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In English grammar, plural nouns are essential as they help us communicate about more than one person, place, thing, or idea. Lets explore the concept of plural nouns, their types, usage, and some examples to better understand their role in language.A Plural Noun signifies the plural form of a noun, indicating more than one person, place, thing, or idea. It is generally formed by adding an -s or -es to the singular form of a noun, although there are many irregular plural forms.Regular Plural Nouns:These are formed by simply adding -s to the singular noun, like cats, books, or cars.Irregular Plural Nouns:These have unique plural forms, like children, feet, or mice.Plural-only Nouns:These nouns only have a plural form, even if they refer to just one thing, like pants, scissors, or glasses.Unchanged Plural Nouns:These nouns remain the same in both singular and plural forms, like sheep, deer, or series.Quantity:Plural nouns are used when talking about more than one of something.Variety:They can also signify a variety of different kinds of a particular item.Generalization:Sometimes, plural nouns are used to make generalizations.Lets look at some sentences illustrating the usage of plural nouns:Regular Plural Nouns:The cats chased the mice.Here, cats and mice are plural nouns.Irregular Plural Nouns:The children played with the geese in the pond.Children and geese are irregular plural nouns.Plural-only Nouns:She bought a new pair of glasses.Glasses is a plural-only noun.Unchanged Plural Nouns:The herd of deer roamed through the forest.Deer is an unchanged plural noun.See also Singular Nouns - Definition, Types, Usage, and ExamplesPlural nouns are fundamental in English grammar, allowing us to convey quantities, variety, and sometimes generalizations. By understanding the types and usages of plural nouns, we can enrich our vocabulary and enhance our communication, making our interactions more meaningful and accurate. Through plural nouns, we explore the concept of multiplicity in language, making our conversations more dynamic and reflective of the world around us. Leverage SEO-optimized Flipbooks, powerful backlinks, and multimedia content to professionally showcase your products and significantly increase your reach. Pen and pencil icon with noun definition and examples edchocolatte / iStock / Getty Images Plus Used under Getty Images license What do a pelican, Canada, friendship, and your third-grade teacher have in common? Theyre all nouns. And even though they may have different meanings (unless your third-grade teacher looks like a pelican), they all function in the same way, depending where they are in a sentence. Nouns are one of the eight types of speech in the English language. They describe: people - words used to name a person (teacher, mother, friend) includes peoples names (Brian, Mr. Davidson, Liliana) places - countries, cities, or states (Canada, Los Angeles, Missouri) includes general locations (school, supermarket, home) things - any other item, including: everyday objects (stapler, car, dishwasher) animals (pelican, cat, iguana) ideas - words for concepts (independence, friendship, work) includes emotions (hatred, confusion, hope) If you can see or touch it (like cat or banana) its a concrete noun. If it cant be observed with the five senses (like love or sadness), its an abstract noun.When a noun includes two words (such as birthday cake or hot dog), its a compound noun. Seeing examples of nouns in action helps you better understand how to use the different types of nouns. Notice that if you substitute one noun with another noun, the sentences still make sense. I need to feed my new goldfish. (concrete noun naming a thing) My aunt is staying with us for a while. (concrete noun naming a person) I am looking forward to visiting Disneyland. (concrete noun describing a place) We are eating pizza tonight. (concrete noun naming a thing) He needs a new computer. (concrete noun naming a thing) My bedroom is chilly this morning. (concrete noun naming a place) Seeing my baby sister fills me with love. (abstract noun naming an idea) This price is too high. (abstract noun naming an idea) The server asked if Id like to order. (concrete noun naming a person) Tim really values honesty in a relationship. (abstract noun naming an idea) Although there are many types of nouns, they all do the same things in a sentence. They name things, perform actions, receive actions, and even redefine other nouns. All names of all things, such as people, cities, buildings, monuments, rivers, natural disasters, books, magazines, and songs, are nouns.When theyre naming something general, theyre uncapitalized common nouns. For example: man dog country restaurant presidentBut when theyre naming something specific, theyre capitalized proper nouns. Harvey Mr. Fluffy Norway McDonalds President Eisenhower In a sentence, one noun performs the action (or verb). This noun is the subject of the sentence. For example: Harvey bought a shovel. (Harvey is the noun, bought is the verb) The dog chases squirrels. (dog is the noun, chases is the verb) Norway celebrates Constitution Day. (Norway is the noun, celebrates is the verb) That restaurant sells hamburgers. (restaurant is the noun, sells is the verb) President Eisenhower won the election. (President Eisenhower is the noun, won is the verb) When a noun comes after the verb, the action is happening to the noun. These nouns are the second nouns in the sentences, and theyre known as sentence objects. For example: Harvey bought a shovel. (shovel is the noun, bought is the verb) The dog chases squirrels. (squirrels is the noun, chases is the verb) Norway celebrates Constitution Day. (Constitution Day is the noun, celebrates is the verb) That restaurant sells hamburgers. (hamburgers is the noun, sells is the verb) President Eisenhower won the election. (election is the noun, won is the verb) When nouns follow helping verbs, typically forms of is, theyre known as complements. These nouns are also known as predicate nominatives.Subject complements rename or redefine the sentence subject. Harvey was a gardener. (The noun gardener defines the noun Harvey) The dog is a mutt. (The noun mutt defines the noun the dog)Object complements rename or redefine a sentence object. Norway is a European country. (The noun European country defines Norway) That restaurant is a McDonalds. (The noun McDonalds defines that restaurant.) Nouns can be singular (refers to one) or plural (refers to more than