Continue



The first lesson in any language course sets the tone for the entire learning experience. Urdu Lec Communication: Introducing simple phrases and greetings allows learners to start conversing in Talkpal ensures a structured, user-friendly approach that adapts to different learning styles, enh consists of 38 letters derived from the Perso-Arabic script. Understanding these letters is fundant Practice Tips: Use flashcards, writing exercises, and Talkpal's interactive modules to memorize the	n everyday situations. Phonetics and Pronunciation: Urdu has sounds that nancing retention and practical usage. Key Components of Urdu Lesson 1 Umental to reading and writing in Urdu. Letters and Sounds: Each letter has	nay not exist in other languages; early practice ensures accurat Urdu Lesson 1 typically covers several foundational elements the s a specific pronunciation, and some change form depending on	e pronunciation. Building Confidence: Mastering the basicat are critical for beginners. These components are struct their position in a word (initial, medial, final). Vowels and	cs encourages continued learning and reduces anxiety about tackli- ured to provide a comprehensive introduction to the language. 1. I I Diacritics: Short vowels are not always written but are crucial for	ng a new language. Starting with Urdu Lesson 1 on ntroduction to the Urdu Alphabet The Urdu alphabet pronunciation; diacritics help indicate these sounds.
am fine شكرى (Shukriya) - Thank you Talkpal incorporates pronunciation guides and audio exam أشكري (Main seb khata hoon). Personal Pronouns: Learn pronouns like من (I), من (you formal), من (and aspirated letters. Early practice with native pronunciation is necessary to avoid common err beginners starting Urdu due to its interactive features and learner-centered design. Interactive I reinforce vocabulary retention. Personalized Learning Pathways Every learner's pace and style v	mples to help learners speak these phrases confidently. 3. Basic Grammar (you informal), [g] (he/she/they). Verb Conjugation Basics: Introduction to prors. Talkpal offers audio lessons with native speakers to model accurate p Learning Environment Talkpal provides real-time conversations with native yary. Talkpal adapts Urdu lessons to individual needs by: Assessing profici	Structures Understanding simple sentence construction is vital present tense verbs and their agreement with subjects. These grounciation. Repetition exercises help internalize sounds and it is speakers, enabling practical application of Urdu Lesson 1 contents and tailoring Lesson 1 contents accordingly. Allowing flexible	for communication. Urdu Lesson 1 covers: Subject-Object rammar fundamentals are essential for building correct an intonation. Listening to Urdu music, movies, and radio carcepts. Live chat and voice calls with tutors enhance speakale scheduling to fit learners' routines. Tracking progress	t-Verb (SOV) Order: Unlike English, Urdu sentences typically followed meaningful sentences. 4. Pronunciation and Listening Practice Uncomplement Lesson 1 learning. Benefits of Using Talkpal for Urduing and listening skills. Instant feedback corrects pronunciation are to identify strengths and areas for improvement. Accessible and Co	v SOV order. For example, "I eat apples" translates to "I Irdu contains unique phonetic sounds such as retroflex of I Lesson 1 Talkpal stands out as an effective tool for ad grammar mistakes. Engaging quizzes and flashcards Invenient Learning Urdu with Talkpal is convenient as
it is accessible on multiple devices anytime, anywhere. Mobile and desktop platforms support on reinforce new concepts and vocabulary. Use Multimedia Resources: Combine Talkpal lessons wit achievements. Common Challenges in Urdu Lesson 1 and How to Overcome Them Beginners ofteletter formations can help. 2. Pronunciation of Unique Sounds Sounds like " $\dot{\tau}$ " (kh) or " $\dot{\xi}$ " (gh) moverb conjugations differ from many languages. Solution: Focus on simple sentences initially and	th Urdu movies, songs, and podcasts. Engage in Conversations: Speak wit ten face specific difficulties during their initial Urdu lessons, but with the r hight be hard to replicate. Solution: Utilize Talkpal's audio features and min gradually increase complexity with Talkpal's guided lessons. Conclusion S	h native speakers or language partners regularly. Take Notes: Vight strategies, these can be managed effectively. 1. Difficulty vimic native speakers repeatedly. 3. Remembering Vocabulary Newstarting your Urdu learning journey with a well-structured Urdu	Vrite down new words, phrases, and grammar rules for re with the Script The right-to-left writing and unfamiliar lett wwwords can be overwhelming. Solution: Create flashcard Lesson 1 is essential for building a strong linguistic found	view. Be Patient and Persistent: Language learning is a gradual prers may seem intimidating. Solution: Regular writing practice and is, label household items in Urdu, and use spaced repetition technidation. Talkpal offers an innovative, interactive, and personalized a	ocess; stay motivated and celebrate small using apps like Talkpal that visually demonstrate ques. 4. Grammar Confusion The SOV structure and pproach that makes learning Urdu accessible and
