

Collective nouns | Collective nouns examples

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Collective nouns are the name given to a group of persons/collection of things taken together and spoken of as one whole. collective nouns describe groups.

(Collective nouns से समूह का बोध होता है)|

Ex:- Army, government, committee, family, nation, class, herd, audience etc.



Types of Collective Nouns

There are two types of collective nouns:-

They are compact in their meaning अर्थात ये words अपने आप में एक समूह(group/collection) को दर्शाते हैं| **Ex-**army, government, family etc

They are not compact in their meaning and need the support of certain other words.

ये words कोई समूह नहीं दर्शाते बल्कि कुछ विशेष words (*bunch, heard, flock etc.*) का use करके इनको समूहवाचक बनाया जाता है **Ex.-**a heard of lions, a bunch of keys etc.

Lion means शेर, लेकिन इसके पहले a heard of लगा देने से ये एक ऐसा word बन गया है जो एक समूह को दर्शाता है, a heard of lions means शेरों का झुण्ड

Ex-The kids each grabbed a **bunch of grapes** for a snack.

Q.- A large herd of cows **are** grazing by the river. (**Incorrect**)

A large herd of **cow** is grazing by the river. (**Incorrect**)

A large herd of **cows is** grazing by the river. (**Correct**)

Note:-Normally collective nouns are used in singular form but some time they can be pluralized if there is any dispute among the members or something is said individually.

i.e. collective noun का प्रयोग सामान्यतः एकवचन में होता है, इनका प्रयोग बहुवचन में तभी किया जाता है जब कोई मतभेद हो या फिर प्रत्येक सदस्य के बारे में कुछ कहा जाये –

Note-When a collective noun is unanimous (एकमत) then it takes singular verb but when a collective noun is not unanimous it takes a plural verb & plural pronoun (**they, them, their**).

किन्तु जब collective noun को as a singular noun treat किया जाता है तब इसके साथ singular verb(is/has/was) तथा 'it' pronoun का use होता है-

Ex-The group is happy with **their** performance. (**incorrect**)

The group **are** happy with **its** performance. (**incorrect**)

The group **is** happy with its performance. (**Correct**)

Ex:-My family **is** living in that house. (**correct**)

My family **are** living in various parts of India. (**correct**)

पहले sentence से ये confirm होता है कि all the family members are living together in a house. इसलिए family को singular treat किया गया है but in the second sentence all the family members are **not** living together. इसलिए family को plural treat किया गया है.

Ex:-Every afternoon the football **team follows its** coach out to the field for practice. (**correct**)

उपरोक्त example से exam में निम्नलिखित questions बन सकते हैं –

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Spotting errors:

Every afternoon(A)/ the football team follow(B)/ its coach out to the field for practice(C)/ no error(D)

[ans-B 'follows']

Sentence improvement:

Every afternoon the football **team follows their** coach out to the field for practice.

- team follow its
- team follows its
- team follow their
- No improvement

[ans:- b]

Ex:-The team **is** divided over the issue of captainship. (**Incorrect**)

The team **are** divided over the issue of captainship. (**correct**)(मतभेद)

Ex:- Indian cricket team is playing well today.(correct)(एकमत)

Q:-The audience **has/have** taken **his/their** seats

Ans: The audience **have** taken **their** seats.(क्योंकि सब लोगो ने अलग अलग seat ली है)

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