Noun in Hindi Grammar

Definition, 16 Types, and English-Hindi Examples

Noun (संज्ञा): A word that names a person, place, thing, substance, quality, feeling, or idea.

हिंदी परिभाषा: किसी व्यक्ति, स्थान, वस्तु, प्राणी, पदार्थ, गुण, भाव या विचार के नाम को संज्ञा कहते हैं।

Important: These are overlapping semantic categories, inflectional forms, and syntactic functions, not 16 exclusive noun classes.

1. Proper Noun (व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा)

Definition: Names a particular person, place, organization, or thing.

Examples: Rahul; India; Delhi

English: Delhi is a large city.
Hindi: दिल्ली एक बड़ा शहर है।

2. Common Noun (जातिवाचक संज्ञा)

Definition: Names any member of a general class.

Examples: teacher; city; bird

English: The teacher is reading.
Hindi: शिक्षक पढ़ रहे हैं।

3. Collective Noun (समूहवाचक संज्ञा)

Definition: Names people, animals, or things treated as a group.

Examples: team; flock; committee

English: The team won the match.
Hindi: टीम ने मैच जीता।

4. Material Noun (द्रव्यवाचक संज्ञा)

Definition: Names a material or substance.

Examples: gold; cotton; water

English: The ring is made of gold.
Hindi: अंगूठी सोने की बनी है।

5. Abstract Noun (भाववाचक संज्ञा)

Definition: Names a quality, feeling, state, or idea.

Examples: honesty; kindness; freedom

English: Honesty builds trust.
Hindi: ईमानदारी विश्वास बढ़ाती है।

6. Countable Noun (गणनीय संज्ञा)

Definition: Names entities that can be counted individually.

Examples: apple; chair; student

English: Three apples are on the table.
Hindi: मेज़ पर तीन सेब हैं।

7. Uncountable Noun (अगणनीय संज्ञा)

Definition: Names substances or concepts not normally counted as separate units.

Examples: rice; advice; information

English: This advice is useful.
Hindi: यह सलाह उपयोगी है।

8. Concrete Noun (मूर्त संज्ञा)

Definition: Names something perceptible through the senses.

Examples: flower; bell; stone

English: The bell rang loudly.
Hindi: घंटी ज़ोर से बजी।

9. Possessive Noun (संबंधसूचक संज्ञा रूप)

Definition: Shows possession or another association, usually using apostrophe s or an apostrophe.

Examples: girl’s bag; teachers’ room

English: Rita’s bag is blue.
Hindi: रीता का बैग नीला है।

10. Compound Noun (संयुक्त संज्ञा)

Definition: Combines words to name one concept.

Examples: toothbrush; bus stop; mother-in-law

English: The bus stop is nearby.
Hindi: बस स्टॉप पास है।

11. Plural Noun (बहुवचन संज्ञा)

Definition: Uses a plural form; commonly refers to more than one entity.

Examples: books; children; mice

English: The children are playing.
Hindi: बच्चे खेल रहे हैं।

12. Appositive Noun (समानाधिकरण में प्रयुक्त संज्ञा)

Definition: Renames or clarifies another nearby noun or noun phrase.

Examples: my friend, a doctor

English: My brother, a doctor, works here.
Hindi: मेरा भाई, जो डॉक्टर है, यहाँ काम करता है।

13. Noun as Subject (कर्ता के रूप में संज्ञा)

Definition: Acts as the subject of a clause; this is a syntactic role.

Examples: birds fly; Maya sings

English: Birds migrate in winter.
Hindi: पक्षी सर्दियों में प्रवास करते हैं।

14. Gender Noun (लिंग के आधार पर संज्ञा)

Definition: Groups nouns by gender meaning or grammatical gender.

Examples: king; queen; teacher

English: The queen addressed the crowd.
Hindi: रानी ने भीड़ को संबोधित किया।

15. Verbal Noun (क्रिया से बनी संज्ञा)

Definition: A noun derived from a verb.

Examples: arrival; decision; movement

English: Their arrival surprised us.
Hindi: उनका आगमन हमें चौंका गया।

16. Singular Noun (एकवचन संज्ञा)

Definition: Uses a singular form; often refers to one countable entity.

Examples: house; child; tree

English: A tree stands near the gate.
Hindi: फाटक के पास एक पेड़ है।

Gender and Number in Hindi

Gender: लड़का (masculine), लड़की (feminine). **Number:** लड़का / लड़के, किताब / किताबें.

English vs Hindi: English often uses the same adjective regardless of grammatical gender: a good boy / a good girl. Hindi may change adjective agreement: अच्छा लड़का / अच्छी लड़की.

Practice

Use the accompanying 32-question worksheet to identify noun types and grammatical roles.