

Nouns in the English Language

Type	Description	Articles
Abstract nouns	<p>An abstract noun refers to states, events, concepts, feelings, qualities, etc., that have no physical existence.</p> <p>eg: Freedom; happiness; idea; music are all abstract nouns that have no physical existence.</p> <p>An abstract noun can be either a countable noun or uncountable noun. Abstract nouns that refer to events are almost usually countable: a noise; a meeting; two meetings</p>	A; an; the; some
Adjectival nouns	<p>An <i>Adjective</i> can sometimes function as a <i>Noun</i>; <i>the young, the rich</i>, etc. These are <i>Adjectival Nouns</i>, meaning the people who are young, the people who are rich, etc.</p>	the
Animate nouns	<p>A noun which refers to people, animals and living beings is an animate noun. <i>Inanimate nouns</i> refer to things that are not alive.</p>	A; an; the; some
Apposition	<p><i>Apposition</i> is when a noun or noun phrase is placed next to another that explains it:</p> <p>RS Polly, the class prefect, got an honors degree.</p> <p>Here, <i>Polly</i> and <i>the class prefect</i> are in <i>apposition</i>, the</p>	A; an; the

	second phrase explaining the first..	
Case	<p>Case is used in some languages to show the function of a Noun or Noun Phrase in a sentence by Inflection.</p> <p><u>English nouns have two cases:</u></p> <p>The dog (General case)</p> <p>The dog's (Genitive case-indicating possession)</p> <p><u>Personal Pronouns have three cases:</u></p> <p>he (Subject case) him (Object case) his (Genitive case)</p>	<p>A; an; the; some</p> <p>Personal pronouns have no articles</p>
Collective nouns	<p>A collective noun refers to a group of people, animals or objects as a group; family, company, etc.. When a collective noun is used in the singular, the verb can be either Singular or Plural.</p> <p>The company has decided to open ten new outlets.</p> <p>The company have decided to open ten new outlets.</p> <p>NB The police are here. ('police' has no singular form)</p> <p>If a singular verb is used then the noun is seen as a single entity. If a plural verb is used,</p>	<p>A; an; the; some</p>

	then the noun is seen as consisting of a group of individuals.	
Concrete noun	<p>A concrete noun refers to objects and substances, including people and animals that exist physically. They can be either an uncountable noun or a countable noun.</p> <p>eg: <i>Clocks</i> and <i>watches</i> exist physically and are Concrete Nouns. <i>Time</i> is a concept that has no physical existence; it is not a Concrete Noun but an Abstract Noun.</p>	A; an; the; some
Count/countable nouns	<p>A Count Noun is a noun that has both a singular and a plural form. Plurals of Count Nouns are normally made by the addition of '-s'.</p> <p>eg: A horse - Two horses</p> <p>Nouns that do not have plural forms are called uncountable nouns or mass nouns.</p> <p>See also 'Irregular Plural Nouns' below</p>	A; an; the; some
Inanimate nouns	An <i>inanimate noun</i> refers to things that are not alive. An animate noun refers to living things such as people and animals.	A; an; the; some
Irregular plural nouns	There are many different types of <i>irregular nouns</i> in English that do not add a final '-s' to	the; some

	make the plural . Some do not change (SHEEP), while others change internal letters (WOMAN- WOMEN), or add letters (CHILD- CHILDREN, OX- OXEN).	
Mass nouns	<p>A <i>mass noun</i> has no plural form, often referring to a substance.</p> <p>EG: butter; smoke; money - These nouns have no plurals.</p> <p>Mass nouns are also called uncountable.</p>	the
Noun as adjective	<p>We can use a noun as an adjective when it precedes a noun that it modifies; a mountain bike is a bike designed for riding up mountains. 'Mountain' functions as an adjective modifying the noun 'bike'. The second noun takes the plural form, while the first behaves like an adjective and consequently does not, unless the word is normally used in the plural (sports hall) or refers to people (women footballers).</p> <p>We use these for well-known things, some can be hyphenated and some are written as one word.</p>	A; an; the; some (see phrasal nouns)
Noun phrases	A noun phrase is either a single noun or pronoun or a group of words containing a	

	<p>noun or a pronoun that function together as a noun or pronoun, as the subject or object of a verb.</p> <p>EXAMPLES OF NOUN PHRASES:</p> <p>EG: <u>John</u> was late.</p> <p>('John' is the noun phrase functioning as the subject of the verb.)</p> <p>EG: <u>The people that I saw coming in the building at nine o'clock</u> have just left.</p> <p>('The people ... nine o'clock' is a lengthy noun phrase, but it functions as the subject of the main verb 'have just left'.)</p>	
Nouns	<p>A <i>noun</i> is a word used to refer to people, animals, objects, substances, states, events and feelings. Nouns can be a subject or an object of a verb, can be modified by an adjective and can take an article or determiner.</p> <p>Nouns may be divided into two basic groups:</p> <p>Countable Nouns have plural forms and Uncountable Nouns do not.</p>	A; an; the; some
Proper Adjective (This is NOT a noun)	<p>A <i>proper adjective</i> is an adjective that is written with a capital letter. They are often derived from proper nouns:</p>	A; an; the; some

	<p>A Japanese camera- <i>Japanese</i> is derived from the proper noun <i>Japan</i>.</p> <p>This is not always the case:</p> <p>Native Americans- <i>Native</i> is not derived from a proper noun, but is capitalised as the words together form the name of the group of people.</p>	
Proper nouns	<p><i>Proper nouns</i> are the names of individual people, places, titles, calendar times, etc..</p> <p>eg: Janet; Simon; London; The President; Tuesday.</p> <p>Proper nouns are always written with a capital letter. Nouns which are not written with a capital letter do not refer to the name of an individual person or thing and are called common nouns.</p>	none
Subject	<p>The subject of a sentence is the noun, pronoun or noun phrase that precedes and governs the main verb.</p> <p>EG. He is a really nice guy. (<i>'He'</i> is the subject of the sentence, controlling the verb and the complement.</p> <p>My dog attacked the burglar. (<i>'My dog'</i> is the subject, controlling the verb and the rest of the sentence.)</p>	A; an; the; some

Substantive	<p>A Substantive is a term covering all words that can function like a noun.</p> <p>Substantives include nouns, gerunds, adjectival nouns and pronouns.</p>	A; an; the; some
Uncountable noun	<p>An Uncountable Noun has no plural.</p> <p>eg: milk; water; wood and air</p> <p>These nouns usually have no plural forms.</p> <p>Uncountable Nouns are sometimes called mass nouns.</p>	A; an; the