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Open Learning & Translation

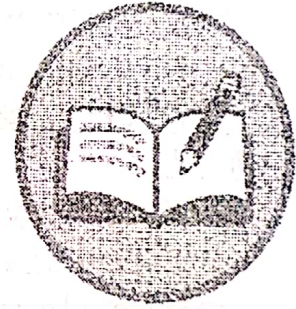
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Grammar II

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Grammar 1.4

AYDI 2022

HELLO EVERYONE!

Let us start with what we have about quantifiers in detail:

8.1 SOME + ANY

(plural count + non-count only)

We use "some" with numbers to suggest an unexpected high amount:

-Some thirty-billion pounds was needed to rebuild the hospital.

Some (positive meaning): positive declarative sentence (جمل مثبتة)

- There were some eggs and some cheese in the fridge.

- any (negative meaning): negative declarative sentence

- There weren't any eggs or any cheese in the fridge.

For questions, both are used:

- Are there some/any eggs or some/any cheese in the fridge?

- Is there some / any milk?

EXCEPTIONS

"any" can be used in positive sentences to mean "not specific":

- If you have any remarks, please tell me.

"any" can be used with a singular noun when it means "it doesn't matter which!"

- *You can pay your mobile bill at any centre in town.*

- *I'm free all the day; you can call me any hour you like.*

⇒ Same rules apply to indefinite pronouns made with:

some/any + one/thing/where/body

- *I didn't go anywhere yesterday or speak to anyone.*

⇒ When they function as subject, the verb is always singular:

- *Someone is asking for you on the phone.*

USAGE:

(1) We use 'some' in positive declarative sentences:

- *There were some eggs and some cheese in the fridge.*

(2) We also use 'some' in questions:

- *Are there some eggs or some cheese in the fridge?*

- *There are some cheese in the fridge.*

- *Do you have some sugar?*

- *Yes I have.*

(3) We use 'any' in negative declarative sentences:

- *There weren't any eggs or any cheese in the fridge.*

(4) We also use 'any' in questions:

- Are there any eggs or any cheese in the fridge?

8.2. ALL & ENOUGH

These two determiners are used:

either with plural count nouns:

- There weren't **enough** people to play the game.

or with non-count nouns:

- The lawyer didn't have **enough** evidence to convict the man.

All may be used BEFORE some other determiners, as follows:

⇒ before the definite article (*the*):

- **All the** information he received was false. (before 'the')

⇒ before the demonstratives (*this, that, ...*)

- **All these** students attend the lectures. (before 'these')

⇒ before the possessives (*my, your, ...*)

- They packed **all their** things and moved out. (before 'their')

The word 'all' can be used with 'of' + 'definite/specific noun':

- **All of the** people were disappointed with the film.

- **All of these** people were disappointed with the film.

Here, it is good to notice that **'all of'** can be also used before a **singular definite noun**, as in:

- **All of this** book is about grammar.

8.3. NO / NONE / NONE OF

NO

(1) with singular count nouns:

- There was **no** ambulance at the accident site.

(2) with plural count nouns:

- There were **no** volunteers for the job.

(3) with non-count nouns:

- I have **no** advice to give you.

NONE

The determiner 'none' is used WITHOUT a following noun as in the following example:

- I wanted some cake, but there was **none** left.

Of course, you can use 'no' here, but with a following noun like this:

- I wanted some cake, but there was **no** cake left.

You **CANNOT** say:

~~- I wanted some cake, but there was **no** left.~~

NONE OF

Now, 'none of' is used before 'the' either with plural count nouns or with non-count nouns, but in fact there is a difference:

1) When we use "none of the—" with plural count nouns, we can use either a singular verb or a plural verb:

- *None of the shops were open.*
- *None of the shops was open.*
- *None of the students has received a full mark.*
- *None of the students have received a full mark.*

These four sentences are correct.

2) When we use "none of the—" with non-count nouns, we use only a singular verb, as in:

- *None of the food was left. (NOT were)*

The difference between the indefinite article and one:

A/an and one both refer to one thing. But, using one emphasizes the number.

- *The farmer found a cup (not a bowl).*
- *The farmer found one cup (not two).*

So, we have to use one when we emphasize the number; i.e. when we want to say how many.

We also use one (NOT a/an) when we mean one of a larger number:

- *One ring was gold, but the others were silver.*
- *One of the rings had precious stones on it.*

8.4. HALF / DOUBLE / TWICE / BOTH

HALF (OF)

Well, 'half of' can be used with the THREE types of nouns:

(1) with singular count nouns:

- *Half of this chapter is about determiners.*

(2) with plural count nouns:

- *Half of the people left early.*

(3) with non-count nouns:

- *Half of the food was already finished.*

TWICE / DOUBLE

Now, 'twice' and 'double' are very often used only with non-count nouns.

- *She exerted twice the effort to finish early.*

- They want **double** the money to work on Friday.

BOTH (OF)

- **Both** criminals were sent to jail.

OR

- **Both of the** criminals were sent to jail.

- **Both** restaurants have excellent food.

OR

- **Both of the** restaurants have excellent food.

BUT we cannot say:

~~Both of criminals were sent to jail.~~

~~Both of restaurants have excellent food.~~

Can we use 'this' or 'that' after 'both'?

Students: No!

Instructor: Very good! We have just said that 'both' means 'two' and 'two' is plural. So, you cannot say:

~~Both of this book.....~~

Of course, you can use 'these' or 'those' after 'both'.

EITHER

We can pronounce *either* /'aɪðə(r)/ or /'i:ðə(r)/.