one).Most English nouns can be made plural simply by adding an -s to the end of the word, but there are a few irregular plural nouns that are exceptions to that rule. Nouns with a singular form that ends in -s, -z, -x, -ch, or -sh need to add -es to become plural (boss/bosses, box/boxes, watch/watches, bush/bushes). Certain nouns that end in -o also need -es to become plural (potato/potatoes, hero/heroes, volcano/volcanoes). For nouns that end in -f or -fe, change the F to a V and add -es (knife/knives, hoof/hooves, wolf/wolves). If a singular noun ends in a single or double consonant followed by Y, change the Y to I, and add -es (lady/ladies, bully/bullies, spy/spies). When nouns arent naming things and performing verbs, theyre working with other parts of speech. Verbs, adjectives, pronouns, and articles work with nouns to make sentences as clear as possible. When you need to describe a noun in more detail, use an adjective. Adjectives often come before the noun theyre describing, and depending which one you use, an adjective can change a lot about the noun.In these examples, the adjective is in bold, and the noun its modifying is underlined. The white truck is in the driveway. The broken truck is in the driveway. A short customer takes out her money. An angry customer takes out her money. An excited octopus swims by. A dangerous octopus swims by. You can replace a noun in a sentence with a pronoun. Replace subjects with subjective pronouns (such as I, you, he, she, it, or they). The white truck is in the driveway. It is in the driveway. A customer takes out her money. She takes out her money. Some octopuses swim by. Theyswimby. Use an article before a noun to point out which one you're talking about. Indefinite articles (a or an) comebefore a general, nonspecific noun. A truck is in the driveway. A customer takes out her money. An octopus swims by.But when the definite article the comes before a noun, youre talking about a specific noun. The truck is in the driveway. The customer takes out her money. The octopus swims by. Knowing what a noun is and knowing how to use one can be two different skills. See how much youve learned with some noun worksheets and noun quizzes. Have you ever stumbled upon a situation where you needed to talk about more than one thing, but got stuck on how to say it right? Well, youre not alone. The English language has a simple yet powerful tool for this very scenario the plural noun. It turns a single apple into many apples with just the addition of an s or changes a child into children through what seems like magic.This might sound straightforward at first glance, but when we take a closer look, we find that theres more to plural nouns than meets the eye. From regular forms that just need an s, to irregular ones that make you scratch your head wondering why mice is not mouses, English keeps us on our toes. And just when you think youve got it all figured out, exceptions and rules exclusive to certain words come into play. So, how do we navigate through these twists and turns without getting lost?A plural noun refers to more than one person, place, thing, or idea. When we talk about more than one of anything, were using plural nouns. For example, book becomes books, showing there is not just one book but several. The most common way to make a noun plural is by adding an s or es to the end of the word. However, English has many rules for plural forms due to its wide range of influences. Some words change completely when made plural, like mouse turning into mice. Knowing how to use plural nouns correctly helps us communicate clearly and effectively about multiple things.Plural Nouns ExplainedWhen it comes to understanding plurality, it is important to recognize that plural nouns play an essential role in conveying information about more than one item, person, or event. In this section, well delve deeper into the basic grammar rules surrounding plural nouns and the concept of plurality in English grammar.The Basic Concept of Plurality in GrammarPlurality in grammar refers to the occurrence of more than one subject or object within a sentence structure. It allows for distinguishing between single and multiple items or individuals, facilitating clear and accurate communication. Plural nouns are the primary form used to convey plurality, and they often end with -s or -es. This alteration in their original structure differentiates them from their singular counterparts, which denote a single entity.Regular vs. Irregular Plural FormsThere are two main types of plural nouns in English grammar: Regular plurals and irregular plural nouns. Knowing the differences between these categories and their plural form rules is key to mastering pluralization in the language.Regular Plurals: These are nouns that follow the standard rule of appending -s or -es based on the nouns ending consonant or vowel sound. Nouns ending in -s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, or -z typically take on -es in their plural form.For example: cats (from cat)glasses (from glass)brushes (from brush)Irregular Plural Nouns: These nouns defy the standard conventions, requiring different approaches for pluralization such as alteration in spelling or even complete change in the words structure.For example: mice (from mouse)teeth (from tooth)children (from child)Related: Is It Correct to Say, "Thank You Very Much?"Since their plural forms are unpredictable, irregular plural patterns are often harder to learn. Mastery of irregular plural nouns typically entails rote memorization or consulting a dictionary to ensure proper grammar usage in both writing and speaking.Distinguishing Plural Nouns from Singular and Possessive FormsTo make your writing concise and clear, it is essential to understand the distinction between singular vs plural nouns and possessive forms. The correct use of these noun forms in English impacts the meaning and clarity of your sentences.While singular nouns represent one item, plural nouns indicate more than one item. The addition of -s or -es to a word typically forms its plural version. For example: dog (singular) dogs (plural)baby (singular) babies (plural)However, it is crucial to distinguish plural nouns from possessive forms. Possessive nouns are similar to plural nouns in that they may also include -s or -es as suffixes, but they also contain an apostrophe to signify ownership, as in:Marjas bike (singular possessive)To differentiate between pluralization clarity and possessive forms, simply look for the presence of an