

HandyHindi Hints 3. Hindi Suffixes and Word Formation

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Draft 1

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Online as a .pdf document

http://briansteel.net/writings/india/bsteelhindi3_suffixes.pdf

This lengthy compendium follows a previous presentation of **Hindi prefixes** and other word formation elements:

http://www.briansteel.net/writings/india/hindi2_prefixes.pdf

The simple aim there and here was to find and present a selection of related Hindi words and word families in order to speed up comprehension and word recognition by English-speaking students of Hindi.

This is a personal selection based on my reading and on listening to Hindi media and studying reliable grammar books and good (romanised) dictionaries. (See the Reference List at the end of the article.)

Since the number of Hindi suffixes and other word-ending elements is so substantial, and also because grammars do not have room to give more than a few examples of suffix *usage*, my selection of examples is a large one and takes up *vv* pages. In spite of that, I have resisted the temptation to divide it into two or more articles because all 5 sections belong together to facilitate cross-reference searches.

The 5 sections progress from the functional word endings of the Hindi lexicon (noun endings) in Part 1 to those with both a word function and a more descriptive comment (Part 2: 'Labels') and finally to three sections on descriptive suffixes and other word formation elements (Parts 3-5).

Because most suffixes offer more overt semantic clues and more identifiable patterns than prefixes, and because they are much more numerous, I am sure fellow Hindi learners will find much more practical benefit here than in the shorter companion article on prefixes.

Please note that this is still a work in progress so your comments and corrections would be greatly appreciated.

Acknowledgements

In my study of the lexicon of written and spoken media Hindi, and particularly in my quest for information on suffixes (suffixcation?), I have been especially aided by the authors of two excellent bilingual romanised dictionaries:

1. Hardev Bahri, *Rajpal Advanced Learner's Hindi-English Dictionary*, 2 vols., Delhi, Rajpal Publishing, 2011. In Vol. 2, there is an Appendix on Suffixes (*pratyay*) on pp. 1772-1778 but it is the 1,800 pages of this dictionary that are such an excellent quarry for relevant examples and translations.
2. *Allied's Hindi-English Dictionary*, edited by Henk Wagenaar and Sangeeta S. Parikh (New Delhi, Allied Publishers, 1996.)

In addition I have found excellent guidance in the work of four grammarians: R.S.McGregor, Yamuna Kachru, Rama Kant Agnihotri and Omkar N. Koul.

I am deeply indebted to all of these scholars, whose works are listed at the end of the study.

I am also grateful to my tutor, Indramohan Singh, for his patient answers to my incessant questions; to my friend, the translator Suyash Suprabh, for his scholarly elucidations; and to Dr Yashovardan Singh for his advice and encouragement.

The errors are unfortunately all my own work. I look forward to hearing from you.

Abbreviations and Symbols

The helpful etymological labels below are taken from Yamuna Kachu's book.

(Ar) Arabic
(H) Hindi
(P) Persian
(PA) Perso-Arabic
(S) Sanskrit

atr. attributive use (adjectival)
n. noun
pr. pronunciation

< ... > = the meaning of the other component in the suffixed word.

Allied: Allied's Hindi-English Dictionary
HB: Hardev Bahri
McG: R.S. McGregor
OK: Omkar N. Koul
RKA: Rama Kant Agnihotri
YK: Yamuna Kachru

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As a preliminary exercise, let us consider the following Hindi word families, which give an idea of the wide lexical scope to be covered in this compilation. They also show, better than any description, how helpful it is to be able to know the meaning of suffixes and other lexical endings available in the Hindi language.

1. darshan

darshan, m, sight, seeing, view
darshan karnaa, to see, visit

adarshan, invisible <in->
darshaanaa, to exhibit, show
darshak, m, bystander, visitor, spectator,
darshan shaastr, philosophy
darshanik, philosophical
darshee, observer, seer
darshit, shown, displayed
darshneey, noticeable, worth seeing (YK, 125)
doordarshan, m, television <far>
doordarshee, farsighted
doordarsheetaa, farsightedness, sagacity
adoordarshitaa, shortsightedness <un + far>
maargdarshan, m, guidance <path>
nidarshak, illustrative, demonstrator
nidarshan, m, example, illustration
observer
paardarshitaa, f, transparency <across>
paridarshan, m, panoramic view <around>
pathpradarshak, m, leader, guide
pradarshan, m, show, demonstration, performance
pratham pradarshan, premiere
pratyaksh darshan, m, firsthand view
satdarshee, m, seer of truth
sudarshan, good-looking, elegant
virodh pradarshan karnevaale, protesters, demonstrators

2. sukh

sukh, m. happiness, pleasure

sukhdaataa, sukhdāyinee (f), giving pleasure
sukhee, happy
sukhkaarak, pleasant
sukhjanak, giving pleasure
sukhmay, full of happiness
sukhpoorvak, happily
sukhvaad, hedonism
sukhvaadee, hedonist

3. vichaar

vichaar, m, thought, idea
vichaaraatmak, thoughtful
vichaarak, thinker
vichaarth, discussion
vichaardhaaraa, f, ideology
vichaardhaaraaparak, ideological
vichaarheen, thoughtless, unthinking
vichaarneeey, worth considering
vichaarpoom, thoughtful
vichaarpoorvak, thoughtfully
vichaarsheel, thoughtful
vichaarsheeltaa, f, thoughtfulness
vichaarvaad, idealism
vichaarvaadee, m/f, idealist
vichaarvaan, thoughtful

vaichaarik, thoughtful, ideological

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As a potential shortcut to achieving wider comprehension of the 'alien' Hindi lexicon, the lists of suffixes and suggested translations offered in this compendium are surely worth attention.

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Part 1. Functional Hindi suffixes

-aa (H)

-aa, f

aashaa, f, hope
aashaNkaa, f, doubt
bhaashaa, f, language
duniyaa, f, world
kalaa, f, art, craft
kriyaa, f, action
mahilaa, woman
praarthanaa, f, request

senaa, f, army
yaatraa, f, journey, travel
-aa, m

darvaazaa, m, door (darvaaze ke paas, near the door)
kartaa, m, maker, doer
larkaa, m, boy
masaalaa, m, spices
pannaa, m, page
tamaashaa, m, spectacle
tareekaa, method, way (is tareeke meN, in this way)

Nouns denoting large size, contrasting with others ending in **-ee**, denoting **small** size.

pattaa, m, large leaf (cf. pattee, f, small leaf)

chhuraa, m, large knife (cf. chhuree, f, large knife)

hatauraa, m, sledgehammer (cf. hatauree, f, small hammer)

tokraa, f, basket (cf. tokree, small basket)

-aa Verbal uses (masculine endings)

Present and past tenses, masculine ending:

-taa, boltaa, speaks

-aa, -yaa, -daa, etc.

e.g. bolaa, spoke; khareedaa, bought;

gayaa, went

-aa is also used for participles, in the masculine singular ending:

For **past participles**, formed usually from the verb stem plus -aa, dekhaa, seen, watched; sunntaa, heard; khareedaa, bought.

This form will also be needed for the passive voice constructions: dekhaa jaataa hai, it is seen.

For present participles, the verb stem plus **-taa** (and **-tee, te, teeN**):

aataa huaa, coming; bhaagtaa huaa, running.

-naa

The -naa infinitive form may serve as a noun, usually equivalent to English *-ing*.
naachnaa, m, dancing <to dance>
nikalnaa, m, extracting <to extract>
ravaanaa, m, departure <to depart>

Note also the use of the verb stem as a masculine noun.

Omar N. Koul helpfully lists these on p. 72:

chhaap, print <chhaapnaa, to print>
daur, race <daurna, to run>
haar, defeat <haarna, to defeat>
kharch, expenditure <kharchnaa, to spend>
khel, play, game <khelnaa, to play>
maar, beating <maarna to beat>
mor, turning point <moranaa, to turn>
samajh, understanding <to understand>
soch, thinking <sochnaa, to think>
thag, cheat <thaganaa, to cheat>
upaj, product <upajnaa, to produce>

-ee (P) and (H)

1.

-ee, f abstract nouns
(from adjectives and nouns)

aasaanee, f, ease <aasaan>
beemaaree, f, illness <beemaar>
bahaaduree, f, bravery <bahaadur, brave>
eemandaaree, f, honesty
hoshiyaaree, f, intelligence
khushee, f, happiness

choree, f, theft <chor, m, thief>
daaktaree, f, medical profession
dostee, f, friendship
mazdooree, f, labourer's wage <labourer>

2. Invariable adjectives and nouns

a) Origin or affiliation (invariable masculine nouns and adjectives)

amreekee, American <amreekaa>
austreliyaee, Australian
banarsee, from Benares (Varanasi)
bhaaratvaasee, Indian citizen

cheenee, Chinese <cheen>
eesaaee, Christian
eshiyaaee, Asian
gujratee, Gujarati
islaamee, Islamic (islaam)
madrarsee, from Madras
nivaasee, inhabitant(s) <residence>
paNjabee, Punjabi
roosee, Russian <roos>
videshee, foreign, foreigner

3. agents: -er (doer), -ist, etc.
shaastree, scientist
telee, oil worker (oil)

4. Other invariable nouns and adjectives

adhikaaree, m, official, officer, authority
adhohastaaksharee, the undersigned
asarkaaree, non-governmental
(Note also: asarkaaree [asar+kaaree], effective <asar, effect>
bhrashtaachaaree, m, corrupt person
buniyaadee, fundamental <foundation>
dhanee, wealthy (person) <wealth>
doshee, guilty; m, guilty person <dosh, fault>
hridayasparshee, heart-touching
krodhee, angry <anger>
phaujee, military <army>
qaanoonee, legal <law>
sukhee, happy <sukh, m, happiness>
videshee, adj and m, foreign, foreigner
zarooree, urgent, important, necessary

