

AJK 1st Year Arts - Urdu Compulsory Notes

Nasr, Nazm aur Ghazal, Grammar, aur Writing - Roman Urdu me

Azad Jammu Kashmir (AJK) Board - 1st Year Arts

Original Study and Revision Notes

Roman Urdu me - for Easy Readability

For 1st Year Arts Students

Explanation, Important Points, Short and Long Q&As, MCQs with Answer Key, Revision Checklists

IMPORTANT NOTE - PLEASE READ

Original study and revision notes only. NOT official AJK Board notes. NOT leaked material. NOT guaranteed for any exam. Subjects follow the standard 1st Year Arts syllabus in general terms only. No verified AJK-specific official scheme is claimed. For exact wording, always refer to your prescribed textbook and your teacher.

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How to Use These Notes

Read the explanation first, then cover the answers and try the questions yourself. Use the short questions for quick revision and the long questions for written practice. Attempt the MCQs without looking at the key, then check your answers. Tick the revision checklist only when you can explain the point in your own words.

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Section 1: Nasr - Prose Themes in General Terms

Explanation

Nasr ka matlab hai woh tehreer jo nazm ki pabandi se azad ho aur seedhi, saaf zubaan me likhi jaye. Is me mazmoon, kahani, khaka, ya waqia shamil ho sakta hai. Har nasri tehreer ka ek markazi khayal hota hai, aur baqi tafseel us khayal ko samjhane ke liye hoti hai.

Nasr parhne ka behtareen tareeqa ye hai ke pehle poori tehreer ka khulasa apne alfaaz me zehen me banayen, phir mushkil alfaaz ke maani siyaq o sabaq se samjhien, aur akhir me tehreer ka paigham note karen. Is se mukhtasar aur tafseeli sawalon ke jawab asaan ho jate hain.

Important Points

- Har nasri tehreer ka markazi khayal ek jumle me bayan karna seekhen.
- Musannif ka maqsad samjhien: maloomat dena, islah karna, ya kahani sunana.
- Mushkil alfaaz ko jumle ke context se samajhne ki aadat dalien.
- Khulasa hamesha apne alfaaz me aur mukhtasar likhen.
- Tehreer ke akhri hisse par tawajjo den, aksar paigham wahin hota hai.

Short Questions and Answers

Q: Nasr kis ko kehte hain?

A: Nasr woh tehreer hai jo nazm ki pabandi se azad ho aur seedhi zubaan me likhi jaye, jaise mazmoon ya kahani.

Q: Nasr ka khulasa kaise likhna chahiye?

A: Markazi khayal ko pehle likhen, phir ahem waqiat tartib se bayan karen, aur apne alfaaz me mukhtasar likhen.

Q: Musannif ka maqsad kyun samajhna zaroori hai?

A: Kyunk maqsad samajhne se tehreer ka paigham aur sawalon ke jawab ki simt wazeh ho jati hai.

Long Questions and Answers

Q: Nasri tehreer ki tafseeli tashreeh kaise likhen?

A: Pehle tehreer ka markazi khayal ek jumle me likhen. Phir musannif ke dalail ya waqiat ko tartib se bayan karen, ek do misaal den, aur akhir me paigham ya natija likhen. Zubaan saaf aur apni ho, aur ghair zaroori tafseel se bachien.

Q: Kahani aur mazmoon me kya farq hai?

A: Kahani me kirdar, waqia, aur anjam hota hai, jabke mazmoon me ek khayal ya mauzoo par dalail aur wazahat hoti hai. Dono me tartib zaroori hai, lekin kahani dilchaspi par aur mazmoon wazahat par zyada zor deta hai.

