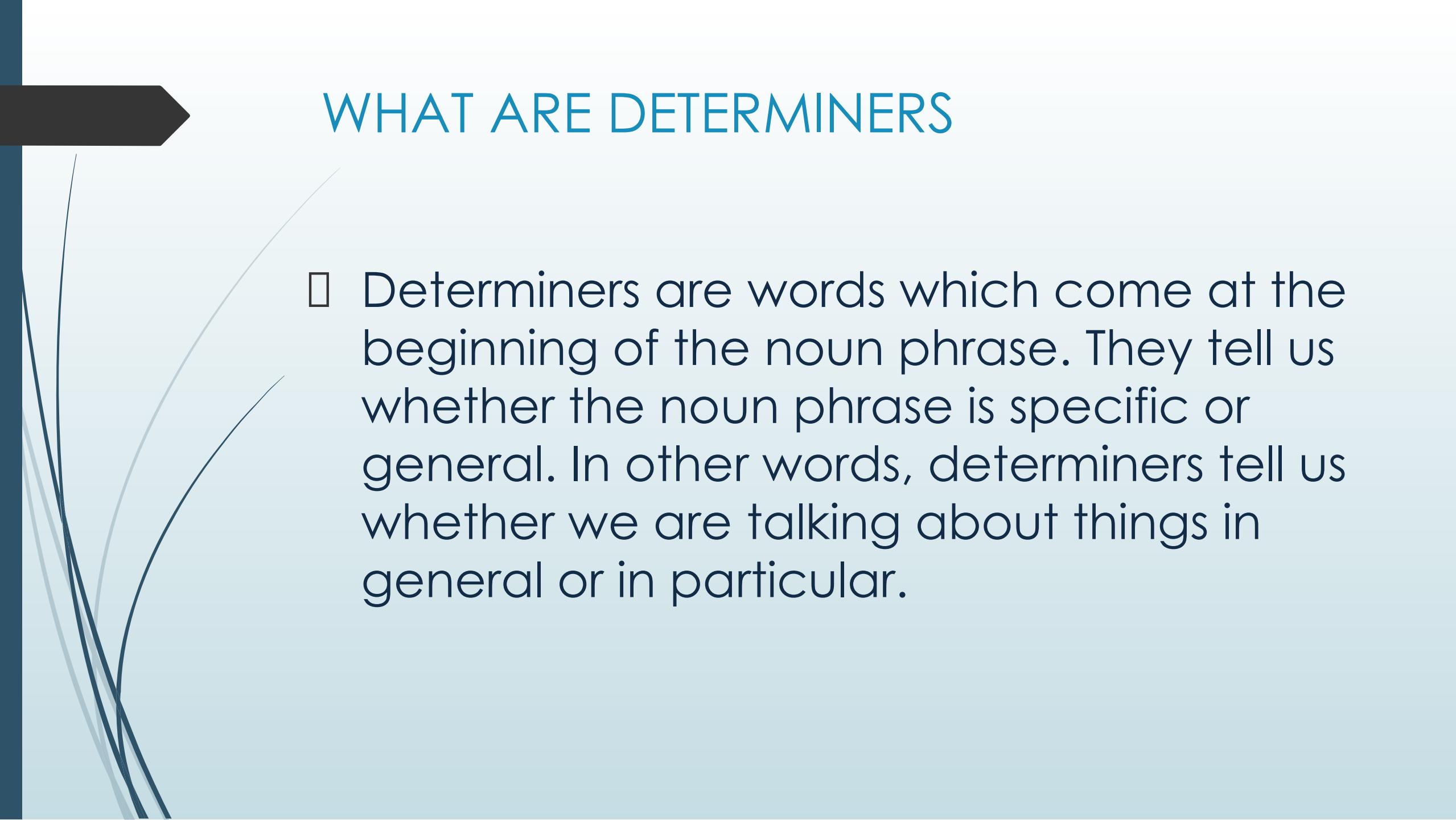




ARTICLES



WHAT ARE DETERMINERS

- Determiners are words which come at the beginning of the noun phrase. They tell us whether the noun phrase is specific or general. In other words, determiners tell us whether we are talking about things in general or in particular.

