

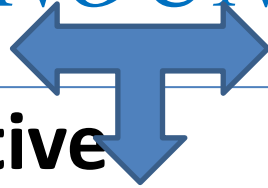
The noun

Classification

Nouns may be classified according to their:

- **morphological composition**
(simple/derivative/compound)
- **meaning** (proper/common)
- **countability** (count/mass)

NOUNS



Simple

Derivative

Compound

1. Simple nouns are nouns which have neither prefixes nor suffixes. They are indecomposable: *chair, table, room, map, fish, work.*

2 Derivative nouns are nouns which have derivative elements (prefixes or suffixes or both): *read**er**, sail**or**, black**ness**, child**hood**, **mis**conduct, **in**experience.*

3. Compound nouns are nouns built from two or more stems: *apple-tree, shipwreck.*

Typical **noun suffixes** are:

a) NOUNS INDICATING *PERSONS*

- **-ER** as in *driv**er***, *employer*, *examiner*
- **-OR**, instead of **-er**, as in *act**or***, *collector*, *editor*; *protector*, *sailor*, *visitor*;
- **-AR**, as in *begg**ar***, *liar*;
- **-ANT**, as in *assist**ant***, *attendant*, *servant*;
- **-IST**, as in *chem**ist***, *scientist*, *typist*;
- **-EE**, as in *employ**ee***, *examin**ee***, *refer**ee*** (someone who is referred to), *refuge**ee*** (someone who is forced to take refuge);
- **-ESS**, as in *heir**ess***, *host**ess***

Typical **noun suffixes** are:

b) ABSTRACT NOUNS DERIVED FROM VERBS

- **-AGE**, *eg breakage, drainage, leakage*
- **-AL**, *eg approval, arrival, refusal*
- **-ANCE**, *eg acceptance, appearance, performance*
- **-ERY**, *eg delivery, discovery, recovery*
- **-MENT**, *eg agreement, arrangement, employment*
- **-SION**, *eg collision, decision, division*
- **-TION**, *eg education, organisation, attention, solution*
- **-URE**, *eg departure, failure, closure*

Typical **noun suffixes** are:

C) ABSTRACT NOUNS DERIVED FROM ADJECTIVES

- **-ANCE,-ENCE**, *eg import**ance**; abs**ence**, pres**ence***
- **-TY, -ITY** *eg abilit**y**, activit**y**, equalit**y**, cruel**ty***
- **-NESS**, *eg dark**ness**, happin**ess**, kindn**ess***
- **-TH**, *eg leng**th**, streng**th**, truth*

Typical **noun suffixes** are:

d) ABSTRACT NOUNS DERIVED FROM NOUNS

- **-DOM**, as in *martyr**dom***, *stardom*;
- **-HOOD**, as in *child**hood***, *motherhood*;
- **-SHIP**, as in *friend**ship***, *sponsorship*.

Compound nouns

Though built from **two or more stems**, compound nouns often have **one stress**. The meaning of a compound often differs from the meanings of its elements.

The main types of compound nouns:

- **noun-stem + noun-stem:** *apple-tree, snowball*;
- **adjective-stem + noun-stem:** *blackbird, bluebell*;
- **verb-stem + noun-stem:** *pickpocket*;

(the stem of a **verbal** may be the first component of a compound noun: *dining-room, reading-hall, dancing-girl*.)

- **substantivized phrases:** *merry-go-round, forget-me-not*.

COUNT NOUNS/MASS NOUNS

CN/MN

COUNT NOUNS

include the class- names of

- **a) *persons, animals, plants, etc:*** *friend, cat, bird, rose*
- **b) *concrete objects having shape:*** *ball, car, hat, hand, house*
- **c) *units of measurement, society, language, etc:*** *metre, hour, dollar, family, word*
- **d) *the individual parts of a mass:*** *part, element, atom, piece, drop*
- **) *a few abstractions, thought of as separate wholes:*** *idea, nuisance, sake, scheme.*