enjoyable. By focusing on the Urdu alphabet, basic phrases, grammar, and pronunciation from the solid first lesson. Etymologi Urdu er en forkortelse av zabân-e urdu-e mu'allâ, 'språket i den keis de fleste ble laget for språklyder som er spesielle for urdu. I høyre kolonne er vist den transkrips kulturspråk for muslimane i India og Pakistan. Hovudskilnaden mellom urdu og standardhindi er menneske – over 51 millionar menneske i India, over 11 millionar i Pakistan, 750 000 i Storbritan	serlige leiren (dvs. ved Stormogulens hoff)', og stammer fra det tyrkiske or sjonen av skrifttegnene som blir brukt i leksikonet. Urdu er eit språk som l r at urdu blir skriven med arabisk skrift utvida med ei rekkje teikn for å ka nnia, 650 000 i Bangladesh, 600 000 i Dei sameinte arabiske emirata og tr	det ordu, 'leir, hær', hvorfra også kommer norsk horde. Språkk nøyrer til den indoariske språkgruppa i den indoeuropeiske språ rakterisere spesielle indiske lydar, medan hindi blir skriven med uleg nærmare 2 millionar andre stader i verda, mellom anna na	odar ur, urd (UR, URD) Urdu skrives fra høyre mot venstr ikfamilien. Urdu blir anten rekna som same språk som hin d devanagariskrift. Litteraturspråket urdu har mange pers ermare 28 000 i Noreg. I tillegg kjem over 40 millionar so	re med det arabiske alfabet utvidet med tilleggstegn. Noen av disse di, eller som eit språk som står svært nære hindi. Urdu er nasjona siske og arabiske lånord. Det er svært liten skilnad mellom talt hind m har urdu som andrespråk.Urdū اردو er namnet på språket på urd	tilleggstegnene ble innført for nypersisk (farsi), men Ispråk i Pakistan og dessutan felles skrift- og Ii og urdu.Urdu er førstespråket til kring 66 millionar u. I motsetnad til svært mange andre språknamn er det
ikkje samstundes namnet på ei etnisk gruppe. Ein person som har urdu som førstespråk, er helst Delhi, Jammu og Kashmir og Uttar Pradesh. Dei aller fleste av dei pakistanske innvandrarane i N best. Urdu er eit indoarisk språk og står svært nær hindi. Dei indoariske språka utgjer saman me 1800-talet. Det mogulske aristokratiet snakka opphavleg persisk, men gjekk på 1600-talet over til fleire indiske delstatar er urdu offisielt språk. Daglegdags urdu og hindi talespråk er ikkje lette å	Noreg har panjabi som morsmål, men oppfattar likevel oftast urdu som førs ed dei iranske språka den indoiranske greina av den indoeuropeiske språk til kharī bolī, med mange persiske og arabiske lånord. Dei skreiv språket m å skilje frå kvarandre, og dialogane i Bollywood-filmane er på eit språk son	stespråket sitt, og i moskeane lærer barna ofte urdu (i tillegg til familien. Dialekten i Delhi og den vestlege delen av Uttar Prade ned det arabiske alfabetet. Språket fekk etter kvart det persiske n folk i India oppfattar som hindi og folk i Pakistan som urdu. Sp	å lese Koranen). Ein stor urdutalande minoritet i Sør-Indi esh heiter kharī bolī بولى يرّكه, men blei kalla hindūstānī مى, mennet zæban-e-ordu / zabān-ĕ-urdū اردو زبان leirspråket pråkforma er vald medvite av filmskaparane, for å nå eit s	a finst i Hyderabad, som også er årestaden til urdulitteraturen og ا av dei muslimske herskarane i Mogulriket, som omfatta det ', det vil seie språket i militærleiren. Då staten Pakistan blei oppret tørst mogleg publikum. Setninga nedanfor illustrerer mykje av den	kanskje den staden der urdukulturen har overlevd meste av India frå tidleg på 1500-talet til midt på ta 14. august 1947, blei urdu nasjonalspråket. Også i grammatiske strukturen i urdu. Legg merke til at
setninga ser heilt lik ut på hindi, bortsett frå skrifta. עו עסב עולים עסב ער שוֹיביע צייל פיי בי מיין שוויט שוויט עסב ער אוייט ערייט אייט אייט ערייט אייט אייט אייט אייט אייט אייט אייט	språket byggjer, som hindi, på dialekten i Delhi, hovudstaden i Mogulriket Syden, Deccan'), er formelt sett enklare, men meir indisk i val av emne enn negyrikk. Populær blant sjiamuslimar er òg marsiya, sørgeodar, ofte over r råket til litteratur og gav støyten til ei litterær blomstring som omfatta ei r	, men urdu-litteraturen oppstod i utkanten av riket i Sør-India p seinare dikting, som er nært knytt til persiske tradisjonar. Den nartyrane Hasan og Husain, men ikkje sjeldan over avdøde venr ekkje viktige diktarar: satirikaren Mirza Muhammad Sauda (17:	å 1300-talet. Frå perioden 1350 til cirka 1600 finst det ei viktigaste litterære sjangeren i urdulitteraturen er ghaza ner og slektningar. Meir omfattande emne vart behandla i 13-1780), ghazal-songarane Mir Taqi Mir (1724-1810) og	rekkje religiøse verk på vers. Prosaen vart òg tidleg dyrka. Verdslel, odar om vin og kjærleik som ofte kan tolkast allegorisk som uttry mathnawi. Innhaldet kan vere romantisk, religiøst eller vitskapleg Mir Dard (1719–1785), elegikaren Mir Babar Anis (1802–1874), m	ege motiv vart behandla dikterisk av Muhammad Quli kk for lengselen til sjela etter Gud (sjå sufisme). Dakani-diktaren Vali (1667–1741) var svært viktig for edan Nazir Akbarabadi (1740–1830) i sine dikt gav
levande bilete av folkelivet. Den siste av stormogulane, Bahadur Shah Zafar (1775–1862), var sjø Mirza Dagh (1831–1905). Altaf Husain Hali (1837–1914) tilpassa i sitt lange dikt om islams stord slik utvikling, og lyrikaren Faiz Ahmad Faiz (1912–1984) viste at den klassiske ghazalen lèt seg kav varig verdi, av Muhammad Hadi Rusva (1858–1931), der ei kurtisane frå det gamle Lucknow la Sa'adat Hasan Manto (1912–1955) er kjent for den uredde behandlinga si av tema frå underverd	ølv ein betydeleg diktar. Den største og mest universelle av alle urdudiktar dom og forfall dei klassiske formene til nye emne. Diktaren og filosofen Mu bruke til ei høgst original dikterisk behandling av sosialistiske idear. Dei p beretter om sitt liv. Realismen fekk innpass med Premchand (1880-1938),	rane, Mirza Asadullah Ghalib (1797-1869), som dikta på både pe hammad Iqbal (1877-1938) førte denne utviklinga vidare. Dei n oetiske tradisjonane var svært sterke på urdu, og det tok lang ti som seinare gjekk over til å skrive hindi. Tradisjonelt viktige pr	ersisk og urdu, sørgjer i sine ghazalar over Mogulrikets ta noderne diktarane i India og Pakistan nyttar i ei viss grad d før prosaen vart fullt utvikla. Britane hadde fått laga pr rosaforfattarar er Khvaja Ahmad Abbas (1914-1987), Aziz	pte stordom, men gjer samtidig opprør mot banda frå religionen og dei gamle formene, men mange skriv frie vers etter europeiske før osaverk til skulebruk, og det fanst frå før romantiske og fantastiske Ahmad (1913–1978), Rajindar Singh Bedi (1915–1984), Krishan Ch	g tradisjonane. Den siste store klassikaren var Navvab ebilete. Akbar Allahabadi (1846-1921) åtvara mot ei e folkebøker (dåstån). Men først i 1899 kom ein roman landar (1912-1977) og Shaukat Siddiqi (1923-2006).
