

Noun

- ❖ A Noun is a Naming word.
- ❖ A Noun is a Name of anything.
Ex.:- Ram, Shyam, Pen, Dog ...etc.
- ❖ If Noun is divided on the basis of its caste found into five forms.

* PCCMA *

1. P	-	Proper Noun	-	खास नाम
2. C	-	Common Noun	-	सामान्य नाम
3. C	-	Collective Noun	-	समूह बनाने वाले नाम
4. M	-	Material Noun	-	द्रव्य (माप / तौल वाले वस्तु)
5. A	-	Abstract Noun	-	अनुभूति/ भाव के नाम

- ❖ **Proper Noun** - A Proper Noun is a particular name of something.
Ex.:- Ram, Shyam, Patna, Delhi ...etc.

* Fact ➤

- ☞ It is always written beginning with capital letter.
- ☞ Generally a Proper Noun is singular and gets singular verb.
- ☞ Generally Article doesn't come before it.

Ex.:- india is a secular country. - (✗)
India are a secular country. - (✗)
The India is a secular country. - (✗)
India is a secular country. - (✓)

- ❖ If a place name (Proper Noun) denotes a team it becomes Plural and gets Plural Verb.

Note - ध्यान रहे कि इस अवस्था में Place Name के पहले Article 'The' आता है।

Ex.:- India are batting first in this match. - (✗)
The India is batting first in this match. - (✗)
The India are batting first in this match. - (✓)

- ❖ Generally a study Subject (Proper Noun) is Singular and gets Singular Verb.

Ex.:- Physics are a difficult subject. - (✗)
Physics is a difficult subject. - (✓)

- ❖ If a study Subject (Proper Noun) is possessed by anyone it becomes Plural and gets Plural Verb.

Note - ध्यान रहे की इस अवस्था मे भी Study Subject के पहले Article 'The' का प्रयोग हो सकता है।

Ex.:- The physics of H.C Verma is very difficult. - (✗)
Physics of H.C Verma are very difficult. - (✗)
The physics of H.C Verma are very difficult. - (✓)

- ❖ **Common Noun** - A common Noun is a Name given commonly to a caste or community.

Ex.:- Boy, Pen, Dog, Car ...etc.

* Fact ➤

- ☞ A Common Noun is free to be Singular or Plural.

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- ☞ Generally Article is not avoided with it.
- ☞ Generally Article is not used with a Common Noun plural number.

Ex.:- Boy is honest. – (×)
The boy is honest. – (✓)
Boys are honest. – (✓)

- ❖ **Collective Noun** - A Collective Noun is a name especially given to a group or collection.

Ex.:- Cattle, Crowd, Committee, Furniture ...etc.

Note – Collective Noun is also a part of Noun is divided into three Parts.

1. Generalising Collective Noun - (विविध प्रकार के समूह)
2. Group Collective Noun - (एक ही प्रकार के समूह)
3. Distributive Collective Noun - (पक्ष / विपक्ष – दोनों प्रकार के समूह)

- ❖ **Generalising Collective Noun** - A Collection that is made of different kinds of members is called "Generalising Collective Noun."

Ex.:- Scenery (प्राकृतिक दृश्य), Machinery (यंत्र), Jewellery, Grocery (शृंगारका दुकान),
Crockery (बर्तनों का संग्रह), Furniture, Luggage ...etc.

* Fact >

- ☞ It is Singular and gets Singular verb.
- ☞ 'S or 'es can't be used with it.

Ex.:- The machinery are very old. – (×)
The machineries are very old. – (×)
The machinery is very old. – (✓)

- ❖ **Group Collective Noun** - A collection that is made of the same kinds of members is called "Group Collective Noun."

Ex.:- People, Public, Cattle Gentry (सभ्य समाज), Peasantry (कृषक समाज), Cavalry
(घुड़सवार फौज) ...etc.

* Fact >

- ☞ It is Plural and gets Plural Verb.
- ☞ 'S or 'es can't be used with it.

Ex.:- The peasantry of this village is very laborious. – (×)
The peasantries of this village are very laborious. – (×)
The peasantry of this village are very laborious. – (✓)

Note – ध्यान रहे कि People का प्रयोग Country के अर्थ में भी होता है। अतः इस अर्थ में इसे
Common Noun का स्वरूप मानते हुए Peoples में बदला जा सकता है।

Ex.:- India is a People of Asia. – (✓)
India, China and Pakistan are People of Asia. – (×)
India, China and Pakistan are Peoples of Asia. – (✓)

- ❖ **Distributive Collective Noun** - A collection that's members are either unanimous or different in opinion there is no certainty for it is called "Distributive Collective Noun."

Ex.:- Jury, Committee, Parliament ...etc.

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* Fact >

- ❖ If the members of Distributive Collective Noun are unanimous it becomes Singular & gets Singular Verb.

Ex.:- The Committee have taken a bold step in this case. – (✗)
The Committee has taken a bold step in this case. – (✓)

- ❖ If its members are different in opinion it becomes plural and gets Plural Verb.

Ex.:- The Committee has not taken any bold step in this case. – (✗)
The Committee have not taken any bold step in this case. – (✓)

☞ 'S or 'es can't be used with it.

- ❖ **Material Noun** - A Noun that can be either measured or weighed but can't be counted is called "Material Noun."

Ex.:- Water, Sugar, Milk, Rice, Gold ...etc.