5. Nouns denoting small size , contrasting with others ending in -aa, denoting large size.

chhuree, f, small knife, dagger (chhuraa, m, large knife)
hatauree, small hammer (hatauraa, sledgehammer)
kathautaa, m, pot, wooden tub
(kathautee, small pot, wooden bowl)
pattee, small leaf (pattaa, big leaf)

6. -ee Verbal uses

As a feminine singular ending (cf. **-aa**):
present tense: boltee, speaks

past tense: boleee, spoke

This form will also be needed for the passive voice constructions: boleee jaatee hai, it (f.) is spoken.

present participle: boltee hueee, speaking;

aatee hueee, coming

past participle: boleee, spoken

-nee (H)

This form of the infinitive is sometimes used as a feminine noun (especially with *chaahie*, should)

bharnee, payment <bharna, to pay dues>

kahnee, utterance <kahnaa>

karnee, deed

milnee, ceremonial meeting of bride's and groom's sides

Note

The Hindi *-ee* ending is sometimes chosen for hybridised English loan words:

klarkee, f, clerical profession

klarkee karna, to work as a clerk

tankee, water tank

takneekee, technique(s); technical

-aeee

Very productive

Forms feminine abstract nouns from nouns and verbs. English: *-ness*, etc. or *-ing*, if derived from verbs.

achchhaeee, f, merit, value, goodness <good>

buraaaee, f, wickedness, evil <buraa, bad, evil>

charhaeee, climbing (charhnaa)

chaturaaaee, cleverness (chatur)

gaharaaaaee, f, depth (pr. geh) <gahraa, deep; dark (colour)>

kaaryavaaaaee, operation, action

kathinaaaaee, f, difficulty <difficult>

lambaaaee, length, height <long, tall>

likhaaaaee, writing <likhnaa, to write>

mithaaaee, sweets <mithaa sweet>

oochaaaee, height (oochaa)

parhaaaaee, studies <parhnaa, to study, read>

saphaaaee, cleanliness, cleaning

-an and an

A very common noun endings, especially for abstract masculine nouns.

aandolan, m, movement

arakshan, reservation (especially of jobs)

aavaNtan, allocation

aavedan, m, application

aayojan, planning, organising

abhikalpan, m, designing;

adhyayan, m, study

anshan, passive resistance

bhavan, m, house, mansion, building

darshan, seeing, worship

kaaran, m, reason, cause

lekhan, m, writing <likhnaa, to write>

moolyan, assessment

nireekshan, m, inspection

prashaasan, administration

punargathan, reorganisation

sanchalan, administration

saNgathan, m, institution, organisation.

saNsthaan, m, institution

saNtulan, m, balance

shaasan, m, administration

-an

aakraman, attack, aggression

abhigrahan, acquisition

avataran, m, incarnation (of god)

karan, m, instrument

nireekshan, m, inspection

pareekshan, testing, test

paryaavarana, environment

udaaharan, m, example

vyaakaran, m, grammar

Variant

-karan

(cf. *karan*, m, instrument)

This is a very common and productive suffix especially for technical or semi-technical masculine nouns (cf. English

-tion, -ation).

With prefixes:

avkaran, m, reduction

prakaran m, reference

upkaran, m, appliance, tool(s), equipment, instruments

-ation, or -tion are possible equivalents for the following:

aadhunikaran, modernisation

amreekkaran, Americanisation

apraadheekaran, criminalisation
<criminal>

laghukaran, m, reduction <tiny>

namaakaran, naming, denomination

-eekaran, -ikaran

These forms are also very common.

Some of the resulting words may be derived from adjectives ending with the descriptive suffix *-eey*. See **Part 2.**)

eksootreekaran, m, coordination

<coordinated>

pramaaneekaran, certification <pramaan, proof>

punareekshan, m, revision

saamaanyeeakaran, m, generalisation

spashteekaran, m, clarification <*spasht*, clear>,

sashakteekaran, empowerment <*sashakt*, powerful>

vargeekaran, m, classification <*varg*, class>

vishesheekaran, m, specialisation
<special>

vyakteekaran, m, individualisation

<*vyakti*, m, person, individual>

-ak

Many of these words are associated with abstract nouns in *-an*, and often indicate an agent or doer.

(For *-ak* as a descriptive adjectival suffix, see **Part 3.**)

aayojak, m, planner <*aayojan*, planning>

darshak, m, observer <*darshan*, seeing>

sthaapak, m, founder (-an, foundation)

smaarak, m, memorial <memory>

vaahak, m, carrier

vidheyak, m, bill (political)

-at (PA)

This suffix produces masculine nouns and some adjectives.

jeevat, m, spirit, courage

keemat, m, price

Adjectives

bhagavat, divine

kushat, skilled

surakshat, safe <*surakshit*, protected>

-aa + consonant + -at (H)

This formula represents a productive series of endings which produces feminine abstract nouns.

The 5 major productive consonant patterns appear to be:

aahat and *aavat*, mainly from verbs, and *aasat*, *aayat*, and *arat*, from nouns and adjectives.

-aahat, f

chillaahat, f, loud cry, screaming <

chillaanaa, to shout, yell>

ghabraahat, f nervousness <*ghabraanaa*, to make nervous>

karvaahat, f, bitterness <*kaarva*, bitter>

muskaraahat, with a smile <*muskaraanaa*, to smile

-aavat, f

banaavat, shape <*banaanaa*>

daavat, f, invitation <?>

dikhaavat, f, show, display <*dikhaanaa*>

giraavat, f, decline, fall <*girnaa*>

likhaavat, handwriting <*likhnaa*>

milaavat, adulteration <*milnaa*, to mix>

plus:

rakaavat, obstacle
sajaavat, decoration
thakaavat, tiredness

-aasat

hijaasat, f, permission
hiraasat, f, custody
siyaasat, f, politics
viraasat, f, legacy

-aayat

bahutaayat, f, abundance <bahut>
hidaayat, f, instruction
kifaayat, f, frugality
paNchaayat, f, village council
riyaayat, f, concession
shikaayat, f, complaint

-iyat (PA)

Abstract nouns from nouns and adjectives,
-ity, -ness, -cy, etc.

aadmeeyat, f, humaneness <aadmee>
ahamiyat, f, importance <aham>
asliyat, f, reality <aslee, real>
eesaiyat, Christianity <eesaa>
haisiyat, f, status, capacity
iNsaaniyat, f, humanity, compassion
<human>
jamhooriyat, f, democracy
khaasiyat, f, characteristic, speciality
<special>
shakhsiyat, f, personality <shakhs, m,
individual>

-aav (H) (pr. aao)

Forms masculine nouns, especially with
prefixes.

abhaav, m, want, deficiency, lack
later
bachaav, m, safety, protection
badlaav, change
bartaav, behaviour
bhedbaav, discrimination <bhed,
difference>
charhaav, m, rise, incline
chunaav, election <choose>

dabaav, m, coercion, pressure <dabaanaa,
to press>
dashamlaav, (decimal) point (e.g. .1)
gheraav, protest by surrounding a building
<gheraa, m, siege, fence>
prastaav, m, suggestion, proposal; offer
sujhaav, m, suggestion
tanaav, tension
u/haav, m, rise
utsaav, m, festival

Note

bhaav, 1. m, emotion, feelings
(bhaav 2. rate, price)

This word is frequently found with
prefixes and common suffixes like *-ik*.

abhaav, m, want, deficiency, lack <a-, non-
>
durbhaav, m, malice <bad>
prabhaav, m, effect, influence
sadbhaav, m, goodwill <>true>
svaabhaav, m, nature (of person), character
temperament <own>
udbhaav, emergence

-aavaa

Forms feminine nouns from verbs (YK)

bulaavaa, call <bulaanaa>
chhalaava, illusion <chhalnaa, cheat>
dikhaavaa, show <dikhaanaa>
pachhtaavaa, reject <pachhtaanaa, to
regret, repent>

-geeree

This is a suffix which appears to be
gaining popularity. It is used to form
feminine abstract nouns to indicate X-like
conduct or quality; or what X does; or -
ship

chamchageeree, f, the art of sycophancy <
chamcha, sycophant>
guNdaagiri, f, goon-like conduct <guNdaa,
hooligan, goon>
gaNdhigeeree, f, peaceful reaction <like
Gandhi>

jaadoogeeree, f, magician <magic>
daadaageeree, f, bullying <bully?>
netaageeree, f, leadership <leader>

-kaar

In addition to its frequent use as a descriptive agentive suffix (see Part 2), *-kaar* is used to produce abstract nouns, especially with prefixes.

apkaar, m, harm, damage
balaatkaar, rape; -ee, -ist <forceful>
dhikkaar, m, censure, condemnation
vikaar, m, change (for the worse)
pratikaar, m, retaliation, retribution
saakshaatkaar, m, interview <visible>
sahkaar, m, co-operation <together>
saNskaar, m, culture, sacrament, rites
satkaar, m, hospitality

-paa, (H)

This forms masculine abstract nouns.
The 2 examples below refer to physical conditions.

burhaapaa, m, old age
motapaa, m, fatness (obesity)

-pan

Abstract nouns, masculine : -ness, -hood, etc.

