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# NOUN

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Noun with complete details.



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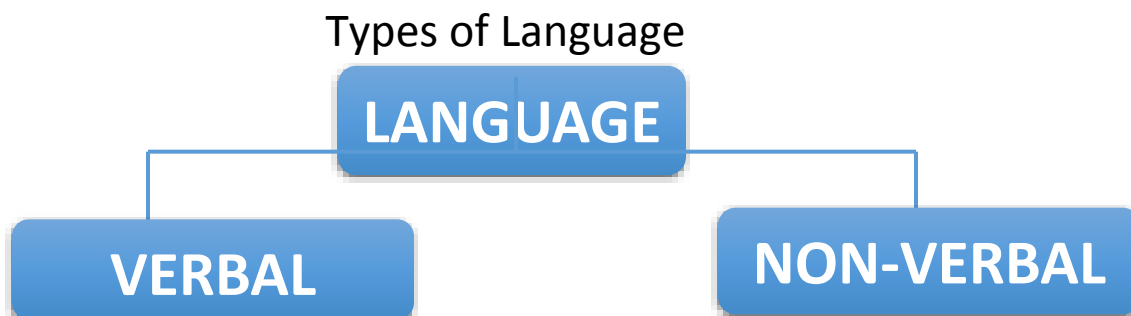
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# PARTS OF SPEECH

## What is Language?

- **LANGUAGE:** The word Language is taken from Latin Word “**lingua**” which means “tongue”.
- **LANGUAGE:** The system of communication both in speech and writing through which we understand ideas from each other or through which we convey ideas to each other.

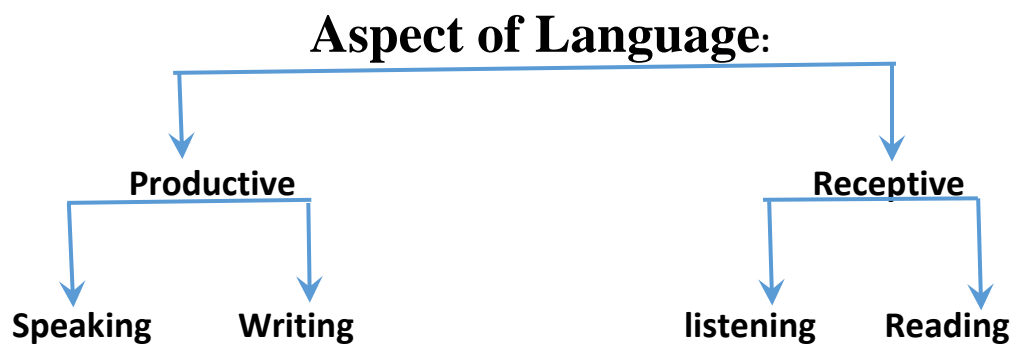


## Verbal Language:

- Verbal Language is a language which is both written and spoken.
- Ex: - Pashtu, English, Dari, etc

## Non-Verbal Language:

- **Non-Verbal Language** is a language which is neither written nor spoken.
- Ex: - Body language, sign language etc...



## Aspect of Language

- In productive aspect of a language we produce a message.
- In receptive aspect of a language we receive a message.

## What is Word?

- **Definition:** The combination of limited alphabet letters expressing a particular meaning and sense is known as word.

Types of word:

GRAMMATICAL WORDS

LEXICAL WORDS

- (1) GRAMMATICAL WORDS: Grammatical Words are those words which need explanation.
- Ex: Noun, Adverb, Adjective, Verb, Pronoun and so on
- (2) LEXICAL WORDS: Lexical Words are those words which give meaning and don't need explanation.

Ex: study, wash, work, dance, eat, and so on

## Parts of Speech

- Parts of Speech: Parts of speech are the combination of grammatical words giving eight meaning and sense is known as Parts of Speech.

(Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Adverb, Verb, Preposition, Conjunction, Interjection)