* Fact >

☞ Generally it is singular and gets singular verb.

☞ Generally Article doesn't come before it.

Ex.:- Water are colourless. – (✗)
A water is colourless. – (✗)
Water is colourless. – (✓)

☞ Dreg is the only Material Noun that is plural and gets plural verb.

Ex.:- Dregs is laying aside the road in this area. – (✗)
Dreg are laying aside the road in this area. – (✗)
Dregs are laying aside the road in this area. – (✓)

- ❖ **Abstract Noun** - An Abstract Noun is the name of one's feelings.

Ex.:- Honesty, Brotherhood, Childhood, Goodness ...etc is always singular and gets Singular Verb.

* Fact >

- It Generally Article doesn't come before it.

Ex.:- Brotherhood are a great quality. – (✗)
A Brotherhood is a great quality. – (✗)
Brotherhood is a great quality. – (✓)

< Gender >

- ❖ If Noun is defined on the basis of its Gender found into four forms.

1. Masculine Gender
2. Feminine Gender
3. Common Gender
4. Neuter Gender

- ❖ **Masculine Gender** - A Noun that denotes a male community is kept in Masculine Gender.

Muscle > Power > Male

Ex.:- Father, Brother, Uncle, Ram, Shyam ...etc.

- ❖ **Feminine Gender** - A Noun that denotes a female community is kept in Feminine Gender.

Feminine > Femina > Beauty > Female

Ex.:- Mother, Sister, Sita, Gita ...etc.

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- ❖ **Common Gender** - A Noun that is either masculine or feminine but can't be recognised by name is kept in Common Gender.
Ex.:- Doctor, Engineer, Minister, Student ...etc.
- ❖ **Neuter Gender** - A Noun that is either mentally or sexually undeveloped or undeveloped with both the qualities is kept in Neuter Gender.
Ex.:- Pen, Car, Dog ...etc.

< Noun >

- ❖ A Noun is divided on the basis of its structure found into two parts.
 1. Single Noun
 2. Compound Noun
- ❖ **Single Noun** - A Noun that gets only-one words for its formation is called Single Noun.
Ex.:- Boy, Pen, Dog, Car ...etc.
- ❖ **Compound Noun** - A Noun that gets more than one words for its formation is called Compound Noun.
Ex.:- Brother-in-law, Commander-in- chief, Note-book, Cupful, Spoonful ...etc.
Note – Compound Noun that is also a part of Noun is divided into two Parts –
 1. Compound Noun with Hyphen (-)
 2. Compound Noun without Hyphen (-)
- ❖ **Compound Noun with Hyphen** - A Compound Noun that gets Hyphen (-) amid its words.
Ex.:- Brother-in-law, Passer-by ...etc.
- ❖ **Compound Noun without Hyphen** - A Compound Noun that doesn't get Hyphen amid its words.
Ex.:- Cupful, Spoonful, Pocketful ...etc.
Note – ध्यान रहे कि इसका अंत 'ful' से होता है।

< Noun >

- ❖ If Noun is divided on the basis of its Count-ability found into two forms.
 1. Countable Noun
 2. Uncountable Noun
- ❖ **Countable Noun** - A Noun that can be shown in number.
Ex.:- Boy, Pen, Dog ...etc.
- ❖ **Uncountable Noun** - A Noun that can't be shown in number.
Ex.:- Water, Sugar, Honesty ...etc.

< Number >

- ❖ **Number** - If Noun is divided on the basis of its Number found into two forms.
 1. Singular Number
 2. Plural Number
- ❖ **Singular Number** - A Noun that is only-one in Number.
Ex.:- Pen, Dog, Car ...etc.
Note – ध्यान रहे कि किसी **Uncountable Noun** को भी **Singular Number** के ही श्रेणी में रखा जाता है, और **Verb Singular** दिया जाता है।
Ex.:- Water are colourless. - (✗) ⇒ Water is colourless. - (✓)
- ❖ **Plural Number** - Noun that are more than one in counting.
Ex.:- Boys, Pens, Dogs ... etc.

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Note – कोई Noun प्रायः जन्म से Singular होता है, उसे कुछ नियमों के तहत Plural बनाया जाता, जबकि एक Verb जन्म से ही Plural होता है और उसे उन्हीं नियमों के तहत Singular बनाया जाता है और वे नियम निम्नलिखित हैं –

- ❖ Generally a Singular Countable Noun becomes Plural adding 's' after itself.

Ex.:- Singular	-	Plural
Dog	-	Dogs
Car	-	Cars
Student	-	Students
Teacher ...etc.	-	Teachers ...etc.

- ❖ A Singular Countable Noun ending with 's, ss, ch, sh, x & z' becomes Plural adding 'es' after itself.

Ex.:- Singular	-	Plural
Class	-	Classes
Torch	-	Torches
Box	-	Boxes
Topaz ...etc.	-	Topazes ...etc.

- ❖ A Singular Countable Noun ending with 'ch' but the 'ch' is pronounced 'Ka' (क) becomes Plural adding 's'

Ex.:- Singular	-	Plural
Monarch	-	Monarchs
Stomach	-	Stomachs
Arch ...etc.	-	Archs ...etc.

- ❖ A Singular Countable Noun ending with 'o' and a vowel comes before the 'o' becomes Plural adding 'es'

Ex.:- Singular	-	Plural
Studio	-	Studios
Radio	-	Radios
Video	-	Videos
Bamboo ...etc.	-	Bamboos ...etc.

