

**Noun**


*NoTimer*

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## CHAPTER 1

## OVERVIEW



## Types of Nouns

|  |    |  |
|--|----|--|
| <p style="text-align: center;"><b>COMMON</b></p> <p><i>Used to name people, places or things in GENERAL. It refers to the class or type of person or thing (without being specific).</i><br/> <b>Examples:</b> girl, city, animal, house, food</p> | vs | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PROPER</b></p> <p><i>Used to name a SPECIFIC (or individual) person, place or thing. Proper nouns begin with a capital letter.</i><br/> <b>Examples:</b> John, London, Pluto, France</p>                         |
| <p style="text-align: center;"><b>COUNTABLE</b></p> <p><i>Have a singular and a plural form and can be used with a number or a/an before it. They are sometimes called Count Nouns</i><br/> <b>Examples:</b> car, desk, cup, house, bike</p>       | vs | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>UNCOUNTABLE</b></p> <p><i>Cannot be counted. They often refer to substances, liquids, and abstract ideas. They are sometimes called Mass Nouns.</i><br/> <b>Examples:</b> wood, milk, air, happiness</p>         |
| <p style="text-align: center;"><b>CONCRETE</b></p> <p><i>Refer to people or things that exist physically and that at least one of the senses can detect.</i><br/> <b>Examples:</b> dog, tree, apple, moon, sock</p>                                | vs | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p><i>Have no physical existence. They refer to ideas, emotions and concepts you cannot see, touch, hear, smell or taste.</i><br/> <b>Examples:</b> love, time, fear, freedom</p>               |
| <p style="text-align: center;"><b>COMPOUND</b></p> <p><i>Two or more words that create a noun. They can be written as one word, joined by a hyphen or written as separate words.</i><br/> <b>Examples:</b> rainfall, son-in-law, credit card</p>   | vs | <p style="text-align: center;"><b>COLLECTIVE</b></p> <p><i>Refer to a set or group of people, animals or things. They are often followed by OF + PLURAL NOUN (e.g. bunch of flowers)</i><br/> <b>Examples:</b> team, pile, stack, flock, bunch</p> |

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## CHAPTER 2

### DEFINITION

Nouns refer to persons, animals, places, things, ideas, or events, etc. Nouns encompass most of the words of a language.

Noun can be a/an:

- **Person** – a name for a person: – Max, Julie, Catherine, Michel, Bob, etc.
- **Animal** – a name for an animal: – dog, cat, cow, kangaroo, etc.
- **Place** – a name for a place: – London, Australia, Canada, Mumbai, etc.
- **Thing** – a name for a thing: – bat, ball, chair, door, house, computer, etc.
- **Idea** – A name for an idea: – devotion, superstition, happiness, excitement, etc.

## CHAPTER 3

TYPES

### 3.1 Scale

#### 3.1.1 Proper Noun

A proper noun is a name which refers only to a single person, place, or thing and there is no common name for it. In written English, a proper noun always begins with capital letters.

#### Example:

- **Melbourne** (it refers to only one particular city)
- **Australia** (there is no other country named Australia; this name is fixed for only one country)

#### 3.1.2 Common Noun

A common noun is a name for something which is common for many things, person, or places. It encompasses a particular type of things, person, or places.

**Example: Country** (it can refer to any country, nothing in particular)

So, a common noun is a word that indicates a person, place, thing, etc. In general and a proper noun is a specific one of those

## 3.2 Physical Existence

### 3.2.1 Concrete Noun

A concrete noun is the exact opposite of abstract noun. It refers to the things we see and have physical existence.

**Example:** Chair, table, bat, ball, water, money, sugar, etc.

### 3.2.2 Abstract Noun

An abstract noun is a word for something that cannot be seen but is there. It has no physical existence. Generally, it refers to ideas, qualities, and conditions.

