. Then close the earlier page.

What to know first

मां — बाप — भाई — बहन

The four labels name relationships; they do not prescribe one family structure.

Your turn

1. **Listen:** identify all four heard labels.
2. **Speak:** produce two different labels from meanings.
3. **Read:** match all four printed words.
4. **Write:** write two heard labels without a model.

Score each skill separately.

Before you move on

Stop after one independently accurate pass.

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 4.

Chapter 11

Grandparents and Family: Two New Signs

Modes:  voice (8)  eyes (2)  pen (2)  Hands-free start: first 1 of 12 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can add paternal grandfather, paternal grandmother, and family to the earlier four-word map while keeping regional and household variation explicit.

Three more family labels secured by ear before writing, with only  and  added one sign at a time before the seven-word map.

11.1 Hear *dādā* — paternal grandfather

Recall the four-word family checkpoint, say the known word for name, then write familiar  once.

What to know first

dādā — paternal grandfather

Hear the same long beat twice: *dā-dā*. Say it once. This chapter follows the source's *dādā* form; other documented Marwari materials also record *dādo*. That variation is real and is not an error to erase. Writing waits one step.

Your turn

Choose among brother, sister, and paternal grandfather from three heard words. Repeat only *dādā*.

Before you move on

Say *dā-dā* once, then stop.

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 4 and Marwari Pathshala, D glossary.

11.2 द — one sign for both beats

Write brother, then the known wellbeing answer. Say paternal grandfather and sister; keep *dādā* oral until the new sign appears.

Script — one sign

द — *da*

Keep the model visible. Trace the curved lower body, return to the upright, and add the headline. Say *da* after the pen stops.

Your turn

Copy द once. Cover it, wait five seconds, and write it twice with a small space: द द. Say *dā-dā* without assembling the word yet.

Before you move on

Read द once, then stop.

Source: Unicode Devanagari chart.

11.3 दादा — the repeated word

Ask and answer wellbeing once. Write द and familiar ाI, then say sister from memory.

What to know first

दा + दा → दादा — *dādā* — paternal grandfather

The spelling repeats exactly what the ear heard: two matching long beats.

Your turn

Look at दादा, cover it, wait five seconds, and write it once. Point to both copies of दा before reading the whole word.

Before you move on

Read दादा once, then stop.

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 4 and Marwari Pathshala, D glossary.

11.4 Hear *dādī* — paternal grandmother

Say and write paternal grandfather and sister, then give the known see-you-later line and its two meaning parts.

What to know first

dādī — paternal grandmother

The first beat matches *dādā*. The last vowel changes: *dā-dī*. Hear the pair *dādā* — *dādī*, then say only *dādī*.

Your turn

Hear either *dādā* or *dādī*. Identify paternal grandfather or paternal grandmother before repeating the word.

Before you move on

Say *dādā* — *dādī* once, then stop.

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 4 and Marwari Pathshala, D glossary.

11.5 दादी — change the final vowel

Recall the four-word family checkpoint, write छ, then write दा and दी. Say sister once.

What to know first

दा + दी → दादी — *dādī* — paternal grandmother

Compare दादा and दादी. Only the final vowel sign changes.

Your turn

Hear *dādā* or *dādī*. Write the matching word without a model, then check the final vowel sign.

Before you move on

Read दादा — दादी once, then stop.
Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 4.

11.6 Hear *parivār* — family

Say paternal grandfather and sister, write paternal grandmother, then write े once.

What to know first

parivār — family

Hear three small groups: *pa-ri-vār*. Say them smoothly once. The word names a family group; it does not require every family to have the same members.

Your turn

Hear one group word and two relation words. Identify *parivār* as family, then say it once from the meaning alone.

Before you move on

Say *parivār* once, then stop.

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 4 and SIL International, Marwari–English Dictionary archive.

11.7 व — the middle of family

Say family and paternal grandmother. Write व and ि once.

Script — one sign

व — *va*

Keep the model visible. Trace the rounded lower body, rise to the upright, and finish with the headline. Say *va* after the hand stops.

Your turn

Copy व once. Cover it, wait five seconds, and write it once. Say the middle sound group *vār* from *parivār*.

Before you move on

Read व once, then stop.

Source: Unicode Devanagari chart.

11.8 परिवार — family on the page

Write प, रि, व, and ार as four small units. Write paternal grandfather and ल, then say paternal grandmother.

What to know first

प + रि + वा + र → परिवार — *parivār* — family

Remember that ि is written before र but read after it: *ri*.

Your turn

Look at परिवार, cover it, wait eight seconds, and write the four chunks. Uncover and check रि and व separately.

Before you move on

Read परिवार once without romanization.
Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 4.

11.9 Retrieve three family words

Say and write family, then write ब and the known पाछे मिलसू once.

Your turn

1. **Listen:** identify *mā̃*, *bāp*, or *dādī* from sound alone.
2. **Speak:** say the word from one relation cue.
3. **Read:** match मां, बाप, and दादी to their meanings.
4. **Write:** write one heard word without a model.

Before you move on

Stop after one accurate pass.
Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 4.

11.10 Build the seven-word family map

Say and write paternal grandmother, then complete the earlier four-skill see-you-later response once.

Your turn

Place four cards under the correct cues: भाई, बहन, दादा, and परिवार. Read each card, turn it over, and write only the one named aloud.

Before you move on

Stop after one accurate map.
Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 4.

11.11 Payoff — seven family labels in four skills

Read the seven-word line once. Cover it before the scored pass.

What to know first

मां — बाप — भाई — बहन — दादा — दादी — परिवार

These are labels for understanding and describing relationships, not a required family structure. Regional and household choices remain valid when documented.

Your turn

1. **Listen:** identify four randomly heard labels.
2. **Speak:** produce four different labels from relation cues.
3. **Read:** match all seven printed words to meanings.
4. **Write:** write three heard labels without a model.

Score all four skills separately. A perfect spoken map does not replace missing reading or writing.

Before you move on

Stop after one independently accurate pass.
Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 4, Marwari Pathshala, D glossary, and SIL International, Marwari–English Dictionary archive.

11.12 Close the chapter — three new signs

Name the family group, write मां, and recall one successful part of the four-skill family check.

Your turn

Write ब, द, and व from spoken sign names. Circle only the sign that stalled, reopen its one-sign lesson, then try that sign once more.

Before you move on

Stop after the three signs are accurate.

Source: Unicode Devanagari chart.

Chapter 12

Maternal Grandparents and Husband: One New Sign

Modes:  voice (7)  pen (1)  Hands-free start: first 5 of 8 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can add maternal grandfather, maternal grandmother, and husband to the family map after learning only one new Devanagari sign.

Three source-attested relationship labels begin by ear, reuse the established script except for ऋ, and finish in four separately scored skills.

12.1 Hear *nānā* — maternal grandfather

Say the paternal-grandfather word, write परिवार, then recall the seven-word family map. Today one matching two-beat word changes only the family side.

What to know first

nā-nā — maternal grandfather

Listen twice. Say it once. Keep *dādā* and *nānā* tied to their meanings before writing enters.

Before you move on

Say *nānā* once without seeing its spelling.
Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 4.

12.2 नाना — one known unit twice

Say *nānā*, then write familiar न and ा.

What to know first

ना + ना → नाना — *nānā* — maternal grandfather

Your turn

Look for five seconds, cover the word, and write it. Then label दादा and नाना orally without ranking either side of the family.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 4.

12.3 Hear *nānī* — maternal grandmother

Say *nānā*, write बाप, and say the known paternal-grandmother word. Listen for the final long *ī* in the new word.

What to know first

nānī — maternal grandmother

Before you move on

Say *nānī* once. Writing waits for the next step.
Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 4.

12.4 नानी — change only the final vowel

Write नाना, write familiar ा separately, then recall the seven-label four-skill payoff.

What to know first

ना + नी → नानी — *nānī* — maternal grandmother

Your turn

Cover नानी, wait five seconds, write it, and circle only the final ी.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 4.

12.5 Hear *pati* — husband

Say the two maternal-grandparent labels, write नानी, then write familiar र and भाई from sound cues.

What to know first

pati — husband

This is a relationship label, not a required household pattern. Say the two short beats. The spelling waits until its new consonant has its own lesson.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 4.

12.6 त — a quiet dental stop

Say *pati*. Write known ठ and थ once; today's unaspirated dental sound gets its own sign.

Script — one sign

त — *ta*

Your turn

Trace once with the model visible, copy once, cover it, and write it once.

Before you move on

Source: Unicode Devanagari chart.

12.7 पति — husband on the page

Say husband and maternal grandfather. Write प, त, ि, राम, and बहन; point to म inside राम.

What to know first

प + ति → पति — *pati* — husband

Your turn

Look, cover, wait five seconds, and write पति. Check that ि appears before त on the page but is read after it.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 4.

12.8 Checkpoint — three more relationship labels

Say and write mother and father, write स, and recall the earlier four-label payoff before extending the map.

Your turn

1. Hear and identify all three labels.
2. Produce each from a meaning cue.
3. Read नाना — नानी — पति.
4. Cover the line and write all three.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 4.

Chapter 13

Wife and Child: One New Sign

Modes:  voice (7)  pen (1)  Hands-free start: first 3 of 8 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can add wife and child to a twelve-label family map while recognizing that the source records an alternative wife label.

Wife and child begin by ear, add only च, and join the earlier labels in a non-compensatory four-skill payoff.

13.1 Hear *patnī* — wife

Say husband and maternal grandmother, write सा, then recall the last three-word four-skill checkpoint.

What to know first

patnī — wife

The same source also gives *bāī sā*. That documented alternative is not an error; this step secures one form at a time. Writing still waits.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 4.

13.2 पत्नी — known signs, one careful join

Say *patnī*. Write पति, ्र, न, and ी separately; write नानी, then say the respectful राम राम सा greeting.

What to know first

प + त् + नी → पत्नी — *patnī* — wife

Your turn

Copy once. Cover it, wait five seconds, then write it. Check the virama join before checking the final long-ī sign.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 4.

13.3 Hear *bachchā* — child

Say wife, husband, and maternal grandfather, complete the familiar greeting exchange, then write दादा.

What to know first

bachchā — child

Hear the held middle consonant. The label does not specify a child's gender; writing waits until the new consonant has a separate, small step.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 4.

13.4 च — unaspirated beside familiar छ

Say child and wife. Write familiar छ and independent आ; today's sound has no following breath.

Script — one sign

च — *cha*

Your turn

Trace once, copy once, cover the model, and write it once from sound.

Before you move on

Source: Unicode Devanagari chart.

13.5 बच्चा — child on the page

Say child and wife. Write ब, च, ्, ा, familiar भ, then write पत्नी and दादी from memory.

What to know first

ब + च् + चा → बच्चा — *bachchā* — child

Your turn

Copy once. Cover it, wait five seconds, and write it. Check the doubled middle before checking the final vowel mark.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 4.

13.6 Retrieve the five new relationship labels

Write त, च, and आभार, give the gratitude meaning, then recall the earlier three-word payoff.

Your turn

Hear all five in a mixed order, say each from meaning, read the five cards, then write the two cards named aloud. Repair only a missed card.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 4.

13.7 Payoff — a twelve-label family map

Recall the seven-label and three-label checkpoints, then give the formal gratitude response. These are vocabulary options, not a prescribed family structure.

Your turn

1. **Listen:** identify six randomly heard labels.
2. **Speak:** produce six different labels from relationship cues.
3. **Read:** match all twelve printed labels to meanings.
4. **Write:** write four heard labels without a model.

Score each skill separately. A strong spoken score cannot compensate for a missed reading or writing score.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 4.

13.8 Close the chapter — two signs, two words

Write earlier द, व, ह, and परिवार, then name the four skills in the twelve-label payoff.

Your turn

From sound alone, write त, च, पत्नी, and बच्चा. Check each new sign before checking the complete word.

Before you move on

Source: Unicode Devanagari chart.

Chapter 14

Three Useful Places: Two New Signs

Modes: 🗣️ voice (7) ✍️ pen (2) 🗣️ Hands-free start: first 1 of 9 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can recognise, say, read, and write market, home, and temple after learning only ज and घ.

Three source-attested destinations begin by ear, add two signs separately, and finish in four scored skills without pretending the location question is taught.

14.1 Hear *bājār* — market

Recall the twelve-label payoff and say family once.

What to know first

bājār — market

Hear the two long vowels and say the destination. Its new middle consonant stays off the page until the next lesson.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 5.

14.2 ज — the middle of market

Say market and polite yes, write हँ, बच्चा, and familiar च once.

Script — one signज — *ja***Your turn**

Trace once, copy once, cover the model, and write ज from sound.

Before you move on

Source: Unicode Devanagari chart.

14.3 बाजार — market on the page

Say market and child. Give polite yes, recall the seven-label payoff, then write ब, ज, ा, and र.

What to know first

बा + जार → बाजार — *bājār* — market

Your turn

Look, cover, wait five seconds, and write the word. Check both long-vowel marks.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 5.

14.4 Hear *ghar* — home

Say and write market, then recall the polite-yes and twelve-label four-skill payoffs.

What to know first

ghar — **home; house**

Say the single beat with breath after the first sound. Writing waits one step.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 5.

14.5 घ — home begins here

Say home, water, and maternal grandfather, then write familiar ह and new-earlier ज.

Script — one sign

घ — *gha*

Your turn

Trace once, copy once, cover the model, and write घ from sound.

Before you move on

Source: Unicode Devanagari chart.

14.6 घर — home on the page

Say home and market. Write घ, र, बाजार, and नाना.

What to know first

घ + र → घर — *ghar* — home; house

Your turn

Look, cover, wait five seconds, and write the one-beat word.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 5.

14.7 Hear *mandir* — temple

Say home, market, and maternal grandmother, then write ज and retroflex ञ.

What to know first

mandir — temple

Say the three short sound groups. The complete spelling uses only earned signs, but meaning stays first.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 5.

14.8 मंदिर — a new place from known signs

Say temple, write म, ं, द, ि, र, ी, then write घर and नानी.

What to know first

मं + दि + र → मंदिर — *mandir* — temple

Your turn

Look, cover, wait five seconds, and write the word. Check the nasal mark and the short-i position separately.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 5.

14.9 Checkpoint — three useful places

Say wife, child, and husband, then write पाणी before changing domains.

Your turn

Hear and identify all three places, say each from a cue, read the three cards, then cover them and write all three. Score each skill separately.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 5.

Chapter 15

Hand and Money: No New Signs

Modes: 🗣️ voice (7) 🖐️ Hands-free start: all 7 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can add hand and money to the three-place map in listening, speaking, reading, and writing without learning another sign.

Hand and money arrive by ear, reuse the complete script inventory, and join the three places in a non-compensatory four-skill payoff.

15.1 Hear *hāth* — hand

Recall the three-place and water four-skill payoffs, then say home.

What to know first

hāth — hand

The source uses this word in right-hand and left-hand direction cues. Say the one long beat. Writing waits even though every sign is familiar.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 5.

15.2 हाथ — hand on the page

Say hand and my, write ह, ा, थ, घर, and पति.

What to know first

हा + थ → हाथ — *hāth* — hand

Your turn

Look, cover, wait five seconds, and write the word.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 5.

15.3 Hear *paisā* — money

Say hand and market, write virama ्, then recall the ten-label four-skill checkpoint.

What to know first

paisā — money

The source uses this word when asking travel cost. Hear the opening *pai* and say the whole word. Writing waits until the next step.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 5.

15.4 पैसा — money on the page

Say money, hand, and wife. Write प, ै, स, ा, ी, then हाथ.

What to know first

पै + सा → पैसा — *paisā* — money

Your turn

Look, cover, wait five seconds, and write the word. Check ै before ा.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 5.

15.5 Retrieve five direction and travel words

Write ज, घ, म्हारो, and पत्नी, then recall the three-place payoff.

Your turn

Hear all five in mixed order, say each from meaning, read the five cards, then write the two named aloud.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 5.

15.6 Payoff — five travel words in four skills

Recall the three-place checkpoint, then say name and child before adding hand and money.

Your turn

1. Identify five heard words.
2. Produce five words from meaning cues.
3. Match five printed cards to meanings.
4. Write three heard words without a model.

Pass each skill separately.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 5.

15.7 Close the chapter — two new signs

Write earlier त, च, न, and हाथ, then name the four scored skills.

Your turn

From sound alone, write ज, घ, बाजार, and घर.

Before you move on

Source: Unicode Devanagari chart.

Chapter 16

Wind, Cloud, and Rain: No New Signs

Modes: 🗣️ voice (9) 🗣️ Hands-free start: all 9 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can recognise, say, read, and write wind, cloud, and rain using only signs already secured in earlier chapters.

Three source-attested weather nouns begin by ear, reuse the established script inventory, and finish in four separately scored skills without claiming a weather conversation is complete.

16.1 Hear *havā* — wind

Recall the five-word travel payoff, say home, then write नाम, पत्नी, and बाजार.

What to know first

havā — wind

Listen once, then say the two light beats. Keep the meaning in your ear; the spelling waits for the next lesson even though every sign is already familiar.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 7.

16.2 हवा — wind on the page

Say wind and money, write घर, then form ह, व, and ा once.

What to know first

ह + वा → हवा — *havā* — wind

Your turn

Look, cover, wait five seconds, and write हवा. No new sign has been added.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 7.

16.3 Hear *bādal* — cloud

Say and write wind, then recall temple, hand, maternal grandmother, and the ै mark in है.

What to know first

bādal — cloud; clouds

Hear the long first vowel. Say the sky word once without looking at any script.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 7.

16.4 बादल — cloud on the page

Say cloud, wind, and market. Write नाना and the known my-name line ending in है, then recall ब, ा, द, and ल.

What to know first

बा + दल → बादल — *bādal* — cloud

Your turn

Look, cover, wait five seconds, and write the two chunks. Check that only the first syllable carries ाI.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 7.

16.5 Hear *barsāt* — rain

Say and write cloud and wind, contrast *thāro* with *mhāro*, then recall husband and write money.

What to know first

barsāt — rain; rainfall

Listen for the long final vowel. Say the weather word once from a rain cue.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 7.

16.6 बरसात — rain on the page

Say rain and wind, recall the travel payoff, write थ, then form ब, र, स, ाI, and त.

What to know first

बर + सात → बरसात — *barsāt* — rain

Your turn

Look, cover, wait five seconds, and write बरसात. Check that ाI sits only in the final chunk.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 7.

16.7 Retrieve wind, cloud, and rain

Write घ, ज, बच्चा, and थारो, then say wife.

Your turn

Hear the three words in mixed order, say each from its meaning, match three printed cards, then write all three from sound.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 7.

16.8 Payoff — three weather words in four skills

Say and write market and home, recall the twelve-label family payoff, then give the meanings of *kāī* and *hai* from the known name exchange.

Your turn

1. Identify three heard words.
2. Produce three words from meaning cues.
3. Match three printed cards to meanings.
4. Write all three heard words without a model.

Pass each skill separately.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 7.

16.9 Close the weather loop

Write घ, ज, थ, and क, then name the four weather-payoff skills you just passed.

Your turn

Without a model, hear one word, say its meaning, read the other two in mixed order, then write all three from meaning cues.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 7.

Chapter 17

Weather, Heat, and Cold: Three New Signs

Modes: 🗣️ voice (10) ✍️ pen (3) 🗣️ Hands-free start: first 1 of 13 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can add weather, heat, and cold to the earlier wind-cloud-rain map after learning only the au mark, ण, and ञ.

Three more source-attested weather words begin by ear, add three signs one at a time, and join the earlier map in four separately scored skills without claiming a complete weather exchange.

17.1 Hear *mausam* — weather

Recall wind, cloud, and rain in four skills, then write ई, काई, and घर.

What to know first

mausam — weather

Listen for the *au* sound. Say the general word once; its new vowel mark stays off the page until the next lesson.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 7.

17.2 ौ — the *au* mark in weather

Say weather and temple, write म, बरसात, and कांई, then contrast familiar ै and े.

Script — one sign

ौ — *au* after a consonant

Your turn

Trace ौ on म once, copy मौ once, cover it, and write मौ from sound.

Before you move on

Source: Unicode Devanagari chart.

17.3 मौसम — weather on the page

Ask and answer the known name exchange, say weather and wind, write मंदिर, बादल, and थारो, then form मौ and स.

What to know first

मौ + सम → मौसम — *mausam* — weather

Your turn

Look, cover, wait five seconds, and write मौसम. Check the first-syllable vowel mark.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 7.

17.4 Hear *garmī* — heat

Say and write weather, recall rain and the three-place payoff, ask *āp kaiso ho?*, then write the है ending from the known name line.

What to know first

garmī — **heat; hot weather**

The source also groups this word with summer. Keep the narrow heat meaning for now; the season contrast comes later.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 7.

17.5 ग — the start of heat

Say heat, weather, and hand; write आप कैसो हो?, घ, मौ, and म्हारो.

Script — one sign

ग — *ga*

Compare ग with aspirated घ; this word begins with the unaspirated sign.

Your turn

Trace once, copy once, cover the model, and write ग from sound.

Before you move on

Source: Unicode Devanagari chart.

17.6 गर्मी — heat on the page

Say heat, weather, wind, and the known fine answer; write हाथ and मौसम, then form ग, र, म, and ी.

What to know first

गर् + मी → गर्मी — *garmī* — heat

Your turn

Look, cover, wait five seconds, and write गर्मी. Check the virama under र and long ी after म.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 7.

17.7 Retrieve weather and heat

Say money, then write मौ, ग, बादल, है, and ू.

Your turn

Hear the two words in mixed order, give each meaning, read both cards, then write both from sound.

Before you move on

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 7; Unicode Devanagari chart.

17.8 Hear *ṭhaṇḍī* — cold

Say and write weather and heat, recall cloud, then write rain and money.

What to know first

ṭhaṇḍī — cold; cold weather

The source also groups this form with winter. Keep the narrow cold meaning for now and contrast it with heat.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 7.

17.9 ङ — the middle of cold

Say cold, heat, and the known wellbeing answer; write हूँ ठीक हूँ, then द, ठ, ग, and हवा.

Script — one sign

ङ — *ḍa*, with the tongue curled back

Keep ङ distinct from dental द.

Your turn

Trace once, copy once, cover the model, and write ङ from sound.

Before you move on

Source: Unicode Devanagari chart.

17.10 ठंडी — cold on the page

Perform the known wellbeing exchange and travel payoff, say cold, heat, and weather, write गर्मी, then form ठ, ं, ड, and ी.

What to know first

ठ + डी → ठंडी — *ṭhaṇḍī* — cold

Your turn

Look, cover, wait five seconds, and write ठंडी. Check the nasal mark and keep ङ distinct from द.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 7.

17.11 Retrieve weather, heat, and cold

Say the known see-you-later line, then write मौ, ग, ड, and बरसात.

Your turn

Hear the three words in mixed order, give each meaning, read three cards, then write all three from sound.

Before you move on

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 7; Unicode Devanagari chart.

17.12 Payoff — six weather words in four skills

Write छ, then recall the earlier wind-cloud-rain payoff before adding three words.

Your turn

1. Identify six heard words.
2. Produce six words from meaning cues.
3. Match six printed cards to meanings.
4. Write three heard words from each half without a model.

Pass each skill separately.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 7.

17.13 Close the chapter — three new signs

Write ज, घ, े, and हवा, then name the four weather-payoff skills.

Your turn

From sound alone, write मौ, ग, ड, then मौसम, गर्मी, and ठंडी. Give each word's meaning.

Before you move on

Sources: Unicode Devanagari chart; Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 7.

Chapter 18

Shop, Item, and Price: One New Vowel Mark

Modes:  voice (9)  pen (1)  Hands-free start: first 1 of 10 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can recognise, say, read, and write shop, item, and price after learning only the short-u vowel mark.

Three source-attested shopping words begin by ear, add one vowel mark, and finish in four separately scored skills without claiming a complete buying exchange.

18.1 Hear *dukān* — shop

Recall the six-word weather payoff, say market, then write मौसम, गर्मी, and ठंडी, then form ि once.

What to know first

dukān — shop

Hear the two beats and say the word once from a shop cue. Keep the sound and meaning together; the unfamiliar vowel mark waits for the next lesson.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

18.2 ँ — short *u* after a consonant

Say shop, write द, ू, ौ, ड, ल, and पत्नी.

Script — one mark

ँ — short *u* after a consonant

Your turn

Trace ँ below द once, copy दु once, cover it, and write दु from sound. Keep it shorter than familiar दू.

Before you move on

Source: Unicode Devanagari chart.

18.3 दुकान — shop on the page

Say shop and market, write बाजार, बरसात, and कांई, then write पाछे मिलसू, then form दु, का, and न.

What to know first

दु + कान → दुकान — *dukān* — shop

Your turn

Look, cover, wait five seconds, and write दुकान. Check short ँ below the first sign and long ा in the second chunk.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

18.4 Hear *vastu* — item

Say and write shop, form short ँ, then recall money, temple, and cold, then retrieve the see-you-later line from its cue.

What to know first*vastu* — **item; thing**

Say the two beats once from an item cue. The word can name the thing being bought; no buying sentence is claimed yet.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

18.5 वस्तु — item on the page

Say item and shop, write दुकान, गर्मी, and हाथ, then say mother, then form short ु and the familiar vowel-off mark ्.

What to know firstवस् + तु → वस्तु — *vastu* — item**Your turn**

Look, cover, wait five seconds, and write वस्तु. Check the middle consonant join and the final short ु.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

18.6 Hear *bhāv* — price

Say and write item and shop, then recall market and write money and cloud, then write मां.

What to know first*bhāv* — **price**

Say the single long beat from a price-tag cue. This lesson teaches the noun; asking the final price remains later phrase work.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

18.7 भाव — price on the page

Say price, item, shop, and father. Write वस्तु, बाप, and हवा, then form familiar भ, ी, and व.

What to know first

भा + व → भाव — *bhāv* — price

Your turn

Look, cover, wait five seconds, and write भाव. Hold the long vowel in speech and keep ी after भ in writing.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

18.8 Retrieve shop, item, and price

Write ु, ी, ग, ड, and ब, then recall the six-word weather payoff.

Your turn

Hear the three words in mixed order, say each from its meaning, match three printed cards, then write all three from sound.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

18.9 Payoff — three shopping words in four skills

Say market, write money, recall the weather payoff, then ask and answer the known wellbeing exchange, then write बाप.

Your turn

1. Identify three heard words.
2. Produce three words from meaning cues.
3. Match three printed cards to meanings.
4. Write all three heard words without a model.

Pass each skill separately.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

18.10 Close the first shopping loop

Write ु, घ, ज, and त; say brother; retrieve cloud, rain, weather, heat, and cold; write ड, गर्मी, and ठंडी; then recall the three-word weather payoff and name the four shopping-payoff skills.

Your turn

Without a model, hear one word, say its meaning, read the other two in mixed order, then write all three from meaning cues.

Before you move on

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9; Unicode Devanagari chart.

Chapter 19

Cheap and Goods: No New Signs

Modes: 🗣️ voice (7) 🖱️ Hands-free start: all 7 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can add cheap and goods to the shop-item-price map in listening, speaking, reading, and writing without learning another sign.

Two more source-attested shopping words reuse the secure script inventory and join the earlier three in a non-compensatory four-skill payoff.

19.1 Hear *sastā* — cheap

Recall the three-word shopping payoff, say price, write ॐ, दुकान, वस्तु, भाव, and भाई, then say heat.

What to know first

sastā — **cheap; inexpensive**

Say the two beats once from a low-price cue. This is the source's dictionary form; full bargaining phrases remain later work.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

19.2 सस्ता — cheap on the page

Say cheap and price. Write भाव, वस्तु, बरसात, and पति, say sister, then recall स् and त.

What to know first

सस् + ता → सस्ता — *sastā* — cheap

Your turn

Look, cover, wait five seconds, and write सस्ता. Check the middle consonant join and final long ा.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

19.3 Hear *sāmān* — goods

Say and write cheap and shop, recall item and price, then write home, sister, and गर्मी.

What to know first

sāmān — goods; merchandise

Hear the two long-vowel beats and say the word once from a group-of-items cue.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

19.4 सामान — goods on the page

Say goods and cheap. Write सस्ता, दुकान, वस्तु, मौसम, and नाम, retrieve the four-word family payoff, then form ा once.

What to know first

सा + मान → सामान — *sāmān* — goods

Your turn

Look, cover, wait five seconds, and write सामान. Check both long ा marks and the final न.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

19.5 Retrieve cheap and goods

Recall the three-word shopping payoff, then write ु, ौ, ग, and ड, then say paternal grandfather and cold.

Your turn

Hear the two words in both orders, give each meaning, read two cards, then write both from sound.

Before you move on

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9; Unicode Devanagari chart.

19.6 Payoff — five shopping words in four skills

Recall the earlier shopping and weather payoffs, say money, then write द and ड.

