

हिन्दी

Nouns: - Hindi has both feminine and masculine nouns usually distinguished with ending. Marked and Unmarked masculine and feminine nouns are the most common. In general if it has a “ई” ending it is feminine with some exceptions and if it has a “आ” ending then it is masculine with some exceptions. For e.g.

लड़की, घड़ी, पानी, साड़ी, लड़का, घोड़ा, घर, आदमी, कुर्सी, शहर, गर्मी, ठंड, दूध, चाय, शक्कर, दिन, रात, शाम, भाई, बहन, बेटा, बेटा, बूढ़ा, बुढ़िया ।

Nouns			
Masculine		Feminine	
Marked ‘आ’ to ‘ए’	Unmarked do not change	Marked ‘इ’, ‘ई’, or ‘या’ attach “औं”	Unmarked ‘आ’ to ‘ऐं’

Rules for Plural formation:

- All Masculine nouns except those ending in ‘आ’ remain unchanged in the plural for e.g. घर, बैल, ऋषि, भाई, डाकू.
- All Masculine nouns ending with ‘आ’ change from ‘आ’ to ‘ए’ for e.g. लड़का = लड़के, हीरा = हीरे, बेटा = बेटे, some exceptions in some cases of relationship for e.g. राजा, मामा, काका, चाचा,
- All feminine nouns that end with ‘इ’, ‘ई’, or ‘या’ attach “औं” for forming plurals for e.g. रीति = रीतियाँ, नदी = नदियाँ, पोती = पोतियाँ exceptions in ‘या’ they attach बुढ़िया = बुढ़ियाँ, गुड़िया = गुड़ियाँ, चिड़िया = चिड़ियाँ
- In cases where feminine nouns end with inherent ‘अ’ sound then ‘ऐं’ is combined with the last consonant, for e.g. बहन = बहनें, रात = रातें, आँख = आँखें
- All feminine nouns except those ending in ‘इ’ ‘ई’ and ‘या’ form their plurals by attaching ‘ऐं’ and does not replace like in case (a) above for e.g. लता = लताएँ, सेना = सेनाएँ, वस्तु = वस्तुएँ

Drills: Make plural

1. लड़का	११. पैसिल	२१. कविता
2. खिड़की	१२. पैसा	२२. गली
३. शीशा	१३. लकड़ी	२३. कहानी
४. दादा	१४. मंज़िल	२४. गाड़ी
५. कुर्सी	१५. पति	२५. चीज़
६. घोड़ा	१६. पत्नी	२६. कुर्ता
७. रास्ता	१७. बीवी	२७. बिल्ली
८. बच्चा	१८. सेब	२८. गिलहरी
९. पोता	१९. चोतल	२९. औरत
१०. अलमारी	२०. दुकान	३०. भाषा

What are adjectives? Adjectives are words that describe or modify another person or thing in the sentence. There are two types of adjectives in Hindi – Gender-Number-marked adjectives and Unmarked adjectives.

- a) δ Gender-number-marked adjectives always have the lexical form ending in ‘आ’ i.e. masculine singular and ‘ई’ ending i.e. feminine ending. However, in feminine agreement there is no distinction between singular and plural adjectival forms. They agree in number and gender with nouns they modify. E.g. अच्छा, छोटा, बड़ा, बुरा, लम्बा, मीठा, सस्ता, महँगा, गंदा, काला, पीला, हरा, भूरा, साँवला, हल्का.

When GN-marked adjective is nasalized it keeps the nasalization all through the end. Usually they are numbers for example: पाँचवाँ, सातवाँ, आठवाँ

δ Unmarked adjectives are those that have a consonant ending or a vowel ending other than ‘आ’ in their masculine singular form. And one could say that they usually have only one form. There are exceptions where some of the adjectives end in ‘आ’ (usually Persian-Arabic origins) and Urdu has a lot of unmarked adjectives. For example, ज़िन्दा, मादा, पैदा, आचारा Therefore, some of them don’t change in number and or agree with the noun they modify. ख़राब, लाल, भारी, बहुत, मज़ेदार, दिलचस्प, साफ़, मुश्किल, काफ़ी सुन्दर.

वो दो सुन्दर लाल साड़ियाँ दीजिए । Please give (me) those two beautiful red sarees.

वो साड़ियाँ और जूते सस्ते हैं । Those saris and shoes are cheap.

वो जूते और साड़ियाँ सस्ती हैं ।

The word for adjectives is usually the same as in English. Several adjectives can be used to modify a single noun and can also be used to modify two or more inanimate things or different genders and agrees with the noun closest to it. Some adjectives even when ending with 'आ' do not change to agree with the noun they modify for example: बढ़िया खाना, ज्यादा खाना, बढ़िया मिठाईयाँ, ज्यादा मिठाईयाँ and some adjectives especially those relating to places and names can be formed by adding 'ई' to certain nouns for example बनारस = बनारसी, हिन्दुस्तान = हिन्दुस्तानी, पाकिस्तान = पाकिस्तानी,

Word order is very important for use of adjectives. Usually, adjectives precede the nouns it modifies (attributive case). When used as a predicative adjective then it follows the noun and precedes the verb. Look at these examples and you'll figure it out...

छोटी लड़की वहाँ है ।

वह लड़की छोटी है ।

ताजे संतरे देना ।

क्या यह संतरे ताजे हैं ?

यह कपड़ा सस्ता है ।

यह सस्ता कपड़ा है ।

δ Comparisons in Hindi: The Hindi adjective has no separate forms to mark the comparative and the superlative. They are usually expressed through syntactic constructions. Usually we add the postposition 'से' to compare. Reinforcing is done through use of 'बढ़कर' meaning "better than/more than and/or superior to." The superlative equivalent in Hindi is usually 'सब से'

meaning “than all.” Repetition of the adjective followed by ‘से’ can also be used to express superlatives. A commonly spoken usage of superlative comparison is use of ‘ज्यादा’ with ‘से’. Let’s look at some of the examples and tell me the differences.

सुनील सूरज से बड़ा है ।
 पेड़ मकानों से ऊँचे हैं ।
 यह कपड़ा उस से सस्ता है ।
 तुम से अच्छा कौन है ?
 माँ से बढ़कर कोई प्यार नहीं कर सकता ।
 तुम से बढ़कर कौन है ।
 एश्वरिया राय से ज्यादा सुन्दर तुम हो ।
 तुम सब से बड़े झूठे हो ।
 दुनिया के सब से अमीर यहाँ रहते हैं ।
 बड़े से बड़े डाक्टर इस बीमारी को ठीक नहीं कर सकते हैं ।
 अच्छे से अच्छे दोस्त भी कभी साथ नहीं देते ।