

# THE NOUN

## Recognize a noun when you find one.

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**George! Jupiter! Ice cream! Courage! Books! Bottles! Godzilla!** These words are *nouns*, words that identify the whos, wheres, and whats in language. Nouns name people, places, and things.

Read this sentence:

**George** and **Godzilla** walked to **Antonio's** to order a large pepperoni pizza.

**George** is a person. **Antonio's** is a place. **Pizza** is a thing. **Godzilla** likes to think that he is a person, is as big as a place, but qualifies as another thing.

## Understand the functions that nouns provide in sentences.

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Nouns can function as **subjects**, **direct objects**, **indirect objects**, **objects of prepositions**, and **subject complements**.

Here are examples:

**Godzilla** ordered a large pepperoni pizza and ate the pie in a single bite.

**Godzilla** = subject for the **action verbs** *ordered* and *ate*.

George offered **Godzilla** a ten-dollar **loan** to buy a second pizza.

**Godzilla** = indirect object of the action verb *offered*; **loan** = direct object of *offered*.

While eating a piece of pizza, George dripped tomato sauce onto his **shirt**.

**Shirt** = object of the preposition *onto*.

In Godzilla's opinion, George is a **slob**.

**Slob** = subject complement of the **linking verb is**.

## Know the different classes of nouns.

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Nouns have different classes: **proper** and **common**, **concrete** and **abstract**, **count** and **noncount**, and **collective**.

### PROPER VS. COMMON NOUNS

**Proper nouns** name *specific*, one-of-a-kind items while **common nouns** identify the *general* varieties. Proper nouns always begin with capital letters; common nouns, on the other hand, only require capitalization if they start the sentence or are part of a title.

Read these two versions:

**George** and **Godzilla** dined at **Antonio's**.

**George, Godzilla, Antonio's** = proper nouns.

A **boy** and his **monster** dined at a pizza **restaurant**.

**Boy, monster, restaurant** = common nouns.

### CONCRETE VS. ABSTRACT NOUNS

You classify **concrete** and **abstract** nouns by their ability to register on your five senses. If you can see, hear, smell, taste, or feel the item, it is a concrete noun. If, however, you cannot experience the item with any of your senses, it is abstract.

Here are two examples:

**Pizza** is Godzilla's favorite food.

**Pizza** = concrete because you can see, hear, smell, feel (though you will get your fingers greasy), and taste it (thankfully).

Godzilla never tips the delivery boy from Antonio's; **politeness** is not one of Godzilla's strong points.

**Politeness** = abstract (you cannot see **politeness**—it has no color, no shape, no size—or hear, smell, taste, or touch the quality itself).

## COUNT VS. NONCOUNT NOUNS

Many nouns have singular *and* plural versions; these are **count nouns**. **Noncount nouns**, on the other hand, have only a singular form; to make them plural is illogical.

Read these sentences:

Godzilla ate three **pizzas**, two delivery **boys**, and six parked **cars**.

**Pizzas, boys, and cars** = count nouns. Godzilla did not have to be such a pig; he could have eaten just *one* pizza, *one* delivery boy, and *one* car.

After overindulging at Antonio's, Godzilla got severe **indigestion**.

**Indigestion** = noncount. You *cannot* write, **Godzilla got eleven indigestions**.

## COLLECTIVE NOUNS

**Collective nouns** name groups. Although the group is a single unit, it has more than one member. Some examples are **army, audience, board, cabinet, class, committee, company, corporation, council, department, faculty, family, firm, group, jury, majority, minority, navy, public, school, society, team, and troupe**.

Collective nouns are especially tricky when you are trying to make **verbs** and **pronouns** agree with them. The reason is that collective nouns can be singular *or* plural, depending on the behavior of the members of the group.

For example, if the members are acting as a unit—everyone doing the same thing at the same time—the collective noun is singular and requires singular verbs and pronouns.

Read this example:

Despite the danger to **its** new van, the SWAT **team** **pursues** the pizza-eating Godzilla through the streets of Miami.

In this sentence, the members of the collective noun **team** are acting in unison; each officer is engaged in the same activity at the same time. Thus, **its**, a singular pronoun, and **pursues**, a singular verb, are required.

Now read the next example:

After failing to contain Godzilla, the **team change** into **their** street clothes and sob in **their** cars on the way home.

Here, the team members are acting individually. They are not putting on one giant set of street clothes that covers them all. They are not in unison pulling on their left socks first, then their right socks second. Instead, the members are dressing as they wish, driving their own cars to their own homes. In this sentence, the collective noun is plural and requires plural pronouns (like **their**) and plural verbs (like **change**).

Keep in mind that a single noun can fall into more than one class.

Here is an example:

Godzilla has known five **Georges**.

**Georges** = proper, concrete, and count.

