KAGZI · ORIGINAL STUDY SERIES

STUDY BOOK 08 · ENGLISH EDITION

General Hindi

Grammar, Vocabulary and Language Usage

Initial English Edition · 7 November 2026

Initial edition · Chapter-wise expansion in progress

For UPPSC / UPSSSC, UPSC, SSC and Railway examination preparation.
This is an initial, chapter-wise edition. It does not claim to cover the complete syllabus. Check changing administrative and current-affairs facts against official sources before an examination.

About this book

General Hindi preparation involves correct spelling, grammatical structure, vocabulary and using language appropriately in context.

Chapter 01 · Sounds, Words and Sentences

Learning objective: *Understand basic concepts, identify key terms and answer factual as well as conceptual examination questions.*

1. Letters and Sounds

A varna (letter/speech sound unit) is the smallest sound unit of a language in the traditional description of Hindi grammar. Hindi letters are studied as vowels and consonants from the perspectives of pronunciation and writing. Correct use of anusvara, anunasika, visarga and conjunct consonants is important for standard spelling.

2. Words and Grammatical Forms

A meaningful group of letters is called a shabda (word). A word used in a sentence in a grammatical role is called a pada (grammatical form). Words may be classified by meaning, origin, formation and usage. Important origin-based categories include tatsama, tadbhava, deshaja and foreign-origin words.

3. Nouns and Pronouns

A noun names a person, object, place, feeling or group. A pronoun is used in place of a noun. Correct use depends on the form required by the sentence and its grammatical relationships, including case.

4. Sentence Correction

Sentence correction requires attention to gender, number, person, case, tense and agreement between the subject and verb. For example, the Hindi sentence “वे बाजार गया” is incorrect; “वे बाजार गए” is the correct form. Word order and punctuation should also be checked to remove ambiguity.

Quick Revision

- Origin-based word categories: tatsama, tadbhava, deshaja and foreign-origin
- Sentence agreement: gender, number, person and verb

Practice and Self-Assessment

What is a meaningful group of letters called?

Answer and explanation: A word (shabda).

Which categories classify words by origin?

Answer and explanation: Tatsama, tadbhava, deshaja and foreign-origin words.

What should be checked during sentence correction?

Answer and explanation: Gender, number, person, case, tense and subject–verb agreement.

Sources and further study

This is an original KAGZI explanation translated and adapted from the corresponding Hindi study edition. For verification, consult official NCERT textbooks, relevant Government of India and state-government departments, and examination commission notifications. Administrative and current-affairs facts may change and should be checked against current official sources. No unauthorised coaching book or copyrighted PDF has been reproduced. Official PYQ labels are used only when the exact examination year and official question-paper source have been verified.

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