MCQs

1. Nasr ki pehchan ye hai ke woh:

- A. Hamesha qafiye me hoti hai
- B. Nazm ki pabandi se azad hoti hai
- C. Sirf sher par mushtamil hoti hai
- D. Sirf dialogues hoti hai

2. Khulasa hona chahiye:

- A. Asal se lamba
- B. Mukhtasar aur apne alfaz me
- C. Sirf pehla paragraph
- D. Sirf mushkil alfaz

3. Tehreer ka paigham aksar milta hai:

- A. Sirf unwan me
- B. Akhri hisse me
- C. Sirf pehle jumle me
- D. Kahin nahi

4. Mushkil lafz ka matlab behtar maloom hota hai:

- A. Sirf ratta lagane se
- B. Jumle ke context se
- C. Unwan se
- D. Safha number se

Answer Key: 1=B, 2=B, 3=B, 4=B

Revision Checklist - This Section

- [] Main kisi nasri tehreer ka markazi khayal bata sakta hoon.
- [] Main apne alfaz me mukhtasar khulasa likh sakta hoon.
- [] Main musannif ka paigham samjha sakta hoon.

Section 2: Nazm aur Ghazal - Poetry Themes in General Terms

Explanation

Nazm me shair ek mauzoo ko musalsal bayan karta hai, jabke ghazal me har sher apni jagah mukammal khayal pesh karta hai. Dono me khayal, jazba, aur tasweer ahem hote hain. Shair alfaz ke zariye ek manzar ya ehsaas zehen me ubharta hai.

Sher ko samajhne ke liye use aahista parhen, us ki tasweer ko zehen me layen, aur phir poochen ke shair kya kehna chahta hai. Har sher ka matlab lafzi tarjume se zyada us ke paigham me hota hai.

Important Points

- Nazm ka mauzoo aur ghazal ke ash'aar ka mizaj pehchanen.
- Tashbeeh aur isteara ko misaal ke sath samjhen, ratta na lagayen.
- Shair ka paigham saaf alfaz me bayan karen.
- Sher ki tashreeh apne alfaz me likhen, poora sher naqal na karen.
- Mushkil alfaz ke maani siyaq se samajhne ki koshish karen.

Short Questions and Answers

Q: Nazm aur ghazal me bunyadi farq kya hai?

A: Nazm me ek mauzoo musalsal chalta hai, jabke ghazal me har sher alag mukammal khayal pesh karta hai.

Q: Tashbeeh kis ko kehte hain?

A: Jab ek cheez ko kisi doosri cheez se musabihat ki bina par milaya jaye, jaise kisi chehre ko chand se tashbeeh dena.

Q: Sher ki tashreeh me kya zaroori hai?

A: Sher ka paigham apne alfaz me samjhana, aur misaal ke sath wazahat karna.

Long Questions and Answers

Q: Sher ki tashreeh kaise likhni chahiye?

A: Pehle sher ke mushkil alfaz ke maani samjhen, phir sher ka seedha mafhoom apne alfaz me likhen. Us ke baad shair ka paigham ya jazba bayan karen, aur agar koi tashbeeh ya tasweer ho to us ki wazahat karen. Akhir me ek jumle me natija likhen.

Q: Shayari parhne se zubaan par kya asar parta hai?

A: Shayari se naye alfaz, khubsurat jumle, aur jazbaat bayan karne ka saleeqa seekhne ko milta hai. Ye tehreer me tasweer aur asar paida karne me madad deti hai, bashart ke us ka paigham samajh kar likha jaye.

MCQs

1. Ghazal ki khasiyat ye hai ke:

- A. Har sher alag khayal pesh karta hai
- B. Sirf ek kahani hoti hai
- C. Is me qafiya nahi hota
- D. Ye nasr hoti hai

2. Tashbeeh me hota hai:

- A. Sirf sawal
- B. Do cheezon me musabihat
- C. Sirf jawab
- D. Sirf unwan

3. Sher ki tashreeh honi chahiye:

- A. Poore sher ki naqal
- B. Apne alfaz me paigham ki wazahat
- C. Sirf unwan
- D. Sirf shair ka naam

4. Nazm me mauzoo:

- A. Har sher me badalta hai
- B. Musalsal chalta hai
- C. Kabhi nahi hota
- D. Sirf akhir me ata hai

Answer Key: 1=A, 2=B, 3=B, 4=B

Revision Checklist - This Section

- [] Main nazm aur ghazal ka farq bata sakta hoon.
- [] Main ek sher ka paigham apne alfaz me likh sakta hoon.
- [] Main tashbeeh ki ek misaal de sakta hoon.