- ❖ A Singular Countable Noun ending with 'o' and a consonant comes before the 'o' becomes Plural adding 'es'

Ex.:- Singular	-	Plural
Hero	-	Heroes
Zero	-	Zeroes
Potato	-	Potatoes
Tomato ...etc.	-	Tomatoes ...etc.

- ❖ A Singular Countable Noun ending with 'o' and a consonant comes before the 'o' but the Noun is related to technology becomes Plural adding 's'

Ex.:- Singular	-	Plural
Photo	-	Photos
Auto	-	Autos
Dynamo ...etc.	-	Dynamos ...etc.

- ❖ A Singular countable Noun ending with 'y' and a vowel comes before the 'y' becomes Plural adding 's'.

Ex.:- Singular	-	Plural
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Boy	-	Boys
Toy	-	Toys
Day	-	Days
Ray ...etc.	-	Rays ...etc.

- ❖ A Singular Countable Noun ending with 'y' and a consonant comes before the 'y' becomes Plural replacing 'y' by 'ies'

Ex.:- Singular	-	Plural
Baby	-	Babies
City	-	Cities
Story ...etc.	-	Stories ...etc.

- ❖ A Singular Countable Noun ending with 'y' and a consonant comes before the 'y' but the Noun is in the form of Proper Noun becomes Plural adding 's'

Ex.:- Singular	-	Plural
January	-	Januarys
February	-	Februarys
July	-	Julys
Canady ...etc.	-	Canady's ...etc.

- ❖ A Singular Countable Noun ending with 'f' or 'fe' becomes Plural replacing 'f' or 'fe' by 'ves'

Ex.:- Singular	-	Plural
Life	-	Lives
Wife	-	Wives
Knife	-	Knives
Leaf ...etc.	-	Leaves ...etc.

- ❖ A Singular Countable Noun ending with 'f' or 'fe' but it is the formation of other Parts of Speech becomes Plural adding 's'

Ex.:- Singular	-	Plural
Proof	-	Proofs
Belief	-	Beliefs
Chief ...etc.	-	Chiefs ...etc.

- ❖ A Compound Noun without Hyphen becomes Plural by adding 's' with the 'ful'

Ex.:- Singular	-	Plural
Cupful	-	Cupfuls
Spoonful	-	Spoonfuls
Pocketful ...etc.	-	Pocketfuls ...etc.

- ❖ Some Nouns change their Plural form in different way.

Ex.:- Singular	-	Plural
Child	-	Children
Man	-	Men
Woman	-	Women
Ox	-	Oxen
Mr.	-	Messer's
Mrs ...etc.	-	Mesdames ...etc.

- ❖ A Greek Noun ending with 'on' becomes Plural replacing 'ouse' by 'ice'

Ex.:- Singular	-	Plural
Phenomenon	-	Phenomena
Criterion ...etc.	-	Criteria ...etc.

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- ❖ A Greek Noun ending with 'ouse' becomes Plural replacing 'ouse' by 'ice'

Ex.:- Singular	-	Plural
Mouse	-	Mice
Louse	-	Lice
De-mouse ...etc.	-	Demise ...etc.

- ❖ A Greek Noun that's internal part is 'oo' becomes Plural replacing 'oo' by 'ee'

Ex.:- Singular	-	Plural
Tooth	-	Teeth
Foot	-	Feet
Goose ...etc.	-	Geese ...etc.

- ❖ A Greek Noun ending with 'is' becomes Plural replacing 'is' by 'es'

Ex.:- Singular	-	Plural
Thesis	-	Theses
Crisis	-	Crises
Hypothesis	-	Hypotheses
Oasis ...etc.	-	Oases ...etc.

- ❖ A Latin Noun ending with 'a' becomes Plural adding 'e' after the 'a'

Ex.:- Singular	-	Plural
Formula	-	Formulae
Vertebra ...etc.	-	Vertebrae ...etc.

- ❖ A Latin Noun ending with 'um' becomes Plural replacing 'um' by 'a'

Ex.:- Singular	-	Plural
Medium	-	Media
Forum	-	Fora
Bacterium	-	Bacteria
Datum	-	Data
Stratum ...etc.	-	Strata ...etc.

- ❖ A Latin Noun ending with 'us' becomes Plural replacing 'us' by 'i'

Ex.:- Singular	-	Plural
Syllabus	-	Syllabi
Locus	-	Loci
Cactus	-	Cacti
Fungus	-	Fungi
Radius ...etc.	-	Radii ...etc.

- ❖ A Singular Countable Noun ending with 'man' becomes Plural by changing 'man' into 'men'

Ex.:- Singular	-	Plural
Washer man	-	Washer men
Businessman ...etc.	-	Businessmen ...etc.

- ❖ A Compound form of Noun that's first Part is Man or Woman makes Plural of the both Parts.

Ex.:- Singular	-	Plural
Man-Engineer	-	Men-Engineers
Woman-Worker ...etc.	-	Women-Workers ...etc.

- ❖ A Compound form of Noun that's first Part is Man or Woman but the entire meaning doesn't show Man or Woman makes Plural of the other Part not of Man or Woman.

Ex.:- Singular	-	Plural
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Man-Hater	-	Man-Haters
Woman-Killer ...etc.	-	Woman-Killers ...etc.