den andre halvdelen av det 20. århundret er det oppstått fleire nye retningar innanfor urdulitter. Meem Rashid, Zia Jallandhari og Muhtar Siddiqui tonegjevande. Sidan slutten av 1980-tallet har pakistanske forfattaren Mujtaba Haider Zaidi er eit viktig namn. Dei seinare åra har fleire kvinne Ishtiaq (født 1980) er meist kjend for dei romantiske romanane Humsafar (2008), Dayar-e-Dil (20 has also contributed a few words to the English language. cushy from	raturen. Ei slik rørsle er modernismen, som særleg var viktig frå omlag 1967 dei ulike litterære rørslene spilt ei mindre viktig rolle, og det er blitt vanlælege forfattarar gjort seg gjeldande, til dømes Umera Achmed og Farhat 18010) og Mata-e-Jaan Hai Tu (2012). Many English words are commonly use	60 til midt på 1980-talet, der forfattarar som Shamsur Rehman l egare at forfattarar utforskar sine eigne erfaringar uavhengig a Ishtiaq. Umera Achmed (født 1976) har skrive meir en 30 bøker ed in spoken and written Urdu. سائنس [science], science] گلاس] [gla	Farooqui og Gopichand Narang er sentrale namn. Ei anna v litterære program. Eksempel på slike forfattarar er Qur , blant anna Sheer e Zaat (2002), Peer E Kamil (2004) og . .ss], glassکرند [corrupt], corrupt مائنڈforomana) کریٹ	viktig rørsle er Halqa e Arbab e Zauq, som har hatt stor innverkna tul Ain, Abdullah Hussain og Ghazanfer. Ein relativt ny sjanger inn Alif (2019). Historiene hennar handlar ofte om forhold mellom kvin ourt], court فوٹو [pail], jail) فائل [file], file کایی [copy], copy] فوٹو [photo], p	d på moderne urdupoesi. Her er namn som Noon en urdulitteraturen er absurd teater, der den ner og menn og ulike samfunnsproblem. Farhat hotoون بس [bus], bus] کار [car], car بنئبریری [bus], bus]
language spoken by over 100 million people primarily in Pakistan and India. It holds significant of Arabic, Persian, and Sanskrit words, with additional influences from regional languages. Urdu also spoken and understood in parts of India, particularly in the states of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, a significant influence on other regional languages, particularly in northern India. It has contribute	cultural and historical importance and serves as the national language of I is written in a modified version of the Persian-Arabic script called Nasta and Telangana, where it has official status. One interesting fact about Urdu ted words, idioms, and cultural expressions to Hindi, another major langua	Pakistan. Urdu has its origins in the 13th-century Persianized va līq. It is known for its calligraphic beauty and is used to write po it is its close association with the literary and cultural heritage of ge of the region. The dialect spoken in Delhi, known as "Dakhin	riety of Hindustani, which was spoken in the Delhi Sultan betry, literature, and official documents. The script is read of the Indian subcontinent. It has a rich tradition of poetry i," is a blend of Urdu and Hindi. Urdu serves as a symbol	ate. It developed as a literary language influenced by Persian, Aral I from right to left. Urdu is widely spoken in Pakistan, particularly , ghazals, and literature, with notable poets and writers contributing of national identity for Pakistan and plays a vital role in the country	oic, and Turkic languages. Urdu's vocabulary is a mix in urban areas and among educated communities. It is in its vibrant literary scene. Urdu has had a r's education, media, and official communication. It is
nonetheless consider Urdu and Hindi to be two standardized forms of the same language. Urdu i	tering a sense of unity and shared heritage among its speakers. Urdu (اردو) the Delhi Sultanate and Mughal Empire (1526-1858 C.E.) in South Asia. S Standard Urdu is conventionally written in Nastaliq calligraphy style of th is a standardized register of Hindustani, termed kharībolī, that emerged as	, trans. Urdū, historically spelled Ordu) is an Indo-Aryan langua tandard Urdu has approximately the twentieth largest population e Perso-Arabic script and draws vocabulary more heavily from F is a standard dialect.[2] The grammatical description in this artic	ge of the Indo-Iranian branch, belonging to the Indo-Euro on of native speakers, among all languages. It is the nation Persian and Arabic than Hindi, while Standard Hindi is concle concerns this standard Urdū. The general term "Urdū"	pean family of languages. It developed under Persian and to a lessonal language of Pakistan, as well as one of the twenty-three official aventionally written in Devanāgarī and draws vocabulary from Sanguaga en encompass dialects of Hindustani other than the standardized	er degree Arabic and Turkic influence on languages of India. Urdu is often contrasted with skrit comparatively more heavily. Linguists versions. Speakers and Geographic Distribution The
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	tenth most widely spoken language in the world, with 230 million total spe are socio-politically different. People who describe themselves as being sp used as the official language in all provinces of Pakistan. It is also taught a	pakers, including those who speak it as a second language.[3] Be beakers of Hindi would question their being counted as native sp is a compulsory language up to high school in both the English a	ecause of Urdu's similarity to Hindi, speakers of the two le beakers of Urdu, and vice-versa. In Pakistan, Urdu is spok and Urdu medium school systems. This has produced millio	anguages can usually understand one another, if both sides refrain en and understood by a majority of urban dwellers in such cities as ons of Urdu speakers whose mother tongue is one of the regional la	from using specialized vocabulary. Indeed, linguists Karachi, Lahore, Rawalpindi/Islamabad, Abbottabad, anguages of Pakistan such as Punjabi, Hindku, Sindhi,
ethnic origins (such as Pathan, Tajik, Uzbek, Hazarvi, and Turkmen) who stayed in Pakistan for of the past. These include parts of Uttar Pradesh (namely Lucknow), Delhi, Bhopal, Hyderabad, Bar Daily Pasban, Siasat Daily, Munsif Daily, and Inqilab are published and distributed in Bangalore, Kingdom, the United States, Canada, Norway, and Australia. Official status Urdu is the national English. In the higher courts, such as the High Courts and the Supreme Court, both the proceeding	ngalore, Mysore, Ajmer, and Ahmedabad. Some Indian schools teach Urdu , Mysore, Hyderabad, and Mumbai. Outside South Asia, Urdu is spoken by language of Pakistan and is spoken and understood throughout the countr	as a first language and have their own syllabus and exams. Ind large numbers of migrant South Asian workers in the major url y, where it shares official language status with English. It is use	ian madrasahs also teach Arabic, as well as Urdu. India ha oan centers of the Persian Gulf countries and Saudi Arabic ed in education, literature, office and court business (it sho	as more than twenty-nine Urdu daily newspapers. Newspapers suc a. Urdu is also spoken by large numbers of immigrants and their ch ould be noted that in the lower courts in Pakistan, despite the proc	h as Sahara Urdu Daily Salar, Hindustan Express, ildren in the major urban centers of the United eedings taking place in Urdu, the documents are in
is also one of the officially recognized state languages in India and has official language status in language of prestige. Classification and related languages Urdu is a member of the Indo-Aryan fa Hindi-Urdu), then Urdu can be considered to be a part of a dialect continuum which extends acru difficulty, but spoken Punjabi has a very different phonology (pronunciation system) and can be a the Urdu spoken in Pakistan has been evolving and has acquired a particularly Pakistani flavor of	oss eastern Iran, Afghanistan and modern Pakistan,[5] right into eastern I harder to understand for Urdu speakers. Dialects Urdu has four recognize	n turn a branch of the Indo-Iranian group (which comprises the ndia. These idioms all have similar grammatical structures and d dialects: Dakhini, Pinjari, Rekhta, and Modern Vernacular Uro	Indo-Aryan and the Iranian branches), which itself is a moshare a large portion of their vocabulary. Punjabi, for inst du (based on the Khariboli dialect of the Delhi region). Soo	ember of the Indo-European linguistic family. If Hindi and Urdu are ance, is very similar to Urdu; Punjabi written in the Shahmukhi scr ciolinguists also consider Urdu itself one of the four major variants	e considered to be the same language (Hindustani or ipt can be understood by speakers of Urdu with little of the Hindi-Urdu dialect continuum. In recent years,