## Parts of Speech

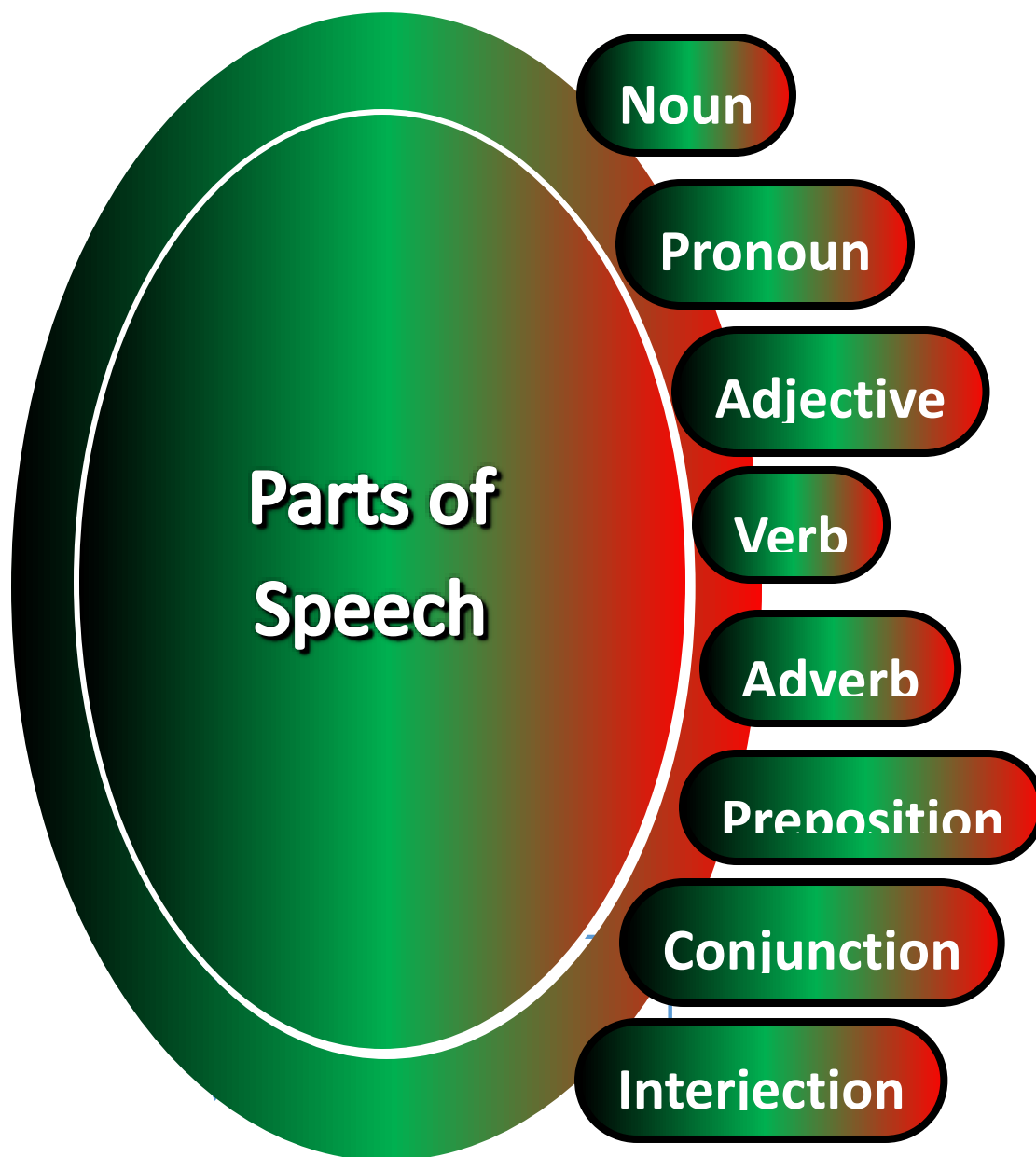
### 1. OPEN SYSTEM

### 2. CLOSED SYSTEM (CHAIN)

- **OPEN SYSTEM:**
- **OPEN SYSTEM:** Are “Noun, Verb, Adjective and Adverb).
- Some qualities of Open System (Chain) are listed below.
- **A:** We can use affixes “prefix and suffix” to change their forms and meanings.
  - **Ex:** Like. dis + like = dislike (**Meaning**)
  - **Ex:** Play. play + er = player (**Form**)
- **B:** Annually new words are entered in Open System (Chain).
  - Capitalism, Sim Card, Internet, Google and so on
- **C:** They can be changed from one form to another.
  - **Ex:** Play “verb” - play + er = player “Noun”.
  - **Ex:** Careful “adjective” careful + ly = carefully “Adv”.
  - **Ex:** Happy “adjective” happy + ness = happiness “Noun”.

#### **CLOSED SYSTEM:**

- **CLOSED SYSTEM:** Are “Conjunction, Preposition, Pronoun and Interjection”.
- Qualities of Closed system are listed below.
- **A:** We can not add affixes to them.
- **B:** Annually new words are not entered in Closed System (Chain).
  - C:** They cannot be changed from one form to another.

