**b. Quantifiers & Determiners محددات الكمية**

 **Quantifiers –** Quantifiers are a type of determiners **المحددات** which denote **تدل** imprecise quantity**.** They modify nouns or pronouns. They differ from numbers or numerals which indicate precise quantity**.** They show **how** **many** things or **how much** of something we have (i.e. they give answers to the questions "How much?" and "How many?".

They work as adjectives or adjectival phrases

This unitexplains the different quantifiers in English and how they are used:

**1 / Distributives:** **محددات التقسيم**

**Distributives** are **determiners** refer to a group of people or things, and to individual members of the group – **each**, **every**, **all**, **both**, half, either, neither

**(a) – “each”** and “**every**” used to talk about the members of a group (i.e. as individuals).

They can only be used with singular countable nouns, and are usually placed before the noun.

**Examples:** **Each** child received a present.

 How many valence electrons are there in **each** atom within a silicon crystal?

كم عدد إلكترونات التكافؤ الموجودة في **كل** ذرة داخل بلورة السيليكون؟

**Every** child received a present. فتُسْتَخْدَم عندما ننظر إلى أعضاء المجموعة باعتبارهم سلسلة متتابعة مُكَوِنة لها

(***Every*** is used when we are thinking about the whole number in a group)

I gave **every** plant some water.

**Note** 1 / ***Each*** can also be used with plural nouns and pronouns **but** must be followed by

 ‘**of**’ while ***"Every***" cannot be used with plural nouns.

**Examples:** **Each** ***of*** the children received a present.

 He told **each** ***of*** us our jobs.

 I gave **each** *of* the plants some water.

 I gave **each** *of* them a present.

**Note 2 /** for emphasizing **every single one**, we must use **every** not each.

They are used with **time expressions**

**e.g.** **Every morning** Sami goes jogging. **e.g.** I have my coffee here **every day**.

**e.g.** This magazine is published **every** **week**.

**e.g. Each Monday**, he buys a kilo of apples.

**e.g***.* ***Every*** student has their own room.

**e.g.*****Each***student has his own room.

**e.g.** I love ***every*** painting by that artist.

 **(b) – “all”** or **“all the”** is used with (or followed by) **a plural** or **uncoun**ta**ble noun**.

It is used to talk about **the whole group**.

**e.g.** **All** (the) **information** is on the website.

**e.g.** **All** (the) students have their own rooms.

**(c) – “both” or** “**both (of)**”**, is** used to talk about two people or things.

**e.g.** I like **both** pictures. / I like **both of** the pictures.

**e.g.** She plays **both** the violin and the guitar.

**“half”** used to talk about a divided group.

quantity: both, (n)either, all, most, each, every, none, no

(d) – We use **no** before a noun to mean *not any* or *not one***.** The verb is conjugated

 accordingly.

**e.g. No** restaurants deliver after ten o’clock.

**e.g.** She has **no** time to cook.

 **(e) –** We use **none of** before pronouns (mine, them, us, ours, etc.) and before a noun

with a determiner (the, your, my etc.)

**e.g.** **None of** them deliver after ten o’clock**.** (object pronoun)

**e.g. of** your emails arrived. (noun with a possessive pronoun)

**2- Another group of Quantifiers**

 Such as (**Some, any, much, many, a few,** and **a little, a lot of or lots of**). They come before nouns to help explain them**.** **But** how do we know when to use each word**?** Broadly speaking, the rules for using these terms are based on whether the noun we are referring to is countable, uncountable**;** plural vs. singular OR whether they appear in positive or negative sentences or questions. Be careful because each set of words has its own particular rules and exceptions! Let’s take a closer look

**1. Some**

**(a)- (used with countable** or ***uncountable*** nouns):

**e.g.** We still have ***some*** apples on the tree. (*Apples* are countable)

**(b)-** (used with singular or plural nouns):

**e.g.** It’s such nice weather! Let’s invite ***some*** friends round for a BBQ. (Friends is plural)

**Note /** In general, ***some*** is used in positive sentences (that don’t contain the word ‘not’)

**e.g.** I would love to try ***some*** of that food! It looks delicious.

**e.g.** Let’s invite ***some*** friends round and have a party tonight.

**e.g.** There are ***some*** birds in our garden**.** (We don’t know exactly how many birds are

in the garden or it doesn’t matter how many

 birds there are exactly).

**2. *Any*** (used with countable or uncountable nouns. Ii is used in negative sentences

(that contain the word ‘**not**’)

**e.g.** I don’t have ***any*** space left in the car. (*space* is uncountable)

**e.g.** I don’t need ***any*** help with my homework. (*help* is uncountable)

**e.g.** Do you have ***any*** brothers or sisters**?**

**e.g.** We don’t have ***any*** chicken left for dinner. (*Chicken* is singular)

**3.** Both ***much*** and ***many*** suggest a large quantity of something,

**e.g.** There are ***many*** students in the class.

**e.g.** I don't receive many letters nowadays.

**e.g.** She has put too ***much*** salt in the soup. (salt uncountable noun)

**4.** Whilst **little** and **few** mean**:** not as much, or not as many. However, if you use ***little*** or ***few*** this means: a small amount!

**e.g.** We've got ***a little*** time before the plane leaves.

**e.g.** There are ***a few*** biscuits in the packet.

**e.g.** I have ***a few*** good friends.

**e.g.** They have very ***few*** customers.

**5.** **A lot of** & **Lots of –** Are quantifiers (used in **informal language**):

**e.g.** She has ***lots*** ***of*** friends. **e.g.** He eats ***lots of*** sweet food.

**e.g.** He earns ***a lot of*** money. **e.g.** He has ***a lot of*** free time.

**Note /** ‘**a lo**t’

**a lot** means ‘very often’ في كثير من الأحيان or ‘very much’. It is used as **an adverb**. It often comes at the end of a sentence and never before a noun**.**

**Examples:**

1. I like basketball **a lot**.

2. She has **a lot** happier now than she was**.**

3. I don't go there **a lot** anymore.