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.


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

*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 karna, to see, visit  

adarshan, invisible <in->  
darshaaanaa, to exhibit, show  
darshak, m, bystander, visitor, spectator,  
darshan shaatra, philosophy  
darshanik, philosophical  
darshhee, observer, seer  
darshit, shown, displayed  
darshneey, noticeable, worth seeing (YK, 125)  
door达尔shan, m, television <far>  
door达尔sheetaa, farsighted  
door达尔sheetaa, farsightedness, sagacity  
adoor达尔shitaa, shortsightedness < un + far>  
maarg达尔shan, m, guidance <path>  
nidarshak, illustrative, demonstrator  
nidarshan, m, example, illustration  
oobserver  
paar达尔shitaa, f, transparency <across>  
par达尔shan, m, panoramic view <around>  
path达尔shak, m, leader, guide  
达尔shan, m, show, demonstration, performance  
达尔praram达尔shan, premiere  
达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔Darsh, m, firsthand view  
达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔Darsh, m, seer of truth  
达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔Darsh, m, good-looking, elegant  
达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔达尔Darsh, m, protesters, demonstrators

2. **sukh**

sukh, m. happiness, pleasure
sukhdaataa, sukhdhayinee (f), giving pleasure
sukhee, happy
suhkhaarak, pleasant
suhkhanak, giving pleasure
suhkhmay, full of happiness
suhkpoorvak, happily
suhkvaad, hedonism
suhkvaadee, hedonist

3. vichaar

vichaar, m, thought, idea
vichaaraatmak, thoughtful
vichaarak, thinker
vichaararth, discussion
vichaardhaar, f, ideology
vichaardhaaraparak, ideological
vichaarheen, thoughtless, unthinking
vichaarneey, worth considering
vichaarpoom, thoughtful
vichaarpoorvak, thoughtfully
vichaarsheel, thoughtful
vichaarsheeltaa, f, thoughtfulness
vichaarvaad, idealism
vichaarvaadee, idealist
vichaarvaan, thoughtful

vaichaarik, thoughtful, ideological
* 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.
* 

Part 1. Functional Hindi suffixes

-aa (H)

-aa, f

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

-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)
hataa, m, sledgehammer (cf. hataaree, f, small hammer)
tokaar, f, basket (cf. tokreet, small basket)

-aa Verbal uses (masculine endings)

Present and past tenses, masculine ending:
-ta, -boltaa, speaks
-aa, -yaa, -dhaar, 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 huu, coming; bhaagtaa huu, 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>
ravaananaa, 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>
daar, race <daarna, to run>
haar, defeat <haarna, to defeat>
khar, expenditure <kharhnaa, to spend>
kheela, play, game <kheelnaa, to play>
maar, beating <maarna to beat>
mor, turning point <morana, to turn>
samajh, understanding <to understand>
sosh, thinking <sochnaa, to think>
thag, cheat <thagna, to cheat>
upaa, product <upaajnaa, to produce>

-ee (P) and (H)
1. -ee, f abstract nouns
(from adjectives and nouns)
aasaaneen, f, ease <aasaaan>
beemaareen, f, illness <beemaar>
bahaadureen, f, bravery <bahaadur, brave>
eemandaareen, f, honesty
hoshiyaareen, f, intelligence
khusheen, f, happiness

choree, f, theft <chor, m, thief>
daaktareen, f, medical profession
dosteen, f, friendship
mazdooree, f, labourer’s wage <labourer>

2. Invariable adjectives and nouns

a) Origin or affiliation (invariable masculine nouns and adjectives)
amreeneek, American <amreekaa>
ausitreelaeeae, Australian
banarseen, from Benares (Varanasi)
bhaaratvaaseen, Indian citizen

cheeneen, Chinese <cheen>
eesaaee, Christian
eshiyaee, Asian
guriateen, Gujarati
islaameen, Islamic (islaam)
madraaseen, from Madras
nivaaseen, inhabitant(s) <residence>
paNjabeen, Punjabi
rooseen, Russian <roos>
videsheen, foreign, foreigner

3. agents: -er (doer), -ist, etc.
shaasteen, scientist
teeleen, oil worker (oil)

