

English

NOUN-1

➤ A word that is used to denote person, place , animal or thing is called noun.

TYPES :-

1. COMMON NOUN
2. PROPER NOUN
3. ABSTRACT NOUN
4. COLLECTIVE NOUN
5. MATERIAL NOUN



COMMON NOUN:- A word that is used to denote a class/category is called common noun.

E.g. pen, book, city,
country, capital,
state, man, woman,
girl, boy.....etc.

NOTE:- Common noun can further be classified into two types.

1. **Countable noun-** That which can be counted
2. **Uncountable noun-** That which can not be counted

COMMON NOUN

COUNTABLE NOUN

Use many, few, a few, the few, as many as, fewer...
Etc before countable plu noun.

SINGULAR		PLURAL
Pen	-	Pens
Book	-	Books
Rupee	-	Rupees
Boy	-	Boys
Girl	-	Girls
Mango	-	Mangoes
:		:
:		etc.
etc.		

UNCOUNTABLE NOUN

Use much, little, a little, the little, as much as before uncountable noun.

Gases, liquid, metals and materials are uncountable noun.

NOTE: - TIME, DISTANCE AND MONEY...etc. are uncountable noun However their measurement units can be counted.

e.g. How many/much money do you have?
How many/much rupees do you have?



Let's learn the concept of making plural from singular Noun.

Nouns that do not take s/es to become plu.

SINGULAR

Man

Woman

Foot

Goose

Ox

Mouse

Tooth

Louse

Child

PLURAL

Men

Women

Feet

Geese

Oxen

Mice

Teeth

Lice

Children

etc.



Let's learn the concept of making plural from singular Noun.

Nouns take “a” in the place of “on/um” to become plu If the Noun(sing) ends with “on/um”

NOUN (sing)

Phenomenon

Stadium

Podium

Criterion

Datum

Medium

Curriculum

Agendum

Ovum

NOUN (plu)

Phenomena

Stadia

Podia

Criteria

Data

Media

Curricula

Agenda

Ova

:

:

Etc



Let's learn the concept of making plural from singular Noun.

Noun that take "i" in the place "us" to become plu If the noun (sing) ends with "us"

NOUN (sing)

Radius

Alumnus

Cactus

Syllabus

Genius

Hippopotamus

NOUN (plu)

Radii

Alumni

Cacti

Syllabi

Genii

Hippopotami

etc.....



Let's learn the concept of making plural from singular Noun.

Noun that take “ves” in the place of “f/fe” to become plu If the noun (sing) ends with “f/fe”.

NOUN (sing)

Wife

Calf

Knife

Leaf

Wolf

Life

Half

NOUN (plu)

Wives

Calves

Knives

Leaves

Wolves

Lives

Halves

etc...



**Let's learn the concept of making plural from singular Noun.
Nouns that can be made plu without applying these rules.**

Noun (sing)

Asylum

Museum

Premium

Forum

Pendulum

Proof

Safe

Turf

Cliff

Bus

Noun (plu)

Asylums

Museums

Premiums

Forums

Pendulums

Proofs

Safes

Turfs

Cliffs

Buses

ETC...



Let's learn the concept of making plural from singular Noun.

Noun that have same forms in both singular and plural.

Noun (sing)

Swine
Cod
Salmon
Sheep
Deer
Trout
Fish

Noun (plu)

Swine
Cod
Salmon
Sheep
Deer
Trout
Fish/fishes

etc.....



Let's learn the concept of making plural from singular Noun.

Noun that take "es" in the place of "is" to become plu If the noun ends with "is".

NOUN (sing)

Crisis

Basis

Thesis

Analysis

Hypothesis

Neurosis

NOUN (PLU)

Crises

Bases

Theses

Analyses

Hypotheses

Neuroses

etc....



Let's learn the concept of making plural from singular Noun.

Noun that take "ices" in the place of "ex" to become plu if the noun ends with "ex"

Noun (sing)

Index

Vertex

Noun (plu)

Indices

Vertices

etc....



Let's learn the concept of making plural from singular Noun.

We can make plural of compound nouns by adding -s to the principal word of a compound noun.