TYPES OF DETERMINERS

Articles

a

an

the



Possessives

my, your,

his, her, its,

our, their,

whose



Demonstratives

this

that

these

those



Numerals

one

two

three

four



Ordinals

first

second

third

fourth



Quantifiers

a few, another,

several, much,

many, a lot of, any,

some, very



WHAT ARE ARTICLES

An **article** is a word that modifies or describes the Noun. It is used before the noun to show whether it refers to something specific or not.



**Indefinite
Articles**

a
an

**Definite
Articles**

the

English Articles: Grammatical Concept

Indefinite and Definite Articles

'A' or 'an' is called **Indefinite Article**.

The Indefinite Article does not particularize any person or thing.

Example: A man is approaching. An elephant is a huge animal.

'The' is called **Definite Article**. It is so-called because it points to some object or objects definitely.

Example: This is the boy who stood first. I know the performer.

Use of the Indefinite Article ("a"/'an')

I have **a** pen.

Do you want **an** apple?

I saw **a** man.

We have **a** Ford.

She is as beautiful as **a** rose.

How important **an** issue!

Use of the Definite Article ('the')

This is **the** way to **the** town.

Necessity is **the** mother of invention.

I know **the** theory that establishes **the** practice.

The farmer had three sons.

He is **the** best boy in **the** class.

Today is **the** second day of **the** month.

DEFINITE ARTICLE

- **Definite:** To be clear, exact or obvious about something.
- It is called definite because it is used in relation to a particular thing or person.
- “**The**” is the definite article in English, which is used to refer to particular nouns, the identities of which are known.
- The definite article indicates that the noun is specific. The speaker talks about a particular thing.

For examples:

- **The cat sat on the couch.**
- **The dog attacked me and ran away.**

While talking about a particular person or thing or one already referred to (that is, when its clear from the context which one do we mean)

Eg. The book you want is not available.

When a singular noun represent the whole class.

Eg. The dog is faithful animal.

Before some proper names that denote physical features.

Eg. The Ganges, The Himalayas.

With few names of countries.

Eg. The Republic of Korea, The United states of America.



Before the names of mythological books.

Eg. The Vedas, The Gita.

Before the names of things which are unique and one of their kind.

Eg. The Sun, The Pacific ocean

Before a proper noun which is qualified by an adjective or defining a adjectival clause.

Eg. The Great Caesar, the king of Rome.

With superlative degree.

Eg. This is the worst performance I have ever seen.

With Ordinals.

Eg. He was the first man to walk on the moon.

Before Musical Instruments.

He can play the table very well.

Omission of the article THE

1) The is not used before names of places (except as shown above), or before names of people.

2) The is not used before abstract nouns (except when they are used in a particular sense):

- All men fear death
- The sudden death of the Prime Minister left his party without a leader.

3) The is not used after a noun in the possessive case, or after a possessive adjective:

- the boy's uncle;
- It is my book.

4) The is not used before names of meals:

- The Scots have porridge for breakfast.

5) The is not used before names of games:

- He plays golf.

6) The is not used before parts of the body and articles of clothing, as these normally prefer a possessive adjective:

- Raise your right hand.
- He took off his coat.



7) The is never used before indefinite plural nouns. But in the Italian language this use is possible:

- Women are expected to like babies (women in general)
- The women are expected to like babies (it means that we are referring to a particular group of women).

8) The is not used before nature, where it means the spirit creating and animating the world of plants and animals:

- If you interfere with nature you will suffer for it.

