

## SEMINAR 2 B – DETERMINERS - INTRODUCTION

- **3 basic kinds of determiners: predeterminers (e.g. all, both, half)– central det. (e.g. the, a, zero article) – postdeterminers (e.g. many, few, little)**

- Nouns appear in **noun phrases** and the **kind of reference depends on the accompanying determiners** – they affect the meaning of the noun, i.e. make it clear which particular thing(s) we are referring to or how much of a substance we're talking about.

e.g. Have you seen *a* bicycle? – indefinite reference  
Have you seen *the* bicycle? – definite reference

- We distinguish **3 main classes of determiners** – depending on **their position in the noun phrase in relation to each other:**

- 1) predeterminers: e.g. *half, double, all* (as in *all the people*)
- 2) central determiners: e.g. *the, a, this*
- 3) postdeterminers: cardinal (e.g. *seven*) and ordinal (e.g. *first*) numerals, *few, many* (as in *the many passengers*)

- If there are **more determiners** in one noun phrase – the order is 1) 2) 3) e.g. *all the five boys*

- Some determiners help us to **classify or identify**, e.g. articles, demonstratives, possessives and some help to indicate **quantity**, e.g. numerals, quantifiers (*many, much*)

### I. CENTRAL DETERMINERS

#### 1) the, a, zero

- the definite and indefinite article are the most common determiners
- relating definiteness to number we have the following system for C and U common nouns

		<b>countable</b>	<b>uncountable</b>
<b>singular</b>	definite	the book	the music
	indefinite	a book	music ( <i>zero art.</i> )
<b>plural</b>	definite	the books	/
	indefinite	books ( <i>zero art.</i> )	/

- singular countable nouns must normally have a determiner in front of them (except e.g. ‘parallel constructions’ such as *Man or boy, I don’t like him*. Or ‘vocatives’ such as *Look here, man*.)
  - coordinated noun phrase heads can share a determiner placed before the first head, e.g. *the boys and (the) girls; a knife, (a) fork and (a) spoon*
  - the indefinite article *a/an* can be regarded as an unstressed numeral *one*:  
e.g. *a pound or two = one or two pounds*
  - *a / an* → *a bird – an owl / an hour* (the pronunciation, not the spelling determines the form of the indefinite article)
  - *the* → the same spelling, but two pronunciations - /ə/ or /i/
- !! when **the articles are stressed** for any reason (e.g. in slow speech and esp. in AmE), they are pronounced /ði/, /ei/ or /æn/
- the indefinite article may mean ‘certain’, ‘a person giving his name as’, e.g. in *A Mr. Johnson* came to see you last night.

## 2) Other central determiners

- are mutually exclusive, i.e. there cannot be more than one occurring before the noun head, e.g. *a ~~the~~ boy, a ~~some~~ boy* but *all the many white houses*

### a) demonstratives

- *this, that* – with singular C or U nouns – *this picture, that music*
- *these, those* – with plural C nouns – *these desks, those tables*

compare: What’s *that* thing over there? (a determiner)  
*That*’s our computer. (a pronoun)

### b) possessives – *my, our, your, his, her, its, their*

### c) wh-determiners – *which, whose, whichever, whatever, whosever* as relatives, indefinite relatives or interrogatives

e.g. Please come at noon, by *which* time I shall be back in my office.  
The woman *whose* book you reviewed is on TV tonight.  
They will disapprove of *whatever* music is played.  
*Which* house do you prefer? / *What* time is it?

### d) negative determiner *no*

e.g. He has *no* car / *no* children.

Some determiners co-occur only with **sg C nouns**:

- a) universal determiners *every and each*  
e.g. *Each* student *is* required to write two essays.
- b) non-assertive dual det. *either*  
e.g. There is no parking permitted on *either* side of the street.
- c) negative dual det. *neither*  
e.g. Parking is permitted on *neither* side of the street.

Some determiners co-occur only with **U and plural C nouns**:

- a) general assertive det. *some*  
e.g. I'd like *some* bread / rolls.
- b) general non-assertive det. *any*  
e.g. We haven't *any* bread / rolls left.
- c) quantitative *enough*  
e.g. We have *enough* equipment / tools for the job.

Note: When stressed in some circumstances, *any* can occur with sg. C nouns, as in:  
e.g. She will consider *any* offer – however small.

