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## **QUALIFICATION PAPER**

Rendering of noun determiners from English  
into Uzbek (articles)

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bachelor’s degree**

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**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН РЕСПУБЛИКАСИ ОЛИЙ ВА ЎРТА МАХСУС ТАЪЛИМ  
ВАЗИРЛИГИ**

**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН ДАВЛАТ ЖАҲОН ТИЛЛАРИ УНИВЕРСИТЕТИ**

**ИНГЛИЗ ТИЛИ СТИЛИСТИКАСИ КАФЕДРАСИ**

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## INTRODUCTION

**“The main objective all our reforms in the field of economy policy is the individual. Therefore the task of education, the task of raising up a new generation capable of national renaissance will remain the prerogative of the state and constitute a priority”.**

At present great importance is attached to the study and teaching of foreign languages. No doubt, it happens not without purpose. Today, the importance of our people’s perfect knowledge of foreign languages can scarcely be exaggerated as our country aspires to win a decent place in the world community, because our people see their great future as a life in mutual accord and cooperation with their foreign partners.

However, it is necessary to remember always that the study of foreign languages should not be carried out at the expense of oblivion to the mother tongue.

It is necessary to improve to current situation, to provide Uzbek children with all the necessary conditions for the access to this amazing world of foreign languages. We should prepare in our country in the shortest time the methods of intensive foreign language learning based on our national peculiarities.<sup>1</sup>

This qualification **paper is devoted** to the study of articles and their translation from English into Uzbek. The theme of the given qualification paper is "Rendering of noun determiners from English into Uzbek (articles)".

Great grammariance and scientists points of view about the Articles are taken as the base of this qualification paper.

**The actuality** of the qualification paper is directed to define the necessity of studying of articles in the English language and its translation from English into Uzbek and Russian.

**The aim** of this qualification paper is to show types and the usage of articles and its translation into Uzbek.

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<sup>1</sup> Karimov I.A. Harmoniously Developed Generation is the Basis of progress of Uzbekistan. Tashkent “Shark” 1998 p7

The close study of Articles puts forward a lot of **tasks**:

- 1) to give the definition of articles.
- 2) types of articles.
- 3) the usage of articles.
- 4) translation of articles.

**The material** of this qualification work was based upon the investigations made by a number of well known English, Russian and Uzbek lexicologists as E. M. Gordon, I.P. Krilova, B.A. Ilyish, N.Buranov, V.L. Kaushanskaya, R.L. Kovner and some others.

**The object matter** of this qualification paper is to study the articles in English and Uzbek languages.

**The subject matter** of this qualification paper is to study the articles and importance of their usage in the English language and compare with the Uzbek language.

**The novelty** of this qualification paper is that we have discussed the ways of translation and the usage of Articles in the English language comparing with the Uzbek languages. The methods used in this qualification paper are comprehensive, comparative and analytical ones.

**The theoretical value** of the qualification paper is that the theoretical position of this qualification paper can be used in delivering lectures on Comparative Grammar and Theoretical Grammar.

**The practical value** of the qualification paper is that the practical results and conclusion can be used as examples or tasks to mini tests at seminars on Grammar and Translation.

**The structure of the qualification paper** The work is composed of Introduction, Main part and Conclusion then Bibliography.

**Introduction**, part of paper leads us to get information about the structure and the main plot of the qualification paper.

The main part of the work includes three chapters.

**The first chapter named** "*Articles*" and it has three paragraphs. In this chapter are analyzed the types of Articles.

**The second chapter named** "*The usage of Articles*" and it includes five paragraphs in itself. The usage of definite and indefinite Articles were shown in this chapter.

**The third chapter is about** "*Translation of articles from English into Uzbek*" where we paid much attention to the translation of articles and we studied the comparison of articles in English and Uzbek languages.

Conclusion deals with the result of the qualification paper

**The list of used literatures** can be found in Bibliography in alphabetical order.

## CHAPTER I ARTICLES

### 1.1 Etymology of Articles

An article is used a *word*, that is used with a noun to indicate the type of reference being made by the noun. Articles specify the grammatical definiteness of the noun, in some languages extending to volume or numerical scope.

