Subject-English
Class-ix
Name-Atoshi Sharma
Date-31.7.21
Determiners-

Determiners are words placed in front of a noun to make it clear what the noun refers to.

A determiner, also called determinative, is a word, phrase, or affix that occurs together with a noun or noun phrase and serves to express the reference of that noun or noun phrase in the context.

Types of Determiners-

There are many types of determiners:

Articles
There are three articles: a, an, and the.

Indefinite Articles

A and an are indefinite articles that serve the same purpose, but they cannot be used interchangeably, because ‘a’ is only used before words that begin with consonants, and ‘an’ is used only before words that begin with vowels. (Note: ‘an’ before ‘h’ when it is silent, as in ‘hour’ and ‘honour’; ‘a’ before ‘u’ and ‘eu’ when they sound like ‘you’, as in ‘European’ and ‘university’.

The uses of the indefinite article are as follows:

1.To refer to some member of a group, class or category. For example, He is a doctor (profession)/an Indian (nationality)/a Hindu (religion).
2.To refer to a kind of or example of something. For example, He has a large nose/a thick beard/a strange aunt.
3.Preceding singular nouns, with the words ‘what’ and ‘such’. For example What a car! Oh, that’s such a shame!
4.To mean ‘one’ object, whether a person or thing. For example, The thieves stole a necklace and a portrait.
5.To refer to something that is being mentioned for the first time. For example, There was a chill in the air.
Note:
We usually say a hundred, a thousand, a million, etc.
‘A’ is not indiscriminately used to refer to singular objects; ‘one’ is used when emphasis is required. For example, There is only one way out of this mess.

Definite Article

‘The’ is known as the definite article in English. Its uses are as follows:

1.When something is being referred to that has already been mentioned. For example, I saw a pretty girl at the mall today. The pretty girl did not, however, see me.
2.When both parties involved in the conversation are aware of what is being discussed. For example Where is the restroom?
3.To refer to unique objects. For example the sun, the moon, the Earth, the Taj Mahal.
With superlatives and ordinal numbers (numbers used to rank a set of objects). For example, Mt Everest is the tallest mountain on earth, Neil Armstrong was the first man on the moon.
4.To refer to groups of people, geographical areas and oceans, and with decades or groups of years. For example the Americans, the Sahara/Pacific, the fifties/sixties/seventies/eighties.

Quantifiers
What are quantifiers?

Quantifiers form a sub-class under determiners. They are adjectives or phrases that serve to answer two possible questions:

1. How many?

2. and How much?

Quantifier Usage:

It is used to describe quantity.
It is used to express attitude.
For examples:

much
a little/little/very little *
a bit (of)
a great deal of
all
enough
many
a few/few/very few **
a number (of)
…

Demonstratives

This, that, these and those are known are demonstratives; they describe the position of an object, seen from the speaker's viewpoint.

This and these (used for singular and plural nouns respectively) refer to objects that close by. For example: Whose car is this? Whose cars are these?

That and those (used for singular and plural nouns respectively) refer to objects that are further away. The closeness can be physical or psychological. For example: Who lives in that house?

Numbers
Numbers are cardinal (one, two, three, etc) and ordinal (first, second, third, etc). Cardinal numbers are adjectives that indicate quantity (There are fives apples on the table), and ordinal numbers indicate rank or order (This is the first time for me on a plane).

Distributives
The words all, both, half, each, every, either and neither are known as distributives.

All, Both, Half – These three words can be used in the following ways:

All +

Uncountable Noun:

Don Bradman is the greatest batsman of all time.
'the' + uncountable noun/countable noun in plural form

We have all the time in the world.
All the people in the hall went quiet.
'my', 'your', etc + uncountable noun/countable noun in plural form

All my life I have been waiting for this moment.
All your friends have been invited to the party.
'this', 'that' + uncountable noun/'these', 'those' + countable noun in plural form

Look at all this dust!
I do not have time for all these formalities.

Both +

'the' /'my', 'your', etc/'these', 'those' + countable noun in plural form (note: used only when two objects are being referred to).

Both the dogs have passed away.
Both my ankles have been hurting since I jumped from the balcony.
Both these books must be returned within the week.

Half +

‘a’ + uncountable noun

We bought half a kilo of rice.
‘the’/‘my’, ‘your’, etc/‘this’, ‘that’, ‘these’, ‘those’ + noun

Half the village perished in the floods.
I spent half my inheritance on travelling the world.
You may have half (of) this cake.
Only half (of) those points are relevant.
Possessives
Possessive pronouns and adjectives indicate who an object belongs to.

The pronouns are:

mine (first person: This car is mine = I own this car)
yours (second person: This car is yours = You own this car)
his, hers, and its (third person: This cars is his/hers = He/she owns this car).