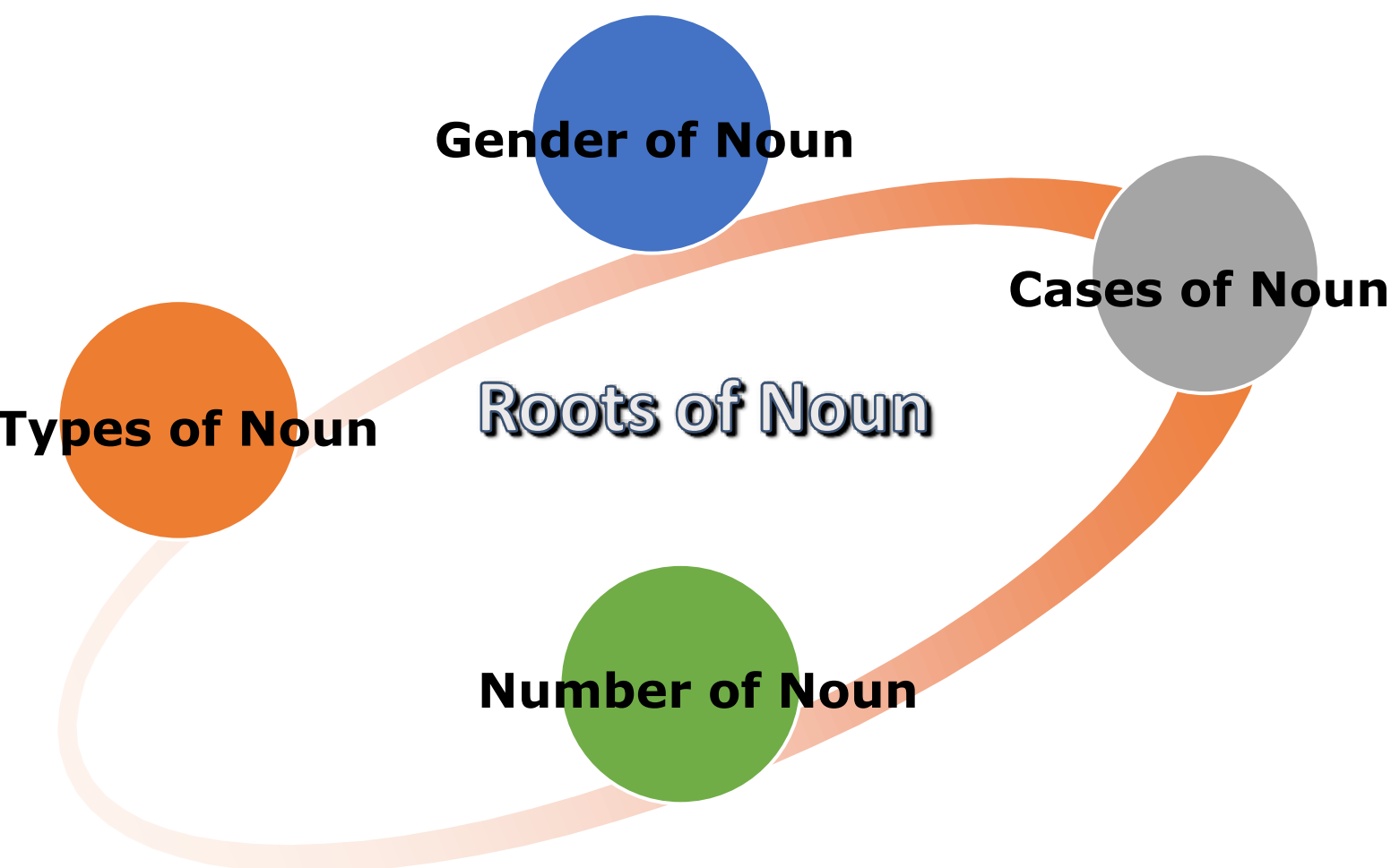


### What is Noun?

- The word Noun is taken from Latin word “nomen”.
- **Noun**: Noun is a word which tells us what a person, place and thing is called.
- **Note**: The name is given to people, things or places in order to identify them properly and quickly.

- Ex: Ali, Holy Qur'an, Afghanistan
- Person                      Wahid, student, Zaid, girl
- Place                        Afghanistan, home, New York
- Thing                        car, pen, knife, book
- Animal                      sheep, elephant, cat, lion
- Idea                         suggestion, decision
- Quality                     beauty, honesty, kindness
- Quantity                    kilogram, pound

