

A determiner is a word that is used before a noun to show how the noun is being used.

Determiner एक ऐसा शब्द है जो किसी Noun के पहले प्रयुक्त होकर यह दर्शाता है कि उक्त Noun का प्रयोग कैसे किया जा रहा है।

A determiner is a word that is used before a noun to show how great an effect the noun has.

Determiner एक ऐसा शब्द है जो किसी Noun के पहले प्रयुक्त होकर यह दर्शाता है कि उक्त Noun की व्यापकता (प्रभाव) कितनी है।

A determiner is a word that is used before a noun to limit its meaning.

Determiner एक ऐसा शब्द है जो किसी Noun के पहले प्रयुक्त होकर उक्त Noun के अर्थ को सीमित करता है।

Important Determiners :

1. Articles : A, An and The
2. Possessive Adjectives : My, Your, Our, His, Her, Its, Their
3. Demonstrative Adjectives : This, That, These, Those
4. Distributive Adjectives : Each, Every, Either, Neither, Both
5. Interrogative Adjectives : What, Which, Whose

6. Adjectives of Quantity (*Quantifiers expressing Quantity*): इन शब्दों से मात्रा का बोध होता है—All, Any, Enough, Little, Less, Much, More, Most, No, A good deal of, A great deal of, A large amount of, A lot of, Lots of, Plenty of, A piece of, A part of, A bottle/cup/glass/dish/plate of, A kilo/pound/ton/quintal of, A litre/metre of, A spoonful of, A loaf of, A pint of, A slice of, Half of, Heaps of.

7. Adjectives of Number (*Quantifiers expressing Number*): इन शब्दों से संख्या का बोध होता है—All, Any, Both, Enough, Each, Every, Either, Neither, Few, Fewer, Many, More, Most, Several, Many a/an, Some, No, One, Two, Three....., First, Second, Third , Double, Twice, Thrice , One-third, two-thirds..... , A lot of, Lots of, Plenty of, Half of, A heap of, A number of, A large number of.

ध्यान दें:

- ऐसे Determiners जिनसे मात्रा (Quantity) या संख्या (Number) का बोध होता है, उन्हें Quantifiers (मात्रा/संख्या बतानेवाला शब्द) कहा जाता है।
- All, Any, Some, No, Enough, More, Most, A lot of, Plenty of इत्यादि से Quantity और Number दोनों का बोध होता है।

Important Functions/Characteristics of Determiners :

1. Determiners किसी Noun की मात्रा (*Quantity*) बताते हैं।
2. Determiners किसी Noun की संख्या (*Number*) बताते हैं।
3. Determiners किसी Noun की ओर निश्चित रूप से संकेत (*Point out*) करते हैं।
4. Determiners किसी Noun के क्षेत्र को सीमित (*Limit/Restrict*), या निर्धारित (*Determine*) करते हैं।
5. Determiners कौन-सा ? कितना ? — जैसे प्रश्नों के उत्तर देते हैं।
6. Determiners Noun/Noun Phrase के पहले प्रयुक्त होते हैं, Noun/Noun Phrase के बाद नहीं।
7. Determiner का प्रयोग Noun के आगमन (*Arrival of Noun*) की सूचना देता है।
8. Noun के बिना Determiner का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

ध्यान दें : *Noun Phrase* : शब्दों का एक समूह (जैसे : *Article + Adjective + Noun*) है जो वाक्य में *Subject, Object* या *Complement* का कार्य करता हो *Noun Phrase* कहलाता है; जैसे— *the next train, the first bus, the hungry beggar* इत्यादि।

अब निम्नलिखित Sentences को देखें और इनमें प्रयुक्त Determiners पर गौर करें—

Ram has a car.	I have an elephant.
The dog is a faithful animal.	Her mother is an ideal lady.
This house is very beautiful.	Those children are naughty.
Every man has a nose.	Either road is safe.
Which village do you live in ?	Whose shirt are you using ?
What job will you prefer ?	He needs some bananas /milk.
He takes medicine twice a day.	Both fans are out of order.
I have one son and two daughters.	
One-third of the work has been completed.	
Several candidates are waiting for their turn.	
There is plenty of sugar in the stock.	
The whole village was destroyed by flood.	
The driver of the car needs a litre of petrol.	