MASS NOUNS

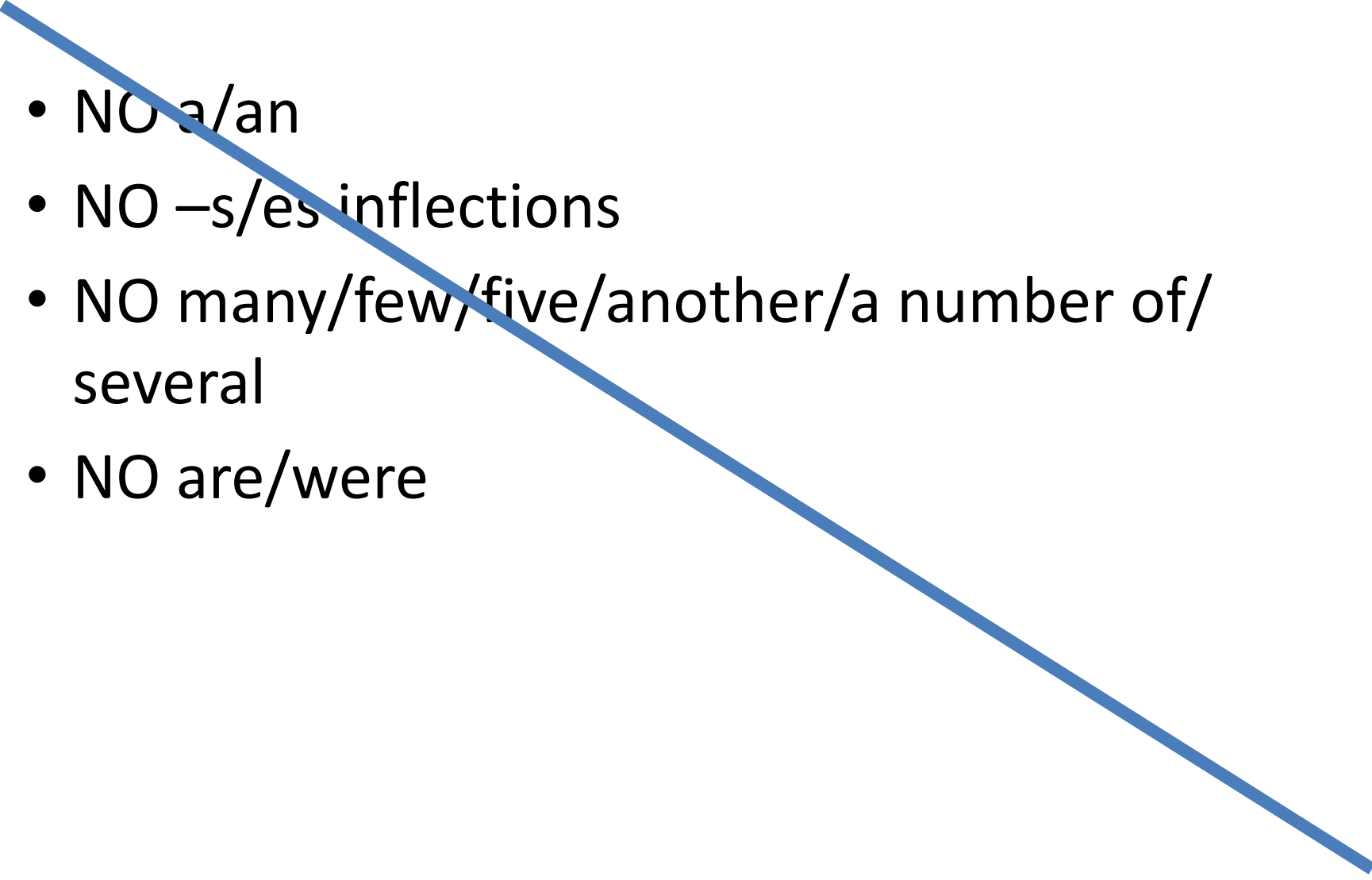
include the names of:

- **A) solid substances and materials:** *earth, bread, rice, cotton, nylon*
- **B) liquids, gases, etc:** *water, oil, tea, air, oxygen, steam, smoke*
- **C) languages:** *English, French, German, Russian, Chinese, Spanish*
- **D) many abstractions:** *equality, honesty, ignorance, peace, safety.*
- **E) most -ing forms used as nouns:** *camping, cooking, clothing, parking, training.*

REMEMBER:

blessing, helping, wedding are **COUNT** nouns

MASS NOUNS (Forbidden box)

- NO a/an
 - NO –s/es inflections
 - NO many/few/five/another/a number of/
several
 - NO are/were
- 

COMPARE and REMEMBER!!!

