noun

[naʊn] *n грам.*
  1) существительное (*тж.* noun substantive)
  proper noun - существительное собственное
  common noun - существительное нарицательное, апеллятив
  2) имя
  3) *в грам. знач. прил.* именной

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noun

noun [noun nouns] *BrE* [naʊn] ˈ *NAmE* [naʊn] ˈ noun (grammar) (abbr. n.)
  a word that refers to a person, (such as Ann or doctor), a place (such as Paris or city) or a thing, a quality or an activity (such as plant, sorrow or tennis)
  see also ↑abstract noun, ↑common noun, ↑proper noun

  Word Origin:
  late Middle English: from Anglo-Norman French, from Latin nomen **'name'** .

  Example Bank:
    • 'Car' is a concrete noun.
    • 'Flock' is a collective noun.
    • 'Happiness' is an abstract noun.
    • 'Sheep' is both a singular and a plural noun.
    • English nouns are not usually inflected.
    • Most English plural nouns end in an 's'.
    • Most feminine nouns in Polish end in the letter 'a'.
    • Proper nouns begin with a capital letter.
    • The noun is followed by an intransitive verb.
    • a prepositional phrase qualifying a noun
    • an adjective preceding the noun

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noun

noun /naʊn/ *BrE* ˈ *AmE* ˈ noun [countable]
  [Date: 1300-1400; Language: Anglo-French; Origin: *'name, noun'*, from Old French nom, from Latin nomen; ⇨ ↑nominal]
  a word or group of words that represent a person (such as 'Michael', 'teacher', or 'police officer'), a place (such as 'France' or 'school'), a thing or activity (such as 'coffee' or 'football'), or a quality or idea (such as 'danger' or 'happiness'). Nouns can be used as the subject or object of a verb (as in 'The teacher arrived' or 'We like the teacher') or as the object of a ↑preposition (as in 'good at football').
  ⇨ ↑common noun, ↑count noun, ↑proper noun

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noun

12500**6594**MCW
15000**9000**COCA
RANGE: **6k** NOUN 891
  noun 551
  nouns 340
COCA 500k Unlemmatized
  365**30143**551 *nn1*