



Nouns

Definition of a Nouns

A noun is the name of:

- A person (e.g., Rohit Sharma)
- A place (e.g., Delhi)
- A thing (e.g., book)
- An animal (e.g., lion)
- It can also name:
 - Ideas (e.g., freedom)
 - Qualities (e.g., honesty)
 - States (e.g., childhood)
 - Actions (e.g., movement)

Kinds of Nouns

1. Common Nouns

Refer to a general name of people, places, or things.

Examples: city, river, teacher, animal

2. Proper Nouns

Refer to specific names of people, places, or things.

Examples: Amitabh Bachchan, New Delhi

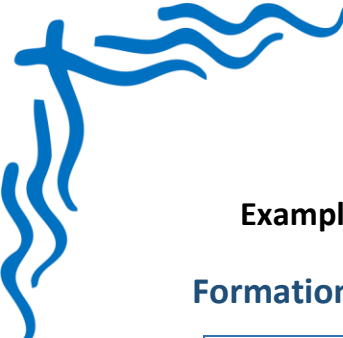
3. Collective Nouns

Refer to a group of people, animals, or things as one.

Examples: a class of students, a bunch of keys, a team of players

4. Abstract Nouns

Refer to ideas, feelings, qualities, or states that cannot be seen or touched.



Examples: bravery, beauty, strength

Formation of Abstract Nouns

From Verbs	From Adjectives	From Common Nouns
choose → choice	brave → bravery	friend → friendship
obey → obedience	kind → kindness	child → childhood
develop → development	happy → happiness	brother → brotherhood

With Suffixes:

- **-ity:** cruel → cruelty
- **-ness:** kind → kindness
- **-ment:** enjoy → enjoyment
- **-ion:** abolish → abolition
- **-hood:** brother → brotherhood
- **-dom:** martyr → martyrdom

Countable and Uncountable Nouns

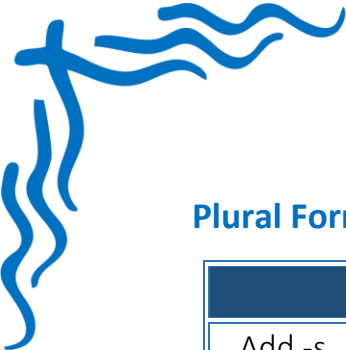
Countable Nouns	Uncountable Nouns
Can be counted (e.g., book, apple)	Cannot be counted (e.g., milk, sugar)
Have singular & plural forms	Do not usually have plural forms
Used with a, an, many, few	Used with much, little, some

Examples:

- **Countable:** books, pens, dogs
- **Uncountable:** water, oil, happiness

Number in Nouns: Singular and Plural

- **Singular:** Refers to one (e.g., boy, girl)
- **Plural:** Refers to more than one (e.g., boys, girls)



Plural Formation Rules:

Rule	Singular → Plural Example
Add -s	cat → cats
Ends in -s, -sh, -ch, -x → add -es	box → boxes, dish → dishes
Ends in consonant + y → change y to ies	baby → babies
Ends in vowel + y → just add s	boy → boys
Ends in -f/-fe → change to -ves	leaf → leaves, wife → wives
Ends in -o (consonant before) → add -es	hero → heroes, tomato → tomatoes
Vowel change	man → men, mouse → mice
Add -en/-ren	ox → oxen, child → children
No change in plural	sheep → sheep, deer → deer
Always plural (pair items)	trousers, scissors, spectacles
Special cases (singular but end in -s)	news, politics, mathematics

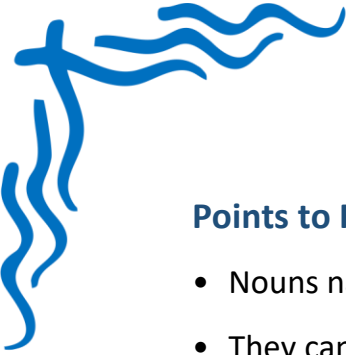
Gender in Nouns

Nouns can be classified by gender into four categories:

1. Masculine Gender – Male (e.g., boy, father)
2. Feminine Gender – Female (e.g., girl, queen)
3. Common Gender – Either male or female (e.g., doctor, teacher)
4. Neuter Gender – Non-living objects (e.g., pen, stone)

Feminine Formation Rules:

Method	Example
Entirely different word	man → woman, king → queen
Add -ess	lion → lioness, priest → priestess
Drop vowel + add -ess	duke → duchess, actor → actress
Add prefix or suffix word	grandfather → grandmother, peacock → peahen



Points to Remember

- Nouns name people, places, things, animals, ideas, and feelings.
- They can be countable or uncountable.
- They can be singular or plural in number.
- They can belong to four genders.
- Collective nouns refer to a group acting as one.
- Abstract nouns express qualities and cannot be touched or seen.