

Grammar: DETERMINERS



WEEKEND



*Coach Tian
&
Zulfi*

CLASSES

**Google MEET
7.30-9.00 pm**

ESure Weekend Class

Saturday, January 28, 2023



Christian Suswanto *Coach Tian*

Work Experience:

1. Home Teacher at Tutor Time International School Jakarta
2. Teacher Coordinator at SHIKG Jakarta
3. Private Tutor for national and international school students
4. Founder, English Coach & Trainer at **English Success Revolution (ESuRe)** Jakarta
5. Certified BNSP
6. Certified NLP Trainer
7. Certified Jolly Phonics & Grammar Teacher

Recent Activities:

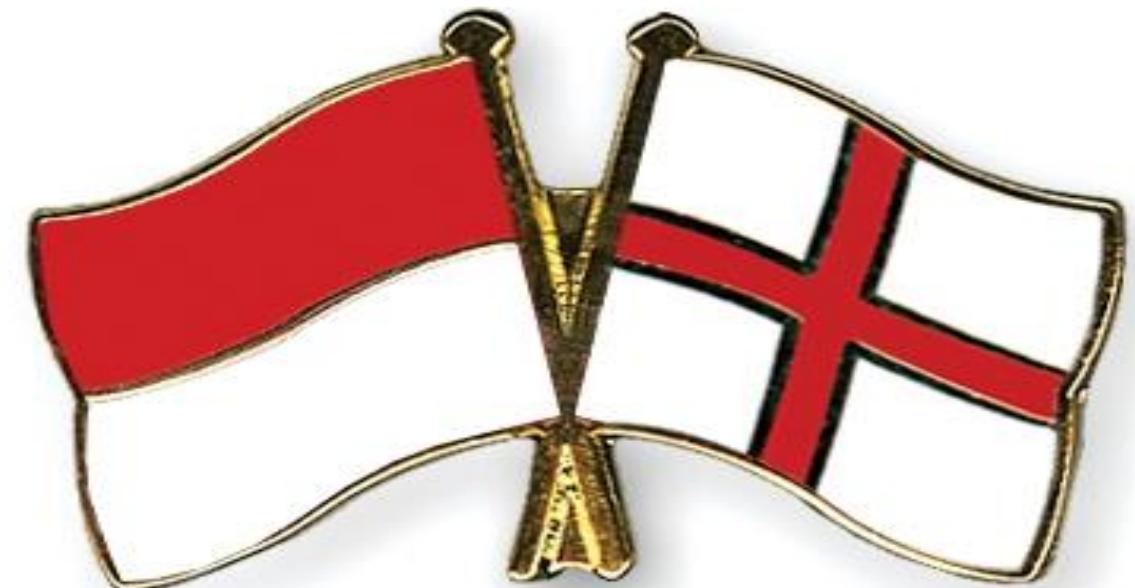
- ~ English Tutor (Private Teacher)
- ~ English Success Revolution Trainer
- ~ Psychocreativity-NLP Trainer
- ~ Asosiasi Imajinasi Trainer
- ~ English & Family Therapist







***ESuRe becomes the first
and the best institution
to assist Indonesians to
speak English
confidently, comfortably,
correctly, and fluently.***





Mission

*ESuRe provides qualified, efficient
and innovative English seminars,
courses, trainings and workshops.*

What Is a Determiner?

A determiner is a word placed in front of a noun **to specify quantity** (e.g., "one dog," "many dogs") or **to clarify what the noun refers to** (e.g., "my dog," "that dog," "the dog").

All determiners can be classified as one of the following:

- An Article (***a/an, the***)
- A Demonstrative (***this, that, these, those***)
- A Possessive (***my, your, his, her, its, our, their***)
- A Quantifier (***many, much, more, most, some***)

Determiners

Definition

a word placed before a noun to provide information such as quantity, ownership, and specificity

Examples

Articles

a an the

A dog owns nothing, yet is seldom dissatisfied.

Demonstratives

this that these those

You can't control this dog.

Possessives

my your his their

Host your guest and also his dog.

Quantifiers

few some six no

When two dogs fight over a bone, the third carries it away.



WHAT IS A DETERMINER?



TYPES OF DETERMINERS

DEFINITION

SENTENCE

Indefinite Article

introduces a general version of a noun

An ostrich would beat a chicken in a race.