9) The is not used before the following nouns (when they are not preceded or followed by a descriptive word or phrase):

- home
- bed
- church
- court
- hospital
- prison
- school / college / university
- work
- sea
- town

Definite Article 'the' Usage



1. before specific countable and uncountable nouns- singular and plural: **the** soap/**the** dog/**the** cats
2. something or someone already mentioned
3. before the superlative: **the** best student in the class
4. musical instruments- **the** guitar/**the** piano
5. nationalities: **the** Greeks, **the** French
6. family names: **the** Browns, **the** Clintons
7. hotels: **The** Ritz, **The** Grande Bretagne, **the** Hilton
8. cinemas: **The** Odean/ **The** Palace
9. newspapers: **The** New York Times/ **The** Guardian
10. organizations: **The** Boy Scouts/ **The** Red Cross
11. seas, rivers, oceans: **the** Aegean Sea/ **the** Pacific Ocean
12. deserts: **the** Sahara Desert, **the** Gobi Desert
13. mountain ranges: **The** Alps, **The** Himalayas
14. groups of Islands: **the** Seychelles/ **the** Cyclades
15. some countries: **the** USA/ **the** UK/ **the** Netherlands
16. dates: **the** first of May
17. **the** morning, **the** afternoon, **the** evening
18. before: unique people and things: **the** sun/ **the** moon/ **the** Pope/ **the** president

Articles , determiners , and quantifiers are those little words that modifies noun.

Or in other words It appears before noun or noun phrases. Like other adjectives , they help clarifying the meaning of the noun in your sentence.

Some times these words tells us whether we are referring to general or specific things.

Examples – A book, The Prime Minister, An Elephant

Articles

Indefinite
(General
Things)

Definite
(Specific
Things)

We use
'A' or 'An'

We use
'The'

He is a doctor



Not Specific,
so we use "a"

He is the doctor who treated me



(He is the specific doctor who
treated me, so we use "the")

Indefinite Article

The indefinite article tells us something is non-specific.

a
an



a thief

This is any thief. He's not known to the writer or the readers.

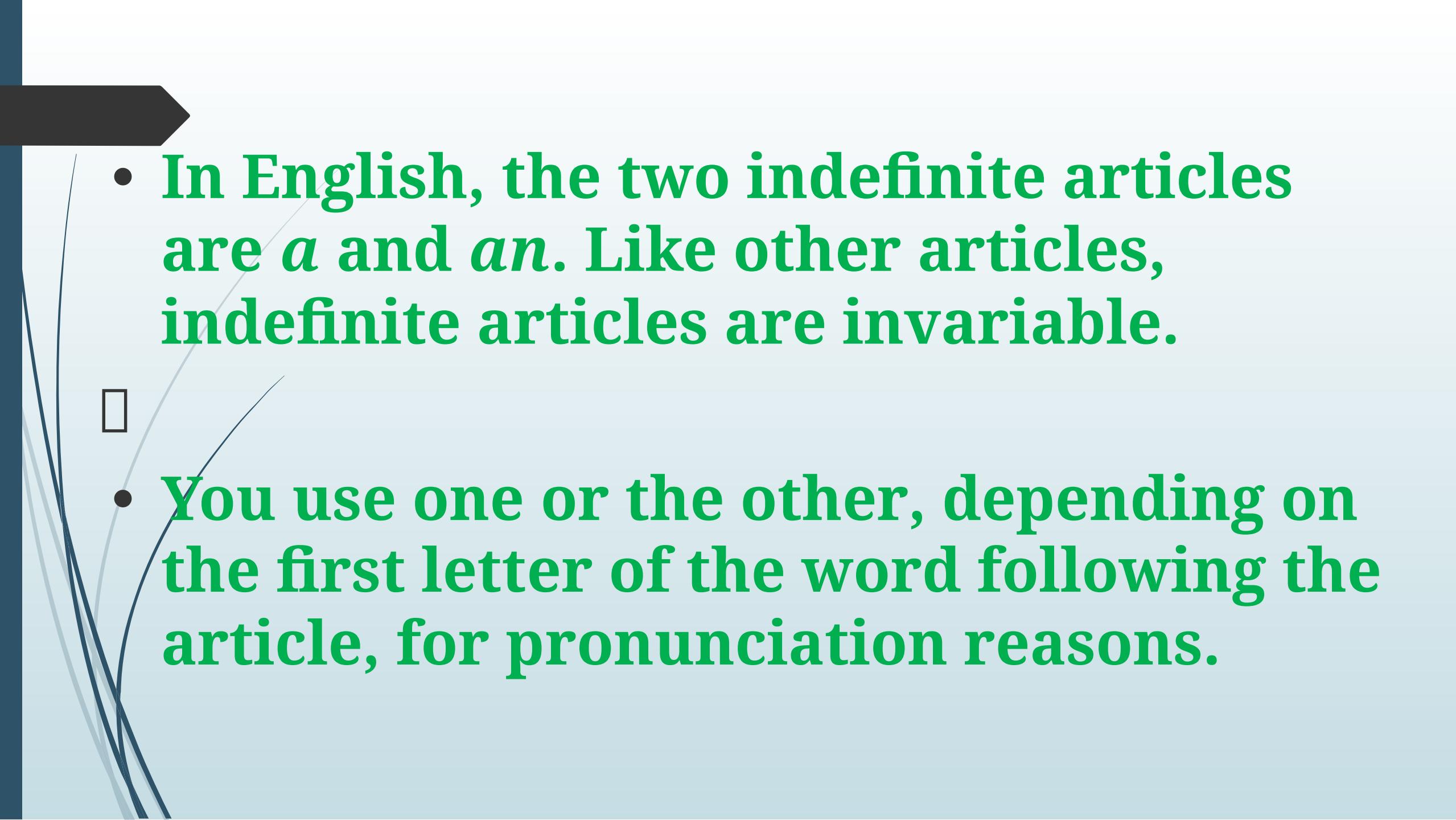
The definite article tells us something is specific.

