

The noun is a part of the speech that denotes the subject and answers the questions: **who? what?** (*child, magazine, dog, life*).

Nouns refer to masculine, feminine or middling gender and do not change by birth.

Nouns vary in case and number. The initial form of the noun is the nominative case of the singular.

In the sentence, the nouns are often subject and complement, as well as an application, inconsistent with the definition, circumstance and nominal part of the compound predicate.

By value nouns are divided into **their own** and **common nouns**, **animate** and **inanimate**.

Proper nouns are names of individuals, single items. The proper nouns are:

1. surnames (pseudonyms, nicknames), names, patronymics of people, and nicknames of animals.
2. place names
3. astronomical names
4. the names of newspapers, magazines, works of literature and art, factories, ships, etc.

The nominal nouns are a common name for all homogeneous objects and phenomena.

Nouns nouns can go into their own (for example: land is land, Earth is the planet of the solar system).

Nouns nouns are the names of people, animals and answer the question *who?*

Inanimate names of nouns serve as names of inanimate objects, as well as objects of the plant world, and answer the question *what?*

Inanimate also include such nouns as *a group, a people, a crowd, a flock, a youth*, etc.

Number of nouns

Nouns are used in the singular when it comes to one thing, and in the plural, when several objects are meant.

Some nouns are used only in the singular or only in the plural.

Nouns that have only the singular form:

- The names of many identical persons, objects (collective nouns): *students, youth, children, humanity*, etc.
- Names of objects with real meaning: *asphalt, iron, cherry, milk, gold, beets, gasoline*, etc.
- Names of quality or attribute: *whiteness, greed, agility, youth, freshness, darkness, blueness*, etc.
- The names of the action or condition: *execution, mowing, cutting, suggestion, burning*, etc.
- Own names as the names of single items: *Moscow, Volga*, etc.

- Words: *burden, udder, flame, crown.*

Nouns that have only the plural form:

- Names of composite and pair items: *vise, forceps, rake, pants, scales, rails, scissors, forks, swings* , etc.
- Names of materials or their waste, residues: *white, yeast, pasta, cream, bran, sawdust* , etc.
- The names of the intervals of time, games: *hide and seek, blind man's buffets, chess, vacations, days, weekdays* , etc.
- Names of actions and state of nature: *troubles, debates, elections, negotiations, shoots, frosts* , etc.
- Some geographical names: *Carpathians, Fili, Gorki, Athens, Alps, Sokolniki* , etc.

Case Nouns

In the Russian language there are six cases, which can be determined by questions.

- Nameful - who? or what?
- Genitive - whom? or what?
- Dative - to whom? or what?
- Accusative - of whom? or what?
- The instrumental - by whom? or what?
- Proposal - about whom? or what?

To determine the case of a noun in a sentence, you need:

1. find the word to which the given noun belongs;
2. to put from this word to the noun the question.

Declination of nouns

The change of words by case is called declension.

There are three declensions of nouns:

The first decline.

The first declension includes the nouns of the feminine gender with the ending -a (-y) in the nominative singular (country, land), as well as masculine nouns denoting people with the same endings (boy, uncle).

The second decline.

The second declension includes nouns of masculine gender with a zero ending (shore, day), and also with endings -o, -e (house, house) and middle genus with endings -o, -e in the nominative singular (word, building).

The third decline.

The third declension includes nouns of feminine gender with a zero ending in the nominative singular.

Variable nouns are nouns.

Ten nouns of the middle genus in the noun (burden, time, udder, banner, name,

flame, tribe, seed, stirrup and the head) and the masculine noun "path" in the genitive, dative and prepositional singularities have the endings of nouns 3- and in the instrumental case take the endings of the nouns of the second declension -em (-em).

Undecidable nouns.

Inexperients are nouns that have the same form for all cases.

Among them there are both household names (coffee, radio, cinema, jury), as well as proper names (Goethe, Zola, Sochi).