Articles are found in many Indo – European and Semitic languages but are absent from some large languages of the world, such as **Indonesian, Japanese, Hindi and Russian.**

Linguistics believe the common ancestor of the Indo – European languages, did not have articles. Most of the languages in this family don't have definite or indefinite articles, there is no article in *Latin, Sanskrit* nor in some modern Indo – European languages, such as the families of *Slavic languages*, and *Baltic languages*. Although Classic Greek has a definite article, the earlier Homeric Greek didn't.

Articles developed independently in several languages families. Not all languages have both definite and indefinite articles, and some languages have different types of definite and indefinite articles to distinguish finer shades of meaning. For example:

#### **Partitive article**

A partitive article is a type of indefinite article used with a **mass noun** such as *water*, to indicate a noun – specific quantity of it. Partitive articles are used in French and Italian in addition to definite and indefinite articles. The nearest equivalent in English is *some*, although this is considered a determiner and not an article.

e.g *French: Voulez-vous du café?*

*English: Do you want (some) coffee?*

#### **Negative article**

A negative article specifies none of its noun, and can thus be regarded as neither definite nor indefinite. On the other hand some consider such as word to be a simple determiner rather than an article. In English, this function is fulfilled by **no**, which can appear before a singular or plural noun.

e.g **No man has been on this island.**

**No dogs are allowed here.**

### **Zero article**

The zero article is the absence of an article. In language having a definite article, the lack of an article specifically indicates that the noun is indefinite. Linguists interested in X-bar theory causally link zero articles to nouns lacking a determiner. In English, the zero article rather than the indefinite is used with plurals and mass nouns, although the word “**some**” can be used as an indefinite plural article.

e.g **Visitors end up walking in mud.**

While Colognian has two distinct sets of definite articles indicating focus and uniqueness, and Macedonian uses definite articles in a demonstrative sense, with a tripartite distinction based on distance from speaker or interlocutor.

In many languages, the form of the article may vary according to the *gender*, *number*, or *case* of its noun.

The articles in the English language are **the** and **a/an**, and (in some context) **some**. “An” and “a” are modern forms of the Old English “*a*”, which in Anglian dialects was the number “**one**” (compare “on” in Saxon dialects) and survived into Modern Scots as the number “one”. Both “on” and “an” survived into Modern English, with “one” used as the number and “**an**” (“a” before that begin with a consonant sound) as an indefinite article.

Traditionally in English, an article is usually considered to be a type of *adjective*. In some languages, articles are special part of speech, which cannot easily be combined with other part of speech. It is also possible for articles to be part of another part of category such as a determiner, an English part of speech category that combines articles and demonstrative (such as “*this*” and “*that*”).<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> [www.google.com](http://www.google.com)

## 1.2 The Types of articles

The article is a structural word specifying the noun. Hence the absence of the article, as opposed to its presence, also specifies the noun and has significance.<sup>3</sup>

There are two articles in English which are called the definite article and the indefinite article.

**The definite article** has developed from the Old English demonstrative pronoun *SE (that)*. It has one graphic form **the** in present day English but two variants in pronunciation: [ e ] before words beginning with a consonant (the book, the French book) and [ i ] before words beginning with a vowel ( the incident, the interesting incident). When stressed it is pronounced [ i: ].<sup>4</sup>

**The indefinite article**, which originates from the Old English *AN (one)* , has two forms: **a** [ ə ] before words beginning with a consonant (*a book, a French book*) and **an** [ ən ] before words beginning with a vowel (*an incident, an interesting incident*). When stressed they are pronounced [ eɪ ] and [ æn ].

The use of the articles, as well as their absence, has generally grammatical meaning and falls under definite rules. These rules will be dealt with in detail.

There are cases, however, in which the use of articles cannot be accounted for grammatically as it has become a matter of tradition.

This is found in numerous set phrases as in:

*at night — in the night*

*in the distance — at a distance*

*as a result of — under the influence of*

*to take the trouble — to take care of*

*to be in danger — to be in a rage*

*to be on duty — to be on the beat*

Yet a grammar, however detailed, cannot cover all set phrases. Therefore we shall deal here only with phraseological units which seem to contradict the general

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<sup>3</sup> Ильиш Б.А. *Современный английский язык*, Москва.1965 p120

<sup>4</sup> Scheurweghs G. *Present-Day English Syntax*. L., 1961

rules (e.g. the best coat — a best suit; the first day — a first night) or which are in extensive use in English.