Definite Article

introduces a specific noun

We went to the best restaurant in town.

Quantifier

indicates how much/little of a noun

She liked all desserts equally.

Demonstrative

provides information about which specific noun

Do you want this piece of chicken?

Possessive

introduces a noun that belongs to someone

Which one is his house?

TYPES OF DETERMINERS

Determiners are a kind of noun modifier; they precede and are necessarily followed by nouns.



ARTICLES	QUANTIFIERS	DEMONSTRATIVES	NUMBERS
<p>An article is a word that modifies or describes the Noun.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indefinite Articles: A and an• Definite Article: The	<p>They are adjectives or phrases that serve to answer two possible questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. How many?2. and How much? <p>Much, a little, a bit (of), a great deal of, etc.</p>	<p>They describe the position of an object, seen from the speaker's viewpoint.</p> <p>This, that, these and those.</p>	<p>Numbers are cardinal and ordinal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cardinal: one, two, three, etc.• Ordinal: first, second, third, etc.
DISTRIBUTIVES	POSSESSIVES	DIFFERENCE WORDS	DEFINING WORDS
<p>The words all, both, half, each, every, either and neither are known as distributives.</p>	<p>Possessive pronouns and adjectives indicate who an object belongs to.</p> <p>Mine, yours, his, hers, its, my, your, his, her, and it.</p>	<p>They refer to something different, or remaining, or more</p> <p>Other, another.</p>	<p>They indicate which thing or person is being referred to.</p> <p>Which and whose.</p>



"A" or "an" is used to talk about things which are not particular.
Usually, these are things that haven't been mentioned before or that the listener is unfamiliar with.



RULES: Usage is on the basis of sound

'A' is used before a word beginning with a consonant sound. **Consonant letters** in the English alphabet are:

B,C,D,F,G,H,J,K,L,M,N,P,Q,R,S,T,V,W,X,Y,Z.

Examples: A boy, a cat, a dog, a fight, a gym, a horse, a joke, a kite, a lion, a mirror, etc.

EXCEPTION:

- A one eyed dog
- A united front
- A European
- A university
- A user
- A unicycle

USAGE: When to Use A and An

'A'/'AN' IS USED

When mentioning something for the first time.

When talking about something which belongs to a set of the same thing.

When talking about someone who belongs to a certain group.

When talking about a certain kind of a thing.

When wanting to say that someone is a certain kind of person.

'An' is used before a word beginning with a vowel sound. **Vowel letters** in the English alphabet are **A, E, I, O, U.**

Examples: An apple, an elephant, an idiot, an orange, an umbrella, etc.

EXCEPTION:

- An hour
- An honest man
- An heir
- An honorable idea

EXAMPLES

- I went for a movie.
- This is a pen.
- She is an engineer.
- I've have made a great movie.
- She is a shy girl.

"The" is used to give information about particular or known nouns.



Use of 'THE' in Case of Count and Non-count Nouns

"THE" can either be used with **non-count nouns** or **the article can be omitted entirely**. For example:

- "She liked to sail over **the water**." - Here, some specific body of water is being talked about.
- "She liked to sail over **water**." - Here, no particular water is being talked about. It can refer to any water.

Use of 'THE' in Case of Geography

DO NOT USE 'THE' BEFORE:	• names of most countries/territories	India, Brazil, Canada; however, the Netherlands, the Dominican Republic, the Philippines, the United States
	• names of cities, towns, or states	Toronto, Delhi, Sao Paolo
	• names of streets	Callowhill Drive, Park Avenue
	• names of lakes and bays	Lake Michigan, Lake Ontario; except while referring to a group of lakes - the Great Lakes
	• names of mountains	Mount Everest, Mount Fuji
	• names of continents	Asia, Europe
	• names of islands	Easter Island, Maui, Key West
	• names of rivers/oceans/seas	the Ganga, the India Ocean
USE 'THE' BEFORE:	• points on the globe	the Equator, the South Pole
	• geographical areas	the South East, the Asia Pacific
	• deserts, forests, gulfs	the Kalahari, the Sunderbans

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?

