NOUN

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अवश्य पढ़ें-

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NOUN (संज्ञा)

Noun → Name → नाम

Noun is a Latin word. It means name in English.

❖ **Definition:-**
Noun is a naming word.
Noun is the name of anything.
e.g.- Ram, Shyam, Boy, Pen, etc.

❖ **Kinds of noun on the basis of its caste**
There are five kinds of noun on the basis of its caste:-

1. **Proper noun** (खास नाम जैसे – Ram, Shyam, Tata, Patna, etc.)   **P**

2. **Common noun** (सामान्य नाम जैसे – boy, girl, car, city, country etc.)   **C**

3. **Collective noun** (समूह का नाम जैसे – army, crowd, family etc.)   **C**

4. **Material noun** (द्रव्य का नाम जैसे – Gold, Silver, Water, etc.)   **M**

5. **Abstract noun** (अनुभव या भावना का नाम जैसे – honesty, goodness, childhood, etc.)   **A**

To remember these kinds of noun, there is a trick **"PCCMA"** (like a company name).

1. Proper noun

A proper is a particular name of something.
e.g.- Ram, Shyam, Patna, India, etc.

Some facts about proper noun:-

   i.   **It always gets beginning with capital letter. e.g.- Ram, Patna, India, etc.**
   ii. **Generally, proper noun is singular and gets singular verb.**
         e.g.- Ram **is** a boy.
            Shyam **eats** a mango.
            Patna **is** the capital of Bihar.

   iii. **Generally, a proper noun does not get article before itself.**
         e.g.-
            The India is a secular country.   ✗
            An India is a secular country.   ✗
            India is a secular country.   ✓

   iv. **If a place name denotes a team, become plural and gets plural verb.**
         Note:-
            ध्यान रहे की इस अवस्था में place name के पहले article 'the' आता है।
         e.g.-

            India are bating first in this match.   ✗
            The India ***is*** bating first in this match.   ✗
            The India are bating first in this match.   ✓

   v.   **Generally, the name of a study subject is singular and gets singular verb.**
         e.g.-
            Physics ***are*** a difficult subject.   ✗
            Physics is a difficult subject.   ✓

vi. If anyone possesses (अधिकृत) a study subject, it becomes plural and gets plural verb.

Note:-

ध्यान रहें कि इस अवस्था में study subject के पहले 'the' का प्रयोग हो सकता है।

e.g.-

Physics of H.C. Verma **_is_** very difficult.   ✗

The physics of H.C. Verma are very difficult. √

2. Common Noun

A common noun is a name given commonly to a caste or community.

e.g.- girl, boy ,pen, car, etc.

Some facts about common noun:-

(i). **Common noun is free to be singular or plural.**

(ii). **Generally, a common noun singular number does not come without article.**

e.g.-

Boy is honest.   ✗

The boy is honest.   √

(iii). **Generally, a common noun plural number does not gets article before itself.**

e.g.-

_A_ boys are honest. ✗

Boys are honest.   √

(लड़के ईमानदार होते हैं)

Note:- 'The' का प्रयोग विशेष स्थिति में या खास बनाने के लिए किया जाता है।

e.g.- The boys are honest. (खास लड़कों के लिए)

(लड़के ईमानदार हैं)

3. <u>Collective Noun</u>

A collective noun is a special name given to a group or collection.

e.g.- people, public, machinery, jury, etc.

Collective noun that is also a part of noun is divided into three parts.

a. Generalizing collective noun

b. Group collective noun

c. Distributive collective noun

a. Generalizing collective noun

A collective noun that is made of different kinds of members is called generalizing collective noun.

e.g.- machinery, jewelry, furniture, crockery (बर्तन का गठ), luggage, etc.

Some facts about generalizing collective noun:-

i. It is singular and gets singular verb.

ii. –s or –es does not come with it.

e.g.-

The machinery **_are_** very old. ✗

The machineri**_es_** is very old. ✗

The machinery is very old.   √

b. Group collective noun

A collection that is made of same kinds of members is called group collective noun.

e.g.- people, cattle, public, gentry (सभ्य समाज), peasantry (कृषक समाज), cavalry (घुरसवार फ़ौज), etc.

Some facts about generalizing collective noun:-

➢ **It is plural and gets plural verb.**

➢ **-s or –es does not come with it.**

   e.g.-

The peasantry of this village *is* very laborious.   ✗

The peasantr*ies* of this village *are* very laborious. ✗

The peasantry of this village are very laborious.   ✓

 Note:-

  ध्यान रहे कि *'people'* का प्रयोग *country* (देश) के अर्थ में भी होता है और इस स्थिति में इसे *common noun* का स्वरूप मानते हुए *singular* अथवा *plural* बनाया जा सकता है। ***

  e.g.-

India is a people of Asia.✓

India, China, and Pakistan are the people of Asia. ✓

c. Distributive collective noun

A collection in which members are either unanimous or different in opinion (विचार), there is no certainty (निश्चितता) for it, is called distributive collective noun.

e.g.- jury, committee, parliament, etc.

Some facts about distributive collective noun:-

➢ **If its members are unanimous, they make a singular formation and use singular verb.**

   e.g.-

   The committee *have* taken a bold step in this case. ✗

   The committee has taken a bold step in this case. ✓

➢ **If members are different in opinion, they make a plural formation and get plural verb.**

   e.g.-

   The committee *has not* taken a bold step in this case. ✗

   The committee have not taken a bold step in this case. ✓

➢ **-s or –es does not come with it.**

4. <u>Material noun</u>

A noun that cab be either measured or weighted but can't be counted is called material noun.

e.g.- sugar, rice, gold, milk, water,etc.

