UNIVERSITY OF ANBAR

كلية : **الآداب**

القسم او الفرع : **اللغة الإنجليزية**

المرحلة: **الثالثة**

أستاذ المادة : **أ.اياد حماد علي**

اسم المادة باللغة العربية : **النحوي التركيبي المتقدم**

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية : **Grammar**

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة العربية: **العبارة الاسمية الأساسية و أنواع الاسماء**

اسم المحاضرة الأولى باللغة الإنكليزية: **The Basic Noun Phrase & Noun Classes**

## 4.1. The Basic Noun Phrase

**Noun Phrases** are groups of two or more words within a sentence that function grammatically as nouns. They consist of a noun and other words that modify the noun. Quirk and Greenbaum (1973: 59) define the term noun phrase "the noun phrase typically functions as subject, object, complement of sentences, and as complement in prepositional phrases". These functions are explained in the table below:

| No. | Structures | Functions of Noun Phrase |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | **The girl** is Mary Smith. | **Subject** |
| 2. | We gave **the pretty girl** an apple. (**NP= Det+Adj+N**) | **Indirect Object** |
| 3. | We gave the girl **an apple**.(**NP=Det+N**) | **Direct Object** |
| 4. | She was a **pretty girl**. | **Subject Complement** |
| 5. | The pretty girl in the corner is **Mary Smith**. | **Prepositional Complement** |

## 4.2. Noun Classes

### 1. Proper Nouns

A noun that is used to denote a particular person, place, or thing, as Lincoln, Sarah, Pittsburgh, and Carnegie Hall. Your name is a proper noun. ***London*** is a proper noun. ***United Nations*** is a proper noun.

**Rule**: Proper nouns always start with a capital letter.

**Examples**: Jane, Thailand, Sunday, James Bond, Einstein, Superman, Game of Thrones, Shakespeare, Bill Clinton, etc.

- Let me introduce you to **Mary**.
- The capital of **Italy** is **Rome**.
- He is the chairman of the **British Broadcasting Corporation**.
- I was born in **November**.

**NB**: Adjectives that we make from proper nouns also usually start with a capital letter, for example **Shakespearian** Theater, **Orwellian** Community, and **Chomskyan** Theory.

**NB**: **Orwellian** is related to an adjective describing a situation, idea, or societal condition that **George Orwell** (Famous Writer) identified as being destructive to the welfare of a free and open society.

## 2. Common Nouns

Most nouns are common nouns. Common nouns refer to people, places and things in general like 'chair' or 'dog'. Any noun that is not a personal name is a common noun.
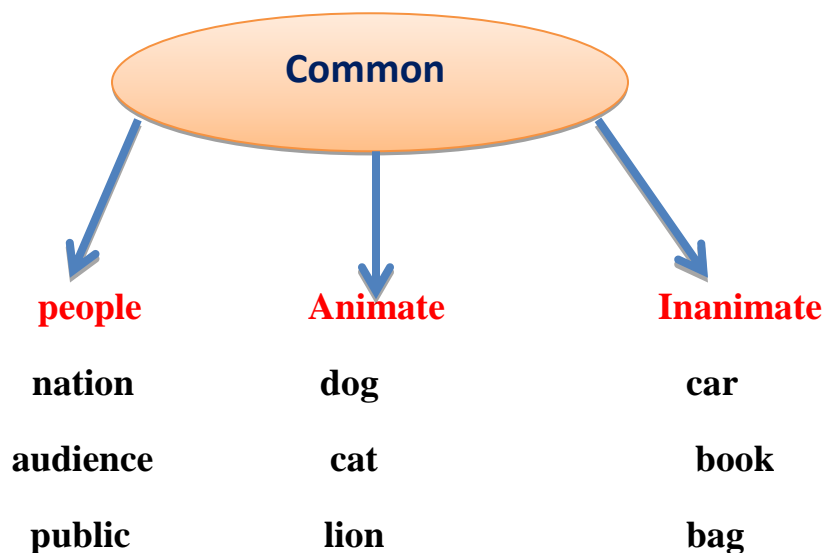


| **people** | **Animate** | **Inanimate** |
|------------|-------------|---------------|
| nation | dog | car |
| audience | cat | book |
| public | lion | bag |

**Diagram (1): Subclassification of Common Nouns**

**Examples**: *teacher, car, music, danger, receipt, etc.*

☐ Have you seen my **dog**?
☐ The **books** are on your **desk**.
☐ ...the **pursuit** of **happiness**.

## 3. Concrete Nouns

**Concrete noun** name people, places, animals, or things that are or were physically tangible—that is, they can or could be seen or touched, or have some physical properties**.** Examples: *man, rice, head, car, furniture, mobile phone:*

☐ How many **stars** are there in the **universe**?
☐ Have you met **James Bond**?
☐ Pour the **water** down the **drain**.

## 4. Abstract Nouns

**Abstract nouns**, as the name implies, name intangible things, such as concepts, ideas, feelings, characteristics, attributes, etc.

**Examples**: *happiness, courage, danger, truth*

☐ He has great **strength**.
☐ Who killed President Kennedy is a real **mystery**.
☐ Sometimes it takes **courage** to tell the **truth**.
☐ Their lives were full of **sadness**.