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What is the noun form of lose

When should you use loss vs. lost? The basic difference between these words is the difference between a noun and a verb. Both words deal with losing, but they are different parts of speech. Loss is a noun; lost is a verb but can also be an adjective. When to Use Loss Loss is a noun, and it means the fact or process of losing something or someone. Budget cuts within a corporation may lead to job loss, and a financial loss may eventually lead to bankruptcy. Examples of Loss Example: After a devastating game 7 loss, the team was eliminated from the playoffs. Example: In its first-ever financial disclosure released this week, the New York-based firm reported a net loss of \$103.3 million on trading, with \$13.5 million on digital assets and another \$85.5 million of unrealized losses on those assets. Source: CNBC.com Example: As streaming music has spread around the world, Spotify's financial picture has remained much the same year after year: rapid revenue growth, with steady losses. Source: New York Times Loss is used in two senses primarily: the first is the fact of losing (example 1); the second is an amount of money lost by a business or organization (example 2 and 3). When to Use Lost Lost is a verb, and it functions as the past participle of to lose. There are many different senses of to lose, but most of them simply boil down to unable to retain; getting rid of; and failing to win. Example: The U.S. economy had lost two million jobs that year; without a government response, it would lose four million more in the next year. Source: The New Yorker Example: After six months of steady dieting and exercise, I lost 25 pounds. Now I feel better than ever! Example: Washington has lost 18 of its past 24 games and remains seven games behind first-place Atlanta in the National League East following the Braves' second straight loss to the New York Yankees. Source: The Washington Post Since lost is a verb, you might see it in other conjugations as well. The noun loss will only ever change to form the plural losses. Lost, however, has a number of different forms. Lastly, lost has an additional function as an adjective. You can describe something as being a lost cause for instance. In this case, lost is being used as an adjective to describe something that is unable to be founder hopeless. Examples of Lost as an Adjective We have solved the case of the lost car keys! While hiking, we got lost in the woods. The lost days of our youth are never coming back. Recap: When to Use Loss or Lost What separates these words is their grammatical function. A loss is something that you have lost. Sounds confusing, right? Don't worry. It all boils down to these two simple bullet points. Loss is a noun. Lost is a verb. If you can understand this, you will be able to choose the correct word every time. See also: los, löss, loss, and löss From Middle English los, from Old English los ("damage, destruction, loss"), from Proto-Germanic *lusa ("dissolution, break-up, loss"), from Proto-Indo-European *lews- ("to cut, sunder, separate, loose, lose"). Cognate with Icelandic los ("dissolution, looseness, break-up"), Old English lor, forlor ("loss, ruin"), Middle High German verlor ("loss, ruin"). More at lose. Pronunciation[edit] Noun[edit] loss (countable and uncountable, plural losses) (countable) The result of no longer possessing an object, a function, or a characteristic due to external causes or misplacement. Antonym: gain loss of limb; weight loss; loss of cognitive functions; loss of appetite. In other areas, glacier loss creates serious risk of a dry period across the Third Pole, Wang said. (uncountable) The destruction or ruin of an object. (countable) Something that has been destroyed or ruined. It was a terrible crash; both cars were total losses. (countable) Defeat; an instance of being defeated. Antonyms: win, victory The match ended in their first loss of the season. (countable) The death of a person or animal. We mourn his loss. The battle was won, but losses were great. (uncountable) The condition of grief caused by losing someone or something, especially someone who has died. Her daughter's sense of loss eventually led to depression. (financial, countable) The sum an entity loses on balance. Antonym: profit The sum of expenditures and taxes minus total income is a loss, when this difference is positive. (engineering) Electricity of kinetic power expended without doing useful work. The inefficiency of many old-fashioned power plants exceeds 60% loss before the subsequent losses during transport over the grid. Usage notes[edit] Derived terms[edit] [edit] Translations[edit] The translations below need to be checked and inserted above into the appropriate translation tables, removing any numbers. Numbers do not necessarily match those in definitions. See instructions at Wiktionary:Entry layout § Translations. Etymology 2[edit] Pronunciation spelling of lost, representing African-American Vernacular English. Verb[edit] loss (colloquial) Alternative spelling of lost Anagrams[edit] Estonian[edit] Etymology[edit] Borrowed from German Schloss. Noun[edit] loss (genitive lossi, partitive lossi) Declension[edit] This noun needs an inflection-table template. Norwegian Bokmål[edit] Verb[edit] loss Swedish[edit] Etymology[edit] Like Danish los and Norwegian loss, from Low German or Dutch los, from Middle Low German respectively Middle Dutch los, sidiform of Low German lös respectively Dutch loos, cognate with Swedish lös. Adjective[edit] loss Anagrams[edit] Do you get confused between these words? They seem to be similar but they are used at different situations. For Example- The jeans which you bought for me yesterday from the market, is too loose. Do you think in this situation, the lose can be replaced with loose? No. So let us have a look at some more examples of the same kind and clear out our confusion between the uses of these words.Common mistakes to avoid between lose, loose, lost and loss1. LoseLose is a verb and it is used when you are not able to find something.Example- The way he is talking to me, he is going to lose me forever.Example- If I lose this pen, my father will be very angry.2. LostOn the other hand Lost is the past tense of lose. When you are not able to find something since long, we use the word lost.Example- I am not able to find my jeans. I think I have lost it.Example- The baby was crying because she lost her toy with which she had been playing for so long.3. LooseLoose is an adjective which is used to describe something which is not tight or a thing which is not attached properly.Example- Can you please bring me another top, this seems to be a bit loose.Example- Loose fitting jeans is a trend which is in vogue nowadays.4. LossLoss is a noun form. Loss has two meanings.a. Loss means losing a person or losing somethingExample- Don't be sad, you tried your best to save your friendship, but he did not care, his loss.Example- He will start realizing his loss when you will not talk to him.b. Loss can also mean when a company is losing their money.Example- Reliance Company can never face a loss.Example- She is worried and is tensed because her company is facing a huge loss.We hope your confusion is solved or cleared after reading the blog. You can also suggest your friends or relatives to read our blogs and improve their English communication. If you use these words in a more appropriate way, according to the situation or wherever necessary, this can surely improve and help you to speak English in a more fluent way and also improve your vocabulary. Stay tuned for more such helpful blogs to improve your spoken English and fluency. Unfortunately, with the current database that runs this site, I don't have data about which senses of ~term~ are used most commonly. I've got ideas about how to fix this but will need to find a source of "sense" frequencies. Hopefully there's enough info above to help you understand the part of speech of ~term~, and guess at its most common usage. For those interested in a little info about this site: it's a side project that I developed while working on Describing Words and Related Words. Both of those projects are based around words, but have much grander goals. I had an idea for a website that simply explains the word types of the words that you search for - just like a dictionary, but focussed on the part of speech of the words. And since I already had a lot of the infrastructure in place from the other two sites, I figured it wouldn't be too much more work to get this up and running. The dictionary is based on the amazing Wiktionary project by wikimedia. I initially started with WordNet, but then realised that it was missing many types of words/lemma (determiners, pronouns, abbreviations, and many more). This caused me to investigate the 1913 edition of Webster's Dictionary - which is now in the public domain. However, after a day's work wrangling it into a database I realised that there were far too many errors (especially with the part-of-speech tagging) for it to be viable for Word Type. Finally, I went back to Wiktionary - which I already knew about, but had been avoiding because it's not properly structured for parsing. That's when I stumbled across the UBY project - an amazing project which needs more recognition. The researchers have parsed the whole of Wiktionary and other sources, and compiled everything into a single unified resource. I simply extracted the Wiktionary entries and threw them into this interface! So it took a little more work than expected, but I'm happy I kept at it after the first couple of blunders. Special thanks to the contributors of the open-source code that was used in this project: the UBY project (mentioned above), @mongodb and express.js. Currently, this is based on a version of