akelaapan, m, feeling of loneliness <akelaa, alone>
bachpan, childhood, <bachchaa, child>
gaNjapan, baldness <bald>
kachchaapan, rawness <kachchaa, unripe, immature, raw>
kalaapan, blackness <black>
khoklaapan, m, hollowness
khulepan, openness (khulaa, open, clear)
motapan, fatness
nayaapan, novelty <new>
paagalpan, madness <mad>
pakkaapan, thoroughness <pakkaa, ripe, mature, sound>
peelaapan, yellowness
samajhpan, understanding <samajhnaa>
uneenDaapan, m, drowsiness

vidhvaapan, m, widowhood
vigyaapan, advertisement

-taa (S)

Very productive of
- feminine abstract nouns from adjectives and other words: -ity, etc.
- feminine nouns from nouns ending in -ya

a)

ekrooptaa, uniformity
ektaa, f, unity <one>
gaMbheertaa, seriousness <serious>
heentaa, inferiority <without>
jatiltaa, complexity <complex>
kshamtaa, capacity, capability
lokpriyataa, popularity <popular>
maanavtaa, humanity <human>
naitiktaa, morality <moral>
pavitrataa, purity <pure>
poornaa, f, completeness <poornaa>
praamaaniktaa, f, authenticity
samaantaa, equality <equal>
saMbhaavtaa, f, possibility <possible>
suNdartaa, beauty <suNdar>
upyogitaa, usefulness, suitability
vaastaviktaa, f, reality <real>
vishaltaa, largeness <large>
visheshtaa, specialty <special>
vividhtaa, f, variety, diversity <vividh, varied>

b)

ayogyataa, f, unfitness,
ineligibility <yogya, able, worthy>
drishyataa, f, visibility <m, sight>
mukhiyataa, f, pre-eminence
sabhyataa, f, civilisation <sabhya, civilised>
sadasyataa, membership <member>
saamaanyataa, f, generalisation <general>
shoonyataa, f, emptiness, void <shoonyaa, zero>
yogyataa, ability, competence <able, worthy>

-tva, -ttva, -itva

Another major suffix used for abstract masculine noun formation.

astittva, existence, entity
bahutva, m, plurality, multitude
baNdhutva, friendship
daayitva, m, responsibility, obligation
gurutva, greatness
hindutva, ideology of Hindus as nation;
Hindu-ness
jaatitattva, m, ethnology
maatritva, motherhood, maternity
mahattva, m, importance, significance
netritva, m, leadership <netaa>
nijatva, m, characteristic <nij, own, personal>
prabhutva, dominance <chief>
pratinidhitva, m, representation, delegation
purushatva, manliness <purush, man>
sahastittva, m, co-existence
sthaayitva, permanency, stability
<sthaayaa, permanent>
svaamitva, m, ownership <master, owner>
tattva, m, fundamental truth, factor,
uchitva, appropriateness <uchit, suitable>
vyaktitva, personality <vyakti, person>

Note

At the end of this section of major functional word endings for Hindi nouns and adjectives, I am left with a small bag of suffixes described by grammarians of which I have found few or no examples in my reading. It may be that these are mainly literary words or even Urdu preferences, two areas which I have not yet examined.

-ish (P)

These two are commonly met:
guzaarish, f, request <?>
sifaarish, f, recommendation
Could this be another?
saazish, f, conspiracy, plot

The ones listed below are all mentioned by Yamuna Kachru (pp. 114-118) and some

are listed by McGregor, Koul, and Agnihotri.

-aan (H) YK: derived from verbs

chalaan, m, dispatch <chalaanaa>
uraan, m, flight <urnaa>
Also seen: lagaan, land tax (and film title)
<lagaanaa, to levy, to apply>

-aas (H)

YK, McG and OK see this as a frequently used suffix for nouns derived from adjectives but offer scant examples.
mithaas, sweet thing <meethaa, sweet>
khataas, sour taste <khattaa, sour>

-autaa, autee (H) YK

saMjhautaa, m, compromise, deal
chunautee, f, challenge
kasautee, f, touchstone, criterion
manautee, f, (votive) offering to a god

-aunaa, -aunee, -avnee (H)

YK classes these as deverbal nouns:
khilaunaa, toy <khelnaa>
chhavnee, army camp <chhaanaa, to pitch camp>
Also seen: chetaavnee, f, warning

-ya (S) YK (p. 115)

chaturya cleverness <chatur, clever>
maadhurya, sweetness <madhur, sweet>

To Part 2

Part 2. Labels and Identifiers

Preliminary Note on *vaalaa*

The particle **vaalaa** plays a unique part in Hindi word formation. For the foreign learner, a grasp of its varied uses and the wide possibilities it offers for constant word and phrase formation is essential. Given the frequency of its use and its complexities (and my difficulties with it), I chose *vaalaa* as the first of these Hindi Hints articles, before moving on to the wider field of Prefixes and Suffixes:

Hindi Learning Hints. 1. The Versatile vaalaa Suffix

http://www.briansteel.net/writings/india/hindi1_vaalaa.htm

If I may quote the Introduction to that analysis:

“Like other affixes, *vaalaa* is a morphological feature, as are its main equivalents in other languages, including the common English suffixes *-er* and *-ing*, which (like *vaalaa*) are used to produce descriptive nouns and *qualifiers* like ‘farmer’ and ‘sparkling’ (as a nominal qualifier and a verbal present participle). When used with a verb and a noun, *vaalaa* is similar to the *-ing* ending of English compounds like ‘money-making’, ‘English-speaking’, ‘thought-provoking’, or ‘ocean-going’. Indeed, Google translates ‘profit-making schemes’ as *laabh kamaane vaalee yojnaaoN* (लाभ कमाने वाली योजनाओं).”

“As in English, monolingual and bilingual dictionaries tend to define suffixes but not to give long lists of words sharing the same suffix. The same is true in bilingual Hindi-English dictionaries. However, in the case of *vaalaa*, although grammar books for foreign learners offer valuable basic information, as a beginner (and even beyond that stage), I would have made faster progress in comprehension of the

vaalaa suffix in spoken and written Hindi if I could have consulted a more detailed analysis with plenty of examples. This article mirrors one learner’s attempts to bridge that general reference gap, both for myself and for other foreign learners of Hindi. (And to be honest, in spite of my very best efforts, I still find *vaalaa* a bit of a challenge.)”

“One of the simplest and best known functions of *vaalaa* is to identify people as group members, doers, dwellers or agents. For example,

gharvaalaa, house owner / dweller
dhobeevaalaa, washerman or dhobi wallah
doodhvaalaa, milkman, dairy farmer
phalvaalaa, fruit seller
phulvaalaa, flower seller
sabzeevaalaa, vegetable seller
pulisvaalaa, policeman, pulisvaalee, police woman
shaasanvaale, rulers; those in power
teleevaalaa, oil dealer.”

*

vaalaa is in fact so flexible in its uses that it straddles both the functional and descriptive aspects dealt with in the present article.

Part 2 of this article offers many other ways of identifying people, occupations, and activities by means of major and minor Hindi suffixes. The endings are both functional as in Part 1 and descriptive as in Parts 3-5. They can loosely be characterised as *Labels and Identifiers*, denoting *Individuals, Agents and Doers*.

*

-baaz doer, performer; good at ..., skilled (use of),

-baazee related abstract noun (f)

aatishbaazee, fireworks
adaalatbaaz, m, litigant <court>
ballebaaz, m, batsman <ballaa, m, cricket bat>

bayaanbaazee, debate, rhetoric < m, statement>
 chaalbaaz, trickster
 chaalbaazee, fraud <chaal, m, trick, fraud>
 dhokhebaaz, m, trickster, conman
 <dhokhaa, fraud, deceit>
 gutbaazee, f, factionalism
 jaldbaazee, f, impetuosity
 lifaafebaazee, f, exhibitionism < lifaafaa, m, cover, outward show>

-daar (PA) owner, agent, possessor, etc.
-daaree, a related abstract noun

arzeedaar, m, applicant, petitioner <arzee, f, application, petition>
 bhaageedaar, m, partner <bhaagee, m, partner, sharer; bhaag, m, part>
 bhageedaaree, f, co-operation, sharing , partnership
 chaukeedaar, m, watchman, guard
 <chaukee, f, post (police, etc); chauk, m, square, plaza>
 daavedaar, candidate , claimant <daavaa, m, claim>
 daavedaaree, f, assertion of claim
 dildaar, m, beloved, sweetheart <heart>
 dukaandaar, shopkeeper / owner (f, shop)
 haqdaar, rightful owner (m, right, due)
 hissedaaree, f, partnership <hissaa, m, part>
 karzdaar, m, debtor <m, loan>
 khareedaar, buyer <khareed, f, purchase>
 khareedaaree, f, shopping
 mehmaandaar, host (guest)
 rishtedaar, m, relative, invar, relation
 <rishta, m, relationship, connection>
 saajhedaar, partner <saajhaa, partnership, stake>
 saajhedaaree, f, partnership
 thaanedaar, person in charge of police station
 thekedaar, contractor <theka, m>
 zamaandaar, guarantor, surety <zamaanat, guarantee, bail>
 zimmedaar, responsible
 zimmedaaree, f, responsibility
 tahseeldaar, district officer (pr. teh-)
 <tahsil, area, district>

(See Part 3 for adjectival uses of **-daar, -daayee, -daayak & -daayik.**)

-daataa donor, giver

janmadaataa, m, progenitor, father
 creator <janm, birth>
 kardaataa, taxpayer <m, tax>
 matdaata, voter <vote>
 aNshaadaataa, contributor <aNshadaan, contribution; aNsh, small portion>
 muktidaataa, m, saviour <f, freedom, salvation>
 paraamarshdaataa, m, consultant <m, counselling>
 saMvaadaataa, correspondent, reporter<m, report(ing)>
 uttardaataa, responsible (person)
 <answer>