4. Other invariable nouns and adjectives
adhikaareen, m, official, officer, authority
adhohastaakshareen, the undersigned
asarkaareen, non-governmental
(Note also: asarkaareen [asar+kaareen],
effective <asar, effect>
bhراsh/taachaareen, m, corrupt person
buniyaadeen, fundamental <foundation>
dhanee, wealthy (person) <wealth>
dosheen, guilty; m, guilty person <dosh, fault>
hridayasparsheen, heart-touching
krodheen, angry <anger>
phujee, military <army>
qaanooneen, legal <law>
sukhee, happy <sukh, m, happiness>
videsheen, adj and m, foreign, foreigner
zaroorooneen, 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)
hataureen, small hammer (hatauraa, sledgehammer)
kathauatte, m, pot, wooden tub
(kathauatte, small pot, wooden bowl)
patteen, small leaf (patta, big leaf)

6. -ee Verbal uses
As a feminine singular ending (cf. -aa):
present tense: boltee, speaks
past tense: bolee, spoke
This form will also be needed for the
passive voice constructions: bolee jaatee
hai, it (f.) is spoken.
present participle: boltee huee, speaking;
aatee huee, coming
past participle: bolee, spoken

-nee (H)
This form of the infinitive is sometimes
used as a feminine noun (especially with
chaahie, should)
bharnee, payment <bharnaa, 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 karnaa, to work as a clerk
tankee, water tank
takneekee, technique(s); technical

-aace
Very productive

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

achchhaaee, f, merit, value,
goodness<good>
buraaee, f, wickedness, evil <buraa, bad,
evil>
charhaaee, climbing (charhnaa)
chaturaaee, cleverness (chatur)
gaharaaee, f, depth (pr. geh)<gahraa, deep;
dark (colour)>
kaaryavaaee, operation, action
kathinaaee, f, difficulty<difficult>
lambaaee, length, height <long, tall>
likhaaee, writing <likhnaa, to write>
mithhaaee, sweets <mithaaa sweet>
oochaaee, height (oothaa)
parhaaee, studies <par/hnaa, to study,
read>
saphaaee, cleanlinees, cleaning

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

aadlan, m, movement
aarakshan, reservation (especially of jobs)
aavaNtan, allocation
avedan, m, application
ayojan, planning, organising
abhikalpan, m, designing;
adhyayan, m, study
anshan, passive resistance
bhavan, m, house, mansion, building
darshan, seeing, worship
kaaran, m, reason, cause
lekan, m, writing <likhnaa, to write>
moolyan, assessment
nireekshan, m, inspection
prashaasan, administration
punargathan, reorganisation
sanchalan, administration
saNgaathan, m, institution, organisation.
saNsthaan, m, institution
saNtuulan, m, balance
shaasanan, m, administration

-aan
aakramaan, attack, aggression
abhigrahaan, acquisition
avataraan, m, incarnation (of god)
karan, m, instrument
nireekshan, m, inspection
pareekshan, testing, test
paryaavaran, environment
udaaharan, m, example
vyakaran, 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
laghukaran, m, reduction <tiny>
namaakaran, naming, denomination

-ekaran, -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
<prompt>pramaa</prompt>eekaran, m, certification <pramaan, proof>
punareekshan, m, revision
saamaanyeekaran, m, generalisation
spashteeekaran, m, clarification <spasht, clear>,
sashakteekaran, empowerment <sashakt, powerful>
varggeekaran, m, classification <varg, class>
vashsheekaran, m, specialisation <special>
vyaakteekaran, 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>
staapak, 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 aarat, 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>
milaaavat, adulteration <milnaa, to mix>
plus:
rakaavat, obstacle
sajaavat, decoration
thakaavat, tiredness

-aasat

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

-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>
eesaaaiyat, 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>

-aavaa
Forms feminine nouns from verbs (YK)

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

-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>
chunaav, m, rise, incline
chunaav, election <choose>

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>
svaabhav, m, nature (of person), character temperament <own>
udbhaav, emergence

-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>
jaadoogeere, f, magicianship <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
saaksahaatkaar, 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)

-paan
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>
hoklaapan, m, hollowness
khulepan, openness (khulaa, open, clear)
motapan, fatness
nayaapan, novelty <new>
paagpalpan, 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>
naitikttaa, morality <moral>
pavitrataa, purity <pure>
poorttaa, f, completeness <poorna>
pramaavikttaa, f, authenticity
samaantaa, equality <equal>
saMbhaavtaa, f, possibility <possible>
suNdartaa, beauty <suNdar>
upyogitaa, usefulness, suitability
vaastavikttaa, f, reality <real>
vishaltaa, largeness <large>
visheshtaa, specialty <special>
vividhtaa, f, variety, diversity <vividh,
varied>
b)
ayogyataa, f, unfitness,
ineligibility <yoga, able, worthy>
drishyataa, f, visibility <m, sight>
mukhiyataa, f, pre-eminence
sabhyyataa, f, civilisation <sabhya,
civilised>
sadasyataa, membership <member>
saamaanyataa, f, generalisation <general>
schoonyataa, f, emptiness, void <shoonyaa,
zero>
yogyataa, ability, competence <able,
worthy>
-tva, -ttva, -itva
Another major suffix used for abstract masculine noun formation.