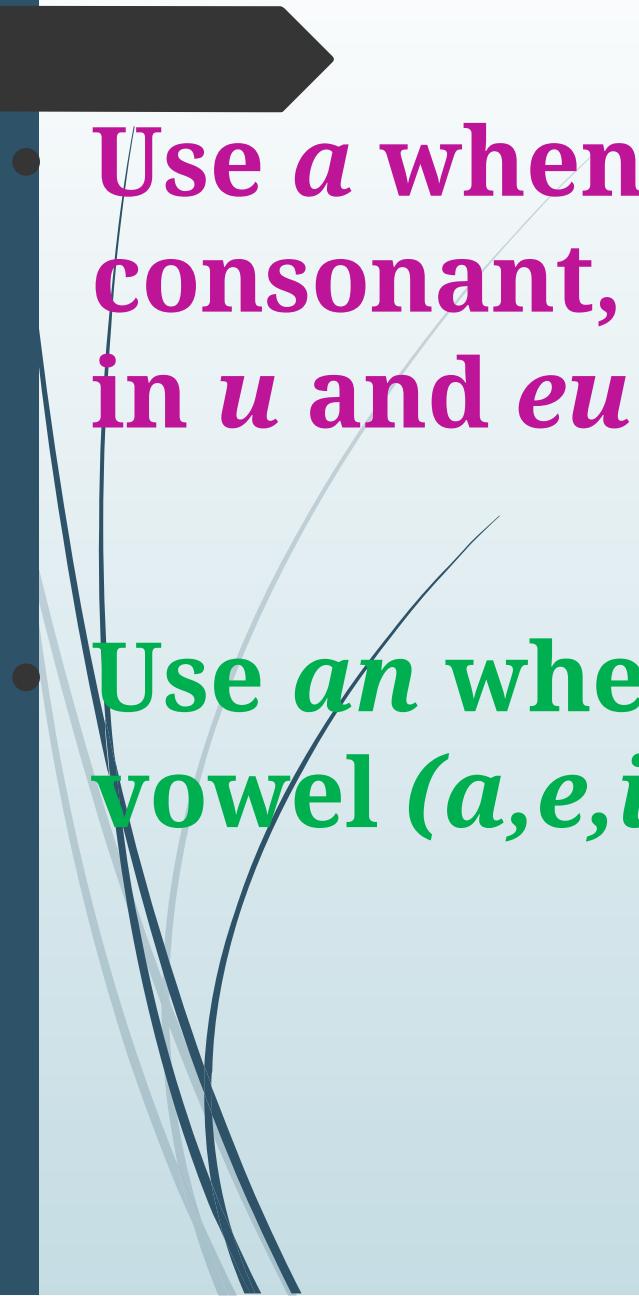
the



the thief

This is a specific thief. The writer and readers know about him.

