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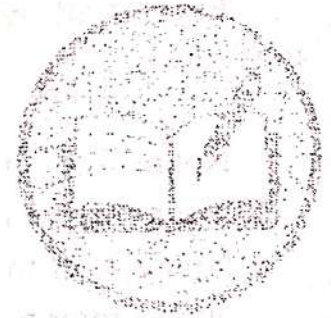
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أ. غفران الشيخ عمر



Grammar 1.P1

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HELLO EVERYONE!

اولاً الكتاب غير مطلوب لأن معلوماته كثيفة وبحاجة إلى تبسيط لذلك سأقوم بتلخيص ما هو مقرر وسأجمع المعلومات ضمن نوبة خلال الأسبوعين القادمين وأضعها في مكتبة العائدي لكي يتاح للجميع الحصول عليها ، وستكون الأسئلة منها حصراً.

Now, I'm going to tell you that this book is a continuation of Book I in the first semester.

The first and the second chapters are about 'Nouns'; we are going to start with Unit one 'Working with Nouns'.

In this unit, we are going to talk about Count Nouns, Non-Count/Mass Nouns, Collective/Group Nouns, Nouns that have both Count and Non-Count Uses, and Verbal nouns.

Chapter One:

We have four major word classes:

- 1- **Nouns** 2- **Verbs** 3- **Adjectives** 4- **Adverbs**

First of all, when we deal with nouns, how do I know that this is a noun not a verb!

عادةً الأسماء تشير إلى أسماء أشخاص أو حيوانات وأماكن أو ...

Nouns refer to people: (teacher, student, doctor, Maher.....).

Nouns refer to animals: (cat, bird, horse,)

Nouns refer to things: (table, desk, ground.....)

Nouns refer to places/ cities: (Damascus, Syria.....)

Ex:

The woman in the picture is my mother. Her name is Anna; she's from Manchester.

Refers to people Things people things people
 places

Now, we have:

Proper nouns: (Names of specific people, animals, things and places, and we write them using the capital letters.)

Ex:

-I read the "Old Man and the Sea".

-You can see the Mona Lisa in the Louver.

Concrete nouns: (it refers to things you can see and touch).

Ex:

-The door and the windows are opened.

Abstract nouns: (it refers to things you cannot touch; not material objects).

Ex:

Ideas: (*travel, death, freedom...*).

Qualities: (The quality of being angry is **anger**), (The quality of being honest is **honesty**), (The quality of being generous is **generosity**), (The quality of being strong is **strength**), (The quality of being frustrated is **frustration**)

Feelings: (The state of feeling happy is **happiness**), (The state of feeling sad is **sadness**).

WORKING WITH NOUNS I

1. Count nouns.
2. Non-count nouns
 - a. Qualities or abstract nouns.
 - b. Substances that cannot be counted.
 - c. Partitive nouns.
 - d. Pair nouns.
 - e. Plural nouns.
3. Collective nouns.
4. Nouns that have count and non-count uses.
5. Verbal nouns (gerunds).

Let us start with count nouns.

1 COUNTABLE NOUNS:

In English, we have two main categories of nouns; they are countable nouns and uncountable nouns.

How do we usually form the plural?

Students: by adding 's'/'es' at the end of the noun.

Instructor: good. Countable nouns have the singular form and the plural form.

Ex: *Door: doors, cat: cat, girl: girls, teacher: teachers, student: students.*

All these examples are countable nouns.

Singular:

- The cat plays in the yard.

Plural:

- The cats play in the yard.

In the first example, 'the cat' is singular, so it should take a singular verb 'plays'; in the second, 'the cats' is plural, so it should take a plural verb 'play'.

2 UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS:

In the uncountable-noun category, we have words like: (Knowledge, ignorance, information, rice, sugar, homework.....)

1. Qualities or Abstract Nouns:

In Arabic, they are called 'الأسماء المجردة أي غير الملموسة'.

- Knowledge.

We cannot touch 'knowledge' so it's an abstract noun.

- Pleasure.

These nouns are called also 'quality nouns; qualities'; they take singular verbs only.

In English, we have quality (النوع/التوعية) and quantity (الكم/الكمية).

Ex:

Information, wisdom, patience, news.....

We say,

- This news is coming to you from Radio Damascus.

نستخدم الفعل المفرد مع الأسماء المجردة.

We can say,

- An item of news.

- A piece of news.

- Information is...