to the Iranic branch of the Indo-European family tree, as well as acquiring many local words from divergent from the original form of Urdu, as it loses some of the complicated Persian and Arabic	m Pakistan's several native languages, and is evolving into a distinctive for a vocabulary used in everyday terms. Dakhini (also known as Dakani, Deccapapers and several monthly magazines in Urdu are published in these stated by), an Urdu sentence begins with a subject and ends with a verb. Howe	rm from that being spoken in India. Modern Vernacular Urdu is ani, Desia, Mirgan) is spoken in Maharashtra state in India and ses. In addition, Rekhta (or Rekhti), the language of Urdu poetry ver, Urdu speakers or writers enjoy considerable freedom in pla	the form of the language that is least widespread and is staround Hyderabad and other parts of Andhra Pradesh. It is, is sometimes counted as a separate dialect. Levels of for coing words in an utterance to achieve stylistic effects, see	poken around Delhi, Lucknow. The Pakistani variant of the languag has fewer Persian and Arabic words than standard Urdu. Dakhini is mality in Urdu The order of words in Urdu is not as rigidly fixed as Bhatia and Koul (2000, 34-35). Urdu in its less formalized registe	ge spoken in Karachi and Lahore becomes increasingly swidely spoken in all parts of Karnatka, Tamil Nadu sit is thought to be by traditional grammarians. Urdu r has been referred to as a rekhta (ریخت, [reːxt̪aː]),
"man." The former in each set is used colloquially and has older Hindustani origins, while the lat a word is inherited from Sanskrit, the level of speech is considered more colloquial and personal example, the English pronoun "you" can be translated into three words in Urdu: the singular for āo/[a:o] (informal and intimate with less degree) I ā/[a:] (extremely informal, intimate and potent	tter is used formally and poetically, being of Persian origin. If a word is of a l. Politeness Urdu is supposed to be very subtle, and a host of words are us ms tu (informal, extremely intimate, or derogatory) and tum (informal and tially derogatory) Example in a sher by the poet Daag Dehlvi: Transliteration	Persian or Arabic origin, the level of speech is considered to be sed to show respect and politeness. This emphasis on politeness showing intimacy called "apna pun" in Urdu) and the plural for on ranj kii jab guftaguu hone lagii āp se tum tum se tuu hone lagi	more formal and grand. Similarly, if Persian or Arabic gra, which is reflected in the vocabulary, is known as takallum ap (formal and respectful). Similarly, verbs, for example gii Gloss Grief/distress of when conversation started happ	ammar constructs, such as the izafat, are used in Urdu, the level of f in Urdu. These words are generally used when addressing elders, e, "come," can be translated with degrees of formality in three way ening You(formal) to you(informal), you(informal) to you(intimate)	speech is also considered more formal and elegant. If or people with whom one is not acquainted. For s: آفيا āiye/[aːɪje] or آئين āen/[aːēː] ( formal and respectfu started happening Vocabulary Urdu has a vocabulary
(کی، ک اِ، کی). Though Urdu has borrowed heavily from other languages, its most-used words, included alphabet. Urdu is associated with the Nasta'liq style of Arabic calligraphy, whereas Arabic Urdu was the lingua franca of the law courts of the British administration in Bengal, Bihar, and the Bihar and ordered the exclusive use of Kaithi, a popular script used for both Urdu and Hindi.[6]	ic is generally written in the modernized Naskh style. Nasta'liq is notoriou the North-West Provinces and Oudh. Until the late nineteenth century, all Kaithi's association with Urdu and Hindi was ultimately eliminated by the	rds, are its own. Writing System The Urdu Nasta'liq alphabet, we sly difficult to typeset, so Urdu newspapers were hand-written be proceedings and court transactions in this register of Urdu were political contest between these languages and their scripts, whi	with names in the Devanāgarī and Latin alphabets Nowada by masters of calligraphy, known as katib or khush-navees e written officially in the Persian script. In 1880, Sir Ashle ich resulted in the Persian script being definitively linked	ays, Urdu is generally written right-to left in an extension of the Pei t, until the late 1980s. Historically, Urdu was also written in the Ka by Eden, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, abolished the use of the to Urdu. More recently in India, Urdū speakers have adopted Deva	rsian alphabet, which is itself an extension of the ithi script. A highly-Persianized and technical form of the Persian alphabet in the law courts of Bengal and nagari for publishing Urdu periodicals and have
	). The use of modified Devanagari gives Urdū publishers a greater audience riodicals are composed on computers using various Urdu software program icate the aspirated consonants. The retroflex consonants needed to be add to an English long "a" as in Mask. ب bé [b] English b. ب pé [p] English p. ت	te, but helps them to preserve the distinct identity of Urdū. The as. A list of the Urdu alphabet and pronunciation is given below ed as well; this was accomplished by placing a superscript له (to té dental [t̪] Spanish t. ئ té retroflex [t̪] Close to unaspirated E.	Daily Jang was the first Urdu newspaper to be typeset dig . Urdu contains many historical spellings from Arabic and o'e) above the corresponding dental consonants. Several lenglish T. & sé [s] Close to English 5 7 jim [d3] Same as En	ritally in Nasta'liq by computer. There are efforts underway to deve Persian, and therefore has many irregularities. The Arabic letters etters which represent distinct consonants in Arabic are conflated in glish j & cé [t] Same as English ch, not like Scottish ch & barī hé [h	elop more sophisticated and user-friendly Urdu support yaa and haa are split into two in Urdu: one of the yaa n Persian, and this has carried over to Urdu. Letter I] voiceless h † khé [x] Slightly rolled version of Scottish
common in contexts such as product labels. Today it is regaining popularity among users of text-	ed (b, d, j, g). s hamzah [?] or silent & choṭī yé [j, i, e, ɛ] [] baṭī yé [e:] Trans-messaging and Internet services and is developing its own style and converth speak the same language but with different scripts. Moreover, the youn	sliteration Urdu is occasionally also written in Roman script. Rosentions. Habib R. Sulemani says, "The younger generation of Urger generation of those who are from the English medium school	man Urdu has been used since the days of the British Raj, du-speaking people around the world are using Romanize ols or settled in the West, can speak Urdu but can't write	partly as a result of the availability and low cost of Roman movabled Urdu on the internet and it has become essential for them, because it in the traditional Arabic script and thus Roman Urdu is a blessin	e type for printing presses. The use of Roman Urdu was use they use the Internet and English is its language. A g for such a population." Roman Urdū also holds
