

Noun as a part of speech

**Made by Kate Hamii,
Ann Yvasenko,
Oleg Strel'nikov**



name of

- a person,
- a place, thing,
- a quality,
- a idea

1. Proper Nouns

Sts. Peter and Paul Parish

A noun that names a **specific:**

- person
- place
- thing
- idea

Tigmy 





Yellow Cab Pizza 

Newton's Theory of Gravity 



What is a noun?

A noun is a...



Person Place Thing Idea



Types of Nouns in English

Common

The name given to a non-specific person or thing:
student, teacher, man, woman, animal, dinosaur, meat, cheese...

Proper

Refers to a specific person or thing and requires a capital letter:
Paul, Queen's, August, Shakespeare, Christmas, Peer Mentor..

Types of Noun

Collective

Used for a collection of people or things:
university, organisation, army, family, library, flock..

Abstract

Describes a concept, feeling, emotion
ability, hunger, anger, happiness, consideration, freedom, ability, intelligence, thought, purpose, belief

Types of Nouns



COMMON

Used to name people, places or things in GENERAL. It refers to the class or type of person or thing (without being specific).
Examples: girl, city, animal, house, food

vs

PROPER

Used to name a SPECIFIC (or individual) person, place or thing. Proper nouns begin with a capital letter.
Examples: John, London, Pluto, France

COUNTABLE

Have a singular and a plural form and can be used with a number or a/an before it. They are sometimes called Count Nouns
Examples: car, desk, cup, house, bike

vs

UNCOUNTABLE

Cannot be counted. They often refer to substances, liquids, and abstract ideas. They are sometimes called Mass Nouns.
Examples: wood, milk, air, happiness

CONCRETE

Refer to people or things that exist physically and that at least one of the senses can detect.
Examples: dog, tree, apple, moon, sock

vs

ABSTRACT

Have no physical existence. They refer to ideas, emotions and concepts you cannot see, touch, hear, smell or taste.
Examples: love, time, fear, freedom

COMPOUND

Two or more words that create a noun. They can be written as one word, joined by a hyphen or written as separate words.
Examples: rainfall, son-in-law, credit card

vs

COLLECTIVE

Refer to a set or group of people, animals or things. They are often followed by OF + PLURAL NOUN (e.g. bunch of flowers)
Examples: team, pile, stack, flock, bunch

Common Noun

- names a person, animal, place, thing, or idea.
1. Be sure to pick a top **university**.
 2. Stack those **boxes** carefully.
 3. Would you like a **cookie** with your **coffee**?
 4. **People** are strange.
 5. My **dog** won't stop barking.



Examples of common nouns in English are:

- time,
- people,
- day,
- world,
- number,
- house,

- system,
- company,



Abstract nouns

- You can't see it, smell it, taste it, hear it, or touch it.
1. I'd like the *freedom* to travel all over the world.
 2. Joe felt a nagging sense of *doom*.
 3. Love is a kind of irresistible *desire*; it's hard to define.
 4. When Sarah jumped into the lake to rescue a drowning cat, her *bravery* astonished onlookers.



Concrete Nouns

- you can touch, see, taste, feel, and hear
1. Please, remember to buy **oranges**.
 2. Have a seat in that **chair**.



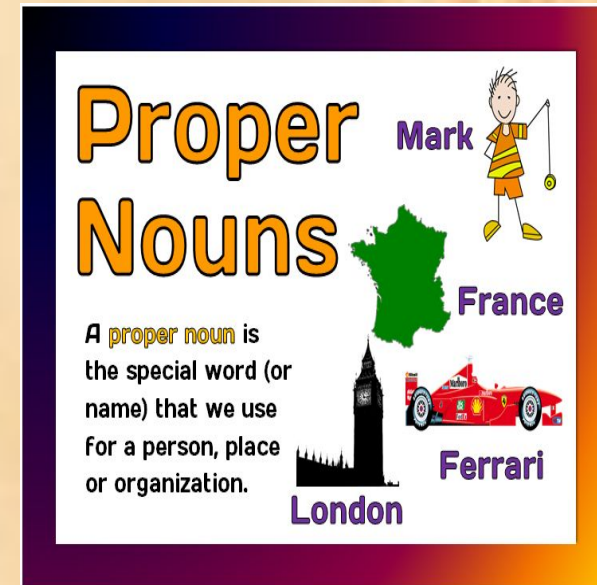
Collective Nouns

- Collection or a number of people or things
1. Every morning, the *herd* follows its leader to the watering hole for a drink.
 2. Today, Ms. Kennedy's *class* takes its SOL test.
 3. The *committee* agrees that people are misusing their cell phones, so its verdict is that phones must not be used during working hours.