- A piece of Information is... , an item of Information is... Some information is...

These are mass nouns, i.e. أسماء الكتلة

- Advice ...

- A piece of advice... (نصيحة واحدة)

- A bit of advice... (نصيحة واحدة)

- One advice... *

We cannot say 'one + mass noun.'

We have many examples of uncountable nouns:

- Knowledge.	- Anger.
- Beauty.	- Behaviour.
- Accommodation.	- Conduct.
- Despair.	- Evidence.
- Equipment.	- Furniture.
- Homework.	- Work.
- Luggage.	- Baggage.
- Weather.	- News.
- Money.	- Luck.
- Housework.	- Leisure...

- Equipment: عدة، معدات

2. Substances that cannot be counted:

- Substances: مواد

Cheese, water, tea, sugar...etc.

These are substances that cannot be counted. These nouns are **mass nouns** and they all take singular verbs and don't usually take an indefinite article.

- Cheese is...
- Water is...

However, these nouns can be counted in special cases:

1. They can be counted when they refer to a particular type of types of the substance:

- *Many cold meats are too expensive for me to buy.*

2. They can also be counted when they refer to certain measure of the substance:

- *Two teas and three coffees, please.* (= two cups of tea and three cups of coffee.)

3. Some of these nouns can also be counted when we mean 'what kind':

- *The use of plastics* (= different kinds of plastics)

3. Partitive Nouns

When we put a noun followed by 'of' and an uncountable noun, we call this 'partitive nouns'.

Ex:

- A cup of coffee.
- A sheet of paper.
- A bar of chocolate.
- Two cups of tea.

I can say,

- Two coffees. (Two cups of coffee)

In Arabic, we can say (معلومة واحدة، معلومتان), while in English we cannot do this. What do we do in this case?

We use countable words that can refer to the amount.

- *One piece of information.* (معلومة واحدة)
- *Two pieces of homework.* (وظيفتان)
- *A piece of advice.* (نصيحة)

Never ever say: an advice, or advices.

Bread... half a loaf of bread (نصف رغيف خبز), *a loaf of bread...*

We can say,

The Danish cheeses are excellent. (This is when I talk about the type of cheese a country produces.)

• **Count noun + of + uncountable noun**

- A glass of milk. كأس حليب.
- A cup of water
- Two cups of water.
- A bar of chocolate. قطعة شوكولا.
- A piece of cheese.
- A loaf of bread. رغيف خبز.
- A tube of toothpaste.
- A tin of soup. زبدية حساء.
- A bar of soap. لوح صابون.
- A kilo of meat/sugar/...
- A piece of news.
- A piece of wood.
- A piece of furniture.
- A jar of jam.
- Two sheets of paper. ...

All these are called **partitive nouns** because they refer to a part of the

substance.

However, this pattern is not restricted to non-count nouns. It can be used with a plural noun after 'of':

Ex: A packet of crisps.

- Five pounds of potatoes.

Now, let us talk about pair nouns.

4. Pair Nouns

A pair noun refers to plural and takes a plural verb.

- Jeans.
- Trousers.
- Scissors.
- Tweezers. (ملقط حواجب)
- Pliers. (كماشة)
- Shorts.
- Socks.
- Gloves.
- Glasses.
- Blinkers/blinders (غمامات الجياد)

These nouns are plural and they always take plural verbs.

A pair noun contains originally two parts. jeans, trousers, scissors, etc.

Ex: jeans need washing.

- A pair of jeans needs washing.

We have got some scissors somewhere. (Not a scissors)

We cannot use a/an or a number with a pair noun, but we can use a partitive noun -with of when referring to a certain quantity of these items.

- I brought a pair of jeans/ two pairs of jeans. **But Not two jeans.**
- I brought four pairs of tights.

Now, let us talk about plural nouns.

5. Plural Nouns

These nouns have four kinds:

a- Some commonly used examples of plural nouns are: clothes, goods, belongings, earnings (money you earn), surroundings (things around you), outskirts (outer parts of a town), customs (when you enter a country), troops (soldiers), arms (weapons), contents (what is inside

something), remains (what is left) thanks, congratulations.

- The clothes were hanging on the line.

(Not *the clothes was...*)

- The goods have been sent to you by post.

(Not *the good...*)

- My belongings are all packed up in suitcases.