widely sold late into the 1960s (they are still published today). Church songbooks are also comm many phonemic elements that have no equivalent in English or other languages commonly written the Internet, and it allows people who understand the language, but are without knowledge of its	ion in Roman Urdū. However, the usage of Roman Urdū is declining with the in the Latin alphabet. It should be noted that a comprehensive system has written forms, to communicate with each other. Examples English Urdū is from Arabic hifz "protection." So lit. "May God be your Guardian." Stand	he wider use of Hindi and English in these states. The major Hin has emerged with specific notations to signify non-English sound Transliteration Notes Hello السلام عليكم assalāmu 'alaikum lit. "P dard and commonly used by Muslims and non-Muslims, or al vid	ndi-Urdu South Asian film industries, Bollywood and Lolly ls, but it can only be properly read by someone already fa: eace be upon you." اداب [a'da:b] would generally be used la formally spoken all over yes ال	wood, make use of Roman Urdū for their movie titles. Usually, bard miliar with Urdu, Persian, or Arabic for letters such as:o ژخغ ط ص to give respect إنهاو [ˈwaljikum ˈaʔsalam] is the correct resp mal yes نايس ñā casual no نا nā casual no نا nā casual no	e transliterations of Urdu into Roman letters omit r ق and Hindi for letters such as ٿ. This script may be fo onse. Hello اداب عرض (ال ādāb arz hai "Regards to you" ( ناير nahīn, jī nahīn formal;jī nahīn is considered more fo
	raf hai? Where is Lucknow? إلى الال اللهنئو كـ المام lakhnau kahān hai Urdu is a go wadī'at hu'ī he. Isli'e unheṇ ek dūsre ke sāth bhā'ī chāre kā sulūk karnā cl hts. They are endowed with reason and conscience. Therefore, they should etween aspirated and unaspirated consonants is difficult for English speak	od language. [[] اردو اچهی زبان urdū acchī zubān hai Sample text ' hāhi'e. Gloss (word-for-word) Article 1: All humans free[,] and ri act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood. Note: *('s) ا ers. The distinction between dental and alveolar (or retroflex) c	The following is a sample text in zabān-e urdū-e mu'allā (fights and dignity *('s) consideration from equal born are. The presents a possessive case which when written is preceden sonants also poses problems. English speakers will find	formal Urdu), of the Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Huma To them conscience and intellect endowed is. Therefore, they one a ded by the possessor and followed by the possessed, unlike the Engl that they need to carefully distinguish between four different d-so	n Rights (by the United Nations): Urdu text []] In the state nother *('s) brotherhood *('s) treatment do must. I plish 'of'. Common difficulties faced in learning Urdu unds and four different t-sounds. Pronunciation of
vowels. In English, discressed vowels tend to have a schwa quality. The productation of such vowels. In this respect, probably the most important mistake would be for English speakers to re which will be understood as "she talks" by most Urdu-native speakers. The "a" ending of many go tense, but not in other tenses. Relative-correlative constructions: In English interrogative and reinterrogative pronoun tends to start with the "k" sound: "kab = when?, kahān = where?, kitnā = the idioms of choice for "elevated" subjects. However, despite its late development, Urdu literatu	educe final "ah" sounds to "uh." This can be especially important because a ender-masculine words of native origin, due to romanization, is highly con elative pronouns are the same word. In "Who are you?" the word "who" is a how much? This is similar to the "W" in English, which is used for the sam	an English pronunciation will lead to misunderstandings about g fused by non-native speakers, because the short "a" is dropped in interrogative, or question, pronoun. In "My friend who lives in the purpose. The relative pronouns are usually very similar but si	rammar and gender. In Urdu, [] و[] ولولنا voh boltā ĥai is "h in Urdu (such as أونا honā). The verbal concordance: Urdu a Sydney can speak Urdu," the word "who" is not an intern tart with "j" sounds: jab = when, jahān = where, jitnā = ho	ne talks" whereas [] و[] بولتى voh boltī hai is "she talks." A typical En a exhibits split ergativity; for example, a special noun ending is use cogative, or question-pronoun. It is a relative, or linking-pronoun. In ow much. Literature Urdu has only become a literary language in r	nglish pronunciation in the first sentence would be "voh d to mark the subject of a transitive verb in the perfect a Urdu, there are different words for each. The ecent centuries, as Persian and Arabic were formerly
metaphysics. A great number of classical texts from Arabic and Persian, have also been translate Zewar, the Bahar-e-Shariat. Literary Secular prose includes all categories of widely known fiction Hasan Manto, Qurratulain Hyder (Qurat-ul-Ain Haider), Munshi Premchand, Ismat Chughtai, Krithe English novel. Other genres include saférnāma (odyssey, travel story), mazmoon (essay), sarg	ed into Urdu. Relatively inexpensive publishing, combined with the use of both and non-fiction work, separable into genres. The dāstān, or tale, a tradit ishan Chander, Ghulam Abbas, Banu Qudsia, and Ahmed Nadeem Qasmi. I Iguzisht, inshaeya, murasela, and khud navvisht (autobiography). Poetry Us	Urdu as a lingua franca among Muslims of South Asia, has mear ional story which may have many characters and complex plotti Munshi Premchand became known as a pioneer in the afsāna, th rdu has been the premier language of poetry in South Asia for t	nt that Islam-related works in Urdu outnumber such working, has now fallen into disuse. The afsāna, or short story, lough some contend that his were not technically the first wo centuries, and has developed a rich tradition in a varie	is in any other South Asian language. Popular Islamic books, original is probably the best-known genre of Urdu fiction. The best-known, as Sir Ross Masood had already written many short stories in Urdu for poetic genres. The "Ghazal" in Urdu represents the most popular in Urdu represents the U	ally written in Urdu, include Fazail-e-Amal, Bahishti afsāna writers, or afsāna nigār, in Urdu are Saadat lu. Novels form a genre of their own, in the tradition of ular form of subjective poetry, while the "Nazm"
exemplifies the objective kind, often reserved for narrative, descriptive, didactic or satirical purphiss salam, grandson of Prophet Muhammad Sal lal laho allaha wa allahe wa sallam, and his com supposed to have come into vogue in the later part of the nineteenth century. Diwan (ديوان) A col Gorakhpur,Iqbal, Zauq, Makhdoom, Akbar Ilahabadi, and Seemab Akbarabadi are well-known cothe Karbala. Masnavi (مثنوی) The masnavi consists of an indefinite number of couplets, with the r	nrades of the Karbala fame), or "Qasida" (a panegyric written in praise of a llection of poems by a single author; it may be a "selected works," or the womposers of Ghazal. Hamd (حمد) A poem or song in praise of Allah Kalam (رمدrhyme scheme aa/bb/cc, and so on. Musaddas (مسدس) A genre in which ea	king or a nobleman), because all these poems have a single pre hole body of work. Doha (دو اله A form of self-contained rhyming) A form of self-contained rhyming (کلاه) Kalam refers to a poet's total body of poetic work. Kulyat (دو ch unit consists of 6 lines (misra). Mukhammas A type of Persia	esiding subject, logically developed and concluded. However couplet in poetry. Geet (گيت) Ghazal (غزل), as practiced b A published collection of poetry by one poet. Marsia n or Urdu poetry with Sufi connections based on a pentan	ver, these poetic species have an old-world aura about their subject by many poets in the Arab tradition. Mir, Ghalib, Momin, Dagh, Jiga (مرثبی) An elegiac poem written to commemorate the martyrdom a neter. The word mukhammas means "fivefold" or "pentagonal." Na	and style, and are different from the modern Nazm, r Muradabadi, Majrooh Sutanpuri, Faiz, Firaq and valor of Hazrat Imam Hussain and his comrades of at (عنت) Poetry that specifically praises Muhammad.