- ❖ A Compound Form of Noun that's anyone part is Preposition makes Plural of the Part that is before the Preposition.

Ex.:- Singular	-	Plural
Brother-in-law	-	Brothers-in-law
Commander-in-chief	-	Commanders-in-chief ...etc.

- ❖ Generally a Compound form of Noun makes Plural of its most important Part.

Ex.:- Singular	-	Plural
Arm-Chair	-	Arm-Chairs
Class-Teacher	-	Class-Teachers
Step-Mother	-	Step-Mothers
Note-Book ...etc.	-	Note-Books ...etc.

- ❖ A Compound form of Noun that is made of two Post & both work together for someone makes Plural of the both Parts.

Ex.:- Singular	-	Plural
Lord-Governor	-	Lords-Governors
Lord-Justice ...etc.	-	Lords-Justices ...etc.

- ❖ A Compound form of Noun that is made of two Posts in which either works as Post & other is its Adjective makes Plural of the real Post.

Ex.:- Singular	-	Plural
Assistant-Commandant	-	Assistant-Commandants
Vice-President	-	Vice-Presidents
Advocate-General ...etc.	-	Advocate-Generals ...etc.

- ❖ A Compound form of Noun that's only one Part is Noun and other works as any other Parts of Speech makes Plural of the real Noun Part.

Ex.:- Singular	-	Plural
High-way	-	High-ways
Passer-by	-	Passers-by
Hanger-on ...etc.	-	Hangers-on ...etc.

◀ Facts of Noun ▶

- ❖ Two Similar Nouns connected with a Preposition are used in Singular form & Given Singular Verb.

Ex.:- (a) Doors to doors.	- (✗) ⇒	Door to door.	- (✓)
(b) Villages after villages.	- (✗) ⇒	Village after village.	- (✓)
(c) Villages after villages were visited during the last election.	- (✗)		
Village after village was visited during the last election.	- (✓)		

- ❖ Two different Noun connected with a Preposition are free to be Singular or Plural but get Verb with only the first-one.

Ex.:- The boy with his friends is going to Delhi.	- (✓)
The boys with the teacher are going to Delhi.	- (✓)

- ❖ Generally two Singular Nouns connected with 'and' become Plural & get Plural Verb.

Ex.:- The boy and the girl is absent today.	- (✗)
The boy and the girl are absent today.	- (✓)

- ❖ Two Singular Nouns that are used in pair as a unit and get connection with 'and' make a Singular formation and use Singular Verb.

➤ Rice and Pulse, Bread and Butter, Horse and Cart ...etc.

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- Ex.:- Rice and Pulse are a heavy food. – (✗)
Rice and Pulse is a heavy food. – (✓)
- ❖ Two Material Nouns that are used in a solution and get connection with and make a Singular formation and use Singular Verb.
- Ex.:- Milk and Sugar are a tasty drink. – (✗)
Milk and Sugar is a tasty drink. – (✓)
- ❖ If more posts than one come together and only first-one gets Article make a Singular formation and use Singular Verb.
- Ex.:- The Manager, Director and Financer of this company are absent today. – (✗)
The Manager, Director and Financer of this company is absent today. – (✓)
- ❖ The + Adjective shows its entire community of the same quality that is Plural & gets Plural Verb.
- Note - ध्यान रहे की इसके साथ 's / es' People / Public का प्रयोग नहीं होता।
- Ex.:- The Poor is very laborious. – (✗)
The Poor's are very laborious. – (✗)
The Poor People are very laborious. – (✗)
The Poor are very laborious. – (✓)
- ❖ The + Adjective + Noun becomes Singular or Plural according to the Noun.
- Ex.:- The Poor is very honest. – (✓)
The Poor are very honest. – (✓)
- ❖ Poem can be Singular or Plural according to its Number.
- Ex.:- This is a nice Poem, written by J.L. Nehru. – (✓)
These are nice Poems, written by J.L. Nehru. – (✓)
- ❖ Poetry itself is Singular or Plural. It can't be changed into Poetries.
- Ex.:- This is a nice Poetry, written by J.L. Nehru. – (✓)
These are nice Poetries, written by J.L. Nehru. – (✗)
These are nice Poetry, written by J.L. Nehru. – (✓)
- ❖ Many + P.C.N + P.V
- Ex.:- Many Student are laborious in Patna. – (✗)
Many Student is laborious in Patna. – (✗)
Many Students are laborious in Patna. – (✓)
- ❖ Many + a / an + S.C.N + S.V
- Ex.:- Many a Student are laborious in Patna. – (✗)
Many a Students is laborious in Patna. – (✗)
Many a Student is laborious in Patna. – (✓)
- ❖ Bread being Uncountable it is Singular & gets Singular Verb.
- Note - (a) It is made Countable adding 'a Piece of/a loaf of' before it.
(b) In Countable form it can be Singular or Plural according to its Number.
(c) Bread can't be changed into Breads.
- Ex.:- Bread is important for life. – (✓)
He is eating one bread. – (✗)
He is eating a piece of bread. – (✓)
He is eating five pieces of breads. – (✗)
- ❖ Advice being Uncountable it is Singular & gets Singular Verb.
- Note - (a) It is made Countable adding 'a piece of' before it.
(b) In Countable form it can be Singular or Plural according to its Numbers.
(c) Advice can't be changed into 'Advices.'