(Not *My belonging is...*)

These nouns do not have singular forms. They always have plural verbs.

b. Some of these nouns have a plural form with 's' but they take a singular verb:

1. Subjects (fields of study): physics, mathematics, semantics, linguistics, pragmatics, politics, economics.

2. The activities: athletics, gymnastics...

3. The games: billiards, darts, dominoes...

4. The illness: measles (الحصبة), diabetes (داء السكري), appendicitis (التهاب الزائدة الدودية)...

The word 'news' is classified under this type!

- The news is worse than I expected.

(Not *the news are...*)

c. Some of these nouns end with an 's' and have the same singular and plural form:

- This means of transport is expensive.

- Both these means of transport are expensive.

- A means of communications.

These nouns can be used in the singular or the plural at the same time.

Nouns with one form for singular and plural are like: works (factory/factories), headquarters (main office), crossroads, series (e.g. a series of TV documentaries), species (kind, type).....

d. Some of these nouns have a singular form (without an 's') and a plural form (with 's') with a difference in meaning:

Words like: saving/s, damage/s...have both forms but different meanings.

Saving: توفير / Savings: مدخرات (أموال)

Damage: دمار / Damages: أضرار

- *Our price means a saving of \$10.*
- *My savings are in the bank.*
- *The storm did a lot of damage.*
- *The airline had to pay damages to the families of passengers who died.*
- *I get a lot of pain in my back.*
- *I took great pains to get the figures exactly right.*

Now, we still have three kinds of nouns:

- **Collective nouns.**
- **Nouns that have count and non-count uses.**
- **Verbal nouns.**

2: Collective or Group Nouns:

- *What do we mean by collective nouns?*

They are nouns that refer to a **group** but can have the singular as well as the plural verbs **depending on the meaning**.

Beside count and non-count nouns, we have another group that usually refers to a group of people and can take a singular or a plural verb depending on the meaning:

- The team **was** playing well. *OR*
- The team **were** playing well.

In the first sentence, we notice that we are talking about all the team i.e. the team as one unit; in the second sentence, we are talking about the teams as individuals, i.e. each one of the team (all players).

The choice here depends on whether we see the group as a whole or as a number of individuals. We always use the singular when we mean a whole group. If we are referring to the feelings or thoughts of the people in the group, then we normally use the plural.

Compare:

- The **family is** very old and famous. (each one)
- The **family are** delighted with their presents. (all of them)

However, there are a few nouns that refer to a group and have a plural meaning but usually take a plural verb like: *police, people, cattle, crowd....*

- The **police have** warned motorists to take extra care.
- **People don't** agree with the idea.

- The **cattle** are going to be sold with the farm.

NOUNS THAT HAVE BOTH COUNT AND NON-COUNT USES :

Some nouns, however, behave like count nouns in some sentences and uncountable nouns in other sentences. In that case the count noun (e.g sport) usually means one specific example and the non-count noun means something in general

Example :

- *Football is a sport.* (معدود يدل على رياضة معينة)
- *Do you like sport?* (غير معدود، يتحدث بشكل عام)

Sometimes the meaning changes completely between the singular and the plural form of the noun, in the examples below, the underlined nouns have more than one meaning:

Examples :

- She read the book three times. (مرات)
- Times passed slowly. (الوقت)
- The lights in this room are too bright. (الأضواء)
- Light travels faster than sound. (الضوء)
- The doctor will need to examine all the case histories.
- History repeats itself.

في الجملة الاولى قصدنا بالاسم histories الكشوف الطبية السابقة للحالة الموجودة لدى الدكتور والتي هو اجراها بتاريخ سابق، وبحاجة الى مراجعتها الآن. اما في الجملة الثانية فنحن نقصد بكلمة history التاريخ.

- There are plenty of empty spaces on the shelves. (المساحات)
- They went out into empty space. (الفضاء)
- If you work in a grocery you spend your life filling shelves with groceries.

الكلمة الاولى قصدنا بها متجر البقالة بينما الكلمة الثانية قصدنا بها مواد او بضائع البقالة.

- He got into trouble. (غير معدود)
- He had many troubles. (معدود)
- Experience is the best teacher. (غير معدود)
- We had many exciting experiences in college. (معدود)

There are some other examples of nouns that can be count or non-count with different meaning.

