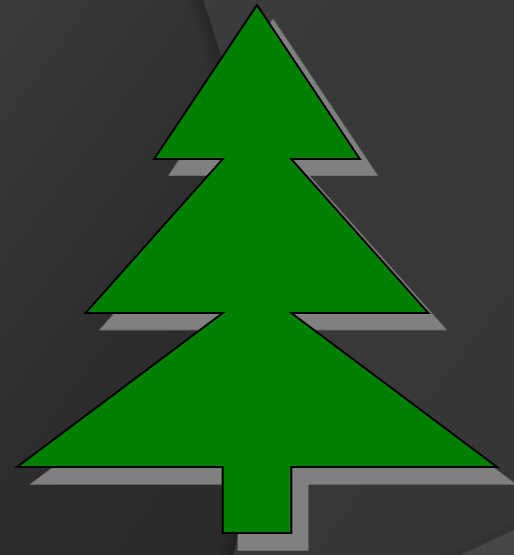


# Nouns



# What is a Noun?

- ◎ It is a word that names a person, place, thing, idea, or quality.
  - Person- boy, teacher, David, doctor
  - Place- Raleigh, town, countryside
  - Thing- house, tree, dog, bicycle, ice cream
  - Idea- truth, illusion, fantasy, democracy
  - Quality- caring, hatred, beauty, boredom

# Common vs. Proper Nouns

- ⦿ Common nouns name any one class of people, places, or things.
  - Examples:
    - cat, dog, child, state, country, chain
- ⦿ Proper nouns always start with a capital letter and refer to a specific person, place, or thing.
  - Examples:
    - Names of people
      - Megan, Ryan, the Smith family, Mr. Corbo
    - Days of the week, months, and holidays (not seasons)
      - Sunday, July, Christmas, Thanksgiving, summer
    - Ranks and Titles
      - Doctor Battle, Uncle Steve, Admiral Jones

# More Proper Nouns

- Geographic areas
  - North Carolina, Mississippi River, Atlantic Ocean, Lake Jordan, Raleigh
- Historical Periods:
  - World War II, Civil War, the Middle Ages
- Nationalities, Religions, Languages
  - Asians, German, Christians, Arabic
- Specific school courses
  - English 101, History of Canada
- Specific buildings and schools
  - Daniels Middle School, Dell Computers, University of North Carolina
- Brand names:
  - Sony, Apple, Blackberry, Honda
- Stand alone letters:
  - T-Shirt, X-ray, U-turn
- Specific teams
  - the New Orleans Saints, Philadelphia Phillies, Republicans, the Democratic Party
- Movies and books
  - *Harry Potter*, *The House of the Scorpion*

# Collective vs. Compound Nouns

- ⦿ Collective Noun- a noun that names a group of individual people or things.
  - Examples: squad, flock, crew, company, team, orchard
- ⦿ Compound Noun- made up of 2 or more words.
  - Examples- workshop, ice age, Getty Museum, father-in-law

# Making Nouns Plural

## ◎ General Rules

- Usually add (s)
  - wave = waves
  - hat = hats
- If the word ends in (o), usually add (es):
  - hero = heroes
  - potato = potatoes
- If the word ends in (s, x, z, ch, or sh) add (es)
  - glass = glasses
  - church = churches
  - box = boxes
  - bush = bushes

# Making Nouns Plural

## ◎ General Rules

- If the word ends in (y) and there's a vowel(a, e, i, o, or u) before the (y) add (s):
  - play = plays
  - monkey = monkeys
- If the word ends in y and there's a consonant before the (y) change the (y) to (i) and add (es):
  - party = parties
  - candy = candies

# Making Nouns Plural

## ◎ General Rules

- If a proper noun (someone's name) ends in (y), just add (s):
  - the Kennedy family – the Kennedys
- If a compound noun has a main noun in it, add the (s) to the main noun:
  - one father-in-law = two fathers-in-law
  - one chief of police = two chiefs of police
- If a compound noun has no main noun in it, add the (s) at the end:
  - one follow-up = two follow-ups
  - one trade-in = two trade-ins



# Making Nouns Possessive

- ◎ To show that someone owns something, we use possessive nouns.
  - The arms of Gary = Gary's arms
  - The tail of the cat = cat's tail
- ◎ If two people own the same thing, use an apostrophe and (s) for only the second person.
  - Tom and Tracey's home
  - Jay and Alicia's dog
- ◎ If two people don't share the same thing, use an apostrophe and (s) for both people.
  - Kevin's and Jen's eyes
  - Kim's and Chris's feet

# Making Nouns Possessive

## ⦿ Singular:

- The girl's wallet
- The child's toy
- The boss's luggage

## ⦿ Plural:

- The girls' wallets
- The children's toys
- My bosses' luggage