



First Year Hindi

Gautami Shah/गौतमी शाह

देर आए, दुरुस्त आए 'फ़ेयर & लवली', लेकिन ये पहल काफ़ी नहीं

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### शब्दावली

- देर (nf + adv) = delay, lateness, delayed, late; देर आना = to delay, to be late, to arrive late  
दुरुस्त (adj) = correct, right, precise, fit, in good condition; दुरुस्त आना = to turn out well (as in a plan)  
पहल (nm/nf) = initiative, beginning  
हटाना (v) = to move aside, to remove  
समाज (nm) = society, association  
लालच (nm) = greed  
शायद (adv) = perhaps, probably  
समझाना (v) = to make understand  
जैसे (adj, pron, ppn) = as, such that, like, similar to  
बदलना (v) = to change  
समस्या (nf) = problem  
समाधान (nm) = resolution  
ध्यान (nm) = attention, focus  
बल्कि (adv) = but rather, moreover  
सफलता (nf) = success  
करोड़ (nm) = 10 million, 1 crore  
तय (adj) = concluded, settled  
पैमाना (nm) = measure, scale, gauge  
ख़ूबसूरती (nf) = सुंदरता; ख़ूबसूरत (adj) = सुंदर  
इस्तेमाल (nm) = use, usage  
इस्तेमाल ककना (v) = to use  
नापना (v) = to measure, to weigh  
याद दिलाना (v) = to remind  
प्रतियोगिता (nf) = competition, contest  
पहनाना (v) = to make wear, to dress

बहस (nf) = argument, dispute

छिड़ना (v) = to be stirred up, to arise

गर्व (nm) = pride

मामला (nm) = matter, an affair, dealings ; X के मामले में = in the matter of X

छोड़ना (v) = to leave

छोड़ जाना compound verb, giving sense of completion, finality and directionality = “to leave behind”

गलती/गलती (nf) = mistake

दिखना (v) = to see but not actively like देखना, more a sense of “something been seen” a type of “to appear”

यकीनन (adv) = certainly, assuredly

नौकरी (nf) = job, employment

पिछला (adj) = former, last as in “the past one”

यकीन (nm + adv) = certainty, conviction, with certainty

X को यकीन दिलाना (v) = to assure X, to cause X to believe

मौक़ा (nm) = opportunity

**कहावत (nm) = saying, proverb**

‘देर आए, दुरुस्त आए’ = lit. translation would be ‘it comes late but it comes correct’, closest saying with a similar sentiment in English would be “better late than never”,

### व्याकरण

1. 'हटाने वाला' / 'हटाने-वाला' = oblique infinitive + वाला = going to do the oblique infinitive
2. यही = यह + ही; वही = वह + ही
3. देने लगता था = oblique infinitive + लगना conjugated = start doing the oblique infi in the time frame provided by the conjugation of लगना
4. मिल जाना, बदल जाना, लगा लेना, हो जाना, पा लेना, हटा देगा, छिड़ गई थी, बन जाती है = compound verb constructions, giving finality, completeness, and sometimes directionality
5. भरा गया है, पहनाया गया था, किया जाता है = passive voice; formula: CAP/Perfective tense followed by जाना conjugated, where action comes from CAP and time frame, tense from जाना
6. सोचा होगा, = CAP + future of होना denotes presumptive mood
7. सब से/सबसे = make it into the superlative, so सब से अच्छा = best, सब से प्यारा = dearest, most lovable, सब से होशियार = cleverest