Some facts about material noun:-

➢ **It is singular and gets singular verb.**

➢ **Generally, article does not come before it.**

   e.g.-

   Water *are* colourless. ✗

__A__ water is colourless. ❌

Water is colourless. ✓

V.V.I.

' Dregs (कूड़ा-कचरा) ' is the only material noun that is plural and gets plural verb.

e.g.-

Dregs __is__ lying aside the road in this area. ❌

Dregs are lying aside the road in this area. ✓

5. Abstract noun

An abstract noun is the name of one's feeling.

e.g.- goodness, honesty, childhood, brotherhood, etc.

Some facts about abstract noun:-

➢ **It is always singular and gets singular verb.**

➢ **Generally, article does not come before an abstract noun.**

e.g.-

Honesty __are__ a best policy. ❌

__A__ honesty __is__ a best policy. ❌

Honesty is a best policy. ✓

Kinds of noun		Possibility of *singular* or *plural*	Get verb	Get article
Proper noun		Generally it is singular	Generally singular	Generally no
Common noun		May be singular or plural	Singular or plural	*In singular form* yes *In plural form* no
Collective noun	*Generalizing collective noun*	Singular	Singular	Yes
	Group collective noun	Plural	Plural	Yes
	Distributive collective noun	Singular or plural	Singular or plural	Yes
Material noun		Singular	Singular	Generally no
Abstract noun		Always singular	Singular	Generally no

❖ Gender

If noun is divided on the basis of its gender founds into four forms:-

(i). Masculine gender

(ii). Feminine gender

(iii). Common gender

(iv). Neuter gender

(i). Masculine gender

Masculine → Muscle → Power → Male

A noun that belongs to a male community is kept in masculine gender.

e.g.- father, brother, uncle, etc.

(ii). <u>Feminine gender</u>

Feminine → Femina → Beauty → Female

A noun that belongs to a female community is kept in feminine gender.

e.g.- mother, sister, wife, etc.

(iii). <u>Common gender</u>

A noun that is either masculine or feminine but cannot be recognized by main is kept in common gender.

e.g.- teacher, doctor, engineer, student, etc.

(iv). <u>Neuter gender</u>

A noun that is either mentally or sexually undeveloped or or undeveloped with both qualities is kept in neuter gender.

e.g.- pen, car, dog, etc.

> **Note:-**
>
> ध्यान रहे कि *neuter gender* के दायरे में आने वाले सजीवों को दो भागो में विभक्त किया जाता है-
>
> A. Neuter masculine (e.g.- dog, horse, ox, etc.)
> B. Neuter feminine (e.g.- bitch, mare, cow, etc.)

❖ **Forms of noun on the basis of its structure**

If noun is divided on the basis of its structure found into two forms.

i. Single noun
ii. Compound noun

i. <u>Single noun</u>

A noun that gets only one word for its formation is called single noun.

e.g.- boy, pen, car, dog, etc.

ii. <u>Compound noun</u>

A noun that gets more than one words for its formation is called single noun.

e.g.- Father-in-law, Commander-in-chief, spoonful, cupful, etc.

Note:- compound noun that is also a part of noun is divided into two parts:-

(a) Compound noun with hyphen (-)
(b) Compound noun without hyphen

(a) Compound noun with hyphen

A compound form of noun that gets hyphen (-) amid its words is called compound noun with hyphen.

e.g.- father-in-law, commander-in-chief, passer-by, note-book, etc.

(b) Compound noun without hyphen

Compound form of noun that does not get hyphen amid its words is called compound noun without hyphen.

e.g.- cupful, spoonful, pocketful, etc.

Note:- ध्यान रहे की इसका अंत 'Ful' से होता है।

❖ *Forms of noun on the basis of its accountability:-*

If noun is divided on the basis of its accountability, is found in three forms:-

i.   Proper noun
ii.   Countable noun
iii.   Uncountable noun

i.   **Proper noun**

It is a proper or special name of anything.

e.g.- Ram (a proper or special name of a boy), Patna (a proper or special name of a city), etc.

     In other words, we can say that proper noun is the special or proper name of common noun.

We have already disused about proper noun on the page number 1.

ii.   **Countable noun**

Noun that can br shown in number are called countable noun.

e.g.- boy (one boy, a boy, 100 boys), pen, car, etc.

iii.   **Uncountable noun**

A noun that cannot be shown in number is called uncountable noun.

e.g.- rice, milk, sugar, honesty, etc.

Forms of noun	*Included types*
Proper noun	Proper noun
Countable noun	Common noun + Collective noun
Uncountable noun	Material noun + Abstract noun

❖ **Forms of noun on the basis of its number**

If noun is divided on the basis of its number found into two forms:-

i. Singular number
ii. Plural number

i. **Singular number**

A noun that is only one in counting is called singular number.

e.g.- boy, pen, car, etc.

Note:- ध्यान रहे कि किसी uncountable noun को भी singular number के ही श्रेणी में रखा जाता है।

ii. **Plural number**

Those nouns that are more than one in counting are called plural noun.

e.g.- boys, girls, pens, etc.

Note:- प्रायः कोई noun जन्म से singular होता है जिसे कुछ नियमों के तहत plural बनाया जाता है।

Forms of noun on the basis of its countability	Included types of noun
Singular number	Singular Proper noun, Singular common nouns, Generalizing collective noun, Some distributive collective noun, Material noun and Abstract noun
Plural number	Plural proper nouns, Plural Common nouns and Group collective noun

❖ *There are some rules to change singular form to plural form of noun:-*

1. **Generally, a singular countable noun (SCN) becomes plural adding '-s' after itself.**

   e.g.-

Singular	*Plural*
Pen	Pens
Car	Cars
Dog	Dogs
Student	Students

2. **A singular countable noun ending with s, ss, sh, ch, x and z becomes plural adding –es after itself.**

   e.g.-

Singular	*Plural*
Glass	Glasses
Class	Classes
Torch	Torches
Box	Boxes
Topaz	Topazes
Dish	Dishes

   etc.

