



## Le pluriel des noms

> En règle générale, la forme plurielle du nom est construite en ajoutant un "-s" à la forme singulière:

shoe --> shoes  
book --> books  
river --> rivers

> Les mots se terminant en "s" ou "z" prendront généralement la terminaison "-es" :

bus --> buses  
kiss --> kisses

> Les mots se terminant en "-y" prendront généralement la terminaison "-ies" :

party --> parties  
supply --> supplies

> Certains mots sont irréguliers au pluriel :

one man --> two men  
one woman --> two women  
one person --> two people  
one foot --> two feet  
one mouse --> two mice  
one goose --> two geese  
one tooth --> two teeth  
one wife --> two wives  
one child --> two children  
one knife --> two knives  
one thief --> two thieves  
one dwarf --> two dwarves (ou: dwarfs)  
one potato --> two potatoes  
one leaf --> two leaves  
one life --> two lives  
one loaf --> two loaves  
one half --> two halves

> Certains mots rarissimes ne changent pas du tout au pluriel :

one moose --> two moose  
one sheep --> two sheep  
one aircraft --> two aircraft

> Les mots d'origine latine ou grecque qui ont retenu une terminaison antique se conformeront généralement à la forme plurielle de leur langue d'emprunt :

one alumnus --> two alumni  
one syllabus --> two syllabi  
one alumna --> two alumnae  
one alga --> many algae  
one criterion --> many criteria  
one forum --> many fora (ou : forums)  
one thesis --> two theses  
one hypothesis --> two hypotheses  
one phenomenon --> two phenomena  
one cactus --> two cacti (ou : cactuses)  
one diagnosis --> two diagnoses  
one oasis --> two oases  
one analysis --> two analyses



### EXERCISE:

Retrouver le pluriel de ces noms, sans regarder la liste ci-dessus: table, child, thief, mouse, woman, potato, tooth, alga, goose, wife, sheep, life

### REPONSES

> tables, children, thieves, mice, women, potatoes, teeth, algae, geese, wives, sheep, lives