

NOUN

Kinds of Noun:

There are five kinds of noun. They are

1. Proper noun
2. Common noun
3. Collective noun
4. Abstract noun
5. Material noun

Proper Noun: It is the name given to a person or a place. It starts with a capital letter. It refer to a

Person or place specifically.

Rama Sita kumar – Name of a person

Chennai Bangalore Hyderabad – Name of a place

Common Noun: It is the name given to a class of things or things in general.

Ram Raju Sita Sheela → Proper Noun

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
boy boy girl girl → Common Noun

Chennai Bangalore Tiru vannamalai Kkottampatti
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
city city town village →

relation ship is common noun

Rajesh Shilpa Swetha → Proper noun

↓ ↓ ↓
father mother daughter
husband wife Common Noun

brother, sister, parent uncle, aunt

Things : house, room, fan, table, chair, television are common noun

Animals : lion tiger goat dog → Common noun

birds: Crow sparrow parrot – are Common noun

Plants and trees: neem tree peepal tree rose jasmine

Collective Noun : It is the name given to a group of things.

A group of people - crowd
flowers - bouquet
keys - bunch
eattle - herd
lion - pride
stone - heap

ABSTRACT NOUN:

Things that we cannot see or touch but only felt or experienced those things are called abstract things and the name given to those abstract things and the name give to those abstract things are called ABSTRACT NOUN.

hunger anger love knowledge wisdom pain

MATERIAL NOUN:

If we could make many things out of it we call that as material and the name given to those things are called material noun.

Iron Gold Silver Brass wood rice whet cloth.

Numbers:

In English we have two kinds of numbers they are singular.

Singular:

A noun is a singular if it is one in number. eg. chair, table , fan

Plural:

Nouns are plural if they are more than one in number. eg. Chairs fans tables

Generally by adding 's' to a singular noun we form plurals.

boy	+ s	boys
girl	+ s	girls
table	+ s	tables

But not all the case we can add 's' to a singular noun to make plurals. There is a change of spelling in doing no.

Spelling Rule:

Words ending with ch, sh, o. x. s.

takes 'es' to make plural.

Church	Churches
bench	benches
brush	brushes
dash	dashes
mango	mangoes
potato	potatoes
box	boxes
fox	foxes
gas	gases
bus	buses

Note:

dynamo	-	dynamos
radio	-	radios
photo	-	photos

There is a change in the vowel

tooth	-	teeth
foot	-	feet
mouse	-	mice
goose	-	geese

Plural of

Ox	-	oxen
Child	-	children

objects having two similar parts are called by plural form.

Pants, trousers, scissors, spectacles some of them have no plural form

deer	-	deer
people	-	people
fish	-	fish

Words ending with Y drop Y add 'ies

lorry	lorries
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country	countries
butterfly	butterflies
duty	duties
body	bodies
lady	ladies
story	stories

Note :

Boy	-	boys
key	-	keys
play	-	plays
storey	-	storeys

Words ending with F/fe drop F/fe and add ' ves'

thief	-	thieves
leaf	-	leaves
wife	-	wives
life	-	lives
knife	-	knives

Note:

chief	-	chiefs
café	-	cafes
roof	-	roofs

Articles:

A, an and the are called articles. They determine our familiarity with an object or a person.

Kinds of article :

We divide the article into two kinds as

1. Indefinite article
2. Definite article

1. Indefinite article: A is used before a singular noun that begins with a consonant (especially) when it

occurs for the first time .

a boy a girl a dog

An is used before a singular noun that begins with a vowel.

an apple an orange an elephant

Note: an hour an M. L. A
a European a university

The definite article 'the' can be pronounced as ð ð / or ð i: /
(iTha) (thee)

/ð ð / (itha) is used before a word that begins with a consonant

ð i: / (thee) is used before a word that begins with a vowel.

We use the when some things become familiar or repeated.

Once there lived an ant under a tree.

We must always use the before the names of

1. Rivers - the Cauvery the Ganges
2. Seas - The Arabian sea, the Red sea

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| 3. Oceans | - | The Indian Ocean, the pacific ocean |
| 4. Straits | - | The palk strait |
| 5. Group of Isalands | - | The Maldives |
| 6. Mountain Ranges | - | The Himalayas The Vindhya |
| 7. Famous building | - | The LIC. The Taj Mahal |
| 8. Famous books | - | The RAmayana The Holy Bible |
| 9. News papers | - | The Hindu The Times |
| 10. Musical Instruments | - | The Veena The Guitar |
| 11. Ordinal numbers | - | The First prize The Hundredth century |
| 12. Last and next | - | The last room |
| 13. Single existence | - | The sun, The moon |
| 14. Supertative Adjectives | - | The best book The most beautiful lady The tallest building |

Note the is not used before.

- Proper nouns : Rama, not the Rama Tambaram not the Tambaram
 - Single Island : Srilanka not the Srilanka
 - Single mountain : Tiruvannamalai not the Tiruvannamalai
 - Material noun : Iron, gold, Silver not the Iron /gold
5. Places of primary purpose.
 Temple, not the temple
 School, not the school
 hospital, not the hospital

Note if we use an article here it means some things else.

- School - place of study
- the school - It denote the mace building
- I went to the jail to see a criminal. (on some other work)
- Whereas the criminals was sent to jail (here it has the purpose)

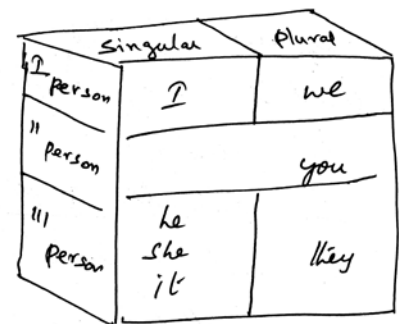
PRONOUN

A pronoun is used in the place of a noun (as substitute)
 Rama is a boy → He is a my brother
 Sita is girl → she is a my sister

Kinds of pronoun:

Pronouns are classified in to many kind.

- Subject pronoun
- Object pronoun
- Possessive pronoun
- Reflexive / Emphatic pronoun
- General pronoun



Subject Pronoun	Object pronoun	Possessive pronoun	Reflexive/emphatic pronoun
I	me	mine	myself
we	us	ours	ourselves
you	you	yours	yourself yourselves
he	him	his	himself

she	her	hers	herself
it	it	(its)	itself
they	them	this	themselves

Subject pronoun:

Pronoun which is used as a subject of a sentence:

Subject



I am a boy

She likes mangoes.

They are friends.

2. Object pronoun:

Pronoun use in the place of an object of a verb.

Sita likes them

s v object

The teacher asked me

s v o

3. Possive pronoun: This pronoun is used to denote an ownership of some thing

whose this ? It is mine

It is ours

4. Reflexive or Emphatic pronoun: It is used to lay emphases on something who did it?

I did it myself (without anybody's help)

he built a house himself

she killed herself.

General pronoun: This kind of pronoun to no specify or denote something, they mean things in general.

any body anywhere some one, some thing none, nowhere, Every one every where all, both, either, few some.

a. demonstrative pronoun

I want that
she collected these books.

b. distributive pronoun

Everyone should do the work
Each will get 100 rupees.

c. Relative pronoun:

The person whom I met was my friend

she did it How you asked her to do it.

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