## Roots of Noun



# Types of Noun

Proper Nouns

Common Nouns

Compound Nouns

Collective Nouns

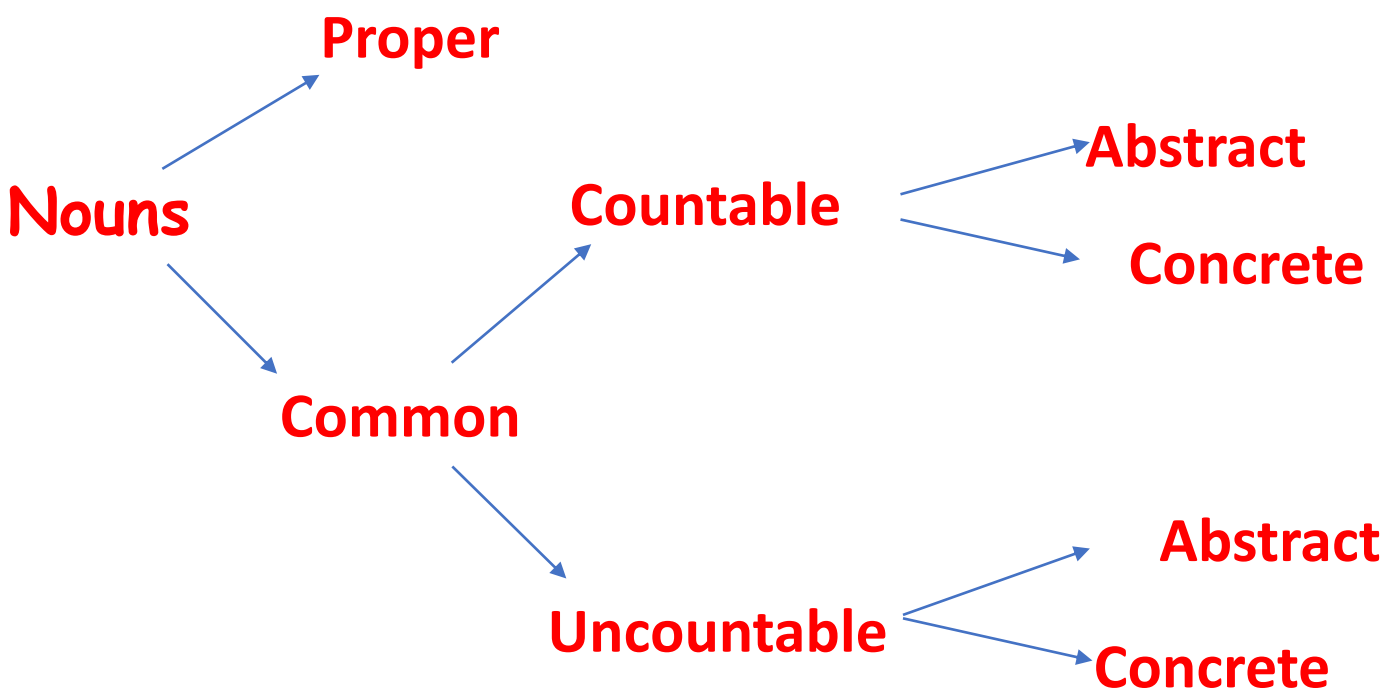
Material Nouns

Abstract Nouns

Concrete Nouns

## Types of Noun

- All nouns can be divided into **common** and **proper** nouns.
- Common nouns can then be divided into **countable** and **non-countable nouns**.
- Both **countable** and **non-countable nouns** can then further be divided into **Concrete** and **Abstract Nouns**.



## Proper Nouns

- Are those nouns which refer to proper or specific people and places.
1. Proper nouns start with capital letters.
  2. They are the names of people, places, organizations, and so on.
  3. They refer to unique individuals.
  4. Most of them are not found in the dictionary.



5. They often occur in pairs or groups.

**Holy Qur'an**

**Bible**

**Oxford**

**Afghanistan**

**Ali**

**Cambridge**

**Acer**

**Nokia**

**President Karzai**

**Sony**

**Monday**

**China**

**Coca Cola**

**Japan**

**The Corolla Motor Company**

**Mars**

**Moon**

**Mercury**

### **Common Nouns**

- Are those nouns which refer to common or general people, places and things.
- Ex: country, city, chair, student, girl and so on

### **Compound Nouns**

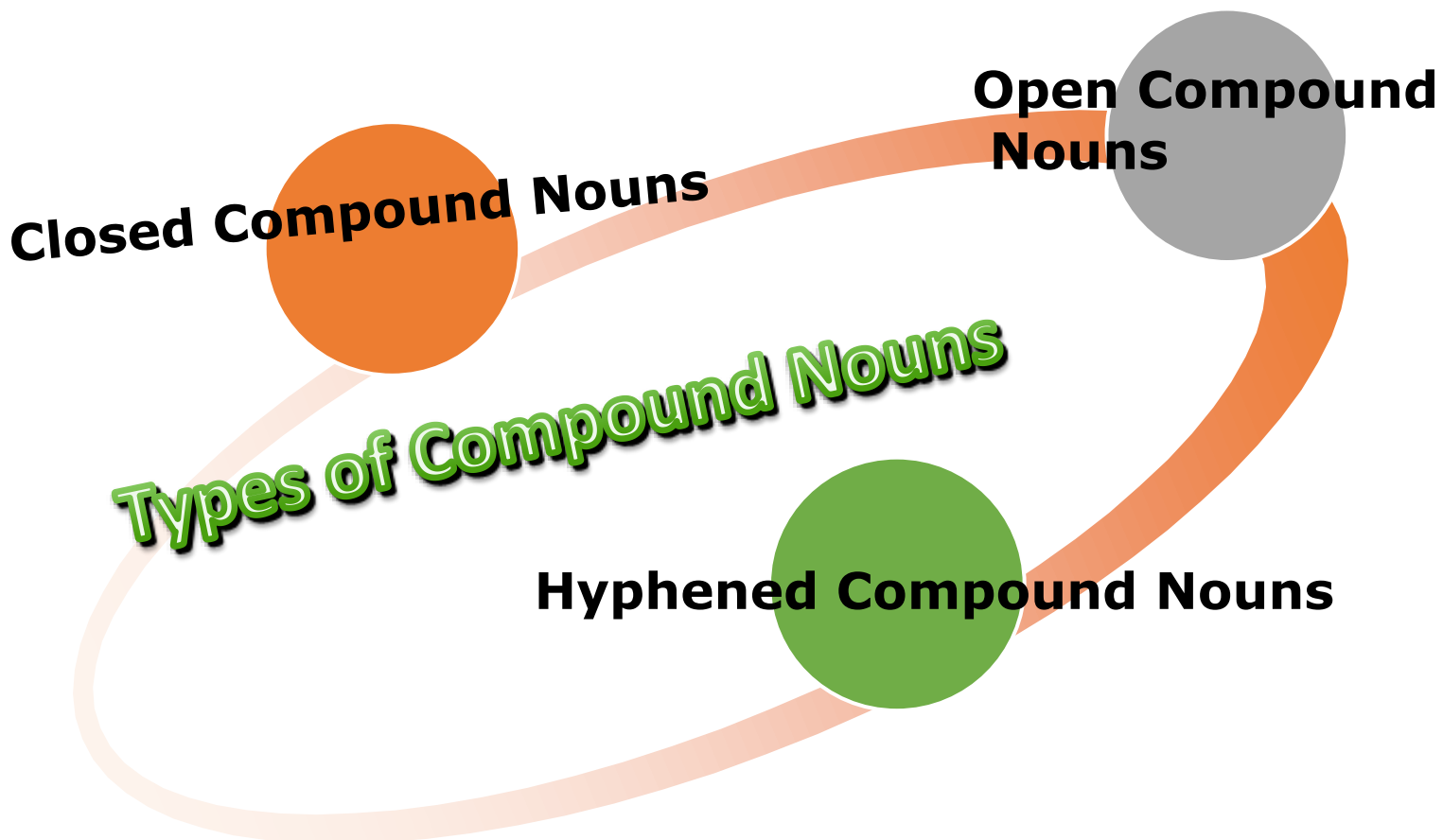
- Are those nouns which are made of two or three words and they are also called Two / Three Wordial Nouns.