apostrophe. For plural possessive nouns, the apostrophe comes after the -s or -es:bosses (plural possessive)Word TypeExample (Singular)Example (Plural)Example (Singular Possessive)Example (Plural Possessive)Regular NouncatcatscatscatsIrregular NounchildchildrenchildschildrensUnusual Plural NounmanmenmansmensAs seen in the table above, its essential to identify the differences between singular, plural, singular possessive, and plural possessive forms of nouns in order to achieve pluralization clarity in your writing. Forming Plural Nouns: Rules and ExceptionsEnglish grammar presents certain standard pluralization rules when it comes to forming plural nouns. While many nouns follow these patterns by appending suffixes like -s and -es, some words defy these conventions. Lets delve into the intricacies of standard and irregular plural noun formation. Standard Rules for Adding -s and -esFor regular plural nouns, characteristics of the word determine whether to add -s or -es to form a plural. This table illustrates the common plural endings:EndingExamples (Singular)Examples (Plural)Consonantcat, bookcats, books-s, -ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -zbus, glass, dish, church, box, quizbuses, glasses, dishes, churches, boxes, quizzes-y (preceded by a consonant)city, babycities, babies-y (preceded by a vowel)toy, boytoys, boys-o (general rule)tomato, potatotomatoes, potatoesHowever, there are exceptions to each rule. Its essential to recognize these irregularities and consult a dictionary when uncertain. Related: Exploring the World of Connotation in LanguageIrregular Plural Nouns and Their Unique PatternsIrregular plural nouns do not follow the customary -s or -es rule and demonstrate a variety of unique pluralization patterns. Some of these distinct forms include:Spelling changes (e.g., foot to feet, tooth to teeth)Transformation of internal letters (e.g., woman to women, mouse to mice)Maintaining the singular form in plural use (e.g., sheep, deer)Understanding these irregular patterns is crucial for maintaining proper grammar in writing and speech, ensuring accurate and effective communication. Special Cases: Unusual Pluralization SituationsLearning standard pluralization rules is essential, but its also important to be familiar with some special cases and exceptions in English. This section will cover plural forms of words ending in -f and -fe, the pluralization of hyphenated nouns and compound words, and nouns with identical singular and plural forms. Plural Forms of Words Ending in -f and -feWords that end in -f or -fe sometimes form plurals by converting to -ves, such as wolf to wolves and wife to wives. However, there are irregularities in English pluralization where certain words simply add an -s for their plural forms, like roof to roofs and chief to chiefs. The table below offers a few examples:Singular FormPlural FormwolfwolvesknifekniveschiefchiefsroofroofsAdapting Plural Rules for Hyphenated Nouns and Compound WordsWhen dealing with hyphenated nouns and compound words, pluralization often occurs in the main noun of the phrase. For instance, mother-in-law transforms to mothers-in-law, following the logic that the main noun, mother, is what acquires plurality, thus affecting the entire compound structure.brother-in-law brothers-in-lawattorney general attorneys generalpasser-by passers-byNouns with Identical Singular and Plural FormsSome nouns possess identical forms in both singular and plural usage, such as sheep, species, and series. The plurals of these words remain unchanged from their singular counterparts, necessitating contextual clues to determine their numeric reference within sentences. sheep sheepspecies speciesseries seriesBy understanding these special cases in English grammar, you can further refine your writing and communication skills, demonstrating mastery of plural nouns and their complexities.Enhancing Your Writing with Proper Use of Plural NounsUtilizing plural nouns correctly is a vital element in enhancing your written and spoken English. It involves precise use of grammar rules and attention to the exceptions, which can significantly impact the clarity and professionalism of your communication. Knowing when and how to use plural forms ensures that your messages are conveyed accurately and effectively, contributing to the polish and coherence of any piece of writing.Related: Is It Correct to Say "Agreed"?Writing with plural nouns doesnt have to be intimidating. By mastering regular plural forms and understanding the irregular patterns, you can improve your English communication. Familiarize yourself with common pluralization rules, such as adding -s or -es to regular nouns and look out for irregular plural nouns that require spelling changes, internal letter transformations, or maintaining the singular form in plural use.When dealing with hyphenated nouns, compound words, or words ending in -f or -fe, its essential to recognize their unique pluralization situations. By adapting the plural rules for these special cases, you can enhance your writing and ensure that your use of plural nouns adheres to proper grammar. To sum up, improving your writing with proper grammar and pluralization is crucial for communicating effectively and professionally. Keep honing your knowledge of plural nouns through practice and constant learning, and youll notice a significant difference in the quality and clarity of your English writing. homesitemapA-Z grammar terms plural The word "plural" means a quantity greater than one. "Plural" contrasts with singular, which means only one. For example: One dog and two cats (The word "dog" is singular, but "cats" is plural. So, the word "dog" is a singular noun, but "cats" is a plural noun.) He sings, and they shout. ("He" is a singular pronoun, and "sings" is a singular verb. "They" is a plural pronoun, and "shout" is a plural verb.) Table of Contents Most Nouns Have Singular and Plural Forms Zero Is Plural! Agreement in Number (Singular or Plural) Pronouns Can be Singular, Plural...or Either Why Plurals Are Important Test Time! The terms "plural" and "singular" are values of the grammatical category of number. Most nouns have singular and plural forms. A noun with a singular and plural form (e.g., dog/dogs, man/men) is called a countable noun. A countable noun contrasts with a non-countable noun, which does not have a plural form (e.g., music, bravery). Here are four countable nouns that are plural in number: tramps, beers, goggles, models Most of the time in English, a noun forms