

English Grammar Class 9

Determiners

Today we will study an exciting topic “Determiners”. We all know that nouns used in sentences always accompany some words either before or after the noun. Those words play a crucial role in understanding the meaning of the sentence. Those words are called **Determiners**. Through this article, you will learn about the determiners, and types of determiners along with examples and practice questions.



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Determiners

A determiner is employed to modify a noun. It indicates regard to something specific or something of a particular type. There are nearly fifty sorts of determiners.

The determiners come at the beginning of the noun and if an adjective is present, then they come before the adjective. No two or more determiners are present before a noun at the same time. So, we can call them to be mutually exclusive.

Some examples of determiners are A, An, This, That, Those, each, these etc.

In grammar, a determiner is a word that is used to indicate a variety of things, such as which thing you are referring to or if you are referring to one or several things. Determinants such as "a," "the," "some," "this," and "each" is frequently used.



Image: Determiners

Types of Determiners:

There are six types of determiners.

- 1. Articles**
- 2. Possessives**
- 3. Demonstratives**
- 4. Numerals**
- 5. Ordinals**
- 6. Quantifiers**



TYPES OF DETERMINERS		
ARTICLES	POSSESSIVES	DEMONSTRATIVES
A	MY, YOUR	THIS
AN	HIS, HER	THAT
THE	ITS, OUR	THESE
NUMERALS	ORDINALS	QUANTIFIERS
ONE	FIRST	MANY, FEW
TWO	SECOND	SAME, EVERY
THREE	NEXT	MUCH, A LOT OF



Image: Types of Determiners

1. Articles

Articles are a type of determiner.



Image: Types of Articles

- **Indefinite articles:**

A and An are referred to as indefinite articles, whereas "the" is referred to as a definitive article. The distinction between A and An is made based on sound.

1. Before words that start with a consonant sound, and are used.

Eg. A one-rupee coin, a boy, a dog, a B.A., a unit, a union, a European, a one-legged man, etc.

2. Before words with a vowel sound, and is used.

Eg. An hour, an heir, an honest, an ant, an eye, an inkpot, an ox, an umbrella, an M.A., an S.D.O., an HMT, an hour, etc.

- **Definite Articles:**

They often include:

1. Unique nouns.

Eg. The earth, the sky, the moon, the sun, etc.

2. When the entire class is referred to by a singular noun.

Eg. Cows are helpful animals.

The dog is a devoted pet.

3. Before an adjective in the exemplary degree

Eg. the top, tallest, strongest, most attractive, etc.

2. Possessive Determiners:

To indicate who owns or "possesses" something, we use possessive determiners.

Possessive determiners, like all determiners, are placed in front of any adjective at the start of a noun phrase (s). These determiners determine or show the ownership of nouns. It means for whom or what the noun belongs is known. Each possessive determiner corresponds to personal pronouns.

Take a look at these examples:

1. **I** wrote this book.
2. **His** name is John.
3. **Your** two kids are adorable.

4. **My** classroom is the brightest one in the school.
5. These shoes are **mine**.
6. I will never take **your** clothes.

3. Demonstrative Determiners:

Demonstrative Determiners identify a subject and establish their physical or intellectual separation from the speaker. Demonstratives include the words "this," "these," "there," "those," and "that." Review the following phrases:

Take a look at these examples:

1. **Those** are the books you requested for.
2. **This** is one gorgeous vehicle.
3. **This** dog is so friendly.
4. **That** table is reserved.
5. **These** tablets are expired.
6. He went to throw **those** bottles in the dustbin.

4. Numeral Determiners:

Numeral Determiners are the determiners connected to numbers. They inform us of the number of people or items mentioned. Definite numerals, indefinite numerals, and distributive numerals are the three types. These determiners just want to specify the exact count or number in the sentence.

Take a look at these examples:

1. There are **five** mangoes within the basket.
2. Each child got **two** chocolates.
3. He has **three** apples.
4. She rejected **six** job offers.

5. Quantitative Determiners:

The quantity or degree of anything is revealed by quantitative determiners. They demonstrate the depth of a gesture. These determiners were previously taught as quantity adjectives. They range from being a lot to a little to no, none, some, all, whole, enough, sufficient, half, etc.

Take a look at these examples:

1. She was **very** patient.
2. There is **enough** food at the celebration for everyone.
3. He scored a **lot** of runs during the game.
4. I bought **some** vegetables from the market.
5. **All** my friends are going to a movie tonight.
6. I'm feeling a **little** bit sleepy.
7. They stayed a **few** days in Bangalore.

6. Ordinals

These determiners are used to tell the order of the nouns. These are to work out the class or present the position of the subject in the sentence.

Take a look at these examples:

1. He stood **first** in the race.
2. They are the **last** people to leave the building.
3. This company stands in the **sixth** position in the competition.
4. Raman stood **first** in the long jump.
5. Sushila was the **next** to receive the recognition.

Difficult Words with Meanings

Word	Meaning
Crucial	Important

Exclusive	confined to the individual, group, or place in question
Distinction	Different
Frequently	Often
Gesture	Work
Competent	Able
Definite	clearly stated or decided
Indefinite	lasting for an unknown
Unspecific	Not specific

Summary

In this chapter, we have discussed one of the very crucial topics of English Grammar, Determiners. Determiners are useful because they help to define nouns and make sentences as clear and focused as possible. Many components of speech can function as determiners, including articles, demonstratives, quantifiers, and possessives. They may be able to determine whether an item (noun) is broad or specialised, singular or plural. They can quantify nouns and provide information about noun ownership. They can refer to the proximity or distance of nouns. In a nutshell, Determiners indicate which reference the noun has been used in.

Practice Questions

Fill in the gaps with appropriate determiners.

1. Employees are ___ on protest.
2. The rainbow contains _____ colors.
3. The topic of the speech was _____ fascinating.

4. **The candidate is deserving of victory.**
5. **The group's members were sporting ___ black badges.**
6. **I had a ___ of free time and couldn't finish my assignment.**
7. **On Sunday, we have a get-together at ___ home.**
8. **___ child requires affection and attention.**

Answers:

1. Employees are **all** in protest.
2. The rainbow contains **seven** colors.
3. The topic of the speech was **quite** fascinating.
4. **The** candidate is deserving of victory.
5. The group's members were sporting **a black badge**.
6. I had a **lot** of free time and couldn't finish my assignment.
7. On Sunday, we have a get-together at **our** home.
8. **A** child requires affection and attention.