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
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• much• a little/little/very little• a bit (of)• a great deal of• a large amount of• a large quantity of	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• all• enough• more/most• less/least• no/none• not any• some• any• a lot of• lots of• plenty of	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• many• a few/few/very few• a number (of)• several• a large number of• a great number of• a majority of

Demonstrative Adjectives/Determiners

DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVE

A demonstrative adjective is a word that modifies a noun by talking about its number and vicinity of the speaker. The demonstrative adjectives are 'this', 'that', 'these', and 'those'.

near

far



This shamrock



That shamrock



These shamrocks



Those shamrocks

singular

plural

Adjectives	Number	Vicinity	Examples
THIS	Singular	Close to the speaker	I love this ball.
THAT	Singular	Far away from the speaker	I love that ball.
THESE	Plural	Close to the speaker	These trees are beautiful.
THOSE	Plural	Far away from the speaker	Let's sit nearby those trees.



NUMBERS

Cardinal Numbers

It is used in counting to indicate quantity.

For examples:

- I have 10 fingers
- My phone number is 23456



Multiplicatives

Single, double,
triple, and so on

Example

I won a **double** ticket.



Ordinal Numbers

- It is used when giving a date.
For example
 - Independence day is celebrated on the 17th of August.
- Tell the position of something in a sequence
For example
 - I am the third child.

Topic: CARDINAL AND ORDINAL NUMBERS

CARDINAL NUMBERS	ORDINAL NUMBERS	CARDINAL NUMBERS	ORDINAL NUMBERS
0 zero			
1 one	1º. first 1st	11 eleven	Décimo primera eleventh
2 two	2º. second 2nd	12 twelve	Décimo segundo twelfth
3 three	3º. third 3rd	13 thirteen	thirteenth
4 four	4º. fourth 4th	14 fourteen	fourteenth
5 five	5º. fifth	15 fifteen	fifteenth
6 six	6º. sixth	16 sixteen	sixteenth
7 seven	7º. seventh	17 seventeen	seventeenth
8 eight	8º. eighth	18 eighteen	eighteenth
9 nine	9º. ninth	19 nineteen	nineteenth
10 ten	Décimo tenth	20 twenty	Vigésimo twentieth

EACH

Use **each** when referring to individual members of a group, one at a time.

examples;

Each artist sees things differently.

The soldiers **each** received a meadl.

We need **each** other.

They hated **each** other.

EVERY

We use **every** to talk about collectively things more than individually. It means each, all.

Examples;

- I shave **every** morning.
- She wanted to get away from **everyday** life.
- I take a break **every** three hours.
- **Every** artist is sensitive.

ALL

It means **total**. We use it to talk about the total number of things

Examples;

- I stayed home **all** day instead of going to work.
- **All** men are equal.
- **All** cheetah are fast.
- **All** children need care.
- He ignored her **all** day.



Distributive Adjectives

Distributive adjectives show that the things or persons are counted collectively.

They refer to members of a group as individuals.

List of distributive adjectives; each, every, either, neither, any, one, both.

Either you buy it or you don't.

My mother isn't a teacher. **Neither** am I.

Each girl must bring her own bag.

Each participant was asked to complete a survey.

Each of her friends is angry.

Can you buy this **one**?



- Does your father have **any** money left?

- **Both** of them are in the house.

- **Each** of us drink about 2 liters of water a day.

- My mother watches TV **every** day.

- I don't know **either** of them.

SUBJECT PRONOUNS & POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

test-english.com

SUBJECT PRONOUNS

I play football.

You are Australian.

He is very tall.

She is a teacher.

It is a dog.

We love English.

You are students.

They have a nice house.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

This is my brother.

Give me your book.

That's his house.

I know her sister.

It has its advantages.

We love our parents.

I like your cars.

This is their teacher.

ENGLISH
GRAMMAR

Possessive Adjectives

Woodward
ENGLISH
ENGLISH

SUBJECT PRONOUN

I

I have a shirt.

YOU

You have a book.

HE

He has a pillow.

SHE

She has a dog.

IT

It has a bone.

WE

We have a bird.

YOU

You have a house.

THEY

They have a car.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE

MY

My shirt is green.

YOUR

Your book is new.

HIS

His pillow is soft.

HER

Her dog is small.

ITS

Its bone is old.

OUR

Our bird is noisy.

YOUR

Your house is big.

THEIR

Their car is slow.

YOUR = Possessive Adjective

- You need to bring your dictionary.

YOU'RE = You are (contraction)

- You're an excellent student.