Besides, the traditional use of articles is found in other cases as well. Thus, names of countries are generally used without any article but the names of certain countries, or regions, owing to a well-established tradition, are associated with the definite article (the Crimea, the Caucasus, the Congo, the Sudan, the Tyrol, the Ruhr some others). Names of mountains chains are used with the definite article (the Alps, the Tian-Shan, the Urals) whereas names of single mountain peaks have generally no article (Mount Blanc, Elbrus, Vesuvius).

Although in the above mentioned cases the use of articles is based on tradition and cannot be accounted for grammatically, such traditional use of articles should be treated by grammar.

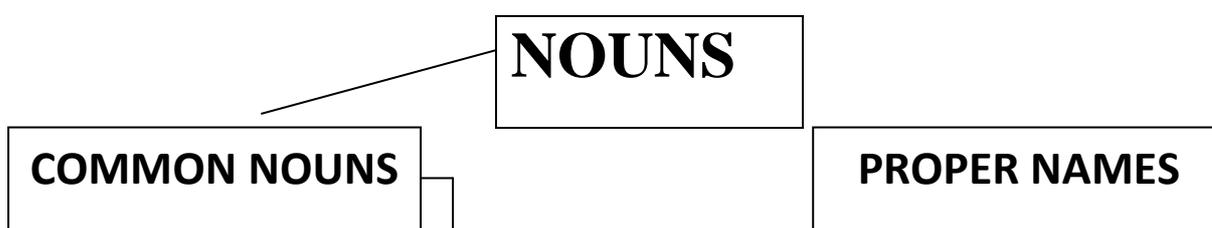
Thus, in dealing with the use of articles it will be necessary to divide all cases into two groups which may be called “the grammatical use of articles” and “the traditional use of articles.” The grammatical use of articles is dependent on the character of the noun, i. e. the functions of the articles are connected with the different classes into which nouns fall.

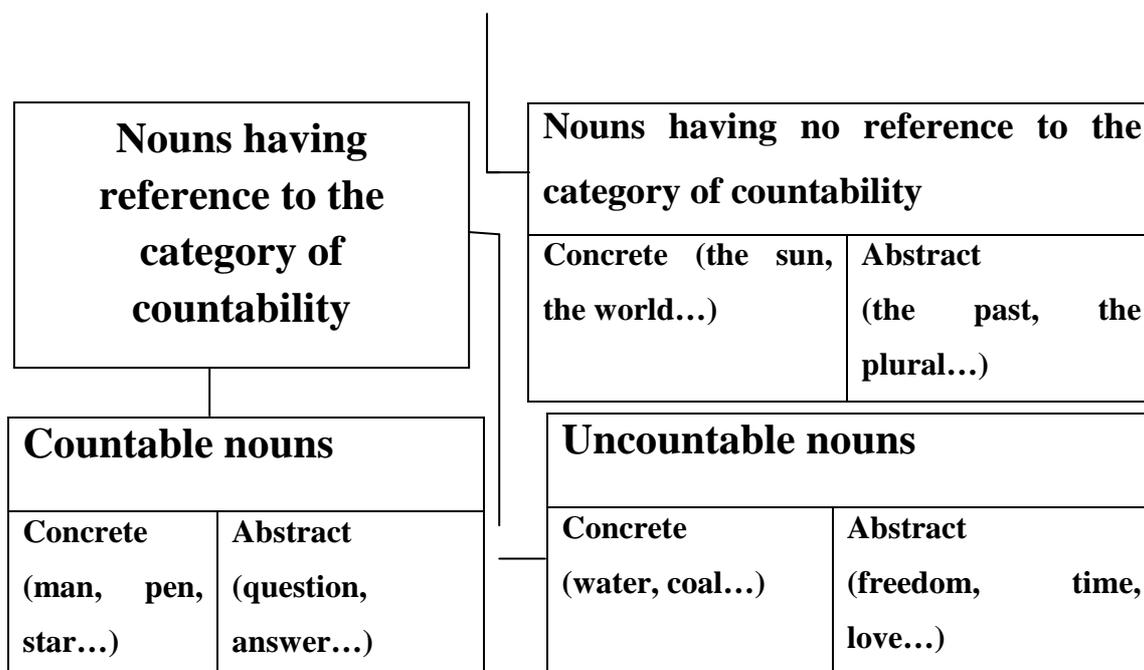
Besides, the choice of articles is sometimes influenced by the syntactic relations in which the noun occurs.