astitva, 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
mairitva, motherhood, maternity
mahattva, m, importance, significance
netritva, m, leadership <netaa>
nijatva, m, characteristic <nij, own, personal>
prabhumtva, dominance <chief>
pratinidhitva, m, representation, delegation
purushatva, manliness <purush, man>
sahastittva, m, co-existence
sthayitva, permanency, stability
<sthayaaa, 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?
saaazish, f, conspiracy, plot

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

-aan (H) YK: derived from verbs
chalaan, m, dispatch <chalaanaa>
uraaan, 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.
mithaaas, sweet thing <meethaa, sweet>
khataaas, sour taste <kharaa, sour>

-autaa, aatee (H) YK
saMjhautaa, m, compromise, deal

chunaatee, f, challenge
kasauttee, f, touchstone, criterion
manaatee, f, (votive) offering to a god

-aunaas, -aunnee, -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 ).’

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>
gurarbaazee, f, factionalism
jaldbazee, f, impetuosity
lifaafebaazee, f, exhibitionism < lifaafa, 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
dildaraar, m, beloved, sweetheart <heart>
dukaandaar, shopkeeper / owner (f, shop)
haqdaar, rightful owner (m, right, due)
hissedaaree, f, partnership <hissaa, m, part>
kazaraar, m, debtor <m, loan>
khareedaar, buyer <khareed, f, purchase>
khareedaaree, f, shopping
mehmaandaar, host (guest)
rishaadaar, m, relative, invar, relation <rishta, m, relationship, connection>
saajhedaar, partner <saajhaa, partnership, stake>
saajhedaaree, f, partnership
thaanedaar, person in charge of police station
thekeedaar, contractor <theka, m>
zamaandaar, guarantor, surety <zamaanat, guarantee, bail>
zimmedaar, responsible
zimmedaaree, f, responsibility
tahseeldeedar, district officer (pr. teh-)
<tahsil, area, district>

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

-daataa donor, giver
janmaataa, m, progenitor, father
creator <janm, birth>
kardaataa, taxpayer <m, tax>
mataataa, voter <vote>
aNshaataa, contributor <aNshaaan, contribution; aNsh, small portion>
muktidaataa, m, saviour <f, freedom, salvation>
paraamrshaataaa, 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
sheyadhaaraa, -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>
bahuroopiyyaa, m, clown <many forms>
baniyyaa, trader
daakiyyaa, m, postman
dukhiyyaa, m, mourner <dukh sorrow>
gadariyyaa, m, shepherd <ghuspaithiyaa, 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>
naarakaar, m, dramatist, playwright <m, play, drama>
patrikaar, journalist <rachnaakaar, m. author, creator <rachnaa, to create>
saNgeetkaar, musician <saNgeet, m, music>
vaastukaar, m, architect <m, building>
vivranakaar, m, commentator <account>
yaNtrakaaar, mechanic <yaNtra, m, machine, instrument, apparatus>

Note
The noun kartaa (doer, maker) is also used as a suffix.
kaaryakartaa, m, worker, activist
niyantaankaartaa, m, controller
peshkartaa, m, presenter
saakshaatkaarkartaa, m, interviewer

-reec (P)
khilaaree, player, athlete <khelnaa>
(YK: deverbal)
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
laraat, fighter <laar>
lathait, lathee wielder <laatthee, lathee baton>

Also noted:
bhaarait, m, & adj., hired person, ‘hireling’ (HB)
karaat, 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 prabaNdhaN branch of the -baNdh family < bond, tie>.

prabaNdhan, 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
aaraMbhir, 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>
vaahik, foreign <vah, way>
pauranik, legendary <pauran, legend, from purana, old>
alaukik, unworldly, non-secular <lok>
amaulik, unoriginal < mool, 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 <raksha, f, protection, defence>
shaMrakshak, m, guardian
saMpaadak, m, editor
shaasak, ruler <shaasan>
sheershak, m, (book) title <sheersh, top>
shosaahak, m, exploiter
s thaapak, m , founder <s thaapan, foundation>
upnireekshak, sub inspector
vaahak, m, carrier
vishleshak, m, (Gram.) qualifier; diacritic

Others:
bai thak, meeting
smaarak, m, memorial
vidheyak, m, bill (pol.)