3. **A singular countable noun ending with 'ch' but the 'ch' is pronounced 'क' becomes plural adding 's' after itself.**

   e.g.-

Singular	*(Pronunciation)*	*Plural*
Stomach	(स्टोमक)	Stomachs
Monarch	(मोनार्क)	Monarchs
Arch	(आर्क)	Archs

   etc.

4. **A singular countable noun ending with 'o' and a vowel (a, e, i, o, u) comes befor the 'o' become plural adding 's' after itself.**

   e.g.-

Singular	*Plural*
Radio	Radios
Video	Videos
Studio	Studios

Bamboo   Bamboos

         etc.

5. **A singular countable noun ending with 'o' and a consonant comes before the 'o' then it becomes plural adding 'es' after itself.**

e.g.-

Singular	*Plural*
Hero	Heroes
Zero	Zeroes
Tomato	Tomatoes
Potato	Potatoes

         etc.

6. **A singular countable nou ending with 'o' and a consonant comes before the 'o' but the noun is related to technology becomes plural adding 's' after it self.**

e.g.-

Singular	*Plural*
Dynamo	Dynamos
Photo	Photos
Auto	Autos

         etc.

7. **A singular countable noun ending with 'y' and a vowel comes before the 'y' becomes plural adding 's' after itself.**

e.g.-

Singular	*Plural*
Boy	Boys
Toy	Toys
Day	Days
Monkey	Monkeys

         etc.

8. **A singular countable noun ending with 'y' and a consonant becomes brfore the 'y' becomes plural replacing the 'y' by 'ies'.**

e.g.-

Singular	*Plural*
Baby	Babies
Lady	Ladies
City	Cities

         etc.

9. **A singular countable noun ending with 'y' and a consonant comes before the 'y' but the noun is in the form of a proper noun then it becomes plural adding 's' after itself.**

e.g.-

Singular	Plural
January	Januarys
February	Februarys
July	Julys
Canedy	Canedys

etc.

10. **Generally, a singular countable noun ending with ' f ' or 'fe' becomes plural replacing ' f ' or 'fe' by 'ves'.**

e.g.-

Singular	Plural
Wife	Wives
Knife	Knives
Leaf	leaves

etc.

11. **A singular countable noun ending with ' f ' or 'fe' but it is the formation of any other part of the speech becomes plural adding 's' after itself.**

e.g.-

Singular	Plural	Part of speech
Belief	Beliefs	*Formation of believe (verb)*
Chief	Chiefs	
Proof	proofs	*Formation of prove (verb)*
etc.		

12. A compound noun without hyphen gets 's' with 'ful' to be plural.

e.g.-

Singular	Plural
Useful	Usefuls
Cupful	Cupfuls
Spoonful	Spoonfuls
Pocketful	Pocketfuls

etc.

13. **Some noun change their plural form in different ways.**

e.g.-

Singular	Plural
Man	Men
Woman	Women
Child	Children
Ox	Oxen
Mr.	Messers
Mrs.	Misdams

etc.

14. **A Greek noun that's internal part is 'oo' becomes plural replacing 'oo' by 'ee'.**

e.g.-

Singular	Plural
Tooth	Teeth

Foot	Feet
Goose (बतख़)	Geese

etc.

15. A Greek noun ending with 'ouse' becomes plural replacing 'ouse' by 'ice'.

e.g.-

Singular	*Plural*
Mouse	Mice
Louse (चेला)	Lice
Demouse (संरचना)	Demise

etc.

16. A Greek noun ending with 'on' becomes plural replacing 'on' by 'a'.

e.g.-

Singular	*Plural*
Phenomenon	Phenomena
Criterion	Criteria

etc.

17. A Greek word (noun) ending with 'is' becomes plural replacing 'is' by 'es'.

e.g.-

Singular	*Plural*
Basis	Bases
Thesis	Theses
Crisis	Crises
Oasis	Oases
Analysis	analyses

etc.

18. A Latin noun ending with 'a' becomes plural adding 'e' after the 'a' (i.e. a + e).

e.g.-

Singular	*Plural*
Vertebra	Vertebrae
Algebra	Algebrae
Formula	Formulae

etc.

19. A Latin noun ending with 'um' becomes plural replacing 'um' by 'a'.

E.g.-

Singular	*Plural*
Datum	Data
Medium	Media
Spectrum	Spectra
Forum	For a
Bacterium	Bacteria
Maximum	Maxima
Minimum	Minima
Agendum	Agenda

etc.

Note:- premium, museum, etc. पर यह नियम लागू नहीं होता है।

20. **A latin noun ending with 'us' becomes plural replacing 'us' by ' i '.**

    e.g.-

Singular	Plural
Radius	Radii
Nucleus	Nuclei
Fungus	Fungi
Cactus	Cacti
Syllabus	Syllabi

    etc.

21. **A compound form of noun that's any one part is preposition makes plural of the part that is before the preposition.**

    E.g.-

Singular	Plural
Brother-in-law	Brothers-in-law
Commander-in-chief	Commanders-in-chief
Passer-by	Passers-by

    etc.

22. **Generally, a compound form of noun makes plural of its most important noun part.**

    e.g.-

Singular	Plural
Arm-chair	Arm-chairs
Note-book	Note-books
Step-mother	Step-mother
High-way	High-way

    etc.