#### Formation of Compound Nouns

- **(A) Noun + Noun:** In this formation, compound noun is generally made of two nouns in which the first noun functions as an adjective or determiner and should be singular.
  - Ex: Bus driver, English Lecturer, College student and so on
- **(B) Gerund + Noun:** In this formation, compound noun is made of one verbal noun (verb ing) and a simple noun.
  - Ex: Swimming pool, washing machine, cooking school, and so on
- **(C) Noun + Gerund:** In this formation, compound noun is made of one simple noun and one verbal (verb ing).
  - Ex: Type writing, sightseeing, bird watching and so on

- **(D) Noun + Preposition + Noun:** In this formation, compound nouns have three parts.
- (Simple noun+ preposition+ simple noun)
- Ex: Sister-in-law, father-in- law, mother-in-law

# Types of Compound Nouns



- **Closed Compound Nouns:** Are those nouns which are spelled as one word.  
Ex: Classroom, housewife, bathroom and so on
- **Open Compound Nouns:** Are those nouns which are spelled as two words.  
Ex: Bus driver, truck driver, college student and so on

- **Hyphened Compound Nouns:** Are those nouns containing hyphen (-).

**Ex:** Brother-in-law, father-in-law

### **Collective Nouns**

- Are those nouns which are singular in form but plural in meaning.
- Ex: Class, army, family, audience, people and so on

### **Collective Noun + Singular Verb**

- We consider the whole group.

**Ex:** My family is broad minded.

**Ex:** The team is practicing for the final match.

### **Collective Noun + Plural Verb**

- We consider all members individually.
- **Ex:**
- My family are open minded. (Individually)
- English is Sweet. (Language)
- English are sweet. (People)

### **Material Nouns**

- Are those nouns which refer to substance from which the other nouns are made.

**Ex:** Steel, iron, wood, plastic and so on

### **Abstract & Concrete Nouns**

- Are those nouns which cannot be seen and touched or Abstract Nouns are those nouns which don't have physical individual shapes.
- Ex: Experience, ability, knowledge, idea, talent and so on

**Concrete Nouns** are those nouns which have physical shapes or Concrete Nouns are those nouns which can be seen or touched. Concrete Nouns are divided into two parts.

Ex: Computer, car, iron and so on

## Countable & Uncountable Nouns

1.

**COUNTABLE NOUN**

2.

