Forming Plurals

The Basic Rule

Most common nouns form their plurals by adding *s* (e.g. student – students).

However, there are a few additional rules...

Nouns that end in...

<u>s, sh, ch, x, z</u>: Nouns that end in s, sh, ch, x, z form their plurals by adding *es* (e.g. box – boxes).

<u>y:</u> For words ending in y, look at the letter that precedes y, if it is a vowel, just add s (e.g. attorney – attorneys); if y is preceded by a consonant, change y to *i* and add *es* (family – families).

Nouns that end in...

<u>o:</u> When a word ending in o is related to music or art, just add *s* (e.g. piano – pianos). When the final o is preceded by a vowel, just add *s* (e.g. radio – radios). When the short form of a word is used, just add *s* (e.g. photo – photos). When the final o is preceded by a consonant, add *es* (e.g. cargo – cargoes).

<u>f or fe:</u> There are no clear cut rules for words ending in f or fe. You might have to use the dictionary (e.g. thief – thieves; knife – knives; roof – roofs; chief – chiefs).

Additional Rules

Singular Nouns: Some nouns are always singular and take singular verbs (e.g. civics, aerobics).

<u>Plural Nouns</u>: Some nouns are always plural and take plural verbs (e.g. credentials; premises).

Compound Nouns: In compound nouns, make the most important word plural (eg. Editors in chief; roommates).

<u>Nouns that change Basic Form</u>: Some words change their basic form when they become plural (e.g. man – men; mouse - mice).

Additional Rules

<u>Foreign Nouns</u>: Plurals of foreign nouns do not follow a rule and thus need to be learned (e.g. analysis – analyses; alumnus – alumni; datum – data).

<u>One Form</u>: Some nouns have only one form that is used for singular and plural (e.g. deer; politics; odds; corps).

<u>Numbers in Combination</u>: When using numbers as modifiers, do not use their plural form (two dozen donuts; five hundred participants).

<u>Special Plurals:</u> Apostrophes are used to form plurals of lowercase individual letters and lowercase abbreviations (e.g. p's and q's; c.o.d.'s), but not capital abbreviations (e.g. CPAs). Also, Courtesy titles (Mr. – Messrs; Miss – Misses; Dr. - Drs; Ms. – Mses or Mss; Mrs. - Mmes)

Examples child ----> children → salmon salmon studio -----> studios solo — \rightarrow solos foot feet secretary potato -----> potatoes trout trout loaf loaves CEO — CEOs criterion -----> criterions laundry — laundries inch —— inches belief -----> beliefs IRA \longrightarrow IRAs Ms. — Mses sister-in-law -----> bacterium -----> bacteria sistersin-law