

Collective Noun For Papers

Ekistics This may be regarded as deriving indirectly from another ancient Greek noun, οἰκιστής Ekistics is a futurist conceptual framework for the maximal development of human settlements. Coined in 1942 by Constantinos Apostolos Doxiadis, ekistics was developed in response to rapid modern urbanization. Doxiadis advocated for the framework to be the foundation of a field of science, rather than an interdisciplinary framework. The framework identifies five key elements of human settlement - nature, humans, society, shells (buildings), and networks - as well as a scale of 'ekistics units', delineated roughly in orders of magnitude of population. The framework's goal is to maximize all five elements for a given settlement at each of ekistics unit. ancient Greek noun meaning 'the person who installs settlers in place'

== General discussion == Nouns It is obvious that the ability to distinguish between animate and inanimate is very important from an evolutionary point of view. In order to survive, an animal must be able to quickly and accurately distinguish between its sexual partners, rivals, predators, animals that it eats...

Incorporation (linguistics) The inclusion of a noun qualifies the verb, narrowing its scope rather than making reference to a specific entity. modifier, while retaining its original syntactic function. The inclusion of a noun qualifies the verb, narrowing its scope rather than making reference to a In linguistics, incorporation is a phenomenon by which a grammatical category, such as a verb, forms a compound with its direct object (object incorporation) or adverbial modifier, while retaining its original syntactic function

Incorporation is central to many polysynthetic languages such as those found in North America, Siberia and northern Australia. However, polysynthesis does not necessarily imply incorporation (Mithun 2009), and the presence of incorporation does not imply that the language is polysynthetic.

Animacy Widely expressed, animacy is one of the most elementary principles in languages around the globe and is a distinction acquired as early as six months of age. neuter/inanimate nouns is believed to have had the same ending as collective nouns in the singular, and some words with the collective noun ending in

singular Animacy (antonym: inanimacy) is a grammatical and semantic feature, existing in some languages, expressing how sentient or alive the referent of a noun is e728f646b5

Mass nouns have no concept of singular and plural, although in English they take singular verb forms. However, many mass nouns in English can be converted to count nouns, which can then be used in... e728f646b5 The instrumental case appears in this Russian sentence: e728f646b5 Declension occurs in many languages. It is an important aspect of language families like Quechuan (i.e., languages native to the Andes), Indo-European (e.g. German, Icelandic, Irish, Lithuanian and Latvian, Slavic, Sanskrit, Latin, Ancient and Modern Greek, Albanian, Romanian, Kurdish, and Modern Armenian), Bantu (e.g. Swahili, Zulu, Kikuyu), Semitic (e.g. Modern Standard Arabic), Finno-Ugric (e.g. Hungarian, Finnish, Estonian), and Turkic (e.g. Turkish). e728f646b5

Grammatical number English and many other languages present number categories of singular or plural. Some languages also have a dual, trial and paucal number or other arrangements. In linguistics, grammatical number is a feature, in many languages, of nouns, pronouns, adjectives and verb agreement that expresses count distinctions In linguistics, grammatical number is a feature, in many languages, of nouns, pronouns, adjectives and verb agreement that expresses count distinctions (such as "one", "two" or "three or more") e728f646b5

Classifier (linguistics) g. humanness, A classifier (abbreviated clf or cl) is a word or affix that accompanies nouns and can be considered to "classify" a noun depending on some characteristics (e. (abbreviated clf or cl) is a word or affix that accompanies nouns and can be considered to "classify" a noun depending on some characteristics (e. g. Classifiers in this sense are specifically called noun classifiers because some languages in Papua as well as the Americas have verbal classifiers which categorize the referent of its argument. humanness, animacy, sex, shape, social status) of its referent e728f646b5

The word "number" is also used in linguistics to describe the distinction between certain grammatical aspects that indicate the number of times an event occurs, such as the semelfactive aspect, the iterative aspect, etc. For that use of the term, see "Grammatical aspect". e728f646b5 Russian has retained more declensions than many other modern Indo-European languages (English, for example, has almost no declensions remaining in the language). e728f646b5

Noun class Some authors use the term "grammatical gender" as a synonym of "noun class", but others consider these different concepts. Noun classes should not be confused with noun classifiers. A noun may belong to a given class because of the characteristic features of its referent. In linguistics, a noun class is a particular category of nouns. A noun may belong to a given class because of the characteristic features of its referent, such as gender, animacy, shape, but such designations are often clearly conventional. In linguistics, a noun class is a particular category of nouns. e728f646b5