Your turn

1. Identify five heard words.
2. Produce five words from meaning cues.
3. Match five printed cards to meanings.
4. Write all five heard words without a model.

Pass each skill separately; a strong word cannot compensate for a missed one.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

19.7 Close the five-word shopping loop

Write short ङ, then ask and answer the known name and well-being exchanges, then write दादा and ठंडी.

Your turn

Without a model, hear two words, say two from meaning cues, read the fifth, then write all five in a fresh mixed order.

Before you move on

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9; Unicode Devanagari chart.

Chapter 20

Clothes and Expensive: One Dot Below

Modes: ⇄ voice (7) ✍ pen (1) ⇄ Hands-free start: first 1 of 8 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can add clothes and expensive to the shopping map after learning only the nukta that changes ङ to ञ.

Two source-attested shopping words begin by ear, add one dotted consonant, and join the earlier five words in four separately scored skills.

20.1 Hear *kaṛā* — clothes

Recall the five-word shopping map.

What to know first

kaṛā — clothes; cloth

Listen for the quick curled sound in the middle. Say the word once from a clothes cue. Keep the written form covered for now.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

20.2 ङ — one dot under familiar ड

Say clothes, then write familiar ड, paternal grandmother, and goods.

Script — one mark

ड + ङ → ङ

The dot below is called a nukta. Here it marks the quick curled sound in *kaṇṛā*.

Your turn

Trace ङ once. Copy it once. Cover it, wait five seconds, and write ङ from the sound cue.

Before you move on

Source: Unicode Devanagari chart.

20.3 कपड़ा — clothes on the page

Say clothes and family, then write ङ.

What to know first

कप + ङ → कपड़ा — *kaṇṛā* — clothes

Your turn

Look, cover, wait five seconds, and write कपड़ा. Check the dot below ड.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

20.4 Hear *mahaṅgo* — expensive

Say cheap and clothes, then write व.

What to know first*mahaṅgo* — **expensive**

Hear the price contrast: *sastā* is cheap; *mahaṅgo* is expensive. Say only the word that matches a high-price cue.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

20.5 महंगो — expensive on the page

Say expensive, write cheap and family, then write short ु.

What to know firstमहं + गो → महंगो — *mahaṅgo* — expensive**Your turn**

Look, cover, wait five seconds, and write महंगो. Check ँ above and ो around the final ग.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

20.6 Retrieve clothes and expensive

Recall the six-word weather payoff, write shop, then write ड़.

Your turn

Hear both words in both orders, give each meaning, read two cards, then write both from sound.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

20.7 Payoff — seven shopping words in four skills

Recall the earlier five-word shopping payoff, then write the nukta.

Your turn

1. Identify seven heard words.
2. Produce seven words from meaning cues.
3. Match seven printed cards to meanings.
4. Write all seven heard words without a model.

Pass each skill separately. This is a vocabulary map, not yet a bargaining conversation.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

20.8 Close the seven-word shopping loop

Recall the seven-label family payoff, write item, then write ङ.

Your turn

With every model hidden, retrieve the seven meanings by ear, say them from meaning cues, read a shuffled set, and write all seven from dictation.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

Chapter 21

Bus, Vehicle, and Cart: No New Signs

Modes: 🗣️ voice (9) 🗣️ Hands-free start: all 9 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can recognise, say, read, and write bus, vehicle, and cart using only signs already secured in earlier chapters.

Three source-attested transport words begin by ear, reuse the established script inventory, and finish in four separately scored skills without claiming a ticket or timetable exchange.

21.1 Hear *bas* — bus

Recall the seven-word shopping payoff, then say expensive and price.

What to know first

bas — bus

Hear it twice, point to a bus picture, and say it once. Keep the spelling covered until the sound and meaning are easy.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 10.

21.2 बस — bus on the page

Say bus and maternal grandfather, then write expensive and price.

What to know first

ब + स → बस — *bas* — bus

Your turn

Look, cover, wait five seconds, and write बस.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 10.

21.3 Hear *gārī* — vehicle

Say bus and clothes, write bus and maternal grandfather, then write इ.

What to know first

gārī — vehicle

Use vehicle as the broad meaning here. Hear the curled middle sound, then say the word once from a vehicle picture.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 10.

21.4 गाड़ी — vehicle on the page

Say vehicle and maternal grandmother, write clothes, then recall the three-word shopping payoff.

What to know first

गा + डी → गाड़ी — *gārī* — vehicle

Your turn

Look, cover, wait five seconds, and write गाड़ी. Keep the dot below ड and the long-ī mark after it.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 10.

21.5 Hear *thelā* — cart

Say vehicle and bus, then write ठ and maternal grandmother.

What to know first

thelā — cart; handcart

Hear the strong first sound, point to a handcart, and say the word once.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 10.

21.6 ठेला — cart on the page

Say cart, husband, and cheap, then write vehicle.

What to know first

ठे + ला → ठेला — *thelā* — cart

Your turn

Look, cover, wait five seconds, and write ठेला.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 10.

21.7 Retrieve three transport words

Recall the seven-word shopping payoff, then write **₹**, cheap, and **₹**.

Your turn

Hear the three words in a mixed order, give each meaning, read three shuffled cards, then write all three from sound.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 10.

21.8 Payoff — three transport words in four skills

Write husband, then say goods.

Your turn

1. Identify three heard words.
2. Produce three words from meaning cues.
3. Match three printed cards to meanings.
4. Write all three heard words without a model.

Pass each skill separately. Timetables, tickets, and location phrases remain later work.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 10.

21.9 Close the first transport loop

Recall the ten-label family payoff, then write goods.

Your turn

With every model hidden, identify, say, read, and write बस, गाड़ी, and ठेला in a shuffled order.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 10.

Chapter 22

Rickshaw and Horse: One New Consonant

Modes: 🔄 voice (7) ✍ pen (1) 🔄 Hands-free start: first 1 of 8 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can add rickshaw and horse to the transport map after learning only ॠ and reusing the dotted consonant from clothes.

Two more source-attested transport words begin by ear, add only ॠ, and join the earlier three in a non-compensatory four-skill payoff.

22.1 Hear *rikśā* — rickshaw

Recall the three-word transport payoff, say wife, then write goods.

What to know first

rikśā — rickshaw

Hear the three beats, point to a rickshaw picture, and say the word once. Keep the written cluster covered for now.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 10.

22.2 श — the *sh* in rickshaw

Recall the five-word shopping payoff, say rickshaw, then write wife and familiar स.

Script — one sign

श — *sha*

Notice the vertical stem and the looped left side. Keep it distinct from familiar स.

Your turn

Trace श once. Copy it once. Cover it, wait five seconds, and write it from the *sh* sound cue.

Before you move on

Source: Unicode Devanagari chart.

22.3 रिक्शा — rickshaw on the page

Say rickshaw and child, then write श and ्.

What to know first

रि + क् + शा → रिक्शा — *rikśā* — rickshaw

Your turn

Look, cover, wait five seconds, and write रिक्शा. Check that ि appears before र but is read after it, and that ् joins क to श.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 10.

22.4 Hear *ghoro* — horse

Say rickshaw, vehicle, and clothes, then write च and ड़.

What to know first*ghoro* — horse

Hear the breathy first sound and curled middle sound. Point to a horse and say the word once.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 10.

22.5 घोड़ो — horse on the page

Say horse, then write vehicle and child.

What to know firstघो + डो → घोड़ो — *ghoro* — horse**Your turn**

Look, cover, wait five seconds, and write घोड़ो. Check both long-o marks and the dot below ड.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 10.

22.6 Retrieve rickshaw and horse

Write श and ड़ from sound.

Your turn

Hear both words in both orders, give each meaning, read two cards, then write both from sound.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 10.

22.7 Payoff — five transport words in four skills

Recall the earlier three-word transport payoff and the twelve-label family payoff, then say expensive.

Your turn

1. Identify five heard words.
2. Produce five words from meaning cues.
3. Match five printed cards to meanings.
4. Write all five heard words without a model.

Pass each skill separately. This vocabulary foundation does not yet claim a ticket purchase, timetable question, or problem report.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 10.

22.8 Close the writing loop for ङ and श

Recall the five-word transport payoff, then write expensive.

Your turn

Without a model, write ङ and श from sound cues. Then write कपड़ा, गाड़ी, रिक्षा, and घोड़ा from dictation. Repair only the missed unit and repeat that word once.

Before you move on

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 10; Unicode Devanagari chart.

Chapter 23

First Food Words: No New Signs

Modes: 🗣️ voice (9) 🖐️ Hands-free start: all 9 lessons.

***By the end of this chapter:** I can retrieve lentils, clarified butter, and vegetables in listening, speaking, reading, and writing using only previously taught Devanagari signs.*

Three source-attested food words begin by ear, add no new sign at all, and close in a non-compensatory four-skill payoff.

23.1 Hear *dāl* — lentils

Recall the five-word transport payoff, then say horse and market.

What to know first

dāl — lentils

Two beats, and the second one is long. Hear it twice, point to a bowl of cooked lentils, and say it once. The spelling stays covered until the sound and the meaning are comfortable.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6.

23.2 दाल — lentils on the page

Say lentils, then write horse and ज.

What to know first

दा + ल → दाल — *dāl* — lentils

Three units, all of them met before: द, the long ा, and ल.

Your turn

Look, cover, wait five seconds, and write दाल. Check that the ा sits after द and not after ल.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6.

23.3 Hear *ghī* — clarified butter

Recall the seven-word shopping payoff, then write lentils and market.

What to know first

ghī — clarified butter

One beat, opening with the same breathy sound heard at the start of *ghar* and *ghoro*. Hear it twice and say it once.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6.

23.4 घी — clarified butter on the page

Say clarified butter, recall the five-word transport payoff, then say bus.

What to know first

घ + ी → घी — *ghī* — clarified butter

The same घ that opens घर and घोड़ो, carrying the long ी met in पाणी.

Your turn

Look, cover, wait five seconds, and write घी. Keep the ी stroke tall enough to reach the headline.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6.

23.5 Hear *sabjī* — vegetables

Write clarified butter, bus, and घ.

What to know first

sabjī — vegetables

Three beats, ending long. Hear it twice, point to a vegetable dish, and say it once.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6.

23.6 सबजी — vegetables on the page

Say vegetables and vehicle, then write home.

What to know first

स + ब + जी → सबजी — *sabjī* — vegetables

Four units, every one of them already in the hand. The source spells it with a full ब between स and जी; other Rajasthani writing prints a clustered spelling for the same word, so treat this form as the one attested here rather than as the only one anybody uses.

Your turn

Look, cover, wait five seconds, and write सबजी. Check that ब keeps its own short vowel and carries no vowel-killer.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6.

23.7 Retrieve three food words

Write vehicle, then say temple and home.

Your turn

Hear the three words in a mixed order, give each meaning, read three shuffled cards, then write all three from sound.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6.

23.8 Payoff — three food words in four skills

Say cart, then write temple.

Your turn

1. Identify three heard words.
2. Produce three words from meaning cues.
3. Match three printed cards to meanings.
4. Write all three heard words without a model.

Pass each skill separately. Three food names are a vocabulary foundation, not an order placed in a kitchen or a shop.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6.

23.9 Close the first food loop

Recall the three-place payoff, then write cart.

Your turn

With every model hidden, identify, say, read, and write दाल, घी, and सबजी in a shuffled order.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6.

Chapter 24

Bread and Rolls: One New Consonant

Modes: ⇄ voice (7) ✍ pen (1) ⇄ Hands-free start: first 1 of 8 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can add flatbread and hard wheat rolls to the food map after learning only 𑖅 and reusing every other sign.

Two more source-attested food words begin by ear, add only 𑖅, and join the earlier three in a non-compensatory four-skill payoff.

24.1 Hear *roṭī* — flatbread

Recall the three-word food payoff, then say hand and lentils.

What to know first

roṭī — flatbread

The middle consonant is made with the tongue tip curled back, further back than the *d* of *dāl*. Hear it twice and say it once. The spelling waits for the next lesson, because one sign in it has not been taught yet.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6.

24.2 ट — the curled *t* in flatbread

Say flatbread, recall the three-word transport payoff, then write hand.

Script — one sign

ट — *ṭa*

A single closed loop hanging under the headline. Set it beside the ठ of ठेला: ठ carries a second inner ring and a puff of breath, ट has neither.

Your turn

Trace ट once. Copy it once. Write ठ beside it and say which one has the extra ring. Cover both, wait five seconds, and write ट from the curled sound cue.

Before you move on

Source: Unicode Devanagari chart.

24.3 रोटी — flatbread on the page

Say flatbread and money, then write र.

What to know first

रो + टी → रोटी — *roṭī* — flatbread

The ो on र and the ी on ट are both long vowels met earlier.

Your turn

Look, cover, wait five seconds, and write रोटी. Check that the second consonant has no inner ring.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6.

24.4 Hear *bāṭī* — hard wheat rolls

Write flatbread and money, then say rickshaw.

What to know first

bāṭī — hard wheat rolls

Two beats, both long, with the same curled middle consonant heard in *roṭī*. These are baked hard rather than soft, which is why they take a different name from ordinary flatbread. Hear it twice and say it once.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6.

24.5 बाटी — hard wheat rolls on the page

Say hard wheat rolls, then write flatbread and श.

What to know first

बा + टी → बाटी — *bāṭī* — hard wheat rolls

Compare रोटी and बाटी on one line: the last two units are identical and only the opening syllable differs.

Your turn

Look, cover, wait five seconds, and write बाटी. Then write रोटी beneath it and check that only the first syllable changed.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6.

24.6 Retrieve flatbread and hard wheat rolls

Recall the five-word travel payoff, then write ट and rickshaw.

Your turn

Hear both words in both orders, give each meaning, read two cards, then write both from sound.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6.

24.7 Payoff — five food words in four skills

Recall the earlier three-word food payoff, then say horse.

Your turn

1. Identify five heard words.
2. Produce five words from meaning cues.
3. Match five printed cards to meanings.
4. Write all five heard words without a model.

Pass each skill separately. This vocabulary foundation does not yet claim an order in a kitchen, a request at a table, or a description of a meal.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6.

24.8 Close the writing loop for ढ

Recall the five-word food payoff, say wind, then write horse.

Your turn

Without a model, write ढ and ढ from sound cues. Then write रोटी, बाटी, and ठेला from dictation. Repair only the missed unit and repeat that word once.

Before you move on

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6; Unicode Devanagari chart.

Chapter 25

The Sweet and the Tea: One New Consonant

Modes: ⇄ voice (7) ✎ pen (1) ⇄ Hands-free start: first 3 of 8 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can add the sweet crumbled wheat dessert and tea to the food map after learning only ञ.

The last two source-attested food words begin by ear, add only ञ, and complete a seven-word non-compensatory four-skill payoff.

25.1 Hear *chūrmā* — sweet crumbled wheat

Recall the five-word food payoff, say hard wheat rolls, then write wind.

What to know first

chūrmā — sweet crumbled wheat dessert

Three beats, the middle one long. Hear it twice and say it once. The source names it beside *dāl* and *bāṭī*; the three are often served together, and this lesson teaches the word rather than the custom.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6.

25.2 चूरमा — the sweet on the page

Recall the five-word transport payoff, then say the sweet crumbled wheat dessert and cloud.

What to know first

चू + र + मा → चूरमा — *chūrmā* — sweet crumbled wheat dessert

The ू under च is the long *ū* met in मिल्सू, and मा closes with the long ा used since the first greeting.

Your turn

Look, cover, wait five seconds, and write चूरमा. Check that the ू hangs below च and not below र.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6.

25.3 Hear *chāy* — tea

Say lentils, then write the sweet crumbled wheat dessert and cloud.

What to know first

chāy — tea

One long beat closing on a glide. It opens with the same consonant as *chūrmā*. Hear it twice and say it once. The spelling waits one lesson, because its final consonant has not been taught yet.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6.

25.4 य — the glide at the end of tea

Say tea and rain, then write hard wheat rolls.

Script — one signय — *ya*

A left loop, a short arm, and a vertical stem on the right. Set it beside भ of भाई: भ opens its left side into a hook that reaches the stem, while य closes its left side into a loop.

Your turn

Trace य once. Copy it once. Write भ beside it and say which one closes its left side. Cover both, wait five seconds, and write य from the glide sound cue.

Before you move on

Source: Unicode Devanagari chart.

25.5 चाय — tea on the page

Say tea, then write य and rain.

What to know firstचा + य → चाय — *chāy* — tea

The य carries no vowel mark of its own here and closes the word.

Your turn

Look, cover, wait five seconds, and write चाय. Check that the ा sits after च and that य ends the word bare.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6.

25.6 Retrieve the sweet and the tea

Write य, then say rain and write it.

Your turn

Hear both words in both orders, give each meaning, read two cards, then write both from sound.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6.

25.7 Payoff — seven food words in four skills

Recall the earlier five-word food payoff and the three-word weather payoff.

Your turn

1. Identify seven heard words.
2. Produce seven words from meaning cues.
3. Match seven printed cards to meanings.
4. Write all seven heard words without a model.

Pass each skill separately. Seven food names are a vocabulary map; offering food, accepting it, asking for more, and refusing politely are all still untaught.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6.

25.8 Close the writing loop for य

Recall the seven-word food payoff, then say vegetables and tea.

Your turn

Without a model, write य and ट from sound cues. Then write चाय, रोटी, बाटी, चूरमा, and सबजी from dictation. Repair only the missed unit and repeat that word once.

Before you move on

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6; Unicode Devanagari chart.

Chapter 26

Show It To Me: The First Transaction

Modes:  voice (8)  eyes (1)  pen (1)  Hands-free start: first 1 of 10 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can point at one thing and ask a shopkeeper, a food seller, or a driver to show it to me, after learning only **य**.

A pointing word and an asking word join one already-taught noun, and the resulting request is then run unchanged over a shopping word, a food word, and a transport word in four separately scored skills.

26.1 Hear *ye* — this one

Recall the seven-word food payoff, write **य**, then say tea and clothes.

What to know first

ye — **this**

One beat. It points at the single thing in front of you and at nothing else. The source prints it in front of an ordinary noun, exactly the way the next chapters will use it: *ye vastu*, this item.

Every word this book has taught so far names a thing. *ye* does not name anything. It is the first Marwadi word here whose whole job is to pick one out.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

26.2 ये — this, on the page

Say *this*, then write tea.

What to know first

य + े → ये — *ye* — this

In चाय the glide य closed a word and carried no vowel mark. Here the same sign opens a word and carries े above the headstroke. One sign, two jobs, and nothing new to learn.

Your turn

Look at ये, cover it, wait five seconds, and write it. Check that े sits on top of the headstroke and not beside the stem.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

26.3 Hear *dikhāvo* — show it

Write ये, then say shop and item and write shop.

What to know first

dikhāvo — show it

Three beats: *di-khā-vo*, the middle one long. The middle beat carries a breath after the *k* that the *k* of *kaprā* does not have. Hear both, then say both: *ka* — *khā*.

The source prints this form twice, once for a menu and once for another colour. It is the asking form used to one person across a counter, not a command shouted at anyone, and this lesson teaches the printed form rather than the whole system of asking forms behind it.

Before you move on

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9; Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6.

26.4 ख — the breathed partner of क

Say *show it*, then write कपड़ा and point to its dotted इ.

Script — one sign

ख — *kha*

The sound first, because it is the part a reader can check without a model. Say क of कपड़ा, then say it again with a puff of breath released on the release: that puff is the whole difference, and it is the difference ख records.

The sign is built under the headstroke like every sign so far, with two parts side by side and the vertical stem closing it on the right.

Your turn

Trace ख once and copy it once. Write क beside it. Say the pair aloud with a hand in front of your mouth: the breath moves your hand on ख and not on क. Cover both, wait five seconds, and write ख from that breath cue.

Before you move on

Source: Unicode Devanagari chart.

26.5 दिखावो — the asking word on the page

Say *show it*, write ख, then write wind.

What to know first

दि + खा + वो → दिखावो — *dikhāvo* — show it

Three groups, one for each beat you already hear. ि is written before द and read after it, the order you first met in मंदिर. वो is the व of हवा with the ो of घोड़ो.

Your turn

Read the three groups once. Cover the word, wait five seconds, and write it. Check the ि stands to the left of द and that ख carries ा.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

26.6 Retrieve *this* and *show it*

Recall the seven-word food payoff, then write tea and य.

Your turn

Hear both words in both orders and give each meaning. Read two cards. Write both from sound, then circle the one sign in them that is new this chapter.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

26.7 Hear *ye kapṛā dikhāvo* — show me this cloth

Say clothes and goods, then write both.

What to know first

ye kapṛā dikhāvo — **show me this cloth**

Three words, and you already own all three. Point first, name the thing second, ask last: that order does not change when the noun changes.

Hear the line twice. Say it once with your hand out, as if the cloth were on the counter in front of you.

The source prints *dikhāvo* with its own objects. Here it takes a noun this book has already taught, so nothing in the line is unfamiliar except the joining.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

26.8 ये कपड़ा दिखावो। — a whole line, no new sign

Say *show me this cloth*, then write expensive.

What to know first

ये | कपड़ा | दिखावो।

Three written words, each one already written on its own in an earlier lesson. The full stop is the । you first met in पाछे मिलसू. Nothing here is new but the joining, which is the point of the chapter.

Your turn

Read the line once. Cover it for ten seconds and write all three words. Open the model and repair only the word that changed, then rewrite that word alone.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

26.9 Payoff — one request, three counters

Recall the seven-word shopping payoff, the five-word transport payoff, and the seven-word food payoff.

Your turn

The middle word is the only one that changes.

1. Identify which of the three lines you heard.
2. Produce all three from meaning cues alone.
3. Read three printed lines and say which counter each belongs at.

4. Write all three from dictation, without a model.

Pass each skill separately. Asking to see something is one move; asking what it costs, saying it is too dear, and settling on a price are still untaught.

Before you move on

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9; Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6; Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 10.

26.10 Close the writing loop for ख

Recall the three-counter request payoff, then say rickshaw and flatbread.

Your turn

Without a model, write four single signs from sound cues: ख, य, श, ट. Three of those four have been on the page for chapters without being asked for on their own, which is why they are here.

Then write दिखावो, ये, रिक्शा, रोटी, and चाय from dictation. Repair only the missed unit and rewrite its word once.

Before you move on

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9; Unicode Devanagari chart.

Chapter 27

How Much Is This? No New Signs

Modes: 🗣️ voice (8) 👁️ eyes (1) 🖱️ Hands-free start: first 1 of 9 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can ask the price of one named thing and ask for the total at the end, at a shop counter, a food stall, or a rickshaw, using no Devanagari sign I have not already written.

The asking word arrives by ear, joins two source-printed price questions that add no new sign, and the first of them is then run unchanged over a shopping word, a food word, and a transport word in four separately scored skills.

27.1 Hear *kitṇo* — how much

Recall the three-counter request payoff. Say price and weather, then write both and point to the ँ inside one of them.

What to know first

kitṇo — how much

Three beats: *ki-tṇo*, said as two in ordinary speech. The ण is the retroflex *n* already heard inside *pāṇī*, made with the tongue curled back.

You have known *bhāv*, price, since Chapter 18. *kitṇo* is what you say when you want somebody to tell you one.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

27.2 कितणो — the question word on the page

Say *how much*, write ग, then write heat.

What to know first

कि + त + णो → कितणो — *kitno* — how much

Every unit is old. The ण is the same retroflex sign that sits in the middle of पाणी, and it is what makes this word Marwadi rather than the Hindi form a reader may expect. Write पाणी and कितणो one under the other and check that the ण is drawn the same way in both.

Your turn

Look at कितणो, cover it, wait five seconds, and write it. Check the ण sits before क and that the last sign carries ो.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

27.3 Hear *ye kitne kū hai?* — how much is this?

Say item and cold and write both, then write ड and है on their own.

What to know first

ye kitne kū hai? — **how much is this?**

Four words, three of which you own: *ye* points, *kitne* is the asking word from the last lesson, and *hai* is the *is* you have said since Chapter 5. Between them sits *kū*, one short beat that does the work English does with *for*.

The asking word arrives as *kitne*, not *kitno*. Marwadi bends the ending of that word before *kū*, exactly as the source prints it; learn the whole line as one heard shape now and the bending will be taught on its own later.

Hear it twice. Say it once with your hand on the thing you are asking about.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

27.4 ये कितने कू है? — the price question on the page

Say *how much is this*, write shop, then write ू on its own.

What to know first

ये | कितने | कू | है?

Four written words. ये and है you have written before; कितने is last lesson's कितनी with े where ो stood; कू is क carrying the long ू you first drew for मिलसू.

Your turn

Read the line once. Cover it for ten seconds and write all four words. Open the model and repair only the word that changed, then rewrite that word alone.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

27.5 Retrieve the asking word and its question

Recall the three-word food payoff, write ट, then write hard wheat rolls.

Your turn

Hear the word alone and the whole question, in both orders, and give each meaning. Read two cards. Write both from sound. Then say the request from the last chapter and this question one after the other, in that order, as they would actually fall at a counter.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

27.6 Hear *ye kitṇo huā?* — how much altogether?

Recall the five-word shopping payoff, then say money and goods and write both.

What to know first

ye kitṇo huā? — **how much is that altogether?**

The same three-word shape, with *huā* where *kū hai* stood. The asking word keeps its own ending here: *kitṇo*, not *kitṇe*.

The two questions do different jobs. *ye kitṇe kū hai?* asks the price of one thing while you are still deciding. *ye kitṇo huā?* asks for the total once you have stopped choosing. Hear both, one after the other, and say which one comes last.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

27.7 ये कित्णो हुआ? — the total question on the page

Write आ on its own, then write formal thanks, then write the price question from the last lesson.

What to know first

ये | कित्णो | हुआ?

Three written words, all made of old parts. हुआ is ह carrying the short ु of दुकान, followed by the standing आ you wrote for आभार. This is the first word in the track where a full independent vowel stands inside a word rather than starting one.

Your turn

Read the line once. Cover it for ten seconds and write the three words. Check that हुआ keeps its ु below the first sign and its आ at full height.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

27.8 Payoff — one price question, three counters

Recall the three-word shopping payoff, the three-word transport payoff, and the five-word food payoff.

Your turn

Only the second word changes.

1. Identify which of the three counters you heard the question asked at.
2. Produce all three from meaning cues alone.
3. Read three printed lines and match each to its counter.
4. Write all three from dictation, then write the total question once.

Pass each skill separately. You can now ask to see a thing and ask what it costs. Understanding the answer, saying it is too dear, and settling on a price are still untaught.

Before you move on

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9; Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6; Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 10.

27.9 Close the writing loop for ू, ण and आ

Recall the three-counter price payoff, say water, then write ख.

Your turn

Without a model, write four single signs from sound cues: ू, ण, आ, ई. This chapter added no sign of its own, so the four it borrowed most are the four it has to prove.

Then write कितणो, पाणी, पाछे मिलसू, and both price questions from dictation. Repair only the missed unit and rewrite its word once.

Before you move on

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9; Unicode Devanagari chart.

Chapter 28

Too Dear: The Answer and the Counter

Modes: 🗣️ voice (11) 👁️ eyes (3) 🖱️ Hands-free start: first 1 of 14 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can say that something is very expensive and ask for it a little cheaper, completing a three-turn bargaining exchange without learning a single new Devanagari sign.

A strengthener, a softener, and a second asking word each arrive by ear before their spelling, join two source-printed lines, and close as a three-turn exchange scored separately in listening, speaking, reading, and writing.

28.1 Hear *ghaṇo* — very

Recall the price payoff, the request payoff, and the six-word weather payoff, then say expensive and cheap.

What to know first

ghaṇo — **very**

Two beats. The first carries the breathed *gh* of *ghar*; the second carries the same retroflex *ṇ* as *kitṇo* and *pāṇī*.

The source prints it in front of a description, where English puts *very*: the food is *ghaṇo* tasty. Put it in front of *mahaṇgo* and you have said more than that a thing costs money: you have said it costs too much, which is the whole reason a bargain begins.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6.

28.2 घणो — very, on the page

Say *very*, then write home and clarified butter.

What to know first

घ + णो → घणो — *ghaṇo* — very

Three signs, none of them new. Write घर, घी, and घणो one under the other: the same घ opens all three. Then write कितणो beside घणो and check the णो at the end is drawn the same way in both.

Your turn

Look at घणो, cover it, wait five seconds, and write it from the sound.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6.

28.3 Hear *ye ghaṇo mahaṅgo hai* — this is very expensive

Say the price question, write *very* and expensive, then say and write the sweet crumbled wheat dessert.

What to know first

ye ghaṇo mahaṅgo hai — **this is very expensive**

Four words, every one of them already yours. *ye* points, *ghaṇo* strengthens, *mahaṅgo* describes, *hai* closes. The order is fixed: the strengthener always comes before the word it strengthens.