NOUN (sing)

Brother-in-law/ Sister-in- law
Commander-in-chief/ Maid-servant
Bed-room/ Step-daughter
Mother-in-law/ Chief-minister

BUT

Man servant/ Man teacher
Woman doctor/ Woman advocate

BUT

Man hater/Man lover
Woman hater
Woman lover

NOUN (plu)

Brothers-in-law/Sisters-in- law
Commanders-in-chief/Maid-servants
Bed-rooms/Step-daughters
Mothers-in-law/Chief-ministers

Men servants/Men teachers
Women doctors/Women advocates

Man haters/ Man lovers
Woman haters
Woman lovers



Rule - Nouns that cannot be changed to the plural form because these nouns are considered uncountable. We don't use article a/an before them.

Luggage, Baggage, Scenery, Crockery, Advice, Information Poetry, Hair, Postage, Drainage, Furniture, Equipment Stationary, Machinery, Work, Mischief, Alphabet, Paper Etc..



Rule. Nouns that always appear in plural only because they are in pairs.

Goggles

E.g.

Scissors

Where is my jeans?

Binoculars

Where are my jeans?

Tongs

Pliers

My friend has presented me a blue spectacle.

Jeans

My friend has presented me blue spectacles/a pair of

Trousers

blue spectacles.

Spectacles

Pajamas

A pair of spectacles has been presented to me.

Shorts

A pair of spectacles have been presented to me.

etc....



Rule. Nouns that look like sing but plu in nature hence we should use plu verb with them.

Cattle	E.g.
People	Poultry lays eggs.
Clergy	Poultry lay eggs.
Poultry	
Gentry	Cattle is grazing in the field.
Infantry	Cattle are grazing in the field.
Peasantry	
Children	Police has arrested the burglars.
Police	Police have arrested the burglars.
Gentry	
etc....	



Rule. Nouns that look like plu but sing in nature hence we should use sing verb.

Innings	e.g.
Summons	
Physics	Politics are a dirty game.
Ethics	The summons have been served on him.
Economics	
Politics	Mathematics is an interesting subject.
Mathematics	Ethics demand honesty.
Rickets	
Shingles	Shingles are a dangerous disease.
Measles	The measles have broken out in the town.
Mumps	
Billiards	
Athletics	
etc...	

Rule. Some nouns are used in plu form with plu verb and can't be made by removing s/es.

Such as: - Alms, thanks, proceeds, congratulations, riches, contents, credentials, manners, arrears, requirements, savings, refreshments, earnings, outskirts, particulars, embers, valuables, remains, fireworks, tactics, belongings etc....

For example.

- (1) Order for his transfer have been issued.
- (2) Alms is distributed to the poor.
- (3) The proceeds of the day have been deposited in the bank.



2. PROPER NOUN - It is a word which is used to denote a particular person, place, animal or thing.

Common noun

Boy

Girl

Students

City

River

Proper noun

Ram, Shyam, peter. etc...

Shiya, Sita, Kajal. etc...

Ram, Ganesh, Mohan. etc....

Patna, Delhi, Ahmedabad. etc...

Ganga, Yamuna, Nile. etc....



Note - The 1st letter of a proper noun should be written in capital letter even in between a sentence.

1. patna is the capital of bihar. (incorrect)
2. Patna is the capital of Bihar. (correct)

Note - We don't use article 'the' before a proper noun in general sense however in specific we can or if a proper noun used as a common noun.

1. The Patna is the capital of Bihar.
2. They are going to the Goa.
3. He is the Sachin of our team.



3. ABSTRACT NOUN: - It is a word which is used to denote quality, idea, state, action, emotion or concept.

E.g. - beauty, death, youth, honesty etc.

- There is an easy way to identify abstract noun using suffixes.

SUFFIXES

ABSTRACT NOUN

Hood

Childhood, adulthood, etc

Ness

Kindness, politeness, etc

Tion

Emotion, frustration, devotion, etc

Ship

Friendship, ownership, hardship, etc

Ence

Patience, experience, etc

Ty/ity

Beauty, quality, equality, etc

Th

Faith, death, truth, etc



NOTE- We don't use article 'the' before abstract noun in general sense however in specific sense we can use article 'the' before it.

1. The honesty is the best policy.
2. Honesty is the best policy.



GENDER - Masculine gender-

A noun that denotes a male animal is said to be of the masculine gender. Ex: man, boy etc...

Feminine gender-

A noun that denotes a female animal is said to be of the feminine gender. Ex: woman, girl etc...

Neuter gender-

A noun that denotes a thing without life is said to be of the neuter gender. Ex: book, pen etc...

Common gender-

A noun that denotes either a male or female, is said to be of the common gender.

Ex: teacher, student, doctor etc...



Note – If the gender is unclear preference is given to masculine.

Ex: A doctor must do his/her/its/their duty.