- 
- In English, the two indefinite articles are *a* and *an*. Like other articles, indefinite articles are invariable.
 - You use one or the other, depending on the first letter of the word following the article, for pronunciation reasons.

- 
- Use **a** when the next word starts with a consonant, or before words starting in *u* and *eu* when they sound like *you*.
 - Use **an** when the next word starts with a vowel (*a,e,i,o,u*) or with a mute *h*.

RULES FOR USING ARTICLES A-AN

1

'A' must be used before words which begin with a vowel symbol pronounced with the same sound as the 'y' or a 'w'-like sound

E.g. a euro, a unicycle, a university, etc.

2

Sometimes, 'an' is found before words beginning with the letter 'h'

E.g. an hour, an honor, an heir, etc.

3

We use 'an' before abbreviations that begin with a vowel sound.

E.g. an M.A., an M.Sc., an M.B.B.S., etc.



4

'A' or 'an' must be used before a singular noun standing for things that can be counted.

E.g. a chair, a bottle, an umbrella, etc.



5

'A' or 'an' must be used before the names of professions.

E.g. a director, an editor, a teacher, etc.



6

When you mean "a typical example," use "a" or "an."

E.g. A cat drinks milk.

7

Such + a/an + noun (or)
Such + a/an + adjective
+ noun (rare)

E.g. Such a policy, such a long trip, such a great teacher, etc.

8

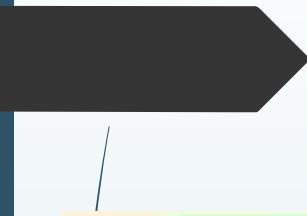
The following word has an indefinite article.
so + adjective + a/an + noun.

E.g. So boring a book, So beautiful an actress, etc.

9

'Few' and 'Little' are negative in meaning.
'A few' and 'a little' are positive and mean 'some'.

E.g. He is young and has little experience of life.



10

In its original numerical sense of one.

E.g.

- Not a word was said.
- Twelve inches make a foot.

11

A, an = one thing or person.

E.g.

