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Beginner lessons for Grammar

Master Basic Marathi Grammar for Effective Communication

DEFINITION

Marathi grammar provides the rules for constructing sentences and using words correctly. Understanding these basics is essential for speaking and writing in Marathi.

KEY CONCEPTS

Nouns

Nouns are words that name people, places, things, or ideas. In Marathi, nouns have genders and can be singular or plural.

Adjectives

Adjectives describe nouns and provide more information about them. They agree in gender and number with the nouns they modify.

Postpositions

Postpositions are similar to prepositions but come after the noun. They indicate relationships between words in a sentence.

Verbs

Verbs express actions or states of being. In Marathi, verbs change form based on tense and the subject.

Sentence Structure

Marathi typically follows a Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) order. Understanding this helps in forming correct sentences.

EXAMPLES

→ मी शाळा जातो. (I go to school)
→ ती खूप सुंदर आहे. (She is beautiful)
→ तो पुस्तक आवडतो. (He likes the book)

MEMORY TIPS

- ★ Remember SOV order: Subject first, then Object, and Verb last.
- ★ Use gender markers: 'मी' for masculine and 'मी' for feminine nouns.
- ★ Visualize postpositions as 'after' the noun to remember their placement.

COMMON MISTAKES

- ✗ Confusing noun genders and using incorrect adjectives.
- ✗ Misplacing verbs in sentence structure.
- ✗ Omitting postpositions, leading to unclear meanings.

QUICK RECAP

Beginner Marathi grammar focuses on nouns, verbs, and sentence structure. Remember the SOV order and the importance of gender in nouns and adjectives for clear communication.