ITS = Possessive Adjective

- The dog played with its ball.

IT'S = It is (contraction)

- It's very hot right now.

ANOTHER - OTHER - THE OTHER

ANOTHER

- Used with singular countable nouns
- Means one more, an alternative

Examples:

- Can you manage **another** piece of cake?
- You wouldn't remember me. I was in **another** group.
- He tried his fortune in **another** city.



OTHER

- Used with plural or uncountable nouns.
- Means different, additional or extra.

Examples:

- Does life exist on **other** planets?
- We disputed with each **other** on various issues.
- I'm sorry, but I have **other** plans.



THE OTHER

- Used with singular nouns, plural nouns, countable or uncountable nouns.
- Means the second of two things, people, animals, or groups.

Examples:

- Sally is starting to play with **the other** children.
- While **the other** children played together, Ted ignored them.



The grass is greener on the **other** side.

Interrogative Adjectives

The Adjectives that modifies a noun or a pronoun by asking a question are called Interrogative Adjectives.

There are three interrogative adjectives in English

what, which, and whose

We use these adjectives to ask a question as:

Interrogative Pronouns

- What is your name?
- Which is your laptop?
- Whose is this bike?

Interrogative Adjectives

- What name have you written there?
- Which laptop is yours?
- Whose bike is this?

noun phrase

main determiners

<i>articles</i>	<i>demonstratives</i>	<i>possessives</i>	<i>noun</i>
a			dog
the			soup
	this		flower
	those		birds
		my	sister
		their	car

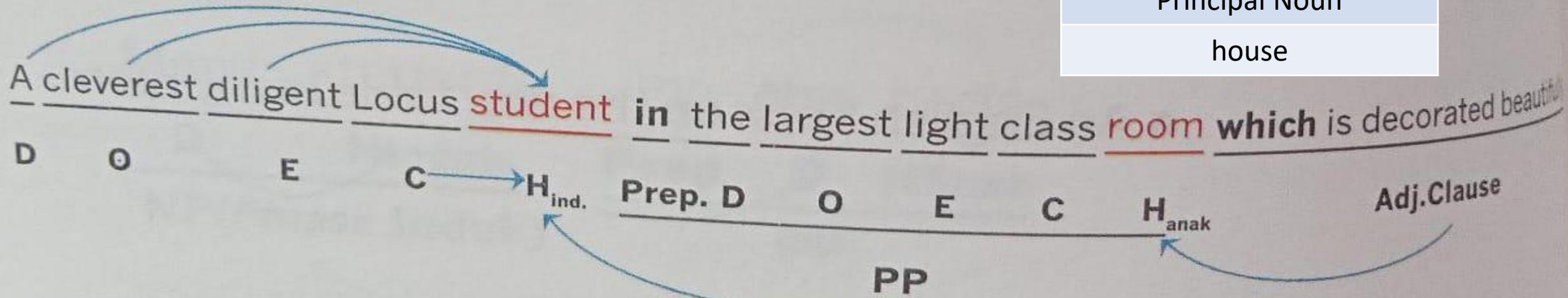
one of these +	one of these +	one or more of these				
pre-determiners	main determiners			post-determiners		
quantifiers	articles	demonstratives	possessives	ordinals	cardinals, other quantifiers	
<i>all, both half, one-third double, twice, ten times</i>	<i>a/ an/ the</i>	<i>this/that these/ those</i>	<i>my/her etc.</i>	<i>first/ second... last/next</i>	<i>one/two... many/ much more/ most few/little less/least several other</i>	

one of these + pre-determiners	one of these + main determiners	one or more of these post-determiners
quantifiers	articles demonstratives possessives	ordinals cardinals, other quantifiers
all	those	last few
both		my
three times		your
	a	little more
	an-	-other
	the	most
	the	next three
	these	first three
		last
		her next
		two
		four more
		several other
		friends

Noun Phrase (Order of Adjectives)

Determiner	Ordinative	Epithet				Classifier					
		Quality Character	Size	Age	Temperature	Participle	Shape	Color	Origin Location	Material	Noun Gerund
The	First	Beautiful	Big	Old	Neglected	Square	Red	Jamaican	Stone	Plantation	house

e.g.:



Adjectives - Word Order

The general order of adjectives before a noun is the following:

Opinion	Size	Age	Shape	Color	Origin	Material	Purpose	Noun
ugly	small	old	thin	red	Italian	cotton	sleeping	bag
beautiful	--	--	long	white	French	silk	wedding	dress
--	large	ancient	--	--	Greek	clay	flower	vases

O S A S C O M P

OPINION

Attitude / Observation

delicious, lovely, nice, cool

COLOR

Color / Approximate Color

green, blue, reddish, purple

SIZE

Size / Height

big, small, tall, huge, tiny

ORIGIN

Where is it from?