Say it once flat, as a fact, and once slowly, the way you would actually say it across a counter when you mean to keep talking. The words do not

change; the pace does, and the pace is what tells a seller a bargain has begun.

Before you move on

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9; Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6.

28.4 ये घणो महंगो है। — the reply on the page

Say *this is very expensive*, write temple, then write ख.

What to know first

ये | घणो | महंगो | है।

Four written words, each written before. The dot above महंगो is the same ँ that sits in मंदिर; it is the only mark in the line that is easy to drop, so check for it last.

Your turn

Read the line once. Cover it for ten seconds and write all four words. Open the model, check the dot first, and repair only the word that changed.

Before you move on

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9; Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6.

28.5 Retrieve the question and the reply

Recall the seven-word food payoff, write य, write lentils, then write the total question from the last chapter.

Your turn

Hear the two lines in the wrong order and say which one has to come first. Give both meanings. Read two cards. Write both from sound, one under the other, and read the pair aloud as a single exchange.

Before you move on

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9; Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6.

28.6 Hear *thorū* — a little

Recall the three-word transport payoff, then say cart and bus and write both.

What to know first

thorū — a little

Two beats. The first is the breathed *th* of *thelā*; the middle carries the flapped *r* you already say inside *kaprā* and *ghorō*.

Hold it against *ghaṇo*, which you learned four lessons ago. *ghaṇo* makes a word bigger; *thorū* makes an amount smaller. A seller hears the difference at once, and it is the difference between complaining about a price and offering to meet it.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

28.7 थोड़ु — a little, on the page

Say *a little*, then write clothes and horse.

What to know first

थो + ड़ु → थोड़ु — *thorū* — a little

Three of this track's most easily confused marks meet in four signs. ड़ is ड़ with the nukta under it, exactly as in कपड़ा and घोड़ा; the short ु hangs beneath it. Write कपड़ा, घोड़ा, and थोड़ु in a column and check that all three dots sit at the same height.

Your turn

Look at थोड़ु, cover it, wait five seconds, and write it. Check the dot, then the ु below it.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

28.8 Hear *karo* — make it

Recall the seven-word shopping payoff, then write *a little* and *cheap*.

What to know first

karo — **make it; do it**

Two beats, and the ending is one you have already heard. Say *dikhāvo* and *karo* one after the other: both close on the same -o, because both are the same kind of asking word, said to one person across a counter.

dikhāvo asks somebody to show you a thing. *karo* asks them to make something so — and what they are to make it, you say in front of the word.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

28.9 करो — make it, on the page

Say *make it*, write राम, write ख, then write *how much* and *very*.

What to know first

क + रो → करो — *karo* — make it

Three signs, and the middle one is र, the very first sign this book taught. Set करो beside ख and say both: क and ख differ only by breath, and only one of them belongs in this word.

Your turn

Look at करो, cover it, wait five seconds, and write it from the sound. Check that you wrote क and not ख.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

28.10 Hear *thorū sasto karo* — make it a little cheaper

Say *this is very expensive*, then say item and cheap and write both.

What to know first

thorū sasto karo — make it a little cheaper

Three words, all yours: *thorū* shrinks the amount, *sasto* is the *sastā* you learned in Chapter 19, and *karo* asks.

The source prints *sasto* here, with *-o* rather than the *-ā* the earlier lesson taught. Both forms are used; the ending shifts with what the word is describing. Learn the printed line as it stands, and treat *sastā* and *sasto* as the same word wearing two endings rather than two different words.

Say the whole exchange in order: ask the price, say it is too much, then this.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

28.11 थोड़ु सस्तो करो। — the counter-offer on the page

Write ू on its own, then write wife and item, and point to the vowel-killer in each.

What to know first

थोड़ु | सस्तो | करो।

Three written words. सस्तो is the सस्ता of Chapter 19 with ो where ा stood; its vowel-killer between the two स does not move. The stop at the end is the l you have written since Chapter 9.

Your turn

Read the line once. Cover it for ten seconds and write all three words. Open the model and check two marks first: the dot under ड़ and the vowel-killer inside सस्तो. Repair only the word that changed.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

28.12 Retrieve *a little* and *make it*

Recall the five-word transport payoff, then write vehicle and *very*.

Your turn

Hear each word alone, out of its line, and give its meaning. Read two cards. Write both from sound. Then rebuild the whole counter-offer from those two words plus the one you already had, and say it once at speaking pace.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

28.13 Payoff — ask, react, counter

Recall the price payoff and the seven-word shopping payoff, then write clothes.

Your turn

Three turns, in this order and no other.

1. Hear the three lines shuffled and put them back in order.
2. Produce all three from meaning cues, as one continuous exchange.
3. Read the three printed lines and say who speaks which.
4. Write all three from dictation, without a model.

Pass each skill separately. You can now open a price, react to it, and make one counter-offer. Hearing a number in reply, agreeing a final price, and paying are still untaught.

Before you move on

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9; Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6.

28.14 Close the writing loop for ङ, ्ञ and ं

Recall the three-turn bargaining payoff, say expensive, then write ख.

Your turn

Three marks change a word without adding a letter, and all three are easy to lose. Write each on its own from a spoken cue: the dot under a letter, the vowel-killer, the dot above the headstroke.

Then write थोड़, कपड़ा, पत्नी, बच्चा, and महंगो from dictation and mark which of the three you used in each. Finish with both lines of this chapter. Repair only the missed mark and rewrite its word once.

Before you move on

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9; Unicode Devanagari chart.

Chapter 29

Take the Money: Closing the Bargain

Modes:  voice (11)  eyes (3)  Hands-free start: first 1 of 14 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can ask for a final price and hand over the money, so that a purchase runs from asking to see a thing all the way to paying for it, without learning a new Devanagari sign.

Take and give arrive as a one-beat pair, the word for final joins them, and the two closing lines of a purchase are scored separately in listening, speaking, reading, and writing.

29.1 Hear *lo* — take it

Recall the bargaining payoff and the three-word shopping payoff, then write price and *make it*.

What to know first

lo — take it

One beat, and the third asking word in this track. Say *dikhāvo, karo, lo* in a row: all three end on the same *-o*, and that ending is your signal that a word is asking somebody to do something.

lo is the word that closes a deal rather than opening one. It is what the person handing something over says, and what you say when you accept.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

29.2 लो — take it, on the page

Say *take it*, then write cloud and cart.

What to know first

ल + ो → लो — *lo* — take it

Two signs. The ल ends बादल and opens ठेला; here it stands alone with the ो you put on the end of करो.

Your turn

Look at लो, cover it, wait five seconds, and write it from the sound. Write करो beneath it and check that both end with the same mark.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

29.3 Hear *paisā le lo* — take the money

Recall the five-word shopping payoff, say the counter-offer, then write goods, money, and *take it*.

What to know first

paisā le lo — **take the money**

paisā has been yours since Chapter 14 and has had nothing to do until now. Here it is what you are handing over, and *le lo* is the taking, said as two short beats that run together in ordinary speech.

Say the three turns you already have, then this one. That is a whole purchase, from asking to see a thing to paying for it, and every word in it was taught before this chapter except *lo*.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

29.4 पैसा ले लो। — the payment line on the page

Write ै on its own, then write *what* and *this*.

What to know first

पैसा | ले | लो।

The same ल stands twice in a row, once with ै and once with ो. Read the pair slowly and watch only the mark: it is the mark, not the letter, that tells the two words apart.

Your turn

Read the line once. Cover it for ten seconds and write all three words. Open the model and check the two marks on the two ल before anything else.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

29.5 Retrieve *take it* and the payment line

Recall the three-counter request payoff. Write the request itself, then write *how much* and clarified butter.

Your turn

Hear the word alone and the whole line, in both orders, and give each meaning. Read two cards. Write both from sound, then say the line at speaking pace with your hand out as if the money were in it.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

29.6 Hear *do* — give

Recall the seven-word shopping payoff, write *shop*, then write *take it*.

What to know first

do — give

One beat, like *lo*, and the same *-o* ending as every asking word so far. The two are a pair worth holding together: *lo* asks somebody to take, *do* asks them to give.

Say them alternately, four times, with the matching gesture each time. If the gesture stops matching the word, slow down until it does.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

29.7 दो — give, on the page

Say *give*, then write lentils and paternal grandfather.

What to know first

द + ो → दो — *do* — give

Two signs, and the द is the one that opens दाल and दादा. Write दो and लो side by side: same mark, different letter, opposite meanings. That pair is worth keeping on one line in your notes.

Your turn

Look at the pair, cover it, wait five seconds, and write both words from their meanings rather than their sounds: first *give*, then *take it*.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

29.8 Hear *ākhrī* — final

Write the counter-offer, then write ख, horse, and *give*.

What to know first

ākhrī — final; last

Three beats. The second carries the breathed *kh* you first met inside *dikhāvo*; say both words in a row and check that the breath falls in the same place.

A counter-offer can be answered with another counter-offer forever. *ākhrī* is the word that says this one is the end of it, and it is why the question in the next lesson gets a different kind of answer from the first price question.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

29.9 आखरी — final, on the page

Say *final*, then write formal thanks and heat.

What to know first

आ + ख + री → आखरी — *ākhrī* — final

Four signs, all secure. The word opens on the standing आ of आभार, and its second sign is the ख you traced for दिखावो. Write दिखावो and आखरी one under the other and check that the ख is drawn the same way in both.

Your turn

Look at आखरी, cover it, wait five seconds, and write it from the sound. Check the standing आ is at full height and the ी reaches above the headstroke.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

29.10 Hear *kitṇo ākhrī bhāv doge?* — what final price?

Say the first price question, then write *how much*, price, *final*, and *give*.

What to know first

kitṇo ākhrī bhāv doge? — what final price will you give?

Four words, four of them yours in some form. *kitṇo* asks, *ākhrī* closes, *bhāv* is the price you have been able to name since Chapter 18, and *doge* is the *do* of the last lesson with an ending that puts it in the future: not *give*, but *will you give*.

Learn the line as one heard shape. The ending on *doge* is real Marwadi machinery and it gets its own lesson later; taking it whole now costs nothing, because *do* has already been taught on its own.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

29.11 कितणो आखरी भाव दोगे? — the closing question on the page

Write भ and ग on their own, then write brother.

What to know first

कितणो | आखरी | भाव | दोगे?

Four written words. Three you have written alone; the fourth, **दोगे**, is the **दो** of two lessons ago with **गे** added. Write **दो** and **दोगे** one above the other so the added part is the only difference on the page.

Your turn

Read the line once. Cover it for ten seconds and write all four words. Open the model and repair only the word that changed, then rewrite that word alone.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

29.12 Retrieve *give* and *final*

Recall the five-word shopping payoff, write cheap, then write the total question.

Your turn

Hear each word out of its line and give its meaning. Read three cards: दो, लो, आखरी. Write all three from sound. Then rebuild the closing question from them and say it once at speaking pace.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

29.13 Payoff — close the bargain and pay

Recall the three-turn bargaining payoff, then write money, price, and goods.

Your turn

Two turns, and they only work in this order.

1. Hear both lines and say which one the buyer says and which one ends the exchange.
2. Produce both from meaning cues, straight after the three turns of Chapter 28.
3. Read both printed lines and point to the two words that mean *give* and *take*.
4. Write both from dictation, without a model.

Pass each skill separately. A five-turn purchase now runs end to end. Nothing here understands a number: the amount a seller actually names is still untaught, and so is refusing the final price and walking away.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

29.14 Close the writing loop for े, ो and ी

Recall the closing payoff, then write paternal grandmother, maternal grandmother, and cart.

Your turn

Write the three marks on their own from spoken cues: above the headstroke, after the stem, and reaching above the line. Add ख from its breath cue.

Then write लो, दो, ले, आखरी, and both lines of this chapter from dictation. In this chapter a mark rather than a letter often carries the meaning, so check every mark before you check any letter.

Before you move on

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9; Unicode Devanagari chart.

Chapter 30

Bring It Over: The Food Counter's Own Word

Modes: 🗣️ voice (6) 👁️ eyes (1) 🖱️ Hands-free start: first 1 of 7 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can order any of the seven food words this book has taught, and tell the five asking words apart by the job each one does.

The asking word a food counter needs arrives by ear, joins a food noun in the shortest complete sentence this track writes, and the five asking words taught so far are then separated by job in four separately scored skills.

30.1 Hear *lāvo* — bring it

Recall the closing payoff and the three-word transport payoff, then write bus and *make it*.

What to know first

lāvo — bring it

Two beats, and the fourth asking word in this track. Say them in the order you met them: *dikhāvo*, *karo*, *lo*, *do*, *lāvo*. Every one ends the same way.

lāvo is the one a food counter needs. You do not ask for tea to be shown to you; you ask for it to be brought. The source prints it with a food word, which is exactly where the next lesson puts it.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6.

30.2 लावो — bring it, on the page

Say *bring it*, then write wind and *show it*.

What to know first

ला + वो → लावो — *lāvo* — bring it

Three signs, none new. Its ending वो is the same one that closes दिखावो. Write लो and लावो one under the other: same first letter, and everything after it is what separates taking from bringing.

Your turn

Look at the pair, cover it, wait five seconds, and write both from their meanings: first *take it*, then *bring it*.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6.

30.3 Hear *chāy lāvo* — bring tea

Recall the seven-word food payoff, say the request from Chapter 26, then write the sweet crumbled wheat dessert, tea, and *bring it*.

What to know first

chāy lāvo — bring tea

Two words. The food comes first and the asking word last, the same order you already use in *ye kappā dikhāvo*, with the pointing word left out because you are not choosing between cups in front of you.

Any of the seven food words fits the first slot. Say the line three times, with *chāy*, then *roṭī*, then *dāl*, and notice that nothing else in it moves.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6.

30.4 चाय लावो। — the order on the page

Write ट, then write flatbread and hard wheat rolls.

What to know first

चाय | लावो।

Two written words and a stop. Now write the same line twice more, replacing चाय with रोटी and then with बाटी. Only the first word changes, and you have written all three of those words before.

Your turn

Read the line once. Cover it for ten seconds and write it. Then write the two variants from memory and check that लावो is identical in all three.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6.

30.5 Retrieve *bring it* against the other four

Write *very* and *a little*, then say which one makes a description stronger.

Your turn

Five asking words are now in play. Hear them shuffled and give each meaning. Read five cards: दिखावो, करो, लो, दो, लावो. Write all five from sound, then write the tea order and say which of the five it uses.

Before you move on

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6; Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

30.6 Payoff — five asking words, five jobs

Recall the three-counter request payoff and write the request itself.

Your turn

All five end in the same sound and none of them is interchangeable.

1. Hear all five shuffled and name each one's job.
2. Produce all five from their jobs alone, without the sounds.
3. Read five cards and match each to one line you already know.
4. Write all five from dictation, then write the tea order, the counter-offer, and the closing question that asks for a final price.

Pass each skill separately. Five ways to ask is not five ways to be understood: refusing, thanking somebody for doing it, and asking again more softly are all still untaught.

Before you move on

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6; Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

30.7 Close the writing loop for ल, व and च

Recall the five-word asking payoff, then write child and wind.

Your turn

Write five single signs from sound cues: ल, व, च, छ, ख. Two of those five are breathed partners of the two before them; say all five and mark which two carry the breath.

Then write लावो, लो, दिखावो, चाय लावो, and पाछे मिलसू from dictation. Repair only the missed sign and rewrite its word once.

Before you move on

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6; Unicode Devanagari chart.

Chapter 31

One Exchange, Three Counters

Modes: 🗣️ voice (6) 🗣️ Hands-free start: all 6 lessons.

***By the end of this chapter:** I can run one five-turn counter exchange over the shopping, transport, and food words this book has already taught, changing nothing but the noun.*

Each of the three noun sets is run through the exchange in turn, the five least-drilled signs are retrieved alone, and the whole five-turn exchange then passes separately in listening, speaking, reading, and writing.

31.1 The shopping map, inside the exchange

Recall all three shopping payoffs in the order they were earned: three words, five words, seven words.

Your turn

Take the seven shopping words one at a time. For each one, say its meaning, then put it into the request from Chapter 26 and the price question from Chapter 27. Two of the seven do not fit a request slot at all: name them and say why.

Then write all seven from dictation, and write the two lines you built with the word that fits them best.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

31.2 The transport map, inside the exchange

Recall both transport payoffs, say lentils, then write the total question.

Your turn

Take the five transport words one at a time. Say each meaning, then price it with the question from Chapter 27 and answer with the counter-offer from Chapter 28. A fare is bargained exactly like a price, which is why no new line is needed here.

Then write all five from dictation, and write the price question with the word you would actually use standing at a roadside.

Before you move on

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 10; Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

31.3 The food map, inside the ordering line

Recall all three food payoffs in the order they were earned, then write ढ and ञ.

Your turn

Take the seven food words one at a time. Say each meaning, then order it with the line from Chapter 30 and price it with the question from Chapter 27. Only the first word of the order changes; the asking word never does.

Then write all seven from dictation, and write three complete orders: the one you would ask for first, the one you would ask for last, and the drink.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6.

31.4 Five signs, on their own

Recall the six-word weather payoff, then write weather, heat, and cold.

Your turn

Some signs in this track have been read a hundred times inside words and asked for on their own only once. This lesson asks for them alone, which is the only way to know whether they were learned.

Write each from a spoken cue, with nothing else on the line: ख, ट, श, ड, ौ, ग, ड, ु, ई. Then write one word that carries each: आखरी, रोटी, रिव्शा, थोडु, मौसम, गर्मी, ठंडी, दुकान, घी. Repair only the missed sign and rewrite its word once.

Before you move on

Source: Unicode Devanagari chart.

31.5 Payoff — one exchange, three counters

Recall the five payoffs of this slice in order, then write clarified butter.

Your turn

Five turns, and the only thing that changes between counters is the noun.

1. Hear the five turns shuffled and put them in order, twice: once with a shopping noun, once with a transport noun.
2. Produce the whole exchange from meaning cues at a food stall, using the ordering line in place of the first turn.
3. Read all five printed turns and say who speaks each.
4. Write the whole exchange from dictation, without a model.

Pass each skill separately. This is one function taught once and reused over three noun sets, not three exchanges learned three times. It still stops where numbers begin: no amount a seller names can yet be understood, and refusing the final price and leaving is untaught.

Before you move on

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9; Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6; Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 10.

31.6 Close the writing loop for ख

Recall the five-turn exchange payoff, then write vegetables and clarified butter.

Your turn

Write ख and क from breath cues alone, with nothing else on the line. Then write four words from dictation and mark which of the two each one uses: दिखावो, आखरी, करो, कितणो. Two take the breath and two do not.

Finish by writing every word this slice added, from meaning cues rather than sounds: ये, लो, दो, लावो, घणो, थोड़ु, and the five turns of the exchange. Repair only what was missed and rewrite that alone.

Before you move on

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9; Unicode Devanagari chart.

Chapter 32

Counting To Five, And The One New Sign

Modes:  voice (9)  eyes (4)  pen (1)  Hands-free start: none of the 14 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can hear, say, read, and write the numbers one to five, after learning only ए.

One new letter is isolated, then five numbers are built on signs the hand already had, and all five pass separately in listening, speaking, reading, and writing.

32.1 ए — the mark, standing on its own

Write vegetables, then final, then पाछे मिलसू. Point at the stroke above the head-line in each one.

Script — the standing vowel

Since chapter 7 the hand has made े — a short stroke hung above the head-line, riding on a consonant. It never stands by itself, because a mark is what a vowel looks like when a consonant is already carrying it.

ए — e — the same vowel with no consonant under it

A vowel that begins a word has nobody to ride on, so Devanagari gives it a letter of its own. Chapter 2 isolated आ for आभार and chapter 6 isolated ई for the same reason. ए is the third standing vowel this book has needed, and the first number is what needs it.

Your turn

Trace ए three times, then write ऐ beside it and say which of the two needs a consonant. Finish with क, which the next lesson puts to the right of ए.

Before you move on

This is the only sign the whole run of numbers adds.

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Unicode Devanagari chart.

32.2 Hear *ek* — one

Say final, say the final-price question, say bring it. Then write the letter from the last lesson.

What to know first

ek — one

One beat, and the vowel is the one whose letter the hand made a moment ago.

A seller has been naming amounts since chapter 27 and this book has been unable to hear a single one of them. That stops here. *ek* is the first of twelve number words this slice teaches.

ek also does work inside numbers far larger than itself. Marwari counts down to a round number as readily as up from one: the dictionary records *ekuṇcālīs* for thirty-nine — one short of forty. Learn *ek* and a piece of thirty-nine comes with it.

Before you move on

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Turner, A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages.

32.3 एक — one on the page

Recall the three-word food payoff, write the word for final, and write ए.

What to know first

ए + क → एक — *ek* — one

Nothing joins and nothing changes shape. The standing vowel keeps its own head -line stroke, क keeps its, and the two run together under one line.

Your turn

Look at एक, cover it, wait five seconds, write it. Check that the vowel letter, not the mark, is standing on the left.

Before you move on

Source: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani.

32.4 Hear *do* — two

Run the five-turn counter exchange in your head, say the final-price payoff, then say one.

What to know first

do — two

Chapter 29 taught *do* as an asking word: **hand it over**. This is the same sound and it will be the same two signs, with a second job.

Nothing marks which one is meant except where it stands. Before a thing, *do* counts it. After a thing, in a request, *do* asks for it. A learner who has met both hears the difference from the shape of the sentence, not from the word.

Rajasthani also prints बे (*be*) for two, alongside *do*. Both are in use; this book counts with *do* and names *be* so a printed page holding it is not a surprise.

Before you move on

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Turner, A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages.

32.5 दो — two on the page

Say flatbread, say the bring request, then say two.

What to know first

द + ो → दो — *do* — two

The hand made this word in chapter 29. What is new is on the meaning side only: one written form, two jobs.

That is worth stating plainly, because it is why a page of Marwari can look as though it contains no numbers at all. A reader counting occurrences of दो across this book finds seventeen of them, and every one is the asking word. The number had never been taught.

Your turn

Write एक and दो one under the other. Then write पाणी दो! underneath and mark which दो counts.

Before you move on

Source: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani.

32.6 Hear *tīn* — three

Recall the five-word asking payoff, say water, then count as far as this book has taken you.

What to know first

tīn — **three**

The vowel is long, and it is the same long vowel the ear learned in *pāṇī* in chapter 4. Hold it. A short one turns the number into something else.

Count aloud: *ek*, *do*, *tīn*. Three words in, and two of them arrived with no new sign for the hand at all.

Before you move on

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Turner, A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages.

32.7 तीन — three on the page

Say the final-price question. Write flatbread and put a finger on its retroflex ट. Then write one and two.

What to know first

त + ी + न → तीन — *tīn* — three

The त here is the dental one, made with the tongue against the teeth — not the ट of रोटी, which is made further back. The two look different on the page and sound different in the mouth, and three uses the front one.

Your turn

Look at तीन, cover it, wait five seconds, write it. Then write ट beside त and say which one three needs.

Before you move on

Source: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani.

32.8 Hear *chār* — four

Say the hard wheat roll, say child, then count to three.

What to know first

chār — four

Put a hand in front of your mouth and say it. There is no puff of air on the opening consonant. That plain *ch* is the one बच्चा doubles.

Hold on to that, because the next chapter opens six with the same consonant carrying a puff. In Marwari, four and six begin a breath apart.

Count: *ek*, *do*, *tīn*, *chār*.

Before you move on

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Turner, A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages.

32.9 चार — four on the page

Write the hard wheat roll, write the final-price question, then write three.

What to know first

च + ा + र → चार — *chār* — four

र was the first sign this book ever asked the hand to make, in chapter 1, on the way to राम. Thirty-one chapters later it closes the fourth number. Every sign in चार is older than the market this number is for.

Your turn

Look at चार, cover it, wait five seconds, write it. Then write एक, दो, तीन, चार as a column and read the column back upward.

Before you move on

Source: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani.

32.10 Hear *pāñch* — five

Recall the five-word food payoff and the four-skill final-price payoff, answer yes respectfully, then say four.

What to know first

pāñch — five

The vowel is nasal: the air goes out through the nose as well as the mouth. The ear met that in हाँ सा in chapter 3, and five is the first number to use it.

Four and five also close and open on the same consonant. *chār* begins with the plain *ch*; *pāñch* ends with it. Say them back to back and hear the sound move from the front of one word to the back of the other.

Count the whole set: *ek, do, tīn, chār, pāñch*.

Before you move on

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Turner, A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages.

32.11 पांच — five on the page

Write the respectful yes, write four, say the bring-it word, and recall the five-word food payoff.

What to know first

प + ा + ं + च → पांच — *pāñch* — five

The dot above the head-line is the anusvara from chapter 3. It sits over हं and it sits over पां for the same reason: the vowel under it is nasal.

That is the whole cost of the first five numbers — one letter, ए, and one mark the hand had already been making since the third chapter.

Your turn

Look at पांच, cover it, wait five seconds, write it. Check the dot. Then write चार beneath it and mark the च in both.

Before you move on

Source: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani.

32.12 The five, taken apart

Run the five-turn counter exchange, ask the price question aloud, write the bring-it word, then write ए.

Your turn

A run learned forwards is not yet a set of five words. Break it:

1. Hear one number on its own and say what it is. Then another, out of order.
2. Count backwards from five.
3. Read the five printed shuffled and say each.
4. Write तीन, पांच, एक, चार, दो from dictation in that order.

Repair only the one that missed, and write it once more.

Before you move on

Source: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani.

32.13 Payoff — counting to five

Say the crumbled wheat sweet, say the bring request, then write the one letter this chapter added.

Your turn

Four skills, scored separately.

1. **Listening.** Hear five numbers named singly and out of order; write down which was said each time, in figures of your own language.
2. **Speaking.** Count one to five, then five to one, without a model.
3. **Reading.** Read the five printed in Devanagari, shuffled, and say each.
4. **Writing.** Write all five from dictation, shuffled, with no model in view.

Pass each one separately. A learner who can recite forwards and fails the shuffle has learned a rhyme, not five words.

This is the first amount the book can hear a seller name. What it still cannot do is hear anything above five, and a Rajasthani market prices very little at five or under.

Before you move on

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

32.14 Close the writing loop for ए, क and च

Recall the counting payoff and the five-word asking payoff, then write the crumbled wheat sweet.

Your turn

Write three single signs from sound cues: ए, क, च. Then write the mark े beside ए and say which of the two can stand at the front of a word.

Then write एक, दो, तीन, चार, पांच from dictation, shuffled. Repair only the missed sign and rewrite its word once.

Before you move on

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Unicode Devanagari chart.

Chapter 33

Six To Ten

Modes: ⇐ voice (9) ◉ eyes (4) ⇐ Hands-free start: first 3 of 13 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can hear, say, read, and write every number from one to ten, in any order.

Five more numbers arrive with no new sign at all, and the whole run of ten is then scored shuffled in each of the four skills.

33.1 Hear *chha* — six

Recall the counting payoff, say tea, then say four.

- *Recall:* *chār* from the last chapter, and the plain *ch* you tested with a hand at your mouth

What to know first

chha — six

Hand at the mouth again. *chār* moves nothing. *chha* pushes a puff of air out with the consonant.

That single difference is the whole of it. The tongue does the same thing in both words; the lungs do not. Marwari keeps that contrast everywhere, and here it separates two numbers that sit next to each other on a price ticket.

The same number is also printed *chhe*, with a vowel mark after the consonant. Both are in use; count with the bare form for now and read the other when a page prints it.

Before you move on

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Turner, A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages.

33.2 छ — six on the page

Write य, write ए, then write four.

What to know first

छ — *chha* — six

One sign, made in chapter 9, and nothing added to it.

The other printed spelling is छे, and it is worth a moment. That is छ with the mark of the letter chapter 32 taught — the same vowel, riding on a consonant instead of standing alone. It is also, exactly, the second syllable of पाछे. A chunk the hand has been writing since chapter 9 turns out to be a number.

Your turn

Write छ, then write छे beneath it, then write ए beside both. Say which of the three stands alone and which two need something under them.

Before you move on

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Unicode Devanagari chart.

33.3 Hear *sāt* — seven

Give the greeting this book opened with, then say six and three.

- *Recall:* *tīn* and its long vowel, two chapters back

What to know first

sāt — seven

The first syllable is *sā*. That is the respect particle at the end of राम-राम सा, the first thing this book ever taught. The sound has been in the ear since page one; only its job here is new.

Seven closes on the dental *t* of *tīn*, not the retroflex one. Front of the mouth at both ends.

Before you move on

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Turner, A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages.

33.4 सात — seven on the page

Write tea, then write six.

What to know first

सा + त → सात — *sāt* — seven

सा was the second word-piece this book asked the hand to build, in chapter

1. Seven is that piece with a dental त after it, and nothing else.

Your turn

Look at सात, cover it, wait five seconds, write it. Then write तीन under it and mark the त in both.

