(B) Springing up baby

When a word has multiple uses, we distinguish these uses by context. When going from English to Hindi, we can determine the intended meaning of "spring" from the rest of the English sentence. When going from Hindi to English, we look for other parts of the string that the "yesterday" examples have in common with each other, but not with the "tomorrow" examples.

B1. कूद and वसन्त are the translations of "spring."

B2. वसन्त is the translation of "spring" in the sentence "we always look forward to the sping holidays."

B3. In the sentence "we always look forward to the spring holidays," the word "spring" is used in the "season" sense rather than the "jump" sense. In the provided examples, when "spring" is used in the "season" sense, the word वसन्त appears in the Hindi translation. Note that the "jump" sense of "spring" corresponds to a verb in Hindi, and it appears in different tenses, which have different endings in Hindi. Its forms include कूदने , कूद , and कूदकर; the common root is कूद .

B4. The two translations of कल are "yesterday" and "tomorrow."

B5. "Yesterday" is the translation of कल in the sentence अनामिका यहाँ कल आयी थी ।

B6. The word थी from this sentence also appears in both sentences where कल means "yesterday," and in none of the sentences where कल means "tomorrow." Since थी resolves कल to "yesterday," we conclude that it places the described event in the past.