ध्यान दें :

➤ जब Sentence में *This, That, These* तथा *Those* के ठीक बाद Noun रहता है, तब यह (*This, That, These* तथा *Those*) Determiner कहलाता है।

➤ जब Sentence में *This, That, These* तथा *Those* के ठीक बाद Noun नहीं रहता है तब यह (*This, That, These* तथा *Those*) Demonstrative Pronoun कहलाता है। निम्नलिखित Examples को समझकर अपना concept clear करें—

This cow is black.	(<i>This</i> —Determiner)
This is a cow.	(<i>This</i> —Demonstrative Pronoun)
Those apples are sweet.	(<i>Those</i> —Determiner)
Those are apples.	(<i>Those</i> —Demonstrative Pronoun)

➤ *This, That, These* तथा *Those* के अतिरिक्त कुछ और Determiners हैं जो Pronouns के रूप में भी प्रयुक्त होते हैं। जैसे— *Many, Several, Some, More, Most, All, Both, Half, One, Enough, Each, Either, Neither, What, Which, Whose* etc.

निम्नलिखित Examples को समझकर अपना Concept Clear करें—

Many students are absent.	(Many—Determiner)
Many are absent.	(Many—Pronoun)
Some candidates were dull.	(Some—Determiner)
Some were dull.	(Some—Pronoun)
Either road is safe.	(Either—Determiner)
Either of the roads is safe.	(Either—Pronoun)
What is your name ?	(What—Pronoun)
What work will you like to do ?	(What—Determiner)
Whose pen is this ?	(Whose—Determiner)
Whose is this ?	(Whose—Pronoun)

ऊपर दिए गए Examples से स्पष्ट होता है कि Determiners के अन्तर्गत आनेवाले अधिकांश शब्द बिना Noun के प्रयुक्त हो सकते हैं या इनके बाद Of Construction (जैसे—*Some of the boys are laborious*) आ सकता है। दोनों ही स्थितियों में ये Pronoun होंगे।

Kinds of Determiners

वाक्य में प्रयोग के अनुसार Determiners मुख्य रूप से तीन प्रकार के होते हैं—

1. Pre-determiners
2. Regular / Central determiner
3. Post-determiners

नीचे दिए गए Table को समझें और अपना Concept Clear करें—

Pre-determiners	Regular / Central determiners	Post-determiners
(Regular determiners के पहले भी रहने योग्य) All, Both, Half, First, Second, Third..... Double, Twice, Thrice One-third, Two-third Each, Every, Either, Neither. What, Such etc. (What a film, Such a film)	(Noun के पूर्व अकेले रहने वाले) A, An, The, This, That, These, Those..... My, Your, His, Our Mohan's What, Which whose (Interrogative Adjectives) Some, Any, No, Every, Each, Either, Neither, Enough, Much.	(Regular determiners के बाद में भी रहने योग्य) One, Two, Three First, Second, Third Next, Last, Other etc. Many, Some, Several, Few, Little, More etc. (Quantifiers.)

ऊपर दिए गए Table से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि किसी Sentence में यदि Central Determiner के साथ Pre-determiner प्रयोग करने की आवश्यकता हो तो पहले Pre-determiner आएगा उसके बाद Central-Determiner। यदि किसी Sentence में Central Determiner के साथ Post-determiner प्रयोग करने की आवश्यकता हो तो पहले Central determiner आएगा और उसके बाद Post-determiner.

ध्यान दें :

- > Pre का अर्थ होता है—Before यानी पहले तथा Post का अर्थ होता है—After यानी बाद में
- > Pre-determiner और Central determiner के बीच प्रायः of शब्द का प्रयोग होता है।

Examples :

All the apples were sweet.
Pre-det. Cen. det.