The corresponding adjectives are:

my
your
his, her, and it.

Difference Words

‘Other’ and ‘another’ are ‘difference words’; they refer to something different, or remaining, or more. ‘Other’ is used with singular and plural nouns, while ‘another’ is used strictly with singular nouns.

- What other colours can I get this in?
- Is there another colour that this is available in?

Wh words as determiners-

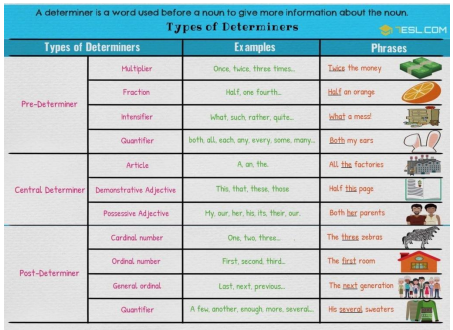
- Defining Words

Which and whose are ‘defining words’; they indicate which thing or person is being referred to.

1.This is the house which I used to live in as a child.
2.This is the man whose window you broke.

- Question Words

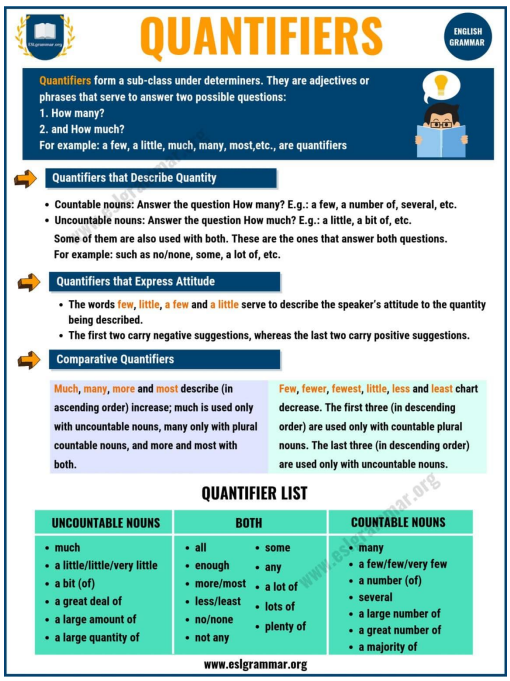
There are a number of words in the English language that are used primarily to make questions; these words are ‘question words’, sometimes known as ‘WH question words’, owing to the fact that all of them start with the letter ‘w’, except one which starts with ‘h’.



A determiner is a word used before a noun to give more information about the noun.

Types of Determiners

Types of Determiners		Examples	Phrases
Pre-Determiner	Multiplier	Once, twice, three times...	Twice the money
	Fraction	Half, one fourth...	Half an orange
	Intensifier	What, such, rather, quite...	What a mess!
	Quantifier	both, all, each, any, every, some, many...	Both my ears
Central Determiner	Article	A, an, the.	All the factories
	Demonstrative Adjective	This, that, these, those	Half this page
	Possessive Adjective	My, our, her, his, its, their, our.	Both her parents
Post-Determiner	Cardinal number	One, two, three...	The three zebras
	Ordinal number	First, second, third...	The first room
	General ordinal	Last, next, previous...	The next generation
	Quantifier	A few, another, enough, more, several...	His several sweaters



QUANTIFIERS

ENGLISH GRAMMAR

Quantifiers form a sub-class under determiners. They are adjectives or phrases that serve to answer two possible questions:
1. How many?
2. and How much?
For example: a few, a little, much, many, most,etc., are quantifiers

Quantifiers that Describe Quantity

- Countable nouns: Answer the question How many? E.g.: a few, a number of, several, etc.
- Uncountable nouns: Answer the question How much? E.g.: a little, a bit of, etc.

Some of them are also used with both. These are the ones that answer both questions.
For example: such as no/none, some, a lot of, etc.

Quantifiers that Express Attitude

- The words few, little, a few and a little serve to describe the speaker's attitude to the quantity being described.
- The first two carry negative suggestions, whereas the last two carry positive suggestions.

Comparative Quantifiers

Much, many, more and most describe (in ascending order) increase; much is used only with uncountable nouns, many only with plural countable nouns, and more and most with both.

Few, fewer, fewest, little, less and least chart decrease. The first three (in descending order) are used only with countable plural nouns. The last three (in descending order) are used only with uncountable nouns.

QUANTIFIER LIST

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS	BOTH		COUNTABLE NOUNS
much	all	some	many
a little/little/very little	enough	any	a few/few/very few
a bit (of)	more/most	a lot of	a number (of)
a great deal of	less/least	lots of	several
a large amount of	no/none	plenty of	a large number of
a large quantity of	not any		a great number of
			a majority of

www.eslgrammar.org