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- Ex.:-** He has given me good advice. – (✓)
He has given me one good advice. – (✗)
He has given me a piece of good advice. – (✓)
He has give me five piece of good advices. – (✗)
He has give me five pieces of good advice. – (✓)
- ❖ **Mischief** being Uncountable it is Singular & gets Singular Verb.
Note - (a) It is made Countable adding 'an act of' before it.
(b) In Countable form it can be Singular or Plural according to its Number.
(c) Mischief can't be changed into 'Mischief's.'
Ex.:- Your mischief was taken seriously. – (✓)
Your one mischief was taken seriously. – (✗)
An act of your mischief was taken seriously. – (✓)
Five acts of your mischiefs were taken seriously. – (✗)
Five acts of your mischief were taken seriously. – (✓)
- ❖ If Stone & Brick come in Construction work, they are used in Singular form & get Singular Verb.
Ex.:- This house is built of stones and bricks. – (✗)
This house is built of stone and brick. – (✓)
Note - ध्यान रहे कि यदि इसका प्रयोग Construction work के अलावे हो, तो ये अपनी गिनती के आधार पर Singular अथवा Plural हो सकते हैं।
Ex.:- He gave me a stone to throw on the dog. – (✓)
He gave me five stones to throw on the dog. – (✓)
- ❖ **Hair** being Uncountable, It is Singular & get Singular Verb.
Ex.:- His hair are black. – (✗)
His hair is black. – (✓)
Note - ध्यान रहे कि यदि Hair को गिनती के तहत पेश किया जाय तो ये अपनी संख्या के आधार पर Singular अथवा Plural हो सकते हैं।
Ex.:- I found his one hair white. – (✓)
I found his five hairs white. – (✓)
- ❖ Sheep, Offspring, Information, Deer, Fish, Staff ...etc. themselves are Singular or Plural they can't get 's' or 'es' with them.
Ex.:- My brother has only-one offspring, named Golu. – (✓)
My uncle has three offsprings, two sons and a daughter. – (✗)
My uncle has three offspring, two sons and a daughter. – (✓)
- ❖ News, Ganges, Himalayas, Cross-Roads ...etc. are Singular and get Singular Verb.
EX.:- The News were very important for us. – (✗)
The News was very important for us. – (✓)
- ❖ Cattle, People, Public, Police, Electorate (मतदाता / मतदाता सूची) ...etc. are Plural & get Plural Verb.
Ex.:- The Electorate of this area is not ready for the next election. – (✗)
The Electorate of this area are not ready for the next election. – (✓)
- ❖ 'Police' denotes its entire Police-department that is Plural & get Plural Verb.
Note - ध्यान रहे कि यदि गिनती के तहत दर्शाया जाय, तो एक सिपाही के लिए Police-Man तथा एक से ज्यादा के लिए Police-Men का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

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- Ex.:- (a) The Police has arrested Raju in murder case. - (✗)
The Police have arrested Raju in murder case. - (✓)
(b) I saw a Police running after a thief. - (✗)
I saw a Police-man running after a thief. - (✓)
(c) I saw five Polices running after a thief. - (✗)
I saw five Police-men running after a thief. - (✓)

❖ Nouns that are made of two similar parts, in the absence of either part they lose their Importance are Plural & get Plural Verb.

➤ Scissors, Shoes, Goggles, Gloves ...etc.

Note - ध्यान रहे कि उपरोक्त Nouns के पहले यदि "A pair of" जोड़ दिया जाय, तो ये Singular हो जाता है, तथा Verb Singular लेते हैं।

- Ex.:- (a) My scissors are broken. - (✓)
My one scissor is broken. - (✗)
(b) A pair of my scissors are broken. - (✗)
A pair of my scissors is broken. - (✓)

❖ Alms (भीख), Eaves (दान), Riches (धन) are Plural & get Plural Verb.

- Ex.:- Alms has been given to the beggar. - (✗)
Alms have been given to the beggar. - (✓)

❖ If a Person/Thing comes in uses is free to be Singular or Plural.

- Ex.:- The Pen is red. - (✓)
The Pens are red. - (✓)

❖ If a Number (Digit) comes in uses is always use in Singular form & given Singular Verb.

- Ex.:- 1 is a starting digit.
786 are a lucky number.
786 is a lucky number.

❖ The Part of body that is only-one in body is always used in Singular form and given Singular Verb.

- Ex.:- The tongues are very useful to taste. - (✗)
The tongue is very useful to taste. - (✓)

❖ Parts of body that are two in body, in the absence of either part man can be alive (जीवित) become Singular or Plural according to their number.

- Ex.:- The beggar has only-one hand, but I have two hands.

❖ Parts of body that are two in body & both are essential for life are always used in Plural form & given Plural Verb.

- Ex.:- Lungs (फेफड़े), Bowels (आंत) ...etc.

❖ One/Any + Singular Countable Noun + Singular Verb.

- Ex.:- One students is absent today. - (✗)
One student is absent today. - (✓)

❖ One/Any + of + P.C.N + S.V

- Ex.:- One of the student is very laborious in my class. - (✗)
One of the students are very laborious in my class. - (✗)
One of the students is very laborious in my class. - (✓)

❖ Number + Noun (Person/Thing)

Note - In this condition Noun becomes Singular or Plural according to the Number.