Section 3: Urdu Grammar - Sarf o Nahw in General Terms

Explanation

Urdu grammar me lafz ki qism, jumle ki banawat, aur alfaz ke darmiyan talluq samajhna shamil hai. Ism kisi cheez ya shakhs ka naam hai, fail kaam ko zahir karta hai, aur sifat kisi cheez ki khasiyat batati hai. In bunyadi qismon ko samajhne se jumla banana aur ghalti pakarna asaan ho jata hai.

Jumle me fail, fael, aur mafool ki tartib par tawajjo den. Wahid jama, muzakkar muannas, aur mutazad alfaz bhi rozmarra ki tehreer me bar bar ate hain. In ko alag alag yaad karne ke bajaye jumlon me istemal kar ke seekhna zyada mufeed hai.

Important Points

- Ism, fail, aur sifat ki pehchan jumle me karna seekhen.
- Wahid jama aur muzakkar muannas jumlon me dekh kar samjhen.
- Mutazad alfaz ko joron me yaad karen, akelay nahi.
- Jumle me fail ki tartib aur zamana (tense) ka khayal rakhen.
- Har roz do teen naye alfaz jumlon me istemal karen.

Short Questions and Answers

Q: Ism kis ko kehte hain?

A: Ism kisi shakhs, jagah, ya cheez ka naam hota hai, jaise Ahmed, Lahore, ya kitab.

Q: Fail kya zahir karta hai?

A: Fail koi kaam ya halat zahir karta hai, jaise parhna, likhna, ya daurna.

Q: Mutazad alfaz kya hote hain?

A: Woh alfaz jo ek doosre ke ulat maani rakhte hain, jaise din aur raat, ya acha aur bura.

Long Questions and Answers

Q: Jumle ki durusti kaise check karen?

A: Pehle dekhen ke fail aur fael me munasibat hai ya nahi, phir zamana check karen ke guzra hua, hal, ya mustaqbil wazeh hai. Us ke baad alfaz ki tartib dekhen ke jumla parhne me seedha lagta hai ya nahi. Akhir me jumla zor se parh kar sunen; ghalti aksar sunne me pakri jati hai.

Q: Wahid jama aur muzakkar muannas kyun ahem hain?

A: Kyunk in ki ghalti jumle ko ghair durust bana deti hai, chahe khayal durust ho. Misal ke taur par, agar fael wahid ho to fail bhi us ke mutabiq hona chahiye. Ye munasibat tehreer ko saaf aur qaabil e aitbar banati hai.

MCQs

1. Ism ki misaal hai:

- A. Daurna
- B. Kitab
- C. Tez
- D. Parhna

2. Fail ki misaal hai:

- A. Lahore
- B. Likhna
- C. Bari
- D. Ahmed

3. Din ka mutazad hai:

- A. Subah
- B. Raat
- C. Dhoop
- D. Shaam

4. Sifat ka kaam hai:

- A. Kaam batana
- B. Khasiyat batana
- C. Jagah batana
- D. Sawal karna

Answer Key: 1=B, 2=B, 3=B, 4=B

Revision Checklist - This Section

- [] Main ism, fail, aur sifat pehchan sakta hoon.
- [] Main wahid jama aur muzakkar muannas ki munasibat check kar sakta hoon.
- [] Main mutazad alfaz ke jore bata sakta hoon.