Before you move on

Source: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani.

33.5 Hear *āṭh* — eight

Recall the seven-word food payoff, offer formal thanks, then say seven.

- *Recall: chār* and *pāñch*, and which of the two carries a nasal

What to know first*āṭh* — **eight**

It opens on the long *ā* of आभार, standing on its own with no consonant in front of it. Of the ten numbers this slice teaches, eight is the only one that does that.

The closing consonant is retroflex: the tongue curls back, as in ठंडी. Do not close it at the teeth, or seven and eight begin to sound alike.

Before you move on

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Turner, A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages.

33.6 आठ — eight on the page

Write formal thanks, then write seven.

What to know firstआ + ठ → आठ — *āṭh* — **eight**

Two letters, both of them years old in this book's own timeline: आ from chapter 2 and ठ from chapter 17. Nothing is joined, nothing is marked.

Compare सात and आठ side by side. Seven takes the vowel as a mark on a consonant; eight takes the same vowel as a letter, because there is no consonant for it to sit on.

Your turn

Look at आठ, cover it, wait five seconds, write it. Then write सात above it and circle the long *ā* in each.

Before you move on

Source: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani.

33.7 Hear *no* — nine

Say this one, say very, then say eight.

- *Recall:* *ek* and the letter ए you had to learn to write it

What to know first

no — **nine**

One consonant, one long vowel, and it rhymes with *do*. Two and nine are the only numbers in this run that short.

This is not the English word **no**. Marwadi has not yet given this book any word for refusing at all, which is a real gap and not a spelling accident: a learner who mishears *no* as a refusal will walk away from a fair price.

Before you move on

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Turner, A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages.

33.8 नो — nine on the page

Write this one, then write eight.

What to know first

न + ो → नो — *no* — nine

Write दो and नो one under the other. The mark on the right is the same in both. Only the letter carrying it changes, and with it the number.

Your turn

Look at नो, cover it, wait five seconds, write it. Then write दो beside it and read the pair aloud without looking.

Before you move on

Source: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani.

33.9 Hear *das* — ten

Say show it to me, say five, then say nine.

- *Recall:* *chha* and the puff of air that separates it from *chār*

What to know first

das — **ten**

Short vowel this time, closed off at once by *s*. Nothing is held.

das is the first number in this book that a Rajasthani market is likely to say out loud. Almost nothing on a stall is priced under ten, which is why a course that stopped at five could ask the price four different ways and still not understand the answer.

The comparative dictionary of the Indo-Aryan languages lists this form for Marwari by name, under the Sanskrit word for ten.

Before you move on

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Turner, A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages.

33.10 दस — ten on the page

Write ख, then write nine.

What to know first

द + स → दस — *das* — ten

Bare consonants. No mark rides above the line and none hangs below it, because the vowel between them is the short *a* that every Devanagari consonant carries without being told.

The द is two's; the स is seven's. Ten is written out of pieces the hand already made for other numbers.

Your turn

Look at दस, cover it, wait five seconds, write it. Then write दो beside it and say what the mark on the second one does to the vowel.

Before you move on

Source: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani.

33.11 Ten words, shuffled

Write the show-request word, recall the counting payoff from the last chapter, then write ए.

Your turn

Two runs of five are still two runs until they are mixed.

1. Hear ten numbers named singly, drawn from across the whole set, and say each.
2. Count backwards from ten to one.
3. Read आठ, तीन, दस, छ, एक, नौ printed in that order and say each.
4. Write सात, पांच, नौ, दो, दस from dictation.

Then say which pairs share a sign: two and nine, seven and ten, four and five.

Before you move on

Source: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani.

33.12 Payoff — counting to ten

Recall the five-number payoff, then write the letter that made it possible.

Your turn

Four skills, scored separately.

1. **Listening.** Hear ten numbers named singly and out of order; write each in figures of your own language.
2. **Speaking.** Count one to ten, then ten to one, with no model.
3. **Reading.** Read all ten printed in Devanagari, shuffled, and say each.
4. **Writing.** Write all ten from dictation, shuffled, with no model in view.

Pass each one separately.

Look back at what the hand had to learn for this: one letter, ए. Every other sign in all ten words was already in the book. A reader who felt the numbers were going to be a wall of new writing has the evidence in front of them that they were not.

Before you move on

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

33.13 Close the writing loop for छ, ठ and स

Recall the ten-number payoff, say the show request, then write market.

Your turn

Write three single signs from sound cues: छ, ठ, स. Then write च beside छ and mark which of the two carries the breath.

Then write छ, सात, आठ, नौ, दस from dictation. Repair only the missed sign and rewrite its word once.

Before you move on

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Unicode Devanagari chart.

Chapter 34

Twenty, A Hundred, And A Price With A Figure In It

Modes: 🗣️ voice (7) 👁️ eyes (4) 🖐️ Hands-free start: first 1 of 11 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can understand the amount a seller names and answer it with a figure of my own.

The round amounts a stall names are taught, the price question of chapter 27 finally gets an answer, and an old verb takes a figure to become a counter-offer.

34.1 Hear *bīs* — twenty

Recall the ten-number payoff, write the show request, then say ten.

- *Recall:* *chār* and *pāñch*, two chapters back, and the च they share

What to know first

bīs — twenty

Long *ī*, then the same closing *s* as *das*. Marwari marks its tens with that *s*: *das*, *bīs*.

Twenty arrives before the numbers between ten and twenty, and that is not an accident of ordering. Marwari builds nineteen by subtraction — *ughanīs*, one short of twenty — the same way the dictionary records

ekun̄calīs, one short of forty, for thirty-nine. A language that counts down to its round numbers has to be taught the round number first. Teaching the teens before twenty would print twenty in bold in a lesson that had not taught it.

Before you move on

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Turner, A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages.

34.2 बीस — twenty on the page

Recall the four-skill show payoff, then write ten.

What to know first

ब + ी + स → बीस — *bīs* — twenty

Every piece is second-hand. ब came in with बस, the bus. ी came in with पाणी. स closes दस as well.

Write दस and बीस one under the other and look at the last sign of each.

Your turn

Look at बीस, cover it, wait five seconds, write it. Then write दस and तीन beneath and mark the long ी where it appears.

Before you move on

Source: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani.

34.3 Hear *so* — a hundred

Say how much, say twenty, then say nine.

- *Recall:* *chha* and *sāt*, two chapters back, and where each closes

What to know first*so* — a hundred

One consonant and one long vowel. The largest number this book teaches is the shortest word in it.

Say *do*, *no*, *so*. Two, nine, a hundred: all three are one consonant plus the same long *o*, and nothing but that consonant tells them apart. At a noisy counter this is where a price gets misheard, so it is worth drilling the three together rather than in the order they were taught.

Before you move on

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Turner, A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages.

34.4 सो — a hundred on the page

Say how much, then write twenty.

What to know firstस + ो → सो — *so* — a hundred

Now write the three short ones in a column: दो, नौ, सो. The mark on the right never changes. The letter on the left is the entire difference between two, nine and a hundred.

That column is worth keeping. It is the one place in this book where a single mistaken stroke changes a price by a factor of fifty.

Your turn

Write दो, नौ, सो from dictation, given out of order, three times over. Then read your own column back and say each amount.

Before you move on

Source: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani.

34.5 Hear the answer — *bīs*.

Write how much, then say a hundred and twenty.

- *Recall:* *āṭh* and *no*, two chapters back, and which of the two opens on a standing vowel

What to know first

ye kitṇe kū hai? — **how much is this?**

bīs. — **twenty.**

Chapter 27 taught the question. The answer had no words in it, so a learner who asked got a sound back and nothing else.

The answer turn is one word long. A seller names the figure and stops; there is no verb, no unit, no sentence. That is what makes it hearable — the whole of it is a number, and this book now has twelve of them.

Hear the same question answered *das*, *bīs*, *so* in turn and say which is dearest.

Before you move on

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

34.6 ये कितने कू है? — बीस।

Say the price question, then write ten and a hundred.

What to know first

ये कितने कू है? — बीस।

The question was writable in chapter 27. The answer became writable two lessons ago. Putting them on one line adds no sign at all.

Note the danda after the answer. A price is a complete turn even at one word long, and Devanagari closes it the same way it closes a sentence.

Your turn

Write the question and answer as two lines. Then rewrite the answer line three times with **दस**, **बीस** and **सौ** in turn, and read each pair aloud.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

34.7 Hear *das karo* — make it ten

Write the price question, say make it, then say five.

- *Recall:* *das*, and the two bare consonants it is written with

What to know first

das karo. — **make it ten**.

Chapter 28 taught *thoru sasto karo* — make it a bit cheaper. That is a wish. It names no figure, so the seller decides what a bit means.

Put a number where *thoru sasto* stood and the same verb becomes an offer. The buyer names the price now.

Hear the pair run end to end: the seller says *bīs*, the buyer says *das karo*. This is the first exchange in the book where both sides have said an amount.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

34.8 दस करो। — make it ten

Write the price answer, then write twenty on its own.

What to know first

दस + करो। → दस करो। — *das karo*. — make it ten

Nothing new for the hand. **करो** came in with the bargaining request, **दस** came in two chapters ago, and the number goes in front.

Swap the figure and the offer changes: पांच करो।, बीस करो।. The verb never moves.

Your turn

Write **दस करो।** from a cover. Then write the same line twice more with **पांच** and **बीस** in the number slot, and read all three aloud as offers against a seller's **सो।**

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

34.9 The three round amounts

Ask how much altogether, hear twenty, and offer ten.

Your turn

1. Hear **दस, बीस, सो** in any order and say each.
2. Say which two share a closing sign, and which two share a vowel mark.
3. Write the three-way column **दो, नो, सो** and read it back.
4. Write **दस, बीस, सो** from dictation, given out of order.

Then run four counter-offers: hear a price, halve it, and say the offer.

Before you move on

Source: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani.

34.10 Payoff — a price, understood and answered

Write the total question and the make-it word, then recall the ten-number payoff.

Your turn

Three turns, scored in four skills.

1. **Listening.** Hear the price question answered with a figure, ten times over with different figures, and write each amount down.

2. **Speaking.** Ask the price, hear a figure, and answer with a counter-offer that names a lower one.
3. **Reading.** Read six printed exchanges and say, for each, what the seller asked and what the buyer offered.
4. **Writing.** Write a whole three-turn exchange from dictation, with no model.

Pass each separately.

This is what the numbers were for. Chapters 26 to 31 built a five-turn counter exchange in which the buyer could ask a price four different ways and understand no answer to any of them. The turn that was missing was one word long.

Still untaught: any figure between ten and twenty, and any way of refusing an offer and walking away.

Before you move on

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

34.11 Close the writing loop for ब, स and ो

Recall the numbered-price payoff, then recall the four-skill price payoff from chapter 27 and say what the second one could not do.

Your turn

Write two single signs and one mark from sound cues: ब, स, ो.

Then write दो, नो, सो as a column, given out of order, and finish with बीस and दस करो। from dictation. Repair only the missed sign and rewrite its word once.

Before you move on

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Unicode Devanagari chart.

Chapter 35

The Ten Digit Signs

Modes: ⇄ voice (6) ✍ pen (4) ⇄ Hands-free start: none of the 10 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can read a price written in Devanagari figures and write one from dictation.

Ten digit signs arrive three at a time, each set cashed against the words it writes, and the four that a Latin eye reads wrongly are drilled apart from the six that it guesses correctly.

35.1 ० १ २ — the first three digits

Recall the numbered-price payoff, then write ten, twenty and a hundred in words.

Script — the first three figures

Everything this chapter has written so far has been a number in words. A Rajasthani stall does not label anything in words. It writes figures, and Devanagari has its own ten.

० — zero १ — one २ — two

Look at where the ink sits. Each of these hangs from a stroke along the top, the same head-line that carries क and न and every other letter in this book. That is the quickest way to tell a Devanagari digit from a Latin one on a mixed sign.

Your turn

Trace ०, १, २ three times each. Say the Marwadi word for the second and third as you write them.

Before you move on

Sources: Unicode Devanagari chart; Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani.

35.2 १० — reading ten off a ticket

Say very, then write the price question with its answer.

- *Recall:* *bīs*, and why twenty had to be taught before the numbers under it

Your turn

१० — *das* — ten

The three signs from the last lesson already spell three amounts this book knows.

1. Read १, २ and १० aloud as *ek*, *do* and *das*.
2. Write each of the three in words underneath its figure.
3. Cover the figures and write them again from the words.
4. Hear *das* and point at १० rather than at दस.

Reading a figure and reading a word are two different skills, and a stall gives the learner the figure.

Before you move on

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9; Unicode Devanagari chart.

35.3 ३ ४ ५ — three digits, two of them traps

Write very, write three in words, then write the digit for one.

Script — three more figures

३ — three ४ — four ५ — five

Take them one at a time and set each beside the Latin figure a reader of this book already knows.

३ gives little trouble. ४ and ५ give a great deal: a reader who glances at ४ sees an eight, and a reader who glances at ५ sees a four. Neither guess is right, and both are wrong in the direction that matters at a counter.

Read them slowly for now. Speed on these two is worth nothing.

Your turn

Trace ३, ४, ५ three times each, saying *tīn*, *chār*, *pāñch* as you go. Then write ४ and ५ side by side and say aloud which is which without looking at this page.

Before you move on

Sources: Unicode Devanagari chart; Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani.

35.4 ३ ४ ५ against their words

Say the too-expensive answer, say an offer of five aloud, then write an offer of ten.

- *Recall*: *so*, and the two other words that rhyme with it

Your turn

Run each digit in both directions. Reading only one way is how a lookalike survives practice.

1. Read ३, ५, ४, १, १० aloud, in that order.
2. Write the word under each figure: तीन, पांच, चार, एक, दस.
3. Now go the other way: hear *chār* and *pāñch* and write the FIGURE, not the word.
4. Write ४ and ५ from dictation, five times, given out of order.

Before you move on

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9; Unicode Devanagari chart.

35.5 ँ ७ ८ — the last two traps

Write the too-expensive answer, then write the digits for four and five.

Script — the last three of the traps

६ — six ७ — seven ८ — eight

६ is close enough to its Latin cousin that a reader guesses it correctly. The other two are not.

७ carries a hook that pulls the eye towards a nine. ८ is closed and round and looks more like a letter than a figure. Both stand next to ६ here on purpose: a trap is easiest to learn beside something safe.

Your turn

Trace ६, ७, ८ three times each, saying *chha*, *sāt*, *āṭh* as you go. Then cover the models and write ७ and ८ from the words alone.

Before you move on

Sources: Unicode Devanagari chart; Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani.

35.6 ८ and २० — one figure, then two

Write the price question with its answer, then write the digits for six and seven.

- *Recall:* the danda that closes a one-word price, two chapters back

Your turn

८ — *āṭh* — eight

२० — *bīs* — twenty

२० is not a two and a zero read one after the other. It is one amount, and its name is a word with no two and no ten inside it.

1. Read ६, ७, ८ aloud, then १० and २०.
2. Write the word under each of the five.
3. Hear *sāt*, *chha*, *bīs* and write the FIGURE each time.
4. Write २० and ८ from dictation, given out of order.

Before you move on

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9; Unicode Devanagari chart.

35.7 ९ — the tenth digit

Say a little, then write the digits for seven and eight.

Script — the tenth figure

९ — nine — *no*

Like ३ and ६, this one a Latin eye can very nearly guess, and unlike ७ the guess is right.

With ९ the set is closed. Ten digit signs, taught across four lessons, and the eye can now read any figure a stall prints as far as the words go.

Write ९ and नौ side by side. The figure and the word for nine share nothing at all — which is the whole reason the figures had to be taught separately.

Your turn

Trace ९ three times. Then write the whole run ० १ २ ३ ४ ५ ६ ७ ८ ९ once, slowly, saying the Marwadi word for each from one onward.

Before you move on

Sources: Unicode Devanagari chart; Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani.

35.8 १, २०, १०० — one figure, two, three

Write a little, then write an offer of five.

- *Recall:* ४ and ५, and which Latin figures each is mistaken for

Your turn

१ — *no* २० — *bīs* १०० — *so*

Three tickets, one to three figures long, and the words behind them run the other way: the longest ticket carries the shortest word.

1. Read the three aloud, then read them again shuffled.
2. Write each amount in words beneath its figures.
3. Hear *so*, *no*, *bīs* and write the FIGURES each time.
4. Read six mixed tickets — ५, १००, ७, २०, ३, १ — and say each amount without pausing on the trap digits.

Before you move on

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9; Unicode Devanagari chart.

35.9 Payoff — the printed price

Recall the numbered-price payoff, then say the make-it word.

Your turn

Four skills, scored separately.

1. **Listening.** Hear twelve amounts named and write each as a Devanagari figure.
2. **Speaking.** Read twelve printed tickets aloud as Marwadi words, including every one of ४, ५, ७ and ८.
3. **Reading.** Given a stall with six labelled goods, say which is dearest and which is cheapest.
4. **Writing.** Write all ten digits from dictation, out of order, then write १०, २० and १००.

Pass each separately. A learner who reads the safe digits fluently and stalls on the four traps has not passed; those four are the ones a ticket will punish.

Before you move on

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9; Unicode Devanagari chart.

35.10 Close the writing loop for ४, ५, ७ and ८

Recall the ticket payoff, then write the make-it word and an offer of twenty.

Your turn

Write four single figures from spoken cues: ४, ५, ७, ८, given out of order, twice through.

Then write the word beside each: चार, पांच, सात, आठ. Repair only the missed figure and write its pair once more.

Before you move on

Sources: Unicode Devanagari chart; Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani.

Chapter 36

One Exchange, Two Figures

Modes: ⇄ voice (7) ⇄ Hands-free start: all 7 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can run a six-turn counter exchange in which both sides name an amount, at a shop, a food stall, and a rickshaw.

The twelve numbers and ten figures are retrieved at a distance, run over the shopping, food, and transport words in turn, and the five-turn exchange of chapter 31 is then re-run with the seller's figure and the buyer's offer in it.

36.1 The whole count, at a distance

Say the bargaining request, recall the five-number payoff from four chapters back, then write 𐌹.

- *Recall:* 𐌹 and 𐌺, and which Latin figure each is mistaken for

Your turn

Everything, shuffled, with no chapter to give the answer away.

1. Hear twelve amounts named singly and out of order; say each back.
2. Read twelve printed figures and say each as a word.
3. Write six amounts from dictation in words and six in figures, the choice named only as you write.

4. Say the three that rhyme, the two that end in the tens स, and the four figures a Latin eye reads wrongly.

Before you move on

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9; Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani.

36.2 The shopping map, with prices on it

Write the bargaining request, then recall the seven-word shopping payoff.

Your turn

Take the seven shopping words one at a time. For each one:

1. Ask its price with the question from chapter 27.
2. Hear a figure back and say the amount aloud.
3. Offer a lower figure with करो।
4. Write the seller's amount as a Devanagari figure and your own as a word.

The word भाव has meant price since chapter 18 and could not be answered until now. Say what changed.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

36.3 The food map, ordered and paid for

Recall the seven-word food payoff, then write the bring request and the word that carries it.

- *Recall:* दस करो।, and the chapter-28 request it replaced

Your turn

Take the seven food words one at a time.

1. Order it with लावो।
2. Ask what it costs and hear a figure between *ek* and *das*.
3. Say the amount, then hand over the money with the chapter-30 turn.
4. Write the amount twice: once as a word, once as a figure.

A stall prices tea at *pāñch* and a plate at *das*. This is where the first five numbers stop being a recitation.

Before you move on

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9; Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6; Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 10.

36.4 The transport map, with a fare on it

Recall the five-word transport payoff and the four-skill bargaining payoff, then write bus.

- *Recall:* १०० and सौ, and which of the two is longer

Your turn

Take the five transport words one at a time.

1. Ask the fare with the price question.
2. Hear a figure — a rickshaw across a town centre asks *bīs* rather than *pāñch*.
3. Offer a lower one with करो।, and say the amount aloud twice so the driver hears the same figure you meant.
4. Write both figures down, the asked and the offered.

Say why this exchange has to be finished before the journey and not after it.

Before you move on

Source: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

36.5 The five least-drilled signs

Write the price question and the word for very, then recall the ticket payoff.

Your turn

Five signs, alone, from spoken cues and with no word around them: ए, ४, ५, ७, ८.

Then put each back to work once. ए opens एक and its mark rides over the second spelling of six; the four figures write four of this slice's twelve amounts. Write those six things and check each sign against the model only after writing it.

Before you move on

Sources: Unicode Devanagari chart; Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani.

36.6 Payoff — one exchange, with an amount in it

Run the five-turn counter exchange from chapter 31, say the take-it word, write the paying turn, and write ए.

Your turn

Six turns now, and two of them are numbers.

1. ये कपड़ा दिखावो। — show me this cloth
2. ये कितने कू है? — how much is this?
3. बीस। — twenty
4. ये घणो महंगो है। — this is very expensive

5. दस करो। — make it ten
6. पैसा ले लो। — take the money

Run it in four separately scored skills, over the shopping words, the food words and the transport words in turn, changing nothing but the noun and the two figures.

Turn 3 is what chapter 31 could not hear and turn 5 is what it could not say. Everything else on this list has been in the book since chapter 30.

Before you move on

Sources: Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9; Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 6; Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 10.

36.7 Close the numeral slice

Recall the six-turn payoff, write the take-it word, and write the bargaining request it now shares a chapter with.

Your turn

Everything this slice added, from dictation, with no model in view.

1. The letter: ए, and the mark े beside it.
2. The twelve words, shuffled, from एक to सो.
3. The ten figures, shuffled, from ० to ९.
4. The two turns: बीस। and दस करो।

Repair only what missed. Then say what the whole slice cost the hand: one letter and ten figures, against twelve numbers and a bargaining turn that finally has a figure in it.

Before you move on

Sources: Unicode Devanagari chart; Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani.

Chapter 37

Eleven to Fifteen

Modes: ⇄ voice (6) 👁 eyes (5) ✍ pen (1) ⇄ Hands-free start: none of the 12 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can say and write eleven to fifteen in Marwadi, and name the one of them that does not rhyme with the rest.

The five teens heard singly out of order, read printed, written from dictation, and sorted by the ending that four of them share.

37.1 ङ — the fourth standing vowel

Say the line that closes a bargain — *paisā le lo* — and write the ङ mark on any consonant you like.

Script — the mark, standing on its own

ङ — *i* — the vowel with no consonant under it

Since chapter 7 the hand has made ङ, the hook that leans in *front* of the consonant it is read *after*. A vowel that opens a word has nothing to lean on, so Devanagari gives it a letter that stands on the line by itself.

आ was isolated in chapter 2, ई in chapter 6, ए in chapter 32 for the first number. ङ is the fourth, and eleven is what needs it.

Your turn

Trace इ three times. Write ि beside it and say which of the two can begin a word on its own. Then look at ई and mark the one stroke that separates the two standing letters.

Before you move on

This is the first of the four signs the teens will ask for.
Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Unicode Devanagari chart.

37.2 Hear *igyārā* — eleven

- *Recall:* write इ, the letter the last lesson stood up — **R1**
- *Recall:* run the numbered price exchange once, seller's figure and all — **R3**
- *Recall:* write पैसा ले लो — **R4**

What to know first

igyārā — eleven

The count so far stopped at *das*, ten, and jumped to *bīs*, twenty. This is the first of the nine words that fill the gap.

Say it in three beats: *i-gyā-rā*. The middle beat carries a **gy** cluster that has to stay one sound, not two — the tongue is already at the palate for the **y** while the **g** is still closing.

Before you move on

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Turner, A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages.

37.3 इयारा — eleven on the page

- *Recall:* say *igyārā* aloud before you look at it — **R1**

What to know first

इ + ग्या + रा → इग्यारा — *igyārā* — eleven

Three pieces, and only the first is new. ग्या is ग with its upright stem cut away and या joined on behind it — the same virama ् you have been writing since chapter 4, doing the job it exists for: two consonants, one breath, no vowel between them.

रा is chapter 1’s र with the ी you have written more often than any other mark in this book.

Your turn

Copy इग्यारा once while looking. Then write the three pieces apart — इ, ग्या, रा — and point at the stem that ग gave up.

Before you move on

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Unicode Devanagari chart.

37.4 Hear *bārā* — twelve

- *Recall:* write इग्यारा — **R1**
- *Recall:* write the figures ०, १ and २ — **R3**
- *Recall:* say *do*, “give”, and say which of its two jobs this is — **R4**

What to know first

bārā — **twelve**

Two is *do*. Twelve is *bārā*, and there is no *do* in it — the **b** is what is left of an older word for two that Marwari kept only inside the teens. English does the same thing with *two* and *twelve*, where the **tw-** survives and the rest does not.

The ending **-ārā** is the one *igyārā* had. From here to nineteen you will hear it again and again: the teens are a set that rhymes.

Before you move on

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Turner, A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages.

37.5 बारा — twelve on the page

- *Recall:* say *bārā* before you look at it — **R1**
- *Recall:* write दो — **R4**

What to know first

बा + रा → बारा — *bārā* — twelve

Two pieces, no new sign, and both halves take the same ा. ब came in with *bīs*; र has been in the hand since the first greeting.

Written beside दो, the point the ear made is visible: twelve and two share one letter and nothing else.

Your turn

Look at बारा, cover it, wait five seconds, write it. Then write इयारा under it and ring the रा that ends both.

Before you move on

Source: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani.

37.6 Hear *terā* — thirteen

- *Recall:* write बारा — **R1**
- *Recall:* write इ, five lessons back — **R2**
- *Recall:* run the six-turn numbered exchange once — **R2**
- *Recall:* write the figures ३, ४ and ५ — **R3**
- *Recall:* say *ākhrī* — **R4**

What to know first

terā — **thirteen**

Three is *tīn*. Thirteen is *terā*: the **t** stays, the long **ī** flattens to **e**, and the teens ending arrives. Two beats, both short of effort — *te-rā*.

You have now heard the pattern three times, and it is the pattern rather than the words that is worth holding: **a consonant off the small number, then -ārā or -erā**.

Before you move on

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Turner, A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages.

37.7 तेरा — thirteen on the page

- *Recall*: say *terā* before you look at it — **R1**
- *Recall*: say *igyārā*, five lessons back — **R2**
- *Recall*: write आखरी — **R4**

What to know first

ते + रा → तेरा — *terā* — thirteen

The े above त is the mark chapter 7 taught and chapter 32 stood up as the letter ए. Here it is doing its ordinary job again, riding on a consonant.

Your turn

Write तेरा from memory after five seconds covered. Then write बारा and इग्यारा beneath it and read the three down the page, ending in रा each time.

Before you move on

Source: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani.

37.8 Hear *caudā* — fourteen

- *Recall:* write तेरा — **R1**
- *Recall:* write इग्यारा, five lessons back — **R2**
- *Recall:* write the figures ६, ७ and ८ — **R3**
- *Recall:* ask *kitṇo ākhrī bhāv doge?* — **R4**

What to know first

caudā — fourteen

Four is *chār*. Fourteen keeps the **ch** and then does something none of the others do: it ends **-dā**, not **-rā**.

That is worth marking rather than smoothing over. Three teens in a row have rhymed and the fourth breaks the rhyme, so this is the one in the set most likely to be misremembered as *chaurā*. It is not.

The **au** is the diphthong of *mausam*, the weather word from chapter 16 — the mouth already knows it.

Before you move on

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Turner, A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages.

37.9 चौदा — fourteen on the page

- *Recall:* say *caudā* before you look at it — **R1**
- *Recall:* say *bārā*, five lessons back — **R2**
- *Recall:* write कित्णो आखरी भाव दोगे? — **R4**

What to know first

चौ + दा → चौदा — *caudā* — fourteen

The ौ is the mark मौसम taught, and द has been in the hand since *do*. Nothing here is new; what is new is the pairing.

Your turn

Write चौदा from memory after five seconds. Then write तेरा beside it and ring the two different last letters — र and द — so the eye records the break the ear heard.

Before you move on

Source: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani.

37.10 Hear *pandarā* — fifteen

- *Recall:* write चौदा — **R1**
- *Recall:* write तेरा, five lessons back — **R2**
- *Recall:* write the figure ९ — **R3**
- *Recall:* write बारा — **R2**

What to know first

pandarā — **fifteen**

Five is *pāñch*. Fifteen keeps the **p** and the nasal, and the **-arā** rhyme is back after fourteen broke it.

Three beats: *pan-da-rā*. The nasal in the middle is the same one already in *pāñch* — the sound the anusvara writes.

Before you move on

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Turner, A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages.