Noun

Ex.:- One boy is absent today. – (✓)

Ten boys are absent today. – (✓)

❖ Number + Measurement.

Note - In this condition measurement is free to be Singular or Plural but gets Verb only in Singular form.

Ex.:- One mile is a long distance. – (✓)

Ten miles is a long distance. – (✓)

❖ Number + Measurement + Measured.

Note - In this condition measurement is always Singular but gets Verb according to the Measured.

Ex.:- Ten men committee. – (✗) ⇒ Ten man committee. – (✓)

Fifty rupees-note. – (✗) ⇒ Fifty rupee-note. – (✓)

Five years Plan. – (✗) ⇒ Five year Plan. – (✓)

➤ A ten rupees-note has been given to Ram. – (✗)

➤ A ten rupee-note has been given to Ram. – (✓)

➤ Ten rupee-notes have been given to Ram. – (✓)

❖ Number + Number + Measurement + Measured.

Note - In this condition measurement is always Singular but gets Verb according to the Combination of first Number & Measured.

Ex.:- One, ten rupees-note has been given to Ram. – (✗)

One, ten rupee-note has been given to Ram. – (✓)

Ten, ten rupee-notes have been given to Ram. – (✓)

◀ Uses of Noun ▶

❖ ▶ Word ▶

(a) Group of letters – {S / P}

(b) Promise – {Singular}

☞ To show group of letters word can be changed into 'Words' according to its uses.

Ex.:- Boy is a word that has three letters. – (✓)

Boy and toy are two words in which each has three letters. – (✓)

☞ In the sense of Promise word can't be changed into 'Words'.

Ex.:- I give you a word to join your party. – (✓)

Kaikeyee had taken three pieces of words from Dashrath. – (✗)

Kaikeyee had taken three pieces of word from Dashrath. – (✓)

❖ ▶ Work ▶

(a) Action – (कार्य) – {Singular}

(b) Writing – (रचना) – {S / P}

☞ In the sense of Action work can't be changed into 'Works'.

Ex.:- I have to finish a piece of work. – (✓)

I have to finish many piece of works. – (✗)

I have to finish many pieces of work. – (✓)

☞ To show writing 'work' can be changed into 'works'.

Ex.:- The Goddan is a work of Premchand. – (✓)

The Goddan & the Gabban are works of Premchand. – (✓)

❖ ▶ Brother ▶

(a) Brothers – {Plural}

(b) Brethren – {Plural}

Noun

☞ Brothers come as the Plural form of Brother to show Brotherhood in Blood-Relation.

Ex.:- Mukesh Ambani and Anil Ambani are brothers.

☞ Brethren come as the Plural form of Brother to show Brotherhood in Communities or Persons working in the same department.

Ex.:- Hindus and Muslims are brothers. – (✗)
Hindus and Muslims are brethren. – (✓)

❖ < Cloth >

(a) Cloths – (पहनावे के अतिरिक्त) – {Plural}

Ex.:- All the table clothes are dirty in my office. – (✗)
All the table cloths are dirty in my office. – (✓)

(b) Clothes – (पहनावे के लिए) – {Plural}

Ex.:- The cloths you are wearing are very fantastic. – (✗)
The clothes you are wearing are very fantastic. – (✓)

❖ < Wages >

(a) Remuneration – (पारिश्रमिक) – {Plural} (b) Punishment – (सजा) – {S}

☞ In the sense of Remuneration wages is Plural and get Plural Verb.

Ex.:- The wages of the workers has been paid in this company. – (✗)
The wages of the workers have been paid in this company. – (✓)

☞ In the sense of Punishment wages is Singular and gets Singular verb.

Ex.:- The wages of this crime are death. – (✗)
The wages of this crime is death. – (✓)

❖ < Issue >

(a) Agenda – (मुद्दा) – {S / P} (b) Off Spring – (औलाद) – {S}

☞ In the sense of 'Agenda' Issue can be changed into 'Issues' according to its uses.

Ex.:- Poverty is a big Issue for Bihar. – (✓)
Poverty and flood are big Issues for Bihar. – (✓)

☞ In the sense of Off Spring Issue can't be changed into 'Issues'.

Ex.:- My brother has only one Issue, named Golu. – (✓)
My uncle has three Issues, two sons and a daughter. – (✗)
My uncle has three Issue, two sons and a daughter. – (✓)

❖ < Value >

(a) Price – (विक्रयमूल्य) – Selling Value (b) Cost – (क्रयमूल्य) – Purchasing Value

☞ Cost comes to show Purchasing value & Price comes for selling value, both can't be used together for the same Amount.

Ex.:- This is the Cost Price of this Car. – (✗)
This is the Cost/Price of this Car. – (✓)

❖ < Genius >

(a) Geniuses – (कुशाग्र बुद्धिवाला) (b) Genii – (भूत - पिशाच)

☞ Geniuses come as the Plural form of Genius not Genii, because it denotes Ghost.

Noun

- Ex.:- M.K. Gandhi was a genius of our country. – (✓)
M.K. Gandhi and J.L. Nehru were geni of our country. – (✗)
M.K. Gandhi and J.L. Nehru were geniuses of our country. – (✓)

< Unmarried >

- (a) Bachelor – {Male} (b) Maid – {Female}

☞ Bachelor comes to denote an unmarried male.