Countable

An **ice** (ice cream)
A **paper** (a newspaper)
A **glass** of orange juice
An **iron** (for ironing clothes)
There is a **hair** in my soup
A **small business** (a company)

uncountable

ice on the road
some **paper** to write on
some **glass** for the window
iron and steel (a metal)
brush your **hair** (not your hairs)
to do **business** (to buy and sell)

2. Verbal Nouns:

This is the last type of nouns under consideration here. It is the -ing form, i.e. the present participle of the verb used as a noun. It is often referred to as a **gerund**.

- **Seeing is believing.**

These nouns should be treated as uncountable nouns; some of these nouns can be countable but they have a specific meaning. Example:

Reading:

- *There is a list of further reading at the end of each chapter.*

Reading here means *books and other things that you can read.*

- *A close reading to the text.*

Reading here is a **singular** noun that means *the act of reading.*

The verbal noun normally functions as an uncountable noun and takes a singular verb.

The **verbal noun** can be preceded by the definite article, by **adjectives**, and by **possessives**.

- *Her marvellous singing won Helen the scholarship.*

- *The ringing in his ears continued.*

- *Her screaming in the middle of the night terrified us.*

Now, we are going to talk about "Noun Phrase":

NOUN PHRASE:

What is a noun phrase?

A noun phrase is a word or group of words that can function as the subject, the object, or the complement in a sentence.

As you can notice, a **noun phrase** can consist of one word;

- John is not well today.

'John' is a noun and it is a **noun phrase**, functions as a subject.

- The teacher loves his students.

'The teacher' is a **noun phrase**; it consists of a determiner 'the' and a noun 'teacher'... In these two examples, the *noun phrase functions as a subject*.

- A story.

This is a **noun phrase**, we have a noun 'story' preceded by an indefinite article 'a'.

Noun Phrase: NP

The noun phrase may consist of just one word or more. If the noun phrase is more than one word, one of these words—a noun or pronoun—is the **noun head**. The other words modify this noun head. They are called **modifiers**. Their function is to describe, limit, intensify, and/or add to the meaning of the **noun head**.

In the **noun phrase** below, the **noun head** is the word *friends* and all the words that go with it are its **modifiers**.

- All my many old school friends of other days who have passed away...

All the words that **precede the noun head** /friends/ are called **pre-modifiers** and all those that come after it are called **post-modifiers**.

Now, how many types of **pre-modifiers** do we have in English?

We have **five types**.

A noun in English can be pre-modified by the following:

1) **Determiners**: e.g. the boy, a sider, that boy, some milk, my book, many men, most men, few men, a few men, a lot of men, both men, two men, ten books.

2) **One or more adjectives**: e.g. tall men, tall dark men, tall dark handsome men.

3) **Another noun**: e.g. the railway station buffet.

4) **The present participle of a verb**: e.g. an annoying habit.

5) **The past participle of a verb**: e.g. a worried man.

In this chapter we will concentrate on the first type which is the **determiners**.

- *What are 'determiners'?*

DETERMINERS
Let us consider the following examples where the noun is the head of the noun phrase.

Determiners are those little words that precede and modify nouns: *the* teacher, *a* college, *that* person, *those* people, *either* way, *your* choice, *many* students, *much* money.

As we have already said, a noun phrase can consist of a determiner and a noun. All examples stated above are noun phrases.

Noun phrase can consist of many words but it includes a **noun** which is the **head** of it.

Today we will talk about only the first three types of determiners that are all concerned about **articles**.

There are three types of articles:

1. *The indefinite article. (a/an)*
2. *The definite article. (the)*
3. *Zero articles. (ϕ)*

Now, we will start with the first type of **DETERMINERS**:

1) The Indefinite Article:

- (a / an).

We use the indefinite article for the first mention of something that we want not to talk about it generally.

e.g. a conversation between two people.

Speaker A: A window is broken.

Speaker B: Which one?

Speaker A: It is **the** window in the bedroom.

Notice that in the first sentence the speaker is concerned about that there is a window that is broken (any window). In the third sentence, there is a mention of which window is broken. There is a specific window which is in the bedroom.

