

Singular ಅನ್ನು Plural ಮಾಡುವ

15 Rules ಕಲಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳಿ

Spoken English - 2020

ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ, ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ, ಫ್ರೀ ಆಗಿ

ಸ್ವೋಕನ್ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಕಲಿಯಿರಿ



YouTube/YuvarajMadha



The mistakes you always make

1. Not having **patience**.
2. **Complaining** about little things.
3. Not watching **till the end**.
4. Not having **fixed time** to watch.

Countable and Uncountable

Countable

Have plurals

We can use **a / an**
(for singulars)

Uncountable

No plurals

We **can't** use a / an

Singular and Plural

Singular noun

ಏಕವಚನ

boy

a girl

one pen

one pencil

Plural noun

ಬಹುವಚನ

boys

two girls

a few pens

many pencils

Don't use apostrophe

Singular noun

boy

a girl

one pen

one pencil

Plural noun

boy's

two girl's

a few pen's

many pencil's

Note it

5 vowels (ಸ್ವರಗಳು)

a e i o u

21 consonants (ವ್ಯಂಜನಗಳು)

b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z

1. If a singular noun ends in consonant + y

Remove *y*

Add *ies*

Lady

-

Ladies

Lorry

-

Lorries

City

-

Cities

Duty

-

Duties

Army

-

Armies

Country

-

Countries

Baby

-

Babies

Family

-

Families

Story

-

Stories

Library

-

Libraries

Party

-

Parties

Dictionary

-

Dictionaries

2. If a singular noun ends in vowel + y

Add **s**

Boy	-	Boys
Day	-	Days
Key	-	Keys
Monkey	-	Monkeys
Donkey	-	Donkeys
Valley	-	Valleys
Guy	-	Guys

3. If a singular noun ends in -sh, -ch, -s, -x or -z

Add *es*

Glass - Glasses

Class - Classes

Gas - Gases

Boss - Bosses

Ass - Asses

Atlas - Atlases

Buzz - Buzzes

Box - Boxes

Fox - Foxes

Tax - Taxes

Fax - Faxes

Wax - Waxes

3. If a singular noun ends in -sh, -ch, -s, -x or -z

Add *es*

Dish - Dishes

Watch - Watches

Wish - Wishes

Bench - Benches

Brush - Brushes

Church - Churches

Bush - Bushes

Catch - Catches

Clash - Clashes

Switch - Switches

Smash - Smashes

Match - Matches

4. Most nouns end in o

Add **s**

Avocado - Avocados

Commando - Commandos

Concerto - Concertos

Euro - Euros

Kilo - Kilos

logo - logos

Photo - Photos

Piano - Pianos

Radio - Radios

Solo - Solos

Soprano - Sopranos

Zoo - Zoos

5. Some nouns end in o

Add *es*

Hero - Heroes

Mango - Mangoes

Potato - Potatoes

Tomato - Tomatoes

echo - echoes

Cargo - Cargoes

Volcano - Volcanoes

Veto - Vetoes

6. Some nouns end in o

Add *es* or *s*

Buffalo	-	Buffaloes	-	Buffalos
Cargo	-	Cargoes	-	Cargos
Mosquito	-	Mosquitoes	-	Mosquitos
Motto	-	Mottoes	-	Mottos
Tornado	-	Tornadoes	-	Tornados
Volcano	-	Volcanoes	-	Volcanos

(-es is more common)

7. If a singular noun ends in -f or -fe

Remove *f, fe* Add *ves*

Wife - Wives

Life - Lives

Knife - Knives

Half - Halves

Leaf - Leaves

Thief - Thieves

Wolf - Wolves

Shelf - Shelves

Self - Selves

Calf - Calves

Scarf - Scarves

Loaf - Loaves

8. exceptions

Add **s**

Chief	-	Chiefs
Mischief	-	Mischiefs
Belief	-	Beliefs
Proof	-	Proofs
Safe	-	Safes
Fife	-	Fifes

9. Irregular Plurals

Man	-	Men	Person	-	People
Woman	-	Women	Ox	-	Oxen
Tooth	-	Teeth	Goose	-	Geese
Mouse	-	Mice	Foot	-	Feet
Child	-	Children	Matrix	-	Matrices
Index	-	Indices	Quiz	-	Quizzes

(Person - Persons in official language.)