.ak adjectives (cf. English -ing, - ful, etc.)
aakar sak, attractive, charming
aarthak, economic (as well as a rthik)
baahak, spirited
hiNsaak, violent <hiNsa, violence>
laayak, worthy
moolak, based <mool, root>
paarNparak, 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>
chamatakaarak, miracle-making
gunaarak, beneficial, effectual <quality>
haaniakaarak, harmful <haani, f, harm>
maanhaaniakaarak, 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
andolit, agitated, moved <andolan, movement>
aaropit, charged
aatAaknit, terrified <terror>
ahamkeNdrit, egocentric <aham + keNdra>
chaalit, operated <aan, operation>
charchit, famous, talked about <charchaa, discussion>
dalit, broken, oppressed
dekshit, initiated
dooshit, contaminated, polluted <doohan, 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>
shooshhit, exploited <shooshan, exploitation>
sthapit, established <sthapan, 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>
alpvikaasit, underdeveloped <vikaas>
anapekshit, unwanted, unexpected
<anapeksh, careless, indifferent>
anusooochit (jaatiyoN), Scheduled (Castes)
<anusoochee, f, Schedule>
apareekshit, not examined, untested
apekshit expected, required <peksh>
arakshit, reserved <rakshaa>
avishikshit, uneducated, illiterate
asurikshit, unsafe, unprotected
chirprachalit, long-established
chirprateekshit, long-awaited
parichaalit, organised, operated
praakritik, natural <praakrit, natural>
prabhavait, 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>
saMbaahit, addressed
sammaanit, honoured
saMrakshit, protected <saMrakshaa, f, protection>
surakshit, safe <surakshaa, f, safety>
sushikshit, well / highly-educated
svaaghoshit, self-proclaimed
vimochit, liberated <vimochan, liberation>
visheshhit, 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
saMbaahavit, probable <saMbaavnaa, 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:

-krith, made, done
<krith, 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 sootoN se, from reliable sources
asveekrit, rejected
avikrit, unchanged
audyogekrit, industrialised
saNskrit, cultured, purified <saNskritee, f, culture>
vikrit, deformed <vikriti, f, deformed creation, impairment>
sthaneekrit, localised <sthaaneey, local>
sveekrit, accepted

Alternative English descriptive suffixes may also occasionally be needed in translation or comprehension:
daiv krith, supernatural,
hastakrit, manual <hasta, hand>
-chit

Like -krit, -chit occurs mainly with prefixes.

anishchit, uncertain, indefinite <nishchit, certain>
aparichit, unaquainted, unfamiliar <sun + 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>
naatakeey (ghaamaa), dramatic (event)
pustakeey, bookish <book>
raashtreey, national <nation>
sakreey, active
saNgheey, federal <saNgh, federation>
stareey, level <level>
sthaaneey, local <place>
svaargeey, late, dead, the late <svarg, heaven>
varseey, year old; unnees varseey, 21 year old …
vriteeey, financial
vyakarneey, grammatical <vyaaakaran, m, grammar>
yoorapeey, European

With prefixes:

aNtarrashtreey, international
bahuraaashtreey, multinational
prajaateey, racial
saNsadeeyaa, Parliamentary
sarvadesheey, cosmopolitan

Variant: -neey
Nuance: -able or worthy of + noun

aadanneey, worthy of respect
danneey, worth suppressing
darshneey, noticeable, worth seeing,
ghoshneey, fit for announcing
grahneey, acceptable
maananneey, revered, respected
parvateey, mountainous <parvat, mountain>
sammaaneey, honourable <sammaan, honour>
smarneey, worth remembering <smaran>
sochneey, worth considering
ullekhneey, remarkable, significant
vichaarneey, worth considering <thought>
vishvaasneey, believable, trustworthy, reliable <confidence>

With prefixes:

akalpneey, unimaginable
avishvasneey, 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)
masaaledaar, spicy (masaalaa, m, spice)
samajhdaar, sensible, wise, intelligent
samajhdaaree, f, wisdom