In order to describe the functions of the articles we need some classification of nouns upon which our description can be based. The following classification seems to be suitable for the purpose:

### The classification of Nouns

**Table 1.**





As is seen from the above table, proper names form a special category and the use of articles with them should be treated separately. With common nouns the use of articles is dependent on the relation of nouns to the category of countability. As will be shown, the division of nouns into concrete and abstract ones is of importance for the use of articles only in the category of uncountable nouns.

### 1.3 The Function of Articles

#### The definite article

1. When used with *countable nouns*, both concrete and abstract, the definite article has two distinct functions.

a) It may be used with singular and plural nouns to show that the noun denotes a particular object (thing, person, animal, abstract notions) or a group of objects as distinct from the other of the same kind. We may say that the definite article serves to single out an object or several objects from all the other objects of the same class. This function is called the **defining** function of the definite article.

e. g. Ann herself had no doubt of **the reason** behind Mr. March's invitation.  
I called at her house on my way home one night, just after we had all received **the letters** asking us to dine ; I found Ann alone.

For **the first time** in **the years** I had known her, her courage would not answer her.

As we stood on **the steps**, we left the smell of fallen leaves coming from **the garden** .

Sometimes the demonstrative force which is inherent in the definite article owing to its origin becomes quite prominent. This occurs in a number of phrases, such as *nothing of the kind at the time, at the moment, under the circumstances*, etc.

As it has been said, the definite article serves to indicate that the noun with which in it is associated is not the center of communication, that the attention of the speaker is not focused on that object. But it has also been pointed out that the definite article may be associated with a noun which is the center of communication.

b) The definite article may also have the **generic** function with countable nouns.

With nouns in the singular it serves to indicate that the noun becomes the symbol of the class, that it is meant as its composite image:

e. g. **The tiger** has always had the reputation of being a man-eater.

There was a streak of **the gambler** in her.

With nouns in the plural it is used in this function only when the idea of collectivity is emphasized:

e. g. “I shan’t have time for your moral sensitivity,” he said, “until we’ve beaten **the fascists** and got a decent word.”

**The freedom-loving people** of the world must prevent the warmongers from unleashing a new war.

2. With *uncountable nouns* the function of the definite article may be called **restricting**. The definite article restricts the abstract notion expressed by an uncountable noun to a concrete instance (a); it also restricts the material denoted by a concrete uncountable noun to a definite quantity, portion or to a definite locality (b):

e. g. a) I did not wish to betray **the anxiety** I felt.

He rested in **the certainty** that his duty was done.

b) “Robert,” said Aunt Lin, coming in pink and indignant , “ did you know that you left the fish on the hall table and it has soaked through to **the mahogany?**”

As we came out into **the cold damp air** she shivered.

3. When the definite article is associated with *nouns which have no reference to the category of countability* it has its **defining** function. It naturally refers to a definite object, as the noun denotes a thing or nation that is unique:

e. g. **The moon** set, and in the sky countless stars shone with their terrifying brilliance.

We each knew that this quarrel was different from those in **the past**.

### ***The Indefinite Article***

Which countable nouns, both concrete and abstract, the indefinite article is used when we want to name an object (thing, person, animal abstract notion) ,to state what kind of object is meant:

e. g. He gave her **a cigarette** and lighted it.

There came **a tap** at the door, and **a small elderly man** entered the room, wearing **a cloth cap**.

This function may be called the **nominating** function .It is the main function of the indefinite article with countable nouns.

But at the same time, owing to its origin from the numeral *one*, the indefinite article always implies the idea of **oneness** and is used only before nouns in the singular (including such words as *alms, barracks, bellows, works, headquarters*, which may be singular in meaning).

Alongside of the above mentioned structural meanings the indefinite article may have some other function, which are to be regarded as its additional meanings (or

additional functions). As will be seen, they always result from the principal function. We may trace the following additional meaning in the indefinite article.

The indefinite article may express **indefiniteness**, since we just name an object it is often indefinite in our mind.

e. g. He's got **a job** now.

She was going to tell us **a story**.

But this additional meaning is not necessarily expressed by indefinite article. Thus we may hardly speak of the indefiniteness of the object in the following examples:

You are **a scientists** and your attitude should be realistic.

I've **a brother** in Dorset and I could stay with him.