Half of the books are lost.

Pre-det. Cen. det.

He goes to Delhi twice a year.

Pre-det. Cen. det.

I shall catch the first train.

Pre-det. Post-det.

One-third of your work has been completed.

Pre-det. Cen. det.

This is my fourth book.

Cen. det. Post-det.

First three prizes went to the girls of Women's College.

Pre. det. Post-det. Cent. det.

What a folly!

Cent. det.

The patient needs some more medicines.

Cen. det. Cent. det. Post-det.

His last attempt was admirable.

Cen. det. post-det.

Exercise : 1

Pick out the determiners in the following sentences—

Examples :

1. The boy was very intelligent.
2. A few apples of this basket are rotten.
3. His father is going to America next month.
4. All these oranges are mine.
5. Each boy has a pen.

Ans.

the

a few, this

his, next

all, these

each, a

Test yourself :

1. A man has two hands.
2. Either street is safe.
3. Whose book is this ?
4. This pen is red and that pen is blue.
5. My grandfather is a teacher of English.
6. Her new book is very costly.
7. All men are mortal.
8. He drank a bottle of milk.
9. Half of the milk has been consumed.
10. A large amount of money has been spent.
11. They bought some sugar and some apples.
12. There are twenty students in my class.
13. Each boy in the class has a dictionary.
14. Do you have any problem ?
15. Several students are absent today.
16. Both boys were intelligent and laborious.
17. That pen is not mine.

18. He has not any house to live in.
19. I go there twice a week.
20. I require more money and a lot of work.

Use of Some Determiners

1. Use of Some and Any

1. Some का अर्थ होता है 'कुछ'। इसका प्रयोग सामान्यतः Affirmative Sentences में होता है। Some का प्रयोग जब Countable Nouns को represent करने वाली वस्तुओं के साथ होता है तो इसका equivalent meaning (समतुल्य अर्थ) होता है "a few" या "a small number" जो संख्या सूचक है। Some का प्रयोग जब Singular Uncountable Nouns को represent करनेवाली वस्तुओं के साथ होता है तो इसका equivalent meaning होता है "a little" or "a small quantity" जो मात्रा सूचक है; जैसे—

There are some pens on the table.

संख्या सूचक

There is some milk in the pot.

मात्रा सूचक

Some mangoes are very sweet.

संख्या सूचक

Give me some butter.

मात्रा सूचक

2. Any का अर्थ होता है 'कोई'। Any का प्रयोग जब Countable Noun के साथ होता है तो यह 'some' के समतुल्य अर्थ यानी "a small number" को व्यक्त करता है और जब इसका प्रयोग Uncountable Noun के साथ होता है तब यह "a small quantity" को व्यक्त करता है। परन्तु इस अर्थ में Any का प्रयोग Interrogative और Negative Sentences में किया जाता है; जैसे—

Are there any pens on the table ?

संख्या सूचक

Is there any milk in the pot ?

मात्रा सूचक

There aren't any pens on the table ?

संख्या सूचक

There isn't any milk in the pot ?

मात्रा-सूचक

3. Some का प्रयोग Affirmative Sentences में Pronoun के रूप में भी होता है। जैसे—

I want some sugar. Please give me some.

(Pronoun)

He wants some mangoes. Please give him some.

(Pronoun)

4. Any का प्रयोग some की तरह ही Interrogative और Negative Sentences में Pronoun के रूप में भी होता है; जैसे—

There is no money in my pocket. Have you any ?

(Pronoun)

Can you lend me some sugar. No, I haven't any.

(Pronoun)

5. Some का अर्थ about (लगभग) भी होता है; जैसे—

I gave him some fifty rupees. (लगभग पचास रुपये)

6. Some और Any का प्रयोग Demonstrative Adjectives की तरह भी होता है; जैसे—

Some person is knocking at the door.

(Demonstrative Adjective)

Take any pen you like.

(Demonstrative Adjective)

ध्यान दें : No के बाद Any का प्रयोग गलत है, क्योंकि No = Not + Any; जैसे—

He did not write any letter = He wrote no letter.