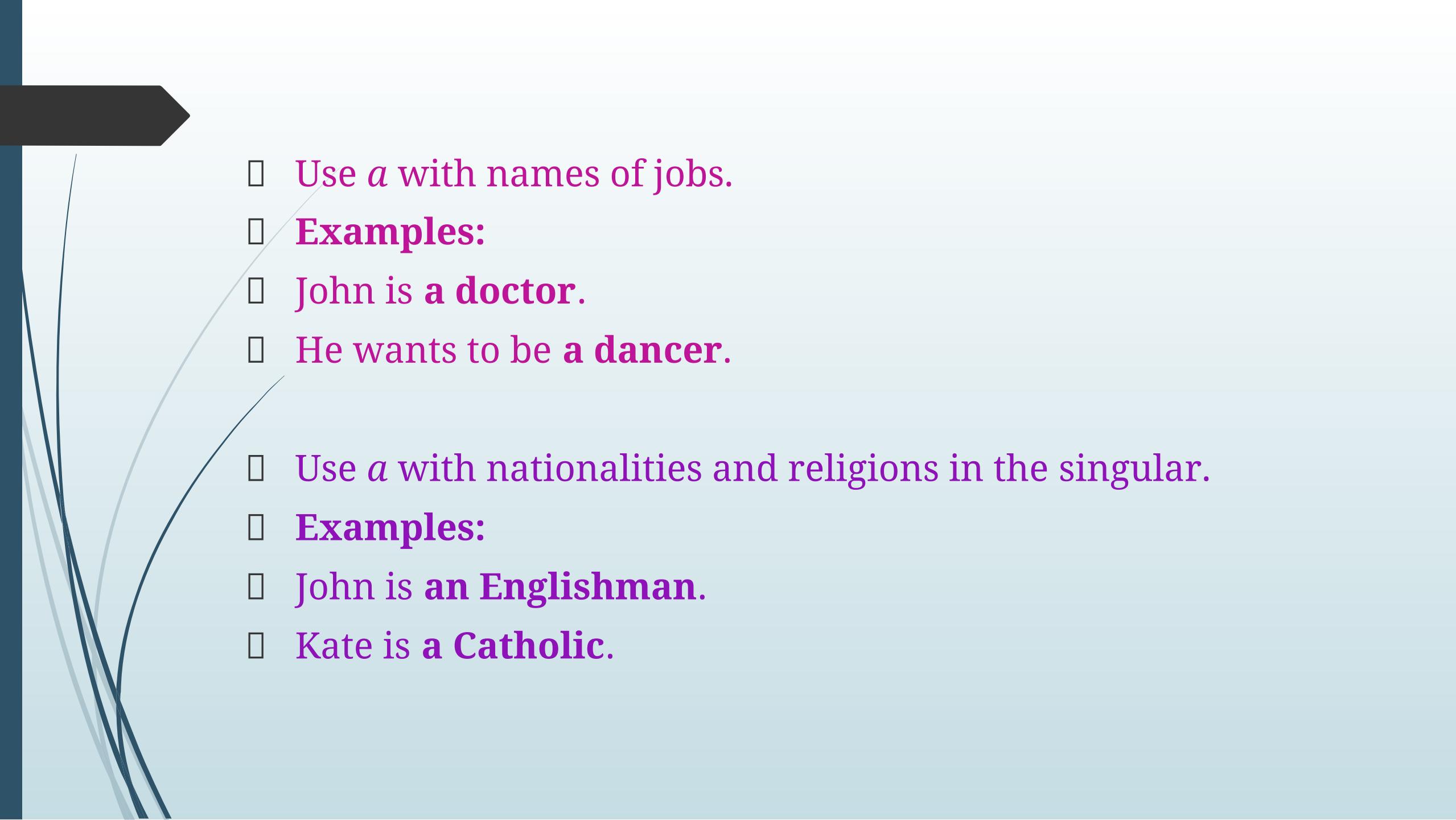
- She works in a hospital.
- I've got a puppy.

12

We use a/an when we say what a thing or a person is.

