NOUNS

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What is noun?

- Noun is a word use to name a person, animal, place, things and abstract idea. Nouns are usually the first word which small children learn.

Nouns

➢ <u>Singular and plural nouns:</u>

<u>Singular nouns:</u> **Refer to one thing.**

a baby,   **a puppy,**   **a flower**

<u>Plural nouns:</u> **Refer to two or more things.**

babies,   **puppies,**   **flowers**

There are more kinds of nouns

- <u>Compound nouns</u>: Are nouns consisting of more than a single word.

They are classified in three groups:

Hyphenated words – Separated words – Combined words

Self-rule, thirty-three, man-at-arms, sister-in-law, etc.

Coffee table, social security, dining room, etc.

Schoolteacher, highschool, bookshelf, landlord, headmaster, etc.
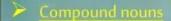
Nouns

➢ Collective nouns

Name a group of people or things. This class of nouns denotes a group of people, animals or objects or concepts or ideas as a single entity

Army, troops

Nouns

➤ Compound nouns

Made up of two or more words acting as a single unit.
Types:

Separate words: coffee table

Hyphenated words: editor-in-chief

Combined words: battlefield

Nouns

➤ Common Nouns and Proper nouns

A Common noun **names anything of the nouns (person, animal, place, thing, idea)**

A Proper noun **names a specific person, animal, place, thing, idea.**

person -   *Angela*
animal (dog) -   *Doggie*
place -   *Cebu*
thing (pencil)- *Mongol*

Nouns

➤ Count nouns and Non count nouns

Count nouns **are nouns that we can count**:
(*one pencil, two pencils, three pen*cils)

They can be singular or plural:
Ex. *a book, two books*

Non count nouns **are nouns that we cannot count. They have no plural form.**
Ex. **Bread, cheese, ice-cream, yogurt.**

Put a or an before singular nouns.
Do not use article a or an with non countable nouns.

Nouns in the sentence

- In a sentence, the nouns are use as the <u>subject</u> of the sentence.

The <u>boy</u> plays in the garden.

SUBJECT

Boy: Common and concrete noun

Nouns in the sentence

2. Also, in the sentence, the nouns are use as DIRECT OBJECTS, which are the things that we are talking about. It answers the question *what.*

Thomas | loses his <u>wallet</u>.

DIRECT
OBJECT

What does Thomas lose?:

His wallet

Wallet: Common and concrete noun.

Thomas: Proper and concrete noun.

Nouns

➤ Possessive noun

Noun that show ownership or possession.

❖ **Rule** #1: *Making singular nouns possessive*

Add an **apostrophe** + **s** to most singular nouns and to plural nouns that do not end in s.

Examples:
Singular nouns: kitten**'s** toy, Joe**'s** car, MLB**'s** ruling
Plurals not ending in s: women**'s** dresses,
                  sheep**'s** pasture,   children**'s** toys

Nouns

(**Possessive noun**)

❖ **Rule** #2: *Making plural nouns possessive*

Add an **apostrophe only** to plural nouns that already end in s.

Examples:

Companies' workers
Horses' stalls
Countries' armies

Nouns
(Possessive noun)

❖ **Rule #3:** *Making hyphenated nouns and compound nouns plural*

Compound and hyphenated words can be tricky. Add the **apostrophe** + **s** to the end of the compound words or the last word in a hyphenated noun.

Examples:

My mother-in-law**'s** recipe for meatloaf is my husband**'s** favourite.

Classification of nouns

There are specific types of nouns

• Concrete nouns: Names something or someone you can touch, see, hear, smell.

Example: Water, book, chicken, music, etc.

• Abstract nouns: Names something you cannot perceive with your five senses.

Example: Hope, kindness, socialism, idea, sadness, etc.

To remember

- A noun is also an "open word". That means that it accepts the addition of new kind of words. It can be invented thanks to new technologies or borrowed from other languages.

    For example: Google, sushi, siesta, tubing, etc.