

Basic Spoken English Course Class-16



ENGLISH में **NOUN** क्या होता है ?

DETAIL में समझिये

जिंदगी भर नहीं भूलोगे

• **LIVE**
9 P.M.

Noun and Its Types

Noun- The name of person, place or thing is called as noun.

(किसी भी व्यक्ति, स्थान और वस्तु के नाम को संज्ञा कहते हैं।)

Kisi bhi vyakti, sthan, or vastu ke naam ko sangya kahte hai.

For Example:

Amit (अमित) -

Table (टेबल) -

Cricket (क्रिकेट) -

Delhi (दिल्ली) -

Anger (गुस्सा) -

Amit is a good **boy**.

The **book** is on the **table**.

He is a **cricket player**.

Delhi is the **capital** of **India**.

You need to control your **anger**.

Types of noun –

1) Proper Noun (व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा):

A Noun which belongs to a particular or individual name, person, place or thing is called as proper noun.

(जो किसी भी व्यक्ति, स्थान या वस्तु का बोध कराता है, उसे व्यक्तिवाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं)

For example:

Yamuna (यमुना)- Yamuna is a river.

Meena (मीना) - Meena is my best friend.

Mumbai (मुंबई) . Amitabh bacchan lives in Mumbai.

Types of noun –

2) Common noun (जातिवाचक संज्ञा) - The words which name the place, people, things etc but they are not the actual name of the place, people or things. For instance, "**boy**" is a common noun and the boy's name is "**Arun**" which is proper noun as it specifies the name.

(वैसे नाम जिनसे जाति भर का बोध हो उसे जातिवाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं।)

For example:

Gaon (गांव) – **Village**

Pashu (पशु) – **Animal**

Ladki (लड़की) – **Girl**

Kanch (कांच) – **Glass**

He lives in a village.

Dog is a faithful animal.

She is an intelligent girl.

Give me a glass of water.

Types of noun –

3) Collective Noun (समूहवाचक संज्ञा):

Name have been assigned to some special groups is called collective noun.

(वैसा संज्ञा जिससे पूरे समूह का बोध हो उसे समूहवाचक संज्ञा कहते है।)

For example:

kaksha (कक्षा)- Class

I study in Class 9.

sena (सेना)- Army

He got selected in the Army.

dal (दल) - Team

Our team has won the match.

Parivar(परिवार)-Family

My family lives in Delhi.

Types of noun –

4) Material Noun (द्रव्यवाचक संज्ञा):

Nouns that refer to the names of a liquid or matter is called as material noun.

(जिस Noun से किसी द्रव्य/पदार्थ का बोध होता है जिसे हमलोग गिन नहीं सकते सिर्फ तौल या माप सकते है ऐसे संज्ञा को द्रव्यवाचक संज्ञा कहते है।)

For example:

paani (पानी)- Water

Sona (सोना)- Gold

lakdi (लकड़ी)- wood

aata(आटा)- flour

Do you need a glass of water?

He gave her a gold ring.

This chair is made of wood.

Put the flour on the shelf.

Types of noun –

5) Abstract Noun (भाववाचक संज्ञा):

Abstract Noun is the word which is used as the name of quality, action that quality and action is considered as an object is called abstract noun.

(वैसा संज्ञा जिसका रूप और आकार नहीं होता है केवल गुण का आभास होता है उसे समूहवाचक संज्ञा कहते हैं।)

For example:

imaandari (ईमानदारी)- **Honesty**

Khushi (खुशी)- **happiness**

Pyar (प्यार) - **Love**

Garibi (गरीबी)- **poverty**

They admired his honesty.

Everyone seeks happiness.

He fell in love.

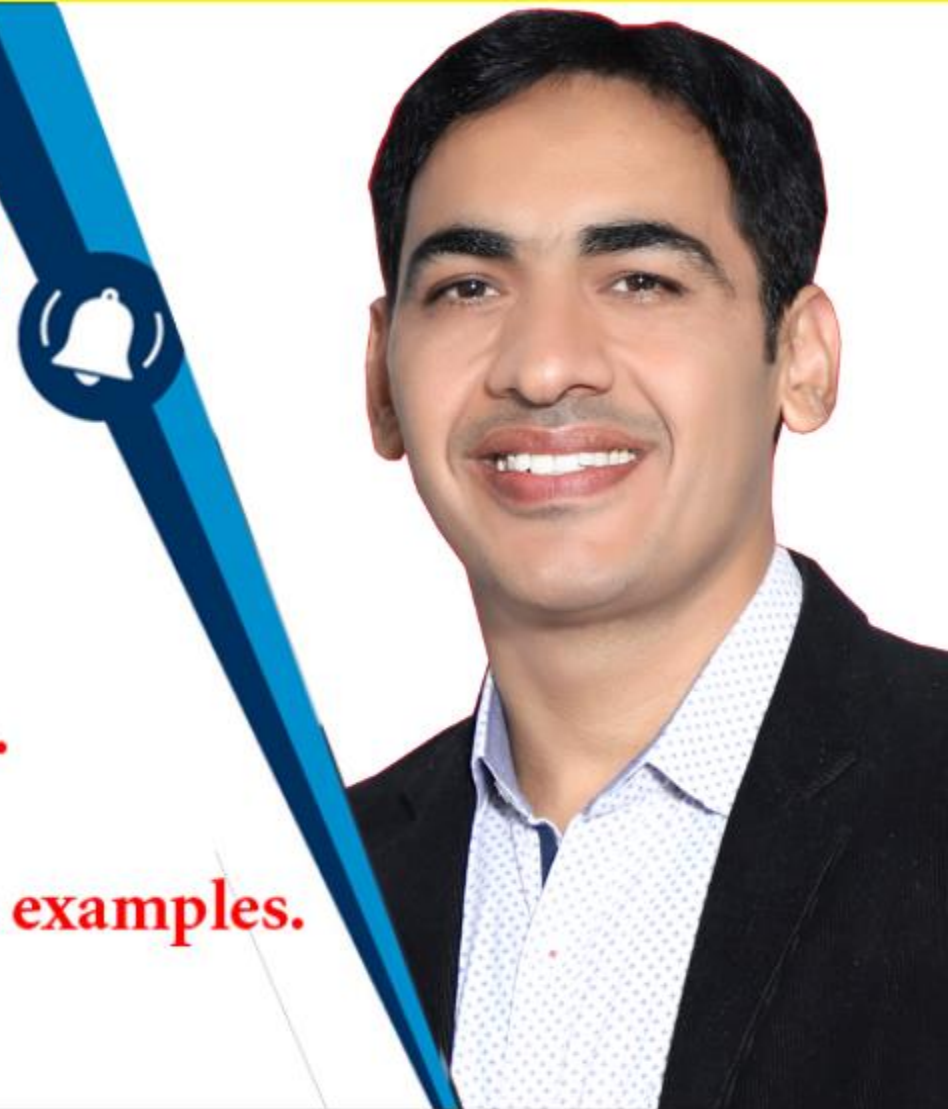
He lived in extreme poverty.

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