Note – young children and the lower animal are also referred to as of the neuter gender.

Ex:

1. The baby loves his toy.
2. The mouse lost his tail when the cat pounced on him.



4.COLLECTIVE NOUN - A word which is used to denote a group of people or collection of things is called collective noun.

Jury

Team

Committee

Assembly

Parliament

Crowd

Mob

Ministry

Public

Audience

Note – These nouns are used with singular verbs when they are used as a body or group and not as members followed by neuter gender.

E.g.- The jury has given their decision.

Note – However, we use plu verbs when these nouns denote members or individuals.

E.g.

The committee has been divided in their decisions.

Rule - Some unit of counting, when used after numbers retain their singular form.

Pair Ex: I need five millions rupees.

Dozen He bought two dozens eggs.

Score

Million

But

Thousand

Gross I need millions of rupees. (correct)

Hundred He bought dozens of eggs. (correct)

Lakh



Rule - If a noun (numerical + noun) does a work of an adjective is not used in plu form.

Ex:

I. Ten-day tour.

II. A ten-year old boy.

III. A five-rupee note.

IV. A ten-mile race.

V. He is ten years old.

VI. I have ten rupees.



Rule - Let's have a look at the superfluous expression.

INCORRECT

Cousin brother/sister

Pick pocket

Good name

Big/small blunder

Strong breeze

Bad dreams

CORRECT

Cousin

Pick pocket

Name

Blunder

Strong wind (breeze can never be strong)

Nightmare



Rule - Noun after preposition is repeated in singular form only.

Ex:

- I. Door to door. (Correct)
- II. Hour after hour. (Correct)
- III. Word for word. (Correct)

English by Praveen Sir

Rule - Let's have a look at the singular and plural form of noun with different meaning.

NOUN (sing)

USED AS

NOUN (plu)

USED AS

Sand	Material	Sands	Land/desert
Wood	Material	Woods	Forest
Water	Material	Waters	Sea
Iron	Material	Irons	Chain
Colour	Material	Colours	Flag
Cloth	Material	Clothes	Dress
Asset	Quality	Assets	Property
Abuse	Indecent words	Abuses	Misuses
Work	Labour	Works	Literary writing
Air	Element	Airs	Behaviour
Advice	Suggestion	Advices	Bills
Custom	Habit	Customs	Tax
Fruit	Edible material	Fruits	Results
Wit	Ability to talk	Wits	Intelligence
Arm	Organ	Arms	Weapons
Good	Advantage/use	Goods	Articles/things
Pain	Suffering	Pains	Efforts



Use of apostrophe with 's'

- It is used to show possession.



Rule - The use of apostrophe with 's' is not correct in the case of non-living things. It is used with **living things, time, weight, distance, amount, personified nouns or some dignified natural objects.**

Ex:

- I. Man's life. / Ram's wife. / Cow's tail. / Dog's kennel.
- II. A moment's delay. / A week's leave. / A month's absence.
- III. A ton's weight. / A gram's weight.
- IV. A rupee's value. / A dollar's worth.
- V. A boat's length. / a needle's point.
- VI. The earth's surface/gravity/creatures.
- VII. Nature's law. / A night's journey.



Note – For non-living thing, we use the sequence **(THE + NOUN OF NOUN)**

EX:

- I. The table's leg.
- II. The leg of the table.
- III. The chair's wood.
- IV. The wood of the chair.



Rule - Possessive case is indicated by apostrophe without 's' after Plural nouns or words ending with 's'.

Ex: Boys' hostel. / Girls' hostel. / Kalidas' work. / Jesus' sake. / Friends' cars.



Rule - With compound noun apostrophe with 's' should be added only with the last word.

Ex: Mother-in-law's behaviour. / Commander-in-chief's order. / Maid-servant's absence.



Rule - When two or more noun show joint possession, the possessive sign is to put to the latter only.

- Ex:**
- I. Ram's and Shyam's father is Mohan.
 - I. Ram and Shyam's father is Mohan.



Rule - Each of the two or more connected nouns implying separate possession must take the possessive sign.

Ex The audience listened to the kumar and javed's poems.

 The audience listened to the kumar's and javed's poems.



Rule - We can also use apostrophe 's' with indefinite pronouns. However, 'else' combined with indefinite pronouns is expressed in possessive case as somebody else's.

- Ex:**
- I. Someone's ideas. / No one's business. / Everybody's ideas.
 - II. Somebody else's. / No one else's work.