wiktionary which is a few years old. I plan to update it to a newer version soon and that update should bring in a bunch of new word senses for many words (or more accurately, lemma). Home Science Math and Arithmetic History Literature and Language Technology Health ☑ Law & Legal Issues Business & Finance All Topics Random Leaderboard Related Topics Nouns Parts of Speech Adjectives and Articles Verbs Home Science Math and Arithmetic History Literature and Language Technology Health ☑ Law & Legal Issues Business & Finance All Topics Random Leaderboard Related Topics Pronouns Verbs Plural Nouns Parts of Speech Word forms: 3rd person singular present tense loses , present participle losing , past tense, past participle lost 4. verb If someone loses a quality, characteristic, attitude, or belief, they no longer have it. He lost all sense of reason. [VERB noun] The government had lost all credibility. [VERB noun] He had lost his desire to live. [VERB noun] 5. verb If you lose an ability, you stop having that ability because of something such as an accident. They lost their ability to hear. [VERB noun] He had lost the use of his legs. [VERB noun] 6. verb If someone or something loses heat, their temperature becomes lower. Babies lose heat much faster than adults. [VERB noun] A lot of body heat is lost through the scalp. [VERB noun] 7. verb If you lose blood or fluid from your body, it leaves your body so that you have less of it. The victim suffered a dreadful injury and lost a lot of blood. [VERB noun] During fever a large quantity of fluid is lost in perspiration. [VERB noun] 9. verb If you lose a part of your body, it is cut off in an operation or in an accident. He lost a foot when he was struck by a train. [VERB noun] 10. verb If someone loses their life, they die. ...the ferry disaster in 1987, in which 192 people lost their lives. [VERB noun] Hundreds of lives were lost in fighting. [be VERB-ed] 12. verb [usually passive] If things are lost, they are destroyed in a disaster. ...the famous Nankin pottery that was lost in a shipwreck off the coast of China. [be VERB-ed] 13. verb If you lose time, something slows you down so that you do not make as much progress as you hoped. They claim that police lost valuable time in the early part of the investigation. [VERB noun] Six hours were lost in all. [be VERB-ed] 15. verb If you lose yourself in something or if you are lost in it, you give a lot of attention to it and do not think about anything else. Michael held on to her arm, losing himself in the music. [V pron-refl + in] He was lost in the contemplation of the landscape. [be VERB-ed + in] 17. verb If something loses you a contest or loses you something that you had, it causes you to fail or to no longer have what you had. My own stupidity lost me the match. [VERB noun noun] His economic mismanagement has lost him the support of the general public. [VERB noun noun] 18. See also lost 19. See have nothing to lose/much to lose 22. See lose no opportunity 27. to lose the battle but win the war Phrasal verbs: See lose out COBUILD Advanced English Dictionary. Copyright © HarperCollins Publishers Lose and loss are a pair of words that have somewhat similar meanings which cause the most people to confuse them and use them in each other's place.Today I will discuss the meanings and usage of both these words with examples so learners of English language can understand the real difference between them and use them accordingly.Origin-Loss originated from Old English los'destruction', of Germanic origin; related to Old Norse los 'breaking up of the ranks of an army' and lose; later probably a back-formation from lost, past participle of lose. The word lose originated from Old English losian 'perish, destroy', also 'become unable to find' from los 'loss'.Loss as noun.The word loss is used as a noun which means the fact or process of losing something or someone.We are avoiding loss of time. Lose as verb:Lose is word that is the verb in the sentence. It has the meaning of being robbed of something and something that no longer exists.I've lost my appetite due to stress. The word loss also means to become unable to find (something or someone).Lose vs. LossI've lost the car keys. To fail to win (a game or contest) is also known as lose.England lost the first Test match. Examples: In Super bowl 2020, 49ers lost the game by 11 scores. The flood is the reason why hundreds of people lost their homes and had to move upstate. The scandal caused the professor to lose his repute in his career. Lose or loss:So lose and loss are two words that have somewhat similar meanings but one must remember that these are the words that actually need more focus while writing. Lose is used as a verb which indicates the action of losing something whereas loss is a noun which represents something that is lost.Remember that lose and lost are not interchangeable.

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