23. **A singular countable noun ending with 'man' becomes plural changing 'man' into 'men'.**

    e.g.-

Singular	Plural
Businessman	Businessmen
Washer man	Washer men
Milkman	Milkmen

    etc.

24. **A compound noun that's first part is 'man' or 'woman' makes plural of the both part.**

    e.g.-

Singular	Plural
Man-engineer	Men-engineers
Woman-doctor (स्त्री जो डॉक्टर है)	Women-doctors

    etc.

25. **A compound form of noun that's first part is 'man' or 'woman' but the entire meaning does not show the 'man' or 'women' makes plural of the other part, not of 'man' or 'woman'.**

    e.g.-

Singular	*Plural*
Man-killer	Man-killers
Woman-hater	Woman-haters
(स्त्रियों से घृणा करने वाला)	

<div align="center">etc.</div>

26. A compound form of noun that is made of two posts and both work together for someone makes plural of both part.

e.g.-

Singular	*Plural*
Lord-governor	Lord-governors
Lord-justice	Lords-justices

<div align="center">etc.</div>

27. A compound form of noun that is made of two posts in which one is post or either is post and other works as its adjective makes plural of the real post.

e.g.-

Singular	*Plural*
Assistant-commandant	Assistant-commandants
Advocate-general	Advocate-generals

<div align="center">etc.</div>

❖ *Facts of noun:-*

1. Two similar nouns connected with a preposition are used in singular form and given singular verb.

e.g.-

Door to door*s*	✗
Door to door	✓
Village after village*s*	✗
Village after village	✓
Step by step*s*	✗
Step by step	✓

e.g.- Door to door *were* visited during last election. ✗

Door to door was visited during last election. ✓

2. Two different nouns connected with a preposition are free to be singular or plural but get verb according to the first part.

e.g.- The boy in the class is very laborious. ✓

The boys in the class are very laborious. ✓

3. If more posts than one come together and only first one gets article make a singular formation and use singular verb.

e.g.- The manager, director, and financer of this company *are* very honest. ✗

The manager, director, and financer of this company is very honest. ✓

4. If more post than one come together and they all get article make a plural formation and use plural verb.

e.g.-

The manager, the director, and the financer of this company *is* very honest. ✗

The manager, the director, and the financer of this company are very honest. ✓

5. **Generally, two singular noun connected with 'and' make singular formation and use singular verb.**
   e.g.-
   The boy and the girl ***is*** absent today. ✗
   The boy and the girl are absent today. ✓

6. **Two singular nouns that are used in pair as a unit and get connected with 'and' make a singular formation and use singular verb.**
   e.g.-
   Bread and butter
   Rice and pulse
   Horse and cart
   e.g.-
   Rice and pulse ***are*** heavy food.   ✗
   Rice and pulse is heavy food.   ✓

7. **Two material nouns that makes a solution and get connected with 'and' make a singular formation and use singular verb.**
   e.g.-
   Milk and sugar ***are*** tasty drink.   ✗
   Milk and sugar is a tasty drink.   ✓

8. **'The + adjective' shows the entire community of the same quality that is plural and gets plural verb.**
   Note (1) :-
   ध्यान रहें कि इसके साथ s/es/people/public का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।
   e.g.-

   The poor ***is*** very laborious.   ✗
   The poor***s*** are very laborious.   ✗
   The poor ***people*** are very laborious.   ✗
   The poor are very laborious.   ✓

   Note(2) :-
   ध्यान रहें कि इस अवस्था में 'The' के अनुपस्थिति में 'Poor people' अथवा 'Poor public' का प्रयोग हो सकता है।
   e.g.- Poor people are very laborious.

9. **'Poem' can be changed into 'poems' according to its usage.**
   e.g.- This is an nice poem written by J.L Nehru. ✓
   These are nice poems written by J.L. Nehru. ✓

10. **'Poetry' itself is singular or plural it cannot be changed into to poetries.**
    e.g.- This is a nice poetry. ✓
    These are nice poetr***ies***. ✗
    These are nice poetry. ✓

11. **'Bread' being uncountable it is singular and get singular verb.**
    e.g.- Bread is essential for life.

    Note (1):-
    It is made countable adding ' a piece of / a loaf of ' before it.

e.g.- A piece of bread
 A loaf (चपाती) of bread

Note (2):-

   In countable form, it can be singular or plural according to ots usage.

Note (3):-

   'Bread' cannot be changed into ' breads '.

e.g.-He is eating ***one*** bread. ✗
 He is eating a piece of bread. ✓
 He is eating five pieces of bread***s***. ✗
    He is eating five pieces of bread. ✓

12. **Advice (सलाह) → Uncountable noun → Singular**
    'Advice' being uncountable. It is singular and gets singular verb.
    e.g.- Your advice was very beneficial for me. ✓

    Note (1):-
     It is made countable adding 'a piece of ' before it.

    Note (2):-
     In countable form, it can be singular or plural according to its number.

    Note:- (3):-
     'Advice' cannot be changed into 'advices'.

    e.g.-He has given me ***one*** good advice. ✗
     He has given me a piece of good advice. ✓
     He has given me five pieces of good advice***s***. ✗
     He has given me five pieces of good advice. ✓

13. **' Mischief ' being uncountable. It is singular and gets singular verb.**
    e.g.- Your mischief was taken seriously. ✓

    Note (1):-
     It is made countable adding 'an at of ' before it.

    Note (2):-
     In countable form, it can be singular or plural according to its number.