Ex.:- Rahul Gandhi is a maid. – (✗)

Rahul Gandhi is a bachelor. – (✓)

☞ Maid comes to denote an unmarried female.

Ex.:- Uma Bharti is a bachelor. – (✗)

Uma Bharti is a maid. – (✓)

< Currency >

- (a) Rupee – {Countable} (b) Money – {Uncountable}

☞ Rupee comes as the Countable form of Currency.

Ex.:- He has given me five money. – (✗)

He has given me five rupees. – (✓)

☞ Money comes as the Uncountable form of Currency.

Ex.:- He has given me much rupees. – (✗)

He has given me much money. – (✓)

< Proof >

- (a) Evidence – (वस्तु) (b) Witness – (मानव)

☞ Witness comes to denote a person if 'He / She' becomes the proof for something.

Ex.:- An old man was only one evidence of a murder. – (✗)

An old man was only one witness of the murder. – (✓)

☞ Evidence comes to denote something if it works as the proof for something.

Ex.:- A fired gun was found as the only one witness of the murder. – (✗)

A fired gun was found as the only one evidence of the murder. – (✓)

< Light >

- (a) Brightness – (प्रकाश) – {S} (b) Source of light – (प्रकाश के स्रोत) – {S / P}

☞ In the sense of Brightness light can't be changed into lights.

Ex.:- There is sufficient Sunlights to study in this room. – (✗)

There is sufficient Sunlight to study in this room. – (✓)

☞ To show sources light can be changed into lights.

Ex.:- There is only one light in my office that is a bulb. – (✓)

There are five lights in my class, all are bulbs. – (✓)

< Residence >

- (a) House – (किसी का भी घर) (b) Home – (अपना घर)

☞ ध्यान रहे कि 'House' को दिशा निर्देशन हेतु 'to' दिया जाता है, जबकि 'Home' के साथ इसका प्रयोग नहीं होता।

Ex.:- I am going to house. – (✓)

I am going to home. – (✗)

I am going home. – (✓)

Noun

< Index >

(a) Indexes – (सूचकांक) – {Plural}

(b) Indices - (घातांक) – {Plural}

Ex.:- The Indices of Dalal Street are going higher and higher. – (✗)

The Indexes of Dalal Street are going higher and higher. – (✓)

I can't solve the question related to Indexes. – (✗)

I can't solve the question related to Indices. – (✓)

< Care >

(a) Care – (देख-रेख) – {Singular}

(b) Cares – (चिंताए) – {S / P}

☞ In the sense of Nurture (पालन पोषण) 'Care' is used that is Singular and gets Singular Verb.

Ex.:- Your care on this baby is very good.

☞ In the sense of Anxiety (चिंता) Cares is used that is Plural and gets Plural Verb.

Ex.:- My cares for the next result are increasing day by day.

< Cousin >

(a) Brother

(b) Sister

☞ Cousin itself denotes Brother or Sister. It can't be used as cousin brother or cousin sister.

Ex.:- Mohan is my cousin brother. – (✗)

Mohan is my cousin. – (✓)

❖ **No Room** – It denotes No vacant space.

Ex.:- There is No Room in this room. - {इस कमरे में जगह खाली नहीं है।}

< Paper >

(a) Writing Element – (कागज) – {S}

(b) Documents – (कागजात) – {S / P}

☞ To show a writing element Paper can't be changed into 'Papers'.

Ex.:- My brother is doing his job in Papers-work. – (✗)

My brother is doing his job in Paper-work. – (✓)

☞ In the sense of document Paper can be changed into Papers.

Ex.:- I have lost the Papers of my Matriculation.

❖ Good Morning, Good Evening, Hi, Hello, Hullo ...etc are meeting Greetings, they can't be used for departure.

Ex.:- Good Night Sir, How are you? – (✗)

Good Morning Sir, How are you? – (✓)

❖ Good Night, Bye! Bye, See you, Have a nice day ...etc are greetings for departure, they can't be use for meeting.

Ex.:- Good Evening Sir, See you tomorrow. – (✗)

Good Night Sir, See you tomorrow. – (✓)

❖ Both, Many, Several, Between, Among, A Number of, few ...etc + P. C. Noun.

Ex.:- Several Students are laborious in Patna. - {पटना में कई छात्र मेहनती हैं।}

❖ Much, Little, A amount of ...etc + Singular Uncountable Noun.

Ex.:- Much rice was remaining in the kitchen.

❖ All, Some, Most, A lot of, Lots of, A great deal of, A good deal of ...etc. का प्रयोग तथा

Uncountable दोनों ही तरह के Nouns के लिए होता है, अतः इनके बाद Countable Noun का स्वरूप

Plural होता है, जबकि Uncountable Singular Countable स्वरूप में माना जाता है।

Noun

Ex.:- A lot of student are present in the class. – (✓)

A lot of rice is remaining in the kitchen. – (✓)

- ❖ ध्यान रहे कि Miser, Coward, Foul ...etc. अपने आप में ही Noun तथा Adjective दोनों की भूमिका निभाते हैं, अतः ये अकेले रहने पर भी Article ग्रहण करते हैं।

Ex.:- Ram is miser. – (✗) ⇒ Ram is a miser. – (✓)

- ❖ Some Nouns gets 's' to change their meaning not to be Plural.

