The noun

Part 1

Classification

Nouns may be classified according to their:

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

Simple

Compound

1. Simple nouns are nouns which have neither prefixes nor suffixes. They are indecomposable: *chair, table, room, map, fish, work.*

Derivative

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
- -мемт, 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)

Money<mark>s</mark> – 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

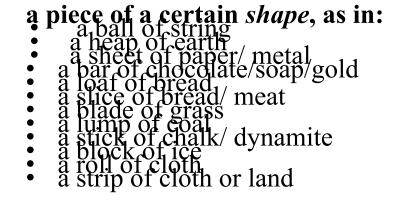
The idea of ONENESS:

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:



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
- - l- -

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

I attach *importance* to regular exercise,

It is said that *knowledge* is power

Scott received *a very strict education*

but some people attach **an** exaggerated importance to it

A good knowledge of English is essential