37.11 पंदरा — fifteen on the page

- *Recall:* say *pandarā* before you look at it — **R1**
- *Recall:* write चौदा, five lessons back — **R2**
- *Recall:* run the final-price exchange once, all four turns — **R4**
- *Recall:* say **terā** — **R2**

What to know first

पं + द + रा → पंदरा — *pandarā* — fifteen

The dot over प is the anusvara from chapter 3, the one हं needed. There it nasalised a vowel; here it stands for a full **n** before द. Same mark, and the letter after it decides what it sounds like.

Your turn

Write पंदरा from memory after five seconds. Then write हं beside it and say what the same dot is doing in each.

Before you move on

Source: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani.

37.12 Eleven to fifteen, heard and written

- *Recall:* write पंदरा — **R1**
- *Recall:* write इ, the letter five lessons back stood up — **R2**
- *Recall:* read a printed ticket and say the figure on it aloud — **R3**

Your turn

Five words, shuffled, with the chapter no longer giving the answer away.

1. Hear the five named singly and out of order; say each back.
2. Read the five printed and say each aloud.
3. Write three of them from dictation, the choice named only as you write.
4. Say the four that end -रा and the one that does not, and say what its last letter is instead.

Before you move on

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

Chapter 38

Sixteen to Nineteen, Counting Down

Modes: ⇄ voice (5) 👁 eyes (4) ✍ pen (3) ⇄ Hands-free start: none of the 12 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can say and write sixteen to nineteen in Marwadi, count one to twenty straight through, and say why nineteen is built on twenty rather than on nine.

One to twenty run four ways, with the four new signs written against the numbers that needed them, and the subtractive nineteen named and explained.

38.1 ऌ — the letter Hindi does not have

- *Recall:* say *igyārā*, five lessons back — **R2**
- *Recall:* say *lāvo*, the bring-request verb — **R4**
- *Recall:* say **caudā** — **R2**

Script — a second l

ऌ — *la* — the retroflex l

ल has been in the hand since chapter 7. ऌ is a second l made with the tongue curled back to the roof of the mouth, and it is a real difference in Marwari, not a spelling variant.

It is worth knowing whose letter this is. Standard Hindi has no ऌ; Marwari, Marathi, Gujarati, Rajasthani more widely and the southern languages all do. A page with ऌ on it is announcing that it is not Hindi.

Sixteen is the number that needs it.

Your turn

Trace ऌ three times. Write ऌ beside it and say which one curls the tongue back. Say both aloud twice, listening for the difference rather than looking for it.

Before you move on

The second of the four signs the teens ask for.

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Unicode Devanagari chart.

38.2 Hear *soḷā* — sixteen

- *Recall:* write ऌ — **R1**
- *Recall:* say *terā*, five lessons back — **R2**
- *Recall:* write लावो — **R4**
- *Recall:* write चौदा — **R2**

What to know first

soḷā — **sixteen**

Six is *chha*. Sixteen is *soḷā*, and the two share nothing you can hear — the teens have worn their small numbers down further here than anywhere else in the set.

What they do share is the retroflex ɭ you have just written. Curl the tongue back for it: *so-ḷā*, not *so-lā*. This is where the new letter earns its lesson.

Before you move on

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Turner, A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages.

38.3 सोळा — sixteen on the page

- *Recall:* say *soḷā* before you look at it — **R1**
- *Recall:* write चौदा, five lessons back — **R2**
- *Recall:* say *chāy lāvo* — **R4**
- *Recall:* say **pandarā** — **R2**

What to know first

सो + ळा → सोळा — *soḷā* — sixteen

सो is already a word in this book: a hundred. Sixteen is that syllable with ळा after it — which is why the retroflex letter had to come first.

Write सो and सोळा one above the other. Two signs apart, a hundred and sixteen.

Your turn

Copy सोळा once while looking. Write सो above it and ल below it, then say which of the three lines is the hundred and which letter is the one Hindi does not have.

Before you move on

Source: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani.

38.4 अ — the vowel that has no mark

- *Recall:* write सोळा — **R1**
- *Recall:* write पंदरा, five lessons back — **R2**
- *Recall:* write चाय लावो — **R4**

Script — the vowel with no mark at all

अ — *a* — the short vowel every bare consonant already says

Every other vowel in this book arrived twice: as a mark and as a standing letter. अ is different, and the difference is the point of the lesson. Its mark

is *nothing at all* — a consonant written plain, क, is already read *ka*. That is why you have written this vowel a thousand times without ever seeing it.

When a word *begins* on that sound there is no consonant to hide inside, so the letter has to appear. आ, isolated in chapter 2, is its long partner: the same shape with one upright added.

Eighteen is what needs it.

Your turn

Trace अ three times. Write आ beside it and mark the one stroke that makes the vowel long. Then write क and say what vowel is already in it.

Before you move on

The third of the four signs.

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Unicode Devanagari chart.

38.5 Hear *satarā* — seventeen

- *Recall:* write अ — **R1**
- *Recall:* say *pandarā*, five lessons back — **R2**
- *Recall:* run the five requests in a row — **R4**

What to know first

satarā — **seventeen**

Seven is *sāt*. Seventeen is *satarā*, and this is the clearest one in the whole set: सत is still visible inside it, with only its long vowel shortened before the -arā ending arrives.

If you have been listening for the shape rather than learning the words, this is the one that proves the shape works.

Before you move on

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Turner, A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages.

38.6 सतरा — seventeen on the page

- *Recall:* say *satarā* before you look at it — **R1**
- *Recall:* write स — **R2**
- *Recall:* run the exchange **dikhāvo** — **karo** — **lo** — **do** — **lāvo** once — **R4**

What to know first

स + त + रा → सतरा — *satarā* — seventeen

Write सात and then सतरा underneath it. The difference is one mark: the ा of seven is gone, and रा is added.

That is the whole spelling, and it is the tidiest evidence in the set that the teens are built rather than learned.

Your turn

Write सात, then cover it and write सतरा from memory. Compare them letter by letter and name the single mark that differs. Then write सोळा above both and read the three down the page.

Before you move on

Source: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani.

38.7 Hear *aṭhārā* — eighteen

- *Recall:* write सतरा — **R1**
- *Recall:* say *soḷā*, five lessons back — **R2**
- *Recall:* run the six-turn numbered exchange once — **R3**

What to know first

aṭhārā — **eighteen**

Eight is *āṭh*. Eighteen is *aṭhārā*: the same two sounds, with the length moved from the front of the word to the middle of it.

Say them back to back — *āṭh*, *aṭhārā* — and hear the long vowel change places. Eighteen is the second of the two teens that begin on a vowel, which is why the letter came before it.

Before you move on

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Turner, A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages.

38.8 अठारा — eighteen on the page

- *Recall:* say *aṭhārā* before you look at it — **R1**
- *Recall:* write अ, four lessons back — **R2**
- *Recall:* write सोळा — **R2**

What to know first

अ + ठ + रा → अठारा — *aṭhārā* — eighteen

Here is the standing अ doing the one thing it exists for. Write आठ and अठारा one above the other:

- आठ opens on the long आ;
- अठारा opens on the short अ, and moves the length onto ठा.

Two letters that differ by one stroke, at the front of two numbers ten apart. This is the pair most worth writing twice.

Your turn

Write आठ, cover it, write अठारा from memory, then uncover and compare the first letter of each. Say which is long and which is short.

Before you move on

Source: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani.

38.9 उ — the last standing vowel

- *Recall:* write अठारा — **R1**
- *Recall:* write ँ, and say which language does not have it — **R2**
- *Recall:* write अ — **R2**
- *Recall:* write इ — **R3**

Script — the fifth standing vowel

उ — *u* — the vowel that hangs under a consonant, standing up

Since chapter 13 the hand has hooked ु beneath a letter, and since chapter 6 the longer ू. Neither can begin a word.

उ is the fifth vowel this book has had to stand up — after आ, ई, ए and अ — and it is the last one the numbers ask for. Nineteen needs it, and nineteen is the last of the teens.

Your turn

Trace उ three times. Write ु under a consonant beside it and say which of the two can open a word. Then write the five standing vowels in a row — अ आ इ ई and उ — and say each aloud.

Before you move on

The fourth and last of the signs the teens ask for.

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Unicode Devanagari chart.

38.10 Hear *ughaṇīs* — nineteen

- *Recall:* write उ — **R1**
- *Recall:* say *satarā*, five lessons back — **R2**
- *Recall:* say *igyārā* — **R3**

What to know first

ughanīs — **nineteen**

Every other teen has been the small number plus an ending. This one is not.

Nine is *no*, and there is no *no* in *ughanīs*. What is in it is **-ṇīs**, which is *bīs*, **twenty**, worn down — and *ugha-*, which means **one short of**. So nineteen in Marwari is not “nine-and-ten”. It is **one less than twenty**, and it is built on the number *above* it.

That is why twenty was taught before the teens rather than after them. A course that counted straight up would have printed *bīs* inside nineteen before it had taught *bīs*. The language counts down here, so the book did too.

Turner records the same habit further up: *ekuṇcālīs*, one short of forty, for thirty-nine.

Before you move on

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Turner, A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages.

38.11 उघणीस — nineteen on the page

- *Recall*: say *ughanīs* before you look at it — **R1**
- *Recall*: say *aṭhārā*, four lessons back — **R2**
- *Recall*: write सतरा — **R2**
- *Recall*: write इग्यारा — **R3**

What to know first

उ + घ + णी + स → उघणीस — *ughanīs* — nineteen

Four pieces and no new sign: उ from the last lesson, घ from chapter 10, the retroflex ण from chapter 4, and स from the first page of the book.

Write बीस under it. The ीस at the end of nineteen is the ीस of twenty, with a retroflex ण in front of it instead of ब. What the ear was told, the page shows.

Your turn

Copy उघणीस once while looking, then write बीस beneath it and ring the ीस in both. Finish by writing अठारा above the pair, so eighteen, nineteen and twenty stand in a column.

Before you move on

Source: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani.

38.12 One to twenty, and the number that counts backwards

- *Recall:* write उघणीस — **R1**
- *Recall:* write अठारा, four lessons back — **R2**
- *Recall:* run the five-turn counter exchange, with no figures in it — **R4**

Your turn

The count is complete for the first time. Run it four ways.

1. Say one to twenty straight through, out loud, once slowly and once fast.
2. Hear six of the twenty named out of order; say each back and say the one above it.
3. Write four of the nine teens from dictation.
4. Write the four signs this run of numbers added — इ, ळ, अ, उ — and beside each write the number that needed it.

Then answer aloud: which of the twenty is not built on a smaller number, and what is it built on instead?

Before you move on

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9; Turner, A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages.

Chapter 39

Saying No

Modes: ⇨ voice (4) 👁 eyes (1) ⇨ Hands-free start: first 1 of 5 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can refuse an offer in Marwadi and leave a bargain open, which the market chapters could not do.

The refusal and the walk-away run in all four skills, against the counter-offer the market chapters had no answer to.

39.1 Hear *konī* — no

- *Recall:* say हाँ सा, the respectful yes — the answer this book has had since chapter 3 and never given a partner
- *Recall:* write अठारा — **R2**
- *Recall:* write बारा — **R3**

What to know first

konī — **no, not**

Chapter 3 taught हाँ सा and stopped there. Every chapter since — the market, the food stall, the rickshaw — has given you ways to ask, to offer and to agree, and no way at all to decline. A course that can name a price and cannot refuse one has only half a bargain in it.

Konī is the word. Two beats, both light: *ko-nī*.

It is worth knowing that this word is one of the things that makes Marwari Marwari. Hindi says *nahĩ*; a Swadesh word list collected for Marwari

gives *konī* for “not”. Say *konī* in Rajasthan and you are not speaking Hindi with an accent.

Keep your pencil down: the spelling is the next lesson’s, and it needs no sign you have not already made.

Before you move on

Sources: SEL India, Swadesh Word List — Marwari Language, entry 16; Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

39.2 कोनी — no, on the page

- *Recall:* say *konī* before you look at it — **R1**
- *Recall:* write ँ, the letter the first number needed — **R4**
- *Recall:* write उ — **R2**
- *Recall:* say *terā* — **R3**

What to know first

को + नी → कोनी — *konī* — no

Two pieces, four signs, and not one of them is new. क and ी you have written since chapter 5; न since chapter 5; ी since chapter 4.

That is worth saying plainly, because it means this word cost the hand nothing and was missing anyway. The gap was never a writing problem.

Your turn

Copy कोनी once while looking. Then write हां सा above it and कोनी below, so the yes and the no sit one over the other on the page for the first time in this book.

Before you move on

Sources: SEL India, Swadesh Word List — Marwari Language, entry 16; Unicode Devanagari chart.

39.3 दस करो। — कोनी।

- *Recall:* write कोनी — **R1**
- *Recall:* say *ughanīs*, five lessons back, and say what it is built on — **R2**
- *Recall:* write तेरा — **R3**
- *Recall:* say **ek** — **R4**

Your turn

Until now the counter-offer had no answer but agreement. Now it has two.

— ये कितने कू है? — *Ye kitṇe kū hai?* — How much is this? —
 बीस। — *Bīs.* — Twenty. — दस करो। — *Das karo.* — Make it
 ten. — कोनी। — *Konī.* — No.

Run it three times, changing only the two numbers, and use the teens you have just learned for at least one of them: *satarā*, *pandarā*, *ughanīs*.

Then run it with the roles swapped, so you are the one who says कोनी.

Before you move on

Sources: SEL India, Swadesh Word List — Marwari Language, entry 16; Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

39.4 Refuse, and leave

- *Recall:* write उघणीस, five lessons back — **R2**
- *Recall:* write एक, the first number this book taught — **R4**
- *Recall:* say **caudā** — **R3**

What to know first

A refusal in a bazaar is rarely the last word. It is followed by leaving — and the leaving line is one this book taught in chapter 7 and has not needed until now:

— दस करो। — *Das karo.* — Make it ten. — कोनी। — *Konī.* —
 No. — पाछे मिलसू। — *Pāchhe mīlsū.* — We'll meet later.

Pāchhe mīlsū was learned as a goodbye. In a market it is also a move: it says the bargain is not over, only paused, and it is what leaves the door open for the seller to call you back with a better number.

Your turn

Four skills, one exchange.

1. **Listen.** Hear a seller name a figure and an offer refused; say what the two numbers were.
2. **Speak.** Run the exchange twice, once refusing and once agreeing, so the two branches sit side by side.
3. **Read.** Read the three-turn refusal printed, and say the walk-away line aloud without looking.
4. **Write.** Write कोनी and पाछे मिलसू as two lines, and above them write the figure you were offered in words.

Before you move on

Sources: SEL India, Swadesh Word List — Marwari Language, entry 16; Marwari Pathshala, Lesson 9.

39.5 Close the writing loop for इ, ऌ, अ and उ

- *Recall:* run the refusal and the walk-away once, from the lesson just before this — **R1**
- *Recall:* say *do*, two, and say which of its two meanings this is — **R4**
- *Recall:* say **konī**
- *Recall:* write कोनी — **R1**
- *Recall:* write चौदा — **R3**

Your turn

Four signs arrived in the last three chapters, each riding behind one number. None of them is closed until it can be written with no chapter to prompt it.

1. Write इ, ऌ, अ and उ in a row from dictation, shuffled.
2. Beside each, write the number that needed it — and only that number.
3. Write कोनी and पाछे मिलसू, which needed no new sign at all.
4. Say which of the four signs is *not* a vowel, and which language does not have it.

Before you move on

Sources: Omniglot, Numbers in Rajasthani; Unicode Devanagari chart.

Chapter 40

Reading — Signs, a Counter, and the Whole Bargain

Modes: 🗣️ voice (2) 👁️ eyes (1) 🗣️ Hands-free start: none of the 3 lessons.

By the end of this chapter: I can read Marwadi off a signboard and off a counter, and follow a whole bargain on the page without translating it word by word.

The market exchange the track has practised out loud since chapter 13, read in order on the page for the first time, with no new word in it.

40.1 (reading) — six words off a signboard

You have written all six of these. Not one is new.

What is new is that nobody is going to say them first.

Read this

चाय रोटी कपड़ा रिक्शा पैसा भाव

Read down the list once. Do not sound out each sign — look at the whole word and let it arrive.

Again. Notice which came at once and which you had to assemble. Both are fine; the difference is what practice removes.

What to know first

Every one of these is a word you would actually meet painted on something — a stall, a cart, a board above a counter.

Writing a word and reading it are not the same skill. Writing gives you all the time you want and the letters in order. A signboard gives you one look, and the word has to arrive whole.

That is why six is enough for one sitting.

Your turn

- *Say it:* the six words down the list, once, without stopping

Twice through:

Before you move on

How many of the six were new? (**None.**)

What was new? (**Nobody said them first.** You read them.)

40.2 (reading) — six lines off a counter

The last lesson gave you single words. These give each word something to stand on.

Still nothing new — the market lines you already say, on the page.

Read this

ये कितने कू है? ये घणो महंगो है। दस करो। कोनी। पैसा ले लो। पाछे मिलसू।

Read down once, without stopping.

Again — and this time hear whose line each one is. Three belong to you and three to the person behind the counter.

What to know first

कोनी। One word, and it is a whole turn in the conversation. A notice does not have to be long to be complete.

Read in order, these six are not six notices at all — they are one bargain, from the first question to the walk-away. You have practised every one of them out loud; this is the first time you have seen them written down in the order they actually happen.

That order is the thing to carry away. A market exchange has a shape, and knowing the shape is most of reading it.

Your turn

- *Say it*: the six lines, once, in order, without stopping

Twice through:

Before you move on

How many of the six lines were new? (**None.**)

What did reading them in order show you? (**They are one bargain**, not six notices.)

40.3 (reading) — the whole bargain

Six words, then six lines. Now the whole thing, start to finish.

It is longer than anything you have read. Nothing in it is new.

Read this

ये कपड़ा दिखावो। ये कितने कू है? बीस। ये घणो महंगो है। दस करो।
कोनी। पंदरा करो। ठीक। पैसा ले लो। पाछे मिलसू।

Read it through once without stopping. Do not translate as you go. Now again, and watch the number move: **बीस**, **दस**, **पंदरा**. That is the whole negotiation, and it is carried by three words you learned as counting.

What to know first

कोनी is the hinge. Before it, the price is falling because you pushed. After it, the price settles because they pushed back.

Notice what the passage never says. Nobody explains that **पंदरा** is between **दस** and **बीस** — the bargain assumes you know, and you do.

This is the first time the book has asked you to hold a whole exchange at once, and the reason it can is that every line was paid for, one chapter at a time.

Your turn

- *Say it:* the whole exchange aloud, once, without stopping

Twice through:

Before you move on

How many words in that exchange were new? (**None.**)

Which word turned it around? (कोनी.)

Chapter 41

Writing — My Own Line

Modes: ✍ pen (1) ⇄ Hands-free start: none of the 1 lesson.

By the end of this chapter: I can write one line about myself from a closed supply of known words, with nothing to copy, drawing the top line across the whole word.

Complete MW-W02-mharo-khud-ro-line: one line chosen rather than copied, with the head-line checked before anything else.

41.1 My own line — the first writing with no model

You have read signs and notices. Now write one.

Everything you have written so far had something to reach for. This does not.

Writing — controlled composition

Write **one line** about yourself, choosing the words yourself from a supply that is closed: only what this book has taught you.

One thing to decide deliberately before you start. The letters hang from a line drawn across the top, and that line belongs to the **word**, not to each letter. Draw the bodies first and the top line last, running it across the whole word.

Write the line. Then read it back and check that top line **before** you check anything else — one long stroke, not a row of short ones.

Before you move on

Does the top line belong to a letter or to a word? (**To the word.**)
And what did you have to choose here that the earlier lessons chose
for you? (**The words.**)

Chapter 42

Writing — With A Clock

Modes: ✍ pen (1) ⇄ Hands-free start: none of the 1 lesson.

By the end of this chapter: I can complete the A1 writing paper's two tasks inside its published twenty minutes, filling every form field and keeping the message between thirty and forty words.

Complete MW-W03-ghadi-saathe: seven minutes for the form and thirteen for the message, then count the words and check the form for blanks before mistakes.

42.1 The same writing, with a clock

You wrote your own line with as long as you liked.

A task you can only do untimed is not yet a task you can do.

Writing — timed production

What this track's contract publishes. The A1 writing paper runs **20 minutes** and holds **two** tasks:

- a practical form asking for **six to eight** completed fields, worth 40 of the paper's 100 points;
- a message for a named reader and a stated purpose, **30 to 40 words**, worth the other 60.

Those numbers are read out of `task-shapes/a1.json`, the file the assessment contract points at. They are not invented here.

Read the split before you write a word: the **message is worth more than the form** and is the shorter of the two. Time spent perfecting a field is time taken from the part that scores.

Seven minutes for the form, starting now. Fill every field. A blank field scores nothing and cannot be argued with.

Now the message: **thirteen minutes**, thirty to forty words.

Stop when the time is up, even mid-word. An unfinished paper is information; an untimed one is not.

Before you move on

Count the words in your message. **Under thirty** and the task is half done; **well past forty** and you spent time the paper did not give you.

Then check the form for **blanks before mistakes**. A field with a wrong answer can still earn something; a field left empty cannot.

Pronunciation & Writing Reference

This is a lookup page, never a prerequisite gate.

The sounds in Chapter 1

- **r** in *rām* is a brief tongue-tip tap, not the English bunched or retroflex *r*. Say a quick Spanish-style single *r* if that is familiar.
- **ā** is a steady open vowel held longer than short *a*. The macron in transliteration marks length; Devanagari writes it with ा after a consonant.
- **m** and **s** are close to English *m* and *s*.

The writing rule you need first

Devanagari consonants carry a built-in short *a*. Thus र is *ra* and स is *sa*. The right-side mark ा changes that vowel to long *ā*: रा *rā*, सा *sā*. The chapter teaches only those signs and combines them as राम-राम सा.

The lessons ask learners to copy visible forms before they claim a stroke order. Handwriting conventions vary across schools, so a directional stroke sequence will be added only with a specific source. For Marwari-specific Devanagari history and characters, see the Unicode proposal on Devanagari letters for Marwari.

Glossary

This glossary collects every word and phrase taught in the book. Pronunciation appears when it differs from the written form; chapter numbers show where each entry is introduced.

आभार *ābhār*

formal thanks; gratitude

Introduced in Chapter 2.

आखरी *ākhrī*

final, written with the standing aa of aabhaar and the kha of this slice

Introduced in Chapter 29.

आप कैसो हो? *āp kaiso ho?*

how are you? (polite/formal)

Introduced in Chapter 7.

आठ *āṭh*

eight, on the page — two signs, and neither of them new

Introduced in Chapter 33.

अठारा *aṭhārā*

eighteen, on the page — the standing a doing its only job

Introduced in Chapter 38.

बच्चा *bachchā*

child, written after cha is isolated

Introduced in Chapter 13.

बादल *bādal*

cloud or clouds, written with familiar signs

Introduced in Chapter 16.

बहन *bahan*

sister, written with known signs

Introduced in Chapter 10.

बाजार *bājār*

market, written after ja is isolated

Introduced in Chapter 14.

बाप *bāp*

father

Introduced in Chapter 10.

बारा *bārā*

twelve, on the page — four signs, all of them old

Introduced in Chapter 37.

बरसात *barsāt*

rain or rainfall, written with familiar signs

Introduced in Chapter 16.

बस *bas*

bus, written with familiar signs

Introduced in Chapter 21.

बाटी *bāṭī*

hard wheat rolls, written with the new curled ta and three known units

Introduced in Chapter 24.

भाई *bhāī*

brother, written with familiar units

Introduced in Chapter 10.

भाव *bhāv*

price, written entirely with familiar signs

Introduced in Chapter 18.

बीस *bīs*

twenty, on the page — three signs, borrowed from three numbers below it

Introduced in Chapter 34.

चौदा *caudā*

fourteen, on the page — the au-mark from the weather chapter

Introduced in Chapter 37.

चार *chār*

four, on the page — written with the very first sign this book taught

Introduced in Chapter 32.

चाय *chāy*

tea, written after the ya consonant is isolated

Introduced in Chapter 25.

चाय लावो। *chāy lāvo.*

bring tea, written from two words already written

Introduced in Chapter 30.

छ *chha*

six, on the page — one sign, and a second spelling that ends a word you know

Introduced in Chapter 33.

चूरमा *chūrmā*

sweet crumbled wheat dessert, written entirely with familiar signs

Introduced in Chapter 25.

दादा *dādā*

paternal grandfather
Introduced in Chapter 11.

दादी *dādī*

paternal grandmother
Introduced in Chapter 11.

दाल *dāl*

lentils, written entirely with familiar signs
Introduced in Chapter 23.

दस *das*

ten, on the page — built out of pieces of two other numbers
Introduced in Chapter 33.

दस करो। *das karo.*

make it ten, on the page — an old verb with a number in front of it
Introduced in Chapter 34.

दिखावो *dikhāvo*

show it, written after the breathed kha is isolated
Introduced in Chapter 26.

दो *do*

give, written with the da of daal and the o mark of lo
Introduced in Chapter 29.

दो *do*

two, on the page — a spelling the hand already owns
Introduced in Chapter 32.

दुकान *dukān*

shop, written after short u is isolated
Introduced in Chapter 18.

एक *ek*

one, on the page — the new letter and an old consonant
Introduced in Chapter 32.

गाड़ी *gārī*

vehicle
Introduced in Chapter 21.

गर्मी *garmī*

heat or hot weather, written after ga is isolated
Introduced in Chapter 17.

घणो *ghaṇo*

very, written from the gha of ghar and the retroflex n of paani
Introduced in Chapter 28.

घर *ghar*

home; house, written after gha is isolated
Introduced in Chapter 14.

घी *ghī*

clarified butter, written with two familiar units
Introduced in Chapter 23.

घोड़ो *ghoṛo*

horse
Introduced in Chapter 22.

हां सा *hā(n) sā*

yes, respectfully
Introduced in Chapter 3.

हाथ *hāth*

hand, written entirely with known signs
Introduced in Chapter 15.

हवा *havā*

wind, written entirely with familiar signs
Introduced in Chapter 16.

हूं ठीक हूं. *hū̃ ṭhīk hū̃.*

I am fine.
Introduced in Chapter 8.

इग्यारा *igyārā*

eleven, on the page — the new letter and one joined pair
Introduced in Chapter 37.

काई *kāī*

what, assembled from one consonant and familiar vowel material
Introduced in Chapter 6.

कपड़ा *kaprā*

clothes or cloth
Introduced in Chapter 20.

करो *karo*

make it, written from three of the first signs this track ever taught
Introduced in Chapter 28.

कितणो *kitṇo*

how much, written entirely from signs already taught
Introduced in Chapter 27.

कितणो आखरी भाव दोगे? *kitṇo ākhrī bhāv doge?*

what final price will you give? — written from four words already written
Introduced in Chapter 29.

कोनी *konī*

no, on the page — four signs, every one of them already in the hand
Introduced in Chapter 39.

लावो *lāvo*

bring it, written from three signs and the ending every asking word shares
Introduced in Chapter 30.

लो *lo*

take it, written with two signs and no mark below the line
Introduced in Chapter 29.

मां *mā̃*

mother, written with three known units
Introduced in Chapter 10.

महंगो *mahaṅgo*

expensive, written with familiar signs
Introduced in Chapter 20.

मंदिर *mandir*

temple, written entirely with known signs
Introduced in Chapter 14.

मौसम *mausam*

weather, written after the au mark is isolated
Introduced in Chapter 17.

म्हारो *mhāro*

my, now heard and read
Introduced in Chapter 5.

म्हारो नाम राम है। *mhāro nām rām hai*

My name is Ram.
Introduced in Chapter 5.

नाम *nām*

name, assembled from known signs
Introduced in Chapter 5.

नाना *nānā*

maternal grandfather, written with known signs
Introduced in Chapter 12.

नानी *nānī*

maternal grandmother, written with known signs
Introduced in Chapter 12.

नो *no*

nine, on the page — the same two-sign shape as two, with a different consonant
Introduced in Chapter 33.

पैसा *paisā*

money, written entirely with known signs
Introduced in Chapter 15.

पैसा ले लो। *paisā le lo.*

take the money, written from one old word and one sign carrying two vowels
Introduced in Chapter 29.

पांच *pāñch*

five, on the page — and the count one to five is complete
Introduced in Chapter 32.

पंदरा *pandarā*

fifteen, on the page — the anusvara doing the work it was taught for
Introduced in Chapter 37.

परिवार *parivār*

family
Introduced in Chapter 11.

पति *patī*

husband, written after dental ta
Introduced in Chapter 12.

पत्नी *patnī*

wife, written with known signs and a known vowel-killer
Introduced in Chapter 13.

राम *rām*

Ram, the name repeated in the greeting राम-राम सा, built and written from र + ा
+ म
Introduced in Chapter 1.

राम-राम सा *rām-rām sā*

a respectful Marwadi greeting
Introduced in Chapter 1.

रिक्शा *rikṣā*

rickshaw
Introduced in Chapter 22.