    Note (3):-
     ' Mischief ' cannot be changed into ' Mischiefs '.

    e.g.- An at of your mischief was taken seriously. ✓
     Five ats of your mischief***s*** were taken seriously. ✗
     Five ats of your mischief were taken seriously. ✓

14. **Many + Plural Countable Noun (P.C.N.) + Plural Verb (P.V.)**
    e.g.- Many students are absent today. ✓
        Many students ***is*** absent today. ✗
        Many ***student*** are absent today. ✗

15. **Many + a/an + Singular Countable Noun (S.C.N.) + Singular Verb (S.V.)**
    e.g.- Many a student ***are*** laborious in Patna. ✗
     Many a student is laborious in Patna. ✓

16. **If 'stone and brick' come in construction is used in singular form and given singular** verb.

e.g.- This house is built of stone**_s_** and brick**_s_**. ✗

This house is built of stone and brick. ✓

Note:-

ध्यान रहे कि इनके साथ यदि 'number' जोड़कर दर्शाया जाए तो ये अपनी संख्या के आधार पर singular या plural हो सकते हैं।

e.g.- He gave me a stone to throw on the dog. ✓

He gave me five stones to throw on dog. ✓

17. **'Hair' being uncountable. It is singular and gets singular verb.**

e.g.- His hair**_s_** are black. ✗

His hair is black. ✓

Note:-

ध्यान रहे कि इनके साथ यदि 'number' जोड़कर यदि दर्शाया जाए तो ये अपनी संख्या के आधार पर

singular या plural हो सकते हैं।

e.g.- I found a hair in food. ✓

I found five hairs in food. ✓

18. **Nouns (things) that are made of two similar parts, in the absence of either part they lose their importance are used in plural form and given plural verb.**
e.g.- scissors (कैंची), shoes, goggles, spectacles, gloves, shocks, etc.

e.g.- My scissors are broken.

Note:-

ध्यान रहे कि उपरोक्त के पहले 'a pair of' जोड़ देने से इसका स्वरूप singular हो जाता है और यह

singular verb का प्रयोग करता है।

e.g.- My **_one_** scissors is broken. ✗

A pair of scissors is broken. ✓

19. **News, Ganges, Himalayas, Crossroads, etc. are singular and gets singular verbs.**

e.g.-The news **_were_** very important for us. ✗

The news was very important for us. ✓

20. **People, public, cattle, gentry, peasantry, electorate, etc. are plural and get plural verb.**

e.g.-The cattle **_is_** grassing in the field. ✗

The cattle are grassing in the field. ✓

The electorate**_s_** of this area are not ready for the next election. ✗

The electorate of this area are not ready for the next election. ✓

21. **Sheep, deer, offspring (औलाद), staff, information, fish, etc. themselves are singular or plural, they cannot get –s/-es after them.**

e.g.-I saw a deer in the forest. ✓

I saw four deer**_s_** in the forest. ✗

I saw four deer in the forest. ✓

22. **The word 'police' shows whole police department that is plural and get plural verb.**

e.g.-The police **_has_** arrested the thief. ✗

The police have arrested the thief. ✓

Note:-
ध्यान रहे कि गिनती के तहत एक सिपाही कि चर्चा के लिए 'policeman' का प्रयोग होता है जबकि गिनती के तहत एक से ज्यादा सिपाहियों के लिए 'policemen' का प्रयोग होता है।
e.g.-I saw ___*a police*___ running after a thief. ✗
I saw a policeman running after a thief. ✓
I saw five polices running after a thief. ✗
I saw five policemen running after a thief. ✓

23. **Alms (भीख), Eaves (दान), and Riches (धन) are plural and plural verb.**
e.g.- Alms ___*has*___ been given to beggars. ✗
Alms have been given to beggars. ✓

24. **Both, Many, Few, Several, A number of, Among, etc. + P.C.N. _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ .**
e.g.- Both students are present in the class. ✓
I am siting among the student of my class. ✗
I am siting among the students of my class. ✓

25. **Much, Little, An amount of + Uncountable noun _ _ _ _ _ _ _.**
e.g.- Much rice is remaining in the kitchen. ✓

26. **All, Some, Most, A lot of, Lots of, A great deal of, A good deal of (बहुत), etc. +**
(Plural Countable Noun + Plural Verb) / (uncountable noun + Singular Verb)
e.g.- All students are present. ✓
All rice is boiled in the kitchen. ✓

27. **One/Any + S.C.N. + S.V. + _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _**
e.g.- One student___s___ is absent today. ✗
One student is absent today. ✓

28. **One/Any + of + P.C.N. + S.V. + _ _ _ _ _ _ _   ***(V.V.I.)*****
e.g.- One of the student is absent in the class today. ✗
One of the students is absent in the class today. ✓

29. **Part of body that is only one in body is used in singular form and given singular verb.**
e.g.- The tongue___s are___ very useful to taste. ✗
The tongue is very useful to taste. ✓

30. **Parts of body that are two in body and in absence of either part man can be alive become singular or plural according to their number.**
e.g.- The beggar has only one hand but I have two hands. ✓

31. **Parts of body that are two in body and both are essential for life are used are used in plural form and given plural verb. e.g.- lungs, bowels (आँत), intestines, etc.**
e.g.- Lungs are essential for life. ✓

Note:-
याद रहे कि उपरोक्त के साथ left/right/smaller/larger/etc. जोड़कर singular स्वरूप में बदला जा सकता है।
e.g.- His left lung is not working properly. ✓

32. **If a person or thing comes as a noun is free to be singular or plural.**

e.g.- The boy is absent today. ✓

The boys are a today. ✓

33.If a number or digit comes as noun is used in singular form and gets singular verb.

e.g.- '1' is a starting number.

