

14. 명사 Nouns

명사의 특성

◇ 명사는 ‘명사구’의 중심어로서, 문장의 주어나 목적어 등으로 쓰인다.

(ex.) The **boarders** are not allowed to remove any **property** from the dining **room**.

◇ 명사구의 일반적 형식

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| • 명사 | air / flowers |
| • 한정사 + 명사 | the(your, this) boy / some food |
| • (부사) + 형용사 + 명사 | (very) cynical girls |
| • 한정사 + (부사) + 형용사 + 명사 | those (quite) drastic changes |

⇒ 위 모든 경우에 ‘후치 수식어’가 붙을 수 있다.

(ex.) a **mission** impossible

all the **residents** in the building

the pretty **girl** that I stayed with

◇ 대표적인 명사형의 어미

▶ 구체적 사람, 주체, 사물을 표현

- -ant, -ent : ~ 하는 사람, ~하는 사물

(ex.) servant = someone who serves others

disinfectant = substance for killing germs

- -er, -or, -ar : ~하는 사람, ~하는 사물, ~를 만드는 사람, ~에 사는 사람.....
- -ee : ~되는(당하는) 사람, ~하는 사람

(ex.) trainer - trainee, donor - donee, examiner - examinee, nominator - nominee

(ex.) escapee, absentee, refugee, retiree

- -ist : 종교, 사상, 연구, 연주, 생산의 주체

(ex.) Buddhist, nationalist, psychiatrist, violinist, cartoonist

- -ery, -ry : 집합개념, (제조, 판매) 장소

(ex.) machinery, refinery

- -ing : 물건, 제품

(ex.) bedding, painting

- 기타 -an(-ian), -crat, -eer, -ess, -ette, -ie(-y), -ite, -let, -ling, -ster, -ware

▶ 행위, 상태, 결과 혹은 추상적인 것을 표현

- -age : 행위, 결과, 요금, 지위

(ex.) drainage, postage, hostage

- -al : 행위

(ex.) refusal, betrayal

- -tion, -ation, -sion, -ion : 행위, 상태, 결과

(ex.) completion, preservation, expansion

- -dom : 상태, 지위, 통치구역

(ex.) freedom, martyrdom, kingdom

- -ery, -ry : 행위, 상태

(ex.) slavery, bravery

- -ing : 행위, 과정

(ex.) swimming, parking

- -ism : 주의(主義), 행위, 상태, 질병

(ex.) realism, criticism, heroism, alcoholism

- -ity : 성질, 사례

(ex.) responsibility, stupidity

- -ment : 행위, 수단, 결과, 상태

(ex.) arrangement, embarrassment

- -ness : 상태, 성질, 정도

(ex.) usefulness, sadness

- -ship : 지위, 지속시간, 기술, 전체 집단

(ex.) dictatorship, friendship, scholarship, readership

- 기타 -acy, -ance(-ence), -ancy(-ency), -hood, -line, -speak, -thon, -ful, -babble

셀 수 있는(Countable) 명사. 셀 수 없는(Uncountable) 명사

◇ 구체적인 대상을 가리키는 명사는 주로 셀 수 있으며(Countable. 이하 약칭 ㉠), 단수형과 복수형이 있다. **단수형일 때는 반드시 앞에 한정사가 있어야 한다.**

◇ 형태가 없고 지각할 수 없는 것, 혹은 구별되지 않는 덩어리 등은 셀 수 없는(Uncountable).

이하 약칭 ㉠) 명사이다. ㉠)는 복수형이 없으며, 단수로 간주된다.

Group		luggage, baggage, clothing, equipment, hardware, jewelry, machinery, furniture, merchandise, fruit, garbage, junk, mail, postage, scenery, poetry, traffic, money/change/cash
Matter	Solid	ice, bread, butter, cheese, meat, gold, iron, silver, glass, paper, wood, cotton, wool, grass, hair
	Fluid	water, coffee, tea, milk, oil, soup. gasoline, blood
	Gas	steam, air, oxygen, smoke, smog
	Particle	chalk, corn, rice, dirt, dust, flour, pepper, salt, sand, sugar, wheat
Abstraction		advice, information, news, evidence, homework, happiness 등 다수
Natural Phenomenon		dew, fog, hail, heat, humidity, lightning, thunder, rain, sleet, snow, wind, darkness, light, sunshine, electricity, fire, gravity
Etc.		LANGUAGE, FIELD OF STUDY, RECREATION, GERUND

명사의 전용

◇ 고유명사(Proper Nouns) ⇒ 보통명사(Common Nouns)

- **A Mr. Smith** came to see you in your absence.
- You are a bit of **a Kang Hodong** yourself.
- I've got a lot of **Bills** in my class. / The prince is **a Henry**.
- Did you ever read **a Dickens**? / **a Ford** / **a Vercace**

◇ the + [C] ⇒ [U] (추상적 의미)

- **The pen** is mightier than **the sword**.

