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Parts of speech in hindi with example pdf download

August 14, 2018 HindiSarkariResultDesk Education 20 Parts of Speech Parts of Speech Hindi Parts Of Speech When we write or speak a sentence, we need a group of words to use together in a specific manner. Here, each sentence is given a name, name, pronoun, verb, verb, etc. To understand the sequence of words so that the sentence presents the right message, these words are categorized into 8 categories, called parts of speech. हिंदी में speech sections या शब्दों के भेद यहाँ पढ़ें वाक्य में प्रयोग के अनुसार शब्दों (words) को भिन्न-भिन्न भागों में विभाजित किया जाता है। इन्हें शब्द-भेद (parts of speech) कहते हैं। Parts of Hindi speech are parts of आठ प्रकार के होते हैं-1- noun (संज्ञा) 2- pronoun (सर्वनाम) 3- verb (विशेषण) 4- verb (क्रिया) 4 5 - क्रिया विशेषण 6- सम्बंधसूचक शब्द) 7- संयोजक 8- Definitions (विस्मयसूचक शब्द) definitions and examples of part of speech 1. The संज्ञा (name) is the name of the person, place, or thing called the noun, the nouns are also known in Hindi as sangya (संज्ञा). In other words: a word used as a name to represent a person, place or thing is called a noun. Ex-girl, school, dog etc. Examples: 1- Ashoka was a great king. 2. Delhi is a big city. 3. The sun is very hot. उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में Ashoka, King, Delhi, City, San का प्रयोग named की तरह हुआ है। 2- Pronoun (सर्वनाम) is a pronoun of a word used in the place of noun. In Hindi, pronouns are called saronam. In other words: pronoun is a word used in place of noun in general to prevent nouns from happening again. He, him, you, etc. Examples: 1- Madden is absent because he is sick. 2. Books are where you left them. उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में he और them सर्वनाम (pronoun) है क्योंकि he का प्रयोग them के लिए और book का प्रयोग 3 के लिये हुआ है 3. Raging (विशेषण) gives additional information about the noun (Sangia) or pronoun (Cervanam). In other words: mohib is a term that describes the characteristic of the noun or pronoun or refers to the additional expertise of the noun or pronoun. The former is happy, brave, poor and so on. Examples: 1- He is a brave body. 2. There are 30 boys in this class. वाक्यों में, 30 और विशेषण (हैं। 4. Verb (क्रिया) is a word that says something about the noun or expresses some action by noun. Ex run, jump, read etc. In Hindi, the verb, especially the verb of action, is known क्रिया kriya (क्रिया). Examples: 1- The girl wrote a letter. 2. Delhi is a big city. 3. He played cricket. 4. The sun rises in the East. उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में wrote, is, played, क्रियाएँ (verb) हैं। Parts of Indian Speech 5. Adverb (क्रिया विशेषण) is a word or group of words that shows the quality of a verb or verb or another verb or offers some additional information about them. Ex out, tonight, quickly etc. Examples: 1- He worked the amount quickly. 2- This flower is very beautiful. पहले वाक्य में worked क्रिया quickly (verb) को specified कर रहा है। दूसरे वाक्य में very विशेषण (adjective) beautiful को beautiful कर रहा है। Determining का अर्थ है-अर्थ स्पष्ट करना अर्थात विशेषण प्रकट करना। अतः उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में speed, veyऔर quite Adverbs हैं। 6. The proposition (सम्बन्ध सूचक अव्यय या पूर्वसर्ग) of the proposition describes the relationship between nouns, verbs and verbs. Letter is a letter used by a name or pronoun. The relationship between that name or pronoun is expressed by some other name or pronoun. Ex- At, On, In etc. Examples: There are 1- parrots in the garden. 2. The girl is interested in songs. 3. A little boy sat under the tree. इन वाक्यों में, from, under का प्रयोग proposition की तरह हुआ है। 7. संयोजक are known as accompanied by those words that perform the work of joining two sentences or parts of sentences. In other words: Conjunction is a word that joins two words or sentences. Ex-and-, but, etc. Examples: 1- Rama and Hari are friends. 2. Mohan quickly, but lost the train. उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में and और but संयोजक शब्द (mobile) है। 