-daayee giving, -able, -ful
laabhdaayee, profitable < laabh, m, profit, benefit>
aanaNddaee, blissful <bliss>
phaldaayee, fruitful <phal>
uttardaayee, responsible <answer>
uttardaayitva, responsibility, accountability

-daayak -giving, -ful, -ic
aanaNddaayak, delightful, favourite
haanidaayak, harmful <haani, f, damage, loss>
kashidaayak, painful <m, pain>
laabhdaayak, profitable < laabh, m, profit, benefit>
uuqasaandaayak, 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>

-iya 2.
A diminutive suffix
chiriya, bird
dibbiya, small box
ghtiya, cheap stuff
khaatiya, small bed
puliiya, 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

-ooh (H) (YK: labelled as agent)
nakkoo, infamous person <naak, nose>
petoo, glutton <stomach>

-aaoo (H)

YK, p. 125: from verbs: -able
bikaaoo, sellable <biknaa, to be sold>
dikhaaoo, showy <dikhnaa, to be seen>
rikaaoo, durable <tiknaa, to remain>

Plus
khaaoo, 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>
blaagyavaan, fortunate <luck>
dhanvaan, m, rich man <wealthy>
divaan, loving
kalaavaan, artistic (person) <m, art, craft>
phalvaan, 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

maalvatee, 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 (peenaa)

-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
bara-saa, biggish
chooeee-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
atyuuttam, 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
aNgheen, maimed, ?amputee <m, limb>
avastttvaheen, 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
varvheen, 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>
nyaayatah, judicially <justice>
praayah, usually
saadhaarantaḥ, usually <saadhaaran, common, usual>
saamaanyataḥ, generally <saamaanyataa, f, usualness>
udaaharantaḥ, for example <udaaharan, example>
vastutah, actually, de facto
visheshtah, especially <visheshta, 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>
bhaavataatmak, emotional < bhaav, m, emotion>
kriyaatmak, functional, active < kriyaa, action>
kriyaavisheshanaatmak, adverbial
nakaraatmak, negative < nakaarnaa, 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>
vis/haaygat, related /relative to subject < vishay, m, subject, topic>
vyaaktigat, 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
bhoothkaalik, past atr. < bhootkaal, past>
pornakaalik, full time < full>
poorvaakaalik, 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]
doshaakaaree, harmful <m, defect>

Note also:
kraaNtiakaaree, adj. and n., radical,
revolutionary <kraaNti, f, revolution>

-janak producing X; -ful; -ic;

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>
preammay, full of vitality <breath, life>
prehayamay, affectionate <love>
rahasyamay, mysterious <rahasya, m, mystery>
saNgharmay, (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)

aathiparipoorn, hospitable <m, hospitality>
adhikaarparipoorn, authoritative, rightful
 <authority>
arthparpoorn, meaningful <meaning>
gaurav, m, glory, splendour, honour, pride
gauravparpoorn, full of pride
mahattvapoorn, important, chief <importance>

-rahasypoorn, mysterious <mystery>
saMparpoorn, total, complete, entire
shaaNtipoorn, peaceful <shaaNti, f, peace>
vichaarpoorn, thoughtful <thought>
vinooparpoorn, witty <m, humour, wit>
yuktipoorn reasonable, plausible <suitable>

-poore 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>
pemploorvak, lovingly, agreeably <love>
shaNtipoorvak, peacefully <peace>
sukhpoorvak, happily <happy>
veerpoorvak, valiantly, heroically <brave, hero>
vichaarpoorvak, thoughtfully
yuktipoorvak, skillfully <trick>
vishvaaspoorvak, confidently <confidence>

priy dear, favourite; loving

janpriy, popular
lokpriy, popular, famous
(lokpriyataa, f, popularity)
yaaaypriy, 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>
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
apravaas, immigration, apravaasee, immigrant
aavaas, m, residence; aavaasee, resident
adhivaas, m, dwelling; -ee, occupant
anivaasee, non-resident
bhaaratvaasee, Indian citizen
chaltaa, m, nomad
chhaatraa, student accommodation
deshvaasee, native, countryman, Indian
dootaavaas, Embassy <doot, messenger>
ekaaNt, living in seclusion <ekaaN, 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, ther 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>
maNtraaalay, 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>

ghataavaalee, f, series of events <ghatnaa, f, incident, event>
naamaavaalee, f, list of names <naam>
niyamavaalee, f, guidelines, regulations <rule>
rachnaavaalee, f, collected works <creation>
paathaavaalee, f, book of lessons <patha, m, lesson, text>
shabdaavaalee, 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>
goshnaapatr, 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>
pahachaapaat, m, ID card (pr. pehe)<identity, recognition>
priipatr, 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>
samaachaarapatr, newspaper <news>
shapathpatr, m, affidavit <oath>
shvet pattrkaar, 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
utraa 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)
anakraman, m, non-aggression
anukraman, m, succession. sequence
atikraman, m, infringement, violation
avkraman, m, devolution
kaaryakraman, m, programming
nishkraman, m, evacuation, withdrawal
saNraman, 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.