-dar (P) owner

kiraayaadar, tenant <m, rent; fare>

-dhaar, -dhaaree carrier, bearer, supporter, keeper of X

baNdookdhaar, m, gunman <bandook, gun>

-dhaaree

naamdhaaree, namesake
 sattaadhaaree, power wielder <m, power>
 tilakdhaaree, one who applies the tilak forehead spot; wearer of the sacred tilak spot <m, sacred mark>

-dhaaraa

sheyardhaaraa, -holder (EH)

-gar (P)

baazigar, juggler
 jadoogar, magician <jaadoo, magic>
 jildgar, binder <jild, binding>
 kaarigar, m, craftsman, artisan <
 saudaagar, m, merchant trader <saudaa, m, deal; merchandise>
 maut kaa saudaagar, merchant of death
 sitamgar, m, torturer <torture>

-gaar (PA) adj. or noun
-gaaree related abstract noun (f)

berozgaar, unemployed
berozgaaree, f, unemployment
gunaahgaar, m, sinner, guilty person;
sinful <guilt>
madadgaar, m, helper <f, help>
*

-iyaa 1. (H) dealer

arhhatiyaa, m, broker, middleman <arhat, brokerage>
bahuroopiyaa, m, clown <many forms>
baniyaa, trader
daakiyaa, m, postman
dukhiyaa, m, mourner <dukh sorrow>
gadariyaa, m, shepherd <
ghuspaiithiyaa, m, intruder, infiltrator

-kaar m, creator/doer/ maker of X

Very productive
(For **-kaaree** as an adjectival suffix, see Part 4.)

chaayaakaar, m, photographer <chaayaa, f, shadow>
chitrakaar, painter, artist, designer <chitra, m, picture>
geetkaar, lyricist <geet, m, song>
kahaaneekaar, m, story writer <f, (short) story>
kalaakaar, m, artist <art, craft>
koshkaar, lexicographer <kosh, m, dictionary>
lekhakkaar, accountant (lekhak, writer/author)
moortikaar, sculptor <m, statue>
naarakkaar, m, dramatist, playwright <m, play, drama>
patrkaar, journalist <
rachnaakaar, m. author, creator < rachnaa, to create>
saNgeetkaar, musician <saNgeet, m, music>
vaastukaar, m, architect <m, building>
vivrankaar, m, commentator <account>
yaNtrakaar, mechanic <yaNtra, m, machine, instrument, apparatus>

Note

The noun *kartaa* (doer, maker) is also used as a suffix.

kaaryakartaa, m, worker, activist
niyaNtrankartaa, m, controller
peshkartaa, m, presenter
saakshaatkaarkartaa, m, interviewer

-ree (P)

khilaaree, player, athlete <khelnaa>
(YK: deverbil)

Plus others:

jauharee, m, jeweller <jauhar, gem>
pujaaree, m, priest, worshipper
<pujaee or poojaa, f, worship>

Dr Yamuna Kachru also suggests the following agency and identity suffixes:

-aar (H) YK

kumhaar, m, potter

-ait (H) YK, p. 117

larait, fighter <lar>
lathait, lathee wielder <laathee, lathee baton>

Also noted:

bhaarait, m, & adj., hired person, 'hireling' (HB)
karait, m, poisonous snake (HB)
tikait, m, crown prince (HB)

-akkar (H)

YK: nouns from verbs: 'someone who ...'

bhulakkar, forgetful person <bhoolnaa>
kudakkar, one who jumps <koodnaa>
piyakkar, drunk person <peenaa>

-baan (PA) YK (p. 117)

baagbaan, gardener <baag, garden>
darbaan, doorman <dar, door>
miharbaan, merciful person <mihar, mercy>

-u, (S) YK: agent.

Her examples are:

bikshu, beggar <biksh-, beg>
ichchhu, one who desires <ichchhaa, desire>

To Part 3

Part 3. Word formation for descriptive adjectives and related nouns

Section 1.

(consonant +) *-ik, -eey, -ak and -it.*

The four most productive descriptive Hindi suffixes are *-ik, -ak, and -it.*

They are so common, especially in media usage, that it is worth the learner's time to study the following lists, especially as they often occur in easily remembered word families like the specimens given at the beginning of this study.

As a further reminder of the usefulness of word families, three of these four suffixes are to be seen in the *prabaNdh* branch of the *-baNdh* family < bond, tie>.

prabaNghan, m, management:
prabaNdhak, manager, organiser
prabaNdhit, arranged, managed
prabaNdhakeey, managerial

From the copious examples that follow, some interesting sub-patterns emerge.

(consonant +) *-ik*

The number ONE descriptive suffix is *-ik*, often equivalent to the English suffix *-al* or *-ic* (or *-ical*) which, coincidentally, it closely resembles homophonically. It is usually attached directly to a noun, e.g. *samaaj, society + ik > samaajik, social.*

aadhaarik, basic <base>
aadhunik, modern (
aanubhavik, empirical <experience>
aanukramik, sequential
aanuvarnik, alphabetical ?
aatmik, spiritual <aatmaa>
adhyaatmik, spiritual
aarambhik, initial, early, preliminary
aarthik, economic, financial
aastik, believer <aasthaa, f, faith>

akaalik, inopportune <time>
dharmik, religious
maasik, monthly
paarasparik, reciprocal
raajneetik, political
samaarik, strategic
samaajik, social <society>
shareerik, bodily, physical (body)
upyogik, useful (pr upi-)
varshik, annual
vyapaarik, business atr., trade atr.

Notes

1. Standard vowel changes occur:
i > ai; e > ai; u > au ; o and oo > au

itihaas (history) > itihaisik
vaigyaanik, scientist <vigyaan>
vaikalpik, optional
vaicharik, thoughtful, ideological <vichaar, idea>
vaitanik, salaried. paid <vetan>
vaideshik, foreign <videsh, videshi>
pauranik, legendary <pauran, legend, from purana, old>
alaukik, unwordly, non-secular <lok>
amaulik, unoriginal < mool, m, root>
anaitik, unethical
*

(consonant +) *-ak*

Very productive of masculine **nouns** referring to agents or 'doers' (many related to nouns ending in *-an*). (See also Part 2.) Adjectives are also produced in this way.

aayojak, m, planner
adhikshak, m, superintendent
chiNtak, m, thinker or adj?
darshak, m, bystander, visitor; spectator
<darshan, m, sight, audience>
gaayak, singer
lekhak, m, writer <lekhan, writing>
mahaalekhaa pareekshak, Auditor General
nirdeshak, director <nirdesh, instructions, direction>
paathak, reader <paath, text>
pareekshak, examiner

prakaashak, publisher
 rakshak, protector, defender <rakshaa, f, protection, defence>
 saMrakshak, m, guardian
 saMpaadak, m, editor
 shaasak, ruler <shaasan>
 sheershak, m, (book) title <sheersh, top>
 shoshak, exploiter
 sthaapak, m, founder <sthaapan, foundation>
 upnireekshak, sub inspector
 vaahak, m, carrier
 visheshak, m, (Gram.) qualifier; diacritic
 vishleshak, m, analyst

Others:

baithhak, meeting
 smaarak, m, memorial
 vidheyak, m, bill (pol.)

-ak adjectives (cf. English -ing, -ful, etc.)

aakarshak, attractive, charming
 aarthak, economic (as well as arthik)
 bhaabak, spirited
 hiNsak, violent <hiNsaa, violence>
 laayak, worthy
 moolak, based <mool, root>
 paaraNparak, traditional
 saMpradaayak, communal <community>

Note also:

-kaarak (“making”)
 (See also the label **-kaar** in Part 2.)
 <kaarak, m, agent, factor; grammatical case>

balkaarak, vitalising <power>
 chamatkaarak, miracle-making
 gunkaarak, beneficial, effectual <quality>
 haanikaarak, harmful <haani, f, harm>
 maanhaanikaarak, defamatory <honour + harm + ak>
 pratikaarak, retaliatory <against>

(consonant +) -it

Another massively productive suffix. From a bilingual translation or comprehension point of view, the **main** function of Hindi *-it* is to produce descriptors equivalent to English descriptive participles *-ed*, *-n (worn)*, or *-t (bent)* from nouns.
 e.g, darshit, shown, displayed <darshan>;
 jar, root > jarit, immobilised.

Other English adjectives (-ful, etc.) are needed much less often, as the two lists below suggest.

As with many other descriptive suffixes the use of *-it* with accompanying prefixes is also common. A separate sample list is offered for study.