The indefinite article is used with SINGULAR COUNT NOUNS in the following instances:

a) *To refer to a person or a thing that you are mentioning for the first time in a conversation or a piece of writing.*

- *A man was seen driving away a white Mazda.*

b) *To refer to a person or a thing about which you do not want to be specific. (something in general)*

- *I stopped off at a shop to buy a newspaper.*

- *You pass a petrol station just before you get to our home.*

c) *To refer to a person or a thing about which you cannot be more specific because there is not enough information.*

- *A woman called to see you this afternoon.*
- *There was a telephone call for you a minute ago.*

d) *In definitions (description or classification).*

- *A spider is an insect. (classification)*
- *This is a lovely flower. (description)*
- *It's been a bad day. (description)*
- *A tourist is a person who goes to a foreign country, not for work, but for knowledge and joy.*

e) *When you refer to a person's profession.*

Here, you know the person, but you are actually referring to his profession or his job. For instance, we say:

- *Her father is **an** engineer and her mother is a teacher.*
- *My father is a doctor.*
- *Her sister is a nurse.*

f) *To express a quantity, unless there is a contrast involved, when one must be used.*

- *I want **a** needle and a thimble.*
- *I had only a glass of coke.*
- *Sara has bought a scooter.*

Now, 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.*

Now, we will move to the second type of determiners.

2) The Definite Article:

- (the).

When do we use 'the' in English?

We use 'the' for the second mention of something. (Look at the example above (the window). Another example:

- *I saw a man.*

- *The man is tall and handsome and I fell in love with him from the first sight.* حب من النظرة الأولى

The definite article *the* is used with **singular and plural** nouns and with uncountable nouns in the following instances:

a) *To make definite or specific reference to a person or a thing that has already been referred to. For instance, I say in the first sentence:*

- *I saw a man carrying a big bag.*

Now, in the second sentence, I say:

- *The man was small and the bag was big.*

Now, which 'man' did I talk about here?

It is **the man** I mentioned in the first sentence.

So, when we talked about '*man*' and '*bag*' for the first time, we said '**a man**', '**a bag**', but in the second sentence, I said '**the man**' and '**the bag**' because the speaker now knows which man and which bag I am talking about – because we mentioned them before.

This means that it is the context that can determine the use of the article. We can have lots of examples.

For instance, there is an example in the book that says:

- **A** man walked round the corner and looked hard at **a** row of parked cars, buses, and lorries. **The** man then crossed **the** road in order to inspect **the** vehicles more closely.

So, we use the definite article *the* when we mention a name for the second time because the people, who are listening, know to which person we are referring.

Let's see the second case where the **definite article** is used:

b) *To refer to a person or thing that is already specific because those who are talking already know it.*

- *Let's take the children to the swimming pool.*

Here, we didn't talk about the '**children**' or the '**swimming pool**' before – as the case is in the first usage – but, we already know these things that we are talking about.

So, in this example, 'the children' would be members of the family and 'the swimming pool' is the swimming pool we normally go to.

c) When we are generalizing about a whole class or species, usually of plants or animals.

* Here, a singular noun is used for this purpose.

- The seal is, unfortunately, hunted for its fur.
- The elephant is a gigantic animal.

d) When it is followed by an adjective used as a noun indicating nationality or when generalizing about a whole class of people.

- The Arabs are generous and hospitable people.

Of course, *the Arabs* in this example means 'Arab people in general'.

- The homeless were sheltered in the schools.
- The poor were crowding the streets of the capital.

So, originally, the word 'poor' is an **adjective**, but we can use some **adjectives as nouns**; i.e. we do not pluralize them, but they take plural verbs. Examples are:

the sick, the rich, the deaf, the dead, the blind, the disabled, ... and all these adjectives take the verb 'are'.

- The living during the earthquake were removing the dead.
- earthquake: زلزال
- You have to help the blind.

e) Before the names of rivers, groups of islands, seas, oceans, and mountain ranges.

- the Nile, the Alps, the Mediterranean Sea, the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean...

Note: [*the Persian Gulf*] is called in Arabic "الخليج العربي" and Arabs translate it 'The Arabian Gulf'. In English, we have only the 'Persian Gulf'.

Here, of course, we are talking about the big rivers. So, say 'the Euphrates' (نهر الفرات), 'the Tigris' (نهر دجلة), and we also say 'the pyramids' (الأهرامات).

By the way, with the names of countries, we usually do not use *the*.

For instance, we say:

- *Syria*
- *America*
- *Egypt*
- *Britain*

However, we say on the other hand:

- *the Syrian Arab Republic.*
- *the United States of America. the USA.*
- *the Arab Republic of Egypt.*
- *the United Kingdom of Great Britain. UK*

Now, we always have exceptions in English. Of course, when I say 'exceptions', this means that there is no 'why'.

