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## GRAMMAR

# Nouns – creating from different parts of speech

Level: B1

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Nouns can be created from different parts of speech by adding correct ending and by changing spelling a little.

## NOUNS CREATED OUT OF VERBS

**Verb + -er** express people or devices performing some activity; this group includes names of professions, hobbyists, athletes and character traits as well:

Example:

teach – **teacher**  
play – **player**  
lead – **leader**

If a verb ends with **-e**, then we add only **-r**:

Example:

manage – **manager**  
lose – **loser**  
compose – **composer**

There is a group of verbs where we add an ending **-or**:

Example:

create – **creator**  
detect – **detector**

**Verb + ing** express performing an activity:

Example:

cook – **cooking**  
climb – **climbing**

**Verb + -ance/ -ence/ -anty/ -ency** express activity, state or quality:

Example:

continue – continu**ance**  
appear – appear**ance**

Verb + **-ion** express activity or process:

Example:

digest – digest**ion**  
react – react**ion**

Verb + **-ment** express activity, process or effect:

Example:

develop – develop**ment**  
disappoint – disappoint**ment**

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## NOUN CREATED OUT OF ANOTHER NOUN

Noun + **-hood** express a group of people, some type of relation between people or the character of something:

Example:

brother – brother**hood**  
mother – mother**hood**

Noun + **-ship** express social position or kind of relationship between people:

Example:

friend – friend**ship**  
lord – lord**ship**

Noun + **-ist** express person performing activity or specialize in a particular branch:

Example:

motor – motor**ist**  
piano – pian**ist**

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# NOUN CREATED OUT OF ADJECTIVES

**Adjective + -ness** express an abstract noun defining a state or quality:

Example:

happy – **happiness**  
ugly – **ugliness**

**Adjective + -ist** express a person with a set of beliefs:

Example:

social – **socialist**  
ideal – **idealist**

**Adjective + -ism** express a name of a theory or idea:

Example:

social – **socialism**  
ideal – **idealism**

**Adjective + -dom** express state:

Example:

wise – **wisdom**  
free – **freedom**

## SPELLING RULES

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- if monosyllabic verb end with a single consonant preceded by a single vowel then the final consonant undergoes doubling:

Example:

swim – **swimmer** – **swimming**  
rob – **robber** – **robbing**

- if disyllabic or multisyllabic word end with a consonant preceded by a single vowel the stress is put on the last syllable. The last consonant undergoes doubling:

Example:

admit – admitt**ance**

- closing **-e** in a verb trail away before endings **-ence/ -ance, -ation, -ion, -ing**:

Example:

different – differ**ence**

dive – diving

restore – restor**ation**

- if a word ends with **-y**, it changes in **-i** provided it is preceded by a consonant. In the last example final **-y** is preceded by a vowel:

Example:

happy – happi**ness**

curly – curl**iness**

- before ending **-ence/ -ance** most of the adjectives ending with a **consonant + -t** lose final **-t**:

Example:

different – differ**ence**

tolerant – toler**ance**