**Noun**

* Noun is the name of a person, Place or a thing (emotions/feelings)
* Noun is a naming word
* Whatever we can observe by our 5 senses that is known as noun

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Noun** | | | | |
| **Kinds** | **Number** | **Gender** | **Case** | **Noun in Apposition** |
| Proper  Common  Collective  Material  Abstract | Singular  Plural  Countable  Uncountable | Masculine  Feminine  Common  Neutral | Position:  Subjective  Objective  Possessive | Reference |

1. **Proper Noun**

It denotes the name of a person, place or thing.

Example: Manuja, Delhi, etc.

1. **Common Noun**

It denotes the quality possessed by all.

Example: Boy, Altruist, Philanthropist, Chauffer, etc.

1. **Collective Noun**

It denotes the collection of person, animal or things.

Class 🡪 Students

Army 🡪 Ants

Trail 🡪 Ants (moving)

Quiver 🡪 Arrows

Volley 🡪 Arrows, Stone, Bullets, Abuse, Questions, etc

Flock 🡪 Animal (milk); Birds

Herd 🡪 Wild animals

Flight 🡪 Birds (Flying)

Boquete 🡪 Group of flowers

Garland 🡪 Group of flowers on a string

Flotilla 🡪 Boats

Armada 🡪 Ships (War)

Fleet 🡪 Ships (War + Traveller)

Galaxy 🡪 Stars + Planets

Constellation 🡪 Group of stars

Congress 🡪 Delegates

Syndicate 🡪 Merchants

Swarm 🡪 Insects/Fish/Bees

Shoal 🡪 Fish

Mob 🡪 Angry people

Crowd 🡪 People

**Note**

In case of division in the group – plural verb and plural possessive pronoun is used.

Example: Jury has given its verdict

In case there is no division (group as a whole) – singular verb and singular possessive pronoun is used.

Jury have given their verdicts.

**Practice:**

Audience had taken ………… seats. (its/their)

Audience had paid ……………. Attention towards the lecture. (its/their)

1. **Material Noun**

* It denotes the base quality of a metal
* We never use ‘a/an’ before it.
* We never make plural of material noun.

**Note:** If we make plural of material noun it changes its meaning.

Fruit – Eatables; Fruits – Result

Water 🡪 Waters: River/Fountain

Sand 🡪 Sands: Desert

Air 🡪 Airs: Bad behaviour

Powder 🡪 Powders: Medicine

Physic 🡪 Physics: Subject

Wood 🡪 Woods: Forest

Iron 🡪 Irons: Fetters

Silver 🡪 Silvers (Jewellery)

Gold 🡪 Golds (Jewellery)

Tin 🡪 Tins: Boxes

Ash 🡪 Ashes: Remains of mortal

Alphabet – collection of all English letters;

Alphabets – Language.

1. **Abstract Noun**

It denotes the feeling and emotions (mental state)

Word ends in: -ness, -ment, -hood, -ity, -tion, -ship

**List of nouns that look plural but they have singular verbs:**

Phonetics, Measles, Humanities, Politics, Mathematics, Statistics, etc.

Note: if we use article ‘the’ before mathematics, politics and statistics we always use plural verbs.

Example: Teacher said that the mathematics of your son **were** not excellent.

**List of few nouns that look plural and they have plural verbs:**

Jeans, Trousers, Pants, Leggings, Capries, Boxers, Spectacles, Goggles, Sun Glasses, Shoes, Socks, Compasses, Forceps, Tongs, Pluckers, Divides, Pliars, Pincers, Tweezers, Binoculars, Scissors, Annals, Archives, Assets, ruins, repairs, works, eatables, orders, contents, dues, etc.

Example: Scissors are lying on the table.

**List of Nouns that always have plural verbs:**

Police, People, Poultry, Cattle, Peasantry, Gentry, Vermin, Excreta, Folk, Majority, Clergy, etc.

* No ‘a/an’ before them
* No ‘s/es’ after them

Example: Police are running after gambler.

