Parts of Speech in Hindi

Bilingual grammar reference • Eight traditional English word classes

Parts of speech classify words according to grammatical function. Hindi equivalents are helpful, but the two languages do not have identical grammatical systems. Hindi typically uses postpositions rather than English-style prepositions.

English	Hindi	Examples
Noun	**संज्ञा**	teacher, book, honesty
Pronoun	**सर्वनाम**	I, she, they
Adjective	**विशेषण**	red, tall, kind
Verb	**क्रिया**	read, go, be
Adverb	**क्रिया-विशेषण**	slowly, very, here
Preposition	**संबंधबोधक अव्यय**	on, in, from
Conjunction	**समुच्चयबोधक**	and, but, because
Interjection	**विस्मयादिबोधक अव्यय**	wow, oh, alas

Noun · संज्ञा

Names a person, place, thing or idea.

किसी व्यक्ति, स्थान, वस्तु, गुण या भाव के नाम को संज्ञा कहते हैं।

Examples: teacher, book, honesty

The teacher reads a book.
शिक्षक एक किताब पढ़ता है।

Pronoun · सर्वनाम

Refers to a person or thing without repeating a noun.

संज्ञा के स्थान पर प्रयुक्त शब्द को सर्वनाम कहते हैं।

Examples: I, she, they

She reads every day.
वह रोज़ पढ़ती है।

Adjective · विशेषण

Describes or qualifies a noun or pronoun.

संज्ञा या सर्वनाम की विशेषता बताने वाला शब्द विशेषण कहलाता है।

Examples: red, tall, kind

This is a red pen.
यह एक लाल कलम है।

Verb · क्रिया

Expresses an action, occurrence or state.

जिस शब्द से कार्य, घटना या स्थिति का बोध हो, उसे क्रिया कहते हैं।

Examples: read, go, be

Children are playing.
बच्चे खेल रहे हैं।

Adverb · क्रिया-विशेषण

Modifies a verb, adjective, adverb or clause.

क्रिया, विशेषण या अन्य क्रिया-विशेषण की विशेषता बताने वाला शब्द क्रिया-विशेषण कहलाता है।

Examples: slowly, very, here

He walks slowly.
वह धीरे चलता है।

Preposition · संबंधबोधक अव्यय

Expresses a relationship, often of time, place or direction.

संज्ञा या सर्वनाम का अन्य शब्दों से संबंध बताने वाला शब्द संबंधबोधक कहलाता है।

Examples: on, in, from

The book is on the table.
किताब मेज़ पर है।

Conjunction · समुच्चयबोधक

Connects words, phrases or clauses.

शब्दों, पदबंधों या उपवाक्यों को जोड़ने वाला शब्द समुच्चयबोधक कहलाता है।

Examples: and, but, because

Ram and Shyam are friends.
राम और श्याम दोस्त हैं।

Interjection · विस्मयादिबोधक अव्यय

Expresses a sudden reaction or feeling.

हर्ष, शोक, आश्चर्य आदि भाव व्यक्त करने वाले शब्द विस्मयादिबोधक कहलाते हैं।

Examples: wow, oh, alas

Wow! What a beautiful scene!
वाह! कितना सुंदर दृश्य है!

Common distinctions

Adjective: a fast train. Adverb: the train moves fast. Preposition: before lunch. Conjunction: before we eat. Determiners such as a, the and my are often treated separately in modern English grammar.

Parts of Speech Worksheet

32 questions • Identify the highlighted word

Name: _____ Date: _____

Choose from noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection.