Section 4: Urdu Writing - Mazmoon, Khat, Darkhwast, aur Khulasa

Explanation

Mazmoon me ek mauzoo par tartib se khayal bayan kiye jate hain. Pehle tamheed me mauzoo ka taaruf, phir darmiyan me dalail ya misaal, aur akhir me natija likha jata hai. Khat aur darkhwast me adab aur wazahat dono zaroori hain: pehle maqsad saaf ho, phir guzarish mukhtasar aur moaddabana ho.

Khulasa likhne me asal tehreer ko chota karna hota hai, magar us ka markazi khayal mehfooz rakhna hota hai. Khulase me apni raye ya nayi tafseel shamil nahi karni chahiye. Har tehreer likhne se pehle do minute ke liye points ki tartib bana lena waqt bachata hai.

Important Points

- Mazmoon ke teen hisse: tamheed, wazahat, natija.
- Khat me salam, maqsad, aur ikhtitam adab se likhen.
- Darkhwast me guzarish pehle paragraph me saaf likhen.
- Khulase me sirf markazi khayal, apni raye nahi.
- Likhne ke baad ek dafa parh kar ghaltiyan durust karen.

Short Questions and Answers

Q: Mazmoon ke teen hisse kaun se hain?

A: Tamheed, darmiyani wazahat ya dalail, aur natija.

Q: Darkhwast me kya sab se pehle wazeh hona chahiye?

A: Guzarish ya maqsad, taake parhne wala foran samajh jaye ke kya chahiye.

Q: Khulase me kya nahi likhna chahiye?

A: Apni raye ya nayi tafseel; sirf asal tehreer ka markazi khayal mukhtasar likhna chahiye.

Long Questions and Answers

Q: Ek acha mazmoon kaise likhen?

A: Pehle mauzoo par teen char points note karen. Tamheed me mauzoo ka taaruf den, har point ko alag paragraph me misaal ke sath bayan karen, aur akhir me ek mukhtasar natija likhen. Zuban saaf rakhen, lambe aur uljhe jumlon se bachhen, aur waqt mile to akhir me dobara parhen.

Q: Khat aur darkhwast me adab kyun zaroori hai?

A: Kyunk ye tehreeren kisi doosre shakhs ko bheji jati hain, is liye moaddabana lehja aur saaf maqsad parhne wale par acha asar dalta hai. Be adab ya ghair wazeh tehreer se maqsad kamzor ho jata hai, chahe guzarish durust ho.

MCQs

1. Mazmoon ka pehla hissa hota hai:

- A. Natija
- B. Tamheed
- C. Khulasa
- D. Unwan hi kafi hai

2. Darkhwast me guzarish likhni chahiye:

- A. Sirf akhir me
- B. Saaf taur par shuru me
- C. Chupa kar
- D. Kabhi nahi

3. Khulasa hona chahiye:

- A. Asal se lamba
- B. Mukhtasar aur markazi khayal par mabni
- C. Apni raye se bhara
- D. Sirf unwan

4. Likhne se pehle behtar hai:

- A. Foran shuru kar den
- B. Points ki tartib bana len
- C. Doosre ki naqal karen
- D. Sirf natija likhen

Answer Key: 1=B, 2=B, 3=B, 4=B

Revision Checklist - This Section

- [] Main mazmoon ki tartib se likh sakta hoon.
- [] Main moaddabana khat ya darkhwast likh sakta hoon.
- [] Main kisi tehreer ka mukhtasar khulasa likh sakta hoon.

Final Revision Checklist - Whole Subject

- Main nasr ka khulasa aur paigham apne alfaz me likh sakta hoon.
- Main sher ki tashreeh aur nazm/ghazal ka farq bata sakta hoon.
- Main ism, fail, sifat aur jumle ki durusti check kar sakta hoon.
- Main mazmoon, khat, darkhwast aur khulasa tartib se likh sakta hoon.
- Maine tamam MCQs kiye aur answer keys check ki hain.

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