रोटी *roṭī*

flatbread, written after the curled ta is isolated
Introduced in Chapter 24.

सबजी *sabjī*

vegetables, written entirely with familiar signs
Introduced in Chapter 23.

सामान *sāmān*

goods or merchandise, written entirely with familiar signs
Introduced in Chapter 19.

सस्ता *sastā*

cheap or inexpensive, written entirely with familiar signs
Introduced in Chapter 19.

सात *sāt*

seven, on the page — three signs from the book's first four chapters
Introduced in Chapter 33.

सतरा *satarā*

seventeen, on the page — seven with its long mark taken off
Introduced in Chapter 38.

सो *so*

a hundred, on the page — two signs, and the pair that a mishearing turns into nine
Introduced in Chapter 34.

सोळा *solā*

sixteen, on the page — the new letter between two old marks
Introduced in Chapter 38.

तेरा *terā*

thirteen, on the page — three signs, all of them old
Introduced in Chapter 37.

ठंडी *ṭhaṇḍī*

cold or cold weather, written after dda is isolated
Introduced in Chapter 17.

थारो *thāro*

your, assembled from one new and three known signs
Introduced in Chapter 6.

ठेला *ṭhelā*

cart or handcart
Introduced in Chapter 21.

थोडु *thoṛu*

a little, written with the dotted flap of kapda and the short u of dukan
Introduced in Chapter 28.

थोडु सस्तो करो। *thoṛu sasto karo.*

make it a little cheaper, written with the vowel-killer already taught for sasta
Introduced in Chapter 28.

तीन *tīn*

three, on the page — three signs the hand has had for twenty chapters
Introduced in Chapter 32.

उघणीस *ughanīs*

nineteen, on the page — twenty visible inside it
Introduced in Chapter 38.

वस्तु *vastu*

item or thing, written with familiar signs and short u
Introduced in Chapter 18.

ये *ye*

this, written with two signs the hand already owns
Introduced in Chapter 26.

ये घणो महंगो है। *ye ghaṇo mahāṅgo hai.*

this is very expensive, written from four words already written
Introduced in Chapter 28.

ये कपड़ा दिखावो। *ye kapṛā dikhāvo.*

show me this cloth, written entirely from signs already taught
Introduced in Chapter 26.

ये कितने कू है? *ye kitṇe kū hai?*

how much is this? — written with no sign the hand has not already made
Introduced in Chapter 27.

ये कितने कू है? — बीस। *ye kitṇe kū hai? — bīs.*

the question and its answer, both on the page, with no new sign
Introduced in Chapter 34.

ये कितनो हुआ? *ye kitṇo huā?*

how much is that altogether? — written with no new sign
Introduced in Chapter 27.

Review Questions

Try these without looking ahead. Every prompt comes from the same canonical lesson data as its chapter. Answers begin in the next section.

Chapter 1

1.1 र — *one sign, and the beginning of a greeting*

What sound does र carry?

1.2 ा — *make ra into rā*

What does ा do to the built-in vowel of a consonant?

1.3 राम — *your first whole written word*

Build and name the written word rām from its three visible pieces.

1.4 स — *a second consonant*

Which sign is sa: र or स?

1.5 सा — *reuse a mark instead of learning a new rule*

Write sā by adding the long-vowel mark to स.

1.6 राम-राम सा — *your first complete Marwadi greeting*

Give the respectful Marwadi greeting taught in this lesson.

1.7 Practice — *hear it, answer it, write it*

You hear rām-rām sā. Write the respectful reply from memory.

Chapter 2

2.1 आ — *long ā at the beginning*

Which sign writes long ā at the beginning of a word?

2.2 भ — *bha, with a small breath*

Read the new sign भ and name its sound.

2.3 आभार — *formal thanks, built from known signs*

Build the formal Marwadi/Rajasthani word for thanks from आ + भ + ा + र.

2.4 Practice — *receive a kindness, offer formal thanks*

You receive formal help. Write the one-word thanks response from memory.

Chapter 3

3.1 ह — *ha, one new sign*

Read the one new sign ह and name its sound.

3.2 ः — *a small dot for the nasal ending*

Which small mark completes the attested spelling हं?

3.3 हां सा — *a respectful yes*

Write the respectful Marwadi yes from ह + ा + ः, followed by the respect word सा.

3.4 Listen and answer — *yes without the page*

You hear hā(n) sā. What social move did the speaker make?

3.5 Practice — *hear a yes, give a yes*

From the spoken cue hā(n) sā alone, write the respectful affirmative.

Chapter 4

4.1 Hear pāṇī — *meaning before spelling*

You hear pāṇī with no written cue. What does it mean?

4.2 प — *pa, the first sign*

Write pa, then add the familiar long-ā mark to make pā.

4.3 ण — *curled-back ṇa*

Write the sign that carries the curled-back ṇ sound in this Marwadi word.

4.4 ी — *the long-ī mark*

Add the long-ī mark to ण and write the result.

4.5 पाणी — *join the word you already know by ear*

Join पा and णी, then give the word's meaning.

4.6 Practice — *hear, say, read, and write water*

From the spoken cue pāṇī alone, write the Marwadi word and give its meaning.

Chapter 5

5.1 Hear mhāro — one small word for “my”

You hear mhāro with no text. What small English word does it supply before a masculine noun?

5.2 ॠ — stop the built-in vowel

What does ॠ do under म?

5.3 ो — turn ra into ro

Add the visible o sign to र and read the result.

5.4 म्हारी — the heard word becomes readable

After hiding the model, write mhāro and give its meaning.

5.5 Hear nām — name

You hear nām. What does it mean?

5.6 न — a front-of-the-mouth n

Write the sign that begins nām, name.

5.7 नाम — name, with no new sign

After hiding the model, write nām and give its meaning.

5.8 Hear hai — the small closing word

What job does heard hai do at the end of the name statement?

5.9 ै — turn ha into hai

Add the new sign to ह and read the result.

5.10 म्हारी नाम राम है। — say one name

From the heard cue mhāro nām rām hai alone, write the complete Marwadi statement.

Chapter 6

6.1 Hear thāro — turn from my to your

You hear thāro. Does it point to my or your?

6.2 थ — one breathed consonant

Read the one new sign थ.

6.3 थारो — your

Write the pair for my and your in that order.

6.4 Hear kāī — what

You hear kāī in a question. What does it ask for?

6.5 क — the first sign in kāī

Read the one new sign क.

6.6 ई — *long ī standing alone*

Write the long ī sign that can stand alone.

6.7 काई — *what, with no new sign*

After hiding the model, write kái and give its meaning.

6.8 Practice — *ask one name and give one name*

From sound alone, write the Marwadi question What is your name?, then answer aloud with a chosen name.

Chapter 7

7.1 *Hear āp kaiso ho? — ask about someone, politely*

You hear āp kaiso ho? What is the speaker asking?

7.2 आप कैसो हो? — *the question your hand already knows*

Write the polite question āp kaiso ho? from the sound groups.

Chapter 8

8.1 *Hear hũ ṭhīk hũ — I am fine*

You hear hũ ṭhīk hũ. What does the speaker report?

8.2 ू — *hold the vowel below a known sign*

Which vowel sign turns ह into हू?

8.3 ँ — *curl back, then release breath*

Read the new curled-back, breathed sign ँ.

8.4 हूं ठीक हूं. — *two new signs complete the answer*

From the sound hũ ṭhīk hũ, write I am fine.

8.5 Practice — *ask how someone is and answer*

From sound alone, write I am fine, then ask the polite wellbeing question aloud.

Chapter 9

9.1 *Hear pāchhe mīlsū — see you later*

You hear pāchhe mīlsū at the end of a conversation. What does it promise?

9.2 छ — *one aspirated consonant*

Which sound does छ carry in the taught farewell?

9.3 े — *attach e to a consonant*

Which vowel mark turns छ into छे?

9.4 ि — *written before, heard after*

The short-i mark is visible before म. How do you read मि?

9.5 ल — *the last new consonant*

Write the Devanagari consonant sign for la.

9.6 पाछे मिलसू — *assemble the two sound groups*

From pāchhe | mīlsū, write the complete two-word phrase.

9.7 Practice — *goodbye, with or without “later”*

From sound alone, write see you later, then say the common farewell aloud.

Chapter 10

10.1 Hear mā̃ — *mother*

You hear mā̃. Which close-family meaning did this lesson teach?

10.2 मां — *a new word from known signs*

From the spoken cue mā̃, write the taught word and give its meaning.

10.3 Hear bāp — *father*

What family meaning does bāp carry in this lesson?

10.4 ब — *one new consonant*

Write the new Devanagari consonant sign for ba.

10.5 बाप — *father on the page*

Write the taught words for mother and father, in that order.

10.6 Hear bhāī — *brother*

Which family meaning does bhāī carry?

10.7 भाई — *brother from familiar units*

Write brother from sound, then say the word for mother.

10.8 Hear bahan — *sister*

Which family meaning does bahan carry?

10.9 बहन — *sister on the page*

Write sister, then brother, from the two spoken cues.

10.10 Checkpoint — *four close-family words*

Complete the four-skill check, then write mother, father, brother, and sister in order.

Chapter 11

11.1 Hear dādā — paternal grandfather

What relation does dādā name in this lesson?

11.2 दा — one sign for both beats

Write the new Devanagari consonant sign for dental da.

11.3 दादा — the repeated word

From dā-dā, write the source form taught for paternal grandfather.

11.4 Hear dādī — paternal grandmother

Which relation does dādī name here?

11.5 दादी — change the final vowel

Write paternal grandfather and paternal grandmother, in that order.

11.6 Hear parivār — family

What group meaning does parivār carry?

11.7 व — the middle of family

Write the new Devanagari consonant sign for va.

11.8 परिवार — family on the page

From parivār, write the taught word and give its group meaning.

11.9 Retrieve three family words

Write mother, father, and paternal grandmother, in that order.

11.10 Build the seven-word family map

Write brother, sister, paternal grandfather, and family, in that order.

11.11 Payoff — seven family labels in four skills

Complete the four-skill family check, then write the seven labels in the taught order.

11.12 Close the chapter — three new signs

Write ba, da, and va as Devanagari signs, then say one family label each sign helps write.

Chapter 12

12.1 Hear nānā — maternal grandfather

Which taught relation does nānā name?

12.2 नाना — one known unit twice

From nānā, write the taught relation word.

12.3 Hear nānī — maternal grandmother

What relation does nānī name here?

12.4 नानी — *change only the final vowel*

From nānī, write the taught relation word.

12.5 Hear pati — *husband*

What relationship does pati name in this lesson?

12.6 त — *a quiet dental stop*

Write the new Devanagari sign for dental ta.

12.7 पति — *husband on the page*

From pati, write the taught relationship word.

12.8 Checkpoint — *three more relationship labels*

After all four skill checks, write maternal grandfather, maternal grandmother, and husband in order.

Chapter 13

13.1 Hear patnī — *wife*

Which relationship does patnī name in this lesson?

13.2 पत्नी — *known signs, one careful join*

From patnī, write the taught relationship word.

13.3 Hear bachchā — *child*

What does bachchā mean in this lesson?

13.4 च — *unaspirated beside familiar छ*

Write the new unaspirated cha sign.

13.5 बच्चा — *child on the page*

From bachchā, write the taught word.

13.6 Retrieve the five new relationship labels

Write the five new relation labels in the taught order.

13.7 Payoff — *a twelve-label family map*

Complete all four scored checks, then write the five newest labels in order.

13.8 Close the chapter — *two signs, two words*

Write ta, cha, wife, and child from the four spoken cues.

Chapter 14

14.1 Hear bājār — *market*

What place does bājār name?

14.2 ज — *the middle of market*

Write the new Devanagari sign for ja.

14.3 बाजार — *market on the page*

From bājār, write the place word.

14.4 Hear ghar — *home*

Which heard word means home: ghar or bājār?

14.5 घ — *home begins here*

Write the new Devanagari sign for gha.

14.6 घर — *home on the page*

From ghar, write the place word.

14.7 Hear mandir — *temple*

Which word names a temple: mandir, ghar, or bājār?

14.8 मंदिर — *a new place from known signs*

From mandir, write the place word.

14.9 Checkpoint — *three useful places*

After four separate skill checks, write market, home, and temple in order.

Chapter 15

15.1 Hear hāth — *hand*

What body word does hāth name?

15.2 हाथ — *hand on the page*

From hāth, write the body word.

15.3 Hear paisā — *money*

What does paisā mean here?

15.4 पैसा — *money on the page*

From paisā, write the travel-cost word.

15.5 Retrieve five direction and travel words

Write market, home, temple, hand, and money in order.

15.6 Payoff — *five travel words in four skills*

Complete all four scored checks, then write the five words in order.

15.7 Close the chapter — *two new signs*

Write ja, gha, market, and home from sound cues.

Chapter 16

16.1 Hear havā — *wind*

What weather word does havā name?

16.2 हवा — *wind on the page*

From havā, write the weather word.

16.3 Hear bādal — *cloud*

What does bādal name in the sky?

16.4 बादल — *cloud on the page*

From bādal, write the sky word.

16.5 Hear barsāt — *rain*

What weather does barsāt name?

16.6 बरसात — *rain on the page*

From barsāt, write the rain word.

16.7 Retrieve wind, cloud, and rain

Write wind, cloud, and rain in order.

16.8 Payoff — *three weather words in four skills*

Complete all four scored checks, then write wind, cloud, and rain.

16.9 Close the weather loop

After the four-skill pass, write wind, cloud, and rain without a model.

Chapter 17

17.1 Hear mausam — *weather*

What does mausam name?

17.2 ौ — *the au mark in weather*

Add the au mark to म and write mau.

17.3 मौसम — *weather on the page*

From mausam, write the general weather word.

17.4 Hear garmī — *heat*

What condition does garmī name?

17.5 ग — *the start of heat*

Write the unaspirated Devanagari sign for ga.

17.6 गर्मी — *heat on the page*

From garmī, write the heat word.

17.7 Retrieve weather and heat

Write weather and heat in order.

17.8 Hear ṭhaṇḍī — *cold*

What condition does ṭhaṇḍī name?

17.9 ङ — *the middle of cold*

Write the retroflex Devanagari sign for ḍa.

17.10 ठंडी — *cold on the page*

From ṭhaṇḍī, write the cold word.

17.11 *Retrieve weather, heat, and cold*

Write weather, heat, and cold in order.

17.12 *Payoff — six weather words in four skills*

Complete all four checks, then write the six weather words in order.

17.13 *Close the chapter — three new signs*

Write mau, ga, dda, weather, heat, and cold from sound cues.

Chapter 18

18.1 *Hear dukān — shop*

What place does dukān name?

18.2 ु — *short u after a consonant*

Add short u to द and write du.

18.3 दुकान — *shop on the page*

From dukān, write shop.

18.4 *Hear vastu — item*

What does vastu name in a shop?

18.5 वस्तु — *item on the page*

From vastu, write item.

18.6 *Hear bhāv — price*

What does bhāv mean in shopping?

18.7 भाव — *price on the page*

From bhāv, write price.

18.8 *Retrieve shop, item, and price*

Write shop, item, and price in order.

18.9 *Payoff — three shopping words in four skills*

Complete all four scored checks, then write shop, item, and price.

18.10 *Close the first shopping loop*

After the four-skill pass, write shop, item, and price without a model.

Chapter 19

19.1 *Hear sastā — cheap*

What does sastā say about a price?

19.2 सस्ता — *cheap on the page*

From sastā, write cheap.

19.3 Hear sāmān — *goods*

What does sāmān name in a shop?

19.4 सामान — *goods on the page*

From sāmān, write goods.

19.5 Retrieve cheap and goods

Write cheap and goods in order.

19.6 Payoff — *five shopping words in four skills*

Complete all four scored checks, then write shop, item, price, cheap, and goods.

19.7 Close the five-word shopping loop

After the four-skill pass, write all five shopping words without a model.

Chapter 20

20.1 Hear kapṛā — *clothes*

What does kapṛā mean?

20.2 ङ — *one dot under familiar ङ*

Add the dot below ङ and write the curled sound.

20.3 कपड़ा — *clothes on the page*

From kapṛā, write clothes.

20.4 Hear mahaṅgo — *expensive*

What does mahaṅgo say about a price?

20.5 महंगो — *expensive on the page*

From mahaṅgo, write expensive.

20.6 Retrieve clothes and expensive

Write clothes and expensive in order.

20.7 Payoff — *seven shopping words in four skills*

Complete all four scored checks, then write the two newest words.

20.8 Close the seven-word shopping loop

Which four skills must pass independently?

Chapter 21

21.1 Hear bas — *bus*

What vehicle does bas name?

21.2 बस — *bus on the page*

From bas, write bus.

21.3 Hear gārī — *vehicle*

What does gārī name here?

21.4 गाड़ी — *vehicle on the page*

From gārī, write vehicle.

21.5 Hear ṭhelā — *cart*

What does ṭhelā name?

21.6 ठेला — *cart on the page*

From ṭhelā, write cart.

21.7 Retrieve three transport words

Write bus, vehicle, and cart in order.

21.8 Payoff — *three transport words in four skills*

Complete all four scored checks, then write the three words.

21.9 Close the first transport loop

Which four skills must pass independently?

Chapter 22

22.1 Hear rikṣā — *rickshaw*

What vehicle does rikṣā name?

22.2 श — *the sh in rickshaw*

Write the Devanagari sha consonant.

22.3 रिक्शा — *rickshaw on the page*

From rikṣā, write rickshaw.

22.4 Hear ghoṛo — *horse*

What animal does ghoṛo name?

22.5 घोड़ो — *horse on the page*

From ghoṛo, write horse.

22.6 Retrieve rickshaw and horse

Write rickshaw and horse in order.

22.7 Payoff — *five transport words in four skills*

Complete all four scored checks, then write the two newest words.

22.8 Close the writing loop for ङ and श

Write the dotted curled consonant, then sha.

Chapter 23

23.1 Hear dāl — lentils

What food does dāl name?

23.2 दाल — lentils on the page

From dāl, write lentils.

23.3 Hear ghī — clarified butter

What food does ghī name?

23.4 घी — clarified butter on the page

From ghī, write clarified butter.

23.5 Hear sabjī — vegetables

What food does sabjī name?

23.6 सबजी — vegetables on the page

From sabjī, write vegetables.

23.7 Retrieve three food words

Write lentils, clarified butter, and vegetables in order.

23.8 Payoff — three food words in four skills

Complete all four scored checks, then write the three food words.

23.9 Close the first food loop

Which four skills must pass independently?

Chapter 24

24.1 Hear roṭī — flatbread

What food does roṭī name?

24.2 ढ — the curled t in flatbread

Write the unaspirated curled Devanagari ta.

24.3 रोटी — flatbread on the page

From roṭī, write flatbread.

24.4 Hear bāṭī — hard wheat rolls

What food does bāṭī name?

24.5 बाटी — hard wheat rolls on the page

From bāṭī, write hard wheat rolls.

24.6 Retrieve flatbread and hard wheat rolls

Write flatbread and hard wheat rolls in order.

24.7 Payoff — five food words in four skills

Complete all four scored checks, then write the two newest words.

24.8 *Close the writing loop for ट*

Write the plain curled ta, then its breathy neighbour.

Chapter 25

25.1 *Hear chūrmā — sweet crumbled wheat*

What food does chūrmā name?

25.2 चूर्मा — *the sweet on the page*

From chūrmā, write the sweet crumbled wheat dessert.

25.3 *Hear chāy — tea*

What drink does chāy name?

25.4 य — *the glide at the end of tea*

Write the Devanagari ya consonant.

25.5 चाय — *tea on the page*

From chāy, write tea.

25.6 *Retrieve the sweet and the tea*

Write the sweet crumbled wheat dessert and tea in order.

25.7 *Payoff — seven food words in four skills*

Complete all four scored checks, then write the two newest words.

25.8 *Close the writing loop for य*

Write the glide consonant, then the curled ta.

Chapter 26

26.1 *Hear ye — this one*

What does ye do in front of a noun?

26.2 ये — *this, on the page*

From ye, write the word for this.

26.3 *Hear dikhāvo — show it*

What are you asking for when you say dikhāvo?

26.4 ख — *the breathed partner of क*

Write the breathed partner of क.

26.5 दिखावो — *the asking word on the page*

From dikhāvo, write the word that asks somebody to show you the thing.

26.6 *Retrieve this and show it*

Write this, then the word that asks for it to be shown.

26.7 *Hear ye kapṛā dikhāvo — show me this cloth*

What does ye kapṛā dikhāvo ask for?

26.8 *ये कपड़ा दिखावो। — a whole line, no new sign*

Write the line that asks for this cloth to be shown.

26.9 *Payoff — one request, three counters*

Complete all four scored checks, then write the request with the food word in the middle.

26.10 *Close the writing loop for ख*

Write the breathed k, then the sign inside rickshaw.

Chapter 27

27.1 *Hear kitṇo — how much*

What does kitṇo ask for?

27.2 *कित्णो — the question word on the page*

From kitṇo, write the word that asks how much.

27.3 *Hear ye kitṇe kū hai? — how much is this?*

What are you asking when you say ye kitṇe kū hai?

27.4 *ये कित्णे कू है? — the price question on the page*

Write the line that asks the price of the thing in front of you.

27.5 *Retrieve the asking word and its question*

Write the asking word alone, then the whole price question.

27.6 *Hear ye kitṇo huā? — how much altogether?*

When do you ask ye kitṇo huā?

27.7 *ये कित्णो हुआ? — the total question on the page*

Write the line that asks for the total.

27.8 *Payoff — one price question, three counters*

Complete all four scored checks, then write the price question with the transport word in it.

27.9 *Close the writing loop for ू, ण and आ*

Write the retroflex n, then the standing long a.

Chapter 28

28.1 *Hear ghaṇo — very*

What does ghaṇo do to the word after it?

28.2 घणो — *very, on the page*

From ghaṇo, write the word that means very.

28.3 *Hear* ye ghaṇo mahaṅgo hai — *this is very expensive*

What does ye ghaṇo mahaṅgo hai say?

28.4 ये घणो महंगो है। — *the reply on the page*

Write the line that says this is very expensive.

28.5 *Retrieve the question and the reply*

Write the price question, then the reply that says it costs too much.

28.6 *Hear* thoṛu — *a little*

What does thoṛu mean, and how does it differ from ghaṇo?

28.7 थोड़ु — *a little, on the page*

From thoṛu, write the word that means a little.

28.8 *Hear* karo — *make it*

What does karo ask somebody to do?

28.9 करो — *make it, on the page*

From karo, write the word that asks for something to be made so.

28.10 *Hear* thoṛu sasto karo — *make it a little cheaper*

What does thoṛu sasto karo ask for?

28.11 थोड़ु सस्तो करो। — *the counter-offer on the page*

Write the line that asks for a little off the price.

28.12 *Retrieve* a little *and* make it

Write a little, then the word that asks for something to be made so.

28.13 *Payoff* — *ask, react, counter*

Complete all four scored checks, then write the third turn of the exchange.

28.14 *Close the writing loop for ः, ॄ and ॆ*

Write the mark that goes under a letter, then the one that goes above the headstroke.

Chapter 29

29.1 *Hear* lo — *take it*

What does lo ask somebody to do?

29.2 लो — *take it, on the page*

From lo, write the word that means take it.

29.3 *Hear* paisā le lo — *take the money*

What are you doing when you say paisā le lo?

29.4 पैसा ले लो। — *the payment line on the page*

Write the line that hands over the money.

29.5 Retrieve take it *and the payment line*

Write take it, then the whole payment line.

29.6 Hear do — *give*

Which of do and lo asks somebody to hand something to you?

29.7 दो — *give, on the page*

From do, write the word that asks somebody to give.

29.8 Hear ākhrī — *final*

What does ākhrī say about the price it describes?

29.9 आखरी — *final, on the page*

From ākhrī, write the word that means final.

29.10 Hear kitṇo ākhrī bhāv doge? — *what final price?*

What does kitṇo ākhrī bhāv doge? ask for?

29.11 कितनो आखरी भाव दोगे? — *the closing question on the page*

Write the line that asks for the final price.

29.12 Retrieve give *and final*

Write give, then final.

29.13 Payoff — *close the bargain and pay*

Complete all four scored checks, then write the line that ends the exchange.

29.14 Close the writing loop for ऐ, ओ and ई

Write ल with the e mark, then ल with the o mark.

Chapter 30

30.1 Hear lāvo — *bring it*

Which asking word would you use for tea, dikhāvo or lāvo?

30.2 लावो — *bring it, on the page*

From lāvo, write the word that asks for something to be brought over.

30.3 Hear chāy lāvo — *bring tea*

What does chāy lāvo ask for?

30.4 चाय लावो। — *the order on the page*

Write the line that orders tea.

30.5 Retrieve bring it *against the other four*

Write bring it, then the whole tea order.

30.6 *Payoff — five asking words, five jobs*

Complete all four scored checks, then write the asking word a food counter needs.

30.7 *Close the writing loop for ल, व and च*

Write the plain ch, then its breathed partner.

Chapter 31

31.1 *The shopping map, inside the exchange*

Write clothes, goods, and expensive.

31.2 *The transport map, inside the exchange*

Write rickshaw, horse, and cart.

31.3 *The food map, inside the ordering line*

Write lentils, clarified butter, and the sweet crumbled wheat dessert.

31.4 *Five signs, on their own*

Write the sign inside rickshaw, then the mark inside weather, then the word for clarified butter.

31.5 *Payoff — one exchange, three counters*

Complete all four scored checks, then write the first and last turns of the exchange.

31.6 *Close the writing loop for ख*

Write the breathed k, then the plain one.

Chapter 32

32.1 *ए — the mark, standing on its own*

Write the standing letter for e, not its mark.

32.2 *Hear ek — one*

Say the Marwari for one.

32.3 *एक — one on the page*

From ek, write the number.

32.4 *Hear do — two*

In pani do, which job is do doing — counting or asking?

32.5 *दो — two on the page*

Write the number two.

32.6 *Hear tīn — three*

Count aloud from one to three in Marwari.

32.7 तीन — *three on the page*

From tīn, write the number.

32.8 Hear chār — *four*

Say four, and say whether its first sound carries a puff of air.

32.9 चार — *four on the page*

From chār, write the number.

32.10 Hear pāñch — *five*

Count aloud from one to five in Marwari.

32.11 पांच — *five on the page*

From pāñch, write the number.

32.12 *The five, taken apart*

Write five, then two.

32.13 Payoff — *counting to five*

Complete all four scored checks, then write one and five side by side.

32.14 *Close the writing loop for ए, क and च*

Write the standing e, then its riding mark.

Chapter 33

33.1 Hear chha — *six*

Say four and six one after the other, and name what changes.

33.2 छ — *six on the page*

From chha, write the number.

33.3 Hear sāt — *seven*

Count aloud from five to seven.

33.4 सात — *seven on the page*

From sāt, write the number.

33.5 Hear āṭh — *eight*

Say seven and eight, and name where the tongue ends in each.

33.6 आठ — *eight on the page*

From āṭh, write the number.

33.7 Hear no — *nine*

Which earlier number rhymes with nine?

33.8 नौ — *nine on the page*

Write nine, then two.

33.9 Hear das — *ten*

Count aloud from six to ten.

33.10 दस — *ten on the page*

From das, write the number.

33.11 *Ten words, shuffled*

Write eight, then ten.

33.12 Payoff — *counting to ten*

Complete all four scored checks, then write one and ten side by side.

33.13 *Close the writing loop for छ, ठ and स*

Write the sign that opens six, then the sign that opens four.

Chapter 34

34.1 *Hear bīs — twenty*

Say ten and twenty, and name the sound they share.

34.2 बीस — *twenty on the page*

From bīs, write the number.

34.3 *Hear so — a hundred*

Say two, nine and a hundred in that order.

34.4 सो — *a hundred on the page*

From so, write a hundred.

34.5 *Hear the answer — bīs.*

You ask ye kitne ku hai and hear bis. How much is it?

34.6 *ये कितने कू है? — बीस।*

Write the one-word answer meaning twenty, closed as a turn.

34.7 *Hear das karo — make it ten*

The seller says bis. Offer five.

34.8 दस करो। — *make it ten*

Write the offer that names five.

34.9 *The three round amounts*

Write a hundred, then twenty.

34.10 Payoff — *a price, understood and answered*

Complete all four scored checks, then write the seller's answer and your offer.

34.11 *Close the writing loop for ब, स and ो*

Write a hundred, then nine.

Chapter 35

35.1 ० १ २ — *the first three digits*

Write the digit for one, then the digit for two.

35.2 १० — *reading ten off a ticket*

Write ten in Devanagari figures.

35.3 ३ ४ ५ — *three digits, two of them traps*

Write the digit for five, then the digit for four.

35.4 ३ ४ ५ *against their words*

Write four as a figure, then as a word.