Proper nouns

- Names of people, places and organisations
1. Mohammed Ali; Birmingham; China; Oxford University, the United Nations
 2. festivals: Christmas; Easter; Ramadan; Thanksgiving
 3. for someone's title: I was talking to Doctor Wilson recently.
 4. the names of books, films, plays and paintings I have been reading 'The Old Man and the Sea'; Beatrix Potter wrote 'The Tale of Peter Rabbit'; You can see the Mona Lisa in the Louvre.



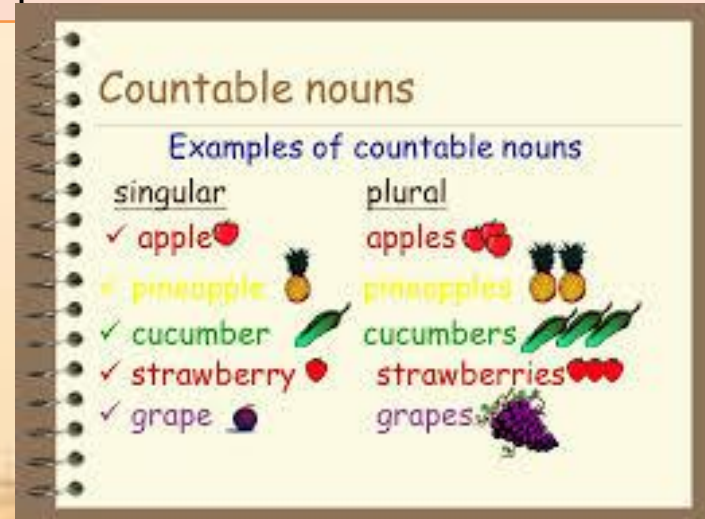
COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

- COUNTABLE NOUNS

- we can count using numbers

Singular	Plural
one dog	two dogs
one horse	two horses
one man	two men
one idea	two ideas
one shop	two shops

1. She has **three dogs**.
2. I own **a house**.
3. I would like **two books** please.
4. **How many friends** do you have?



UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

- we cannot count with numbers

1. tea
2. sugar
3. water
4. air
5. rice
6. knowledge

7. beauty
8. anger
9. fear
10. love
11. money
12. research

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS



- nouns which cannot be counted and they usually have no plural
- **food:** cheese, butter, sugar, meat, jam etc.
- **liquids:** coffee, water, milk, tea, oil etc.
- **materials:** gold, iron, wood, paper etc.
- **abstract nouns:** beauty, love, sadness etc.



The two-case system

- **the common case**
- "The one *thing* that doesn't abide by *majority rule* is a person's *conscience*."
(Harper Lee, *To Kill a Mockingbird*, 1960)