Count nouns

- What a beautiful climate!

Moneys – sums of money (in legal English)

Mass nouns

- What wonderful weather!

BUT

Go out in all **WEATHERS** (*fixed expression*)

How **much money** do you have by?

All his **money is** in real estate

We are *MASS* nouns!

- accommodation
- **advice**
- behavior
- cash
- china
- conduct
- **damage (= harm)**
- **fun**
- furniture
- harm
- influenza
- **information**
- **knowledge**
- laughter
- leisure
- lightning
- luck
- **luggage**
- **money**
- mud
- music
- **news**
- **permission**
- poetry
- progress
- rubbish
- soap
- **weather**

MN with corresponding **CN**

- bread a loaf payment a pay
- clothing a garment permission a permit
- laughter a laugh poetry a poem
- luggage a suitcase work a job
- money a coin/a note

REMEMBER!! **A play** is not an example of play, but a *dramatic performance*. **Work** is used as a count noun in *a work of art, the works of Shakespeare, road works*

The idea of ONENESS:

One example of
a mass can be
indicated by
referring to:

- *a piece/a bit* (informal) of something (not liquid): a piece/a bit of paper, string, advice, information, furniture
- *a drop* of liquid: a drop of water, oil, blood
- *an article* of clothing, furniture
- *an item* of news (or a news item)

The idea of ONENESS

One example of
a mass can be
indicated by
referring to:

- a piece of a certain *shape*, as in:
- a ball of string
- a heap of earth
- a sheet of paper/ metal
- a bar of chocolate/soap/gold
- a loaf of bread
- a slice of bread/ meat
- a blade of grass
- a lump of coal
- a stick of chalk/ dynamite
- a block of ice
- a roll of cloth
- a strip of cloth or land

The idea of **ONENESS:**

One example of a mass can be indicated by referring to:

by reference to ***a container***, as in:

- *a bag* of flour
- *a bottle* of milk
- *a basket* of fruit
- *a bucket* of water
- *a sack of coal*

by reference to ***a measure***, as in:

- *a gallon* of oil
- *a kilo* of sugar

WE ARE BOTH (MN/CN)

as a MASS NOUN

the word refers to

a substance, material or
phenomenon **in general**

as a COUNT NOUN

the word refers to

- **a separate unit** composed of that substance
- **one occurrence** of that phenomenon

- **a special object**

AS MASS NOUNS

- All plants need *light*.
- Houses were built of *stone*
- I will come with *pleasure*.
- Have *pity!* Have you no *shame*?
- This is the age of *science*
- A city without *art* is dead.
- *Honour* must be satisfied
- Most men want *success*

AS COUNT NOUNS

- Do you have *a light* by your bed?
- Wait! I have *a stone* in my shoe!
- It will be *a pleasure* to see you.
- What *a pity!* What *a shame!*
- Physics is *a science*.
- Painting is *an art*.
- It is *an honour* for me to be here.
- Your play was *a great success*.
George was *a great success* in it.

WE ARE BOTH (MN/CN)

- activity
- agreement
- bone
- brick
- business
- cake
- cloth
- decision
- dress
- duty
- exercise
- experience
- fire
- fish
- fruit
- glass

Compare:

- Mr Price has gone to London on *business*
- *Trade* (*ie* exchange of goods) between our two countries is flourishing
- *Traffic* roars through the city all day long
- He runs *a small business* (*ie* a small shop)
- I think every boy should learn *a trade*, (*ie* a way of earning his living, especially by manual work)
- NN was convicted of conducting *an illegal traffic* in drugs

Names of substances

as **MN** when they refer to a substance in general

Betty Botter bought some *butter*

as **CN**, singular and plural, when they refer to

- **a kind** of the substance
- **a portion** of it

This is *a very good butter* (*ie* a good **kind** of butter).

You've only brought me *one butter*. I asked for two (*butters*), (*ie* **packets** of butter)

Abstract Nouns

normally used as ***MN***

In most countries, *education* is the responsibility of the state

I attach *importance* to regular exercise,

It is said that *knowledge* is power

a/an + adjective = CN
(when they refer to **a kind**)

Scott received ***a very strict education***

but some people attach ***an exaggerated importance*** to it

A good knowledge of English is essential