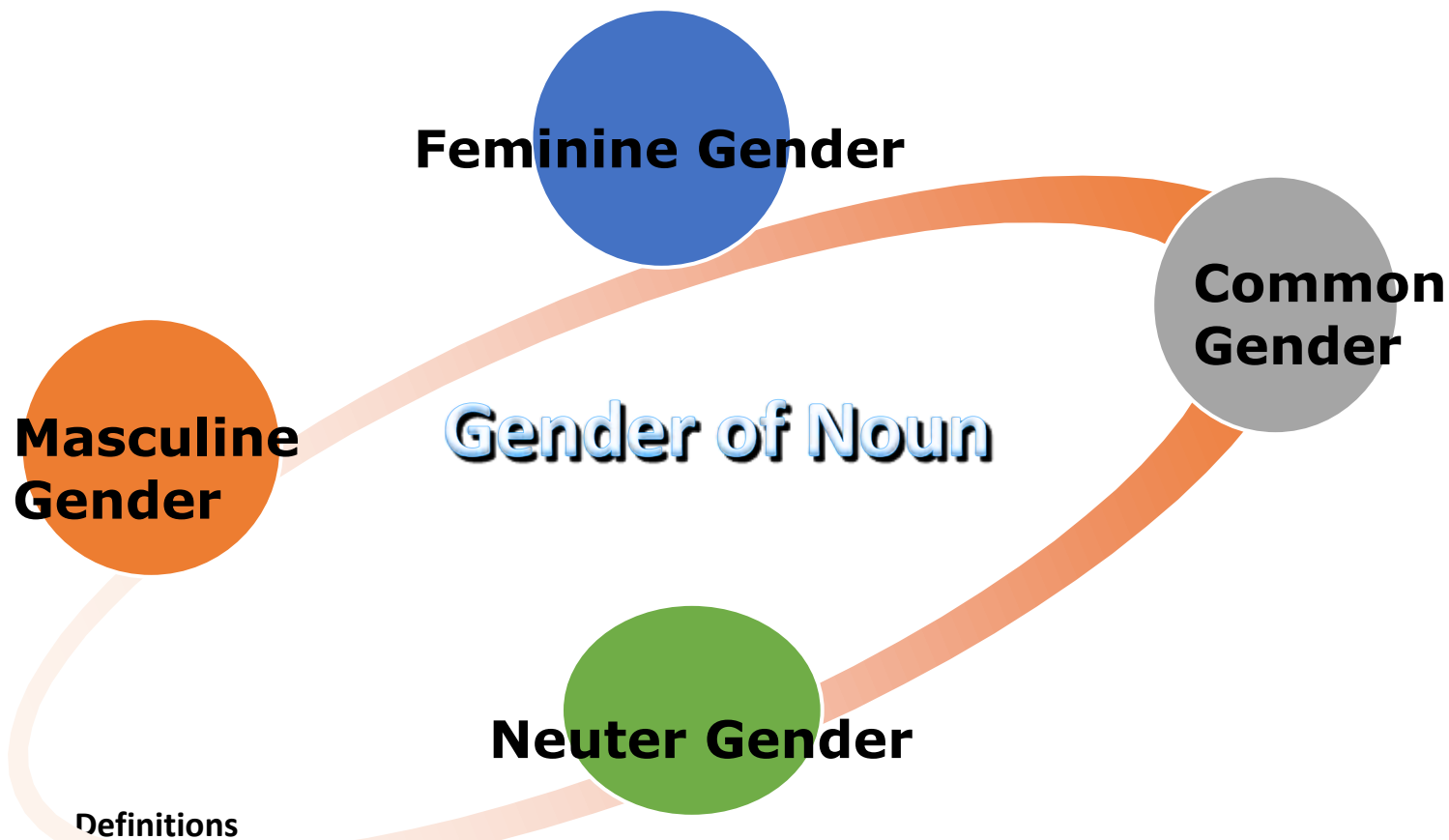
**UNCOUNTABLE NOUN**

### Countable Nouns

- **Count Nouns**: Nouns which have the following qualities are called Count Nouns.
- Have physical individual shapes.
- Can be counted
- Have both singular and plural forms.
- Can take singular and plural verbs.
- Numbers can be used.
- The articles (a/an) can be used.
- Answers the questions started with (How many)
- **Non-Count Nouns**
- **Non-Count Nouns**: Nouns which have the following qualities are called Non-Count Nouns.

- Don't have physical individual shapes.
- Cannot be counted but can be measured.
- Have just one form considered singular.
- Can take only singular verb.
- Numbers cannot be used.
- The articles (a/an) cannot be used.
- Answers the questions started with (How much)