35.5 ६ ७ ८ — *the last two traps*

Write the digit for seven, then the digit for eight.

35.6 ८ and २० — *one figure, then two*

Write twenty in Devanagari figures, and say its Marwadi name.

35.7 ९ — *the tenth digit*

Write the digit for nine.

35.8 ९, २०, १०० — *one figure, two, three*

Write a hundred in figures, then say its name.

35.9 *Payoff — the printed price*

Complete all four scored checks, then write the four trap digits in order.

35.10 *Close the writing loop for ४, ५, ७ and ८*

Write the digit for five, then the digit for eight.

Chapter 36

36.1 *The whole count, at a distance*

Write a hundred as a word, then nine as a figure.

36.2 *The shopping map, with prices on it*

The cloth seller says bis. Write your offer of ten.

36.3 *The food map, ordered and paid for*

Write tea, then the price five.

36.4 *The transport map, with a fare on it*

The driver says bis. Write the figure he named, then your offer of ten.

36.5 *The five least-drilled signs*

Write the standing e, then the digit for seven.

36.6 *Payoff — one exchange, with an amount in it*

Complete all four scored checks, then write the two numbered turns.

36.7 *Close the numeral slice*

Write the seller's one-word answer of twenty, then your offer of ten.

Chapter 37**37.1** इ — *the fourth standing vowel*

Write the standing letter for short i, not its mark.

37.2 *Hear igyārā — eleven*

Say ten, then eleven.

37.3 इयारा — *eleven on the page*

From igyārā, write eleven.

37.4 *Hear bārā — twelve*

Say eleven, then twelve.

37.5 बारा — *twelve on the page*

From bārā, write twelve.

37.6 *Hear terā — thirteen*

Say twelve, then thirteen.

37.7 तेरा — *thirteen on the page*

From terā, write thirteen.

37.8 *Hear caudā — fourteen*

Say thirteen, then fourteen, and say which sound changes at the end.

37.9 चौदा — *fourteen on the page*

From caudā, write fourteen.

37.10 *Hear pandarā — fifteen*

Say fourteen, then fifteen.

37.11 पंदरा — *fifteen on the page*

From pandarā, write fifteen.

37.12 *Eleven to fifteen, heard and written*

Which of eleven to fifteen does not end in -rā? Write it.

Chapter 38**38.1** ऌ — *the letter Hindi does not have*

Write the retroflex l, the one Hindi does not use.

38.2 *Hear soḷā — sixteen*

Say fifteen, then sixteen.

38.3 सोळा — *sixteen on the page*

From solā, write sixteen.

38.4 अ — *the vowel that has no mark*

Write the standing letter for short a.

38.5 Hear satarā — *seventeen*

Say sixteen, then seventeen.

38.6 सतरा — *seventeen on the page*

From satarā, write seventeen.

38.7 Hear aṭhārā — *eighteen*

Say seventeen, then eighteen.

38.8 अठारा — *eighteen on the page*

From aṭhārā, write eighteen. Mind the first letter.

38.9 उ — *the last standing vowel*

Write the standing letter for short u, not its hook.

38.10 Hear ughaṇīs — *nineteen*

Say nineteen, then twenty, then say which number nineteen is built on.

38.11 उघणीस — *nineteen on the page*

Write nineteen, then twenty, and ring the piece they share.

38.12 *One to twenty, and the number that counts backwards*

Write the number that means one short of twenty, and say what it is built on.

Chapter 39

39.1 Hear konī — *no*

Say the respectful yes, then the no.

39.2 कोनी — *no, on the page*

From konī, write no.

39.3 दस करो। — कोनी।

Someone says das karo. Refuse in one word, in Devanagari.

39.4 *Refuse, and leave*

Refuse an offer and then leave, in two written lines.

39.5 *Close the writing loop for इ, ँ, अ and उ*

Write the one of the four new signs that is a consonant, then the number that is built on twenty.

Chapter 40

40.1 (*reading*) — *six words off a signboard*

Which sign is over the tea stall?

40.2 (*reading*) — *six lines off a counter*

Which line refuses the offer?

40.3 (*reading*) — *the whole bargain*

Which single word turns the bargain around?

Chapter 41

41.1 *My own line — the first writing with no model*

Does the line across the top belong to a letter or to a word?

Chapter 42

42.1 *The same writing, with a clock*

Which of the two tasks is worth more, the form or the message?

Answer Key

The first response is the canonical display answer. When a question accepts other authored forms, they appear underneath.

Chapter 1

1.1 र — *one sign, and the beginning of a greeting*

Answer: रा

Also accepted: र a; र

1.2 ा — *make ra into rā*

Answer: It changes short a to long ā.

Also accepted: makes it aa; lengthens a; long a

1.3 राम — *your first whole written word*

Answer: राम — Ram

Also accepted: राम; र + ा + म; रा + म

1.4 स — *a second consonant*

Answer: स

Also accepted: the second sign; sa is स

1.5 सा — *reuse a mark instead of learning a new rule*

Answer: सा

Also accepted: स + ा; saa

1.6 राम-राम सा — *your first complete Marwadi greeting*

Answer: राम-राम सा

Also accepted: राम राम सा; rām-rām sā; ram-ram sa

1.7 Practice — *hear it, answer it, write it*

Answer: राम-राम सा

Also accepted: राम राम सा; rām-rām sā; ram-ram sa

Chapter 2

2.1 आ — *long ā at the beginning*

Answer: आ

Also accepted: aa independent; independent aa

2.2 भ — bha, *with a small breath*

Answer: bha

Also accepted: भ

2.3 आभार — *formal thanks, built from known signs*

Answer: आभार — formal thanks

Also accepted: आभार; aabhaar; ābhār

2.4 Practice — *receive a kindness, offer formal thanks*

Answer: आभार

Also accepted: ābhār; aabhaar

Chapter 3

3.1 ह — ha, *one new sign*

Answer: ha

Also accepted: ह

3.2 ः — *a small dot for the nasal ending*

Answer: ः

Also accepted: anusvara; dot above; nasal mark

3.3 हाँ सा — *a respectful yes*

Answer: हाँ सा

Also accepted: हाँ सा!; haan sa; hā(n) sā

3.4 Listen and answer — *yes without the page*

Answer: They answered yes respectfully.

Also accepted: respectful yes; yes politely; yes

3.5 Practice — *hear a yes, give a yes*

Answer: हाँ सा

Also accepted: हाँ सा!; haan sa; hā(n) sā

Chapter 4

4.1 Hear pāṇī — *meaning before spelling*

Answer: water

Also accepted: drinking water

4.2 प — pa, *the first sign*

Answer: प

Also accepted: प + ः; paa; pā

4.3 ण — *curled-back ṇa*

Answer: ण

Also accepted: nna; retroflex n

4.4 ी — *the long-ī mark*

Answer: णी

Also accepted: ण + ी; nnee; ṇī

4.5 पाणी — *join the word you already know by ear*

Answer: पाणी — water

Also accepted: पाणी; paani — water; pāṇī — water

4.6 Practice — *hear, say, read, and write water*

Answer: पाणी — water

Also accepted: पाणी; पाणी water; pāṇī — water

Chapter 5

5.1 Hear mhāro — *one small word for “my”*

Answer: my

Also accepted: mine

5.2 ् — *stop the built-in vowel*

Answer: It removes the built-in a, making m rather than ma.

Also accepted: removes a; vowel off; m not ma

5.3 ो — *turn ra into ro*

Answer: रो — ro

Also accepted: रौ; ro

5.4 म्हारो — *the heard word becomes readable*

Answer: म्हारो — my

Also accepted: म्हारो; mhāro — my

5.5 Hear nām — *name*

Answer: name

5.6 न — *a front-of-the-mouth n*

Answer: न

5.7 नाम — *name, with no new sign*

Answer: नाम — name

Also accepted: नाम; nām — name

5.8 Hear hai — *the small closing word*

Answer: It means is and closes the statement.

Also accepted: is; copula

5.9 ै — *turn ha into hai*

Answer: है — hai

Also accepted: है; hai

5.10 म्हारो नाम राम है। — *say one name*

Answer: म्हारो नाम राम है।

Also accepted: म्हारो नाम राम है

Chapter 6

6.1 *Hear thāro — turn from my to your*

Answer: your

6.2 थ — *one breathed consonant*

Answer: tha

Also accepted: थ

6.3 थारो — *your*

Answer: म्हारो — my; थारो — your

Also accepted: म्हारो थारो

6.4 *Hear kāk — what*

Answer: what

6.5 क — *the first sign in kāk*

Answer: ka

Also accepted: क

6.6 ई — *long ī standing alone*

Answer: ई

6.7 काई — *what, with no new sign*

Answer: काई — what

Also accepted: काई; kāk — what

6.8 *Practice — ask one name and give one name*

Answer: थारो नाम काई है? — म्हारो नाम [name] है।

Also accepted: थारो नाम काई है; thāro nām kāk hai

Chapter 7

7.1 *Hear āp kaiso ho? — ask about someone, politely*

Answer: How are you?

Also accepted: how the other person is; about their wellbeing

7.2 आप कैसो हो? — *the question your hand already knows*

Answer: आप कैसो हो?

Also accepted: आप कैसो हो

Chapter 8

8.1 *Hear hū ṭhīk hū — I am fine*

Answer: I am fine.

Also accepted: I am well; I'm fine; I'm well

8.2 ू — *hold the vowel below a known sign*

Answer: ू

Also accepted: long u matra; long ū sign

8.3 ठ — *curl back, then release breath*

Answer: ठha

Also accepted: ttha; ठ

8.4 हूँ ठीक हूँ. — *two new signs complete the answer*

Answer: हूँ ठीक हूँ.

Also accepted: हूँ ठीक हूँ; हूँ ठीक हूँ।

8.5 Practice — *ask how someone is and answer*

Answer: हूँ ठीक हूँ. — आप कैसो हो?

Also accepted: हूँ ठीक हूँ; हूँ ठीक हूँ।

Chapter 9

9.1 Hear pāchhe milsū — *see you later*

Answer: See you later.

Also accepted: meet again later; see you again; see you later

9.2 छ — *one aspirated consonant*

Answer: chha

Also accepted: chh; aspirated chha

9.3 े — *attach e to a consonant*

Answer: े

Also accepted: e matra; dependent e

9.4 ि — *written before, heard after*

Answer: mi

Also accepted: m-i; मि is mi

9.5 ल — *the last new consonant*

Answer: ल

Also accepted: ल la

9.6 पाछे मिलसू — *assemble the two sound groups*

Answer: पाछे मिलसू

Also accepted: पाछे मिलसू।; पाछे मिलसू.

9.7 Practice — *goodbye, with or without “later”*

Answer: पाछे मिलसू — राम राम सा

Also accepted: पाछे मिलसू; पाछे मिलसू।

Chapter 10

10.1 *Hear mā̃ — mother*

Answer: mother

Also accepted: मां

10.2 मां — *a new word from known signs*

Answer: मां — mother

Also accepted: मां; मां mother

10.3 *Hear bāp — father*

Answer: father

10.4 ब — *one new consonant*

Answer: ब

Also accepted: ब ba

10.5 बाप — *father on the page*

Answer: मां — बाप

Also accepted: मां बाप; मां, बाप

10.6 *Hear bhāī — brother*

Answer: brother

Also accepted: भाई

10.7 भाई — *brother from familiar units*

Answer: भाई — मां

Also accepted: भाई मां; भाई, मां

10.8 *Hear bahan — sister*

Answer: sister

Also accepted: बहन

10.9 बहन — *sister on the page*

Answer: बहन — भाई

Also accepted: बहन भाई; बहन, भाई

10.10 *Checkpoint — four close-family words*

Answer: मां — बाप — भाई — बहन

Also accepted: मां बाप भाई बहन

Chapter 11

11.1 *Hear dādā — paternal grandfather*

Answer: paternal grandfather

Also accepted: grandfather

11.2 द — *one sign for both beats*

Answer: द

Also accepted: द da

11.3 दादा — *the repeated word***Answer:** दादा**Also accepted:** दादा grandfather; दादा paternal grandfather**11.4 Hear dādī** — *paternal grandmother***Answer:** paternal grandmother**Also accepted:** grandmother**11.5 दादी** — *change the final vowel***Answer:** दादा — दादी**Also accepted:** दादा दादी; दादा, दादी**11.6 Hear parivār** — *family***Answer:** family**11.7 व** — *the middle of family***Answer:** व**Also accepted:** व va**11.8 परिवार** — *family on the page***Answer:** परिवार — family**Also accepted:** परिवार; परिवार family**11.9 Retrieve three family words****Answer:** मां — बाप — दादी**Also accepted:** मां बाप दादी; मां, बाप, दादी**11.10 Build the seven-word family map****Answer:** भाई — बहन — दादा — परिवार**Also accepted:** भाई बहन दादा परिवार; भाई, बहन, दादा, परिवार**11.11 Payoff** — *seven family labels in four skills***Answer:** मां — बाप — भाई — बहन — दादा — दादी — परिवार**Also accepted:** मां बाप भाई बहन दादा दादी परिवार**11.12 Close the chapter** — *three new signs***Answer:** ब — द — व; for example बाप, दादा, परिवार**Also accepted:** ब द व; ब, द, व

Chapter 12

12.1 Hear nānā — *maternal grandfather***Answer:** maternal grandfather**Also accepted:** mother's father**12.2 नाना** — *one known unit twice***Answer:** नाना**Also accepted:** नाना maternal grandfather**12.3 Hear nānī** — *maternal grandmother***Answer:** maternal grandmother**Also accepted:** mother's mother

12.4 नानी — *change only the final vowel*

Answer: नानी

Also accepted: नानी maternal grandmother

12.5 Hear pati — *husband*

Answer: husband

Also accepted: a husband

12.6 त — *a quiet dental stop*

Answer: त

Also accepted: त ta

12.7 पति — *husband on the page*

Answer: पति

Also accepted: पति husband

12.8 Checkpoint — *three more relationship labels*

Answer: नाना — नानी — पति

Also accepted: नाना नानी पति; नाना, नानी, पति

Chapter 13

13.1 Hear patnī — *wife*

Answer: wife

Also accepted: a wife

13.2 पत्नी — *known signs, one careful join*

Answer: पत्नी

Also accepted: पत्नी wife

13.3 Hear bachchā — *child*

Answer: child

Also accepted: a child

13.4 च — *unaspirated beside familiar छ*

Answer: च

Also accepted: च cha

13.5 बच्चा — *child on the page*

Answer: बच्चा

Also accepted: बच्चा child

13.6 Retrieve the five new relationship labels

Answer: नाना — नानी — पति — पत्नी — बच्चा

Also accepted: नाना नानी पति पत्नी बच्चा; नाना, नानी, पति, पत्नी, बच्चा

13.7 Payoff — *a twelve-label family map*

Answer: नाना — नानी — पति — पत्नी — बच्चा

Also accepted: नाना नानी पति पत्नी बच्चा

13.8 Close the chapter — *two signs, two words*

Answer: त — च — पत्नी — बच्चा

Also accepted: त च पत्नी बच्चा; त, च, पत्नी, बच्चा

Chapter 14

14.1 Hear bājār — *market*

Answer: market

Also accepted: a market

14.2 ज — *the middle of market*

Answer: ज

Also accepted: ज ja

14.3 बाजार — *market on the page*

Answer: बाजार

Also accepted: बाजार market

14.4 Hear ghar — *home*

Answer: ghar

Also accepted: ghar means home

14.5 घ — *home begins here*

Answer: घ

Also accepted: घ gha

14.6 घर — *home on the page*

Answer: घर

Also accepted: घर home; घर house

14.7 Hear mandir — *temple*

Answer: mandir

Also accepted: mandir means temple

14.8 मंदिर — *a new place from known signs*

Answer: मंदिर

Also accepted: मंदिर temple

14.9 Checkpoint — *three useful places*

Answer: बाजार — घर — मंदिर

Also accepted: बाजार घर मंदिर; बाजार, घर, मंदिर

Chapter 15

15.1 Hear hāth — *hand*

Answer: hand

Also accepted: a hand

15.2 हाथ — *hand on the page*

Answer: हाथ

Also accepted: हाथ hand

15.3 Hear paisā — *money*

Answer: money

Also accepted: money; cost

15.4 पैसा — *money on the page***Answer:** पैसा**Also accepted:** पैसा money**15.5** *Retrieve five direction and travel words***Answer:** बाजार — घर — मंदिर — हाथ — पैसा**Also accepted:** बाजार घर मंदिर हाथ पैसा; बाजार, घर, मंदिर, हाथ, पैसा**15.6** *Payoff — five travel words in four skills***Answer:** बाजार — घर — मंदिर — हाथ — पैसा**Also accepted:** बाजार घर मंदिर हाथ पैसा**15.7** *Close the chapter — two new signs***Answer:** ज — घ — बाजार — घर**Also accepted:** ज घ बाजार घर; ज, घ, बाजार, घर

Chapter 16

16.1 *Hear havā — wind***Answer:** wind**Also accepted:** the wind**16.2** हवा — *wind on the page***Answer:** हवा**Also accepted:** हवा wind**16.3** *Hear bādāl — cloud***Answer:** cloud**Also accepted:** a cloud; clouds**16.4** बादल — *cloud on the page***Answer:** बादल**Also accepted:** बादल cloud; बादल clouds**16.5** *Hear barsāt — rain***Answer:** rain**Also accepted:** rainfall**16.6** बरसात — *rain on the page***Answer:** बरसात**Also accepted:** बरसात rain; बरसात rainfall**16.7** *Retrieve wind, cloud, and rain***Answer:** हवा — बादल — बरसात**Also accepted:** हवा बादल बरसात; हवा, बादल, बरसात**16.8** *Payoff — three weather words in four skills***Answer:** हवा — बादल — बरसात**Also accepted:** हवा बादल बरसात**16.9** *Close the weather loop***Answer:** हवा — बादल — बरसात**Also accepted:** हवा बादल बरसात; हवा, बादल, बरसात

Chapter 17

17.1 Hear mausam — *weather*

Answer: weather

Also accepted: the weather

17.2 ौ — *the au mark in weather*

Answer: मौ

Also accepted: मौ mau

17.3 मौसम — *weather on the page*

Answer: मौसम

Also accepted: मौसम weather

17.4 Hear garmī — *heat*

Answer: heat

Also accepted: hot weather; summer heat

17.5 ग — *the start of heat*

Answer: ग

Also accepted: ग ga

17.6 गर्मी — *heat on the page*

Answer: गर्मी

Also accepted: गर्मी heat; गर्मी hot weather

17.7 Retrieve weather and heat

Answer: मौसम — गर्मी

Also accepted: मौसम गर्मी; मौसम, गर्मी

17.8 Hear ṭhaṇḍī — *cold*

Answer: cold

Also accepted: cold weather; winter cold

17.9 ड — *the middle of cold*

Answer: ड

Also accepted: ड ḍa; ड ḍḍa

17.10 ठंडी — *cold on the page*

Answer: ठंडी

Also accepted: ठंडी cold; ठंडी cold weather

17.11 Retrieve weather, heat, and cold

Answer: मौसम — गर्मी — ठंडी

Also accepted: मौसम गर्मी ठंडी; मौसम, गर्मी, ठंडी

17.12 Payoff — *six weather words in four skills*

Answer: हवा — बादल — बरसात — मौसम — गर्मी — ठंडी

Also accepted: हवा बादल बरसात मौसम गर्मी ठंडी

17.13 Close the chapter — *three new signs*

Answer: मौ — ग — ड — मौसम — गर्मी — ठंडी

Also accepted: मौ ग ड मौसम गर्मी ठंडी; मौ, ग, ड, मौसम, गर्मी, ठंडी

Chapter 18

18.1 *Hear dukān — shop*

Answer: shop

Also accepted: a shop; store; a store

18.2 ु — *short u after a consonant*

Answer: दु

Also accepted: दु du

18.3 दुकान — *shop on the page*

Answer: दुकान

Also accepted: दुकान shop; दुकान store

18.4 *Hear vastu — item*

Answer: item

Also accepted: an item; thing; a thing

18.5 वस्तु — *item on the page*

Answer: वस्तु

Also accepted: वस्तु item; वस्तु thing

18.6 *Hear bhāv — price*

Answer: price

Also accepted: the price

18.7 भाव — *price on the page*

Answer: भाव

Also accepted: भाव price

18.8 *Retrieve shop, item, and price*

Answer: दुकान — वस्तु — भाव

Also accepted: दुकान वस्तु भाव; दुकान, वस्तु, भाव

18.9 *Payoff — three shopping words in four skills*

Answer: दुकान — वस्तु — भाव

Also accepted: दुकान वस्तु भाव

18.10 *Close the first shopping loop*

Answer: दुकान — वस्तु — भाव

Also accepted: दुकान वस्तु भाव; दुकान, वस्तु, भाव

Chapter 19

19.1 *Hear sastā — cheap*

Answer: cheap

Also accepted: inexpensive; low-priced; low priced

19.2 सस्ता — *cheap on the page*

Answer: सस्ता

Also accepted: सस्ता cheap; सस्ता inexpensive

19.3 *Hear sāmān — goods***Answer:** goods**Also accepted:** merchandise; items; things**19.4** सामान — *goods on the page***Answer:** सामान**Also accepted:** सामान goods; सामान merchandise**19.5** *Retrieve cheap and goods***Answer:** सस्ता — सामान**Also accepted:** सस्ता सामान; सस्ता, सामान**19.6** *Payoff — five shopping words in four skills***Answer:** दुकान — वस्तु — भाव — सस्ता — सामान**Also accepted:** दुकान वस्तु भाव सस्ता सामान**19.7** *Close the five-word shopping loop***Answer:** दुकान — वस्तु — भाव — सस्ता — सामान**Also accepted:** दुकान वस्तु भाव सस्ता सामान; दुकान, वस्तु, भाव, सस्ता, सामान**Chapter 20****20.1** *Hear kapṛā — clothes***Answer:** clothes**Also accepted:** cloth; clothing**20.2** इ — *one dot under familiar ड***Answer:** इ**Also accepted:** इ ra**20.3** कपड़ा — *clothes on the page***Answer:** कपड़ा**Also accepted:** कपड़ा clothes; कपड़ा cloth**20.4** *Hear mahaṅgo — expensive***Answer:** expensive**Also accepted:** costly; high-priced; high priced**20.5** महंगो — *expensive on the page***Answer:** महंगो**Also accepted:** महंगो expensive; महंगो costly**20.6** *Retrieve clothes and expensive***Answer:** कपड़ा — महंगो**Also accepted:** कपड़ा महंगो; कपड़ा, महंगो**20.7** *Payoff — seven shopping words in four skills***Answer:** कपड़ा — महंगो**Also accepted:** कपड़ा महंगो**20.8** *Close the seven-word shopping loop***Answer:** listening, speaking, reading, writing**Also accepted:** listening speaking reading writing

Chapter 21

21.1 *Hear bas — bus*

Answer: bus

Also accepted: a bus

21.2 *बस — bus on the page*

Answer: बस

Also accepted: बस bus

21.3 *Hear gārī — vehicle*

Answer: vehicle

Also accepted: a vehicle; car; a car

21.4 *गाड़ी — vehicle on the page*

Answer: गाड़ी

Also accepted: गाड़ी vehicle; गाड़ी car

21.5 *Hear ðhelā — cart*

Answer: cart

Also accepted: handcart; a cart; a handcart

21.6 *ઠેલા — cart on the page*

Answer: ઠેલા

Also accepted: ઠેલા cart; ઠેલા handcart

21.7 *Retrieve three transport words*

Answer: बस — गाड़ी — ठેला

Also accepted: बस गाड़ी ठેલા; बस, गाड़ी, ठેला

21.8 *Payoff — three transport words in four skills*

Answer: बस — गाड़ी — ठેला

Also accepted: बस गाड़ी ठેલા

21.9 *Close the first transport loop*

Answer: listening, speaking, reading, writing

Also accepted: listening speaking reading writing

Chapter 22

22.1 *Hear rikṣā — rickshaw*

Answer: rickshaw

Also accepted: a rickshaw; rikshaw

22.2 *શ — the sh in rickshaw*

Answer: શ

Also accepted: શ sha; શ śa

22.3 *રિક્શા — rickshaw on the page*

Answer: રિક્શા

Also accepted: રિક્શા rickshaw; રિક્શા rikshaw

22.4 *Hear ghoṛo — horse*

Answer: horse

Also accepted: a horse

22.5 घोड़ो — *horse on the page*

Answer: घोड़ो

Also accepted: घोड़ो horse

22.6 *Retrieve rickshaw and horse*

Answer: रिक्शा — घोड़ो

Also accepted: रिक्शा घोड़ो; रिक्शा, घोड़ो

22.7 *Payoff — five transport words in four skills*

Answer: रिक्शा — घोड़ो

Also accepted: रिक्शा घोड़ो

22.8 *Close the writing loop for ड़ and श*

Answer: ड़ — श

Also accepted: ड़ श; ड़, श

Chapter 23

23.1 *Hear dāl — lentils*

Answer: lentils

Also accepted: lentil; cooked lentils

23.2 दाल — *lentils on the page*

Answer: दाल

Also accepted: दाल lentils

23.3 *Hear ghī — clarified butter*

Answer: clarified butter

Also accepted: ghee; clarified butter (ghee)

23.4 घी — *clarified butter on the page*

Answer: घी

Also accepted: घी ghee; घी clarified butter

23.5 *Hear sabjī — vegetables*

Answer: vegetables

Also accepted: vegetable; a vegetable dish

23.6 सबजी — *vegetables on the page*

Answer: सबजी

Also accepted: सबजी vegetables

23.7 *Retrieve three food words*

Answer: दाल — घी — सबजी

Also accepted: दाल घी सबजी; दाल, घी, सबजी

23.8 *Payoff — three food words in four skills*

Answer: दाल — घी — सबजी

Also accepted: दाल घी सबजी

23.9 *Close the first food loop***Answer:** listening, speaking, reading, writing**Also accepted:** listening speaking reading writing**Chapter 24****24.1** *Hear roṭī — flatbread***Answer:** flatbread**Also accepted:** flat bread; a flatbread**24.2** ट — *the curled t in flatbread***Answer:** ट**Also accepted:** ट ta; ट ṭa**24.3** रोटी — *flatbread on the page***Answer:** रोटी**Also accepted:** रोटी flatbread**24.4** *Hear bāṭī — hard wheat rolls***Answer:** hard wheat rolls**Also accepted:** hard wheat roll; wheat rolls**24.5** बाटी — *hard wheat rolls on the page***Answer:** बाटी**Also accepted:** बाटी hard wheat rolls**24.6** *Retrieve flatbread and hard wheat rolls***Answer:** रोटी — बाटी**Also accepted:** रोटी बाटी; रोटी, बाटी**24.7** *Payoff — five food words in four skills***Answer:** रोटी — बाटी**Also accepted:** रोटी बाटी**24.8** *Close the writing loop for ट***Answer:** ट — ठ**Also accepted:** ट ठ; ट, ठ**Chapter 25****25.1** *Hear chūrmā — sweet crumbled wheat***Answer:** sweet crumbled wheat dessert**Also accepted:** crumbled wheat dessert; a sweet crumbled wheat dessert**25.2** चूरमा — *the sweet on the page***Answer:** चूरमा**Also accepted:** चूरमा churma

25.3 *Hear chāy — tea***Answer:** tea**Also accepted:** a cup of tea**25.4** *य — the glide at the end of tea***Answer:** य**Also accepted:** य ya**25.5** *चाय — tea on the page***Answer:** चाय**Also accepted:** चाय tea**25.6** *Retrieve the sweet and the tea***Answer:** चूरमा — चाय**Also accepted:** चूरमा चाय; चूरमा, चाय**25.7** *Payoff — seven food words in four skills***Answer:** चूरमा — चाय**Also accepted:** चूरमा चाय**25.8** *Close the writing loop for य***Answer:** य — ट**Also accepted:** य ट; य, ट

Chapter 26

26.1 *Hear ye — this one***Answer:** this**Also accepted:** it means this; points at this one; this one**26.2** *ये — this, on the page***Answer:** ये**Also accepted:** ये this**26.3** *Hear dikhāvo — show it***Answer:** show it**Also accepted:** show it to me; show; show me**26.4** *ख — the breathed partner of क***Answer:** ख**Also accepted:** ख kha**26.5** *दिखावो — the asking word on the page***Answer:** दिखावो**Also accepted:** दिखावो show it**26.6** *Retrieve this and show it***Answer:** ये — दिखावो**Also accepted:** ये दिखावो; ये, दिखावो**26.7** *Hear ye kapṛā dikhāvo — show me this cloth***Answer:** show me this cloth**Also accepted:** show this cloth; show me this clothes; show me this cloth please

26.8 ये कपड़ा दिखावो। — *a whole line, no new sign*

Answer: ये कपड़ा दिखावो।

Also accepted: ये कपड़ा दिखावो

26.9 Payoff — *one request, three counters*

Answer: ये सबजी दिखावो।

Also accepted: ये सबजी दिखावो

26.10 Close the writing loop for ख

Answer: ख — श

Also accepted: ख श; ख, श

Chapter 27

27.1 Hear kitṇo — *how much*

Answer: how much

Also accepted: how much it is; how much does it cost; how many

27.2 कितणो — *the question word on the page*

Answer: कितणो

Also accepted: कितणो how much

27.3 Hear ye kitṇe kū hai? — *how much is this?*

Answer: how much is this

Also accepted: how much is this?; what does this cost; how much does this cost

27.4 ये कितणे कू है? — *the price question on the page*

Answer: ये कितणे कू है?