## II. PREDETERMINERS

- precede those determiners with which they can co-occur
- are mutually exclusive (e.g. ~~all both~~ girls)
- have to do with quantification

We can distinguish the following sets:

- a) *all, both, half*
- b) the multipliers (*double, twice, three times*)
- c) fractions (*one third, one fifth*)
- d) such, what (as in *Such a surprise.* or *What a fine day.*)

Note: such and what refer rather to quality than quantity, it's possible to combine  
e.g. *all such problems*

## Predeterminers in detail

### a) All, both, half

- can occur before the articles (*all the time*), demonstratives (*all this time*) and possessives (*all my time*)
- as they are themselves quantifiers, they **do not occur with quantitative determiners**: *every, each, (n)either, some, any, no, enough*
- they can be used pronominally – as independent pronouns (on their own)  
e.g. All / Both the students sat for their exam *all / both* passed.
- can be followed by an of-phrase which is optional with nouns but obligatory with pronouns  
e.g. *All / Both / Half (of) the students* passed the test.  
*All of them / Both of them / Half of them* failed.

+

**all** – occurs with pl. C nouns and U nouns

e.g. *all the books / all books; all the music / all music*

**both** – occurs only with pl. C nouns

e.g. *both the books / both books*

(*both*, and also *either* and *neither* are **dual** – i.e. they can refer to only **two entities**)

**half** – occurs with sg. and pl. C nouns and U nouns

e.g. *half the book(s) / half a book; half the music* but not ~~*half music*~~

- *half an hour = a half hour* (little difference in meaning)

**but:** *half a bottle of wine* (= half of the contents)

*a half bottle of wine* (= a small bottle holding half the contents of an ordinary bottle)

! **all** and **both**, but **not half** – can appear after the operator:

e.g. The students were *all / both* sitting for the exam.

### All v. whole

- all + noun with no article usually has generic reference  
e.g. *All men* are created equal. but *All the men* in the mine wore helmets. (=specific)

but not always! : I will see *all students* at 11 a.m.

- all (the) day / morning / week = the whole day / morning / week  
but in the negative: I haven't seen him *all day*. (= zero article)
- with abstract nouns *the whole* is often preferable to *all the*  
e.g. *the whole truth / distance*
- with proper nouns without the definite article  
e.g. *all (of) Finland / London* but *the whole of Finland / London*

## b) Multipliers

- 1) multipliers + def. art., demonstrative or possessive – the multiplier applies to the noun so determined (quantity)

e.g. *twice / double the length* (= a length twice as great)  
*three times her salary* (= a salary three times as large)

- 2) multiplier + indef. art., each, every – the multiplier applies to a measure (frequency)

e.g. *once a day*  
*four times every year*  
*three times each year*

also with every: We stopped *once every mile*.  
*once every three months*  
*twice every hundred miles*

## c) Fractions (other than half)

- are usually followed by an *of-phrase* and are normally preceded by a numeral or the indefinite article

e.g. She read *half the book*. / She read *a quarter of the book*.  
She read *two quarters of the book*.

He did the work in *one / a third (of) the time* it took me.

### III. POSTDETERMINERS

- are used immediately after central determiners  
e.g. The *two* young women were successful.

We distinguish the following classes:

- a) cardinal numerals– e.g. my *three* children, the *two* books
- b) ordinals –ordinal numerals e.g. *first, fourth*; and the so called **general ordinals**: *last, other, another, additional*
- c) quantifiers – e.g. *many, few, plenty of, little, a lot of*

Where they co-occur, items from b) usually precede items from c) – e.g. *last few*

When there are more numerals in a noun phrase – ordinals precede cardinals! – e.g. *first three*

- e.g. *the first two* poems  
*my last few* possessions  
*her other many* accomplishments  
*another three* weeks

#### Quantifiers

- (*a*) *few, many, several* + pl. C nouns
- (*a*) *little, much* + U nouns
- comparatives – *fewer / the fewest*; + *less / the least*

#### few v. little

- with *a* they have a positive meaning – e.g. I play *a few* games. (=several)  
She ate *a little* bread (=some)
- without *a* they have a negative meaning – e.g. I play *few* games. (=hardly any)  
She ate *little* bread. (*hardly any*)

#### Other quantifiers

- *plenty of, a lot of, lots of* + C or U nouns – *a lot of friends / time*
- *a great deal of, a large quantity of, a small amount of* + U nouns – *a great deal of time*
- *a great / large number of* + C nouns – *a large number of students*

#### Assertive v. non-assertive

- some items are predominantly assertive – *plenty of, a few, a little*
- some items are predominantly non-assertive – *much, many*