One of these exceptions is that we have to say:

- *the Sudan*

NOT

- *Sudan*

I will tell you something which is not in your book here. *You can actually use the indefinite article 'an' with the name of a country.*

For instance, when you want to talk about America, you can say:

- *America*
- *the United States of America.*

and you can say:

- *This is an America which has got mad.*
- *This is an America which is ruled by some mad people.*

This is a very special use of 'an'.

f) Before the names of certain public institutions, most newspapers and some magazines.

Now, what do we mean by 'public institutions'?

It means "المؤسسات العامة."

So, we say:

- *the National Museum./ the Hilton Hotel/ the National Theatre/ the House of Parliament/ the Syria Times/ the Guardian/ the New Scientist*

g) Before parts of the body when these are referred to in an

impersonal way.

- impersonal: بشكل غير شخصي

So, here we say, for instance:

- *A stone struck him on **the** hand.*

- *My teacher hit me on **the** head.*

Here, you did not say "my head" but, of course, it is your head, but what you mean is that "He hit you on that part of the body."

h) Special Uses of 'the':

We can also use 'the' with *musical instruments, means of transport, and with countryside, sea-side, cinema, theatre and radio.*

For instance, we say:

- *Asma can play **the** piano.*

- *I usually go to work on **the** bus.*

- *I love **the** countryside in spring.*

- *Do you ever go to **the** cinema?*

- *We listen to **the** radio a lot. (But: We watch television.)*

We covered all about the definite and indefinite articles; today we will start with Zero articles:

3) Zero Article:

- (∅). No article.

Several kinds of nouns never take articles. The omission of an article is always significant.

An article is not needed in the following cases:

a) When we use a noun or noun phrase in the plural to make a generalisation:

- *He sells cars for a living.*

- *Tigers are nearing extinction. النمر على وشك الانقراض.*

- *Onions are good for you.*

b) Singular nouns that are uncountable are used without a determiner when you are making a reference.

- *New information is now available.*

- *Do you like cake?*

- *This shop sells furniture.*

These nouns can be used with a determiner when the reference becomes specific.

- The information is accurate.
- Would you like some of the cake? (your cake for example)
- The furniture sold in this shop is nicer than the other.

c) There are a number of idiomatic expressions that usually omit a determiner:

i- Travel, when you proceed by by: bicycle, car, bus, train, ship, boat, plane.

- Anna went by bicycle but Lucy went by car.
- Philip left by car but most of his journey was by plane.
- Paul travelled on foot for many kilometres.

ii- Seasons of the year, when you are generalising, e.g.: in spring, in summer, in autumn, in winter:

- In autumn, the weather is quite mild.

iii- Institutions with the preposition to or in: university, college, church, prison, hospital, school, work,

- Dima was at home all day.

iv- With countries: Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Paris, Japan etc.

v- Time with the preposition: at, before, or by dawn, sunrise sunset, noon, midnight, supper, dinner, day, night.

- Catharine rose at dawn and went to bed at sunset.
- May is my favourite month of the year.

vi- With diseases:

- He is dying of cancer.
- The baby has mumps.
- He is suffering from measles.
- Measles: "مرض الحصبة."
- mumps: (أبو كعب) "النكاف"

vii- with meals: to have breakfast, tea, lunch:

- Jane had breakfast at home.
- She met Diana for lunch.

Now, I'm going to talk in brief about "Demonstratives, Possessives,

Possessive nouns” and explain them later in details. So let’s start:

4. Demonstratives

We have four demonstratives.

<i>Demonstratives</i>	Singular	Plural
Near	This	These
Far	That	Those

الجمع يلفظ: ذيز و ذوز.

- *I can touch this picture, but that picture is too high for me.*
- *I can touch these pictures, but those pictures are too high for me.*

5. Possessives

Possessives are used to specify the ownership of an item or, if the noun refers to something animate, to specify a relationship.

- *That is their house.*

<i>Possessives</i>	Singular	Plural
1 st person	My	our
2 nd person	Your	your
3 rd person (Masculine)	his	their
3 rd person (Feminine)	Her	their
3 rd person (Neuter)	Its	their

The form of the possessive changes according to the number and gender of the person or thing that possesses an item:

- ‘number’: حالة المفرد والجمع
- ‘gender’: حالة المذكر والمؤنث

يعني تتفق هذه الـ (possessives) مع الاسم المالك، ولا علاقة لها بالاسم المملوك.

Now, we will move to possessive nouns.

6. Possessive nouns

What are possessive nouns?

