

## Determiners (Correct Use of Articles)

A word that determines or limits a noun or a noun phrase is a **Determiner**.

### Kinds of Determiners

Articles and many adjectives function as determiners :

1. **Articles** : A, An, The
2. **Demonstrative Adjectives** : This, That, These, Those
3. **Possessive Adjectives** : My, Our, Your, His, Her, Their, Its
4. **Distributive Adjectives** : Each, Every, Either, Neither
5. **Adjectives of Quantity & Number** : Some, Any, Much, Many, All, Both, Few, Little, One, Two, First, Second, etc.

### ARTICLES

In English, there are only three articles **A**, **An** and **The**. These are used to classify whether a noun is specific or not specific. They are classified into two categories :

1. **Indefinite Articles** : **A** and **An** are **Indefinite Articles** because they do not point out to any particular or definite noun, e.g., a frog, a ship, a town, an ass, an owl, etc.
2. **Definite Articles** : **The** is the **Definite Article** because it points out to a particular or definite noun.

(a) This is **the** boy who helped the old man.

(b) This is **the** story that my grandmother told me.

Articles **A** and **An** are used before a common noun in the singular number only, while **The** is used before both the *singular* and *plural nouns*.

### Use of Articles 'A' / 'An'

Articles **A** is used before singular countable nouns beginning with a consonant or giving a consonant sound in the beginning:

a one-eyed man	(one giving <i>wa</i> sound)	a horse
a university	( <i>yoo</i> sound)	a blanket
a European	( <i>you</i> sound)	a member

Article **An** is used before singular countable nouns beginning with a vowel and giving a vowel sound in the beginning:

an honest man	( <i>h</i> silent)	an owl
an M.L.A.	(sound of vowel <i>em</i> )	an uncle
an honourable man	( <i>h</i> silent)	an artist

## Rules for the Use of Indefinite Articles

1. When a noun is introduced for the first time, we use **a** or **an** before it. But when something is said again about the same noun, it becomes definite. Then we use definite article **the** before it.  
Once there was a king in **a** city. **The** King was very just and wise. **The** city in which he lived was known by the name, Ujjain.
2. When a person or thing represents his or its whole group, we use **a** or **an** before it.
  - (a) **A** cow is a useful animal. (A cow is the representative of the whole group of cows.)
  - (b) **A** bird can fly high in the air. (A bird also represents the whole class of birds.)
3. To express the feeling of number or counting, we use **a** or **an** before a noun.
  - (a) Rome was not built in **a** day.
  - (b) He stayed with me for **an** hour or two.
  - (d) Sugar sells at twenty rupees **a** kilo.
  - (c) This train runs at seventy kilometres **an** hour.

## Use of Article 'The'

### Rules for the Use of Definite Article 'The'

1. **The** is used before the :
  - (a) names of rivers, oceans, seas, groups of islands, mountain ranges, etc.  
**the** Ganges, **the** Thames, **the** Indian Ocean, **the** Himalayas, etc.
  - (b) names of certain holy, historical or other books or newspapers and magazines :  
**the** Indian Express, **the** Tribune, **the** Outlook , **the** Ramayana, **the** Quran, **the** Tempest etc.
  - (c) names of certain countries, historical buildings, political parties, national days or historical events.  
**the** Republic Day, **the** First World War, **the** United States, **the** Taj Mahal, **the** Congress etc.
2. **The** is also used :
  - (a) when adjective is used as noun.
    - (i) He always stands by **the** weak. (weak people)
    - (ii) **The** rich can afford to buy a bus. (rich people)
  - (b) with the comparative degree when reference is made between the two persons and than is not given.
    - (i) She is **the** more beautiful of the two girls.
    - (ii) He is **the** cleverer of the two sons.
  - (c) before the musical instruments when they are meant to be played.  
My brother plays **the** harmonium.
  - (d) with the words referring to measurement or weight.
    - (i) Bananas are sold by **the** dozen.
    - (ii) Oil is sold by **the** litre.But if the rate is also given, we use **a**.
    - (i) Bananas cost twelve rupees **a** dozen.
    - (ii) Oil costs ninety rupees **a** litre.

- (e) with the ordinal numeral adjectives.
- (i) Rahul was **the** first candidate to be interviewed.
  - (ii) **The** next day we went to watch the movie.
- (f) before the superlative degree of Adjective.
- (i) Mt Everest is **the** highest mountain peak.
  - (ii) He is **the** best boy in my class.
3. When we speak of a particular person or a thing or one which has already been referred to, we use Definite Article **the**.
- A woman and a child were sleeping under a tree. A snake crept to **the** child. A man happened to pass that way. **The** man killed **the** snake and saved **the** child.
4. When a singular noun represents the whole class, we use **the** before it :
- (a) **The** dog is a faithful animal.
  - (b) **The** cow is a useful animal.
- (Dog and cow here represent the whole class. We can use **A** also instead of **The**)
5. Nouns which are unique of their kind also take **the** before them :
- (a) **The** sun gives us light.
  - (b) The earth revolves round **the** sun.