No one helped me = Any one did not help me.

Exercise : 2

Fill in the blanks with 'Some' or 'Any', as required—

Examples :

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1. There are trees behind my house. | Ans. some |
| 2. Are there letters for me ? Yes, there are | any, some |
| 3. Go and get salt. You haven't put in the vegetable. | some, any |
| 4. There is milk in the jug. | some |
| 5. Are there candidates who haven't faced the interview ?
Yes, there are | any, some |
| 6. The class teacher did not ask the student questions. The Headmaster put questions to him. | any, some |
| 7. Take book you need. | any |
| 8. lady had come here. | some |

Test yourself :

1. There is tea in the cup.
2. There are cats on the roof.
3. Have you oranges ? Yes, I bought in the market.
4. There is not sugar in the house. You better go out and buy
5. Kindly give me more petrol. I am sorry there isn't
6. There was oil in the pot, but there isn't now.
7. There aren't pencils in the box.
8. Shreya has chocolates but Harsh hasn't
9. I must have flour and green vegetables, or I can't make food.
10. There aren't eggs left, we must buy more.
11. There is milk in the glass, but there isn't sugar.
12. There isn't sugar in this bag now, but there was sugar in it yesterday.
13. I want fresh bananas; have you ?
14. I asked Annu for milk, but she hadn't
15. Have you butter ? Would you give me to eat ?
16. Have you read novels recently ? Yes, I have read
17. There isn't lunch in my lunch-box. Have you ?
18. Can you lend me money ? No, I haven't
19. We had tea, but there wasn't sugar to put in it.
20. Manasi didn't give milk to the child. Kindly give milk to the child.

2. Use of Much and Many

1. Many का अर्थ होता है 'बहुत/अनेक' यानी 'a great number' इसका प्रयोग संख्या बतलाने के लिए Plural Countable Nouns के साथ होता है। अतः यह Numeral Adjective है; जैसे—

How many boys were given prize ?

There are many students in my school.

I haven't invited many people to my party.

Not many leaders were present in the meeting.

Many people were killed in the Tsumani waves.

ध्यान दें :

- *Much* के बाद केवल *Material* और *Abstract Noun* का प्रयोग होता है।
- *Much* के बाद *Noun* हमेशा *Singular Number* में रहता है।
- *Many* के बाद केवल *Common Noun* और *Collective Noun* का प्रयोग होता है तथा
- *Many* के बाद *Noun* हमेशा *Plural Number* में रहता है।

3. Use of Few, A few, Little, A little

1. *Few* का अर्थ होता है 'कुछ नहीं' यानी '*not many*' या '*hardly any*' इसमें Negative sense (नकारात्मक भाव) निहित है। इसका प्रयोग संख्या बतलाने के लिए *Plural Countable Noun* के साथ होता है। अतः यह *Numeral Adjective* हैं; जैसे—
 He has few books
 = He has not many books
 = He has hardly any books.
Few movies are worth watching (देखने योग्य).
Few people are honest these days.
Few villages in Bihar have libraries.
Few persons believe in ghosts and spirits nowadays.
2. *A few* का अर्थ होता है 'कुछ'/'कम-से-कम कुछ' यानी '*a small number*'/'*at least some in number*' इसमें Affirmative sense (स्वीकारात्मक भाव) निहित है। इसका प्रयोग भी संख्या बतलाने के लिए *Plural Countable Noun* के साथ होता है। अतः यह भी *Numeral Adjective* हैं; जैसे—
 He has a few books.
 = He has a small number of books.
 = He has at least some books.
We are going away for a few days.
On a few occasions I tried to help him.
A few students are regular and punctual.
Only a few days are left for the announcement of the examination results.
3. *Little* का अर्थ होता है 'कुछ नहीं' यानी '*not much*' या '*hardly any*'। इसमें Negative Sense निहित है। इसका प्रयोग मात्रा या परिमाण बतलाने के लिए *Singular Uncountable Noun* के साथ होता है। अतः यह *Quantitative Adjective* (मात्रा या परिमाण सूचक विशेषण) हैं; जैसे—
 He has little money.
 = He has not much money.
 = He has hardly any money.
There is little hope of his arrival.
You have little chance of promotion.
I have very little time for playing.
He has little chance of being elected.