**Example:** Truth, lies, happiness, sorrow, time, friendship, humor, patriotism, etc.

### 3.3 Countable

#### 3.3.1 Attention!

**Abstract nouns and proper nouns are always non-countable nouns, but common nouns and concrete nouns can be both count and non-count nouns.**

#### 3.3.2 Countable Noun

The nouns that can be counted are called countable nouns. Countable nouns can take an article: a, an, the.

**Example:** Chair, table, bat, ball, etc. (you can say 1 chair, 2 chairs, 3 chairs – so chairs are countable)

#### 3.3.3 Non-Countable Noun

The nouns that cannot be counted are called non-countable nouns.

**Example:** Water, sugar, oil, salt, etc. (you cannot say “1 water, 2 water, 3 water” because water is not countable)

### 3.4 Quantity

#### 3.4.1 Singular Noun

Singular Nouns are namely, singular in number. The base form of any noun is naturally singular and so that is the Singular Noun.

**Examples:** Duck, Bush, Man, Mouse, Child, Fish etc. are Singular Nouns.

#### 3.4.2 Plural Noun

The plural forms of the Singular Nouns are Plural Nouns. These nouns determine more than one element.

**Examples:** Belts, Boxes, Mice, Sheep, People etc. are examples of Plural Noun.



### 3.4.3 Regular Noun

Regular Nouns do not change in spelling when changed into plural; only the regular plural suffixes -s or -es are attached to it according to the grammar and spelling agreement.

**Examples:**

| Singular Noun | Plural Noun |
|---------------|-------------|
| Duck          | Ducks       |
| Belt          | Belts       |
| Box           | Boxes       |
| Bush          | Bushes      |
| Apple         | Apples      |

### 3.4.4 Irregular Noun

Irregular Nouns do not have plural suffixes added to them for their plural form and they monumentally change in spelling.

**Examples:**

| Singular Noun | Plural Noun |
|---------------|-------------|
| Man           | Men         |
| Ox            | Oxen        |
| Fox           | Vixen       |
| Goose         | Geese       |
| Mouse         | Mice        |

### 3.5 Other

#### 3.5.1 Collective Noun

A collective noun is a word for a group of things, people, or animals, etc.

**Example:** family, team, jury, cattle, etc.

**Collective nouns can be both plural and singular. However, Americans prefer to use collective nouns as singular, but both of the uses are correct in other parts of the world.**

#### 3.5.2 Compound Noun

Sometimes two or three nouns appear together, or even with other parts of speech, and create idiomatic compound nouns. Idiomatic means that those nouns behave as a unit and, to a lesser or greater degree, amount to more than the sum of their parts.

**Example:** six-pack, five-year-old, and son-in-law, snowball, mailbox, etc.

### **3.5.3 Possessive Noun**

The noun that owns something or has something in its possession is the Possessive Noun. These nouns usually end with an apostrophe before one “s” that determines the possession of the object(s) that follows.

#### **Example:**

- My cat’s litter needs changing very soon.
- Jacky’s wallet is stolen.
- Your pet’s feeder is missing.

### **3.5.4 Material Noun**

Substances made out of tangible materials are usually Material Nouns. These are Common Uncountable Nouns by nature since they mostly determine a certain sector type of product.

#### **Examples:**

- I lack the common fascination with gold.
- Coal produces nonrenewable energy.
- Humans are 70% water.

## CHAPTER 4

### FUNCTIONS OF NOUNS

Nouns can be used as a subject, a direct object, and an indirect object of a verb; as an object of a preposition; and as an adverb or adjective in sentences. Nouns can also show possession.

- **Subject:** The company is doing great. Roses are the flowers of love.
- **Direct object:** I finally bought a new mobile.
- **Indirect object:** Max gave Carol another chocolate.
- **Object of preposition:** Roses are the flowers of love.
- **Adverb:** The train leaves today.
- **Adjective:** The office building faces the mall.
- **Possession:** The lion's cage is dangerous. My brother's daughter is adorable.