No.	Sentence	Word class
1	The **farmer** grows rice.	_____
2	**They** are studying.	_____
3	She has a **blue** bag.	_____
4	The birds **fly** overhead.	_____
5	He answered **politely**.	_____
6	The bag is **under** the desk.	_____
7	I waited **because** it was raining.	_____
8	**Wow!** That is wonderful.	_____
9	**Kindness** matters.	_____
10	This pencil is **mine**.	_____
11	The road is **wide**.	_____
12	She **knows** the answer.	_____
13	We arrived **yesterday**.	_____
14	He walked **toward** the gate.	_____
15	Tea **or** water?	_____
16	**Alas!** We missed the bus.	_____
17	The **library** opens early.	_____
18	**Someone** knocked.	_____

19	It is a **simple** question.	_____
20	The soup **smells** fresh.	_____
21	The room is **very** warm.	_____
22	Meet me **after** lunch.	_____
23	She tried **but** failed.	_____
24	**Ouch!** That hurt.	_____
25	The **team** won.	_____
26	**Who** called you?	_____
27	The sky became **dark**.	_____
28	They **finished** the task.	_____
29	Please come **inside**.	_____
30	We stayed **at** home.	_____
31	He reads **and** writes.	_____
32	**Oh!** I forgot my keys.	_____

Answer key

No.	Answer	No.	Answer
1	Noun	17	Noun
2	Pronoun	18	Pronoun
3	Adjective	19	Adjective
4	Verb	20	Verb
5	Adverb	21	Adverb
6	Preposition	22	Preposition
7	Conjunction	23	Conjunction
8	Interjection	24	Interjection
9	Noun	25	Noun
10	Pronoun	26	Pronoun
11	Adjective	27	Adjective
12	Verb	28	Verb
13	Adverb	29	Adverb
14	Preposition	30	Preposition
15	Conjunction	31	Conjunction
16	Interjection	32	Interjection

Expanded Parts of Speech Reference

Detailed classifications and bilingual examples. The categories overlap: some refer to word meaning, others to grammatical forms or syntactic functions. Traditional school terminology is distinguished from modern classifications.

Noun | संज्ञा

Type	Function	English and Hindi examples
Proper	Names a specific entity	Delhi is a city. **दिल्ली एक शहर है।**
Common	Names a member of a class	The teacher arrived. **शिक्षक आए।**
Collective	Names a group	The team won. **दल जीत गया।**
Material	Names a substance	The chair is made of wood. **कुर्सी लकड़ी से बनी है।**
Abstract	Names a quality, state or idea	Honesty matters. **ईमानदारी महत्वपूर्ण है।**
Countable	Can be counted in units	Three books are missing. **तीन किताबें गायब हैं।**
Uncountable	Not normally counted individually	We need information. **हमें जानकारी चाहिए।**
Concrete	Names a perceptible entity	The bell rang. **घंटी बजी।**
Possessive	Expresses a relationship using a possessive form	The girl's bag is blue. **लड़की का बैग नीला है।**
Compound	Combines words into a naming unit	The classroom is clean. **कक्षा साफ़ है।**
Plural	Typically refers to more than one	The children arrived. **बच्चे आए।**
Appositive	Renames a neighboring noun phrase	My uncle, a doctor, arrived. **मेरे चाचा, जो डॉक्टर हैं, आए।**
Noun as subject	A noun phrase functioning as subject	The window was broken. **खिड़की तोड़ी गई।**
Gender	Traditional classification by natural gender	The queen arrived. **रानी आईं।**
Verbal noun	A noun derived from a verb	Construction began. **निर्माण शुरू हुआ।**

Type	Function	English and Hindi examples
Singular	Typically refers to one entity	A bird flew. **एक पक्षी उड़ा।**

Pronoun | सर्वनाम

Type	Function	English and Hindi examples
Personal	Refers by person, number and case	They helped us. **उन्होंने हमारी मदद की।**
Possessive	Expresses possession independently	This book is mine. **यह किताब मेरी है।**
Demonstrative	Points to an entity	Those are fresh. **वे ताज़े हैं।**
Interrogative	Asks a question	Who arrived? **कौन आया?**
Relative	Introduces a relative clause	The boy who won is here. **जिस लड़के ने जीत हासिल की, वह यहाँ है।**
Indefinite	Refers to unspecified entities	Someone called. **किसी ने फोन किया।**
Reflexive	Refers back to an antecedent	She taught herself. **उसने खुद सीखा।**
Intensive	Adds emphasis	I myself checked it. **मैंने स्वयं इसकी जाँच की।**
Reciprocal	Expresses mutual action	They helped each other. **उन्होंने एक-दूसरे की मदद की।**
Distributive	Refers to individuals in a group	Each received a prize. **प्रत्येक को पुरस्कार मिला।**