4. A little का अर्थ होता है 'कुछ' यानी 'at least some in quantity' (परिमाण में कम-से-कम कुछ)। इसमें Affirmative sense निहित है। इसका प्रयोग भी Singular Uncountable Noun के साथ होता है। अतः यह भी Quantitative Adjective है; जैसे—

He has a little money. (उसके पास कुछ धन है।)

There is a little hope of his success.

A little patience is needed to get success.

A little knowledge is a dangerous thing.

A little effort would have solved the problem.

Exercise : 4

Fill in the blanks with suitable words given in the brackets—

Examples :

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. persons are perfectly honest. (a few, a little) | Ans.
a few |
| 2. I have only work to do. (few, a little) | a little |
| 3. men are free from faults. (a few, little) | a few |
| 4. He has ... influence with his old followers. (a few, little) | little |
| 5. You must spend..... money on this scheme. (few, a little) | a little |

Test yourself :

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1. He has chance of success. | (few, little) |
| 2. She has appreciation of folksong (लोकगीत). | (a few, little) |
| 3. This is of use to me. | (little, a few) |
| 4. It is a question of spending rupees. | (a little, a few) |
| 5. It is a question of spending money. | (a few, a little) |
| 6. He showed concern for his parents. | (a few, little) |
| 7. This is a matter of importance. | (little, a few) |
| 8. days' rest will do you great good. | (few, a few) |
| 9. care would have averted the accident. | (little, a little) |
| 10. The saint showed mercy to the thief. | (few, a little) |
| 11. She expressed her emotion in words. | (few, a few) |
| 12. I take..... interest in her. | (a few, a little) |
| 13. There is sugar in the tea. | (few, little) |
| 14. precaution is necessary in operating the computer. | (a few, a little) |
| 15. Chiku has read only novels. | (few, a few) |
| 16. There is sense in what he says. | (little, few) |
| 17. months that my brother spent in Nainital did a lot of good to his health. | (few, a few) |
| 18. They have still money left in the bank. | (little, a little) |
| 19. He got advantage from the scheme. | (a few, little) |
| 20. people live to be 100. | (few, a little) |

4. Use of Less and Fewer

Less तथा Fewer का अर्थ होता है 'से कम' पर दोनों के प्रयोग में अंतर है। Less से मात्रा/परिमाण (Quantity) का बोध होता है जबकि Fewer से संख्या का। Less का प्रयोग Uncountable Noun के साथ होता है जबकि Fewer का प्रयोग Countable Noun के साथ; जैसे—

I have less money this time.

He has less time these days.

There is less sugar in my tea than in yours.

Fewer trains are available now.

Fewer passengers are without ticket today.

There are fewer students in this class than in that one.

ध्यान दें : Sentence में Definite Numeral Adjective + Plural Noun रहने पर fewer के बदले Less का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—I have to pay ten rupees less now.
There are now two persons less for work.

Exercise : 5

Choose the right word from brackets to complete each sentence—

Examples :

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. He has patience. (<i>less, fewer</i>) | Ans.
<i>less</i> |
| 2. examinees have failed this year. (<i>less, fewer</i>) | <i>Fewer</i> |
| 3. There is opportunity for government job these days.
(<i>less, fewer</i>) | <i>less</i> |
| 4. persons are honest in this age. (<i>less, fewer</i>) | <i>Fewer</i> |

Test yourself :

