NOUNS :

Types of nouns

Totally there are 12 types of nouns namely Proper Noun, Common Noun, Collective Noun, Material Noun, Abstract Noun,

Countable Noun, Uncountable Noun, Concrete Noun, Singular Noun, Plural Noun, Possessive Noun, Compound Noun

## 1. Proper nouns

Proper noun is a type of noun that refers to a specific,individual item or person such as a name. They are used in written and spoken language to signify importance and individuality, and they help to clarify the identity of the

item or person being referred to.  Some examples of proper nouns include:

* Princess Peach
* The Bible
* The Mushroom Kingdom
* America
* Sunday

As you can see, proper nouns can represent specific people, places, or things. They are an important part of speech and can help to add detail and specificity to your writing. Be sure to use them correctly and always capitalize them to avoid any confusion

## Common nouns

Nouns, in simple terms, are words that refer to a person, place, thing, or idea. Among the many types of nouns, common nouns are the most basic ones. They refer to general objects, people, or places that are not specific. Examples of common nouns include “chair,” “person,” and “town.” These nouns are not capitalized unless they appear at the beginning of a sentence.

Here are some**examples of common nouns**:

* Boy
* Country
* Apple
* Month
* Car

Thus, it is essential to have a clear understanding of common nouns as they form the foundation for other more complex types of nouns.

### Common nouns vs. proper nouns

When we talk about different types of nouns, we often come across two main categories – proper nouns and common nouns. Proper nouns are the names of specific people, places, or things like “John” or “Disney World.” On the other hand, common nouns are general names given to any person, place, or thing such as “boy,” “city,” or “book.” The key difference between the two is that proper nouns require capitalization, whereas it is not necessary for common nouns – unless they start a sentence.

## Possessive nouns

Possessive nouns are a type of noun that shows ownership. They are usually formed by adding an apostrophe + s to the end of the word, as in “Bob’s bike.” In addition to showing ownership, possessive nouns can also show a relationship between two people or things, as in “the moon’s orbit around Earth.” Possessive nouns can be singular or plural, and they can be used to describe people, animals, places, or things.

**Examples**:

* **General’s** business
* **Moon’s**brightness
* Fish’s eggs
* House’s roof
* Sun’s light

## Compound nouns

A compound noun is a noun that is made up of two or more words. They can be written as one word, or they can be written as two separate words. Compound nouns are usually made up of a noun and a verb, or a noun and an adjective compound noun are formed by combining two or more words to create a single entity that represents a unique concept or object. This linguistic phenomenon is particularly prevalent in English, where compound nouns can be formed by combining nouns, verbs, adjectives, and other words, often resulting in complex and multi-layered meanings.

Some examples of compound nouns are:

toothpaste  
 sunlight  
 haircut  
 bedroom  
 software

toothbrush, sunlight, workbook, classroom, coffee

## 5. Collective nouns

Collective nouns are used to describe a group of people, animals, or things. For example, a flock of birds, a herd of cows, or a school of fish. We often use collective nouns in speech and writing without realizing it. Here are 12 of the most common collective nouns:

1. Army  
   2. Audience  
   3. Band  
   4. Class  
   5. Committee  
   6. Family  
   7. Government  
   8. Group  
   9. Jury  
   10. Majority  
   11. Orchestra  
   12. Public

## 6.Concrete nouns

Concrete nouns are a class of nouns that describe physical, tangible objects or substances that can be perceived by the five senses. These entities occupy space and have a measurable dimension. Examples of concrete nouns include chairs, tables, books, apples, water, and animals.

Concrete nouns are usually simple and specific and can be easily defined or identified. One characteristic of concrete nouns is that they are not abstract or intangible like ideas, feelings, or concepts. Concrete nouns can be observed and touched, while abstract nouns require a more subjective interpretation.

