

8 Parts of speech | पार्ट्स ऑफ स्पीच in hindi

 [englishturtle.com/parts-of-speech/parts-of-speech-hindi](https://www.englishturtle.com/parts-of-speech/parts-of-speech-hindi)

A.K.Pahadwal

July 5, 2017

Parts of speech को हिंदी में शब्द भेद कहते हैं अर्थात category of words. English grammar में शब्दों को निम्नलिखित 8 categories में विभाजित किया गया है-

- Noun
- Pronoun
- Adjective
- Adverb
- Verb
- Prepositions
- Conjunction
- Interjection



किसी भी language को समझने के लिए उस language कि grammar(व्याकरण) को समझना जरूरी होता है, इसलिए English language को समझने के लिए भी Grammar को समझना आवश्यक है and Grammar को समझने के लिए शब्दों(words) को समझना आवश्यक है।

कहने का मतलब यह है कि शब्द भेद(Parts of speech) को समझे बिना Grammar को नहीं समझा जा सकता.

इन शब्दों को जोड़कर ही phrases, clause and after that sentences का निर्माण होता है, Words कि इन 8 categories को भी आगे दो classes में divide किया गया है-

- **Open class**
- **Closed class**

A. Open class:

Open class का मतलब है vocabulary words अर्थात जिनकी संख्या असीमित(Unlimited) है(They acquire new members constantly)

Open class:- *Noun, verb, Adjectives, Adverbs*

B. Closed class:

Closed class का मतलब है Grammatical words अर्थात जिनकी संख्या सीमित(limited) है(They acquire new members rarely)

Closed class:- *Prepositions, Conjunction, Pronoun, Determiners*

पाटर्स ऑफ स्पीच (parts of speech in Hindi)

1.Noun (संज्ञा)

A noun is a word that is used to name a person(व्यक्ति), place(स्थान), thing(वस्तु), action(क्रिया), state(अवस्था) or quality. (गुण) in a sentence.

Ex:- Tom, Mumbai, Cat, Poverty, bravery, Table etc.

i.e.- कोई भी नाम एक Noun है ex:- Ravi, Delhi, Oil, chair etc.

Noun के अंत में मुख्यत **ion, ful, ence, ency, ness, al, ment, ety, ism, ity, ing, an, ant, ar, er, ian, ist,** आता है

Ex:- Acceptance, happiness, actor, assistant, driver, engineer, discovery, kingdom, Hinduism etc.

Read more about countable and uncountable nouns

You may read also:

- Numeral nouns and pair nouns
- common errors in the use of nouns
- How to use collective nouns correctly

2. Pronoun (सर्वनाम)

A pronoun is a word which can be used instead of a noun.

जो शब्द noun के स्थान पर प्रयोग होता है उसे pronoun कहते हैं

Ex: Ram is a student. **He** is a good boy.(He is the pronoun that replaces Ram.)

Read more about pronouns

3. Adjective (विशेषण)

An adjective is a word that describes or modifies a person or a thing in any sentence.

Or

Adjective वह शब्द है जो वाक्य में प्रयुक्त Noun या Pronoun की विशेषता बताता है Noun या Pronoun की विशेषता बताता है

Examples:

She is a **beautiful** girl.

A **tall** man is walking along the river.

Read more about adjective types and degree of adjectives

4. Adverb (क्रिया विशेषण)

An adverb is a word to add something to the meaning verb, adjective.

Example:– He does his work **carefully**.

अर्थात क्रिया की विशेषता बताने वाले शब्द को adverb कहते हैं।

It is a word that describes how, where, when or how often an action takes place.

Read more about types of adverbs and common errors

5. Verb (क्रिया)

A verb describes an action or occurrence or indicates a state of being. A verb forms the heart of the sentence.

अर्थात जिस शब्द से किसी कार्य का करना या होना पाया जाता है उसे **verb** कहते हैं–

Examples:-

I am washing clothes.

He is a stupid boy.

Types of verbs (क्रिया के प्रकार)

A. Main verb:- Main verbs denote the main action in the sentences:-

- 1. I **read** books.
- He **went** to the market.

B. Auxiliary verb(सहायक क्रिया):- Auxiliary verbs help the main verb and Denote *time and number* of the action.

[**Is, are, am, was, were, has, have, Do, does, Will, shall, can, could, etc**]

Ex.1. He is a good boy.

2. I do not drink milk.

Read more about verbs

6. Prepositions

A preposition links nouns, pronouns and phrases to other words in a sentence.

The name “preposition” (pre + position) means “place before”. Prepositions.

Examples:

The book is **on** the table.

The book is **beside** the table.

Read more about prepositions

7. Conjunctions (संयोजक)

A conjunction is a word that connects other words or groups of words.

Conjunction (संयोजक) वह शब्द है जो दो शब्दों या दो वाक्यों /उपवाक्यों को जोड़ता है-

Ex:- Ravi **and** Vikas are friends.

There are three types of conjunctions:-

Co-ordinate conjunction

Subordinate conjunction

Correlative conjunction

Read more about conjunctions

8. Interjection (विस्मयादिबोधक)

An interjection is a word which expresses some sudden feelings.

Interjection वह शब्द है जो दिल में अचानक उसने वाले भावों को प्रकट करता है

[Alas, Ah, Hurrah, Bravo, Hello, etc.]

Examples:-

1. Oh! what a beautiful rose.

2. Hurrah! We have won the match.

Please Don't forget to share.(Sharing is caring)