The
Common
Case

The genitive case

- Singular :boy-boy's
- Student-student's
- Plural man-men's
- Woman-woman's



Common case

- Burns
- Boz
- Fox

Possessive case

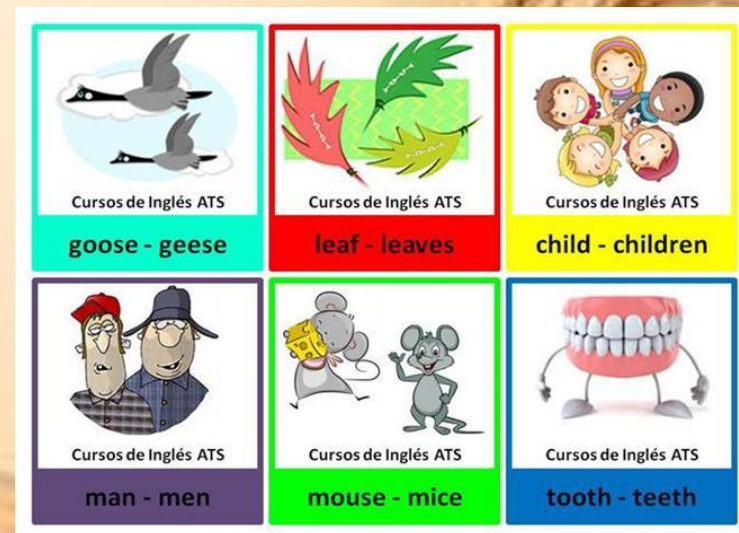
Burn's/-iz/ poems

Boz's/-iz/ sketches

Fox's/-iz/ articles

Irregular plurals

- • Man-men
- • Woman-woman
- • Goose-geese
- • Foot-feet
- • Tooth-teeth
- • Mouse-mice
- • Louse-lice
- • Child-children
- • Ox-oxen
- Knife-knives
- Leaf-leaves
- Life-lives
- Loaf-loaves



NOUN GENDER

Masculine

man

father

boy

uncle

husband

actor

prince

waiter

rooster

stallion



MASCULINE
refers to names of boys and men

father	rooster
son	host
priest	king
uncle	hero

Feminine

woman

mother

girl

aunt

wife

actress

princess

waitress

hen

mare



FEMININE
refers to names of girls and women

aunt	hen
mother	goose
maiden	nun
grandma	niece

Gender neutral

person

parent

child

spouse

server

chicken

horse



NEUTER
refers to names of things / objects

eraser	desk
shoes	bus
chocolate	book
car	pants

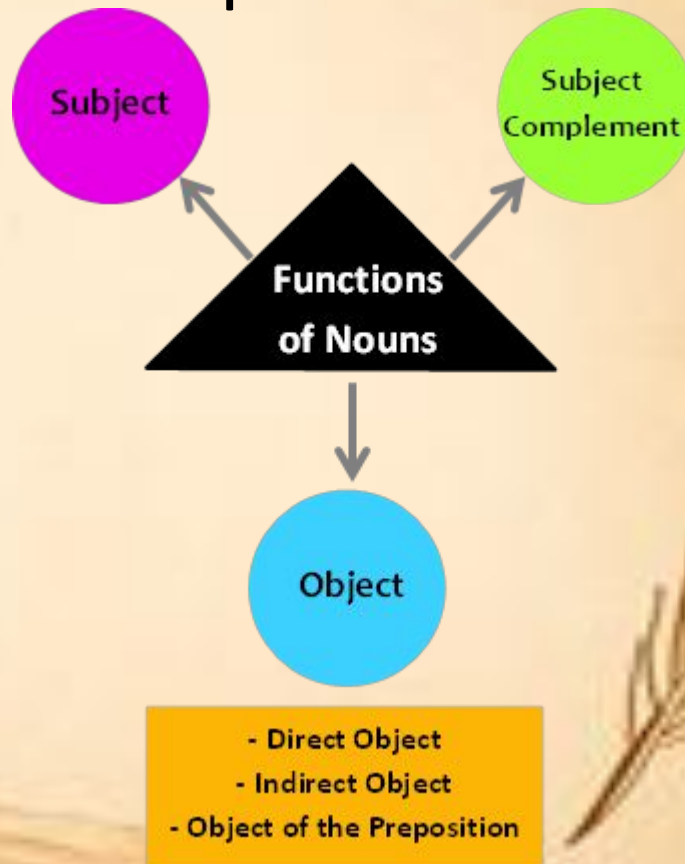


COMMON
refers to names of both girls and boys

doctor	nurse
visitor	friend
cousin	manager
relative	singer

What are the Functions of a Noun?

- can function as a subject, an object (object of the preposition, direct object, indirect object), and a subject complement



- Arya Stark is really cool.
- They were supposed to meet *at* noon.
- **Jeremy** is a swimmer.
- The **beavers** *built* a dam.
- He gave Maria a *love letter*.



Thank you for your

attention! □