-ed

aadharit, based
 aakalit, calculated <akalan, estimate>
 aakarshit, attracted aakarsh, m, attraction
 aandolit, agitated, moved <andolan, movement>
 aaropit, charged
 aataNkit, terrified <terror>
 ahamkeNdrit, egocentric <aham + keNdra>
 chaalit, operated <aan, operation>
 charchit, famous, talked about <charchaa, discussion>
 dalit, broken, oppressed
 deekshit, initiated
 dooshit, contaminated, polluted <dooshan, m, contamination>
 gathit, constituted, joined <gathan, f, constitution, structure>
 ghoshit, announced, declared (ghoshnaa)
 maNchit, staged (maNch, stage)
 nav-gathit, newly founded
 pareekshit, examined <pareekshan, f, examination; pareeksha, m, test>
 rekhaankit, drawn <rekhan, m, drawing; rekhaa, f, line>
 romaNchit, thrilled (romaNch, thrill)
 sanketit, indicated <message>

shikshit, educated <shikshaa, f, education>
 shoshit, exploited <shoshan, exploitation>
 sthaapit, established <sthaapan, m, set-up, establishment>
 tathaakathit, so-called, alleged
 upekshit, ignored <upekshaa, ignorance>
 yathaakathit, as mentioned

With prefixes:

adhikalpit (rekhaa), imaginary <line, f.>
 adholikhit, mentioned below <written>
 adhorekhit, underlined <rekhaa, line>
 alprikaasit, underdeveloped <vikaas>
 anapekshit, unwanted, unexpected
 <anapeksh, careless, indifferent>
 anusoochit (jaatiyoN), Scheduled (Castes)
 <anusoochee, f, Schedule>
 apareekshit, not examined, untested
 apekshit expected, required <peksh>
 arakshit, reserved <rakshaa>
 ashikshit, uneducated, illiterate
 asurikshit, unsafe, unprotected
 chirprachalit, long-established
 chirprateekshit, long-awaited
 parichaalit, organised, operated
 praakritik, natural <praakrit, natural>
 prabhaavit, influenced <influence>
 prachalit, prevalent, current, common
 <prachalan, m, prevalence>
 pradarshit, showed, exhibited (pradarshan,
 demonstration)
 prakaashit, published (-an, publishing)
 prashikshit, trained (-an, training)
 pratibimbit, reflected
 pratyaashit, expected
 punareekshit, revised (-an, revision)
 saMbaNdhit (se), related (to) <tie, bond>
 saMbodhit, addressed
 sammaanit, honoured
 saMrakshit, protected <saMrakshaa, f,
 protection>
 surakshit, safe <surakshaa, f, safety>
 sushikshit, well / highly-educated
 svaaghoshit, self-proclaimed
 vimochit, liberated <vimochan, liberation>
 visheshit, specialised <special>

Only a small number of *-it* words need an alternative adjectival translation (*-ful*, *-ive*, *-ic*), like the following:

aanaNdit, blissful (bliss) ('blissed')
 aanukramit, gradual
 ghrinit, disgusting
 saMbhaavit, probable <saMbhaavnaa, f,
 possibility>
 saNshleshit, synthetic <saNshlesan,
 synthesis>

Note

A useful contrast may sometimes be seen between between *-ak* = *-ing* and *-it*, translated as *-ed*, e.g.
 romaNchak, exciting vs. romaNchit,
 thrilled <romaNch, thrill>

Other *-it* combinations:

-krit, made, done

<krit, m. work and kriti, f, work>

This word commonly acts as a suffix, especially in combination with prefixes. In contemporary Hindi, it is especially useful in that it allows complex descriptive formations like those listed below. Again the main translation equivalent is *-ed* (etc.) in its adjectival use.

akrit, null, undone
 adhikrit, authorised
 adhikrit sootroN se, from reliable sources
 asveekrit, rejected
 avikrit, unchanged
 audyogeekrit, industrialised
 saNskrit, cultured, purified <saNskritee, f,
 culture>
 vikrit, deformed <vikriti, f, deformed
 creation, impairment>
 sthaaneekrit, localised <sthaaneey, local>
 sveekrit, accepted

Alternative English descriptive suffixes may also occasionally be needed in translation or comprehension:

daiv krit, supernatural,
 hastakrit, manual <hasta, hand>

-chit

Like *-krit*, *-chit* occurs mainly with prefixes.

anishchit, uncertain, indefinite <nishchit, certain>
aparichit, unaquainted, unfamiliar <un + against + chit>
anuchit, inappropriate, improper
samuchit, reasonable, proper, appropriate
sunishchit, firmly resolved, definite
upchit, accumulated

Others:

kavachit, armoured <kavar, cover>
kuNchit, wrinkled
prasaNgochit, relevant, fitting
prasannachit, happily
uchit, suitable, appropriate, reasonable
vanchit, deprived
veerochit, heroic, brave <veer, brave>

Note

-at

This is a minor descriptive suffix, similar to *-it* and also usually translated as *-ed*.

kushat, skilled
saNsthaapat, established
surakshat, safe, protected

(consonant +)-eey

The last of the 4 most productive Hindi descriptive suffixes is *-eey*, which converts nouns to adjectives.

bhaavdeey, yours sincerely <emotion>
bhaarateey, Indian
chikitseey, therapeutic <chikitsaa, f, medical treatment>
chunaaveey, electoral, election (atr.) <chunaav>
jaateey, racial, tribal <jaati, caste>
kendreey, central <centre>
kshetreey, regional, territorial <region>
naatakeyy (ghatnaa), dramatic (event)
pustakeey, bookish <book>
raashetreey,, national <nation>

sakreey, active
saNgeey, federal <saNgh, federation>
stareey, level <level>
sthaaneey, local <place>
svargeey, late, dead, the late <svarg, heaven>
varsheey, year old; unnees varsheey, 21 year old ...
vritteey, financial
vyaakarneeey, grammatical <vyaakaran, m, grammar>
yoorapeey, European

With prefixes:

aNtarrashetreey, international
bahuraashetreey, multinational
prajaateey, racial
saNsadeeya, Parliamentary
sarvadesheey, cosmopolitan

Variant: **-neey**

Nuance: *-able* or *worthy of* + noun

aadarneeey, worthy of respect
damneeey, worth suppressing
darshneeey, noticeable, worth seeing,
ghoshneeey, fit for announcing
grahneeey, acceptable
maananeey, revered, respected
parvateey, mountainous <parvat, mountain>
sammaaneey, honourable <sammaan, honour>
smarneeey, worth remembering <smaran>
sochneeey, worth considering
ullekhneeey, remarkable, significant
vichaarneey, worth considering <thought>
vishvaasneeey, believable, trustworthy, reliable <confidence>

With prefixes:

akalpneeey, unimaginable
avishvasneeey, incredible
dvipaksheey, bilateral

Note

The suffix **-avya (PA)** seems to add content similar to **-neey**: worth -ing, or -able.

drishtavya, worth seeing

gyaaNtavya, knowable

kartavya, worth doing

pathitavya, worth reading, readable

shrotavya, worth listening to

yathaakartavya, as should be done;

according to one's duty

Section 2. Other Descriptive Suffixes

-daar 2

(For **-daar 1**, see Part 2.)

-daar also has a descriptive uses relating to qualities perceived,

damdaar, adj. strong <dam, m, breath, life, stamina>

eemandaar, honest (m, faith, belief, trust)

eemandaaree, f, honesty

khushboodaar, nice-smelling (nice aroma)

masaledaar, spicy (masaalaa, m, spice)

samajhdaar, sensible, wise, intelligent

samajhdaaree, f, wisdom

-daayee giving, -able, -ful

laabhdaayee, profitable < laabh, m, profit, benefit>

aanaNddaayee, blissful <bliss>

phaldaayee, fruitful <phal>

uttardaayee, responsible <answer>

uttardaayitva, responsibility, accountability

-daayak -giving, -ful, -ic

aanaNddaayak, delightful, favourite

haanidaayak, harmful <haani, f, damage, loss>

kashtdaayak, painful <m, pain>

laabhdaayak, profitable < laabh, m, profit, benefit>

nuqsaandaayak, harmful <harm, loss>

saMpradaayak, communal, secular?

<saMpradaay, sect, community>

sukhdaayak, pleasurable <m, happiness>

-daayik -al, -ity (atr.)

saamudaayik, communal <samudaay, m, community>

saMpradaayik, ?non-sectarian, communal

-deh

H. Bahri Dictionary:

(P) "giver, provider; m. and suffix"

Adjectives from nouns: *-able*

aaraamdeh, comfortable <rest>

javaabdeh, answerable, responsible <answer>

nissaNdeh, undoubtedly <saNdeh, m, doubt>

takleefdeh, uncomfortable <f, difficulty, pain>

-eelaa

bhadkeelaa, showy, flamboyant

furteelaa, active

garveelaa, conceited <garv, m, pride; proud

josheelaa, impassioned, animated <josh, m, enthusiasm>

kargeelaa, extravagant eelaa

kharchheelaa, expensive <kharch, m, expenditure, cost >

raNgeelaa, colourful (?person) <raNg>

raseelaa, juicy <ras, m, juice>

reteelaa, sandy <ret, sand>

zahreelaa, (pr. zeh-) poisonous, toxic <zahar, m, poison>

-iyaa 2.

A diminutive suffix

chiriyaa, bird

dibbiyaa, small box

ghatiyaa, cheap stuff

khaatiyaa, small bed

puliyaa, f, culvert (pul, m, edge)

-een (?H)

graameen, rural <m, village>
 rangeen, colourful <colour>
 shauqeen, fond <m, interest>

-naak

(naak, nose)
 dardnaak, painful
 khatarnaak, dangerous

-oo, (H) (YK: labelled as agent)

nakkoo, infamous person <naak, nose>
 petoo, glutton <stomach>

-aao (H)

YK, p. 125: from verbs: *-able*
 bikaao, sellable <biknaa, to be sold>
 dikhaao, showy <dikhnaa, to be seen>
 tikaao, durable <tiknaa, to remain>

Plus

khaao, glutton <khaanaa> (YK p. 117)
 oobaaoo, boring
 upjaaoo, fertile <upjaanaa, to grow>

vaan, vatee f. (S)

Adjectives or nouns: possessor of, or
 possessing, X

balvaan, strong <bal, power, force>
 bhaagyavaan, fortunate <luck>
 dhanvaan, m, rich man <wealthy>
 divaan, loving
 kalaavaan, artistic (person) <m, art, craft>
 pahalvaan, wrestler
 roopvaan, handsome <form>
 saNskarvaan, cultured
 saubhaagyavaan, fortunate man
 vichaarvaan, thoughtful
 vidvaan, learned; a scholar
 vidyaavaan, wise person
 vikaarvaan, bad guy <vikaar, bad habits>
 vivekvaan, wise

-vatee

balvatee, f, strong girl
 garbhvatee, pregnant
 kalaavatee, f, beautiful, talented woman

maanvatee, f, sulky lover ?
 roopvatee, pretty
 saubhaagyvatee, lucky woman
 yuvatee, f, young woman

-var (PA) YK -ful

For the agentive suffix **-vaar**, see Part 2.

dilaavar, bold [-ee, boldness,bravery
 himmatvar, courageous
 naamvar, renowned
 peshevar, professional
 priyvar, dearest
 qismatvar, lucky
 taakatvar, powerful <taakat, f>

Kachru and others offer the following
 suffixes, which seem to fit into this section
 on description.