its plural by adding "-s" or "-es" to its singular version. However, not every noun forms its plural this way. For example: sheep, men, stadia, octopi Read more about forming the plurals of nouns. Here's an interesting quirk with grammatical number: The amount zero is treated as plural. For example: 0 cats (plural noun) 1 cat (singular noun) 2 cats (plural noun) 3 cats (plural noun) In English, lots of grammatical constructions must agree in number. For example: They are happy. ("They" is a plural subject, and "are" is a plural verb.) The mice are eating our sandwiches. ("The mice" is a plural subject, and "are eating" is a plural verb.) The mouse chews the cable. ("The mouse" is a singular subject, and "chews" is a singular verb.) Read more about subject-verb agreement. These reactions are unexpected. ("These" is a plural determiner, and "reactions" is a plural noun.) This town is boring. ("This" is a singular determiner, and "town" is a singular noun.) Demonstrative determiners are called demonstrative adjectives in traditional grammar. Read more about demonstrative determiners. Peter shook his head. (The possessive determiner "his" probably refers to Peter, but it could feasibly refer to another male individual.) Peter shook their hands. (The possessive determiner "their" refers to an unnamed group of people.) Possessive determiners are called possessive adjectives in traditional grammar. Read more about possessive determiners. In English, some pronouns are always plural (e.g., "we," "they," "these"), and some are always singular (e.g., "I," "he," "this"). Some pronouns can be singular or plural. Here is a list of the most common pronouns showing whether each is singular, plural, or either. Pronoun Type: Personal Pronouns Singular PronounsPlural PronounsExample I/Me-I am happy. YouYouYou are happy.You are happy. He/Him-He is happy. She/Her-She is happy. It-It is happy. -We/UsWe are happy. -They/ThemThey are happy. Pronoun Type: Intensive Pronouns and Reflexive Pronouns Singular PronounsPlural PronounsExample Myself-I am looking at myself. Yourself-You are looking at yourself. Himself-He is looking at himself. Herself-She is looking at herself. Itself-It is looking at itself. -OurselvesWe are looking at ourselves. -YourselvesYou are looking at yourselves. -ThemselvesThey are looking at themselves. Pronoun Type: Interrogative Pronouns Singular PronounsPlural PronounsExample Who/WhomWho/WhomWho is he?Who are they? WhoseWhoseWhose is it?Whose are they? WhatWhatWhat is it?What are they? WhichWhichWhich is it?Which are they? Pronoun Type: Demonstrative Pronouns Singular PronounsPlural PronounsExample That-That is heavy. This-This is heavy. -ThoseThose are heavy. -TheseThese are heavy. Pronoun Type: Relative Pronouns Singular PronounsPlural PronounsExample Who/WhomWho/WhomThe man who is looking at the car...The men who are looking at the car... ThatThatThe dog that is barking... The dogs that are barking... WhichWhichThe car which is broken... The cars which are broken... Pronoun Type: Indefinite Pronouns Singular PronounsPlural PronounsExample AllAllAll is available.All are available. AnyAnyAny is available.Any are available. Anyone-Anyone is available. Anything-Anything is available. Each-Each is available. Everybody-Everybody is available. Everyone-Everyone is available. Everything-Everything is available. - FewFew are available. - ManyMany are available. Nobody-Nobody is available. NoneNoneNone is availableNone are available. -SeveralSeveral are available. SomeSomeSome is available.Some are available. Somebody-Somebody is available. Someone-Someone is available. Understanding that nouns, verbs, determiners, and pronouns must match in number is a fundamental point if you're learning or teaching English as there will be a "number agreement" issue of some kind in practically every sentence. If you're a native English speaker, then you almost certainly handle "number agreement" brilliantly without giving the grammar a second thought. That said though, there are a few traps that can cause "number agreement" errors. Here are twelve issues related to grammatical number that cause problems for writers. "These" and "those" modify plural nouns. Be especially careful when using the words "kind" and "type." These kind of things. (It should be "kinds.") Those type of issues. (It should be "types.") In a construction like "a jar of sweets," the verb must agree with the head noun (i.e., "jar") not "sweets." An assortment of cakes are on sale. (It should be "is." The verb should agree with "assortment," which is singular.) Read more about this issue on the "prepositional phrases" page. Unlike "and," terms like "along with," "together with," and "as well as" do increase the number of the subject. Jack and Jill are happy. (The word "and" increases the number.) Jack as well as Jill is happy. (The term "as well as" does not increase the number.) "Or" and "nor" (unlike "and") do not increase the number. Jack or Jill is guilty. Neither Jack nor Jill has an alibi. Read more about this issue on the "correlative conjunctions" page. Even though they seem to refer to two things, "either" and "neither" are singular. Neither of the twins is present. Read more about "either" and "neither". A collective noun is a word that represents a group (e.g., "choir," "shoal," "team"). A collective noun can be singular or plural depending on the context. The flock is flying south. (When considered as one unit, a collective noun is singular.) The flock are flying off on different headings. (When the focus is on the individuals in the group, a collective noun is plural.) Read more about collective nouns. Even though some of your readers might expect you to treat it as singular, "none" can be singular or plural. None of them is guilty. None of them are guilty. If your "none" translates best as "not one of," treat it as singular. If it translates best as "not any of," treat it as plural. Expressions such as "half of," "a part of," "a percentage of," "a proportion of," and "a majority of" are singular when they refer to something singular but plural when they refer to something plural. Half of my life has put the other half in the grave. (French dramatist Pierre Corneille) ("Half" is singular because it refers to "life," which is singular.) Half of the American people have never read a newspaper, and half have never voted. One hopes it is the same half. (Writer Gore Vidal) ("Half" is plural because it refers to "people," which is plural.) "All of," "any of," "more of," "most of," and "some of" are singular when they precede something singular but plural when they precede something plural. Most of the alibi is nonsense. ("Most" is singular because it precedes "alibi," which is singular.) Most of the claims do not add up. ("Most" is plural because it precedes "claims," which is plural.) The words listed below often cause issues with subject-verb agreement: WordSingular or Plural? agendaSingular (even though it is the plural of "agendum") criteriaPlural (Unlike "data" and "agendum," "criteria" has retained its plural status because the singular "criterion" is still in common usage.) dataSingular nowadays (even though it is the plural of "datum") measlesSingular mediaSingular or Plural (Treat "media" like a collective noun as opposed to the plural of "medium.") newsSingular Plural only words like glasses, pliers, scissors, trousers, underpantsPlural but note that "a pair of [insert word]" is singular. Somewhat counter-intuitively (given its meaning), "more than one" is singular. More than one person was involved in this robbery. "Anyone," "each," "everyone," "no one," "nobody," and "someone" (called indefinite pronouns) are singular. That's clear enough. There's an issue though. If you use a word like "his" and "her" (called possessive determiners) later in the same sentence, problems start to arise. Anyone who disagrees must put his grievance in writing. Using "his" to denote "his/her" is outdated. Here are two good alternatives: (Alternative 1) Reword your sentence to make it all plural. Those who disagree must put their grievance in writing. (Alternative 2) Use "their" instead of "his." Anyone who disagrees must put their grievance in writing. The English language doesn't have a gender-neutral singular pronoun for people. This flaw has compelled us to treat "their" as singular as well as plural. Read more about treating "they" and "their" as singular. Was something wrong with this page? Use #gm to find us quicker. Create a QR code for this, or any, page. XYouTubeFacebookmailing listgrammar forum Plural definition: Plural form refers to a noun that includes more than one of a particular noun.What is the Plural Form?What does plural mean? Plural form is the non-singular form of nouns and pronouns. Plural form refers to more than one of a particular noun (whereas singular form refers to a single noun).Examples of Plural NounsThere are literally thousands of plural nouns, so we cant exactly put an exhaustive list together, but here are a few examples of plural nouns in English.treeslakesmoviesumbrellascandiesgirlssnacksburgerscomputersentriesPlural, Singular Forms of NounsWhat is the plural form? Most nouns have singular and plural forms. The singular form of the noun refers to one noun. The plural form of the noun refers to more than one of a single type of noun. For most nouns, -s is added to the end of the sentence to create the plural form. When the word ends in -y, the -y is dropped and -ies is added to the end of the word to create the plural form.story > storiesbutterfly > butterfliesExamples of Singular/Plural Nounstree/treeslake/lakesmovie/moviesumbrella/umbrellascandy/candiesgirl/girlssnack/snacksCount Nouns vs. Non-count NounsA count noun is a person, place, or thing that can have a singular or plural form. Most nouns have a singular and a plural form. Typically, by adding s to a noun, the plural form is made. A count noun can be counted.apple/applesbag/bagsthought/thoughtsA non-count noun is a person, place, or thing that do not have a plural form. In a sense, a non-count noun cannot be counted.foodluggageindependenceConsider the last example, independence. The word independence cannot be made plural into indepedences. Plural Agreement in NumberPlural nouns must appropriately agree agreement with all components in a sentence. Plural Verb AgreementPlural nouns require plural verbs. Using singular verbs with plural nouns (or vice versa) is unacceptable.Examples with to answer:I answer. (singular)You answer. (singular and plural)He/She/it answers. (singular)We answer. (plural)They answer. (plural)It is grammatically incorrect to state: You answers.Plural Demonstrative AdjectivesPlural nouns require plural demonstrative adjectives. Using singular demonstrative adjectives with plural nouns (or vice versa) is unacceptable.Examples:this pillow (singular)that pillow (singular)those pillows (plural)these pillows (plural)It is grammatically incorrect to state: this pillowsPlural Possessive AdjectivesPossessive adjectives work with both singular and plural nouns.Examples singular/plural:my bed/my bedsyour bed/your beds (singular)his/her/its bed AND his/her/its bedsour bed/our bedsyour bed/your beds (plural)their bed/their bedsExercises with Singular, Plural formsFill in the blank with the appropriate verb or demonstrative adjective to pair with the plural or singular nouns.She showed me that/those painting.They will visit/visits the library tomorrow.Remember this/these instructions.John, did you buy/buys bananas at the store?I should pack that/those pants for my trip.See answers below.Summary: What is a Plural Noun?Define plural noun: the definition of plural noun is the form of a word that refers to more than one person or thing.In summary,Plural nouns refer to more than one noun of a particular type.Singular nouns refer to only one noun of a particular type.Plural nouns must have correct agreement with their verbs and adjectives.Answers:thatvisitthesebuythose What is a plural noun? In English, there are two forms of nouns: singular and plural (with many types of nouns that follow it). The singular form of a noun is used to refer to one item. For example: a book. The plural form is used to refer to two or more objects. For example: two books. As we refer to the noun book, we add a -S to it to make sure that it signifies we are speaking about multiple objects (or multiple nouns). Lets jump in to learn more about plural nouns A plural noun is a noun if it refers to two or more individuals, entities, things, or concepts. There are many exceptions, but most plural nouns end in -s or -es, making them easy to identify. Particularly, irregular plural nouns have unique plural forms for each word form, such as the words child and children for the plural form Plural noun chart Singular nouns refer to one place, person, or thing. For example, when we refer to a book, this is a singular noun. Since we are referring to one single book, which is an object, it makes it both a singular and a noun. Luckily, its easy to comprehend the difference. The