adhikaar-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
praajtantra, democracy <f, public, subjects> praajtaNtrik, democratic
raajtaNtra, aristocracy <rule>
raashtartaNtra, 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
praashaasan, 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>
rashtraNmaNdal, Commonwealth <nation>
samay maNdal, time zone
vaayumaNdal, m, atmosphere <air>

-pad
<pad, m, word, position, status, rank> -- ship, post
maNtreepad, Ministership
5. Social activities

baNdh
yog
yojan
yukt, yukti

-baNdh <baNdh, m, tie, bond>
-baNdh <baNdhan, 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
nibaNdhan, binding, registration,
nirbaNdhak, unfettered, unrestrained
nirbaNdhtaa, f, freedom
prabaNdh, m, management, organisation, arrangement
pratibaNdh, m, restriction, ban
saMbaNdh, connection, relationship
saMbaNdhtaat, relates: X se saMbaNdhtat, X-related

NathiNdhan, m, wedding, alliance, coalition <formation>
nazarbaNdh, in detention (kar diyaa), detainee
nazarbaNdhee, f, detention
paNjeebaNdhan, 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
abhiyojak, 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>
pratiyogita, competition
sahyog, cooperation
sahyogita, support
sahyogee, assistant, colleague, ally
saMyogik, accidental, fortuitous, serendipity <su-, positive prefix>
udyog, industry
udyogpati, industrialist
upyog, use (pr. upiyog)
upyogee, useful, helpful
upyogita, a, 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
abhiyojak, accuser
niyojan, m, employment
niyojit, employed
samaaayojak, m, adjuster, adjustable
samaaayojan, m, adjustment,
samaaayojee, adjustable
samaaayojit, 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
adhiiyukt, m, employee
anupuyukt, inappropriate
niyukt, appointed, fixed
niyukti, appointment
pratiyukti, f, counter argument
prayukt, applied: ~ viigyaan, ~ science
sadyukt, f, sound logic / argument
saMyukt, united, joint, co-
saMyukt lekhak, joint author
saMyukt raajye amreeka, USA
saMyukt raashtreey sa Ngh, UNO
upaayukt, deputy commissioner
upyukt, appropriate
viyukt, separated, deserted

-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>
ativaad, extremism <prefix, extreme>
avsarvaad, m, opportunism, -ee. -ist <m, opportunity>
bahusaNkritvaad, multiculturalism <multi + culture>
bhautikvaad, m, materialism; -ee, -ist <material>
gaNdhivaad, Gandhi-ism
hindutvaavaadee, Hindutvaist
jaativaad, m, casteism, racism; ee, ist <f, race caste>
kshetrvaad, regionalism <region>
maanaavaad, humanism, ee-, ist <maanas, m, mind, psyche>
maaoavaad, Maoism; -ee, -ist
maarksvaad, m, Marxism; -ee, -ist
manovaadee, mentalist <mano- mental>
nareeavaad, feminism <female>
navmaarksvaad, m, neo-Marxism, -ee, -ist
niraashaavaad, pessimism; -ee, -ist <f, despair, pessimism>
puNjeevaad, capitalism; -ee, -ist <f, capital, investment>
raashhravaad, nationalism, -ee, -ist <nation>
sainyavaad, militarism, -ee, -ist <sainya, military>
samaajvaad, socialism -ee -ist <m, society>
saMraajjayaavaad, m, imperialism, -ee, -ist <m, empire>
saMvedanvaad, sensationalism
saamyavaad, communism, -ee, -ist

6. Social attitudes

vaad
bhed
daan
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 gu, 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>
mataa, polling, voting <vote>
piNdaan, offering of rice <ball of rice, etc.>
ptraa, m, giving, granting
samay-daana, m, appointment <time>
uttaraan, m, legacy <reply>
yogdaan, m, contribution <sum, addition>

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Koul, Omkar N., Modern Hindi Grammar, Springfield, VA, Dunwoody Press, 2008, pp. 69-72). 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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