**Gender.** The word gender is taken form (Latin Word) which means “genus”. Generally, we have four kinds of genders.

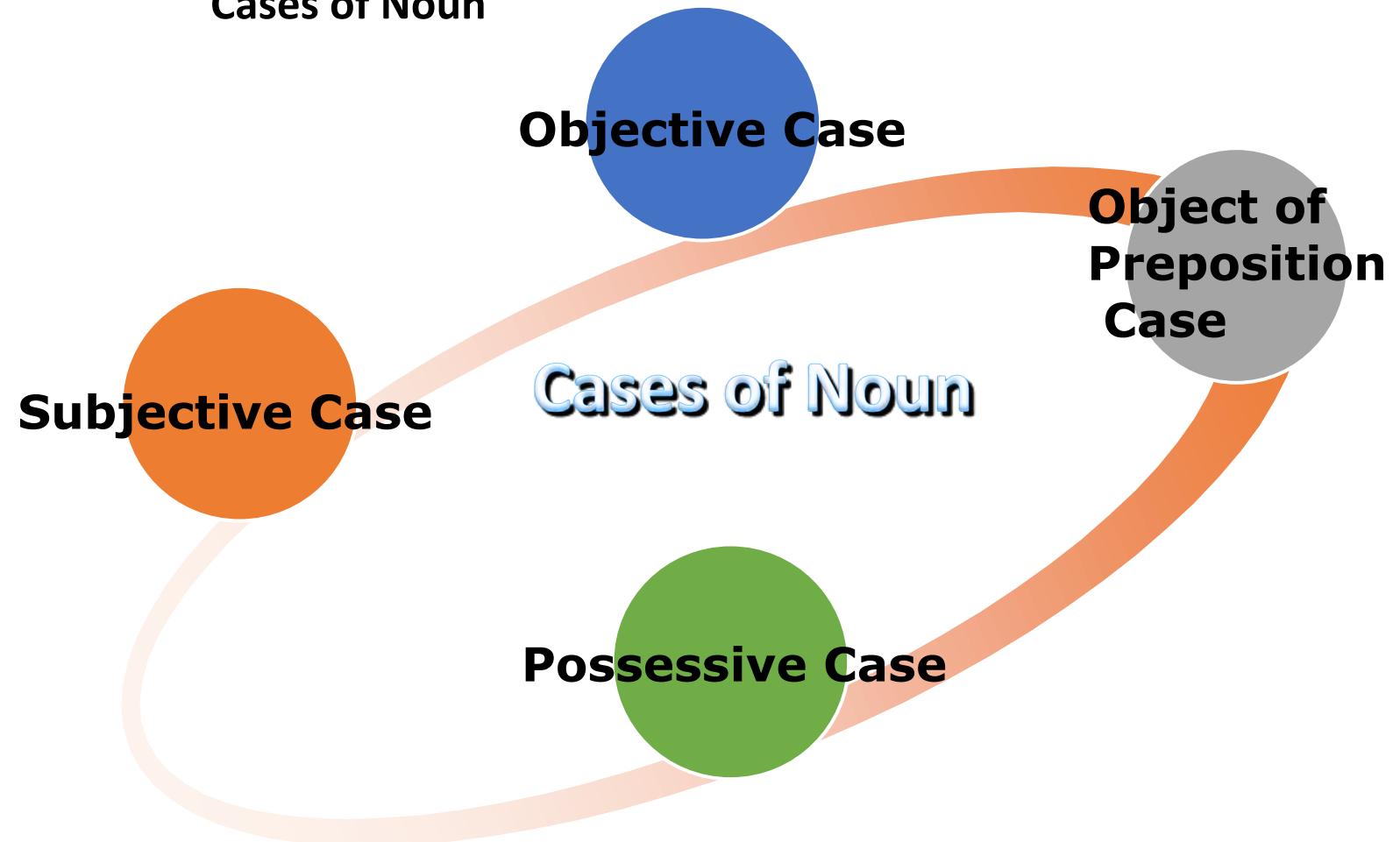


- **Masculine Gender:** Is a gender which refers to male living beings.

**Ex:** Father, husband, brother, uncle, tiger, dog and so on

- **Feminine Gender:** Is a gender which refers to female living beings.  
Ex: Sister, mother, wife, daughter, tigress, bitch and so on
- **Common Gender:** Is a gender which refers to both male living beings and female living beings.  
Ex: Student, doctor, teacher, friend and so on
- **Neuter Gender:** Is a gender which refers to neither male living beings nor female living beings.  
Ex: Chair, table, bicycle and so on