**For example,**

* Coffee bag
* Tea carpet
* Rain door
* Mountain flower
* Beach grape

## 7. Abstract nouns

An abstract noun is a word for something that can’t be experienced with the five senses. They express ideas, concepts, and emotions. Abstract nouns are often created from adjectives and verbs, and they don’t usually change form whether they’re singular or plural. For example, the word “fear” is an abstract noun. You can’t see, touch, taste, smell, or hear fear, but you can feel it. Other examples of abstract nouns are love, justice, courage, and mercy.

**Here are some more examples of abstract nouns**:

* desire happiness
* Beauty uncertainty
* feelings time
* anger beauty
* loyalty wisdom

## 8. Material nouns

Material nouns refer to physical substances or materials that are used to create various objects. Examples of material nouns include wood, metal, plastic, fabric, and clay. These nouns are often used as the base for words that describe specific objects, such as wooden furniture or metal tools. In addition, material nouns can be used in scientific contexts to describe the composition of different substances or to explain their properties. Furthermore, they are uncountable and do not exist in[plural form](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Plural" \t "https://www.skygrammar.com/types-of-nouns/_blank).

**For example,**

* Silver Water
* gold Cotton
* iron Cotton
* Diamond Cement

## 9. Countable nouns

Countable nouns are those that can be counted, like people, animals, things, etc. They usually have a singular and plural form, and they can be used with numbers. For example, you could say “I have three dogs” or “I have ten cats.”

Some countable nouns have a special plural form, like child/children or man/men. Others have the same form in both singular and plural, like deer or sheep.

**Examples in the following sentences,**

* I’ve just bought a new **flat**.
* I prefer cities to the **village**.
* The child plays with **toys**.
* The **school**is over there.
* There are**two mice** in the storeroom.

Some concrete nouns are countable such as bag, chair, pen, shoes, window, etc.

## 10. Uncountable nouns

Uncountable nouns are things that cannot be counted or divided into separate pieces. For example, water is a non-countable noun. You cannot count the number of water, you can only count the number of bottles of water. Other examples of uncountable nouns include furniture, air, and information.

When writing about uncountable nouns, you should always use a singular verb. For example, “The furniture in the store is very expensive.” or “There is too much air pollution in this city.” You cannot say “The furniture in the store is very expensive”.

**Examples of non-countable nouns in the following sentences:**

* **Light**reflects off the stream.
* Roy lived in **poverty**.
* Our **baggage**went missing.
* We are waiting for valid **information**.
* You should put **sugar**in the tea.
* I put **petrol**in the car today.
* I’ll have a kilo of **sugar**, please.

## 11. Singular nouns

The singular nouns refer to something a single person, place, thing, or object. Mostly [articles](https://www.skygrammar.com/articles-in-english" \t "https://www.skygrammar.com/types-of-nouns/_blank): a/an or the, are placed before singular nouns.

**For example**,

* A boy
* an elephant
* one car
* two cake

## Plural nouns

A plural noun is used to represent more than one person, place, thing, or object. Most plural nouns are formed by adding s or es to the singular noun, as in pen/pens and dog/dogs.

### Singular vs plural nouns

Nouns are an integral part of speech, and there are many different types that you should be aware of. The two main categories are singular and plural nouns. Singular nouns refer to one person, place, or thing, while plural nouns refer to more than one. There are many other types of nouns in between these two extremes, and each has its purpose and function.