confusion often subsides in the way the word forms are put together and how the word ends are altered to create the plural noun form. The key difference is that we are referring to more than one person, object, thing, or place. A plural possessive noun is still a plural noun, although it contains an apostrophe. The apostrophe is used to show possession. For example, boss and bosses. Take the following sentence, We went to my bosses house. In this example, we add the apostrophe to the plural possessive noun boss in order to show possession to the home (or house). Plural possessive nouns are typically paired with a verb or adverb. Modifying the possession of the sentence subject. From our example, the sentence subject would be the house. Possessive noun Regular and irregular plural nouns both serve the same functionindicating more than one name, place, animal, or thing, depending on the referred noun. E.g. One tree, many trees. One fox, many foxes. One cake, many cakes. Regular and irregular nouns can coexist in the same sentence in both singular and plural forms and still make sense. Its important, though, to use the correct endings for each of these nouns. For example, Ron had two pencils and one pen in his school bag. He had five books on each of his bookshelves. Here, pen and school bag are singular nouns, pencils and books are regular plural nouns, and bookshelves is an irregular plural noun. Pencils have a -s at the end, indicating that there is more than one of them (in our case, two pencils). Bookshelves have a-ves at the end instead of a -f, indicating that there is more than one bookshelf.Irregular nouns In order not to get confused in the intricacies of the formation of plural nouns, it is enough to remember the basic rule. Well, then, there is nothing more important in learning a language than practicing speaking it. The basic rule for plural formation is adding the ending -s to the word. A monkey monkeys (monkey monkeys) A lion lions (lion lions) A cucumber cucumbers (cucumber cucumbers) But it happens that just adding -S does not work for all plural nouns. This is because there is difficulty of the pronunciation the word and overall clarity of the sentence subject. Take the word glass try adding -ES: glasses. If you pronounce it, you cant hear the difference between the word glass in the singular and glasses in the plural form. This is an example of how pronunciation and writing can sometimes differ. A glass glasses A potato potatoes A brush brushes A bus buses A watch watches A box boxes Some words ending in -O have plural noun grammar exceptions. And we only add the letter -s: A radio radios A video videos A hippo hippos A photo photos A rhino rhinos A piano pianos The letter F is distinguished from other plural noun rules. When the word ends in -f / -ef, then in the plural, you need to change the ending to -ves (pronounce [vz]): A scarf scarves A leaf leaves A thief thieves A shelf shelves If nouns end in a consonant sound, then the plural word will look like this: we remove -y, and instead write -ies (while pronouncing the sound [z]): A lorry lorries A baby babies There are many exception words in American English. And it can get confusing. If you just started learning the English language, you dont need to memorize all of them. For first time English speakers, learning the basics of plural nouns can be sufficient in comprehending basic sentences and writing formally. A man men A woman women A foot feet A mouse mice A tooth teeth A goose geese A child children An ox oxen Words like deer, sheep, hair, apparatus, series, species, heathen, and cannon These are those words in English that remain the same in both singular and plural. The adjectives or articles used before them indicate whether they are singular or plural. A swine swine A deer deer A sheep sheep A trout trout A species speciesTwo deer were caught. His hair is black. Most commonly, plural verbs will get used alongside these words. Although, these words will always stay in their plural form and never change. Antipodes Alms Assets Arms Ashes Auspicious Billiards Bellows Bowels Measles Tidings Riches Scissors Scales Cards Credentials Some collective nouns like folk, cattle, mankind, police, peasantry, public, people, cavalry, vermin, gentry, infantry, majority, tenantry, and bulk look singular but they are plural. A plural verb will be used alongside these noun forms. Cattle are grazing in the field. The police are coming. To form plurals of nouns ending with the letter -f, replace -f with -ves at the end of the word. Similarly, to form plurals of nouns ending with the letters -fe, replace -fe with -ves at the end of the word. Below are some irregular nouns that follow this rule. Singular form (ending with -f)Plural form (ending with -ves) WolfWolvesLeafLeavesCalfCalvesLoafLoavesShelfShelvesHalfHalvesSelfSelvesThiefThievesElfElvesBookshelfBookshelvesInterleafInterleavesUnderleafUnderleavesWerewolfWerewolves A: He had treasured his grandmothers clothes on the blue shelf. B: He had treasured his grandmothers clothes on the blue shelves. In example A, the singular form, shelf, is mentioned. In example B, the plural form of shelfshelvesis mentioned. A: The thief escaped from the room. B: The thieves escaped from the room. In example A, the singular form, thief, is mentioned. In example B, the plural form of thiefthievesis mentioned. Singular form (ending with -o)Plural form (ending with -es)MangoMangoesTornadoTornadoesDominoDominoesPotatoPotatoesTomatoTomatoesHeroHeroesZeroZeroesMosquitoMosquitoesEchoEchoesBuffaloBuffaloes A: A mosquito troubled an elephant in the jungle. B: The mosquitoes troubled an elephant in the jungle. In example A, the singular form, mosquito, is mentioned. In example B, the plural form of mosquitomosquitoesis mentioned. A: Patrick heard the echo of an old woman in the church. B: Patrick heard echoes of an old woman in the church. In example A, the singular form, echo, is mentioned. In example B, the plural form of echoechoesis mentioned. Singular form (ending with -y)Plural form (ending with -ies)LadyLadiesCandyCandiesEnemyEnemiesBodyBodiesStrawberryStrawberriesPonyPoniesPuppyPuppiesStoryStoriesBabyBabiesArmyArmiesFireflyFirefliesLorryLorriesBunnyBunniesFairyFairies A: At night, Rachel dreamt of a fairy who would take her to a fairyland. B: At night, Rachel dreamt of fairies who would take her to a fairyland. In example A, the singular form, fairy, is mentioned. In example B, the plural form of fairyfairiesis mentioned. A: By evening, the army proceeded toward the base camp. B: By evening, the armies proceeded toward the base camp. In example A, the singular form, army, is mentioned. In example B, the plural form of armyarmiesis mentioned. Singular formPlural formManMenWomanWomenGooseGeeseFootFeetToothTeeth A: Mikes tooth ached terribly after eating jelly candies. B: Mikes teeth ached terribly after eating jelly candies. In example A, tooth is an irregular noun in the singular form. To form the plural of tooth, the vowels of the noun are changed. So, -oo becomes -ee. In example B, teeth is an irregular plural noun. A: There is a woman waiting in the office, asking for Mr. Ben. B: There are women waiting in the office, asking for Mr. Ben. In example A, woman is an irregular noun in singular form. To form the plural of woman, the vowel of the noun is changed.