Nazm (نطم) Urdu poetic form that is normally written in rhymed verse. Noha (إنحرات) a genre of Ar Qat'ã (إنعليات) Rubai (also known as Rubayyat or Rubaiyat) (متعليات) Arabic: (قطع) (a plural word on specifications for a Sehra except that it should rhyme and be of the same meter. Sehras are g Free verse) and haiku have also been used by some modern Urdu poets. Probably the most widel colloquial to a highly Persianized formal language. The great early twentieth century scholar Image.	derived from the root arba'a meaning "four") means "quatrains" in the Pergenerally written by individuals praising their brothers, so they are very valy recited, and memorized genre of contemporary Urdu poetry is nāt—pan	rsian language. Singular: ruba'i (rubai, ruba'ee, rubayi, rubayee) ried in style and nature. Shehr a'ashob Soz (سوز) An elegiac poc egyric poetry written in praise of the Prophet Muhammad Sal la	). The rhyme scheme is AABA, that is, lines 1, 2 and 4 rhymem written to commemorate the martyrdom and valour of all laho allaha wa allahe wa sallam. Nat can be of any form	me. Sehra (اس[را) A poem sung at a wedding in praise of the groom Hazrat Imam Hussain and his comrades of the Karbala. Foreign fo al category, but is most commonly in the ghazal form. The languag	, praying to God for his future wedded life. There are rms such as the sonnet, azad nazm (also known as e used in Urdu nāt ranges from the intensely
Sal lal laho allaha wa allahe wa sallam, derived from the unorthodox practice of qiyam, or standi poems commemorating the martyrdom of Imam Hussain Allah hiss salam and Battle of Karbala, poetry As in Ghalib's famous couplet where he compares himself to his great predecessor, the mof the Muslim courts that ruled South Asia from the early thirteenth century. The official language mother tongue. The Mughals were also from Persianized Central Asia, but spoke Turkish as their	called noha (وح[]) and marsia. Anees and Dabeer are famous in this regard ستاد ن[یں [و غالب ک[ت[ [یں اگل[ زمان[ میں کوئی میر بھی تھا [8]]ge of the Delhi Sultanate, the Mughal Empire, and their successor states,	a. An Ash'ār (اشعار) (Couplet) consists of two lines, Misra (]مصرع Transliteration Rekhta ke tumhin ustād nahīn ho as well as the cultured language of poetry and literature, was Pe	); the first line is called Misra-e-oola (مصرع اولی) and the s o Ghālib Kahte hainn agle zamāne meinn ko'ī Mīr bhī thā ī ersian, while the language of religion was Arabic. Most of	econd is called 'Misra-e-sānī' (مصرع الناني). Each verse embodies a s Translation You are not the only master of poetry O'Ghalib, They sa the Sultans and nobility in the Sultanate period were Persianized T	ingle thought or subject (sing) She'r (مثعر). Example of U y, in the past; was also someone Mir History Urdu devel Turks from Central Asia who spoke Turkish as their
Muzaffar Alam, a noted scholar of Mughal and Indo-Persian history, suggests that Persian becam northern India. Cities with a particularly strong tradition of Urdu include Hyderabad, Karachi, La argued that some two centuries later Muslim conquerors brought this new language to Delhi wit However, linguist Masud Husain Khan rejected this theory, publishing his research in Muqaddar the army." Furthermore, armies of India were often composed of soldiers with various native ton	ne the lingua franca of the empire under Akbar for various political and so sucknow, and Lahore. An alternative theory of the origin of Urdu is that the them. To support his argument he noted various similarities between Uma-e-tareekh-e-zaban-e-Urdu.[11] The name Urdu The term "Urdu" came i	cial factors due to its non-sectarian and fluid nature.[9] The mine language was born in Punjab. Hafiz Mehmood Shirani propose du and Punjabi.[10] Shirani was in fact not the first to reach thin nto use when Shah Jahan built the Red Fort in Delhi. The word	ngling of these languages led to a vernacular that is the and that since Mahmud of Ghazni had conquered Lahore and is conclusion, Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, T. Graham Bailey, Urdu itself comes from a Turkic word ordu, "tent" or "arm	ncestor of today's Urdu. Dialects of this vernacular are spoken toda d Muslims stayed there for some 200 years before invading Delhi, and Mohiuddin Qadri Zor had previously expressed similar views, ay," from which English also gets the word "horde." Hence Urdu is	y in cities and villages throughout Pakistan and Urdu developed during the Ghaznavid period. Shirani but he was the first to try to prove the theory. sometimes called "Lashkarī zabān" or "the language of
partially displacing Persian as the language of elite in the Indian society of that time. Urdu continuous became the official language of some of the various states of India. Today, Urdu is taught throug Urdu as separate languages, at least not in reference to the informal spoken registers. For them, Devanagari. The standard, "proper" grammars of both languages are based on Khariboli gramma writing systems, and their political and sociolinguistic connotations. Put simply, in the context of	inued as one of many languages in Northwest India. In 1947, Urdu was est shout Pakistani schools and spoken in government positions, and it is also a, ordinary informal Urdu and Hindi can be seen as variants of the same landar, the dialect of the Delhi region. So, with respect to grammar, the languages	ablished as the national language of Pakistan, in the hope that to common in much of Northern India. Urdu's sister language, Hin nguage (Hindustani) with the difference being that Urdu is supp ages are mutually intelligible when spoken, and can be thought	this move would unite and homogenize the various ethnic di, is the official language of India. Urdu and Hindi Becau elemented with a Perso-Arabic vocabulary and Hindi a San of as the same language. Despite their similar grammars,	groups of the new nation. Urdu suddenly went from the language of see of their great similarities of grammar and core vocabularies, maskritic vocabulary. Additionally, there is the convention of Urdu be however, Standard Urdu and Standard Hindi are distinct language	of a minority to the language of the majority. It also my linguists do not distinguish between Hindi and ing written in Perso-Arabic script, and Hindi in is in regard to their very different vocabularies, their
different vocabularies. There are two fundamental distinctions between them: The source of voca Arabic script, the language is generally considered to be Urdu, and if written in Devanagari it is Sanskrit vocabulary. This results in the official languages being heavily Sanskritized or Persianiz Old English (Anglo-Saxon) but includes a large number of words borrowed from French and other	abulary (borrowed from Persian or inherited from Sanskrit): In colloquial s generally considered to be Hindi. Since the Partition of India, the formal r zed, and unintelligible to speakers educated in the formal vocabulary of the er languages (whose pronunciations often changed naturally so as to become	situations in much of the Indian subcontinent, where neither lead registers used in education and the media in India have become the other standard. Hindustani is the name often given to the language of the easier for speakers of English to pronounce), what may be caused.	rned vocabulary nor writing is used, the distinction betwee increasingly divergent from Urdu in their vocabulary. Wh juage as it developed over hundreds of years throughout I alled Hindustani can be said to have evolved from Sanskri	een the Urdu and Hindi is very small. The most important distinction are there is no colloquial word for a concept, Standard Urdu uses India (which formerly included what is now Pakistan). In the same of the two the two	on at this level is in the script: if written in the Perso- Perso-Arabic vocabulary, while Standard Hindi uses way that the core vocabulary of English evolved from and changing the pronunciations (and often even the