The indefinite article may have the **classify** meaning since by naming an object we often refer it at the same time to a class of similar object. This function is clearly manifest when the noun is used as a predicative or in opposition, also when it is introduced *by* as or *like*.

e. g. She is **a war orphan**.

I saw Ann talking with her cousin, **a shy youth** of twenty.

By just naming an object the speaker is likely to make reference to an object that is new to the hearer. So the indefinite article is often used to introduce a new element in the sentence. Since a new element is, a rule, important and attracts attention, a noun with an indefinite article frequently becomes the centre of communication and as such is marked by strong stress. This additional meaning expressed by indefinite article may be called its communicating function. It is often found alongside of the main nominating function and sometimes becomes very prominent.

e. g. That evening he made **a confession**.

I think he is **a stupid fellow**.

His anger had taken on **a different tone**.

In contrast to this, the definite article, which usually indicates that a definite object is meant and that it is not new to the hearer, often serves to show that the noun is not the centre of communication. Compare the following sentences:

The door opened and **a young girl** came in.

The door opened and **the young girl** came in.

In the first sentence we don't know who is behind the door and a *young girl* is the new element of the communication. Whereas in the second sentence we already know that there was a girl behind the door and the new information contained in the sentence is that she now *came in*. The two variants differ in intonation: in the first sentence *a young girl* is marked by stronger stress whereas in the second one *came in* becomes more prominent.<sup>5</sup>

Although the communicating function of the indefinite article is important and sometimes becomes very prominent, it is to be regarded only as an additional meaning: we may find sentences in which a noun with an indefinite article does not serve as the centre of communication and is not marked by strong stress (a) and, vice versa, a noun with a definite article marked by strong stress may become the most important element of communication (b):

a) **A camel** can carry heavy loads.

**An engagement** should come on a girl as a surprise, pleasant or unpleasant, as the case may be.

b) It was **the first spring day**.

Schuman was **the composer he liked best**.

With *uncountable nouns* the indefinite article serves to bring out a special aspect of notion expressed by the noun. In this case its function may be called **aspective**.

e. g. **A dull burning anger** rose in his chest.

He had almost **a supernatural courage**.

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5 Ильиш Б.А. Современный английский язык, Москва.1965 p. 124-125.

Her presence stirred him usually to **a shy swift eagerness**.

In this case *noun* is usually qualified *by an attribute* which also brings out a special aspect, though occasionally it may be used without any attribute:

e. g. There was a warmth between them, a sense of waiting.

In its aspective function the indefinite article is devoid of the idea of oneness, which may be proved by the fact that we don't find such plurals as *burning angers* or *supernatural courages*.

**The aspective** use of the **indefinite article** is mainly characteristic of **literary style**. In bringing out a special aspect of the notion expressed by the noun the author usually strives for expressiveness, desiring to attract the attention of the reader to this or that particular noun. With the attention focused on the noun, the latter generally becomes the centre of communication and thus the aspective function of the indefinite article is usually found side with its communicating function.

With *nouns which have no reference to the category of countability* the indefinite article has the same meaning as with uncountable nouns: it is used in its **aspective** function and at the same time its communicating function becomes very prominent.

e. g. The moon hung in the sky, **a young silver moon** in the pale summer night.

He was sure in those days that **a brilliant future** was awaiting his son.

### **Absence of the Article**

The absence of the article has only one function with common nouns and this is synonymous with the main structural meaning of the indefinite article: it is the **nominating function**.

This function of the absence of the article may be found with *countable nouns* in the plural, parallel to the use of the indefinite article with singular nouns. But while the indefinite article is associated with the idea of oneness, the absence of the article always implies more-than-oneness:

e. g. When her friends came to tea, my mother would give me some pennies to buy apples or a magazine.

She sleeps very soundly. She had a splitting headache and took an aspirin and sleeping pills.

The road led across a stream and then through woods and open clearings.<sup>6</sup>

The nominating function of the absence of the article is also found with *uncountable nouns*, both abstract and concrete (names of material):

e. g. Last night I felt friendship and sympathy for Henry, but today he has become an enemy.

If he is so interested in justice he might do something about that.

Winterbourne asked for water and drank thirstily.

The place smelled of dust.

