



كلية : الآداب

القسم او الفرع : اللغة الإنجليزية

المرحلة: الثالثة

أستاذ المادة : أ.إياد حماد علي

اسم المادة باللغة العربية : النحوي التركيبي المتقدم

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية : **Grammar**

اسم المحاضرة الثانية باللغة العربية: أنواع الاسماء الأخرى

اسم المحاضرة الثانية باللغة الإنكليزية: **Other Noun Classes**

4.1. Noun Classes

5. Countable Nouns (also known as **count nouns**)

Countable nouns are nouns that can be considered individuals as we can count them in terms of numbers (one, two, three, etc.). Countable nouns can be singular or plural, e.g.:

My **book** is new. (**Singular**)

My **books** are new. (**Plural**)

Examples: ball, boy, cat, person:

I have only five **dollars**.

The Earth was formed 4.6 billion **years** ago.

There are lots of **people** but we don't have a **car**.

6. Uncountable Nouns

(Also called **mass nouns**; **Non-count nouns**)

They cannot be separated or counted in terms of numbers or units.

Rule: We never use uncountable nouns with the indefinite article (*a/an*). Uncountable nouns are always singular.

Have you got some **money**?

Air-conditioners use a lot of **electricity**.

Do you have any **work** for me to do?

Many Asians eat **rice**.

Uncountable nouns often refer to:

■ **Substances**: paper, wood, plastic, etc.

■ **Liquids**: milk, oil , juice, etc.

■ **Gases**: air, oxygen, etc.

■ **Abstract ideas**: happiness, time, information, etc.

■ **Weather Words**: weather, thunder, snow, weather, etc.

■ **Collections of Things**: furniture, equipment, rubbish, luggage, etc.

7. Collective Nouns

Collective Nouns are nouns that refer to a collection or group of multiple people, animals, or things. The table below shows the collective nouns used for calling a group or collection of people or animals or common things:

For People	For Animals	For Things
A <u>band</u> of musicians	A <u>flock</u> of birds	A <u>bouquet</u> of flowers
A <u>board</u> of directors	A <u>flock</u> of sheep	A <u>bunch</u> of flowers
A <u>class</u> of students	An <u>army</u> of ants	A <u>galaxy</u> of stars
A <u>crowd</u> of people	A <u>herd</u> of deer	A <u>range</u> of mountains
A <u>panel</u> of experts	A <u>murder</u> of crows	A <u>fleet</u> of ships
A <u>gang</u> of thieves	A <u>pride</u> of lions	A <u>pack</u> of cards

Rule: Collective nouns can be treated as singular **OR** plural which can be noticed in the rule of subject-verb agreement (Concord) with collective nouns.

- His **family** **live** in different countries. (**Members**)
- An average **family** **consists** of four people. (**A Unit; identity**)
- The new **company** **is** the result of a merger.
- The **board of directors** **will** meet tomorrow.

8. Compound Nouns

A **compound noun** is a noun that is made with two or more words. Most compound nouns are [noun + noun] or [adjective + noun]. Each compound noun acts as a single unit and can be modified by adjectives and other nouns.

Compound nouns have three different forms:

1. **Open or spaced** means there is a space between words (**bus stop**)
2. **Hyphenated** means there is a hyphen between words (**mother-in-law**)
3. **Closed or solid** means there is no space or hyphen between words (**football**)

Examples: cat food, blackboard, breakfast, full moon, washing machine, software

- Can we use the **swimming pool**?
- They stop work at **sunset**.
- Don't forget that **check-out** is at 12 noon.