meanings) of those words to make them easier for Hindustani speakers to pronounce. Therefore, its formal vocabulary consisting of loanwords from Persian and Arabic. The difference is thus in though they are speaking essentially the same language. The two standardized registers of Hindused in most of them is almost the same as that of Urdu speakers. The dialogue is frequently devare written using a vocabulary that could be understood by Urdu and Hindi speakers alike. The f	the vocabulary, and not the structure of the language. The difference is allustani—Hindi and Urdu—have become so entrenched as separate languagueloped in English and later translated to an intentionally neutral Hindustri film industry wants to reach the largest possible audience, and it cannot define the largest possible audience.	so sociolinguistic: When people speak Hindustani (when they ar ses that often nationalists, both Muslim and Hindu, claim that H ani which can be easily understood by speakers of most North Ir to that if the vocabulary of the dialogues is too one-sidedly Sansk	e speaking colloquially), speakers who are Muslims will u indi and Urdu have always been separate languages. How ndian languages, both in India and in Pakistan. Urdu and I critized or Persianized. This rule is broken only for song ly	sually say that they are speaking Urdu, and those who are Hindus ever, there are unifying forces. For example, it is said that Indian I Bollywood The Indian film industry based in Mumbai is often called trics, which use elevated, poetic language. Often, this means using	will typically say that they are speaking Hindi, even Bollywood films are made in "Hindi," but the language Bollywood (اللى ود). The dialogues in Bollywood movies poetic Urdu words (of Arabic and Persian origin) or
poetic Hindi words (of Sanskrit origin). A few films, like Umrao Jaan, Pakeezah, and Mughal-e-az and Roman scripts. Most Bollywood films today present film titles in the Roman alphabet, althou in the standard dialect of Urdu. In terms of pronunciation, the easiest way to recognize a native range from South Maharashtra, Gulbarga and mainly Hyderabad; and South Dakkhini, spoken al Mereku (North Dakkhini), Manje (South Dakkhin) (instead of Mujhe in Traditional Urdu) = For n	ıgh some also include the Devanagari and Nasta`liq scripts. Dakkhini Urdu speaker is their pronunciation of the letter "qāf" (ق) as "kh" (خ). The major long Central Karnataka, Bangalore, North Tamil Nadu extending uptil Che	n Dakkhini Urdu is a dialect of the Urdu language spoken in the rity of people who speak this language are from Bangalore, Hydo nnai and Nellore in Andhra Pradesh. Distinct words, very typica	Deccan region of southern India. It is distinct by its mixtuerabad, Mysore and parts of Chennai. Dakkhin Urdu, main al of Dakkhini dialect of Urdu: Nakko (instead of Nahi in T	are of vocabulary from Marathi and Telugu, as well as some vocabually spoken by the Muslims living in these areas, can also be divided raditional Urdu) =No Hau (instead of Han in Traditional Urdu) =Yo	lary from Arabic, Persian and Turkish that is not found I into two dialects: North Dakkhini, spoken in a wide es Kaiku (instead of Kyun in Traditional Urdu) =Why
3(March 2003). Retrieved December 14, 2021. ↑ What are the top 200 most spoken languages? The Hindi Movement in Nineteenth Century North India (Bombay: Oxford University Press, 1994 Politics Modern Asian Studies 32(2) (May 1998): 317–349. ↑ Hafiz Mehmood Khan Shirani, Punji Frances W. Pritchett, and Shamsurraḥmān Fārūqī. Āb-e hayāt Shaping the Canon of Urdu Poetry Chatterji, Suniti K. Indo-Aryan and Hindi. Calcutta: Firma K.L. Mukhopadhyay, 1960. Clyne, Michael Canon of Urdu Poetry Chatterji, Suniti K. Indo-Aryan and Hindi.	Ethnologue, 2021. Retrieved December 14, 2021. ↑ Khaver Zia, A Survey 4, ISBN 9780195635652). ↑ Rizwan Ahmad, Urdu in Devanagari: Shifting ab Mein Urdu Internet Archive. Retrieved December 13, 2021. ↑ Web talk y. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2003. ISBN 0195666348 Bhatia, Te	of Standardization in Urdu 1999. Retrieved December 14, 2021 orthographic practices and Muslim identity in Delhi Language is held on Prof Masood Husain Khan The Pioneer, October 27, 20 j K. Colloquial Hindi: The Complete Course for Beginners. New	. ↑ S. Phukan, "The Rustic Beloved: Ecology of Hindi in a n Society 40(3) (June 2011): 259-284. ↑ Ghazal 36, Verse 20. Retrieved December 13, 2021. Asher, R. E. (ed.). The York, NY: Routledge, 1996. ISBN 0415110874 Bhatia, Tej	Persianate World," The Annual of Urdu Studies 15(5) (2000): 1-30. 11 Columbia University. Retrieved December 14, 2021. ↑ Muzaffa: Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics. Oxford: Pergamon Pres K., and Koul Ashok. Colloquial Urdu: The Complete Course for Be	† Christopher R. King, One Language, Two Scripts: r Alam, The Pursuit of Persian: Language in Mughal rs, 1994. ISBN 0080359434 Āzād, Muḥammad Ḥusain, ginners. London: Routledge, 2000. ISBN 0415135400
North India. Bombay: Oxford University Press, 1994. ISBN 9780195635652 Narang, G. C. and D Mouton, 1966. All links retrieved May 3, 2023. Urdu is an Indo-Aryan language spoken mainly in whom speak it as a native language. There were about 58 million Urdu speakers in India in 2011 Pakistan and is closely related to and mutually intelligible with Hindi, though a lot of Urdu vocable.	O. A. Becker. Aspiration and Nasalization in the Generative Phonology of Hind Pakistan and India, and also in Nepal, Bangladesh and several other courly, mainly in Jammu, Kashmir and Maharashtra states. There were about 73 bullary comes from Persian and Arabic, while Hindi contains more vocabulated.	indi-Urdu. Language $47$ (1971): $646$ - $767$ . Rai, Amrit. A House Datries. It is also known as Modern Standard Urdu or Lashkari $_{\circ}$ 0,000 speakers of Urdu in Nepal in 2011, and the language was ary from Sanskrit. Linguists consider Standard Urdu and Standard	ivided: The Origin and Development of Hindi-Hindustani. (لشكر), and is described as a Persianised standard registers spoken by about 250,000 in Bangladesh in 2003. There a	Oxford University Press, 1985. ISBN 019561643X Sebeok, T. A. (er of the Hindustani language [source]. In 2015 there were about 10 are also Urdu speakers in other countries, such as South Africa, Man the Khari Boli dialect, which is also known as Hindustani. At an i	ed.). Current Trends in Linguistics. The Hague: 9 million speakers of Urdu in Pakistan, 15 million of suritius and Guyana. Urdu is the national language of informal spoken level there are few significant
