

Noun (संज्ञा)

SSC CGL English Grammar / Complete Notes + Rules + Exam Traps

1. Noun kya hai? (What is a Noun?)

Noun = kisi person, place, thing, animal, idea, quality, action ya feeling ka naam. (किसी व्यक्ति, स्थान, वस्तु या भाव का नाम = संज्ञा)

Examples

- Person: Ram, teacher, doctor
- Place: Delhi, school, river
- Thing: book, pen, table
- Idea/Quality: honesty, beauty, freedom
- Action/Feeling: laughter, anger, arrival

2. Types of Noun (संज्ञा के भेद) - 5 types

Type	Meaning (अर्थ)	Example
Proper (व्यक्तिवाचक)	Specific naam. Capital letter se start	Delhi, Gandhi, Ganga
Common (जातवाचक)	Poori jaati/class ka naam	boy, city, river
Collective (समूहवाचक)	Group ka naam, ek unit ki tarah	team, class, family, army
Material (द्रव्यवाचक)	Padarth jisse cheez bani ho	gold, iron, milk, water
Abstract (भाववाचक)	Gun, bhaav, avastha - chhu nahi sakte	honesty, love, poverty

Exam Trap (SSC)

- Material noun ko aam taur par count nahi kar sakte: "two golds" galat. Use: "two pieces of gold".
- Collective noun ek unit ho to singular verb: "The team is winning." Alag-alag members par dhyan ho to plural: "The team are arguing among themselves."

3. Collective Nouns - SSC me bahut aate hain

Group of	Collective noun
Players	team

Group of	Collective noun
Sheep	flock
Cattle	herd
Bees	swarm
Stars	constellation
Soldiers	army / troop
Thieves	gang
Flowers	bouquet
Grapes	bunch
Singers	choir
Ships	fleet
Books	library / set
Judges	bench
Wolves	pack

4. Abstract Noun kaise banta hai? (Formation)

Abstract noun banane ke 4 tareeke

- From Adjective: wise -> wisdom, brave -> bravery, kind -> kindness, long -> length
- From Verb: decide -> decision, behave -> behaviour, grow -> growth
- From Common Noun: child -> childhood, friend -> friendship, hero -> heroism
- Pehle word ka spelling change dhyan se dekho: proud -> pride, strong -> strength, deep -> depth

5. Number (वचन): Singular & Plural

Plural banane ke rules

- Aam rule: word + s (book -> books)
- s, x, z, ch, sh par end ho to + es (box -> boxes, church -> churches)
- Consonant + y -> ies (city -> cities); Vowel + y -> + s (boy -> boys)
- f / fe -> ves (leaf -> leaves, knife -> knives, wife -> wives). Exceptions: roof, chief, proof, belief, cliff -> + s
- Consonant + o -> + es (hero -> heroes, potato -> potatoes). Exceptions: photo, piano, solo, dynamo -> + s

Irregular plural (अनयिमति)	Singular -> Plural
Vowel change	man -> men, woman -> women, foot -> feet, tooth -> teeth, goose -> geese, mouse -> mice
en ending	child -> children, ox -> oxen
Same in both	sheep, deer, fish, series, species, aircraft, offspring
Latin/Greek	datum -> data, medium -> media, criterion -> criteria, phenomenon -> phenomena, crisis -> crises, analysis -> analyses, basis -> bases, bacterium -> bacteria, curriculum -> curricula, stimulus -> stimuli, radius -> radii

Exam Trap (SSC)

- **Compound noun** me main word plural hota hai: mother-in-law -> mothers-in-law, passer-by -> passers-by, commander-in-chief -> commanders-in-chief.
- **Fish:** fish (same) = machhliyan; **fishes** = alag-alag species. **Brother:** brothers (ek hi parivaar), brethren (sangh/community ke members).
- **Pair of** wali cheezein (scissors, trousers, spectacles, pants, jeans, tongs) hamesha plural verb leti hain: "My trousers are torn." Lekin "A pair of trousers is on the bed."

6. Nouns jo hamesha Singular hote hain (par plural jaise dikhte hain)

News, mathematics, physics, economics, politics, ethics, athletics, measles, mumps, billiards, innings, gallows, summons - inke saath singular verb aata hai.

Examples

- The news is good. (not "are")
- Mathematics is a scoring subject.
- Politics is his passion.

Exam Trap (SSC)

- Alms, amends, annals, arms, ashes, assets, belongings, congratulations, earnings, eatables, goods, outskirts, proceeds, remains, riches, savings, thanks, tidings, wages, surroundings - ye hamesha plural hote hain.

• Furniture, luggage, baggage, information, advice, knowledge, scenery, equipment, evidence, hair, bread, work, progress, mischief - Uncountable hain: inka plural nahi banta aur "a/an" nahi lagta. "an advice" -> "a piece of advice"; "furnitures".

7. Gender (लिंग)

Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
actor	actress	host	hostess
lion	lioness	tiger	tigress
prince	princess	emperor	empress
bridegroom	bride	widower	widow
nephew	niece	wizard	witch
bachelor	spinster	monk	nun
cock	hen	horse	mare
fox	vixen	sir	madam
bull	cow	duke	duchess

Common Gender (dono ke liye): teacher, doctor, student, cousin, parent, child, friend, orphan, servant, baby. **Neuter Gender** (nirjeev): book, table, pen.

8. Case (कारक) - 4 cases

Case	Kaam	Example
Nominative	Subject (karta)	Ram plays cricket.
Objective	Object (karm)	She loves music.
Possessive	Malkiyat	Ram's book / the leg of the table
Vocative	Kisi ko pukarna	Ravi, come here!

Possessive case ka rule ('s vs of)

- Living being (insaan/janwar) ke liye 's: Ram's book, the dog's tail.
- Nirjeev cheez ke liye of: the leg of the chair (not "chair's leg").
- Plural jo s par end ho to sirf apostrophe: boys' school, ladies' room.
- Time, distance, weight ke saath 's chalta hai: a day's work, a week's holiday, a stone's throw.
- Joint ownership: Ram and Shyam's shop (dono ki ek shop). Separate: Ram's and Shyam's shops.

9. Countable vs Uncountable

Countable (गनिने योग्य)	Uncountable (न गनिने योग्य)
a/an lagta hai, plural banta hai, many/few	a/an nahi, plural nahi, much/little
book, chair, student, apple	water, milk, rice, sugar, air, money, information

Trick / Yaad rakhne ka tareeka

- "Much" + uncountable, "Many" + countable. Much water, many books.
- Little = almost none (negative), a little = thoda (positive), the little = jo bhi thoda hai wo saara.
- "Fewer" countable ke saath (fewer students), "less" uncountable ke saath (less water).

10. Exam ke liye Quick Revision

- Proper noun hamesha capital se; Material noun count nahi hota.
- Abstract noun = jise dekh/chhu nahi sakte (honesty).
- News, mathematics, physics = singular. Trousers, scissors, goods = plural.
- Furniture, advice, information, luggage = uncountable (no plural).
- Compound noun me main word plural: brothers-in-law.
- Nirjeev ke liye "of", jeev ke liye "s".

Q. Correct kaun sa hai: "The furniture are new" ya "The furniture is new"?

Ans. "The furniture is new." Furniture uncountable singular noun hai, isliye singular verb aayega.

Q. "Mother-in-law" ka plural?

Ans. Mothers-in-law, kyunki main word "mother" hai; "in-law" sirf us se juda hua hai.

– Teacher: Abhishek Sir / Practice: is topic ke 100 MCQs ka CSV zaroor solve karo.