Either referring to two choices or possibilities

We can use *either* as a determiner before a noun to talk about two choices or possibilities. The noun that follows *either* must be a singular countable noun:

∴ *Personally, I don't like **either** jacket.* Not: ... I don't like ~~either jackets.~~

∴ ***Either** restaurant will be okay, as they both serve vegetarian food.* (It doesn't matter which of the two restaurants you go to.)

Either of

Either must be followed by *of* if we use it before *the*, *these*, *those* or possessives (*my*, *your*) with a plural noun:

∴ *Either **of the** children can come with us; we don't mind which.*

∴ *I don't want **either of my** parents to know I've lost my job.* Not: I don't want ~~either my parents...~~

Either meaning 'both'

Either as a determiner before a singular countable noun can mean 'both':

∴ *There were shops on **either** side of the street.*

Either as an adverb

We can use *either* as an adverb after a negative verb:

∴ *It was a really nice hotel, and it wasn't very expensive **either**.* *She doesn't*

like eggs and she doesn't like fish **either**.

Either as a conjunction

We can use *either* with *or* as a conjunction to connect two clauses:

∴ **Either** we go by train **or** we rent a car. Which do you prefer?

*

ENOUGH

Enough is a determiner, a pronoun or an adverb. We use *enough* to mean 'as much as we need or want'.

Enough as a determiner

We can use *enough* before a noun as a determiner:

∴ **A:** Do you have **enough money** to pay for your train fare and taxis?

∴ **B:** Yes, thanks. I'm fine.

∴ There was **enough food** for about ten people.

We use *enough of* before other determiners (*the, my*) and pronouns (*us, them*):

∴ You haven't eaten **enough of** your dinner, Jason.

Not: You haven't eaten enough your dinner, Jason.

∴ There weren't **enough of** them.

Not: There weren't enough them.

Warning:

We use *enough* as an adverb directly after an adjective or directly after another adverb:

Is this box **big enough** for all those books?

Not: Is this box enough big ...

Strangely enough, no one seemed to notice that Boris was in his pyjamas. (It is/was strange that no one ...)

*

8.5. MANY, MUCH / A LOT OF, LOTS OF

1) MANY, MUCH, MORE & MOST:

These four are used to show graded amounts, as in:

- **many** students

- **much** sugar

- **more** students

- **more** sugar

- **most** students

- **the most** sugar

'graded': قابلة للتفاوت

(المقصود بكميات قابلة للتفاوت أي (سكر كثير - سكر أكثر - أكثر كمية سكر)

2) MANY, MUCH / A LOT OF, LOTS OF:

These four are used to show large quantities, as in:

- **many** students (= a lot of/lots of students)

- **much** food (= a lot of/lots of food)

☞ We use 'many', 'more', 'most' with plural count nouns.

- I have **many tests** to grade.

☞ We use 'much', 'more', 'most' with non-count nouns.

- I don't take **much sugar** in my coffee.

☞ We use 'a lot of', 'lots of' with both non-count nouns and with plural count nouns.

- I take a **lot of/lots of sugar** in my coffee.

- I have a **lot of/lots of tests** to grade.

⚠ A note about 'most':

The word 'most' is again considered a **pre-determiner** —like 'all'.

In other words, it can be used like this: '**most**' + '**of**' + '**specific noun**'.

I think that you know by now the meaning of 'pre-determiner'.

Notice now this example:

- **Most of the people** are happy with the party.

Of course, you can use 'most' like this:

- **Most people** agree that gambling is a waste of money.

BUT, you CANNOT say:

~~- **Most the people** are~~

Notes about 'many' and 'much':

1- We use '**many**' to express large quantity with plural count nouns in all kinds of sentences (positive, negative, and question):

Examples

- I have **many tests** to grade.

- I don't have **many tests** to grade.

- Do you have **many tests** to grade?

2- We use '**much**' to express large quantity with non-count nouns in negative sentences and in questions ONLY.

Examples

- I don't take **much sugar** in my coffee.

- Do you take **much sugar** in your coffee?

So, don't use 'much' in a positive sentence to express large quantity. It is wrong to say, for instance:

~~- I drink **much coffee** every day.~~

IF you want to express large quantity with a non-count noun in a positive sentence, you can use 'a lot of' or 'lots of' like this:

- I drink a **lot of coffee** every day. ✓

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS:

Reflexive pronouns are words ending in *-self* or *-selves* that are used when the subject and the object of a sentence are the same (e.g., *I believe in myself*). They can act as either objects or indirect objects. The nine English reflexive pronouns are *myself, yourself, himself, herself, oneself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, and themselves*.

A **REFLEXIVE PRONOUN** can be a direct object in a sentence when the subject and the direct object are one and the same.

- *Jack decided to reward Mary with a dinner out.*
- *Jack decided to reward himself with a dinner out.*

In the first sentence, Mary is the object of reward. Jack, the subject, is the object of reward in the second sentence, so we use the pronoun *himself*.

Reflexive pronouns can also play the indirect object role in a sentence.

- *He knitted himself a new sweater.*
- *Cynthia pours herself a cup of tea every morning.*

It is worth noting that referring twice to the same noun as subject and object (rather than using a reflexive pronoun for the object) sounds just a bit creepy. "Jack decided to cook Jack a special supper," for example, sounds unnerving to a primary English speaker.

RECIPROCAL PRONOUNS:

A reciprocal pronoun is a pronoun which is used to indicate that two or more people are carrying out or have carried out an action of some type, with both receiving the benefits or consequences of that action simultaneously. Any time something is done or given in return, reciprocal pronouns are used. The same is true any time mutual action is expressed.

There are only two reciprocal pronouns. Both of them allow you to make sentences simpler. They are especially useful when you need to express the same general idea more than once.

- Each other
- One another
- *Maria and Juan gave each other gold rings on their wedding day.*
- *Terry and Jack were talking to each other in the hallway.*

Thank You



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