



كلية : الآداب

القسم او الفرع : اللغة الإنجليزية

المرحلة: الثالثة

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اسم المادة باللغة العربية : النحو التركيبى المتقدم









اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية : **Grammar**

اسم المحاضرة السادسة باللغة العربية: الأسماء ذات الجمع الثابت

اسم المحاضرة السادسة باللغة الإنكليزية : **Plural Invariable Nouns**

4.33 Summation Plurals

Summation Plural refers to the tools and articles of dress that consist of two equal or similar parts. Countability can be imposed by means of *a pair of*, including: Two pairs of scissors, Three pairs of trousers.

No	Tools	Articles of Clothes
1.	Bellows 	Pants 
2.	Binoculars 	Shorts 
3.	Pliers 	Suspenders 
4.	Scales 	Glasses 
5.	Scissors 	



4.34. Other Pluralia Tantum Nouns Ending in (-s):

Pluralia Tantum (Literally means —**Plural Only**||) refers to the nouns that only occur in the plural, such as:

- The Middle Ages - The Commons
- Amends - Customs (Customs Duty/Office)
- Annals - Clothes
- The Antipodes - Contents
- Archives - The Lords (The House of Lords)
- Arms (weapons) - Fireworks
- Arrears

4.35 Unmarked Plurals

The nouns whose singular forms are identical to the plural forms. They are also called zero plural which means the nouns are fixed and they do not accept any addition or change in their forms. They include **folk, cattle, deer, fish, people, police, youth, clergy, cod, gentry and vermin.**

These nouns can be used as singular or plural depending on the central determiner that precedes the noun. Let us consider the following forms in the pair of sentences:

(1). **All** the cattle are grazing in the field. (**Plural**)

- (2). **This sheep** looks small. (**Singular**)
- (3). **These sheep** are mine. (**Plural**)
- (4). He bought **several sheep** last week. (**Plural**)

4.40 Mutation: Plural

There is one way to make the singular noun as plural without adding any suffix through making a change in the vowel of the noun, and this is called mutation. **Mutation** means a change of vowel in the following seven nouns:

Foot = **feet**, **tooth** = **teeth**, **goose** = **geese**

Man = **men**, **louse** = **lice**, **mouse** = **mice**

Woman = **women**

In morphology, this process is called infix or intervocalic change, which is abbreviated as IVC.

4.48. Latin Plural: Nouns in (-us)

Latin plural refers to the Latin words that end with the letters (-us) which are replaced by the letter (-i) when they are pluralized, such as stimulus = stimuli, alumnus = alumni, radius = radii, cactus = cacti.

4.50. Latin Plural: Nouns in (-um)

Latin plural refers to the Latin words that end with the letters (-um) which are replaced by the letter (-a) or with (-s), and both of them are acceptable when they are pluralized. These include the words: curriculum = curricula (curriculums), stratum = strata

(stratums), addendum = addenda, aquarium = aquaria, memorandum = memoranda, referendum = referenda.

4.52. Greek Plural: Nouns in (-is)

Greek nouns are pluralized simply by changing the vowel (is) to (es), such as analysis = analyses, crisis = crises, basis = bases, oasis = oases, thesis = theses, axis = axes, synopsis = synopses, diagnosis = diagnoses.

4.43 Animal Names and Plurals

When we deal with animals, we have to bear in mind that there two types of plural of the animals that have unmarked plurals:

(1). **Zero plural** which is the most common form in contexts of hunting, e.g.:

- We caught only **a few fish**. (**Hunting or Gaming**)

(2). **Regular plural** which is used with animals when there is a reference to different individuals or species, e.g.,:

- **The fishes** of the Mediterranean. (**Species**)