Proper noun 100 Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1 | john |
| 2 | New York city |
| 3 | Facebook |
| 4 | Eiffel Tower |
| 5 | Amazon |
| 6 | Tokyo |
| 7 | Harry Potter |
| 8 | Disney World |
| 9 | Paris |
| 10 | Coca-Cola |
| 11 | Mount Everest |
| 12 | Google |
| 13 | Shakepears |
| 14 | Statue of Liberty |
| 15 | Mona Lisa |
| 16 | NASA |
| 17 | The Beatles |
| 18 | Great Wall of China |
| 19 | White House |
| 20 | McDonald’s |
| 21 | Rome |
| 22 | Big Ben |
| 23 | Los Angeles |
| 24 | Sydney Opera House |
| 25 | United Nations |
| 26 | Dell |
| 27 | Daily News |
| 28 | Deadpool |
| 29 | Ford |
| 30 | France |
| 31 | December |
| 32 | English |
| 33 | Europe |
| 34 | Dollar |
| 35 | Poppy |
| 36 | Africa |
| 37 | Bata |
| 38 | Australia |
| 39 | BMW |
| 40 | Burger King |
| 41 | Berlin Wall |
| 42 | Coke |
| 43 | California |
| 44 | Canon |
| 45 | Daniel |
| 46 | Ferrari |
| 47 | Germany |
| 48 | Indian Ocean |
| 49 | Himalayas |
| 50 | Jim |
| 51 | Japan |
| 52 | Peru |
| 53 | Serbia |
| 54 | Spain |
| 55 | Uganda |
| 56 | Sutlej |
| 57 | Spain |
| 58 | Moldova |
| 59 | Colorado |
| 60 | Bangladesh |
| 61 | Audi |
| 62 | Queen Elizabeth |
| 63 | Bill Gates |
| 64 | Machu Picchu |
| 65 | Taj Mahal |
| 66 | David |
| 67 | The Lord of the Rings |
| 68 | Luke Skywalker |
| 69 | Mac book |
| 70 | Star wars |
| 71 | James Bond |
| 72 | Elon Musk |
| 73 | The Red Sea |
| 74 | The Black Sea |
| 75 | Mahatma Gandhi |
| 76 | Krishna |
| 77 | Sweden |
| 78 | South Africa |
| 79 | Samsung |
| 80 | Sunday |
| 81 | Titanic |
| 82 | Walmart |
| 83 | Twitter |
| 84 | Rock ledge |
| 85 | Usain bolt |
| 86 | Women’s day |
| 87 | Peter Pan |
| 88 | Maya |
| 89 | London |
| 90 | Michel |
| 91 | Moon |
| 92 | Monday |
| 93 | Potato |
| 94 | Pepsi |
| 95 | Nikon |
| 96 | Pubg |
| 97 | Oxford University |
| 98 | India |
| 99 | Justin |
| 100 | Janet |
| 101 | Jupiter |

Common Noun 100 Examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sno** | **Examples** |
| 1 | Mobile |
| 2 | Month |
| 3 | School |
| 4 | River |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 5 | Season |
| 6 | Ship |
| 7 | Animals |
| 8 | App |
| 9 | Author |
| 10 | Biscuit |
| 11 | Book |
| 12 | Building |
| 13 | Bulb |
| 14 | Camara |
| 15 | Coat |
| 16 | Coffee |
| 17 | College |
| 18 | Company |
| 19 | Computer |
| 20 | Employee |
| 21 | Evening |
| 22 | Evidence |
| 23 | Confusion |
| 24 | Country |
| 25 | Cousin |
| 26 | Dad |
| 27 | Danger |
| 28 | Daughter |
| 29 | Day |
| 30 | Case |
| 31 | Carpet |
| 32 | Card |
| 33 | Car |
| 34 | Bus |
| 35 | Business |
| 36 | Brother |
| 37 | Bridge |
| 38 | Breakfast |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 39 | Bread |
| 40 | Actor |
| 41 | Afternoon |
| 42 | Airplane |
| 43 | Airport |
| 44 | Area |
| 45 | Arm |
| 46 | Art |
| 47 | Aunt |
| 48 | Girl |
| 49 | Glass |
| 50 | Ground |
| 51 | Head |
| 52 | Health |
| 53 | History |
| 54 | Fisherman |
| 55 | Flowers |
| 56 | Power |
| 57 | Queen |
| 58 | Result |
| 59 | Biscuit |
| 60 | Year |
| 61 | Lake |
| 62 | Week |
| 63 | Education |
| 64 | Fan |
| 65 | Cow |
| 66 | Milk |
| 67 | Member |
| 68 | Music |
| 69 | Pencil |
| 70 | Bird |
| 71 | Bee |
| 72 | Pool |
| 73 | Pizza |
| 74 | Picture |
| 75 | Pickle |
| 76 | Swing |
| 77 | Television |
| 78 | Taxi |
| 79 | Spoon |
| 80 | Minute |
| 81 | Hour |
| 82 | Roof |
| 83 | Room |
| 84 | Board |
| 85 | Name |
| 86 | Party |
| 87 | Man |
| 88 | Cookies |
| 89 | Dress |
| 90 | Train |
| 91 | War |
| 92 | Wall |
| 93 | Tree |
| 94 | Thing |
| 95 | Monkey |
| 96 | King |
| 97 | Bats |
| 98 | Barber |
| 99 | Ball |
| 100 | Taxidriver |