American, British, Indian, Turkish

AGE

How old is it?

old, young, new, antique

MATERIAL

What is it made of?

gold, wooden, plastic, synthetic

SHAPE

Shape / Weight / Length

round, square, long, fat

PURPOSE

What is it used for?

gardening, shopping, riding

Before adjectives + noun we normally have a *determiner*:

- a, an, the, my, your, her, four, this, those, some, etc.

Examples: - a wonderful large round Spanish marble table.

- my brown leather riding boots - the little old man

Adjectives - Word Order

English Grammar

The general order of adjectives before a noun is the following:

Opinion	Size	Shape	Condition	Age	Colour	Pattern	Origin	Material	Purpose	Noun
ugly	small	thin	dirty	old	red	striped	Italian	cotton	sleeping	bag
beautiful	--	long	--	--	white	--	French	silk	wedding	dress
--	large	--	broken	ancient	--	--	Greek	clay	flower	vase

OPINION

Attitude / Observations

delicious, lovely, nice, cool

SIZE

Size / Height

big, small, tall, huge, tiny

SHAPE

Shape / Weight / Length

round, square, long, fat

CONDITION

Condition / State

clean, wet, rich, hungry

AGE

How old is it?

old, young, new, antique

COLOUR

Colour / Approximate Colour

green, blue, reddish, purple

PATTERN

Pattern / Design

spotted, checked, flowery, zigzag

ORIGIN

Where is it from?

American, British, Arabic, Turkish

MATERIAL

What is it made of?

gold, wooden, plastic, synthetic

PURPOSE

What is it used for?

gardening, shopping, riding

Before adjectives + noun we normally have a *determiner*:

- a, an, the, my, your, her, four, this, those, some etc.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF ADJECTIVES

Determiner	Observation	Physical Description				Origin	Material	Qualifier	Noun	
		Size	Shape	Age	Color					
a	beautiful			old		Italian		touring	car	
an	expensive			antique			silver		mirror	
four	gorgeous		long-stemmed		red		silk		roses	
her			short		black				hair	
our		big		old		English			sheepdog	
those			square				wooden	hat	boxes	
that	dilapidated	little						hunting	cabin	
several		enormous		young		American		basketball	players	
some	delicious					Thai			food	

DETERMINERS

1. You bought _____ cooked ham for all these sandwiches. Go and get some more!
2. There are _____ beetles here. We'd better go and buy some pesticide.
3. We have _____ eggs left. I've just opened the fridge, and there aren't any.
4. _____ people go to Catalonia for their holidays.
5. Not _____ people are in favour of violence.
6. There isn't _____ insecticide left. We'd better go and buy some.
7. Have you brought _____ sugar? We need a lot!
8. _____ supporters think that he should resign from the team, as he isn't doing very well.
9. We need ten packets of chewing gum, and you've brought only five. There are _____ (of them).
10. If you haven't got enough quince jelly, you say that you have _____.
11. There's _____ bread in the bag. It's empty!
12. He was _____ admired by his comrades. (= His comrades admired him a lot.)
13. He was _____ aware of this fact. (= He knew about this fact very well.)
14. 'How much coffee do we need?' 'Not _____.'
15. We're late for sure. You still haven't had a shower or made up. We've got _____ time left, so hurry up, please!
16. We have _____ petrol. (= We have run out.)
17. 'Do you think _____ candidates will be turned down for the post?'
18. 'I don't think they'll turn _____ down. I reckon they'll employ most of them.'
19. Only _____ us will get the job. (positive sense)
20. If they had drunk almost everything, they would have left _____.
21. She's got _____ clothes. She's extremely rich, and likes to dress well.
22. We've got _____ cottage by the lake. (= We have not got a cottage by the lake.)
23. We don't grow _____ vegetables; only enough for our personal consumption.



Every end is a new
beginning

