

Nouns

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What is a Noun?



The [part of speech](#) (or word class) that is used to identify a person, place, thing, quality, events and feeling is called a noun.

Most [nouns](#) have singular or plural form, can be preceded by an article and one or more adjective and can serve as the head of the noun phrase. Nouns can be the subject or the object of a verb.



A simple [definition of noun](#) is: a person, place, or thing. Here are some examples:

- **Person:** Man, Woman, Teacher, John, Mary.
- **Place:** Office, Home, Town, America, Italy.
- **Thing:** Table, Banana, Car, Love, Money, Music.

Ways of recognizing a Noun

A complicated way is:

1. Ending
2. Position
3. Function

1.Ending:

There are certain ending that show that the word is a noun.

Example:

- ity > nationality
- ment > appointment
- ness > happiness
- ation > relation

-hood > childhood

But this is not true for all nouns. Eg. Spoonful ends in -ful but so does the adjective careful.

2.Position:

We can recognize a noun by its position in a [sentence-nouns](#) often come after a determiner i. e. a word like a, an, the, this, such, my.

Example:

- A relief
- An afternoon
- This word
- The doctor
- My dog
- Such stupidity

3.Function in a sentence:

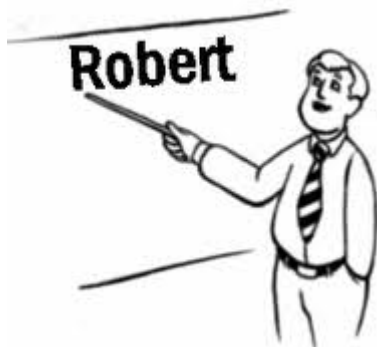
Nouns have certain functions (work) in a sentence.

Example:

- Subject of verb: **Doctors** work hard.
- Object of verb: He likes **coffee**.
- Subject and object of work: **Teachers** teach **students**.

But the subject or object of a sentence is not always a noun. It can be a pronoun or a phrase. In the sentence “My doctor works hard” the noun is doctor but the subject is “My doctor.”

Types of Nouns



1.Proper Noun:

It is the name given to a particular [person, place or thing](#).

Example:

Mr. Ankit, London, Smith, Pakistan etc.

- Italy is a developing country. Here **Italy** is the proper noun.
- Ford is a car producing company. In this sentence **Ford** is a proper noun.
- Writers of English capitalize proper nouns to show their distinction from common nouns.

The dog and cat
ran past Bob



2.Common Noun:

A common noun is the general name for a class of objects as men , chair, table etc.

Example:

- Delhi is a large city. Here **city** is the common noun.
- Other common nouns like **man, woman, fruit, tree, river book** etc are common nouns that we use in our daily lives.

3.Concrete Noun:

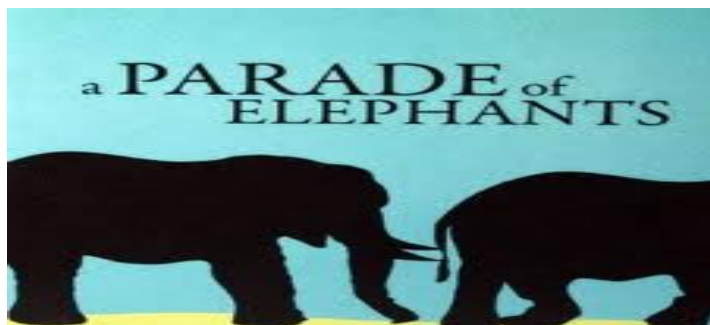
These are nouns that can be touched, smelled, seen, felt and tasted.

Example:

Salt, steak, table, wool

- Concrete nouns can be perceived by at least one of our senses.

4.Collective Noun:



It is the collection or group of persons or things taken as a single entity or group.

Example:

- A **herd** of cows,
- a **fleet** of ships,
- a **pride** of lions.
- Few others are **gang, galaxy, family, team, school** etc.

5. Abstract Noun:

It is the name given to a quality or action or state which we can understand but cannot touch or see.

Example:

- **Music** is a product of harmony or
- **Laughter** heals many diseases etc.
- Here **music** and laughter are abstract nouns. Other examples are kindness, cruelty, bravery, strength etc.

Nouns are name words:

The name of everything you see around you is noun. Just as each person has a name, every object has a name. Some nouns denote ideas which only exist in the mind.

What is the difference between nouns and pronouns?

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Reference Links:

- <http://www.englishclub.com/grammar/nouns-what>.
- <http://www.grammarabout.com/od/mo/nounterm.htm>
- [http://www.enzinearticle.com/?kinds of nouns &id=4089113](http://www.enzinearticle.com/?kinds%20of%20nouns%20&id=4089113)
- [http://en.www.yourdictionary.com grammar rules/types of noun/](http://en.www.yourdictionary.com/grammar/rules/types%20of%20noun/)
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tc-ukN1Rvb8>
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