'786' **_are_** a lucky number. ✗

'786' is a lucky number. ✓

34.Number + number(Person / Thing)
Note:-
In this condition noun becomes singular or plural according to the number.

e.g.- One boy is absent today. ✓

Five boys are absent today. ✓

35.**Number + measurement + Singular Verb**   ***(*V.V.I.*)****
Note:-
In this case, measurement can be singular or plural but get verb only in singular form.

e.g.- One mile is a long distance. ✓

Ten miles **_are_** long distance. ✗

Ten miles is a long distance. ✓

36. **Number + measured** *(always singular)* **+ measured** *(Verb depends on it.)* **(V.V.I.)**
Note:-
In this case, measurement is always singular but get verb according to the measured.

e.g.-Ten **_men_** committee ✗

Ten man committee ✓

Hundred rupie**_s_** note ✗

Hundred-rupee note ✓

Five year**_s_** plan ✗

Five-year plan ✓

e.g.- A ten rupee**s** note has been given to Ram. ✗

A ten-rupee note has been given to Ram. ✓

The ten-rupee note has been given to Ram. ✓

37.Number + Number + Measurement (*singular*) + Measurement
Note:-
In this case, measurement is always singular but gets verb according to the combination of first number and measured.

e.g.- One five year**_s_** plan is running in India. ✗

One five-year plan is running in India. ✓

Ten five-year plans are running in India. ✓

38.Another + S.C.N. ≈ Other + P.C.N.

e.g.- He has not given me another pen. ✓

He has not given me other pens. ✓

❖ **Uses of noun:-**

1. **Uses of noun word 'brother'.**

Brother *(Singular)*
→ Brothers (Plural)
→ Bretheren (Plural)
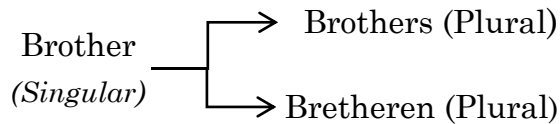
Note:-

i. **'Brother' comes as a plural form of 'brother' to show brotherhood in blood relation.**

e.g.- Mukesh Ambani and Anil Ambani are brothers. ✓

ii. **'Brethren' comes as the plural form of 'brother' to show brotherhood in communities or persons working in same department.**

e.g.- Hindus and Muslims are brothers.✗

Hindus and Muslims are brethren. ✓

2. **Uses of word 'word'**

Word
→ Word (group of letters)
→ Promise (वादा / वचन)
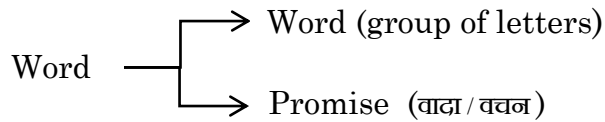
Note:-

i. **To show group of letters 'word' can be changed into words**

e.g.- 'Boy' is a word that has three letters. ✓

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

ii. **To show promise 'word' can not be changed into words.**

e.g.- I give you a word to join your party. ✓

Kaikeyee had taken three pieces of word**s** from Dashrath. ✗

Kaikeyee had taken three pieces of word from Dashrath. ✓

3. **Uses of noun word 'Work"**

Work
→Action (कार्य) → singular
→Writing (रचना/लेखनी) → singular/plural
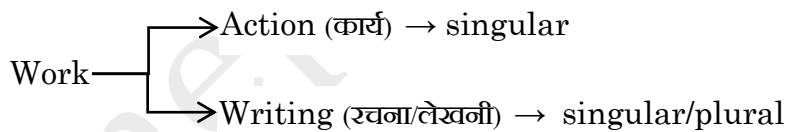
Note:-

i. **In the sense of action 'work' cannot be changed into 'works'.**

e.g.-

I have to finish a piece of work. ✓

I have to finish five pieces of work**s**. ✗
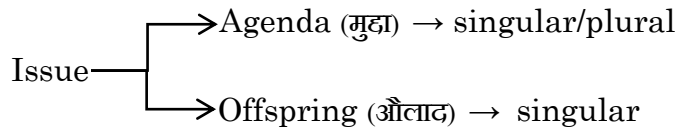
I have to finish five pieces of work. ✓

ii. **To show writing 'work' can be changed into 'works'.**

e.g.-

The 'Godan' is a work of Premchandra. ✓

The 'Godan' and the 'Gaban' are works of premchandra. ✓

4. **Uses of noun word 'Issue'.**

Issue
→ Agenda (मुद्दा) → singular/plural
→ Offspring (औलाद) → singular

Note:-

i. To show agenda 'issue' can be changed 'issues'.

e.g.-

Poverty is a big issue for Bihar. ✓

Poverty and flood are big issue for Bihar. ✓

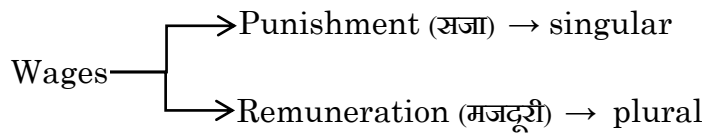**ii. To show offspring 'issue' cannot be changed into 'issues'.**

e.g.-

My brother has only one issue named Golu. ✓

My uncle has three issue**s** two sons and a daughter. ✗

My uncle has three issue two sons a daughter. ✓

5. **Uses of noun word 'wages'.**

Wages
→ Punishment (सजा) → singular
→ Remuneration (मजदूरी) → plural

Note:-

i. In sense of remuneration 'wages' is plural and gets plural verb.

e.g.-

The wages of the workers **_has_** been paid. ✗

Wages of the workers have been paid. ✓

ii. To show punishment 'wages' is singular and get singular verb.

