# The noun

Part 1

## Classification

Nouns may be classified according to their:

- morphological composition (simple/derivative/compound)
- meaning (proper/common)
- countability (count/mass)

# NOUNS

### Simple Derivative Compound

- **1. Simple** nouns are nouns which have neither prefixes nor suffixes. They are indecomposable: *chair, table, room, map, fish, work.*
- **2 Derivative** nouns are nouns which have derivative elements (prefixes or suffixes or both): reader, sailor, blackness, childhood, misconduct, inexperience.
- **3. Compound** nouns are nouns built from two or more stems: *apple-tree, shipwreck.*

### Typical noun suffixes are:

### a) NOUNS INDICATING PERSONS

- -ER as in driver, employer, examiner
- OR, instead of -er, as in actor, collector, editor; protector, sailor, visitor;
- -AR, as in beggar, liar;
- -ANT, as in assistant, attendant, servant;
- -IST, as in chemist, scientist, typist;
- **-EE**, as in *employee*, *examinee*, *referee* (someone who is referred to), *refugee* (someone who is forced to take refuge);
- **-ESS**, as in *heiress*, *hostess*

### Typical noun suffixes are:

### b) ABSTRACT NOUNS DERIVED FROM VERBS

- -AGE, eg breakage, drainage, leakage
- -AL, eg approval, arrival, refusal
- -ANCE, eg acceptance, appearance, performance
- -ERY, eg delivery, discovery, recovery
- -MENT, eg agreement, arrangement, employment
- -SION, eg collision, decision, division
- -тюм, eg education, organisation, attention, solution
- -ure, eg departure, failure, closure

# Typical noun suffixes are: C) ABSTRACT NOUNS DERIVED FROM ADJECTIVES

- -ANCE,-ENCE, eg importance; absence, presence
- -TY, ITY eg ability, activity, equality, cruelty
- -NESS, eg darkness, happiness, kindness
- - TH, eg length, strength, truth

# Typical noun suffixes are: d) ABSTRACT NOUNS DERIVED FROM NOUNS

- -DOM, as in martyrdom, stardom;
- -HOOD, as in childhood, motherhood;
- -SHIP, as in *friendship*, sponsorship.

## **Compound nouns**

Though built from **two or more stems**, compound nouns often have **one stress**. The meaning of a compound often differs from the meanings of its elements.

The main types of compound nouns:

- noun-stem + noun-stem: apple-tree, snowball;
- adjective-stem + noun-stem: blackbird, bluebell;
- verb-stem + noun-stem: pickpocket;
- (the stem of a verbal may be the first component of a compound noun: dining-room, reading-hall, dancing-girl.)
- **substantivized phrases**: *merry-go-round, forget-me-not.*

## COUNT NOUNS/MASS NOUNS

CN/MN

### **COUNT NOUNS**

### include the class- names of

- a) persons, animals, plants, etc: friend, cat, bird, rose
- b) concrete objects having shape: ball, car, hat, hand, house
- c) units of measurement, society, language, etc: metre, hour, dollar, family, word
- d) the individual parts of a mass: part, element, atom, piece, drop
- ) a few abstractions, thought of as separate wholes: idea, nuisance, sake, scheme.

# MASS NOUNS include the names of:

- A) solid substances and materials: earth, bread, rice, cotton, nylon
- B) liquids, gases, etc: water, oil, tea, air, oxygen, steam, smoke
- **C)** languages: English, French, German, Russian, Chinese, Spanish
- **D) many abstractions**: equality, honesty, ignorance, peace, safety.
- *E)* most -ing forms used as nouns: camping, cooking, clothing, parking, training.

#### **REMEMBER:**

blessing, helping, wedding are COUNT nouns

# MASS NOUNS (Forbidden box)

- NO a/an
- NO –s/es inflections
- NO many/few/five/another/a number of/ several
- NO are/were

### **COMPARE and REMEMBER!!!**

#### **Count nouns**

What a beautiful climate!