◇ [U] ⇒ [C]

- 다양한 종류, 성질을 표현할 때 (복수)

(ex.) I don't like **sparkling wines** all that much.

They might be in financial **difficulties**.

- 구체적인 특정 대상을 가리킬 때

(ex.) I threw **a stone** at the neighborhood dog.

I'd like two **coffees**, please

This is **a** wonderful walnut **cake**.

She was once **a beauty**.

He did me many **kindnesses**.

There is **a hair** in my corn soup.

◇ 뜻에 따라 [C]도 되었다 [U]도 되었다 하는 명사

- **School** begins at eight-forty.

There are four **schools** in this district.

- Have you got enough **light** to read by?

The lights went down and the performance began.

- There was a smell of burning leaves in the **air**.
There was **an air** of excitement at the reception.
- **Paper** tears easily.
The story is in all the **papers**.
It's going to be difficult because all my **papers** are in a mess.
- I cut my hand on some broken **glass**.
I drink several **glasses** of wine a day.
I need some new **glasses**.

독특한 복수형

◇ 라틴어나 그리스어에서 유래한 단어들은 특별한 어미를 가지고 있고, 복수형이 될 때 그 어미가 특수한 형태로 바뀐다.

- -us ⇒ -i ¹⁾

(ex.) alumnus ⇒ alumni / nucleus ⇒ nuclei / stimulus ⇒ stimuli
radius ⇒

- -a ⇒ -ae

(ex.) larva(e) / vertebra(e)

1) apparatus(es), bonus(es), status(es) 처럼 정상적인 복수형도 있다.

☞ antenna는 뜻에 따라 antennae와 antennas 두 가지로 변한다.

☞ formula는 formulae, formulas 둘 다 된다.

- -um ⇒ -a ²⁾

(ex.) bacterium ⇒ bacteria (단수형은 매우 드물게 쓴다)

datum ⇒ data / stratum ⇒ strata

☞ curriculum은 curricula, curriculums, medium도 media, mediums 둘 다 된다. 또한 media는 원래 복수이나, **mass media의 의미로 쓰일 때 (특히 미국에서는) 단수로 취급**하는 경향이 있다.

- -is ⇒ -es

(ex.) analysis ⇒ analyses

axis / basis³⁾ / crisis / diagnosis / ellipsis / hypothesis / oasis

parenthesis / synopsis / thesis

- -ex ⇒ -ices, -exes

(ex.) index ⇒ indices, indexes

appendix ⇒ appendices, appendixes

- -on ⇒ -a

(ex.) criterion ⇒ criteria

phenomenon ⇒ phenomena

2) album(s), museum(s), forum(s), stadium(s)에 유의.

3) bases는 basis의 복수지만 base의 복수이기도 하다.

- -eau \Rightarrow -eaux

(ex.) bureau \Rightarrow bureaux

Exercises

※ 다음 문장에서 명사를 주의하여 보고, 맞으면 ○, 틀리면 X를 표시하고 바르게 고치시오.

1. The United States contains a highly diverse population.
2. Only the atmosphere of the Earth contains enough oxygens to support animal life.
3. Like people, owl has binocular vision.
4. There are no evidences that life now exists on Mars.
5. Pains warn the body about dangerous situations or injuries.
6. Acrylic fibers are woven or knitted into durable fabrics of various texture.
7. The jellyfish body looks like bell or umbrella.
8. Electric lamps produce lights by means of electric energy.
9. Malnutrition is one of the most common effects of a poverty.
10. Whale has many special characteristics suited for living in water.
11. During the late 1800's and the 1900's, scientists made several important discovery in optics.
12. Much industrial sewage contains harmful chemical and other waste materials.

13. Scientists use several techniques to gather informations about satellites.
14. Normal humans cells can be kept alive in a laboratory for only a limited time.
15. The United States and China are the leading countries in salt production.
16. Many products used in everyday life result from laboratories work.
17. There are stocks exchanges in all important financial centers of the world.
18. The first patent for mechanic refrigeration was issued in Great Britain to the American inventor Jacob Perkins.
19. Up to now, confessions that have obtained from defendants in a hypnotic state have not been admitted into evidences by courts in the United States.
20. The memory of a typical digital computer retains informations, of this sort in the form of the digits 0 and 1 of the binary code.
21. Arrowheads of great antiquity have been found in many countries, where specimen of bows have not survived.