## Cases of Noun



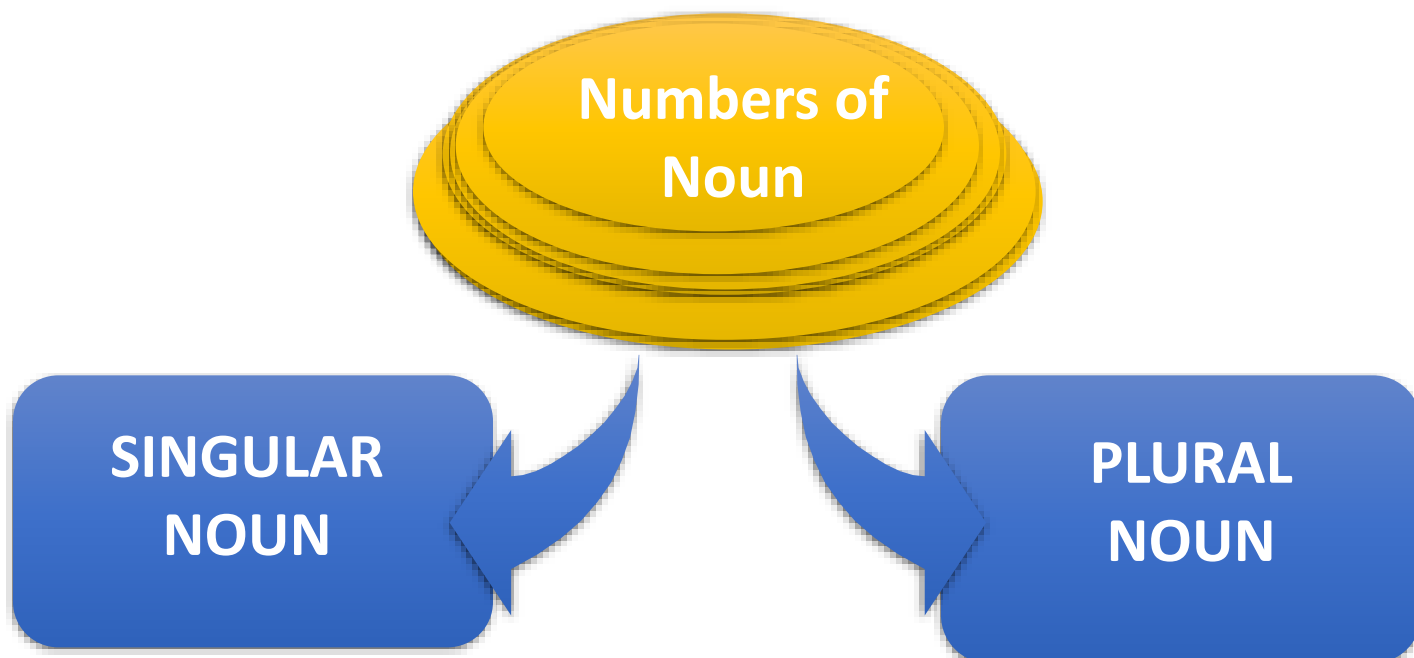
## Cases of Noun

- **Subjective Case:** In this case a noun is used before main verb in order to function as the subject of the sentences.
- Ex: Ali teaches English.
- **Objective Case:** In this case noun is used after main verb in order to function as the object of the sentence.
- Ex: Ali teaches English Grammar.
- **Object of Preposition Case:** Is also called Compliment of Preposition Case. In this case a preposition is used before a noun.
- Ex: The Pen is on the table.
- **Possessive Case:** In this case a noun is used in two ways.
- **Noun + 's or '**
- Ex: Ahmad's book. Ex: Students' class.

## Possessive Adjective

Ex: My computer    Ex: Your car





### Singular Noun

- **Singular Noun:** - Is used to show a single person, place or thing.
- Ex: - Boy, man, dog, pen, bill and so on

### Plural Noun

- **Plural Noun:** - Is used to show more than one person, place or thing.
- **Rule # 1.** Some of the nouns usually take “s” for making their plural forms.
- Ex: - Boys, rooms, dogs and so on
- **Rule # 2.** Nouns ending in (**o, ch, sh, ss, x or z**) can be formed plural by adding “es” at the end of them.
- Ex: - Classes, watches, dishes, boxes and so on
- **Rule # 3.** Some of the nouns as exception ending in “o” can be formed plural by adding merely “s” at the end of them.
- Ex: - Kilos, dynamos, pianos, radios and so on

- **Rule # 4.** Nouns ending in letter “y” following a consonant can form their plurals by dropping letter “y” and adding “ies” at the end.
  - Ex: - Baby - babies, fly - flies, country - countries and so on
- **Rule # 5.** Nouns ending in letter “y” following a vowel can form their plurals by adding letter “s” at the end.
  - Ex: - Donkey - donkeys, boy - boys, guy - guys and so on
- **Rule # 6.** Nouns ending in “f/fe” can form their plurals by dropping “f/fe” and adding “ves” at the end.
  - Ex: - Knife - knives, calf - calves, leaf - leaves and so on
- **Rule # 7.** Some of the nouns as exception ending in “f/fe” take **both “s & ves”** at the end.
  - Ex: Hoof – hoofs / hooves, scarf – scarfs / scarves wharf – wharfs / wharves and so on
- **Rule # 8.** Some of the nouns as exception ending in “f/fe” take only “s” at the end.
  - Ex: - Cliff - cliffs, handkerchief - handkerchiefs, safe - safes and so on
- **Rule # 9.** Some of the nouns change inside vowel for making their plural forms and they can also be called irregular nouns.
  - Ex: - Foot - feet, mouse - mice, goose - geese, tooth - teeth and so on
  - Ex: - Child - children, person - people, mother-in-law - mothers-in-law and so on
- **Rule # 10.** Some of the nouns don’t have singular form.
  - Ex: - Glasses, clothes, pants, scissors and so on
- **Rule # 11.** Some of the nouns can be singular and plural themselves.

- Ex: - Sheep - sheep, deer - deer, species - species, fish – fish / fishes and  
Etc

- **Rule # 12.** Some of the exceptions are as subsequent.

Singular	Plural
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- Ex: - Mr.                Messrs  
                              Mrs.                Mesdames  
                              Ox                Oxen  
                              Miss                Misses

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