They are nouns that work like a possessive word and they end with (’s) or (s’).

- *This is the teacher’s book.*

IN PLURAL NOUNS WITH ‘S’, WE PUT THE APOSTROPHE

AFTER THE 'S'.

We cannot say, (the boys's).

Of	@v	أف
Off	Qf	أوف

Now let's start with "Quantifiers":

8. Quantifiers

Quantifiers determine quantity.

Quantifiers depend on the kind of the noun used.

When we talk about quantifiers, then we are talking about **quantity**, not quality.

What is the difference between 'a little' and 'little'? Do you have any idea?

Now, when you say "little sugar", this means that you have a very, very little amount of sugar which cannot make a cup of coffee, but when you say "a little" [with 'a'], it means that you have little sugar, but you can manage at minimum of level.

- 'minimum': (الحد الأدنى).
- little time: وقت قليل جدًا من المرجح أنه لا يكفي
- A little time: وقت قليل لكنه قد يكون كاف

مثال:

إذا كان شخص يريد الترشح للانتخابات وهو شخص ليس لديه شعبية ومكروه من قبل الشعب.
عندها ماذا نقول:

He has a little chance. Or

He has little chance.

Students: He has little chance.

Instructor: very good.

Anyway, let us see what we have about quantifiers in details:

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:

c.g.

- *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)*

Now, we will move to page (38):

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'.

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. ✓*

8.6. (A)FEW, FEWER, THE FEWEST

(A)LITTLE, LESS, THE LEAST

The '**a**' here is related only to 'few' and 'little'. It has nothing to do with 'fewer', 'the fewest', 'less', or 'the least' okay!?

Few: negative meaning.

A few: positive meaning.

1- (A) FEW, FEWER, THE FEWEST

The determiner '**few**' (*or a few*) is used with plural count nouns. This is of course the same with '**fewer**' and '**the fewest**', as in the following examples:

- *A few students were able to finish the exam early.*

- *Fewer students were able to finish the exam early.*

- *The fewest students were able to finish the exam early. ['students']:*

plural count noun]

2- (A) LITTLE, LESS, THE LEAST

The determiner 'little' (or a little) is used with **non-count nouns**. This is of course the same with 'less' and 'the least', as in the following examples:

- She needed **a little** time to think over the offer.
- She needed **less** time to finish the exam.
- She needed **the least** time to finish the exam.

'time': non-count noun

Important Idea

What is the difference between 'a little', 'a few' on the one hand and 'little', 'few' on the other hand?!

⇒ 'a few' and 'a little' –with 'a'– give a **positive** meaning.

⇒ 'few' and 'little' –without 'a'– give a **negative** meaning.

8.8. INTENSIFIERS

In this category of quantifiers, we have five cases:

- a. *Very and fairly.*
- b. *Quite.*
- c. *Rather.*
- d. *Such.*
- e. *What.*

A. VERY + FAIRLY (AFTER A/THE)

- We had **a very** good time at the party.

Here, 'time' means (وقت) not (مرة), so it is a count noun.

B. QUITE (BEFORE A/ AN)

- We had **quite** a nice meal.

Here, **quite** means something like **completely**. As you can see, 'quite' comes before 'a' or 'an', not after them.

C. RATHER (BEFORE OR AFTER A/AN)

- That's **rather** an old story. (before 'an')

- That's a **rather** old story. (after 'a')

So, 'rather' comes either before 'a' / 'an' or after them.

D. SUCH + A/AN + ADJECTIVE + NOUN

- It was such an easy test.

With a singular count noun, we use 'a/an'.

- We ate such rich food.

With a non-count noun, we don't use 'a/an'.

E. WHAT + A/AN

- What an excellent suggestion!

With a singular count noun, we use 'a/an'.

- What beautiful flowers!

With a plural count noun, we don't use 'a'.

- What nonsense!

With a non-count noun, we don't use 'a'.

Thank You

...

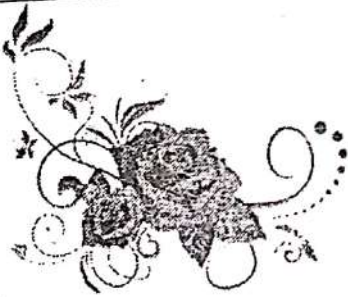


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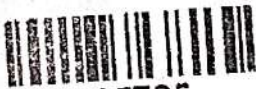


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