#### Mass nouns

What wonderful weather!

#### **BUT**

Go out in all WEATHERS (fixed expression)

Moneys – sums of money (in legal English)

How much money do you have by?

All his money is in real estate

### We are **MASS** nouns!

- accommodation
- advice
- behavior
- cash
- china
- conduct
- damage ( = harm)
- fun
- furniture
- harm
- influenza
- information
- knowledge
- laughter

- leisure
- lightning
- luck
- luggage
- money
- mud
- music
- news
- permission
- poetry
- progress
- rubbish
- soap
- weather

## MN with corresponding CN

- bread a loaf payment a pay
- clothing a garment permission a permit
- laughter a laugh poetry a poem
- luggage a suitcase work a job
- money a coin/a note

REMEMBER!! A play is not an example of play, but a dramatic performance. Work is used as a count noun in a work of art, the works of Shakespeare, road works

# The idea of ONENESS:

One example of a mass can be indicated by referring to:

- a piece/a bit (informal) of something (not liquid): a piece/a bit of paper, string, advice, information, furniture
- a drop of liquid: a drop of water, oil, blood
- an article of clothing, furniture
- an item of news (or a news item)

## The idea of ONENESS

One example of a mass can be indicated by referring to:

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a piece of a certain shape, as in:
    a ball of string
    a heap of earth
    a sheet of paper/ metal
    a bar of chocolate/soap/gold
    a loaf of bread/
    a slice of bread/ meat
    a blade of grass
    a lump of coal
    a stick of che
    a stick of che
    a roll of cloth
    a strip of cloth or land
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## The idea of ONENESS:

One example of a mass can be indicated by referring to:

by reference to *a container*, as in:

- a bag of flour
- a bottle of milk
- a basket of fruit
- a bucket of water
- a sack of coal

by reference to *a measure*, as in:

- a gallon of oil
- a kilo of sugar

## WE ARE BOTH (MN/CN)

#### as a MASS NOUN

the word refers to a substance, material or phenomenon in general

#### as a **COUNT NOUN**

the word refers to

- a separate unit composed of that substance
- one occurrence of that phenomenon
- a special object

#### **AS MASS NOUNS**

- All plants need *light*.
- Houses were built of *stone*
- I will come with *pleasure*.
- Have *pity!* Have you no *shame?*
- This is the age of *science*
- A city without *art* is dead.
- *Honour* must be satisfied
- Most men want success

#### **AS COUNT NOUNS**

- Do you have *a light* by your bed?
- Wait! I have *a stone* in my shoe!
- It will be *a pleasure* to see you.
- What a pity! What a shame!
- Physics is a science.
- Painting is *an art*.
- It is an honour for me to be here.
- Your play was a great success.
   George was a great success in it.

# WE ARE **BOTH** (MN/CN)

- activity
- agreement
- bone
- brick
- business
- cake
- cloth
- decision
- dress
- duty
- exercise
- experience
- fire
- fish
- fruit

### Compare:

- Mr Price has gone to London on business
- Trade (ie exchange of goods) between our two countries is flourishing
- *Traffic* roars through the city all day long

- He runs a small business (ie a small shop)
- I think every boy should learn a trade, (ie a way of earning his living, especially by manual work)
- NN was convicted of conducting an illegal traffic in drugs

## Names of substances

as *MN* when they refer to a substance in general

Betty Botter bought some butter

as *CN*, singular and plural, when they refer to

- a kind of the substance
- a portion of it

This is a very good butter (ie a good kind of butter).

You've only brought me one butter. I asked for two (butters), (ie packets of butter)

### **Abstract Nouns**

normally used as MN

a/an + adjective = CN
(when they refer to a kind)

In most countries, education is the responsibility of the state

Scott received *a very strict education* 

I attach *importance* to regular exercise,

but some people attach *an* exaggerated importance to it

It is said that *knowledge* is power

A good knowledge of English is essential