e.g.-

Wages of this crime **_are_** death. ✗

Wages of this crime is death. ✓

6. **Uses of noun word 'currency'.**

Currency
→ Rupee → Countable
→ Money → Uncountable
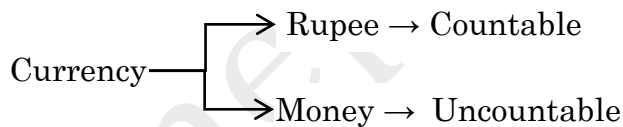
Note:-

i. 'Rupee' come as a countable form of currency.

e.g.-

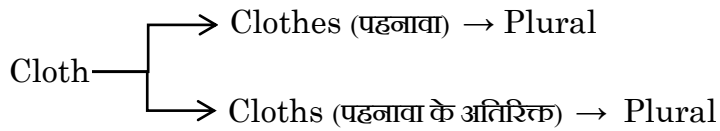He has given me ten **_money_**. ✗

He has given me ten rupees. ✓

ii. 'Money' come as a uncountable form of currency.

e.g.-

He has given me much rupees. ✗

He has given me much money. ✓

7. **Uses of noun word 'cloth'.**

Cloth ──┬──→ Clothes (पहनावा) → Plural
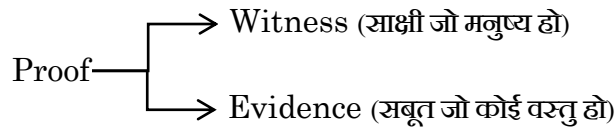   └──→ Cloths (पहनावा के अतिरिक्त) → Plural

e.g.-
All the table ***clothes*** have become dirty. ✗
All the tablecloths have become dirty. ✓
The ***cloths*** you are wearing are very costly. ✗
The clothes you are wearing are very costly. ✓

8. **Uses of noun word 'proof'.**

Proof ──┬──→ Witness (साक्षी जो मनुष्य हो)
        └──→ Evidence (सबूत जो कोई वस्तु हो)

Note:-

i. **'Witness' comes if a human being becomes the proof for something.**
   e.g.-
   An old man was only one ***evidence*** of the murder. ✗
   An old man was only one witness of the murder.. ✓

ii. **Evidence comes if a non-living thing or neuter gender becomes the proof for something.**
   e.g.-
   A fired gun was found as the ***witness*** of murder. ✗
   A fired gun was found as the evidence of murder. ✓

9. **Uses of noun word 'clothings'.**

Clothings ──┬──→ Suit (पुरूष हेतु)
            └──→ Dress (स्त्री हेतु)
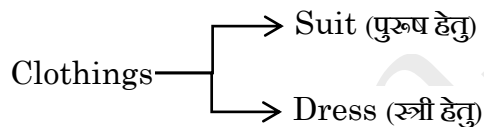
Note:-
e.g.-

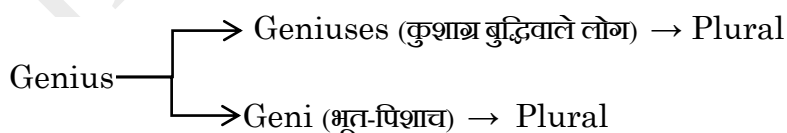I have to buy a ***dress*** for my ***brother***. ✗   I have to buy a ***suit*** for my ***sister***. ✗
I have to buy a dress for my sister. ✓   I have to buy a suit for my brother. ✓
I have to buy a suit for my brother. ✓   I have to buy a dress for my sister. ✓

10. **Uses of word 'genius'.**

Genius ──┬──→ Geniuses (कुशाग्र बुद्धिवाले लोग) → Plural
         └──→ Geni (भूत-पिशाच) → Plural

Note:-
'Genius' comes as the plural form of word genius not 'geni' , because it denotes ghost.
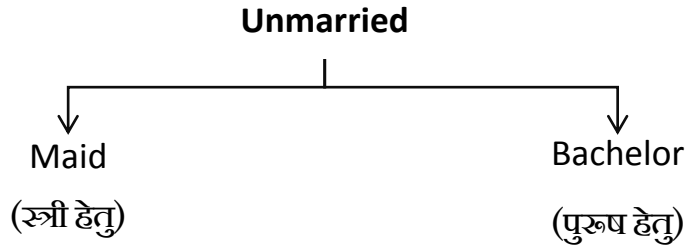   e.g.-
   Rajendra Prasad was genius of India. ✓
   Rajendra Prasad and Dr. Ambedkar were ***geni*** of India. ✗
   Rajendra Prasad and Dr. Ambedkar were geniuses of India. ✓

11. **Uses of word 'unmarried'.**

Unmarried

Maid   Bachelor

(स्त्री हेतु)   (पुरूष हेतु)

Note:-

i. **'Bachelor' comes to denote an unmarried male.**

e.g.-

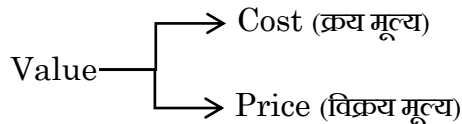Rahul Gandhi is a _**made**_. ✗

Rahul Gandhi is a bachelor. ✓

ii. **'Made' comes to denotes unmarried female.**

e.g.-

Uma Bharti is a _**bachelor**_. ✗

Uma Bharti is a maid. ✓

12. **Uses of noun word 'Value'.**

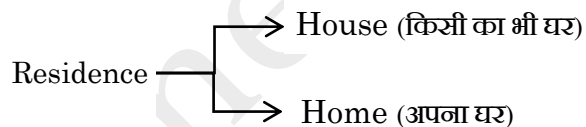Value → Cost (क्रय मूल्य)

→ Price (विक्रय मूल्य)

Note:-

'Cost' comes to show the purchasing value and 'price' comes to show selling value, both cannot be used together for same value.