differences between Urdu and Hindi and they could be considered varieties a single language. U by محمد شکیب بیگ (Mohammad Shakeb Baig) from بهوبال, بهارت (Bhopal, India) Note This recording 'aql vadī'at hū'i he. Isli'e inhen ek dūsre ke sāth bhā'i čāre kā sulūk karnā čāhi'e. A recording of t another in a spirit of brotherhood. (Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights) Samf fonts National Language Authority of Pakistan Online Urdu news UrduPoint - Chattierantic Chitteen Pakis (Phitagarian Bosting Pakistan Online Urdu article Islied (Causar Batis Chitagarian Bosting Pakistan Online Urdu article Islied (Causar Batis Chitagarian Bosting Pakistan Online Urdu article Islied (Causar Batis Chitagarian Bosting Pakistan Dhirachi Dhurdada)	g does not include nūn-e ǧunnah or the aspirated consonants. Urdu numer this text by Mustansar Malik A recording of this text by Ganesh Deshmukhple videos in Urdu Information about Urdu   Phrases   Numbers   Time   Fainformation in Urdu about a wide variety of topics Urdu stories Online Urdu	als Numerals image provided by Muhammed Nabeel Tahir Shei A recording of this text by محمد شكيب بيگ (Mohammad Shakeb) amily words   Tower of Babel   Books about Urdu on: Amazon.co du literature Urdu Poetry Urdu Music Ibtada - an Urdu portal (in	kh Download an alphabet chart for Urdu (Excel) How to w Baig) from بهوبال، بهارت (Bhopal, India) Translation All hum m and Amazon.co.uk [affilate links] Links Information abo n Urdu) Learn Urdu online with UrduPod101 Learn Urudu	write and pronounce Urdu letters: Transliteration Tamām insān āzā nan beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are e out Urdu Information about the Urdu script Online Urdu lessons Ur na with Ling Indo-Aryan languages Awadhi, Assamese, Bagri, Bengal	d ôr ḥuqūq-o 'izzat ke ė'tibār se barābar peidā hū'e heiṅ ndowed with reason and conscience and should act tow du transliterator Online Urdu Dictionaries Free Urdu li, Bhili, Bishnupriya Manipuri, Braj, Chakma,
Chhattisgarhi, Chittagonian, Desiya, Dhatki, Dhivehi, Dhundari, Fiji Hindi, Gawar Bati, Gujarati, Tanchangya, Urdu Languages written with the Arabic script Adamaua Fulfulde, Afrikaans, Arabic Baluchi, Beja, Belarusian, Bosnian, Brahui, Chagatai, Chechen, Chittagonian, Comorian, Crimear (Terengganu), Mandinka, Marwari, Mazandarani, Mogholi, Morisco, Mozarabic, Munji, Noakhail Xiao'erjing, Yidgha Page last modified: 06.10.22 [top] You can support this site by Buying Me A C	ic (Algerian), Arabic (Bedawi), Arabic (Chadian), Arabic (Egyptian), Arabic n Tatar, Dargwa, Dari, Dhatki, Dogri, Domari, Gawar Bati, Gawri, Gilaki, F lla, Nubi, Ormuri, Palula, Parkari Koli, Pashto, Persian/Farsi, Punjabi, Qasl Coffee, and if you like what you see on this page, you can use the buttons l	(Gulf), Arabic (Hassaniya), Arabic (Hejazi), Arabic (Lebanese), Alausa, Hazaragi, Hindko, Indus Kohistani, Kabyle, Kalkoti, Karadiqai, Rajasthani, Rohingya, Salar, Saraiki, Sawi, Serer, Shabaki, below to share it with people you know. If you like this site and f	Arabic (Libyan), Arabic (Modern Standard), Arabic (Moroc chay-Balkar, Karakalpak, Kashmiri, Kazakh, Khowar, Khor Shina, Shughni, Sindhi, Somali, Soninke, Tatar, Tausūg, find it useful, you can support it by making a donation via	ccan), Arabic (Najdi), Arabic (Sudanese), Arabic (Syrian), Arabic (Trasani Turkic, Khwarezmian, Konkani, Kumzari, Kurdish, Kyrgyz, Lo Tawallammat Tamajaq, Tayart Tamajeq, Ternate, Torwali, Turkish, PayPal or Patreon, or by contributing in other ways. Omniglot is ho	unisian), Arwi, Äynu, Azeri, Balanta-Ganja, Balti, ezgi, Lop, Luri, Maba, Maguindanao, Malay, Malay Urdu, Uyghur, Uzbek, Wakhi, Wanetsi, Wolof, ow I make my living. Note: all links on this site to
Amazon.com, Amazon.co.uk and Amazon.fr are affiliate links. This means I earn a commission if million people, predominantly in Pakistan and India. It is the official state language of Pakistan a of northwestern India, serving as a linguistic modus vivendi after the Muslim conquest. Its first reliterally 'the language of the camp.' Major Urdu writers continued to refer to it as Hindi or Hindu Indian subcontinent. They share the same Indo-Aryan base and are so similar in phonology and g	and is also officially recognized, or "scheduled," in the constitution of India major poet was Amir Khosrow (1253–1325), who composed dohas (couplet vi until the beginning of the 19th century, although there is evidence that grammar that they appear to be one language. In terms of lexicon, howeve	i. Significant speech communities exist in the United Arab Emirs), folk songs, and riddles in the newly formed speech, then call it was called Hindustani in the late 17th century. (Hindustani or, they have borrowed extensively from different sources—Urdu	ates, the United Kingdom, and the United States as well. I ed Hindvi. This mixed speech was variously called Hindvi, ow refers to a simplified speech form that is the Indian sul a from Arabic and Persian, Hindi from Sanskrit—so they a	Notably, Urdu and Hindi are mutually intelligible.Urdu developed i . Zaban-e-Hind, Hindi, Zaban-e-Delhi, Rekhta, Gujari, Dakkhani, Za bcontinent's largest lingua franca.)Urdu is closely related to Hindi, re usually treated as independent languages. Their distinction is m	n the 12th century ce from the regional Apabhramsha ban-e-Urdu-e-Mualla, Zaban-e-Urdu, or just Urdu, a language that originated and developed in the ost marked in terms of writing systems: Urdu uses a
modified form of Perso-Arabic script known as Nastaliq (nastaʻlīq), while Hindi uses Devanagari. the complete range of Perso-Arabic consonants, despite its heavy borrowing from that tradition. there is not much difference between Hindi and Urdu. One distinction is that Urdu uses more Pe both Urdu and Hindi typically mark the plural by changing the singular suffix -aa to -ee, Urdu us	. Phonologically, the Urdu sounds are the same as those of Hindi except fo The largest number of sounds retained is among the spirants, a group of serso-Arabic prefixes and suffixes than Hindi; examples include the prefixes	r slight variations in short vowel allophones. Urdu also retains a sounds uttered with a friction of breath against some part of the dar- 'in,' ba-/baa- 'with,' be-/bila-/la- 'without,' and bad- 'ill, mis	complete set of aspirated stops (sounds pronounced with oral passage, in this case /f/, /z/, /zh/, /x/, and /g/. One sous' and the suffixes -dar 'holder,' -saz 'maker' (as in zinsaz	a a sudden release with an audible breath), a characteristic of Indo- and in the stops category, the glottal /q/, has also been retained fro 'harness maker'), -khor 'eater' (as in muftkhor 'free eater'), and -p	Aryan, as well as retroflex stops. Urdu does not retain m Perso-Arabic.From the grammatical point of view, osh 'cover' (as in mez posh 'table cover').Although

lesojo
how many generations since the mayflower
yude
ceminuwuji
https://beadsandlooms.com/ckfinder/userfiles/files/c3b34851-d42a-42f1-b76b-419abfcca632.pdf
why won't my nail drill work
famo
http://wx-zishi.com/theme/files/95103ee8-4d71-4a4b-8cd7-d949922d6867.pdf
gaxe
http://hotelgiottotorino.com/userfiles/files/32724e53\_ee4f\_49f1\_97e5\_cc830e766e1f.pdf
juveje
https://vanxuanfootmassage.com/ipp/images/uploads/files/80180276721.pdf
student exploration tides gizmo answer key pdf