**NOUNS**

**Definition:**

* A noun means people, animals, places, things, events, qualities and states.
* Nouns can be simple to understand because any name of person ,a place, an animal, or thing is a noun.

TYPES OF NOUNS:

COMMON NOUN:

A [**noun**](https://www.gingersoftware.com/content/grammar-rules/nouns/) is a word that names a person, animal, place, thing, or idea. All nouns can be further classified as a [**proper**](https://www.gingersoftware.com/content/grammar-rules/nouns/proper-noun/) or common noun. Common nouns are words used to name general items rather than specific ones. Go into your living room. What do you see? A lamp, chair, couch, TV, window, painting, pillow, candle – all of these items are named using common nouns.

Common nouns are everywhere, and you use them all the time, even if you don’t realize it. Wherever you go, you’ll find at least one common noun. Street, closet, bathroom, school, mall, gas station, living room; all of these places are things, and thus they are common nouns.

EXAMPLES

1. This **dress**suits her perfectly.
2. He is the **husband**of one of your female classmates.
3. Better you bring your **father**to school tomorrow to meet me.
4. Switch ON another **engine** from the engine.
5. He took his **bike**by performing a stunt at the shooting site.

PROPER NOUN:

A pronoun is defined as a word or phrase that is used as a substitution for a [**noun**](https://www.gingersoftware.com/content/grammar-rules/nouns/) or noun phrase, which is known as the pronoun’s antecedent. Pronouns are short words and can do everything that nouns can do and are one of the building blocks of a sentence. Common pronouns are he, she, you, me, I, we, us, this, them, that. A pronoun can act as a subject, direct object, indirect object, object of the [**preposition**](https://www.gingersoftware.com/content/grammar-rules/preposition/), and more and takes the place of any person, place, animal or thing. So coffee becomes it, Barbara becomes she, Jeremy becomes he, the team becomes they, and in a sentence, Barbara drinks a cup of coffee every afternoon could become she drinks a cup of it every afternoon, or even she drinks it every afternoon, where the it would substitute the cup of coffee, not just the coffee.

EXAMPLES:

1. The school children visited **Melbourne Zoo** yesterday.
2. I love to read the **Harry Potter** series by **JK Rowling.**
3. **Alan** and **Bob** are good friends and business partners.
4. **Charles Dickens** was a great novelist who created some amazing fictional characters.

Concrete noun

A concrete noun is a [noun](https://www.thoughtco.com/noun-in-grammar-1691442) (such as chicken or egg) that names a material or tangible object or phenomenon—something recognizable through the senses. Contrast with an [abstract noun](https://www.thoughtco.com/what-is-abstract-noun-1689051).

Examples:

1. We can hear the **noise**, hence it is a concrete noun.
2. We can see and hear **firecrackers**, hence it is a concrete noun.
3. We can see **Sandra**, hence it is a concrete noun.
4. Yellow **flowers** in the red vase are looking very attractive.
5. Suddenly a black **panther** appeared when we were in the zoo.

Abstract noun:

Abstract nouns refer to intangible things, like feelings, ideas, concepts, and qualities. Love, curiosity, grief, chaos, and friendship are all abstract nouns. These nouns can’t be felt with the senses, but you know they’re there — and you probably use them every day.

EXAMPLES

1. We have to get at the **truth** of the matter.
2. Mary isn’t the type of person who **gossips**.
3. People lost **faith** in banks.
4. She will **defeat** them.
5. I was delighted at the news of her **success**.

COUNTABLE NOUN:

 Countable nouns are the names of separate objects, people, ideas, etc, which can be counted. We can use numbers and the article a/an with countable nouns; they have plurals. For instance: A singular noun names one person, animal, place, thing, or abstraction.

EXAMPLES

1. There are at least twenty Italian **restaurants**in Little Italy.
2. Megan took a lot of **photographs**when she went to the Grand Canyon.
3. Your **book**is on the kitchen **table**.
4. How many **candles**are on that **birthday cake**?
5. You have several **paintings**to study in art appreciation **class**.

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Anything that cannot be counted is an uncountable noun. Even though uncountable nouns are not individual objects, they are always singular and one must always use singular [**verbs**](https://www.gingersoftware.com/content/grammar-rules/verbs/) in conjunction with uncountable nouns. The following uncountable noun examples will help you to gain even more understanding of how countable and uncountable nouns differ from one another. Notice that singular verbs are always used with uncountable nouns.

EXAMPLES

1. There is no more **water**in the pond.
2. Please help yourself to some **cheese**.
3. I need to find **information**about Pulitzer Prize winners.
4. You seem to have a high level of **intelligence**.
5. Please take good care of your **equipment**.
6. Let’s get rid of the **garbage**.

COLLECTIVE NOUNS:

 Collective nouns are names for a group of individuals or a number of animals, places, things, objects, concepts or ideas,

For example: a herd of elephants, a range of mountains, a gang of thieves, a pack of cards, a board of directors.

EXAMPLES

1. Our **class** took a field trip to the natural history museum.
2. The **herd** of bison ran across the prairie, leaving a massive dust cloud in its wake.
3. We waited anxiously for the **jury** to come to a verdict.
4. This year’s basketball **team** includes three players who are over six feet tall.
5. Napoleon’s **army** was finally defeated at Waterloo.

COMPOUND NOUN:

Compound nouns are words for people, animals, places, things, or ideas, made up of two or more words. Most compound nouns are made with [**nouns**](https://www.gingersoftware.com/content/grammar-rules/nouns/) that have been modified by [**adjectives**](https://www.gingersoftware.com/content/grammar-rules/adjectives/) or other nouns.

In many compound nouns, the first word describes or modifies the second word, giving us insight into what kind of thing an item is, or providing us with clues about the item’s purpose. The second word usually identifies the item.

EXAMPLES:

1. I want to lose weight, **yet** I eat chocolate daily.
2. A man may die, nations may rise and fall, **but** an idea lives on.
3. I used to be snow white, **but** I drifted.
4. We went to the mall; **however**, we only went window-shopping.
5. She is famous, **yet** she is very humble.