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. buses are seen today. | (<i>Fewer, Less</i>) |
| 2. This horse covers..... distance now. | (<i>fewer, less</i>) |
| 3. chances are available now. | (<i>Fewer, Less</i>) |
| 4. He has to feed five..... persons now. | (<i>less, fewer</i>) |
| 5. If you don't want to get fat, eat food. | (<i>less, fewer</i>) |
| 6. people study Latin today. | (<i>Less, Fewer</i>) |
| 7. There were no than two hundred boys present. | (<i>less, fewer</i>) |
| 8. He has money than you. | (<i>fewer, less</i>) |
| 9. There are now five personsfor work. | (<i>less, fewer</i>) |
| 10. He has to pay fifty rupees..... now. | (<i>fewer, less</i>) |
| 11. No..... than ten persons have been killed in the recent crime. | (<i>less, fewer</i>) |
| 12. There are books on this table than on that one. | (<i>less, fewer</i>) |
| 13. There is vegetable on this plate than on that one. | (<i>less, fewer</i>) |
| 14. There is fish in this pond than in that one. | (<i>less, fewer</i>) |
| 15. This plant has flowers than that one. | (<i>less, fewer</i>) |

5. Use of Each, Every, Either, Neither

1. Each का अर्थ होता है—*One of two or more than two.*

Every का अर्थ होता है—*One of more than two.*

Each का प्रयोग हमेशा दो या दो से अधिक Countable Nouns के साथ होता है, पर Every का प्रयोग दो से अधिक के साथ (यानी कम-से-कम तीन के साथ) होता है, केवल दो के साथ नहीं; जैसे—

Each of the two boys got a prize.

The five boys had each a pencil.

Every country has its own flag.

Every man wants to have a job.

ध्यान दें :

- > *Each* refers to one of two or more things or persons, the emphasis being on the individual and not on the group.
 - > *Every* refers to all of a group of more than two, taken singly.
2. *Either* का दो अर्थ हैं—(a) दो में से केवल एक यानी *One of the two* (b) दो में से प्रत्येक यानी *each of two* यानी *Both* (दोनों)।

Neither, Either का *Negative* है और उसका भी अर्थ है—(a) दो में से एक भी नहीं यानी *Not any of the two* (b) दोनों ही नहीं यानी *None of the two; Neither the one nor the other*; जैसे—

Either road is safe.

Neither street is clean.

It was done *either* by you or your brother.

Neither you nor your brother did it.

He can write with *either* hand. (= both hands)

ध्यान दें : *Each, Every, Either, Neither*—ये चारों *Determiners Singular Number* में होते हैं और इनके साथ सदा *Singular Verb* का ही प्रयोग होता है।

Exercise : 6

Choose the right word from brackets to complete each sentence—

Examples :

- | | Ans. |
|--|----------------|
| 1.candidate has to qualify in English. (<i>Each, Every</i>) | <i>Every</i> |
| 2.country has its own anthem. (<i>Each, Every</i>) | <i>Every</i> |
| 3.boy can win the prize. (<i>Either, Neither</i>) | <i>Either</i> |
| 4.party wins a criminal case. (<i>Either, Neither</i>) | <i>Neither</i> |

Test yourself :

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1.student has to show his identity card. | (<i>Each, Every</i>) |
| 2.party has its own flag. | (<i>Each, Every</i>) |
| 3.seat was occupied. | (<i>Each, Every</i>) |
| 4.one of these books is costly. | (<i>Each, Every</i>) |
| 5.party may win. | (<i>Either, Neither</i>) |
| 6.country must work for peace. | (<i>Each, Every</i>) |
| 7. It rainedday during my holidays. | (<i>each, every</i>) |
| 8. You can goway. | (<i>either, neither</i>) |
| 9.Divanshu or Nishantu has done it. | (<i>Either, Neither</i>) |
| 10.you nor your brother has told a lie. | (<i>Neither, Either</i>) |
| 11.side has won. | (<i>Either, Neither</i>) |
| 12.charge has been proved. | (<i>Either, Neither</i>) |
| 13. There were trees onside of the road. | (<i>either, neither</i>) |
| 14.lane is safe. | (<i>neither, either</i>) |
| 15.book is useful. | (<i>Either, Neither</i>) |