Adjective | विशेषण

Type	Function	English and Hindi examples
Descriptive	Describes a quality	A heavy bag. **एक भारी बैग।**
Quantitative	Traditional category for amount	Enough water. **पर्याप्त पानी।**
Numeral	Number, order or multiplication	Three books; second place. **तीन किताबें; दूसरा स्थान।**
Demonstrative	Points to a following noun	These flowers are fresh. **ये फूल ताज़े हैं।**
Possessive	Specifies a relationship	Their house is large. **उनका घर बड़ा है।**
Interrogative	Questions a following noun	Which book is yours? **कौन-सी किताब आपकी है?**
Distributive	Refers to individual members	Every child read. **हर बच्चे ने पढ़ा।**
Proper	Derived from a proper noun	Indian history. **भारतीय इतिहास।**
Participial	Related to a participle	A tired worker. **एक थका हुआ मज़दूर।**
Compound	Combines elements as a modifier	A well-known teacher. **एक प्रसिद्ध शिक्षक।**
Articles	Determiners: a, an, the	An umbrella. **एक छाता।**

Verb | क्रिया

Type	Function	English and Hindi examples
Action	Expresses an action	She runs. **वह दौड़ती है।**
Linking / copular	Connects subject and complement	He seems tired. **वह थका हुआ लगता है।**
Helping / auxiliary	Supports another verb	She is reading. **वह पढ़ रही है।**
Modal / modal auxiliary	Expresses modality	He can swim. **वह तैर सकता है।**
Transitive	Takes a direct object	She opened the door. **उसने दरवाज़ा खोला।**
Intransitive	Has no direct object	The baby slept. **बच्चा सोया।**
Regular	Forms past with regular suffix	He walked. **वह चला।**
Irregular	Has irregular past or participle	She wrote. **उसने लिखा।**
Finite	Carries tense or modality	He works. **वह काम करता है।**
Non-finite	Infinitive or participial form	I want to learn. **मैं सीखना चाहता हूँ।**
Dynamic	Describes an activity or process	They are building a house. **वे घर बना रहे हैं।**
Stative / non-action	Describes a state	I know the answer. **मुझे उत्तर पता है।**
Reflexive construction	Object refers back to subject	He introduced himself. **उसने अपना परिचय दिया।**
Phrasal	Verb plus particle	Turn off the light. **बत्ती बंद करो।**
Causative	Causes or arranges an action	She made him wait. **उसने उसे इंतज़ार करवाया।**

Type	Function	English and Hindi examples
Imperative	Verb used in a command	Sit here. **यहाँ बैठो।**
Gerund	Traditional noun-like ing form	Reading helps. **पढ़ना मदद करता है।**
Participle	Non-finite verbal form	She has written. **उसने लिख लिया है।**
Defective	Lacks ordinary forms	We must go. **हमें जाना होगा।**
Compound	Multi-element verbal construction	Finish reading. **पढ़ लेना।**
Weak	Historical dental-suffix past	Walk, walked; keep, kept. **चलना; रखना।**
Strong	Historical vowel alternation	Drink, drank, drunk. **पीना।**
Mixed pattern	Nonstandard label for mixed morphological changes	Think, thought. **सोचना।**
Finite non-personal form	Nonstandard label; finite form without person variation	I worked; they worked. **मैंने काम किया; उन्होंने काम किया।**
Impersonal	No specific personal agent	It is raining. **बारिश हो रही है।**
Ambitransitive	Used with or without direct object	She reads books; she reads. **वह किताबें पढ़ती है; वह पढ़ती है।**
Ergative alternation	Transitive object is intransitive subject	He broke the glass; the glass broke. **उसने गिलास तोड़ा; गिलास टूट गया।**