Possivess Noun 100 examples

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sno | Example |
| 1 | John’s |
| 2 | Sarah’s |
| 3 | Mary’s |
| 4 | David’s |
| 5 | Alex’s |
| 6 | Emily’s |
| 7 | Michael’s |
| 8 | Jessica’s |
| 9 | Mark’s |
| 10 | Daniel’s |
| 11 | Nicole’s |
| 12 | Christopher’s |
| 13 | Megan’s |
| 14 | Samantha’s |
| 15 | Andrew’s |
| 16 | Amanda’s |
| 17 | Matthew’s |
| 18 | Jennifer’s |
| 19 | Brian’s |
| 20 | Rebecca’s |
| 21 | Patrick’s |
| 22 | Stephanie’s |
| 23 | Jonathan’s |
| 24 | Michelle’s |
| 25 | Benjamin’s |
| 26 | Elizabeth’s |
| 27 | Joshua’s |
| 28 | Lauren’s |
| 29 | Aljandro’s |
| 30 | Carla’s |
| 31 | Antonio’s |
| 32 | Isabella’s |
| 33 | Felipe’s |
| 34 | Valeria’s |
| 35 | Diego’s |
| 36 | Paola’s |
| 37 | Mateo’s |
| 38 | ANa’s |
| 39 | Javier’s |
| 40 | Lucia’s |
| 41 | Pedro’s |
| 42 | Marta’s |
| 43 | Raul’s |
| 44 | Paul’s |
| 45 | Alberto’s |
| 46 | Hugo’s |
| 47 | Natalia’s |
| 48 | Diego’s |
| 49 | Valeria’s |
| 50 | Wayne’s |
| 51 | Rodney’s |
| 52 | Stacy’s |
| 53 | Keith’s |
| 54 | Lindsey’s |
| 55 | Kyle’s |
| 56 | Shannon’s |
| 57 | Erica’s |
| 58 | Travis’s |
| 59 | Stacy’s |
| 60 | Kenneth’s |
| 61 | Justin’s |
| 62 | Thomas’s |
| 63 | Rachel’s |
| 64 | Steven’s |
| 65 | Kelly’s |
| 66 | Jeremy’s |
| 67 | Christina’s |
| 68 | Nicholas’s |
| 69 | Heather’s |
| 70 | Brandon’s |
| 71 | Laura’s |
| 72 | Gregory’s |
| 73 | Amy’s |
| 74 | Jeffrey’s |
| 75 | Natalie’s |
| 76 | Scott’s |
| 77 | Jamie’s |
| 78 | Justin’s |
| 79 | Tara’s |
| 80 | Phillip’s |
| 81 | Amber’s |
| 82 | Travis’s |
| 83 | Erica’s |
| 84 | Kenneth’s |
| 85 | Keith’s |
| 86 | Stacy’s |
| 87 | Patrick’s |
| 88 | Crystal’s |
| 89 | Rodney’s |
| 90 | Wayne’s |
| 91 | Vincent’s |
| 92 | Angle’s |
| 93 | Juan’s |
| 94 | Ricardo’sCarmen’s |
| 95 | Kevin’s |
| 96 | Ashley’s |
| 97 | Thomas’s |
| 98 | Rachel’s |
| 99 | Steven’s |
| 100 | Brittany’s |

Compound Noun 100 Examples