Also accepted: ये कितणे कू है

27.5 Retrieve the asking word and its question

Answer: कितणो — ये कितणे कू है?

Also accepted: कितणो ये कितणे कू है?; कितणो, ये कितणे कू है?

27.6 Hear ye kitṇo huā? — *how much altogether?*

Answer: at the end, for the total

Also accepted: for the total; at the end; when you have finished choosing

27.7 ये कितणो हुआ? — *the total question on the page*

Answer: ये कितणो हुआ?

Also accepted: ये कितणो हुआ

27.8 Payoff — *one price question, three counters*

Answer: ये रिक्शा कितणे कू है?

Also accepted: ये रिक्शा कितणे कू है

27.9 Close the writing loop for ू, ण and आ

Answer: ण — आ

Also accepted: ण आ; ण, आ

Chapter 28

28.1 *Hear ghaṇo — very*

Answer: very

Also accepted: it means very; makes it stronger; intensifies it

28.2 घणो — *very, on the page*

Answer: घणो

Also accepted: घणो very

28.3 *Hear ye ghaṇo mahaṅgo hai — this is very expensive*

Answer: this is very expensive

Also accepted: it is very expensive; this costs too much; very expensive

28.4 ये घणो महंगो है। — *the reply on the page*

Answer: ये घणो महंगो है।

Also accepted: ये घणो महंगो है

28.5 *Retrieve the question and the reply*

Answer: ये कितने कू है? — ये घणो महंगो है।

Also accepted: ये कितने कू है? ये घणो महंगो है।; ये कितने कू है ये घणो महंगो है

28.6 *Hear thoṛu — a little*

Answer: a little; ghaṇo means very

Also accepted: a little; a little bit; some; ghaṇo means very

28.7 थोड़ु — *a little, on the page*

Answer: थोड़ु

Also accepted: थोड़ु a little

28.8 *Hear karo — make it*

Answer: make it so

Also accepted: make it; do it; make it that way

28.9 करो — *make it, on the page*

Answer: करो

Also accepted: करो make it

28.10 *Hear thoṛu sasto karo — make it a little cheaper*

Answer: make it a little cheaper

Also accepted: make it cheaper; a little cheaper please; lower the price a little

28.11 थोड़ु सस्तो करो। — *the counter-offer on the page*

Answer: थोड़ु सस्तो करो।

Also accepted: थोड़ु सस्तो करो

28.12 *Retrieve a little and make it*

Answer: थोड़ु — करो

Also accepted: थोड़ु करो; थोड़ु, करो

28.13 *Payoff — ask, react, counter*

Answer: थोडु सस्तो करो।

Also accepted: थोडु सस्तो करो

28.14 *Close the writing loop for ः, ॄ and ॆ*

Answer: ः — ॆ

Also accepted: ः ॆ; ॆ, ॆ

Chapter 29

29.1 *Hear lo — take it*

Answer: take it

Also accepted: take; take it please; accept it

29.2 *लो — take it, on the page*

Answer: लो

Also accepted: लो take it

29.3 *Hear paisā le lo — take the money*

Answer: handing over the money

Also accepted: taking the money; paying; take the money

29.4 *पैसा ले लो। — the payment line on the page*

Answer: पैसा ले लो।

Also accepted: पैसा ले लो

29.5 *Retrieve take it and the payment line*

Answer: लो — पैसा ले लो।

Also accepted: लो पैसा ले लो।; लो, पैसा ले लो

29.6 *Hear do — give*

Answer: do

Also accepted: do — give; do, give

29.7 *दो — give, on the page*

Answer: दो

Also accepted: दो give

29.8 *Hear ākhrī — final*

Answer: that it is the final one

Also accepted: final; last; it is the last price

29.9 *आखरी — final, on the page*

Answer: आखरी

Also accepted: आखरी final

29.10 *Hear kitṇo ākhrī bhāv doge? — what final price?*

Answer: the final price

Also accepted: what final price will you give; the last price; your final price

29.11 कितणो आखरी भाव दोगे? — *the closing question on the page*

Answer: कितणो आखरी भाव दोगे?

Also accepted: कितणो आखरी भाव दोगे

29.12 Retrieve give and final

Answer: दो — आखरी

Also accepted: दो आखरी; दो, आखरी

29.13 Payoff — *close the bargain and pay*

Answer: पैसा ले लो।

Also accepted: पैसा ले लो

29.14 Close the writing loop for े, ो and ी

Answer: ले — लो

Also accepted: ले लो; ले, लो

Chapter 30

30.1 Hear lāvo — *bring it*

Answer: lāvo

Also accepted: lāvo — bring it; lavo; lāvo, bring it

30.2 लावो — *bring it, on the page*

Answer: लावो

Also accepted: लावो bring it

30.3 Hear chāy lāvo — *bring tea*

Answer: bring tea

Also accepted: bring me tea; tea please, bring it; bring some tea

30.4 चाय लावो। — *the order on the page*

Answer: चाय लावो।

Also accepted: चाय लावो

30.5 Retrieve bring it against the other four

Answer: लावो — चाय लावो।

Also accepted: लावो चाय लावो।; लावो, चाय लावो

30.6 Payoff — *five asking words, five jobs*

Answer: लावो

Also accepted: लावो bring it

30.7 Close the writing loop for ल, व and च

Answer: च — छ

Also accepted: च छ; च, छ

Chapter 31

31.1 *The shopping map, inside the exchange*

Answer: कपड़ा — सामान — महंगो

Also accepted: कपड़ा सामान महंगो; कपड़ा, सामान, महंगो

31.2 *The transport map, inside the exchange*

Answer: रिक्शा — घोड़ा — ठेला

Also accepted: रिक्शा घोड़ा ठेला; रिक्शा, घोड़ा, ठेला

31.3 *The food map, inside the ordering line*

Answer: दाल — घी — चूरमा

Also accepted: दाल घी चूरमा; दाल, घी, चूरमा

31.4 *Five signs, on their own*

Answer: श — ौ — घी

Also accepted: श ौ घी; श, ौ, घी

31.5 *Payoff — one exchange, three counters*

Answer: ये कपड़ा दिखावो। — पैसा ले लो।

Also accepted: ये कपड़ा दिखावो। पैसा ले लो।; ये कपड़ा दिखावो पैसा ले लो

31.6 *Close the writing loop for ख*

Answer: ख — क

Also accepted: ख क; ख, क

Chapter 32

32.1 ए — *the mark, standing on its own*

Answer: ए

Also accepted: ए e

32.2 *Hear ek — one*

Answer: ek

Also accepted: ek — one; ek, one

32.3 एक — *one on the page*

Answer: एक

Also accepted: एक one; एक — one

32.4 *Hear do — two*

Answer: asking

Also accepted: asking — give me water; give

32.5 दो — *two on the page*

Answer: दो

Also accepted: दो two; दो — two

32.6 *Hear tīn — three*

Answer: ek do tīn

Also accepted: ek, do, tīn; ek do tin; ek, do, tin

32.7 तीन — *three on the page*

Answer: तीन

Also accepted: तीन three; तीन — three

32.8 Hear chār — *four*

Answer: chār — no puff

Also accepted: chār, no puff; chaar no puff; chār — plain, no puff

32.9 चार — *four on the page*

Answer: चार

Also accepted: चार four; चार — four

32.10 Hear pāñch — *five*

Answer: ek do tīn chār pāñch

Also accepted: ek, do, tīn, chār, pāñch; ek do tin chaar paanch; ek, do, tin, chaar, paanch

32.11 पांच — *five on the page*

Answer: पांच

Also accepted: पांच five; पांच — five

32.12 *The five, taken apart*

Answer: पांच दो

Also accepted: पांच, दो; पांच — दो

32.13 Payoff — *counting to five*

Answer: एक पांच

Also accepted: एक, पांच; एक — पांच

32.14 *Close the writing loop for ए, क and च*

Answer: ए — े

Also accepted: ए े; ए, े

Chapter 33

33.1 Hear chha — *six*

Answer: chār, chha — the breath

Also accepted: chār chha — the puff of air; chaar chha, the breath; the breath

33.2 छ — *six on the page*

Answer: छ

Also accepted: छ six; छ — six

33.3 Hear sāt — *seven*

Answer: pāñch chha sāt

Also accepted: pāñch, chha, sāt; paanch chha saat; paanch, chha, saat

33.4 सात — *seven on the page*

Answer: सात

Also accepted: सात seven; सात — seven

33.5 *Hear āṭh — eight***Answer:** sāt at the teeth, āṭh curled back**Also accepted:** saat teeth, aath curled back; sāt — teeth; āṭh — retroflex; teeth then curled back**33.6** आठ — *eight on the page***Answer:** आठ**Also accepted:** आठ eight; आठ — eight**33.7** *Hear no — nine***Answer:** do**Also accepted:** do — two; two; do, two**33.8** नो — *nine on the page***Answer:** नो दो**Also accepted:** नो, दो; नो — दो**33.9** *Hear das — ten***Answer:** chha sāt āṭh no das**Also accepted:** chha, sāt, āṭh, no, das; chha saat aath no das; chha, saat, aath, no, das**33.10** दस — *ten on the page***Answer:** दस**Also accepted:** दस ten; दस — ten**33.11** *Ten words, shuffled***Answer:** आठ दस**Also accepted:** आठ, दस; आठ — दस**33.12** *Payoff — counting to ten***Answer:** एक दस**Also accepted:** एक, दस; एक — दस**33.13** *Close the writing loop for छ, ठ and स***Answer:** छ — च**Also accepted:** छ च; छ, च

Chapter 34

34.1 *Hear bīs — twenty***Answer:** das, bīs — the closing s**Also accepted:** das bis, the s; das, bīs — s; the s**34.2** बीस — *twenty on the page***Answer:** बीस**Also accepted:** बीस twenty; बीस — twenty**34.3** *Hear so — a hundred***Answer:** do no so**Also accepted:** do, no, so

34.4 सो — *a hundred on the page*

Answer: सो

Also accepted: सो hundred; सो — a hundred

34.5 Hear the answer — *bīs.*

Answer: twenty

Also accepted: bīs — twenty; 20

34.6 ये कितने कू है? — बीस।

Answer: बीस।

Also accepted: बीस |; बीस

34.7 Hear das karo — *make it ten*

Answer: pāñch karo

Also accepted: pāñch karo.; paanch karo; pāñch karo — make it five

34.8 दस करो। — *make it ten*

Answer: पांच करो।

Also accepted: पांच करो

34.9 The three round amounts

Answer: सो बीस

Also accepted: सो, बीस; सो — बीस

34.10 Payoff — *a price, understood and answered*

Answer: बीस। — दस करो।

Also accepted: बीस। दस करो।; बीस दस करो

34.11 Close the writing loop for ब, स and ो

Answer: सो — नो

Also accepted: सो नो; सो, नो

Chapter 35

35.1 ० १ २ — *the first three digits*

Answer: १ २

Also accepted: १, २; १२

35.2 १० — *reading ten off a ticket*

Answer: १०

Also accepted: १ ०

35.3 ३ ४ ५ — *three digits, two of them traps*

Answer: ५ ४

Also accepted: ५, ४; ५४

35.4 ३ ४ ५ *against their words*

Answer: ४ चार

Also accepted: ४, चार

35.5 ६ ७ ८ — *the last two traps*

Answer: ७ ८

Also accepted: ७, ८; ७८

35.6 ८ and २० — *one figure, then two*

Answer: २० — bīs

Also accepted: २० bīs; २०, bis; २० bis

35.7 ९ — *the tenth digit*

Answer: ९

Also accepted: ९ nine

35.8 ९, २०, १०० — *one figure, two, three*

Answer: १०० — so

Also accepted: १०० so; १००, so

35.9 *Payoff* — *the printed price*

Answer: ४ ५ ७ ८

Also accepted: ४५७८; ४, ५, ७, ८

35.10 *Close the writing loop for ४, ५, ७ and ८*

Answer: ५ ८

Also accepted: ५, ८; ५८

Chapter 36

36.1 *The whole count, at a distance*

Answer: सौ ९

Also accepted: सौ, ९

36.2 *The shopping map, with prices on it*

Answer: दस करो।

Also accepted: दस करो

36.3 *The food map, ordered and paid for*

Answer: चाय पांच

Also accepted: चाय, पांच

36.4 *The transport map, with a fare on it*

Answer: बीस — दस करो।

Also accepted: बीस दस करो।; बीस, दस करो

36.5 *The five least-drilled signs*

Answer: ए ७

Also accepted: ए, ७

36.6 *Payoff* — *one exchange, with an amount in it*

Answer: बीस। — दस करो।

Also accepted: बीस। दस करो।; बीस दस करो

36.7 *Close the numeral slice*

Answer: बीस। — दस करो।

Also accepted: बीस। दस करो।; बीस दस करो

Chapter 37

37.1 इ — *the fourth standing vowel*

Answer: इ

Also accepted: इ i

37.2 Hear igyārā — *eleven*

Answer: das igyārā

Also accepted: das, igyārā; das igyaara; das, igyaara

37.3 इग्यारा — *eleven on the page*

Answer: इग्यारा

Also accepted: इग्यारा eleven; इग्यारा — eleven

37.4 Hear bārā — *twelve*

Answer: igyārā bārā

Also accepted: igyārā, bārā; igyaara baara; igyaara, baara

37.5 बारा — *twelve on the page*

Answer: बारा

Also accepted: बारा twelve; बारा — twelve

37.6 Hear terā — *thirteen*

Answer: bārā terā

Also accepted: bārā, terā; baara tera; baara, tera

37.7 तेरा — *thirteen on the page*

Answer: तेरा

Also accepted: तेरा thirteen; तेरा — thirteen

37.8 Hear caudā — *fourteen*

Answer: terā caudā d

Also accepted: terā caudā; tera chauda; terā, caudā — d; tera, chauda

37.9 चौदा — *fourteen on the page*

Answer: चौदा

Also accepted: चौदा fourteen; चौदा — fourteen

37.10 Hear pandarā — *fifteen*

Answer: caudā pandarā

Also accepted: caudā, pandarā; chauda pandara; chauda, pandara

37.11 पंदरा — *fifteen on the page*

Answer: पंदरा

Also accepted: पंदरा fifteen; पंदरा — fifteen

37.12 *Eleven to fifteen, heard and written*

Answer: चौदा

Also accepted: चौदा caudā; चौदा — caudā; चौदा chauda

Chapter 38

38.1 ऌ — *the letter Hindi does not have*

Answer: ऌ

Also accepted: ऌ la; ऌ lla

38.2 Hear soḷā — *sixteen*

Answer: pandarā soḷā

Also accepted: pandarā, soḷā; pandara sola; pandara, sola

38.3 सोळा — *sixteen on the page*

Answer: सोळा

Also accepted: सोळा sixteen; सोळा — sixteen

38.4 अ — *the vowel that has no mark*

Answer: अ

Also accepted: अ a

38.5 Hear satarā — *seventeen*

Answer: soḷā satarā

Also accepted: soḷā, satarā; sola satara; sola, satara

38.6 सतरा — *seventeen on the page*

Answer: सतरा

Also accepted: सतरा seventeen; सतरा — seventeen

38.7 Hear aṭhārā — *eighteen*

Answer: satarā aṭhārā

Also accepted: satarā, aṭhārā; satara athara; satara, athara

38.8 अठारा — *eighteen on the page*

Answer: अठारा

Also accepted: अठारा eighteen; अठारा — eighteen

38.9 उ — *the last standing vowel*

Answer: उ

Also accepted: उ u

38.10 Hear ughaṇīs — *nineteen*

Answer: ughaṇīs bīs bīs

Also accepted: ughaṇīs bīs — bīs; ughanis bees bees; ughaṇīs, bīs, bīs; ughanis, bees, bees

38.11 उघणीस — *nineteen on the page*

Answer: उघणीस बीस

Also accepted: उघणीस, बीस; ughanis bees; उघणीस बीस ीस

38.12 One to twenty, and the number that counts backwards

Answer: उघणीस बीस

Also accepted: उघणीस, बीस; उघणीस — bīs; ughanis bees

Chapter 39

39.1 *Hear* konī — *no*

Answer: hā(n) sā konī

Also accepted: hā(n) sā, konī; haan sa koni; haan sa, koni; hā(n) sā — konī

39.2 कोनी — *no, on the page*

Answer: कोनी

Also accepted: कोनी no; कोनी — no

39.3 दस करो। — कोनी।

Answer: कोनी

Also accepted: कोनी।; कोनी konī; koni

39.4 *Refuse, and leave*

Answer: कोनी। पाछे मिलसू।

Also accepted: कोनी। पाछे मिलसू; कोनी पाछे मिलसू।; koni. pachhe milsu.

39.5 *Close the writing loop for इ, ळ, अ and उ*

Answer: ळ उघणीस

Also accepted: ळ, उघणीस; lla ughanis; ळ — उघणीस

Chapter 40

40.1 (*reading*) — *six words off a signboard*

Answer: chaay

Also accepted: चाय; cāy; tea

40.2 (*reading*) — *six lines off a counter*

Answer: koni

Also accepted: कोनी; konī; no

40.3 (*reading*) — *the whole bargain*

Answer: koni

Also accepted: कोनी; konī; no

Chapter 41

41.1 *My own line — the first writing with no model*

Answer: to the word

Also accepted: word; the word

Chapter 42

42.1 *The same writing, with a clock*

Answer: the message

Also accepted: message; the message, 60

Sources for this starter edition

The opening exchange is attested in Rajasthan Sahitya Akademi's *Jāgtī Jot*, August–September 2018. Its April 2004 issue uses आभार while expressing gratitude in Rajasthani prose. Rajasthan Foundation's official language page places Marwari among the major forms of Rajasthani. The lesson files carry the direct links. Chapters 1 and 2 are generated from those canonical files. Chapter 3 adds a scholarly Marwari text edition that identifies *hā(n)-sā* as the polite affirmative and an April–May 2019 *Jāgtī Jot* dialogue that uses हाँ सा in context. Chapter 4 uses SIL International's 2015 *Marwari–English Dictionary* for पाणी, “water,” and Turner's comparative dictionary for its Indo-Aryan history. Chapters 5 and 6 use the Ek Bharat Shreshtha Bharat language report for the exact name-question and name-answer pair, cross-checked against SIL's dictionary and Rajasthan Sahitya Akademi prose for the component forms. Chapters 7 and 8 use Marwari Pathshala's explicitly polite/formal wellbeing question and its documented reply, with SIL's dictionary archive as the variety and orthography reference. Chapters 10–13 use Marwari Pathshala Lesson 4 for the family and relationship labels, while retaining the source's documented alternatives instead of presenting one household vocabulary as universal. Chapters 14–15 use Marwari Pathshala Lesson 5 for the direction and travel vocabulary; they teach words only and leave the still-untaught location question explicit in the planning ledger. Chapter 16 uses Marwari Pathshala Lesson 7 for three weather nouns. It reuses the established script inventory and does not claim that a weather question or complete weather exchange has been taught. Chapter 17 uses the same source for weather, heat, and cold. It isolates the au mark, ग, and ड before independent decoding, while retaining the source's broad heat/summer and cold/winter glosses as labelled scope notes. Chapters 18–19 use Marwari Pathshala Lesson 9 for shop, item, price, cheap, and goods. They isolate short ु before the two words that need it and leave the source's longer price questions and bargaining phrases for later chapters. Chapter 20 uses the same source for clothes and expensive. It iso-

lates the nukta before कपड़ा and reuses familiar signs for महंगो. Chapters 21–22 use Marwari Pathshala Lesson 10 for bus, vehicle, cart, rickshaw, and horse. They isolate only श, reuse ड़, and leave ticket, timetable, location, and transport problem-report exchanges for later work.

Index

Look up an English meaning, a dedicated language topic, or a chapter topic. Each linked reference opens the chapter where the material is introduced; the focus labels name only explicitly typed lesson sections.

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a hundred, on the page — two signs, and the pair that a mishearing turns into nine सौ (so)

Chapter 34, p. 191

a little, written with the dotted flap of kapda and the short u of dukan थोड़ा (thorū)

Chapter 28, p. 149

a respectful Marwadi greeting राम-राम सा (rām-rām sā)

Chapter 1, p. 1

◌ं — **a small dot for the nasal ending**

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script, writing; Chapter 3, p. 11

Aabhaar: Formal Thanks, Two New Signs

chapter topic; Chapter 2, p. 7

◌े — **attach e to a consonant**

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 9, p. 43

B

Bread and Rolls: One New Consonant

chapter topic; Chapter 24, p. 127

Bring It Over: The Food Counter's Own Word

chapter topic; Chapter 30, p. 165

bring it, written from three signs and the ending every asking word shares लावो (lāvo)

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bring tea, written from two words already written चाय लावो। (chāy lāvo.)

Chapter 30, p. 165

brother, written with familiar units भाई (bhāī)

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Bus, Vehicle, and Cart: No New Signs

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C

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Cheap and Goods: No New Signs

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cheap or inexpensive, written entirely with familiar signs सस्ता (sastā)

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child, written after cha is isolated बच्चा (bachchā)

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clothes or cloth कपड़ा (kapṛā)

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E

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new आठ (āṭh)

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◌ — **hold the vowel below a known sign**

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home; house, written after gha is isolated घर (ghar)

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how are you? (polite/formal) आप कैसी हो? (āp kaisi ho?)

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How Much Is This? No New Signs

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I

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taught for sasta थोड़ा सस्ता करो। (thoṛu sasto karo.)

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of it दस करो। (das karo.)

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𑂔𑂱 — **make *ra* into *rā***

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maternal grandfather, written with known signs नाना (nānā)

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maternal grandmother, written with known signs नानी (nānī)

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Maternal Grandparents and Husband: One New Sign

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My name is Ram. म्हारो नाम राम है। (mhāro nām rām hai)

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name, assembled from known signs नाम (nām)

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nine, on the page — the same two-sign shape as two, with a different consonant नौ (no)

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paternal grandmother दादी (dādī)

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Ram, the name repeated in the greeting राम-राम सा, built and

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shop, written after short u is isolated दुकान (dukān)

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ु — **short u after a consonant**

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 18, p. 97

Show It To Me: The First Transaction

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show me this cloth, written entirely from signs already taught ये कपड़ा दिखावो। (ye kapṛā dikhāvo.)

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◌् — **stop the built-in vowel**

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 5, p. 23

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Take the Money: Closing the Bargain

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tea, written after the ya consonant is isolated चाय (chāy)

Chapter 25, p. 131

temple, written entirely with known signs मंदिर (mandir)

Chapter 14, p. 75

ten, on the page — built out of pieces of two other

numbers दस (das)

Chapter 33, p. 183

Tharo Naam: Ask One Name

chapter topic; Chapter 6, p. 31

ौ — **the au mark in weather**

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 17, p. 91

ी — **the long-ī mark**

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script, writing; Chapter 4, p. 17

the question and its answer, both on the page, with no new sign ये कितने कू है? — बीस। (ye kitṇe kū hai? — bīs.)

Chapter 34, p. 191

The same writing, with a clock

script and writing topic; explicit focus: writing; Chapter 42, p. 243

The Sweet and the Tea: One New Consonant

chapter topic; Chapter 25, p. 131

The Ten Digit Signs

chapter topic; Chapter 35, p. 199

Thik Hoon: Answer in Two New Signs

chapter topic; Chapter 8, p. 39

thirteen, on the page — three signs, all of them old तेरा (terā)

Chapter 37, p. 213

this is very expensive, written from four words already written ये

घणो महंगो है। (ye ghaṇo mahaṅgo hai.)

Chapter 28, p. 149

this, written with two signs the hand already owns ये (ye)

Chapter 26, p. 137

three, on the page — three signs the hand has had for twenty

chapters तीन (tīn)

Chapter 32, p. 173

Three Useful Places: Two New Signs

chapter topic; Chapter 14, p. 75

Too Dear: The Answer and the Counter

chapter topic; Chapter 28, p. 149

ै — **turn *ha* into *hai***

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 5, p. 23

ो — **turn *ra* into *ro***

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 5, p. 23

twelve, on the page — four signs, all of them old बारा (bārā)

Chapter 37, p. 213

Twenty, A Hundred, And A Price With A Figure In It

chapter topic; Chapter 34, p. 191

twenty, on the page — three signs, borrowed from three numbers

below it बीस (bīs)

Chapter 34, p. 191

two, on the page — a spelling the hand already owns दो (do)

Chapter 32, p. 173

V

vegetables, written entirely with familiar signs सबजी (sabjī)

Chapter 23, p. 121

vehicle गाड़ी (gārī)

Chapter 21, p. 111

very, written from the gha of ghar and the retroflex n of

paani घणो (ghaṇo)

Chapter 28, p. 149

W

Weather, Heat, and Cold: Three New Signs

chapter topic; Chapter 17, p. 91

weather, written after the au mark is isolated मौसम (mausam)

Chapter 17, p. 91

what, assembled from one consonant and familiar vowel

material काँई (kāĩ)

Chapter 6, p. 31

what final price will you give? — written from four words

already written कितणो आखरी भाव दोगे? (kitṇo ākhrī bhāv doge?)

Chapter 29, p. 157

Wife and Child: One New Sign

chapter topic; Chapter 13, p. 71

wife, written with known signs and a known

vowel-killer पत्नी (patnī)

Chapter 13, p. 71

Wind, Cloud, and Rain: No New Signs

chapter topic; Chapter 16, p. 85

wind, written entirely with familiar signs हवा (havā)

Chapter 16, p. 85

Writing — My Own Line

chapter topic; Chapter 41, p. 241

Writing — With A Clock

chapter topic; Chapter 42, p. 243

ि — **written before, heard after**

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 9, p. 43

Y

yes, respectfully हां सा (hā(n) sā)

explicit focus: writing; Chapter 3, p. 11

your, assembled from one new and three known signs थारो (thāro)

Chapter 6, p. 31

Other

अ — the vowel that has no mark

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 38, p. 221

आ — long *ā* at the beginning

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script, writing; Chapter 2, p. 7

इ — the fourth standing vowel

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 37, p. 213

ई — long *ī* standing alone

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 6, p. 31

उ — the last standing vowel

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 38, p. 221

ए — the mark, standing on its own

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 32, p. 173

क — the first sign in *kāĩ*

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 6, p. 31

ख — the breathed partner of क

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 26, p. 137

ग — the start of heat

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 17, p. 91

घ — home begins here

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 14, p. 75

च — unaspirated beside familiar छ

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 13, p. 71

छ — one aspirated consonant

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 9, p. 43

ज — the middle of market

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 14, p. 75

ट — the curled *t* in flatbread

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 24, p. 127

ठ — curl back, then release breath

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 8, p. 39

ड — one dot under familiar ढ

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 20, p. 107

ड — the middle of cold

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 17, p. 91

ण — curled-back *ṇa*

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script, writing; Chapter 4, p. 17

त — a quiet dental stop

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 12, p. 65

थ — one breathed consonant

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 6, p. 31

द — one sign for both beats

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 11, p. 57

न — a front-of-the-mouth *n*

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 5, p. 23

प — *pa*, the first sign

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script, writing; Chapter 4, p. 17

पाछे मिलसू — assemble the two sound groups

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 9, p. 43

ब — one new consonant

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 10, p. 49

भ — *bha*, with a small breath

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script, writing; Chapter 2, p. 7

य — the glide at the end of *tea*

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 25, p. 131

र — one sign, and the beginning of a greeting

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script, writing; Chapter 1, p. 1

ल — the last new consonant

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 9, p. 43

ळ — the letter Hindi does not have

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 38, p. 221

व — the middle of family

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 11, p. 57

श — the *sh* in rickshaw

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 22, p. 117

स — a second consonant

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 1, p. 1

सा — reuse a mark instead of learning a new rule

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script, writing; Chapter 1, p. 1

ह — *ha*, one new sign

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script, writing; Chapter 3, p. 11

० १ २ — the first three digits

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 35, p. 199

३ ४ ५ — three digits, two of them traps

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 35, p. 199

६ ७ ८ — the last two traps

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 35, p. 199

९ — the tenth digit

script and writing topic; explicit focus: script; Chapter 35, p. 199