Use of a Proper Noun.—A PROPER NOUN is used to distinguish the different persons or things, of the same kind, from one another; in short, to distinguish individuals. Its nature, therefore, is specific.

20. PROPER NOUNS may be regarded as COMMON,—

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1. When an individual is taken as the type of a class. The limiting adjective will, in that case, be prefixed; as, He is a Cicero.

2. When works of art are spoken of; as, That is a Claude: this, a Raphael.

3. When family names are pluralized; as, The Casars, the Georges, &c.

21. A Common Noun is a name common to all the members of a class of objects; as, Man, horse.

1. Use of a Common Noun.—A Common Noun is used to denote, by one word, a class having a common resemblance. Its nature, therefore, is generic.

2. Common Nouns may be subdivided as follows:-

(1) Class Nouns—designating any one of a class; as, Horse.

(2) Collective Nouns—designating a collection of objects; as, An army.

(3) Material Nouns—designating materials as such; as, Gold.

(4) Names of weights, measures, &c.; as, A pound, a bushel.

3. Common Nouns may be made equivalent to Proper Nouns:—

(1) By placing some distinguishing word or words with them; as, This book; the Norman invasion.

(2) By personification; as, Come, gentle Spring.

4. The same word may at one time represent a whole class; at another time, an individual member of that class; as, Man is mortal. He is an upright man.

22. An ABSTRACT NOUN is a name of some property or quality, which can only be conceived of as having an existence; as, Virtue, justice.

1. Abstract Nouns derive their peculiar name from the fact that, by a certain mental operation, the property or quality is separated from the object in which it is inherent; and we think of the property or quality alone, without reference to the object to which it belongs.

2. They may be thus subdivided:—

(1) Names of actions, including verbal nouns; as, Study; walking is a pleasant exercise; to err is human.

(2) Names of qualities; as, Courage, &c.

(3) Names of states, conditions, or periods; as, Health, warmth, morning, &c.

(4) Names of degree; as, Excess in anything should be avoided.