**List of nouns that have either singular or plural verb without changing their forms:**

Sheep, Swine, Series, Species, Fish, Offspring, Mischief, Innings, etc.

Example:

Sheep are used for wool (right) (note: not sheeps)

Sheep is used for wool (right)

**Uncountable Nouns**

* We never use ‘a/an’ before it.
* We never make plural of it by adding ‘s/es’.

Examples of uncountable nouns:

Advice, Abuse, Abundance, Baggage, Luggage, Bread, Butter, Chalk, Crockery, Drainage, Evidence, Equipment, Electricity, Health, Food, Fuel, Nature, Knowledge, Science, Justice, Furniture, Hair, Traffic, Scenery, Prose, Poetry, Information, Machinery, Work, Cost, etc.

Uncountable nouns have more general meaning (rather than countable nouns that have more particular meaning)

**Determiners** – Some, less, lesser, much, etc – are used for uncountable nouns.

**Note:**

**A number of/the number of** – requires a plural noun after it, therefore uncountable noun is never placed after it.

**A number of** – take Plural verb

**The number of** - take Singular verb

**Singular and Plural forms of Compound Nouns**

**Compound Noun –** consists of **Common Word** + **Root Word**

* Make plural of **Root Word**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Singular** | **Plural** |
| Mother-in-law | Mothers in law |
| Brother-in-law | Brothers in law |
| Step son | Step sons |
| Step father | Step Fathers |
| Commander-in-chief | Commanders in chief |
| Pick Pocket | Pick pockets |
| Pick Purse | Pick purses |
| Major General | Major Generals |
| Passer by | Passers by |
| Shop Lifter | Shop lifters |
| Looker on | Lookers on |
| Hanger on | Hangers on |
| Woman eater | Woman eaters |
| Man hater | Man haters |
| Woman lover | Woman lovers |
| Touch-me-not (plant) | Touch-me-nots |
| Forget-me-not | Forget-me-nots |
| Have not | Have nots |

**Plural of nouns ending in ‘Rium’**

* **Changes into ‘Ria’**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Singular** | **Plural** |
| Aquarium | Aquaria |
| Herbarium | Herbaria |
| Vivarium | Vivaria |
| Honorarium | Honoraria |
| Dolphinarium | Dolphinaria |
| Bacterium | Bacteria |

**Plural of nouns ending in ‘Um’**

* **Changes into ‘a’**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Singular** | **Plural** |
| Stadium | Stadia |
| Erratum | Errata |
| Stratum | Strata |
| Dictum | Dicta |
| Datum | Data |

**Plural of some special nouns**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Singular** | **Plural** |
| Phenomenon | Phenomena |
| Criterion | Criteria |

**Plural of nouns ending in – ‘sis/xis’**

* **Changes into ‘ses/xes’**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Singular** | **Plural** |
| Axis | Axes |
| Thesis | Theses |
| Synopsis | Synopses |
| Analysis | Analyses |
| Metamorphosis | Metamorphoses |

**Noun – Cases**

1. **Subjective**
2. **Objective**
3. **Possessive**

After preposition – Objective case

**Possessive Noun**

**Rule of Apostrophe (‘) –** for living beings

1. If noun is living, we always use (‘s) to make possessive case:

Children’s play

Mohan’s novel

Milton’s sonnet

1. If noun ends with (s), either singular or plural, we always put apostrophe at the end:

Boys’ hostel

**Rule of ‘of’** – For non-living beings

If noun is non-living, we use ‘of’ to make its possessive case:

Table’s leg (is wrong)

The leg of table (is right)

**Note:**

In English – living means Humans only

Idioms follow no grammar rules

**Exceptions of Possessive case of nouns**

**While Personification**

* Stone’s throw
* Train’s arrival
* Nature’s law
* Duty’s call
* Heaven’s pleasure
* Hell’s punishment
* Sun’s rays
* India’s hero
* Time’s march

**Facts**

* **One of + <Plural Noun>**
* **Some + <Plural Noun>**
* **Comprises of (x) – no ‘of’ after comprises**

**Assignment of Nouns**