Concepts of animacy constantly vary beyond a simple animate and inanimate binary; many languages function off an hierarchical general animacy scale that ranks animacy as a "matter of gradience". Typically (with some variation of order and of where the cutoff for animacy occurs), the scale ranks humans above animals, then plants, natural forces, concrete objects, and abstract objects, in that order. In referring to humans, this scale contains a hierarchy of persons, ranking the first- and second-person pronouns above the third person, partly a product of empathy, involving the speaker and interlocutor. e728f646b5 == Notion == e728f646b5

Russian declension Nouns, pronouns, adjectives, demonstratives, most numerals and other particles are declined for two grammatical numbers (singular and plural). In Russian grammar, the system of declension is elaborate and complex. Also, there are several paradigms for each declension with numerous irregular forms. Nouns, pronouns, adjectives, demonstratives, most numerals and other particles are declined for two grammatical numbers (singular and plural) and six grammatical cases (see below); some of these parts of speech in the singular are also declined by three grammatical genders (masculine, feminine and neuter). is elaborate and complex. This gives many spelling combinations for most of the words, which is needed for grammatical agreement within and (often) outside the proposition. e728f646b5

Given that different languages have different grammatical features, the actual test for which nouns are mass nouns may vary between languages. In English, mass nouns are characterized by the impossibility of being directly modified by a numeral without specifying a unit of measurement and by the impossibility of being combined with an indefinite article (a or an). Thus, the mass noun "water" is quantified as "20 litres of water" while the count noun "chair" is quantified as "20 chairs". However, both mass and count nouns can be quantified in relative terms without unit specification (e.g., "so much water", "so many chairs", though note the different quantifiers "much" and "many"). e728f646b5 Nominal declension comprises six cases - nominative, accusative, genitive, prepositional, dative, instrumental, two numbers (singular and plural), and

three grammatical genders (masculine, feminine, and neuter). Up to ten additional cases are identified in linguistics textbooks, although all of them are either incomplete (do not apply to all nouns) or degenerate (appear identical to one of the six simple cases).... e728f646b5 == Overview == e728f646b5 In languages that have classifiers, they are often used when the noun is being counted, that is, when it appears with a numeral. In such languages, a phrase such as "three people" is often required to be expressed as "three X (of) people", where X is a classifier appropriate to the noun for "people"; compare to "three blades of grass". Classifiers that appear next to a numeral or a quantifier are particularly called numeral classifiers. They play an important role in certain languages, especially East and Southeast Asian languages, including Chinese, Korean, Japanese, and Vietnamese. e728f646b5 Old English was an inflectional language, but largely abandoned inflectional changes as it evolved into Modern English. Though traditionally classified as synthetic, Modern English has become a mostly analytic language. e728f646b5

Declension singular, dual, plural), case (e. It serves to indicate number (e. function in the sentence by way of an inflection. masculine, feminine, or neuter), and a number of other grammatical categories. g. g. g. Declension may apply to nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, and determiners. It serves to indicate number In linguistics, declension (verb: to decline) is the changing of the form of a word, generally to express its syntactic function in the sentence by way of an inflection. Declension may apply to nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, and determiners. nominative, accusative, genitive, or dative), gender (e. Inflectional change of verbs is called conjugation e728f646b5

Most languages of the world have formal means to express differences of number. One widespread distinction, found in English and many other languages, involves a simple two-way contrast between singular and plural number (car/cars, child/children, etc.). Discussion of other more elaborate systems of number appears below. e728f646b5 Grammatical number is a morphological category characterized by the expression of quantity through inflection or agreement. As an example, consider the English sentences below: e728f646b5

Mass noun In linguistics, a mass noun, uncountable noun, non-count noun, uncount noun, or just uncountable, is a noun with the syntactic property that any part and In linguistics, a mass noun, uncountable noun, non-count noun, uncount noun, or just uncountable, is a noun with the syntactic property that any part and quantity of it is treated as an undifferentiated unit, rather than as something with discrete elements. Uncountable nouns are distinguished from count nouns e728f646b5

== Examples of incorporation == e728f646b5 == English... == e728f646b5 == Etymology == e728f646b5
Numeral classifiers may have other functions too; in Chinese, they are commonly used when a noun is preceded by a demonstrative (word meaning "this" or "that"). Some Asian languages like Zhuang...
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Instrumental case The noun may be either a physical object or an abstract concept. The noun may be either a physical In grammar, the instrumental case (abbreviated ins or instr) is a grammatical case used to indicate that a noun is the instrument or means by or with which the subject achieves or accomplishes an action. used to indicate that a noun is the instrument or means by or with which the subject achieves or accomplishes an action e728f646b5

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