THE NOUN

The points for today's discussion:

- 1. What does the notion "noun" denote?
- 2. What morphological characteristics are typical to the noun?
- 3. Which kinds of nouns do you know?
- Give the characteristics (class, collective, material, etc)
- 4. Which morphological composition may the noun have?
- 5. Which noun forming suffixes do you know?
- 6. Which ways can the compound nouns be built?

THE NOUN IS A
GRAMMATICAL CLASS OF
WORDS WHICH DENOTE
SUBSTANCE

DEFINITION TO KNOW

- The points for today's discussion:
- 1 What morphological characteristics are typical to the noun?
- 2. Which kinds of nouns do you know?
- Give the characteristics (class, collective, material, etc)
- 3. Which morphological composition may the noun have?
- 4. Which noun forming suffixes do you know?
- 5. Which ways can the compound nouns be built?

NUMBER (nounal grammatical category denoting quantity of objects)

Singular - Plural

CASE(nounal grammatical category expressing syntactical relations between nouns)

Common -Possessive

THE MAIN NOUNAL MORPHOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

The points for today's discussion:

- 2. Which kinds of nouns do you know? Give the characteristics (class, collective, material, etc)
- 3. Which morphological composition may the noun have?
- **4.** Which noun forming suffixes do you know?
- 5. Which ways can the compound nouns be built?

- THE SUBSTANCE (what the noun denotes...)
- THE STRUCTURE (how the noun is formed...)
- THE POSSIBILITY TO COUNT (if it is possible to count the noun or not..)

THE MAIN CRITERIA OF NOUNAL DIVISION

- proper –common nouns
- collective –class nouns
- animate (human) –inanimate (non-human)
- abstract –concrete nouns
- material –physical

TYPES OF SUBSTANCE

 COMMON NOUN IS A NAME THAT CAN BE APPLIED TO ANY

- INDIVIDUAL OF A CLASS OF PEOPLE (OR THINGS) – CLASS NOUNS
- COLLECTION OF THE SIMILAR PEOPLE OR THINGS REGARDED AS A SINGLE UNIT-COLLECTIVE NOUNS

COMMON NOUNS

- CLASS nouns denote
- people or things belonging to a certain class
- (ANIMATE –INANIMATE)

- COLLECTIVE denote a number of similar people or things collected together and taken in as a single unit
- SINGLE OBJECT (parts) -in the singular only (machinery, foliage)
- SINGLE UNIT (plenty items of the similar looks) – in the plural only (poultry, cattle, people, police, gentry, clergy)
- SINGLE INSTITUTION (plenty but united by one goal, or place)- <u>depends on the meaning</u> (family, team, crowd, government, export)

COMMON NOUNS

 INANIMATE NOUNS are names giving to the things

having concrete physical form –CONCRETE NOUNS

Non having physical form – ABSTRACT Only in the singular

CLASS INANIMATE NOUNS

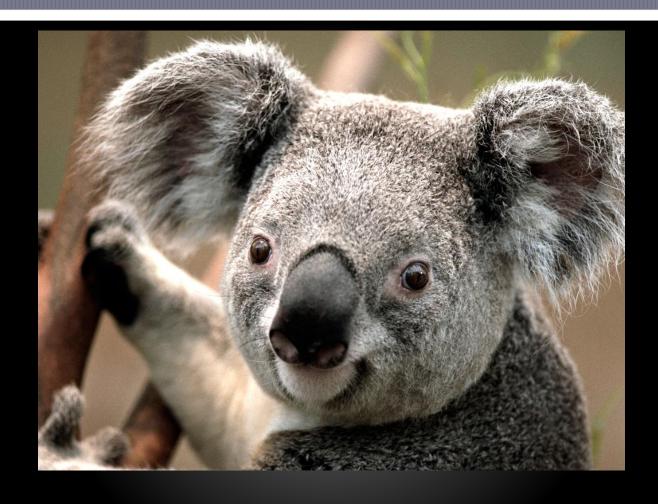
- PR -COMMON
- COLLECTIVE -CLASS
- object
- unit
- institutionPHYS

AN- INANIMATE

AB – CONCRETE

MAT-

NOUNAL DIVISION (based on substances denoted)



WHAT IS THE NEXT CRITERION FOR NOUNAL DIVISION? AH????

• The points for today's discussion:

- 4. Which morphological composition may the noun have?
- 5. Which noun forming suffixes do you know?
- 6. Which ways can the compound nouns be built?

- **SIMPLE** (root word)
- <u>DERIVED</u> (root+ suffix or prefix+root+suffix)
- COMPOUND (more than one stem)

TYPES OF NOUNAL STRUCTURE

The points for today's discussion: • 5. Which noun forming suffixes do you know? **6.** Which ways can the compound nouns be built?

- PRODUCTIVE
- SUFFIXES
- er: teacher, reader
- ist: artist, economist
- ess: actress, tigress
- ness: happiness
- ism : humanism

- UNPRODUCTIVE
- SUFFIXES
- hood: manhood
- dom: kingdom
- ship: friendship
- ment: development
- ance: importance
- ence: dependence
- ty: cruelty, novelty
- Ity: nobility, generosity

DERIVED NOUNS

FORMATION

- NOUN+NOUN
- Apple+tree; snow+ball
- ADJECTIVE + NOUN
- Black+bird, blue+bell
- VERB(AL)+ NOUN
- PICKPÔCKÉT, DINING-ROOM
- VERB+NON NOUN
- FORGET-ME-NOT

WAYS OF WRITING

- IN A WORD
- (schoolgirl, textbook)
- IN A HYPHEN (dining-room, mother- in – law)

THE COMPOUND NOUNS

SO, WHO MAY REMIND THE LAST CRITERION FOR NOUNL DIVISION?

- MATERIAL nouns
- ABSTRACT nouns
- SINGULARIA TANTUM (the nouns used only in the singular form)
- PLURALIA TANTUM (the nouns used only in he plural form)
- academic subjects ending -s
- Games, ending -s

diseases

UNCOUTABLE NOUNS

- chocolate –a chocolate (шоколад\ шоколадная конфета) [™] [™] [™]
- coffee −a coffee (кофе\ чашка кофе) [⊕] [⊕] [⊕]

Nounal pairs to memorize...

HUMANS

- gentleman-lady
- duke-duchess
- baron-baronesse
- lad- maid
- monk –nun
- emperor- empress
- bachelor -spinster
- tzar- tzarina

ANIMALS

- bull-cow-calf
- cock-hen-chick(chicke n)
- dog-bitch-puppy
- gander-goose -gosling
- drake -duck -ducking
- boar-sow-piglet
- buck -doe-fawn
- stallion –mare- foal
- fox-vixen-cub
- stag- hind-fawn

SEMANTIC PAIRS TO KNOW...



THANKS FOR COOPERATION!!!!