

UNIT 12Determiners

المحددات

There are two kinds of determiners.

هناك نوعان من المحددات

1- The first kind identifies things.

النوع الأول يميز الأشياء

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|---|------------------|
| - articles - a/an, the | التعريف والتكبير |
| - Possessives - my, your, our... | الملكية |
| - demonstratives this, that, these, those | الإشارة |

2- The second kind are quantifiers, expressing how much or how many.

النوع الثاني: محددات كمية معبرة عن المقدار أو العدد

- some, any, no
- each, every, either, neither
- much, many, more, most
- (a) little, less, least
- (a) few, fewer, fewest
- enough, several
- all, both, half
- another, other

Determiners that express quantity are dealt with in Unit 6.

Each and every

1- Each and every are used with singular nouns. Each can be used to talk about two or more people or things.

Every use to talk about three or more.

يتم استخدام كل وكل مع الأسماء المفردة. يمكن استخدام كل منها للتحدث عن شخصين أو أكثر أو أشياء. كل استخدام للحديث عن ثلاثة أو أكثر

- Every/each time I come to your house it looks different.
- Each/every bedroom in our hotel is decorated differently.

2- In many cases, Each and Every can both be used with little difference in meaning. We prefer each if we are thinking of people or things separately, one at a time. We use every if we are thinking of the things or people all together as a group.

في كثير من الحالات، يمكن استخدام كل من و كل مع اختلاف بسيط في المعنى. نحن نفضل كل واحد إذا كنا نفكر في الأشخاص أو الأشياء بشكل منفصل، واحداً تلو الآخر. نستخدم كل من إذا كنا نفكر في الأشياء أو الأشخاص معاً كمجموعة.

- Each student gave the teacher a present.
- Every Policeman in the country is looking for the killer.

Enough

1- When...*Enough*... is used as a determiner, it comes before the noun.

١ - عندما.. ما يكفي.. تستخدم كمحدد، فإنها تأتي قبل الاسم.

- We haven't got enough food.

2- When it is used as an adverb, it comes after the adjective, adverb, or verb.

٢ - عند استخدامها كظرف، فإنها تأتي بعد الصفة أو الظرف أو الفعل.

- Your homework is not good enough.

- I could not run fast enough.

- You do not exercise enough.

Articles

The use of articles is complex as there are a lot of 'small' rules and exceptions. Here are the basic rules.

استخدام الأدوات معقد حيث يوجد الكثير من القواعد والاستثناءات "الصغيرة". ها هي القواعد الأساسية.

a/an

1- We use a/an to refer to a singular countable noun, which is indefinite. Either we do not know which one, or it does not matter which one.

١ - نستخدم a / an للإشارة إلى اسم معدود مفرد، وهو غير محدد. إما أننا لا نعرف أيهما، أو لا يهم أيهما

- They live in a lovely house.

- I am reading a good book.

- She is expecting a baby.

2- We use a/an with professions.

٢ - نستخدم a / an مع المهن

- She is a lawyer.

The

1- We use the before a singular or plural noun, when both the speaker and the listener know which noun is being referred to.

١ - نستخدم قبل الاسم المفرد أو الجمع، عندما يعرف كل من المتحدث والمستمع الاسم الذي يشار إليه.

- They live in the green house opposite the library.

- A friend recommended the book.

- Mind the baby! She is near the fire.

- I am going to the shops. Do you want anything?

- I will see you in the pub later.

- 'Where's Dad?' 'In the garden.'

2- We use the when there is only one of something.

٢ - نستخدم عندما يكون هناك شيء واحد فقط.

- the world, the River Names, the Atlantic

- 3- We use the for certain places which are institutions, which particular place is not important.
 ٣- نستخدم مع أماكن معينة أو مؤسسات. أي ان المكان المعني ليس مهماً.
- We went to the cinema/theatre last night.
 - We are going to the seaside.

a followed by the

- We use a to introduce something for the first time. When we refer to it again, we use the.
 نستخدم a لتقديم شيء ما لأول مرة. عندما نشير إليها مرة أخرى، نستخدم The.
- I saw a man walking a dog in the park today. The man was tiny and the dog was huge!

Zero article

- 1- We use no article with plural and uncountable nouns when talking about things in general.
 Computers have changed our lives.
 ١- لا نستخدم أي مقال مع الأسماء الجمع وغير المعدودة عند الحديث عن الأشياء بشكل عام.
- Love is eternal.
 - Dogs need a lot of exercise.
 - I hate hamburgers.
- 2- We use no article with meals.
 ٢- لا نستخدمها مع الوجبات.
- Have you had lunch yet?
 - Come round for dinner tonight.
- But ... We had a lovely lunch in an Italian restaurant.