e.g.-

I cannot pay the _**cost price**_ of this car. ✗

I cannot pay the price of this car. . ✓

13. **Uses of noun word 'residence'.**

Residence → House (किसी का भी घर)

→ Home (अपना घर)

Note:-

ध्यान रहे की house दिशानिर्देशन हेतु उसके पहले 'to' जोड़ा जाता है जबकि home के साथ तो का प्रयोग नहीं होता है

e.g.-

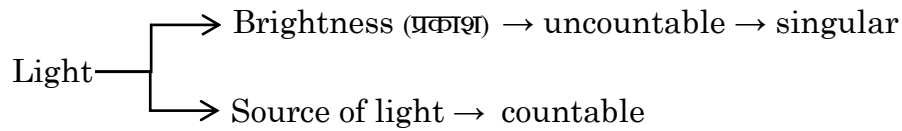I am going to house. ✓

I am going _**to**_ home. ✗

Exception :-

D.T.H. → Direct to home

Welcome to home

यहाँ home शब्द का मतलब घर नहीं है, यहाँ home का प्रयोग घरेलू माहौल के लिए किया गया है।

14. **Uses of noun word 'light'.**

Light
→ Brightness (प्रकाश) → uncountable → singular
→ Source of light → countable

Note:-

i. To show brightness 'light' canot not be changed into 'lights'.

e.g.-

There is sufficient sunlight**s** to study. ✗
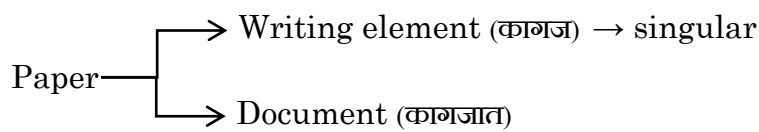
There is sufficient sunlight to study. ✓

ii. To show source of light 'light' can be changed into 'lights'.

e.g.-

There is only one light in my office that is bulb. ✓

There are ten lights in my classroom all are bulbs. ✓

15. Uses of noun word 'paper'.

Paper
→ Writing element (कागज) → singular
→ Document (कागजात)

Note:-

i. To show writing element 'paper' can be changed into 'papers'.

e.g.-

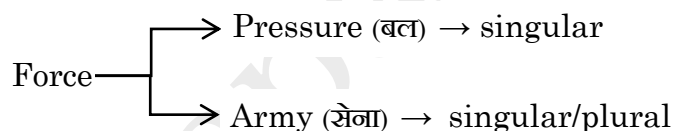My brother is doing his job in paper**s** work. ✗

My brother is doing his job in paper work. ✓

ii. To show documents 'paper' can be changed into 'papers'.

e.g.-

I have lost all the papers of my matriculation. ✓

16. Uses of noun word 'force'.

Force
→ Pressure (बल) → singular
→ Army (सेना) → singular/plural

Note:-

i. To show pressure 'force' can not be changed into 'forces'.

e.g.-
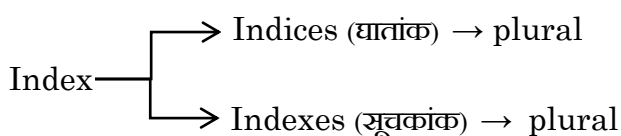
Force**s** work behind every movement of world. ✗

A force works behind every movement of world. ✓

ii. To show army 'force' can be changed into 'forces'.

e.g.-

Forces are being sending to Kashmir. ✓

17. Uses of noun word 'index'.

Index
→ Indices (घातांक) → plural
→ Indexes (सूचकांक) → plural

e.g.-

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*** of mathematics. ✗

I can't solve the question related to indices of mathematics. ✓

18. **'No room'**

   'No room' denotes no vacant space.

   e.g.- There is no room in this room. ✓

19. **'Cousin'**

   Cousin itself denotes brother or sister; it cannot be used as cousin brother or cousin sister.

   e.g.- Ram is my cousin brother. ✗

   Ram is my cousin. ✓

20. **Coward (डरपोक), Miser (कंजूस), Fool (मूर्ख), Foul (दुष्ट), etc. अपने आप में ही noun तथा adjective दोनों की भूमिका निभाते हैं। अतः इनके अकेले प्रयोग के साथ भी इनमें article आ सकता है।**

   e.g.- Ram is a miser.

21. **Good morning, Good evening, Hi, Hello, Hullo, etc. are meeting greetings (अभिवादन). They cannot be used for departure (प्रस्थान).**

   e.g.- Good ***night*** sir, how are you? ✗

   Good morning/evening sir, how are you? ✓

22. **Good night, See you, Bye-bye, Have a nice day, etc. are greetings for departure. They cannot be used for meeting.**

   e.g.- Good ***evening*** sir, see you tomorrow? ✗

   Good night sir, see you tomorrow? ✓

23. **Some nouns get '-s' after itself to change their meaning not to be plural.**

Nouns	Changed meaning with '-s'
Water (पानी)	Waters (समुद्र)
Copper (तांबा)	Coppers (सिक्का)
Iron (लोहा)	Irons (जंजीर / हथकड़ी)
Fruit (फल)	Fruits (परिणाम / असर)
Pain (दर्द)	Pains (प्रयोग)
Air (हवा)	Airs (घमंड)
Powder (चूर्ण)	Powders (खुराक)
Way (रास्ता)	Ways (तरीका / ढंग)
Quarter (एक चौथाई)	Quarters (निवास)
Premise (प्रस्तावना)	Premises (घेरा / मकान)
Ground (धरती)	Grounds (सबूत)
Sand (बालू)	Sands (मरुस्थल)

You can search this type of words on internet or in different books.

❖ **Gbfg**
❖ **Fgfg**