* So, -a becomes -e. In example B, women is an irregular plural noun. *woman has two vowelso and abut only a is changed in the plural form. The plural form of such nouns is difficult to predict because it does not follow a specific pattern. When in doubt, look up the word in the dictionary. Singular formPlural formPersonPeopleMouseMiceChildChildrenOxOxenDieDiceLouseLice A: She is the child of God. B: They are the children of God. In example A, child is an irregular noun in singular form. The plural form of child is stated in example B, i.e., children. A: Matt had an ox and a hen in his farm. B: Matt had oxen and hens in his farm. In example A, ox is an irregular noun in the singular form. The plural form of ox is stated in example B, i.e., oxen. Singular formPlural formShrimpShrimpWheatWheatSheepSheepBisonBisonFishFishAircraftAircraftHairHairTroutTroutSwineSwineSpacecraftSpacecraftElkElkMooseMoose A: Uncle Vernon ate a tasty shrimp for dinner. B: Uncle Vernon ate a plate full of tasty shrimp for dinner. In example A, shrimp is an irregular noun. In example B, the plural form of shrimp is also shrimp. Here, the singular and plural forms of the irregular noun are the same. A: The engineer designed the prototype for a spacecraft and submitted it to NASA. B: The engineer designed the prototype for the spacecraft and submitted them to NASA. In example A, spacecraft is an irregular noun. In example B, the plural form of spacecraft is also spacecraft. Here, the singular and plural forms of the irregular noun are the same. Singular form (ending with -y)Plural form (ending with -s)TrolleyTrolleysJourneyJourneysKidneyKidneysKeyKeysToyToysPlural form ending in -S chart Singular form ending in -Y to plural chart Which nouns do not have a plural form?Did you know that not all words can be pluralized? Words that are used only in the singular are called uncountable, i.e. the ones we cant count. For example, milk. You wouldnt say one milk, two milks. No, you can only count milk in something, in packages, glasses: one package of milk, two glasses of milk. How are nouns pluralized?The primary way to form the plural of nouns is to add the ending -s or -es to the singular form of the noun. Nouns ending in -y with a preceding consonant are pluralized by adding -es, and changing -y to -i.Many English learners struggle with plural noun, leading to confusion in speaking and writing. Imagine saying, I have two book instead of I have two books. Small mistakes like this can make sentences sound incorrect. Learning plural noun is essential for proper grammar. In this guide, youll understand what plural nouns are, the different types, and how to use them correctly with examples. For better understanding and deeper knowledge, learn Types of nouns.A plural noun refers to more than one person, place, thing, or idea. It is the opposite of a singular nouns, which represents only one entity.People: teachers, doctors, studentsPlaces: mosques, markets, citiesThings: books, chairs, computersIdeas: thoughts, emotions, beliefsEach of these words represents more than one entity, making them plural nouns.Plural Nouns, Definition, Rules and ExamplesPlural noun can be divided into different types based on how they are formed:1. Regular Plural NounMost nouns form their plural by simply adding -s or -es to the singular noun.Add -s to most nouns:Book BooksCar CarsDog DogsAdd -es to nouns ending in -s, -sh, -ch, -x, or -z:**Box BoxesBush BushesWatch WatchesSome nouns do not follow the regular rules and change completely in their plural form.2. Irregular Plural NounChild ChildrenMan MenMouse MiceTooth TeethThese words undergo spelling changes instead of just adding -s or -es.3. Nouns with the Same Singular and Plural FormCertain nouns remain unchanged in both singular and plural forms. These are often names of animals or certain objects.Sheep SheepDeer DeerFish FishAircraft AircraftThe context of the sentence helps determine whether the noun is singular or plural.4. Plural Nouns Ending in -yIf a singular noun ends in -y, the plural form depends on the letter before -y:If a consonant precedes -y, change -y to -ies:City CitiesBaby BabiesStory StoriesIf a vowel precedes -y, simply add -s:Toy ToysDay DaysKey Keys5. Plural Nouns Ending in -f or -feFor some nouns ending in -f or -fe, the -f changes to -ves in the plural form.Leaf LeavesWolf WolvesKnife KnivesLife LivesHowever, some nouns just take -s without changing -f or -fe (e.g., roof roofs).1. Most Singular Nouns Add -s to Form the Plural2. Add -es to Singular Nouns Ending in -s, -x, -z, -sh, or -chBus BusesWatch Watches3. Change -y to -ies if Preceded by a ConsonantCity CitiesLady Ladies4. Some Plural Nouns Have Irregular Forms5. Some Nouns Stay the Same in Both FormsAhmed and Aisha are good students.The books are on the table.The cars are parked outside.Children love playing in the park.The mosques are beautifully designed.I bought some apples from the market.Women are leading in many fields today.The wolves howled at night.The babies are sleeping peacefully.Cities around the world are growing fast.The glasses are on the shelf.There are many buses on the road.The foxes ran through the forest.He owns three watches.The leaves are turning yellow in autumn.The men are working on a project.I saw two mice in the kitchen.Geese migrate during the winter.The sheep are grazing in the field.Toys make children happy.Examples of Plural nounsDistinguishing between plural noun and uncountable noun helps in proper grammar usage and sentence structure.AspectPlural NounsUncountable NounsDefinitionRefers to more than one of somethingRefers to something that cannot be counted individuallyExampleBooks, cars, chairsWater, rice, adviceFormationAdd -s, -es, or change formDo not have plural formsUnderstanding regular and irregular plural noun is key to using correct word forms in sentences. Knowing these rules helps avoid mistakes and improves both written and spoken communication.TypeDefinitionExamplesRegular Plural NounsFormed by adding -s or -esBook Books, Box BoxesIrregular Plural NounsChange completely or remain the sameMan Men, Sheep Sheep She have two pen. She has two pens. (Use plural form and correct verb) The childs are playing. The children are playing. (Use irregular plural form) I bought three water. I bought three bottles of water. (Water is uncountable)What is a plural noun in simple terms?A plural noun refers to more than one person, place, thing, or idea. Examples include cats, students, books, and cars.How do you form plural nouns?Most singular nouns become plural by adding -s or -es, but some change completely, like child children and man men.Can all nouns be made plural?No, some nouns are uncountable, such as water, rice, and advice. These do not have plural forms and require words like some or a piece of.What is the difference between regular and irregular plural noun?Regular plural noun follow simple rules (book books), while irregular plural noun change form (mouse mice).This PDF covers the definition of plural noun, key grammar rules, and examples to help learners understand how to form and use plural nouns correctly. Perfect for beginners looking to strengthen their English skills. Download now for easy learning!Understanding plural noun is crucial for clear communication in English. Learning their rules, types, and common mistakes helps improve accuracy. Keep practicing, and soon, using plural nouns correctly will become natural. Grammar is the foundation of strong language skills!Read MorePlural nouns are words that refer to more than one person, animal, thing, or concept. You can make most nouns plural by adding -s or -es.Singular nouns refer to one person, animal, thing, or concept, while plural nouns denote two or more of them.Irregular nouns do not follow the standard pluralization rule. Instead, you make them plural by changing their form entirely (e.g., man becomes men), adopting a unique ending (child becomes children), or keeping their singular form (sheep remains sheep).For regular nouns, add -s or -es to make them plural. To make regular nouns possessive, add -s or just an apostrophe.Make compound nouns plural by making the main word in the compound, which is often the last word, plural.Nounsthe part of speech that identifies people, places, things, and conceptshave the ability to show number. They can be singular, referring to one person, place, thing, or concept, or plural, referring to more than one of something.The way a singular noun becomes plural is simplefor regular nouns, just add a letter or two: -s or -es. But that tiny change covers everything from the two shoes that make a pair to all the stars in the sky. Read on for a guide to plural nounshow to form them, how they operate in sentences, and the rules that govern them. The AI writing assistant for anyone with work to do Table of contentsWhat are plural nouns?Plural nouns vs. singular nounsPlural nouns vs. possessive nounsHow do plural nouns work?Plural noun rulesCommon mistakes to avoid with plural nounsPlural noun FAQsWhat are plural nouns?Plural nouns are words that represent two or more people, places, things, or ideas. You can identify most plural nouns by their endings: s or -es after the singular form of the noun.There are plenty of exceptions, however. For one thing, there are different rules for pluralizing singular nouns that end in certain letters. There are also nouns that are irregular in the way they become plural; irregular plurals do not follow any kind of rule for their form, so they have to be memorized or looked up in the dictionary.The following table demonstrates a variety of ways that plurals are formed:Plural nouns vs. singular nounsNouns in English show number by being either singular or plural. Singular nouns represent one of something.one cara friendthis daisyour childPlural nouns, on the other hand, represent two or more of something.five carsa few friendsthese daisiesour children Plural nouns vs. possessive nounsAs with plural nouns, you form possessive nouns by adding a new ending to the singular form of a noun. Possessive nouns show ownership, and the ending they take on is usually -s. So, if you had a friend named Marja, and Marja owned a bike, you would write Marjas bike.Plural nouns are often confused with possessive nouns because of the fact that the endings they both most commonly take on include an s. However, the apostrophe is the difference between plural and possessive nouns, and its an important one. Possessive nouns use it, but plural nouns dont (unless theyre plural possessive nouns).Singular: boss (Example: My boss is very supportive of our team.) Singular possessive: bosss (Example: I need to finish the report before my bosss deadline.)Plural: bosses (Example: Our bosses have different management styles.)Plural possessive: bosses (Example: The bosses decisions greatly impacted the companys direction.)Singular: treat (Example: She gave her dog a treat for good behavior.)Singular possessive: treats (Example: The treats wrapper was colorful and shiny.)Plural: treats (Example: The kids enjoyed the Halloween treats.)Plural possessive: treats (Example: The treats flavors were a big hit at the party.)Singular: candy (Example: She unwrapped a candy and popped it into her mouth.)Singular possessive: candys (Example: The candys sweetness was irresistible.)Plural: candies (Example: The jar was filled with colorful candies.)Plural possessive: candies (Example: The candies flavors varied from sour to sweet.) How do plural nouns work?To make a regular noun plural, you add -s or -es to the end, depending on the singular nouns ending letter. Sometimes, letters of the singular form are changed to create the plural form, such as with half and its plural form, halves. Well go into detail about which words get which suffixes in the next section.Irregular plural nouns are an exception. They have their own unique plural forms, such as mice, the plural of mouse, and geese, the plural of goose.To be in subject-verb agreement, plural nouns acting as subjects of sentences or clauses need plural verbs, as in this example:The Fabelmans often visit national parks together. Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . 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