

# Articles and Nouns

By understanding these basic rules, you can describe your travel experiences much more clearly and accurately:

## 1. Articles: The Essential Guides (a, an, the)

Articles are small words used before nouns to define them as specific or non-specific. Think of them as your grammatical tour guides.

### A. The Indefinite Articles: A and An

Use a or an with a singular noun when you are talking about a general, non-specific thing for the first time.

- A is used before a consonant sound.
  - "I need a guidebook for my trip." (Any guidebook, not a specific one).
  - "We're looking for a hotel near the beach."
  - "That's a famous landmark."
- An is used before a vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u).
  - "We have an eight-hour flight ahead of us." (The word 'eight' starts with a vowel sound).
  - "I'd like an aisle seat, please."
  - "She is an experienced tour guide."

### B. The Definite Article: The

Use the when you are talking about something specific or something that is already known to the listener/reader.

#### ❖ Specific Identity:

- "We went to the museum you recommended." (Not just any museum, the specific one you recommended).
- "Pass me the blue suitcase, please." (That specific blue suitcase).

#### ❖ Unique Things:

- "We sailed down the Nile River." (There is only one Nile River).
- "The sun is setting over the ocean."

#### ❖ Second Mention:

- "I bought a souvenir. The souvenir is a small statue." (The first mention is general, the second is specific)

## 1. Nouns:

There are several types of nouns used to make up a sentence in the English language which grammarians have developed a whole series of noun types, namely:

#### ❖ Proper Nouns

Wariner (1982) defines that a proper noun names a particular person, place or thing. It is always begun with a capital letter, since the noun represents the name of a specific person, place, or thing. The names of days of the week, months, historical documents, institutions, organizations, religions, their holy texts and their adherents are proper nouns. A proper noun is the opposite of a

common noun. As opposed to proper noun, all other nouns are classified as common nouns (e.g. document, mayor, girl, desert, country, people).

❖ **Common Nouns**

A common noun is a noun referring to a person, place, or thing in a general sense -- usually, people should write it with a capital letter only when it begins a sentence. A common noun is the opposite of a proper noun.

❖ **Concrete Nouns**

A concrete noun is a noun which names anything (or anyone) that people can perceive through their physical senses: touch, sight, taste, hearing, or smell. A concrete noun is the opposite of an abstract noun.

❖ **Abstract Nouns**

An abstract noun is a noun which names anything which people can not perceive through their five physical senses, and is the opposite of a concrete noun.

❖ **Countable Nouns**

A countable noun (or count noun) is a noun with both a singular and a plural form, and it names anything (or anyone) that people can count. We can make a countable noun plural and attach it to a plural verb in a sentence. Countable nouns are the opposite of non-countable nouns and collective nouns.