-akkar (H) YK, p. 116: with agent label
 “someone who ...”
 bhulakkar, forgetful person (bhoolnaa)
 kudakkar, one who jumps (koodnaa)
 piyakkar, drunk person (peena)

-indaa (PA) YK

baashindaa, resident < bash, live>
 parindaa, bird <par, wing>

-iyal (H) YK

ariyal, inflexible
 mariyal, sickly

-vee, vinee (f) (S) YK (p. 126)

medhaavee, intelligent
 tejasvee, luminous
 yashasvee, yashasvinee, famous

-ya (S) YK (p. 115)

sahya, tolerable
 sundarya, beauty <beautiful>

Section 3. Miscellaneous useful suffixes

-saa, -see, -se,

A quick characterisation of this adjectival “suffix” is *-ish, -like or -looking*. But R. S. McGregor devotes 3 enlightening pages (161-163) to what he calls an “adjectival particle” indicating “general resemblance”, “reduced degree” of description and a vagueness about size, etc. From his examples, the following extra English equivalents may therefore be added: *a little, quite, and kind of*. (See also Koul, p. 87.)

achchhee-see kitaab, quite a good book
bahut se, many
baraa-saa, biggish
chotee-see larkee, smallish girl
dublaa-saa larkaa, slim-looking boy
kamzoor-saa, weak-looking
kaalaa-saa larkaa, blackish, darkish
patlaa-saa, skinny
safed-saa phul whitish flower
smart-saa, quite smart (English loan)

(From Indramohan Singh:
mujhe bhookh-see lag rahee, I’m a bit
hungry. I’m peckish.)

-tam, -est, most

adhiktam, most, maximum
atyuttam, excellent, the very best
naveentam, latest
nyoontam, minimum, least
purushottam, the best of men
sarvottam, the best
uchchtam, highest, maximum
uttam, best, excellent
vrihattam, largest

Note

-tar (P)
adhiktar, mostly

-heen, -less, without
Forms adjectives from nouns.

aakaarheen, shapeless, formless
aNghen, maimed, ?amputee <m, limb>
astittvaheen, non-existent <existence>
bhoomiheen, landless
gatiheen, motionless, static <speed,
motion>
gunheen, devoid of good qualities,
without qualities <quality>
kaamnaaheen, desireless
phalheen, fruitless
praanheen, lifeless
pravaahheen, stagnant <(flow, current)>
putraheen, without a son
tarkheen, illogical
vargheen, classless
varnheen, colourless
vichaarheen, thoughtless
vidyaaviheen, illiterate <knowledge>
vivekheen, unwise, stupid

-heentaa. -less, lack of
< heentaa, f, inferiority>
anubhavheentaa, inexperience
avsarheentaa, lack of opportunity
pravaahheentaa, f, stagnation <m, flow>

viheen-, without;
viheenjaati, of a low caste (Allied
Dictionary)

vaaN -veN,

Used for most masculine and feminine.
ordinal endings: *-th*

beesvaaN, beesveN, 20th
ikkisveN sadee, 21st century
paaNchvaaN, 5th
saatvaaN, saatveN, 7th

-ah, esp -tah (-ta:)

A suffix to form adverbs from nouns and
adjectives.

aksharshah, literally <letter>
mukhyatah, mainly <mukhyataa, pre-
eminence>
nyaaytah, judicially <justice>
praayah, usually

saadhaarantah, usually <saadhaaran,
common, usual>
saamaanyatah, generally <saamaanyataa, f,
usualness>
udaaharantah, for example <udaaharan,
example>
vastutah, actually, de facto
visheshtah, especially <visheshtaa, f,
speciality>

To Part 4

Part 4. A Special Group of Semantic Descriptors

This group of Hindi suffixes is more specifically descriptive than those in Part 3. These Suffixes are used to form a varied group of adjectives from nouns. Most of them are very productive. The best treatment of some of them is by R.K. Agnihotri (pp. 71-73). I recommend it to fellow learners.

Kachru, on the other hand, gives a few them a fleeting mention as part of a wider group of “officialese” prefixes and suffixes. Although transparent for native speakers, they are one of the morphological features which interest non Hindi-speaking students who are struggling to understand formal written and spoken Hindi, especially that used by the media and the professions.

I would therefore respectfully suggest a small future expansion of her chapter on word formation.

*

-aatmak -ful, -ive

This suffix forms qualifying adjectives from nouns: *-al, -ive, -ful*, etc.

aalochnaatmak, critical < aalochnaa, f, criticism>

bhaavaatmak, emotional <bhaav, m, emotion>

kriyaatmak, functional, active < kriyaa, action>

kriyaavisheshanaatmak, adverbial

nakaaraatmik, negative <nakaarna, to refuse, deny, reject>

rachnaatmak, creative <rachnaa, f, creation, and to create>

rakshaatmak, protective < rakshaa, protection, defence>

sakaaraatmak, affirmative, positive

soochnaatmak, informative <soochnaa, information>

vichaaraatmak, thoughtful < thought>

virodhaatmak, antagonistic, contradictory < virodh, opposition>

vivaadaatmak, controversial < m, dispute, controversy>

Also seen: aadhyaatmik, spiritual

-gat related to

dharmgat. religious, holy

jaatigat, racial, caste, atr. < jaati, f, race, caste, community>

manogat, mental <mental>

paraMparaagat, traditional <tradition>

shaileegat, related to style <shailee, f>

susaNgat, very appropriate <susaNgati, f, relevance; good company>

vishaygat, related /relative to subject < vishay, m, subject, topic>

vyaktigat, individual, personal, private < vyakti, m, individual, person>

-kaaleen

kaaleen, temporal; of a certain time <kaal, time, age>

alpkaaleen, temporary <small>

deerghkaaleen (hit), long term <welfare>

madhyaakaaleen, medieval <middle>

madhyaakaal, m, medieval period; middle age(s)>

samkaaleen, contemporary

sheetkaaleen, winter (atr.) <sheet>

tatkaaleen, contemporary <at that time>

(HB also gives *tatkaal* as ‘at that very moment’.)

-kaalik <kaalik, temporal>

akaalik, inopportune

alpkaalik, short-lived, ephemeral

bhootkaalik, past atr. < bhootkaal, past>

poornakaalik, full time <full>

poorvkaalik, ancient <previous>

saarvakaalik, eternal; -taa, f, eternity

samkaalik, simultaneous <with, together>

-kaaree -ive, -al, etc.

aagyaakaaree, obedient (aagya, order)

ahaMkaaree, selfish <self>
 asarkaaree (asar+kaaree), effective
 [Note: asarkaaree (a-sarkaaree) = non-
 governmental]
 doshkaaree, harmful <m, defect>
 dirheekaaree, persevering <firm>
 hitkaaree, beneficial <benefit>
 kaaryakaaree (kamishanar), temporary
 kalyaankaaree, beneficial <welfare>
 prabhaavkaaree, influential, effective
 (influence)
 sahkaaree, cooperative <together>

Note also:

kraaNtikaaree, adj. and n., radical,
 revolutionary <kraaNti, f, revolution>

-janak producing X; -full; -ic;

<janak, m, procreator>

aapattijanak, problematic, objectionable,
 rude <objection>
 aashaajanak, hopeful, optimistic <hope>
 apmaanjanak, derogatory, insulting
 <insult>
 ashcharyajanak, wonderful <m, surprise>
 bahujanak, fecund, prolific <many>
 chiNtaajanak, critical, worrying <f, worry>
 >
 niraashaajanak, disappointing, depressing
 < f, pessimism>
 sammaanjanak, respectful <honour>
 saNtoshjanak, satisfactory <satisfaction>
 utsaahjanak, encouraging
 <encouragement>

-maan (S) , mati f, possessing

aayushmaan, long-lived <m, life>
 buddhimaan, intelligent <buddhi, f,
 intelligence>
 deeptimaan, illuminated <light>

-maNd (PA) YK: only with (PA) bases

bharosemaNd, reliable <trust>
 sehatmaNd, healthy <health>
 zarooratmaNd, needy <need>
 daulatmaNd, wealthy <f, wealth>

-may, -mayee apt / prone to , -ful, -ate

aanaNdmay, blissful <bliss>
 madhumay, sweet, mellifluous
 maNgalmay, auspicious <maNgalam,
 auspicious>
 praanmay, full of vitality <breath, life>
 premmay, affectionate <love>
 rahasyamay, mysterious <rahasyaa, m,
 mystery>
 saNgharshmay, (prone to) struggling < m,
 struggle>
 snehmay, snehmayee, f, loving,
 affectionate <m, love>
 sukhmay, full of happiness <happiness>

-parak

<parak, acceptable>

lokparak, secular
 moolyaparak, of value <moolyaa, m, cost>
 saNgeetparak, musically acceptable
 vastuparak, appropriate/acceptable <vastu,
 thing>
 vichaardhaareeparak, ideological