### **Omission of the Articles**

We normally do not use any article in the following cases :

1. Before Proper, Material or Abstract Nouns.
  - (a) **Proper Nouns** are names of towns, cities, countries, persons, mountain peaks, streets, days of the week, months of the year, etc.

**Note :** When we use **the** before Proper Nouns they become Common Nouns, e.g.,

- (i) Jaipur is **the** Paris of India.
- (ii) Kalidas is **the** Shakespeare of India.

- (b) **Material Nouns** are names of materials which are used to make other things, e.g., gold, silver, iron, cotton, silk, wool, milk, etc.
  - (c) **Abstract Nouns** are the things which we can't see but realise them as something, e.g., air, wind, honesty, wisdom, strength, bravery, etc.
2. Before the places of assembly when they are used in their general sense. church, school, market, hospital, town, prison, court, etc.  
If we use **the** before them, it shows we are using them for some specific purpose.
    - (a) The minister went to **the** prison. (for a visit)
    - (b) He was sent to prison. (for punishment)
    - (c) He want to **the** church on Sunday. (not for prayer but to visit)
    - (d) We go to church every Sunday (for prayer)
  3. Before plural countable nouns when they denote a class.
    - (a) Children are always innocent.
    - (b) Dogs bark at strangers.
  4. When common noun is used in a wide sense.  
Man is mortal.
  5. Before certain diseases, e.g., cholera, malària, fever, typhoid, etc.
    - (a) That patient died of cholera.

(b) He fell ill with malaria.

**But we use :** the measles, the mumps, a cold, a headache, a stomachache, etc.

6. Before the names of festivals or holidays.

(a) It was Christmas yesterday.

(b) Diwali is one of the most important festivals of the Hindus.

7. Before the names of games.

(a) Do you play hockey everyday?

(b) He plays badminton everyday.

8. With words like father, mother, uncle, etc. because they are just like a proper noun.

(a) Mother is in the kitchen to prepare tea.

(b) Father has gone to England on an official tour.

9. With the names of languages or other branches of knowledge.

(a) Painting is a fine art.

(b) English is an International language.

**Note :** If we say the English, it means the English people and not the language.

10. with the names of meals, e.g., supper, dinner, breakfast, lunch, etc.

(a) I take my dinner two hours before going to bed. (b) He invited me to lunch.

1. In certain phrases :

(a) on strike, by hand, at hand, by bus, by car, by train, by air, by sea, on foot, on duty, in case, in trouble, etc.

(b) to be at fault, to lose heart, at first sight, to make use of, to go to bed, to take place, to take part in, etc.

## Exercise - 1

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## Chapter – 1 Determiners

### [Correct use of Articles]

**Note:-** Read your text book carefully fill the exercise and Question answer in your Notebook.

### Explanation

A word that determines or limits a noun or a noun phrase is a determiner.

#### What is Determiner?

First I will clear about the determiner. And then we will come to the topic Articles.

Determine is a word which is used before a noun. To clarify noun.

डिर्टमाइन एक ऐसा शब्द है जो संज्ञा से पहले संज्ञा के वाक्यो को स्पष्ट करता है

जैसे- My pen, Some books.

N

N

This book, A chair, Students.

N

N

N

उपर दिए गए वाक्य में Pen, book, chair, students इत्यादि सभी संज्ञा(Noun) हैं। अब उसके पहले प्रयुक्त हुए शब्द My,(मेरा) Some(कुछ),

This इन शब्दों के वजह से संज्ञा का स्पष्टीकरण हो जा रहा है।  
अगर आपको Determiner पता करना है जो बस दो शब्द याद रखिए-

किसका? और कितना Whose and how much .

Whose pen is this? My pen.

How Pen is this? My pen

How much water is there? Some water.

Now will come to know abouts Determiners kinds

अब हम इसके प्रकार को जानेगे मे कितने प्रकार के है।

### Kinds of Determiners

- Articles- A, An, the
- Demonstrative Adjective- This, That, These, those
- Possessive Adjective- My, our you're his her their
- Distributive Adjective- Each, Every, Either, Niether
- Adjectives of Quantity or Number- Some, Any, Much, Many, au, both, Few, little etc.

So first we will lesson about about the first and most important part of Determiner.

