

THE NOUN

Noun : A noun is the word that refers to a person, place, animal, bird, village, thing, object, substance, state, county or abstract idea or feeling.

- A noun can tell you who? Or what?
- A noun names a person, people, place, thing or idea.
- Noun gives the names of concrete or abstract things in our lives.
- Some times it states the quality or action.

A noun can function as a subject or object of a verb and can be modified by an adjective.

- It can be function as complement, appositive.

There are several different types of nouns exist.

Classification-1:

Nouns are two types: They are (i) Concrete noun (ii) Abstract noun

(i) Concrete noun: Concrete nouns are the names things which can recognizable through the sense of organs. We can see, hear, taste, smell or touch the items.

Ex: table chair room bottle dog gold
girl boy paper rock kitchen notebook

(ii) Abstract noun: Abstract nouns are the ideas, feelings, events and qualities. We can't see, hear, taste, smell or touch the items.

Ex: fear freedom love internet trust happiness
courage hope honesty policy sadness beauty

Classification-2:

Nouns are five types: They are (i) Common noun
(ii) Proper noun
(iii) Material noun
(iv) Collective noun
(v) Compound noun

(i) Common noun: Most of the nouns are generally in this form. It is the common name of similar things.

Ex: boy, girl, teacher, doctor, patient, cow, book

(ii) Proper noun: The names of particular person, animal or thing. Generally we use capital letter for the first letter in proper noun.

Ex: Ramu, John, Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Nepal, Mother Teresa

(iii) Material noun: The names of some materials like metals, furniture, are called material nouns.

Ex: milk, steel, iron, gold, wood

(iv) Collective noun: The names of group of things or people as a unit. Collective noun means it is a collection of some people or things.

Ex: group, mob, class, assembly, family, flock, audience, bunch

(v) Compound noun: It is the combination of two or more nouns. Generally the combination of any two nouns.

Ex: school boy, college student, paper boy, glass door, iron box

Classification-3:

Nouns are five types: They are (i) Countable noun
(ii) Uncountable noun

(i) Countable noun: It has a singular and a plural form. In plural, these nouns can be used with a number and they can be counted.

Ex: chair, house, boy, friend, cinema,.....

* These nouns work with the expressions such as
"a few, few, many, some, every, these and the number of".

Ex: a few pens many bottles every table
a few computers some spoons each cup
these Televisions every stick a few shoes
a few toys many flowers the number of tables

* We should never say much pens or much computers.

(ii) Uncountable noun: These nouns can not be counted. It can only be used in singular. They can't be counted. They usually express a group or a type

Ex: money bread water coffee honesty
ice Oxygen English traffic sugar
rice flour sunshine sun light

* These are generally can not be pluralized.

* These can work both with and without articles(a, an, the).

Ex: Sugar is sweet.
The sun shine is beautiful.
I drink milk.
He eats rice.
The wood is burning.
We watch Cricket together.

* These can work with expressions such as
"some, any, enough, this, that and much".

Ex: We ate some rice and milk.
She does not speak much English.
That water is very cold.
Do you see traffic on the road.

* These can not work with expressions such as
"these, those, every, each, either or neither".

Singulars - Plurals

- Nouns can be singular or plural.
- The plural form of a noun is usually formed by adding 's' at the end of the noun.
- But this is not always the case.
- There are some exceptions to the rule.
- And some plurals are irregular.

*** Most nouns form the plurals by adding “-s”.**

Ex: boat	-	boats	house	-	houses
cat	-	cats	river	-	rivers
dog	-	dogs	ant	-	ants
banana	-	bananas	bicycle	-	bicycles
daughter	-	daughters	egg	-	eggs
flower	-	flowers	king	-	kings
queen	-	queens	teacher	-	teachers
school	-	schools	college	-	colleges
lodge	-	lodges	tiger	-	tigers
crow	-	crows	vase	-	vases
well	-	wells	magazine	-	magazines
lock	-	locks	picture	-	pictures

*** A noun ending in “o, oo” makes the plural by adding “-s”.**

Ex: photo	-	photos	radio	-	radios
solo	-	solos	piano	-	pianos
studio	-	studios	video	-	videos
zoo	-	zoos	stereo	-	stereos
zero	-	zeros	bamboo	-	bamboos
ratio	-	ratios			

*** A noun ending in “s, x, z, ch, sh” makes the plural by adding “-es”.**

Ex: bus	-	busses	box	-	boxes
quartz	-	quartzes	bench	-	benches
wish	-	wishes	pitch	-	itches
address	-	addresses	batch	-	batches
match	-	matches	branch	-	branches
brush	-	brushes	class	-	classes
dress	-	dresses	dish	-	dishes
six	-	sixes	lens	-	lenses
inch	-	inches	patch	-	patches
prefix	-	prefixes	virus	-	viruses
fox	-	foxes	watch	-	watches

*** A noun ending in consonant and then “y” makes the plural by adding “-ies”.**

Ex: baby	-	babies	penny	-	pennies
city	-	cities	country	-	countries
daisy	-	daisies	fly	-	flies