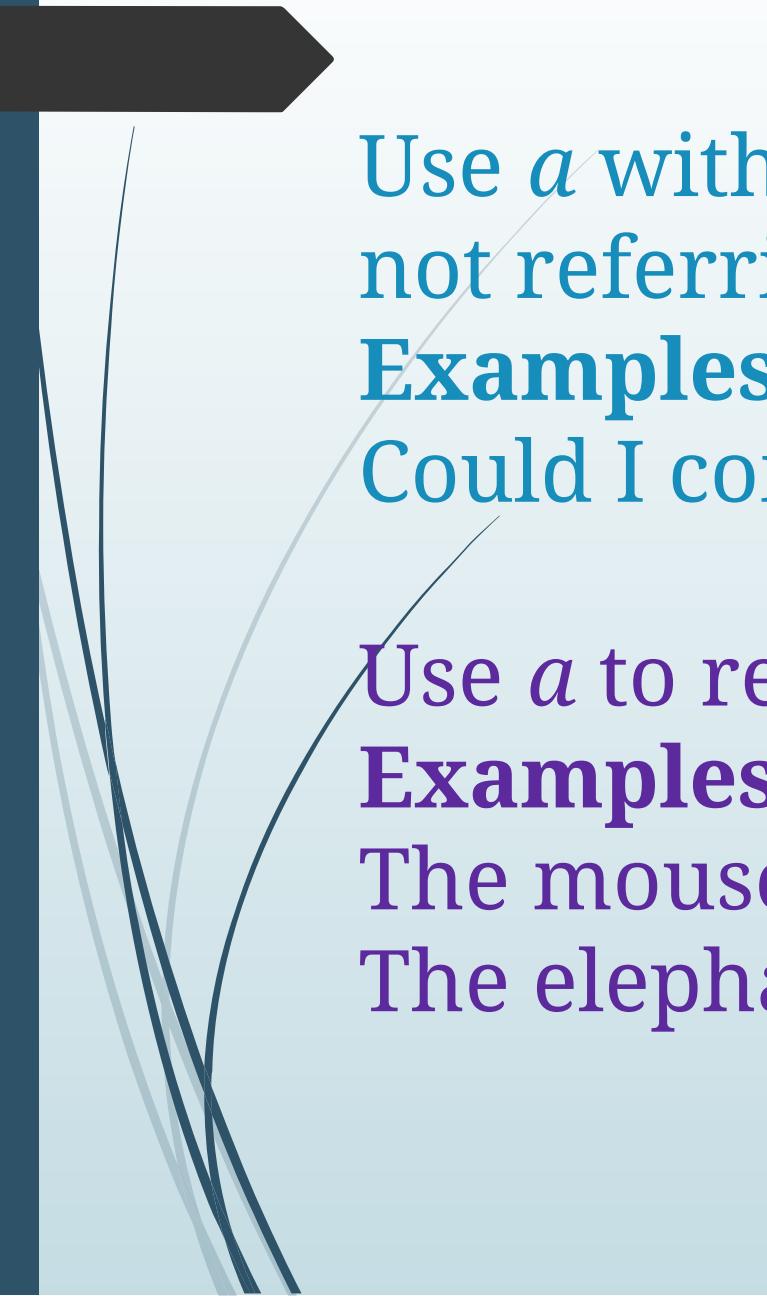
E.g.

- "Coca Cola" is a beverage.
- A dog is a domestic animal.

- 
- Use *a* with names of jobs.
 - **Examples:**
 - John is **a doctor**.
 - He wants to be **a dancer**.

 - Use *a* with nationalities and religions in the singular.
 - **Examples:**
 - John is **an Englishman**.
 - Kate is **a Catholic**.

- 
- Use *a* with singular nouns after the words 'what' and 'such'.
 - Examples:
 - What **a shame!**
 - She's such a **beautiful girl.**
 - What **a lovely day!**
 - Use *a* meaning 'one', referring to a single object or person, or a single unit of measure. In these sentences using "one" instead of the indefinite article is grammatically correct. It will add emphasis to the number, and contrast with other numbers.
 - Examples:
 - I'd like **an orange** and two lemons please.
 - I'd like **one orange** and two lemons please.



Use *a* with the names of days of the week when not referring to any particular day.

Examples:

Could I come over on **a Saturday** sometime?

Use *a* to refer to an example of something.

Examples:

The mouse had **a tiny nose**.

The elephant had **a long trunk**

1. Are you coming to _____ party next Saturday?
2. I bought _____ new TV set yesterday.
3. I think _____ man over there is very ill. He can't stand on his feet.
4. I watched _____ video you had sent me.
5. She was wearing)____ ugly dress when she met him.
6. I am crazy about reading _____ history books.
7. She is _____ nice girl.
8. Do you want to go to _____ restaurant where we first met?
9. He is _____ engineer.
10. He thinks that _____ love is what will save us all.



Are you coming to the ✓ party next Saturday?

I bought a ✓ new TV set yesterday.

I think the ✓ man over there is very ill. He can't stand on his feet.

I watched the ✓ video you had sent me.

She was wearing an ✓ ugly dress when she met him.

I am crazy about reading x ✓ history books.

She is a ✓ nice girl.

Do you want to go to the ✓ restaurant where we first met?

He is an ✓ engineer.

He thinks that x ✓ love is what will save us all.



The End