-poorn, full, complete

(Also used as a PREFIX poorn-. QV)

aatithyapoorn, hospitable <m, hospitality>
 adhikaarpoorn, authoritative, rightful
 <authority>
 arthpoorn, meaningful <meaning>
 gaurav, m, glory, splendour, honour, pride
 gauravpoorn, full of pride
 mahattvapoorn, important, chief
 <importance>
 rahasyapoorn, mysterious <mystery>
 saMpoorn, total, complete, entire
 shaaNtipoorn, peaceful <shaaNti, f, peace>
 vicharpoorn, thoughtful <thought>
 vinodpoorn, witty <m, humour, wit>
 yuktipoorn reasonable, plausible
 <suitable>

-poorv with nouns to form adjectives

1. pre-, previous
2. poorv, whole

bhootpoorv, pristine, former <bhoot, past>

eesaapoorv, B.C. (Before Christ) <Jesus (Christ)>
kritpoorv, previously done

-poorvak

This forms adverbs: *-ly, fully*

aadarpoorvak, respectfully <aadaar, honour, respect>
adhikaarpoorvak, authoritative, with authority
asadbhaavpoorvak, in bad faith <m, un + goodwill>
dhyaanpoorvak, carefully <care>
prempoorvak, lovingly, agreeably <love>
shaNtipoorvak, peacefully <peace>
sukhpoorvak, happily <happy>
veerpoorvak, valiantly, heroically <brave, hero>
vichaarpoorvak, thoughtfully
yuktipoorvak, skilfully <trick>
vishvaaspoorvak, confidently <confidence>

priy dear, favourite; loving

janpriy, popular
lokpriy, popular, famous
(lokpriyataa, f, popularity)
nyaaypriy, law abiding <law>
sarvapriy, all-loving, popular <all>
shaNtipriy, peaceful, peace-loving <peace>
vinodpriy, humorist <wit, humour>
vivaadpriy, argumentative <dispute>

-shaalee *-ful*

Forms adjectives from nouns

bhaagyaashaalee, lucky <bhaagya, luck, fortune, fate>
gauravshaalee (ateet), glorious (past)
pratibhaashaalee, wise <pratibhaa, f, genius, wisdom>
prabhaavshaalee, influential <influence>
shaktishaalee, powerful <power>

-shailee

<shailee, f, style>

jeevanshailee, lifestyle <life>
samedshailee, speaking style <?>
shaktishailee, powerful <power>

-sheel *-ive*, etc.

asaNvedansheel, insensitive <asaNvedan, insensitivity>
chalansheel, moveable
kalpnaasheel, imaginative <imagination>
kriyaasheel, active <action>
parivartansheel, changeable, variable <change>
pragatisheel, progressive <progress>
unnatsheel, thriving <unnati, f, progress>
vichaarsheel, thoughtful

Note:

-sheelataa forms abstract nouns: -ness

adhyayansheelataa, f. studiousness
atisaNvedansheelataa, f. hypersensitivity <extreme + sensation / feeling>
parivartansheelataa, f, variability <change>
vichaarsheelataa, f, thoughtfulness

To Part 5

Part 5. More suffix-like elements

This miscellany, chosen for its usefulness to language learners, goes beyond the bounds of suffixes to describe a selection of many other prominent and useful word-forming elements, which are themselves existing Hindi words.

“Are we nearly there yet?” “Almost.”

The items are presented below under a set of subjectively chosen headings, mainly to ease the reader’s progress at the end of this long road for all of us.

In alphabetical order the 20 extra items are:

aalay
baNdh
bhaav
bhed
daan
khaanaa
kram
kraman
maNdal
pad
patr
shaasan
taNtra
vaad, vaadee
vaas, vaasee
valee
vigyaan
yog
yoj-
yukt ,yukti

1. Social Groups

-vaas < vaas, m, residence, accommodation>

-vaasee <vaasee, m, inhabitant>

aadivaasee, aborigines
aapravaas, immigration, aapravaasee, immigrant
aavaas, m, residence; aavaasee, resident
adhivaas, m, dwelling; -ee, occupant

anivaasee, non-resident
bhaaratvaasee, Indian citizen
chalvaasee, m, nomad
chhaatraavaas, student accommodation
deshvaasee, native, countryman, Indian
dootaavaas, Embassy <doot, messenger>
ekaaNtvaas, living in seclusion <ekaaNt, m, solitude>
janmadivaas, domicile of birth
kaaraavaas, m, imprisonment <kaaraa, f, prison>
nivaas, m, abode, residence; -ee, resident
mool nivaasee, native inhabitant <root, origin>
parvatvaasee, highlander < m, mountain>
pravaas, m, migration, foreign residence
pravaasee, m, migrant; adj migratory
punarvaas, rehabilitation, resettlement
raajdootaavaas, embassy <ambassador>
sahvaas, m, cohabitation <together>
svargvaas, m, death <heaven>
svargvasee Sri X, the late Sri X, dead person
upvaas, m, fast; upvaas rakhnaa, to fast
vanvaas, living in the forest
*

2. Institutions, places and products

-aalay <aalay, m, place, building>
Forms masculine nouns from nouns

chikitsaalay, m, hospital <chikitsaa, f, medical treatment, therapy>
himaalay, m, snow abode; Himalayas <hima, snow>
hridayaalay, heart /cardiac section < m, heart>
kaaryaalay, office <kaarya, work>
maNtraalay, m, ministry <maNtree, m, minister>
mukhyaalay, HQ, headquarters <main, chief>
nideshaalay, m, directorate <m, direction>
pustakaalay(aa), library <pustak, book>
saNgraahalay,, museum <saNgrah, m, collection, compendium>
sarvoch nyaayaalay, m, Supreme Court <nyaay, m, justice>

shauchaalay, m, WC, toilet <shauch, m, purification, ablutions>
veshyaalay, m, brothel <veshyaa, f, prostitute>
vidyaalay, m, school, educational institution <f, science, learning, education>
vishvavidyaalay(a), m, university <universal + educational institution>
mahaavidyaalay, college <big, higher>

-khaanaa (P)

<khaanaa, m, house, place for X>

barfkhaanaa, m, iceworks <ice>
davaakhaanaa, m, pharmacy <medicine>
gharkhaanaa, m, post office <house>
gusalkhaanaa, m, bathroom <
kaarkhaanaa, factory, workshop <work>
qaidkhaanaa, m, jail <qaid, f, imprisonment>
maykhaanaa, m, bar, pub <may, f, liquor>
paagalhaanaa, m, mental asylum <mad>
peshaabkhaanaa, m, urinal <
sharaabkhaanaa, bar <f, wine, liquor>
tahkhaanaa, m, basement, cellar <tah, f, layer, bottom>

-vigyaan <vigyaan, m, science>

arthvigyaan, m, semantics <meaning>
bhoovigyaan, m, geology <earth>
grihevigyaan, domestic science <home>
jalvaayuvigyaan, m, climate science, climatology <water+ air>
kaalkram vigyaan, m, chronology <time + sequence>
manovigyaan, psychology <mental>
shareervigyaan, anatomy <body>

3. Lists and information sources

-valee,

Forms feminine nouns denoting collections (Not to be confused with **-vaalaa**.)

charitaavalee, f, collection of biographies <charit, m. biography>

ghatnaavalee, f, series of events <ghatnaa, f, incident, event>
naamaavalee, f, list of names <naam>
niyamvalee, f, guidelines, regulations <rule>
rachnaavalee, f, collected works <creation>
paathaavalee, f, book of lessons < paath, m, lesson, text>
shabdaavalee, f, vocabulary, terminology, glossary <word>

-patr <patr, m, letter, note>

Highly productive of masculine compound nouns.

aagyaapatr, written order, writ <order>
aavedanpatr, m, application, petition < adhikaar patr, official charter, letter of authority <authority>
atirikt-patr, supplement <addition>
aushadh patr, (medical) prescription < m, medicine>
ghoshnaapatr, declaration, prospectus <f> announcement
gupta-kaagaz-patr, m, confidential documents <secret + m, paper, document>
mat patr, ballot paper <vote>
mool-patrak, m, master copy <original>
mukhpatr, Organisation newsletter; mouthpiece <mouth>
muktipatr, m, release order <freedom>
pahachaan patr, m, ID card (pr. pehe)< identity, recognition>
paripatr, circular, notification <around>
praarthanaa patr, application <f, request>
pramaan patr, m, certificate <proof>
pratishthaa-patr, m, address of welcome < f, prestige, status>
pratyay patr, m, credential <m, testimony; (pratyay also means *suffix*)>
raazpatr, m, gazette <secret>
samaachhaarpatr), newspaper < news>
shapathpatr, m, affidavit <oath>
shvet patrkaar, White Paper <white>
soocheepatr, catalogue <soochee, f, list>
tyaagpatr, letter of resignation <sacrifice>
vritt-patr, m, newsletter <circle>

4. Social organisation

kram
kraman
taNtra
shaasan
maNdal
pad
*

-kram <kram, m, order, system, series>

aanukram, sequence
aanukramik, sequential
adhahkram, m, descending order
adhikram, hierarchy
kaalkram, m, chronology
kaaryakram, programme <order + series>
paathyakram, syllabus
parakram, Index?
sakram, orderly
shabdaakram, word order
uttaa kram, m, reverse order <reverse>
varg-adhikram, m, class hierarchy
varnaanukram, m, alphabetical order
varnaanukramik, alphabetical