### Articles

- अंग्रेजी भाषा में केवल तीन Articles है A, An ,the ये शब्द संज्ञा में विशेषता है या नहीं यानी स्पष्टीकरण करता है। ये दो भागों में बताया या वर्गीकरण किया जाता है।

1. **Indefinite Articles** (अनिश्चित वाक्य) 'A' और 'An' अनिश्चित Articles हैं। क्योंकि यह किसी निश्चित संज्ञा कि तरफ इसारा नहीं करता है।

Ex. A frog, a ship, a town, an ass an owl etc.

**Definite Articles** (निश्चित वाक्य) The एक निश्चित Article है क्योंकि यह एक निश्चित संज्ञा की तरफ इशारा करता है कि जो सत्य है वास्तविक है।

Ex. The sun, The star, The moon इत्यादि।

जातिवाचक संज्ञा से पहले एक वचन में Article A an ही प्रयुक्त होता है जबकि The का प्रयोग हम दोनों वचनों में उसके पहले प्रयोग करते हैं।

- जब किसी शब्द का पहला अक्षर 'h' न बोला जाय अर्थात् silent हो तो इस शब्द से पहले 'an' का प्रयोग होता है ।

Ex. An honest man, an hour, an hotel

- History से पहले 'a' का और historical से पहले 'an' का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Ex. A history of India, an historical novel

भारत का इतिहास ऐतिहासिक उपन्यास

### USE OF THE

- जब किसी Noun से निश्चित भाव प्रकट हो या जिस Noun का वर्णन हो चुका हो, तो इससे पहले 'the' का प्रयोग होता है ।

Ex. This the school were we read het us' go to the club.

- जब किसी singular वचन के Noun से सम्पूर्ण जाति का बोध हो तो , इसके पहले The का प्रयोग करते हैं ।

Ex. The dog is a faithful animal.

The English left india un 1947.

- नदी, खाड़ी, समुद्र, पहाड़ी द्वीप समूह, रास्ट्र, जहाज, सूर्य, चाँद, आकाश, पृथ्वी, तथा पुस्तकों के नाम से पहले 'The' आता है ।

Ex. The Ganga, The Himalayas, The Sun, The Ramayan etc

- Superlative degree से पहले The का प्रयोग होता है ।

Ex. Neuton was one of the greatest scientists.

This is the best book of physics.

- जब किसी Noun से पहले Adjective (विशेषण) का प्रयोग हो तो The लगाते हैं ।

Ex. The great king rana pratap etc.

### Exercises

#### **[A] Fill in the blanks using suitable article 'a' 'an' the.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ rich should be kind to \_\_\_\_\_ poor.
2. I know \_\_\_\_\_ boy who has stolen my pen.
3. He is \_\_\_\_\_ best player of our team.
4. Harendra became \_\_\_\_\_ actor at early age
5. They will reach here in \_\_\_\_\_ hour.
6. France is \_\_\_\_\_ European country.
7. My mother will be there in less than \_\_\_\_\_ hour.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ lion is \_\_\_\_\_ king of beasts.

#### **[B] Use a suitable article where necessary and rewrite the sentence first one is done for you.**

1. Earth revolves round sun.  
The Earth revolves round the sun.
2. Dog is faithful animal
3. Mt. Everest is highest mountain peak.
4. My uncle is arriving here in hour or two.
5. T.B is infectious disease
6. Man you met in the street is thief.
7. Hen is bird.

#### **[C] Fill in the blanks in the following passage with suitable articles 'a' 'an' or the.-**

There stood \_\_\_\_\_ statue of \_\_\_\_\_ Happy Prince. It was in \_\_\_\_\_ centre of \_\_\_\_\_ city where all the people could see it \_\_\_\_\_ statue was looking very beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ eyes were made of sapphires \_\_\_\_\_ large ruby stuck in \_\_\_\_\_ sapphires \_\_\_\_\_ large ruby was stuck in \_\_\_\_\_ sword \_\_\_\_\_ face



looked happy. One night \_\_\_\_\_ little cuckoo flew over \_\_\_\_\_ city. It was looking for \_\_\_\_\_ place to sleep. It saw \_\_\_\_\_ statue and flew down to rest between \_\_\_\_\_ feet of \_\_\_\_\_ prince. Suddenly \_\_\_\_\_ drop of water fell upon its face \_\_\_\_\_ drop came from \_\_\_\_\_ eyes of \_\_\_\_\_ prince.

**[D] Tick the correct option (Multiple Choice Questions)**

1. **A word that determiners or limit a noun or noun phrase is a-**  
(A) Determiner (B) Noun  
(C) Adverb (D) Pronoun
2. **Which article is used before the superlative degree of adjectives?**  
(A) a (B) an  
(C) the (D) a and an both
3. **Which of the following adjective is not used as a demonstrative adjective?**  
(A) My (B) This  
(C) That (D) Those
4. **He knows \_\_\_\_\_ thief who has stolen his money.**  
(A) a (B) an  
(C) the (D) None of these