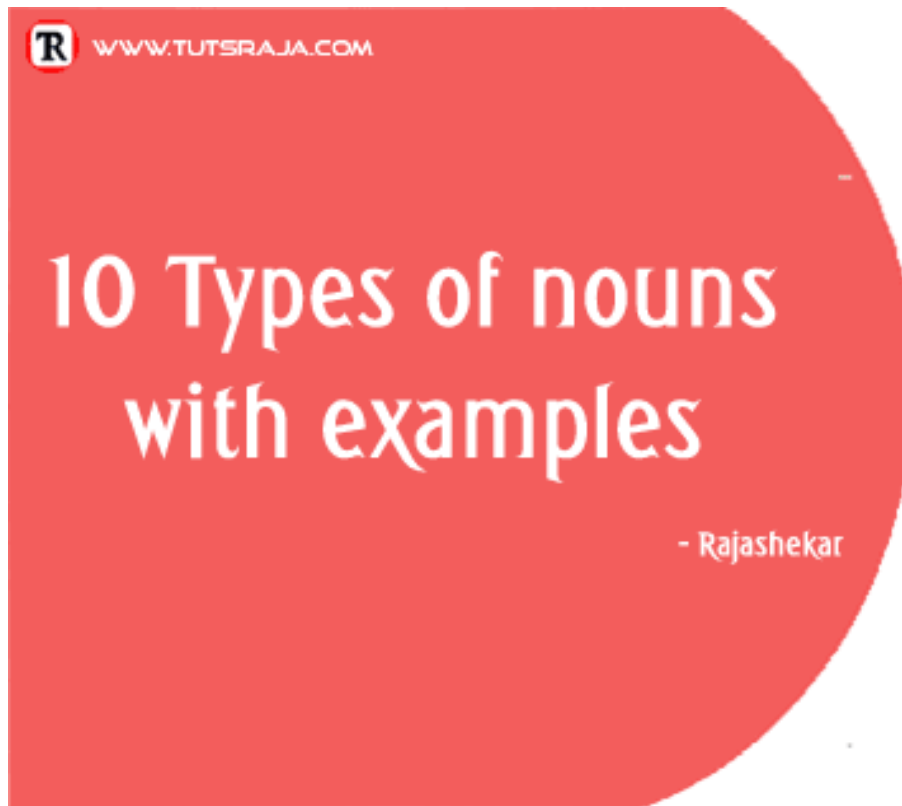


10 Types of Nouns with Examples in English Language



The **noun** is a naming word. 10 different types of nouns with examples are in the **English language**. You all need to know all **10 types of nouns**. A Noun is a **part of speech** in the English language. We are providing the advanced classification of nouns. The main aim of this article is for competitive exams.

Noun:

The noun is a name of person, place, things, and animals. The noun is a naming word referring to a person, place, things, ideas, and animals.

I will give you a clear brief explanation of noun **i.e. Name of anything is a noun.**

E.g.

Iron is a metal

Hyderabad is big city

Tiger is a ferocious animal

Now I would like to discuss more in detail about **types of nouns**. Let's see how many different types of nouns and what the difference between the nouns is.

Nouns are classified into different types, because of remembering and understanding purpose only not more than that.

If you don't know anything about types of nouns, don't panic here you will know with the basic explanation.

Nouns are classified into 10 types. Let's see what are they?

1. Proper noun:

The **proper noun** is a name of a particular/specific person, place, or animals.

E.g.

Raja is a good boy.

Ashwini is a beautiful girl.

INDIA is a country.

Do you know how to find proper noun while studying newspaper or book?

Note:The proper noun always starts with the **capital letter** or whole word is capital letters.

2. Common noun:

Common noun is common thing name or group name of something. I will give you common name examples with brief explanation.

Supriya, Divya, and Laxmi. What is the common between them?

All names are about girls, Am I correct?

I have given one name instead of calling each name **i.e.** Girls. It is a common name for any number of girls.

E.g. boy, girl, people

Do you know, how to find common noun while reading book?

Note: The common noun word starts with a small letter only.

