Masculine and Feminine Genders in Hindi

पुल्लिंग और स्त्रीलिंग के नियम (Puling aur Streeling ke niyam) {The masculine and feminine gender rules.}

Hindi poses a challenge to the learners when it comes to the grammatical gender of non-living things as unlike English, Hindi has grammatical gender for them as well. In Hindi the genders of classified into two types the Masculine are called (पुल्लिंग – Pulling), the feminine are called (स्त्रीलिंग – Streeling). The genders of inanimate objects are classified by two ways in Hindi.

1. According to the meaning (arth ke aadhar par – अर्थ के आधार पर) *Arth (अर्थ)– Meaning*

*Ke (के)– is a postposition ( preposition)*

*Aadhar (आधार)– Based or According*

1. According to the form ( roop ke aadhar par- रूप के आधार पर)

*Roop (रूप) : Form*

**Puling ke niyam (पुल्लिंग के नियम)**

* According to the meaning (arth ke aadhar par – अर्थ के आधार पर)

1. Names of countries ( Desh- देश) , Provinces ( Pranth- प्रांत), Cities (Nagar- नगर).
2. Name of hills (Pahad- पहाड़) , Mountain ( parvat – पर्वत)
3. Names of Oceans ( Mahasagar – महासागर) : *(exception Bay of Bengal – Bengal kee khadi – बंगाल की खड़ी* it’s a feminine gender*)*
4. Heavy (bhari- भारी) and immoveable objects (bedoul vastu- बेडौल वस्तु)
5. Name of all the days (Days means Din (दिन) it is termed as war (वार) / hafte (हफ़्ते) in Hindi)
6. Name of the months (Mahinom – महीनों)
7. Names of stars (tara – तारा) , Planets ( Grahom –ग्रहों) *(exception in planets is earth – Prithvi – पृथ्वी*  it’s a feminine gender *)*
8. Names of Metals ( Dhatu – धातु) *(exception is silver – chandi – चाँदी* it’s a feminine gender *)*
9. Names of Trees (ped –पेड़)
10. Names of grains (aanaaj – आनाज) *(exception is Maize – makai– मकई* it’s a feminine gender *)*
11. Names of all precious stones (Ratn – रत्न) *(exception mani– मणि* it’s a feminine gender *)*
12. Names of flowers ( Phul – फूल) *(exception is type of Jasmine – juhi – जुही* it’s a feminine gender *)*
13. Names of liquid (drwya padarth –द्रव्य पदार्थ) - *(exception is lassi - लस्सी –*it’s a feminine gender *)*
14. Names of all body parts (sharir ke ang-शरीर के अंग) *(exception is eyes - ankh – आँख, nose- naak –नाक* it’s a feminine gender *)*
15. Masculine words from Sanskrit *(exception air - vaayu – वायु, soul – aatma- आत्मा* it’s a feminine gender *)*

* According to the form ( roop ke aadhar par- रूप के आधार पर)

1. Words ending with ‘a’ (अ) ‘aa’(आ), ‘pan’ (पन)

Eg: Raat (रात) –night.

Gussa (गुस्सा) – Anger

Bachpan (बचपन) – childhood

1. Nouns originated from urdu ending in ‘aab’ (आब) ‘aan’(आन), ‘aar’ (आर)

Eg: gulaab (गुलाब) –rose.

makan (मकान) – House

baazar (बाज़ार) – Market

*(exceptions kitaab - किताब – (book)*

*sharaab– शराब- (liquor)*

*dukan- दुकान (शॉप)*  are feminine gender *)*

1. Words from Sanskrit ending with ‘tha’(त), tra (त्र), na (न)

Eg: geet (गीत) –song, mitr (मित्र) – friend, paalan (पालन) – follow, rearing

1. All collective nouns

Eg: samaj (समाज) –society. Dal (दल) – team samuh (समूह) – group

**Streeling ke niyam (स्त्रीलिंग के नियम)**

* According to the meaning (arth ke aadhar par – अर्थ के आधार पर)

1. **Name of transport medium (yatayat madhyam(यातायात के माध्यम)** *(exception aeroplane - vaayuyaan – वायुयान , ship – jahaza- जहाज़* they are masculine gender *)*
2. **Name of rivers (nadi –नदी)** *exception brahmputr- ब्रम्ह्पुत्र* masculine gender *)*
3. **Name of lunar days (tithi –तिथी ) like poornami – पूर्णमि, Amavasya –अमावस्या, Prathama – प्रथमा ( First)**
4. **Name of spices ( Masale – मसाले)**
5. **Name of languages (Bhasha- भाषा)**
6. **Name of all scripts (lipi – लिपि) such as, Devnagari - देवनागरी,**
7. **Name of all food stuffs (khadya padarth –खाद्य पदार्थ)** *exception aachar - आचार - pickles* masculine gender *)*
8. **All the weapons (shastr – शस्त्र)**
9. **Small (chote – छोटे) beautiful things (sundar – सुंदर)**
10. **All books (pustak –पुस्तक ) such as : ramayan, quran**

* According to the form ( roop ke aadhar par- रूप के आधार पर)

1. Words which end in sound of “ee” (ई) such as रोटी (Roti – Flat Bread), बेटी (Beti – Daughter) etc.
2. Words from Sanskrit ending with ‘aa’(आ), i (इ), ee (ई)

Eg: lata (लता) –creeper, buddhi (बुद्धि) – wisdom, dharti (धरती) – earth

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|  | Word | Devanagri script | Transliteration | gender |
| 1 | Chair | कुर्सी | Kursi | feminine |
| 2 | Bed | पलंग/ बिस्तर | Plang/Bistar | masculine |
| 3 | Pen | कलम | Kalam | masculine |
| 4 | Bag | बस्ता | Bastaa | masculine |
| 5 | Tea | चाय | Chai | feminine |
| 6 | Glass | कांच | Kaanch | masculine |
| 7 | Glasses | चश्मा | Chasma | masculine |
| 8 | Door | द्वार/  दरवाजा | Davaar/  Darwaza | masculine |
| 9 | Food | भोजन/  खाना | Bhojan  Khana | Masculine |
| 10 | Wood | लकड़ी | lakadi | Feminine |
| 11 | Wall | दीवार | Deewar | Feminine |
| 12 | Gun | बंदूक | Bandook | feminine |
| 13 | Water | पानी | paani | masculine |
| 14 | Shoe | जूता | Jutaa | masculine |
| 15 | Window | खिड़की | khidki | Feminine |
| 16 | Sweets | मिठाई | Mithai | Feminine |
| 17 | Spoon | चम्मच | Chammach | Feminine |
| 18 | Bowl | कटोरा  कटोरी | Katora (Big)  Katori (small) | Masculine |
| 19 | Roof/Terrace | छत | Chat | Feminine |
| 20 | Road | सड़क | Sadak | Feminine |