Nouns – Countability

Gramatika 1 - 04

NOUNS - COUNTABILITY

Countable Nouns

- names of <u>separate</u> objects, people, etc. which we can <u>count</u>. If a N is countable:
 - 1. We can use <u>a/an</u> in front of it: **a** book, **an** envelope
 - 2. It has a plural and can be used in the question How many?
 - How many stamps/envelopes? Four stamps/envelopes
 - 3. We can use <u>numbers</u>: *one* stamp, **two** stamps

Uncountable Nouns (also known as non-count N or mass N)

- the names of things which we do not see as separate,
- which we cannot count.
- If a N is U:
 - 1. We do not normally use <u>a/an</u> in front of it: **Sugar** is expensive.
 - 2. It does not normally have a plural and it can be used in the question How much Provided How Much Meat/oil? A lot of meat/a little oil
 - 3. We cannot normally use a number (one, two) in front of it.

U Ns include:

- abstract nouns: beauty, courage, death, help, hope, horror, knowledge, pity
- names of <u>materials</u>: beer, coffee, glass, stone, water, wine, wood
- some <u>collective</u> nouns: furniture, jewellery, hair, money

• These nouns are <u>often preceded by</u> **some**, **any**, **no**, **little**, **a little**, etc. or by <u>nouns such as</u> **bit**, **item**, **piece**, **slice**, etc. **+ of**:

little water **a** little water

a bit/piece of news a cake of soap

a drop of oil
a grain of sand

a pane of glass a piece of advice

a pot of jam
a sheet of paper

• Sometimes <u>material</u> nouns and <u>abstract nouns</u> are used in the <u>plural</u> with <u>emphatic</u> force:

sand the **sands** of the Sahara

water the **waters** of the Black sea

- Some <u>UNs in PL</u>, when denote particular <u>varieties</u>:
 This region produces some awful wines as well as good ones.
 I go out in all weathers.
- Some <u>UNs in PL</u>: <u>change in meaning</u>, as in: damage / damages; good / goods; force / forces; honour / honours
 Some (glass, paper, stone, marble, etc.) can be <u>C or U</u>.
- When <u>as C</u> = as <u>items</u> (<u>objects</u>) made <u>of material</u> (real or perceived); when <u>as U</u> we refer <u>only to the material</u>:

I broke **a glass** this morning. Would you like **an ice?**I've got **a new iron.** What do **the papers** say?

X

Glass is made from sand. Ice floats.

Paper is made from wood. Steel is an alloy of iron.