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Noun

Noun :- A noun is a fundamental part of speech that refers to a person, place, thing or idea. Think of nouns as the 'naming words' in a language.

① What is a Noun?

→ A noun is a word that names a person, place, thing or idea. It is one of the fundamental parts of speech in English language & serves as the subject or Object in a sentence.

II. The Main Categories of Nouns:

Noun can be classified into several major catagories.

1. Common Nouns vs. Proper Nouns

Common Noun: A general name for a person, place thing, or idea. They are not capitalized unless they begin a sentence.

Examples - City, teacher, dog, happiness

② Proper Noun: The specific name of a particular Person, place, Organization, or thing, they are always Capitalized.

Examples- London, Google, Monday.

2. CONCRETE Noun vs Abstract Nouns

① Concrete noun :- Names something you can perceive with your five Senses (see, hear, touch, taste, smell)

Examples - apple, thunder, Velvet, perfume.

② Abstract Noun :- Names an idea, quality, state or concept that Cannot be Perceived by the Senses.

Examples - love, freedom, wisdom, anger.

3. Countable Nouns vs. Uncountable (Mass) Nouns

Countable Noun: Refers to things that can be counted. They have both singular and plural.

Examples — i) book/books. iii) idea/ideas.
ii) child/children,

☑ **Uncountable Noun:** Refers to things that are seen as a mass or whole and cannot be easily counted. They usually do not have a plural form.

Examples — water, rice, information, advice.

4. Collective Nouns :- Names a group of people, animals or things treated as single unit.

Examples — team, family, flock (of birds) pack (of w

5. Compound Nouns :- A noun made up of two or more words that function as a single noun. They can be written as one word.

Examples - toothpaste, law, pool, ice-cream.

☑ ## What is a pronoun?

A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun (a person, place, thing or idea) in a sentence. It's a primary function is to avoid repetition and make language more efficient.

Example :

Palak said that she would bring her book to her friend's house,

Types of pronouns

1. **Personal pronouns :-** Refer to specific people.

2. **Reflexive pronouns :-** Refer back to the subject of the sentences.
Ex — she taught herself how to code.

Intensive pronouns :- Have the same form as reflexive pronouns but are used to add emphasis to a noun or pronoun.

Ex - The CEO herself announced the news.

4. **Demonstrative pronouns :-** point to and identify a noun or a pronoun. The distance determine the choice.

Ex -
Near - this, these
Far - that, those.

5. **Interrogative pronous** used to ask questions.

Who/whom - refers to people (who is there?)

What refers to things or ideas (what is that?)

6. **Relative pronoun :-** Introduce a relative Clauses.

Ex - The person who called was my boss.

7. **Indefinite pronouns :-** Refer to non-specific people or things.

8. **Reciprocal pronoun :-** used when two or more subjects are performing the same action toward each other.

Ex - The two friends help each other,
the team members trust one another.