Adverb | क्रिया-विशेषण

Type	Function	English and Hindi examples
Manner	How	He walks slowly. **वह धीरे चलता है।**
Time	When	Come tomorrow. **कल आओ।**
Place	Where	Wait here. **यहाँ रुको।**
Frequency	How often	She often reads. **वह अक्सर पढ़ती है।**
Degree	Intensity	It is very cold. **बहुत ठंड है।**
Conjunctive	Links ideas logically	It rained; therefore, we stayed home. **बारिश हुई; इसलिए हम घर पर रहे।**
Focusing	Limits or emphasizes	Only she knew. **केवल उसे पता था।**
Interrogative	Asks how, when, where or why	Where are you? **आप कहाँ हैं?**
Relative	Introduces relative clause	The place where we met. **वह जगह जहाँ हम मिले।**
Evaluative/viewpoint	Expresses evaluation or perspective	Fortunately, we arrived safely. **सौभाग्य से हम सुरक्षित पहुँचे।**
Certainty	Expresses likelihood	She will probably come. **वह शायद आएगी।**

Preposition | संबंधबोधक अव्यय

Type	Function	English and Hindi examples
Time	When	At noon. **दोपहर में।**
Place	Position	Under the table. **मेज़ के नीचे।**
Direction	Destination	Toward the school. **विद्यालय की ओर।**
Movement	Path	Across the bridge. **पुल के पार।**
Manner	How	With care. **सावधानी से।**
Cause	Reason	Because of rain. **बारिश के कारण।**
Purpose	Intended use	For study. **पढ़ाई के लिए।**
Agent	Performer in passive	Written by her. **उसके द्वारा लिखा गया।**
Instrument	Tool	With a pen. **कलम से।**
Source	Origin	From Delhi. **दिल्ली से।**
Possession	Association	The roof of the house. **घर की छत।**
Measure	Rate or quantity	By the kilogram. **किलो के हिसाब से।**
Simple	One word	In the room. **कमरे में।**
Compound / complex	Traditional overlapping form categories	Because of the rain. **बारिश के कारण।**
Double / fused	Joined elements in traditional labels	Into the room. **कमरे के अंदर।**

Type	Function	English and Hindi examples
Participial	Historically related to participles	Concerning the matter. **मामले के संबंध में।**
Phrasal	Multiword preposition	In front of the school. **विद्यालय के सामने।**

Conjunction | समुच्चयबोधक अव्यय

Type	Function	English and Hindi examples
Coordinating	Links equal grammatical units	She read and wrote. **उसने पढ़ा और लिखा।**
Subordinating	Introduces a dependent clause	We stayed because it rained. **हम रुके क्योंकि बारिश हुई।**
Correlative	Paired conjunction construction	Either come or call. **या तो आओ या फोन करो।**
Conjunctive adverb	Related linking device, not a true conjunction	It rained; however, we left. **बारिश हुई; फिर भी हम निकल गए।**

Interjection | विस्मयादिबोधक अव्यय

Type	Function	English and Hindi examples
Primary	Specialized interjection	Wow! That is beautiful. **वाह! यह सुंदर है।**
Secondary	Word from another class used as interjection	Great! We finished. **बहुत बढ़िया! हमने पूरा कर लिया।**
Emotive	Expresses feeling	Ouch! That hurt. **आह! दर्द हुआ।**
Volitive	Requests attention or action	Shh! Be quiet. **श्श! चुप रहो।**
Cognitive	Expresses thought or realization	Aha! I understand. **अहा! मुझे समझ आ गया।**
Phatic/greeting	Social contact or acknowledgment	Hello! How are you? **नमस्ते! आप कैसे हैं?**
Strong	Intense reaction	Wow! What a view! **वाह! कितना सुंदर दृश्य है!**
Mild	Softer reaction or transition	Well, we can try. **खैर, हम कोशिश कर सकते हैं।**