8. The intersection (विस्मयादिबोधक) is used to express sudden emotions or emotions that originate due to sudden happiness or unhappy, etc. Such words or phrases are followed by exclamation marks (!). - ex! So. Samples: 1- Hurrah! - We won the race. He's उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में, और. The word is intersection. Follow the United States just like English, which has its basic types of words known as part of speech, Hindi on the other hand they are too. Let's learn it one by :P Shabdo ke prakar is similar to those we have in English. There are eight speech sections: 1) Sangya (noun)2) Cervanam (Pronoun)3) and Ishshan (Ragingb)4) Kriya (verb)5) Kriya Vishshan (Adverb) 6) Sambandhbudak (Proposition) 7) Conjuction (8) Vesmayadibudak (intersection)1) Sangia (noun): The name of the person, place or something called the name, the nouns in Hindi are also known as sangya (noun). (Each person's name, location, is called the noun object.) Like Kamala, Rohan, Mumbai(e.g.) For example: Kamela (the name of a particular length.) ● Rohan (the name of a particular Ladka. Mumbai (the name of a particular metropolis. Kamla is doing study.● Rohan bhut natkhat hai. (Rohan is very naughty.)) Rohan is very naughty. (Mumbai is a very beautiful metropolis.) (2) Cervanam (pronoun, pronoun), :P are words used in nouns. In Hindi, pronouns are called saronam. (The word in place of the name is called pronoun.) For the way, he, he, us, you, me, yours and so on. For example: ● vah (he) - he ● Voh (he) - they are hum (us) - we ● tumor (you) - you are ● original (M) - I contain tomara (yours) - YourThe following sentences are examples of sarvanam (pronoun): Humlog aaj ghumne O hai (we're visiting today. (I go to the market. (The characteristic of any noun or pronoun is called raging. Example: A young boy. (A young Ladka.) Ek larka . Young – adjectiveBoy – noun.young – adjective – noun) for example: • Chatur (clever) – Cleverly • Commodity (black) – Black • Lamba (long) – Tall • Chotta (small) – Small • Yuva (young) – YoungThe following sentences include examples of vesheshan (gift): ek rohan chatur larka hai. (Rohan is a smart boy.) Rohan is a clever boy Mahesh lamba larka hai. Krya (verb, verb): In Hindi, the verb is known as krye, especially the verb. (A word that used to say something or something.) The same word is action. (e.g.) Khatay (account) - Eat • Jatas (goes) - Go • Swetas (dreams) - Sleep • Gaata hai - SingingNote: Verbs given in samples are for singular topics. For feminine gender and singular number, verbs are mazdaved as acts. (Eats), Gatti Hi. (sings), jaati hai. (Goes on). The plurality of verbs for both sexes (erclopaedes), gaats (sings), go-tos. The following sentences include examples of kriya (verb): • Sita mithai kha rhi hai. (Sita is eating sweets.)) Sita is eating sweets.• Shaan gaana gar ha hai. (Sean sings.) Sean sings. 5) Kriya Vesheshan (verb-verb, Adverb): Kriya Vesheshan (verb-verb) in Hindi does the same thing as done by adverbs in English. These words provide additional information about verbs, verbs and other verbs in one sentence. (The word that is dissing or specifying the verb is called a verb. Ram dhire dhire khana khata hai. (Ram eats slowly) the ram eats slowly. Rabbit bhut tej daud rha hai. (The rabbit is running very fast.) Rabbit running very fast.6) Preposition (relational, Sambandhbodhak):P Shift describes the relationship between nouns, verbs, and words, sambandhbodhak shabd words that are also sangya about relationship داخل •:به عنوان مثال. با کلمات دیگر جمله (ضمیرها) و سروانام - bheetar• خارج - bahar.• نزدیک - paasThe از جملات زیر شامل نمونه هایی sambandhbodhak:Ram ghar ke bhahar hai . (Is outside the Ramghar.) - قوچ وارونه خانه است. Reeta hotel ke andar hai. (Rita is inside the hotel.) - reeta 7.لر ال ل ال ال) Conjuction (aggregation, Sammuchyabodhak): ل ال الل ل للار لار لال ال االل ال ل لرر لرر (When two or two of them are added to the words or sentences.) It is called aggregation. ارال للال:Aur(and) - andKintu(but) - butKyunki (because) - becauseThe following sentences contain examples of Sammuchyabodhak:Ram or shyam bhai hai. (Ram and Shyam are brothers.) قوچ و شیام هر دو برادر هستند. Rohan ko paise mat dena kyunki veh udhar wapis nhi karta hai. (Don't give money to Rohan because he doesn't return the loan.) - (لالرر) ل (8.رل رللال رللر چون الرر را رارر, Exclamation (ل الالل ل للر الالل للال لال ل لال interjection لل اللر ل الرر اللر للر interjection لر. (The sentence which has deep empathy is called exclamation.) آری(•:برای مثال! (Hey!) – oh!. • کاش! (Alas!) - واه •!کاش! (Wow!) - آري! تو به بوت سوندار هاي.. جملات زیر شامل نمونه هایی از ویسمایادیبودک است! وای . (Hey, it's very beautiful.) oh! این خيلي زيباست . Wah! Kitna acha mausam hai. (Wow: How good the weather is.)) Waw! لر الارر چگونه ارالر آب و هوا خیلی خوشایند است. للر الارر (How to write letter to principal)ل لر رل ل لالل لر ر لر لر ل لالل (official letter writing in Hindi)لرر للالال رلر لال (Grammatical Gender Identity)ل ل لالل لر لرر لر ل لالالل رالل رالالر (story writing)الال ل االل داستان لال راالل ل لال رالل نویسی بر اساس تخیل است ... ل لال لال لال للاال لر لال (general actions) There are 600 common words in Hindi, number of words...

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