*** A noun ending in vowel and then “y” makes the plural by adding “-s”. Proper nouns are added with “s” to make their plural forms.**

Ex: toy	-	toys	monkey	-	monkeys
donkey	-	donkeys	kidney	-	kidneys
kennedy	-	Kennedys			

*** A noun ending in "f, fe" makes the plural by removing "f / fe" and adding "-ves".**

Ex: wolf	-	wolves	wife	-	wives
knife	-	knives	elf	-	elves
shelf	-	shelves	leaf	-	leaves
half	-	halves			

*** There are some irregular formation for noun plurals.**

Ex: man	-	men	woman	-	women
child	-	children	tooth	-	teeth
foot	-	feet	person	-	people
leaf	-	leafs	mouse	-	mice
potato	-	potatoes	tomato	-	tomatoes
cactus	-	cacti	focus	-	foci
goose	-	geese	radius	-	radii
fungus	-	fungi	nucleus	-	nuclei
syllabus	-	syllabi	hero	-	heroes
oasis	-	oases	thesis	-	theses
crisis	-	crises	criterion	-	criteria
analysis	-	analyses	diagnosis	-	diagnoses
datum	-	data	medium	-	media
phenomenon	-	phenomena			

*** There are some nouns have the same form in the singular and plural.**

Ex: fish	-	fish	deer	-	deer
species	-	species	sheep	-	sheep
milk	-	milk	water	-	water
juice	-	juice	physics	-	physics
chemistry	-	chemistry	love	-	love
freedom	-	freedom	peace	-	peace

*** There are some nouns without singular form.**

Ex: scissors	pliers
pants	trousers
shorts	

*** There are some nouns without plural form.**

Ex: news	information
Measles	baggage
Advice	knowledge
rubbish	

Verb/noun agreement

*** A singular noun takes a singular verb.**

Ex: The dog is barking.
The cat is mewling.
A file is missed.
The purse was stolen.
A library is a useful building.

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*** A plural noun takes a plural verb.**

Ex: The dogs are barking.
The cats are mewling.
The files are missed.
The purses were stolen.
Libraries are useful .

Irregular verb/noun agreement

*** Plural nouns used with singular verbs.**

Ex: The News is at 6 a.m.
Darts is a popular game in England.
Billiards is played all over the world.
Athletics is good for young people.

*** Plural nouns used with plural verbs. Some one have fixed plural form and take a plural verb. They are not used in the singular or they have a different meaning in the singular.**

Ex: My trousers are too tight.
His jeans are black.
Those glasses are very nice.

(Some more nouns like savings, thanks, congratulations, stairs, wages, spectacles, out skirts, goods, wits, ...)

POSSESSIVE NOUNS

Possessive nouns are used to indicate ownership.

*** Possessive nouns are usually formed by adding an apostrophe (') and "s".**

Ex: Latha's book
Surya's bicycle
Ankitha's bangle
Krishna's factory

*** When a noun is plural and ends in "s" , then we just add an apostrophe (') to form possessive nouns.**

Ex: The kids' toys
My parents' house
The teachers' lounge
Ministers' conference hall

*** If two people own one thing, then we just add the apostrophe (') and "s" to the second person only to form possessive nouns.**

Ex: Srinu and Ravi's bench
Latha and Geetha's family
Raju and Krishna's company

*** If two people own separate things, then we add apostrophe (') and "s" for each person to form possessive nouns.**

Ex: Srinu's and Ravi's bench
Pavan's and Ramu's family
Kavya's and Navya's books

EXERCISE

1. She is a (nurse / nurses)
2. A book is a good (friend / friends)
3. A small car is a great (vehicle / vehicles)
4. She is a smart (girl / girls)
5. It is an old (church / churches)
6. Is this man a (worker / workers)
7. Is he a nice (character / characters)
8. These belongs to those boys. (pant / pants)
9. Are the in the class room. (student / students)
10. The brush is under the (chair / chairs)
11. I am not a famous (woman / women)
12. The are not in the boxes. (pencil / pencils)
13. I like those (toy / toys)
14. She is a clever (girl / girls)
15. They are clever (boy / boys)
16. The are going. (cat / sheep)
17. Are these hungry. (boy / boys)
18. They are not (worker / workers)
19. I have three (child / children)
20. There are five (man / men)
21. (baby / babies) play with bottles as toys.
22. A few men wear (watch / watches)
23. I put a (memo / memos) on the table.
24. I saw a (mouse / mice) running by.
25. There are few (car / cars) on the road.
26. Ashoka was a great (king / kings)
27. Mumbai is a big (city / cities)
28. The is on the table. (book / books)
29. Delhi is the capital of India. (True / False)
30. He returned from canada last week. (True / False)
31. Sundarlal Bahuguna is a (leader / leaders)
32. china has a large population. (True / False)
33. The Ganga is a sacred river. (True / False)
34. Raju is a good (doctor / doctors)
35. (hen / sheep) is eating nuts.