Note

-kraman <kraman, stepping / passing along>

aakraman, attack (stepping, passing along)
anaakraman, m, non-aggression
anukraman, m, succession. sequence
atikraman, m, infringement, violation
avkraman, m, devolution
kaaryakraman, m, programming
nishkraman, m, evacuation, withdrawal
saNkraman, m, infection; transition

-taNtra <taNtra, m, system, technique, power>
Forms masculine nouns from nouns and other parts of speech. Also forms adjectives, **-taNtrik**, and feminine nouns, **-taNtrataa**.

adhikaaree-taNtra, m, bureaucracy
<system>

aloktaNtrik, undemocratic
alpjantaNtra, m, oligarchy <alp, small, jan people + system>
ektaNtra, m, autocracy <one>
ektaNtreey, autocratic
gantaNtra, m, Republic <gan, people>
jantaNtra, m, democracy <jan, people>
loktaNtra, democracy <lok, people>
loktaNtrik, democratic
partaNtra, dependent, subordinate
partaNtrataa, f, dependence, slavery
prajaatantra, democracy <f, public, subjects> prajaataNtrik, democratic
raajtaNtra, aristocracy <rule>
raashtrataNtra, m, system of government <country>
rachnaataNtra, m, technique <f, creation>
samartantra, tactics <m, war>
shvasantaNtra, respiratory system <m, breathing>
streetaNtra, m, gynocracy <f, woman, female>
svataNtra, (atr.) free, independent <free, self>
svataNtrataa, f, freedom, independence

-shaasan <shaasan m, governance, rule>
Forms masculine nouns.

ashaasan, m, indiscipline, anarchy>
anushaasan, m, discipline
kushaasan, m, bad governance
prashaasan, administration
sheershaasan, yoga position (standing on head) <sheersh, m, head, top>
sushaasan, good government

-maNdal <maNdal, circle, zone, board>

chunaavmaNdal, m, electorate <election>
maNtree maNdal, Cabinet <minister>
raashtramaNdal, Commonwealth <nation>
samay maNdal, time zone
vaayumaNdal, m, atmosphere < air>

-pad

<pad, m, word, position, status, rank> --
ship, post
maNtreepad, Ministership

mukhyamaNtreepad, Chief Ministership
praadhyaapakpad, professorship
<adhyaapak, teacher>
pradhaanmaNtree kaa pad, Prime
Ministership
raajpad, m, government post

5. Social activities

baNdh
yog
yojan
yukt, yukti

-baNdh <baNdh, m, tie, bond>
-baNghan <baNghan, m, bond,
attachment>

Used especially with prefixes to form
masculine nouns. Also frequently used in
conjunction with common suffixes like -
an, *-ak* *-it*, *-eey*, and *-taa*.

nibaNdh, m, essay
nibaNdhak, registrar
nibaNghan, binding, registration,
nirbaNdhak, unfettered, unrestrained
nirbaNdhataa, f, freedom
prabaNdh, m, management, organisation,
arrangement
pratibaNdh, m, restriction, ban
saMbaNdh, connection, relationship
saMbaNdhit, relates: X se saMbaNdhit, X-
related

*gath*baNghan, m, wedding, alliance,
coalition <formation>
nazarbaNdh, in detention (kar diyaa),
detainee
nazarbaNdhee, f, detention
paNjeebaNghan, f, registration <f,
register>
samarbaNdh, m, cartel <war>

-yog, -yoj and -yukt

The meanings and uses of these three
suffixes seem to be closely related.

Consider the following parallels when
used with prefixes:

abhiyog, m, accusation
abhiyojan, m,, prosecution
abhiyajak, accuser, prosecutor
abhiyukt, m, n. & adj, accused;
abhiyukti, f, accusation, charge
adhiyojan, employment
adhiyukt, m, employee
adhiyukti, m, employment
niyog, m, employment
niyojan, m, employment, employing?
niyojit, employed
niyukt, appointed as ; -ee, appointment
*

-yog <yog, m, addition, action>

Highly productive of masculine nouns and,
with common suffixes like *-ik*, adjectives.

aayog, m, a commission (body)
abhiyog, accusation
asahyog, m, non-cooperation
durupyog, improper use, wasteful
manoyog, m, concentration, single-
mindedness <mano-, mental>
niyog, m, employment
prayog, m, use; experiment
pratiyogaa/ee, competitor <against>
pratiyogitaa, competition
sahyog, cooperation
sahyogtaa, support
sahyogee, assistant, colleague, ally
saMyogik, accidental, fortuitous, serend
suyog, m, happy chance, serendipity <su-,
positive prefix>
udyog, industry
udyogpati, industrialist
upyog, use (pr. upiyog)
upyogee, useful, helpful
upyogitaa, f, usefulness, suitability
viyog, separation <negative>

Note

-yogya, *-able* <yogya, able, worthy
niryogya, disabled

-yoj joining, arranging
<yojnaa, f, plan, scheme, planning>

This also combines with prefixes and other common suffixes to form nouns and adjectives. (It is worth comparing these words with the *yog* selection.)

aayojak, planner, organiser, promoter
aayojan, m, planning, organising
aayojan karnaa, to plan, organise
aayojit, arranged, sponsored
abhiyojak, accuser
niyojan, m, employment
niyojit, employed
samaayojak, m, adjuster, adjustable
samaayojan, m, adjustment,
samaayojee, adjustable
samaayojit, adjusted,

-yukt <yukt, suitable, united, combined>
-yukti <yukti, f, stratagem, tactics, device, solution>
Chiefly used with prefixes.

ayukt., incompatible, absurd
aayukt, m, commissioner
abhiyukt, accused
adhiyukt, m, employee
anupyukt, inappropriate
niyukt, appointed, fixed
niyukti, appointment
pratiyukti, f, counter argument
prayukt, applied: ~ vigyaan, ~ science
sadyukti, f, sound logic / argument
saMyukt, united, joint, co-
saMyukt lekhak, joint author
saMyukt raajye amreeka, USA
saMyukt raashTreey saNgh, UNO
upaayukt, deputy commissioner
upyukt, appropriate
viyukt, separated, deserted

6. Social attitudes

vaad
bhed
daan

-vaad
<vaad, m, cause, discussion, lawsuit>
Forms masculine nouns from nouns and adjectives: *-ism*, cause
Also: **-vaadee** m, *-ist*, believer in X
-vaadee could also be considered with the suffixes in Part 2.

Endlessly productive

aashaavaad, m optimism; aashavaadee, optimist <f, hope>
aataNkvaad, terrorism <terror>
aataNkvaadee, terrorist
aatmaavaad, spiritualism; -ee, -ist <soul>
atavaad, extremism <prefix, extreme>
avsarvaad, m, opportunism, -ee, -ist <m, opportunity>
bahusaNskritvaad, multiculturalism <multi + culture>
bhautikvaad, m, materialism; -ee, -ist <material>
gaNdhivaad, Gandhi-ism
hindutvavaadee, Hindutvaist
jaatavaad, m, casteism, racism; ee, ist <f, race caste>
kshetrvaad, regionalism <region>
maanaavaad, humanism, ee-, ist <maanas, m, mind, psyche>
maaovaad, Maoism; -ee, -ist
maarksvaad, m, Marxism; -ee, -ist
manovaadee, mentalist <mano- mental>
naareevaad, feminism <female>
navmaarksvaad, m, neo-Marxism, -ee, -ist
niraashaavaad, pessimism; -ee, -ist <f, despair, pessimism>
puNjeevaad, capitalism; -ee, -ist <f, capital, investment>
raashTravaad, nationalism, -ee, -ist <nation>
sainyavaad, militarism, -ee, -ist <sainya, military>
samaajvaad, socialism -ee -ist <m, society>
saMraajyavaad, m, imperialism, -ee, -ist <m, empire>
saMvedanvaad, sensationalism
saamyavaad, communism, -ee, -ist

saNdehvaad, scepticism, -ee, -ic <m, doubt>
 sudhaarvaadee, believer in improvement, reformist <improvement, reform>
 sukhvaad, m, hedonism; -ee, -ist <happy>
 ugravaad, militancy, -ee, militant, extremist <ugraa, violent>
 ugravaadee gut, lunatic fringe
 upniveshvaad, colonialism, -ee, -ist (m, colony)
 (upniveshee, m, coloniser; colonial)
 upravaad, extremism; -ee, -ist
 vastuvaad, m, objectivity <thing>
 vichaarvaad, idealism; -ee, -ist <idea, thought>

-bhed

<bhed, m, difference, discrimination>

abhed, m, identity, oneness <non->
 jaati-bhed, m, racial discrimination
 liNgbhed, gender discrimination
 matbhed, difference of opinion
 raNgbhed, racism <colour>
 shabdbhed, m, parts of speech <word>
 varg-bhed, m, class discrimination <class>
 varnbhed, colour discrimination <colour, caste>

-daan

<daan, m, donation, alms, charity>

Mainly used with prefixes to produce masculine nouns, often verbal nouns: *-ing*.

aadaan, taking, receiving
 aadaan-praadaan, exchange <taking and giving>
 anudaan, grant, fund
 khaandaan, m, family <food>
 matdaan, polling, voting <vote>
 piNddaan, offering of rice <ball of rice, etc.>
 praadaan, m, giving, granting
 samay-daan, m, appointment <time>
 uttardaan, m, legacy <reply>
 yogdaan, m, contribution <sum, addition>

*

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This work is available for download from Professor Koul at iils.delhi@gmail.com)

McGregor, R. S., *Outline of Hindi Grammar*, OUP, 3rd. ed., 1995. His treatment of suffixes (pp 211-214) is a very useful starting point on this topic and the author's treatment of the *-saa* particle (pp. 161-163) is particularly helpful.

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