10. Plurals that have No change

Deer	-	Deer
Fish	-	Fish
Sheep	-	Sheep
Series	-	Series
Species	-	Species
Offspring	-	Offspring
Data	-	Data
Headquarters	-	Headquarters
Aircraft	-	Aircraft
Spacecraft	-	Spacecraft
Chinese	-	Chinese
Japanese	-	Japanese

11. After a number

Dozen

- Three dozen, Ten dozen, Dozens of books.

Hundred

- Five hundred rupees / dollars / Kilometers / Kilograms.
- Hundreds of rupees....

Thousand

- Five thousand rupees / dollars / Kilometers /Kilograms.
- Several thousand times.

Million

- A few million years. (1 million = 10 Lakh)
- Millions of years.

Billion

- A few billion years. (1 billion = 100 Crore)
- Billions of years.

12. Nouns that always remain singular

News	Billiards	Hair	Copper
Corn	Grass	Gold	Wheat
Sugar	Mud	Silver	Rice
Cotton	Molasses		

mathematics physics athletics
(ending in -ics)

Some words ending in *-ics* can also have plural uses.

(e.g. politics, statistics)

13. Some strange nouns

Dice

Die - Dice *(old)*

Dice - Dice

Data

Datum - Data *(old)*

Data - Data

Media

Medium - Media

(Media used as an uncountable noun with a singular verb.)

14. Compound nouns

Passer-by	-	Passers-by
Runner-up	-	Runners-up
Mother-in-law	-	Mothers-in-law

15. Always Plural

Cattle

(bulls, cows and calves)

Three ~~x~~ cattle, some/many cattle

Police, Staff, Crew

The police are looking...

Three policemen

The staff are on strike.

A member of staff said...

Four staff, five crew

15. Always Plural

the British

(The people of Britain)

the Dutch

the English

the French

the Irish

the Spanish

the Welsh

15. Always Plural

Things that have two parts.

Trousers

Jeans

Pyjamas (Pajamas)

Pants

Tights

Shorts

Scales

Headphones

Scissors

Glasses

Spectacles

Goggles

Binoculars

Pliers

15. Always Plural

Arms

Clothes

Customs

Earnings

Goods

Manners

Oats

Odds

Outskirts

Premises

Proceeds

Remains

Supplies

Surroundings

Thanks

Congratulations

A pair of...

Pair is used for many things that normally go in twos, and with plural nouns that refer to some two-part objects

- a pair of shoes / boots / socks / earrings
- a pair of glasses / binoculars
- a pair of trousers / jeans / shorts / pyjamas / leggings / tights
- a pair of scissors / pliers / tweezers

Words for groups of people
can have singular or plural verbs

Groups of people

Our team **is/are** playing well.

My family **is/are**....

My family **want/wants**....

Government **is/are**...

India **has** social problems.

(As a country)

India **have** won the match.

(Team of players)

She asked questions to the **audiences**.

(Many people in the audience)

A television **audience**.

(All the people who watch TV)

Collective nouns (group words)




231c

Some nouns refer to groups of people (e.g. *audience, committee, government, team*). These are sometimes called **collective nouns**. Some **collective nouns** can take a **singular or plural verb**, depending on whether they are considered as a single unit or as a collection of individuals:




<i>audience</i>	<i>crew</i>	<i>public</i>
<i>committee</i>	<i>enemy</i>	<i>team</i>
<i>company</i>	<i>government</i>	<i>Manchester United</i>

↔ Compare

seen as a single unit

-  The audience **was** larger than average and the concert was a success.
-  The government **is** hoping that online voting will attract more young people to vote.
-  Manchester United **is** the world's most famous football club.

seen as individuals

-  The audience **were** all cheering wildly.
-  The government **are** all very nervous about the report, which will be published tomorrow.
-  Manchester United **are** looking forward to meeting Valencia in the final next week.

In general, a **plural verb** is more common with these **nouns** in informal situations.

→ [Piece words and group words 270](#)

ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ, ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ, ಫ್ರೀ ಆಗಿ

ಸ್ವೋಕನ್ ಇಂಗ್ಲೀಷ್ ಕಲಿಯಿರಿ



YouTube/YuvarajMadha

