



Nouns

Definition

A Noun is a part of speech used to name people, places, things, animals, events, actions, qualities, or feelings.

Kinds of Nouns

There are five kinds of nouns:

i. Common Nouns

Refer to general names of persons, places, or things.

Examples: boy, girl, city, river, school

ii. Proper Nouns

Refer to the specific name of a person, place, or thing.

Examples: Ravi, Mumbai, Nile, Taj Mahal

iii. Collective Nouns

Refer to group of persons or things taken together as one.

Examples: team, bunch, army, herd

iv. Material Nouns

Refer to substances or materials from which things are made.

Examples: gold, iron, cotton, water

v. Abstract Nouns

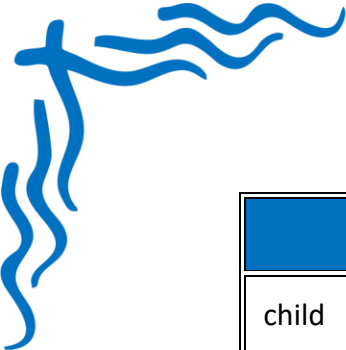
Refer to ideas, qualities, or feelings which we cannot see or touch.

Examples: honesty, childhood, beauty, fear

Formation of Abstract Nouns

Abstract nouns can be formed from:

i. Common Nouns:



Common Noun	Abstract Noun
child	childhood
friend	friendship
king	kingdom

ii. Adjectives:

Adjective	Abstract Noun
brave	bravery
angry	anger
generous	generosity

iii. Verbs:

Verb	Abstract Noun
believe	belief
inform	information
educate	education

Case of Nouns

The case of a noun shows its relationship to other words in the sentence.

i. Subjective Case

- When a noun acts as the subject of a verb.

Example: Father bought a new laptop.

ii. Objective Case

- When a noun acts as the object of a verb or preposition.

Example: She painted a picture.

Example: He sat near the window.



iii. Possessive Case

- Shows ownership or possession.
- Formed by adding 's or just an apostrophe (') depending on singular/plural usage.

Examples:

- Singular: Rahul's pen
- Plural ending in -s: Girls' hostel
- Irregular plural: Children's toys
- Compound noun: My father-in-law's house
- Joint ownership: Priya and Rani's father
- Separate ownership: Rajeev's and Gulzar's coats

Key Rules and Tips

- **Common noun** = general name
- **Proper noun** = specific name (always capitalized)
- **Collective noun** = group of people/things
- **Material noun** = physical substance
- **Abstract noun** = non-physical quality or idea
- **Subjective case** = noun doing the action
- **Objective case** = noun receiving the action
- **Possessive case** = noun showing ownership (use 's or s')

Examples for Practice

Underline the nouns and mention their type:

1. The children are playing in the park. → Common Noun: children, park
2. Ravi won a prize for honesty. → Proper Noun: Ravi | Abstract Noun: honesty
3. The team celebrated their victory. → Collective Noun: team