Nouns – **Changed meanings with 's'**

Physic	{दवा}	–	Physics	{भौतकी}
Air	{हवा}	–	Airs	{घमंड}
Powder	{चूर्ण}	–	Powders	{खुराक}
Copper	{तांबा}	–	Coppers	{सिक्का}
Sand	{बालू}	–	Sands	{बालू का ढेर / रेगिस्तान}
Fruit	{फल}	–	Fruits	{परिणाम}
Iron	{लोहा}	–	Irons	{जंजीर / हथकड़ी}
Pain	{दर्द}	–	Pains	{प्रयास}
Premise	{प्रस्तावना}	–	Premises	{भवन/घेरा}
Quarter	{चौथाई}	–	Quarters	{निवास}
Custom	{प्रथा} ...etc	–	Customs	{चुंगी कर} ...etc

< Common Errors of Noun >

- 'English teacher' is not used for an Indian, it should be 'The teacher of English language'
- 'Cent-Percent' is not used, it should be 'Hundred-Percent'
- 'Word by word' is not used, it should be 'Word for word / Word to word'
- 'Cooker' is not used for a Person, It should be 'Cook'
- 'Speak a lie' is not used, It should be 'Tell a lie'
- 'Tell the Truth' is not used, It should be 'Speak the Truth'
- 'Strong Air' is wrong, It should be 'Strong Wind'
- 'Mild Wind' is wrong, It should be 'Mild Air'
- 'Look' is not used as Noun, It should be 'looks'
- 'Clothing' is not used as Noun, It should be 'Clothings'
- 'Earning' is not used as Noun, It should be 'Earnings'
- 'Arrear' is not used, It should be 'Arrears'
- 'Greeting' is not used as Noun, It should be 'Greetings'
- 'Regard' is not used as Noun, It should be 'Regards'
- 'Inning' is not used as Noun, It should be 'Innings'
- 'Billiard' is not used as Noun, It should be 'Billiards'

Noun

- 'Tiding' is not used, It should be 'Tidings'
- 'Measle' is wrong, It should be 'Measles'
- 'Ricket' is wrong, It should be 'Rickets'
- 'Free Ship' is not used, It should be 'Free- Student Ship'
- 'Lecturer ship' is not used, It should be 'Lecturer / Lecture ship'
- 'Return back' is not used, It should be 'Return / Come back'
- 'Return' is not used as cash, It should be 'Returns'
- 'Foretell + Future event' is not used, It should be 'Foretell / Tell future event'
- 'Ground' is not used as a purchasing or selling thong, It should be 'a Plot of ground / a piece of ground'
- 'Ground' is not used as Proof, It should be 'Grounds'
- 'Congratulation' is not used, It should be 'Congratulations'
- 'Thank' is not used, It should be 'Thanks'
- 'Final Conclusion' is not used, It should be 'Conclusion / Final decision'
- 'Annal' is not used it should be 'Annals'
- 'Surrounding' is not used as Noun, It should be 'Surroundings'
- 'Menkind' is wrong, It should be 'Mankind'
- 'Out skirt' is wrong, It should be 'Out skirts'
- 'Where about' is wrong, It should be 'Whereabouts'
- 'Good' is not used as Noun, It should be 'Goods'
- 'Belonging' is not used as Noun, It should be 'Belongings'
- 'Breakable' is wrong as Noun, It should be 'Breakables'
- 'Valuable' is wrong as Noun, It should be 'Valuables'
- 'Two-third' is wrong, It should be 'Two-thirds'
- 'Sign' is not used as Noun, It should be 'Signature'
- 'Copy' is not used as Noun, It should be 'Copy book / Note book'
- 'Mark' is not used as Result, It should be 'Marks'
- 'Family Member' is not used as Noun, It should be 'Member of the family'
- 'Sale-Representative' is wrong, It should be 'Sales-Representative / Sales-Man'
- 'At odd' is wrong, It should be 'At odds'
- 'Vegetable' is not used for uncooked things, It should be 'Vegetables'
- 'Curd' is not used, It should be 'Curds'
- 'Half-Pant' is not used, It should be 'Shorts'
- 'Doing' is not used as Noun, It should be 'Doings'
- 'Study' is not used as Noun, It should be 'Studies'
- 'Remaining' is not used as Noun, It should be 'Remainings / Remainder'
- 'The haves not' is wrong, It should be 'The have nots'
- 'Get by Memory' is wrong, It should be 'Get by heart'
- 'Quote from heart' is wrong, It should be 'Quote from memory'

Noun

- 'Fooding and lodging' is wrong, It should be 'Food and lodging'
- 'Board and lodging' is wrong, It should be 'Boarding and lodging'
- 'At loggers-head' is wrong, It should be 'At logger-heads'
- 'Talking-Term' is wrong, It should be 'Speaking-Term'
- 'Meals' is wrong, It should be 'Meal'
- 'End of the finger' is wrong, It should be 'End of the fingers'
- 'Horse-Backs' is wrong, It should be 'Horse-Back'
- 'Nuptial' is not used, It should be 'Nuptials'
- 'Picture' is not used as Cinema, It should be 'Pictures'
- 'Talky' is not used as Cinema, It should be 'Talkies'
- 'Movie' is not used as Cinema, It should be 'Movies'
- 'Mr.' & 'Mrs.' can't be used alone a Noun must be used with it.

Ex.:- Hello Mr. How are you? - (✗)
 Hello Mr. Ram, How are you? - (✓)

Noun Chapter is the End.