

كلية : الآداب
القسم او الفرع : اللغةّ الإنجليزية
المرحلة: الثّالثّة
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Grammar : اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية
اسم المحاضرة الرابعة باللفة العربية: المحددات التي تثتبع الاسم و محددات الكمية المركبة Postdeterminers and Phrasal Quantifiers: اسم المحاضرة الرابعة باللغة الإنكليزية

### 4.10 Postdeterminers

This item handles the types of postdeterminers which includes (4.11 Cardinal Numerals, 4.12 Ordinal Numerals, 4.13. Ordinal Numerals and General Numerals):

Postdeterminer refers to the function of a phrase that follows a determiner in a noun phrase and modifies the head noun. Postdeterminers consist of:

1. Cardinal Number is a number that says how many of something there are, such as one, two, three, four, five. The cardinal number ONE occurs only with singular count nouns, and the rest cardinal numbers occur with plural count nouns:

- The two children.

2. Ordinal Number is a number that tells the position of something in a list, such as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th etc. Except _first‘, Second, Third, Fourth occur with plural count nouns:

- His fourth birthday.

NB: When a sentence contains two numerals; cardinal and ordinal, the ordinal comes first followed by the cardinal as shown in the example below:

- The first three books were bulky.

NB: items like next, last, another and other are called general ordinals, which may be used freely before or after cardinals according to the meaning denoted by the speaker:

His last two books were novels. (Before cardinal)

His two last books were novels. (After cardinal)
3. Quantifiers are words or phrases which are used before a noun to indicate the amount or quantity including 'some', 'many', 'a lot of', 'a few', little, etc. Consider the following examples of quantifiers:

- There are some books on the desk. (Countable Noun)
- There is little sugar in my coffee. (Uncountable Noun)


### 4.13 Quantifiers

See the definition above. There are two small groups of closed-system quantifiers.

1. Many, (a) few, and several co-occur only with plural count nouns,

- The few words he spoke were well chosen.

2. Much and (a) little co-occur only with non-count nouns, e.g.:

- There has not been much good weather recently.

The meanings of these quantifiers are explained in the examples below:

1. He took a few biscuits = (several)
2. He took few biscuits = (not many)
3. He took a little butter $=($ some $)$
4. He took little butter $=($ not much $)$

### 4.15. Phrasal Quantifiers: Definition and Groups

Phrasal quantifier consists of a quantifier preceding a noun, usually used in an ofstructure. However, there are three groups of phrasal quantifiers:
A. The first group occurs with non-count nouns and plural count nouns, e.g.:
-The room contained plenty of students/ furniture. (Students = countable)

- The room contained a lot of students/ furniture. (Furniture = uncountable)
- The room contained lots of students/ furniture.
B. The second group of phrasal quantifiers occur with non-count nouns, e.g.:
- The room contained a great deal of money.(Money = uncountable)
- The room contained a good deal of money.
- The room contained a large quantity of money.
- The room contained a small quantity of money.
C. The third group occurs with plural count nouns, e.g.,:
- The class contained a great number of students. (Students = countable)
- The class contained a large number of students.
- The class contained a good number of students.


### 4.15 Phrasal Quantifiers: Partitive Expressions

The phrasal quantifiers provide a means of imposing countability on non-count nouns as the following partitive expressions illustrate that:

| No | General Partitives | Typical Partitives | Measures |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1. | Two pieces of news | A slice of cake | A pint of beer |
| 2. | A bit of information | A roast of meat | A spoonful of <br> medicine |
| 3. | An item of furniture | A few loaves of <br> bread | A pound of butter |
| 4. |  | A bowl of soup |  |
| 5. |  | A bottle of wine |  |