3. Material Noun:

The **material noun** is telling itself in that word only. The material is a thing that may be an iron rod, cell phone, table etc.

Anything that made with the material is nothing but a material noun.

Let's see one example, wooden table. The table is made of the material that wood that comes from the tree.

E.g. Tongs, scissors, spectacles, shoes, binoculars, trousers, jeans, gloves

Note: Don't take the material noun as a possessive.

4. Possessive Noun:

The **possessive noun** is shows ownership between thing and person. Meaning of possessive is something is mine.

Let's see possessive examples. The book is mine, the pen is yours.

Do you know how to identify possessive nouns?

Mostly possessive nouns end with the single quotation mark and s ('s).

E.g. Mom's book, Dad's car, Raja's pen

5. Abstract Noun (Concrete Nouns):

An **abstract noun** is in no physical sense. The abstract noun is referring to smell, idea, feelings, concepts etc.

Let's see single sentence brief explanation. No physical sense **i.e.** abstract noun or it is the name of a quality, action or state.

E.g. Music, grammar, chemistry, arts, sciences, adjectives, kindness, honesty, bravery, goodness, judgment, hatred, Childhood, boyhood, youth, slavery, sleep, sickness, death, poverty.

6. Collective nouns:

Collection noun is the collection of something. It is the name of number or collection of persons. Collection of things are taken together and spoken as one name for the whole. It is a name of the group.

E.g.

A fleet - A collection of ships or vessels.

An army – A collection of soldiers

A crowd – a collection of people

Jury – a group of judge

A herd – a group of cattle

A flock – a group of cattle

A bunch – collection of flowers or keys

7. Countable noun:

The countable noun is about able to count something. Let's see one example (pen). We can count one pen, two pens etc. What you are able to count, **i.e.** countable noun.

E.g. Cup, Pen, Book, and Mobile

Note: Don't use any article before plural countable.

You can use any article, before a countable noun.

8. Uncountable noun:

The uncountable noun is unable to count something. Let's see one example (water). We cannot count water. What you're unable to count, **i.e.** uncountable noun.

E.g. Water, Sugar, Wood, Plastic, Happiness, Time, Information, Air, Oxygen

Note: Don't use any article before the uncountable noun.

9. Singular and plural nouns:

You know something about singular and plural nouns. No need to tell basics about singular and plural nouns.

Every singular word should not end with S. If any word ends with **S**, that is the plural word. Are you thinking like this? **You're wrong.**

Again, every plural word ends with **S**. Are you thinking like this? **This is also wrong.**

I will change your thinking limitations with some examples.

Different types of plural nouns not ending with S

Child	children
Ox	oxen
Spoonful	spoonfuls
Son in law	sons in law
Commander in chief	commanders in chief

Man	men
Woman	women

Words are looking like plural words but the singular word:

Electronics	news	economics
mathematics	subjects	diabetics
meastes	rickets	billiards
	droughts	aids

Some words are acting both singular & plural:

Species	Aircraft	Fish
Spacecraft	Water	People

Some words are looking singular but plural:

Police	People	Public
Poultry	Gentry	Pleasantry
Artillery	Infantry	

Some words are unable to express in plural form:

Luggage	Baggage	Knowledge
Work	Brick	

10. Gender Nouns:

Gender nouns are related to gender. Genders are classified into three types, Masculine gender, feminine gender, and common or **neuter gender**. **Masculine gender** is male. **Feminine gender** is female. Common or neuter gender parents (Male and females).

Let's see some example of genders.

Masculine gender	feminine gender	neuter gender
Father	mother	parents
Actor	actress	
Manager	manageress	
Mayor	Mayoress	
Taylor	tayloress	
Conductor	conductoress	
Land lord	landlady	
Gentleman	lady	
Dog	bitch	
Drone	been	
Bachelor	maiden	
Fox	vixen	

Note: Violence and greatness – masculine gender

E.g. Sun, summer, death, winter

Note: Beatiness, gentleness, kindness – feminine gender

E.g. moon, nature, earth, autumn

Note: Huge type takes feminine gender:

E.g. hug in size: train, aero plane

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