The above description of the various functions of articles and their significant absence may be summed in this table:

### The Functions of Articles

**Table 2**

	Countable nouns	Uncountable nouns	Nouns having no reference to the category of countability
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<sup>6</sup> Gordon E. M., Krilova I.P. A Grammar of Present-Day English, Moscow. 1964 p.17

<b>The Indefinite article</b>	With singular nouns-the <b>nominating function+oneness</b> Additional functions: 1) indefiniteness 2) classifying 3) communicating 4) <i>any</i> 5) <i>a certain</i> 6) numeric 7) <i>the same</i> 8) distributive	The <b>aspective</b> function  Additional functions: communicating	The <b>aspective</b> function  Additional functions: communicating
<b>The definite article</b>	With singular and plural nouns  1. The <b>defining</b> function  2. The <b>generic</b> function	The <b>restricting</b> function	The <b>defining</b> function
	With plural nouns-the <b>nominating function+more-than-oneness</b>  Additional functions: 1. indefiniteness 2. classifying 3. communicating	The <b>nominating</b> function	

As can be seen from the table, the use of the articles depends on the character of the noun. But in English there are many polysemantic nouns which may be countable in one meaning and uncountable in another. As a result, the function of the articles vary in accordance with the different meanings in which a noun appears.

As A conclusion this chapter is devoted to the study of etymology, types and functions of Articles. In the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph I gave the information about articles, its development and etymology, which independently in several languages families. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph you can see types, meaning and form of articles. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph there is given functions of articles, their origin and difference between them.

## CHAPTER II THE USAGE OF ARTICLE

### 2.1 The use of articles with countable nouns

Countable nouns in the singular may be used with the indefinite article in its *nominating function* and with the definite article in its *defining function*:

e. g. They couldn't travel without **a car** there.

She left him to himself for a while, so that he could regain his strength. She took up **a book** and began to read<sup>7</sup>

She had not finished reading, but I wanted **the book** as I was leaving.

In the plural, countable nouns may be used without any article or with the definite article. The absence of the article has nominating force and the definite article is used its defining function:

e. g. They couldn't travel without **cars** there.

She left him to himself for a while, so that he could regain his strength

She took up **books** and began to read.

She had not finished reading, but I wanted **the books** as I was leaving.

Since the choice of articles is determined by the context or the general situation, attributes modifying the noun should be taken into consideration. Hence it is only natural to raise the question as to what bearing the attributes may have on the choice of articles.

Attributes are generally divided into two classes: *limiting* and *descriptive*.

A **limiting** attributes indicates such a quality or characteristic of an object which makes it distinct from all other objects of the class:

e. g. That he should help a promising young man was perhaps **the most important consideration** of all.

She sat listening but **the sound of her own pounding heart** covered any other sound.

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<sup>7</sup> Magician Москва. "Высшая школа" 1990 p. 12

Blair found herself smiling at him and took **the letter he held out to her.**

A **descriptive** attributes is used to describe an object or give additional information about it. This kind of attribute doesn't single out an object but only narrows the class to which it belongs:

e. g. Give me **a book.**

Give me **an English book.**

Give me **an interesting English book.**

In the above examples *an English book* belongs to narrower class than *a book*, and *an interesting English book* belongs to a still narrower class.

In the following example the class to which the object denoted by the noun (*a girl*) belongs, is made narrower and narrower by the subsequent mention of the three descriptive attributes:

There was a wedding picture of Glen and **a tall arrogant dark girl.**

We find the same in:

e. g. Gladys showed her **an old album that contained pictures of some antiques.**

He smiled at the girl as she came down the stairs wearing **a red raincoat with a hood.**

To the left there was **a long room with a narrow table strewn with periodicals.**

*Nouns modified by limiting attributes are used with the definite article.*

*Nouns modified by descriptive attributes may be used with either indefinite and definite articles, as the choice of articles for countable nouns is not affected by this kind of attribute.*

However, the division of attributes into two classes is not very helpful for practical purpose, since most attributes are not limiting or descriptive by nature. In other words, they are natural words from the point of view of their structure and it is only on the context that they acquire limiting or descriptive force. Thus the

differentiation between limiting and descriptive attributes is rather semantic than grammatical:

e. g. He was going to build **a new house**.

Shortly after he moved to **the new house**, he fell ill.

We shall take **a road going through the forest** as it won't be so hot there.

We shall take **the road going through the forest** as it is a short cut.

This means that attributes cannot generally be regarded as reliable criteria for the choice of articles.

## **The use of Articles with Countable Nouns**

### **Modified by Adjectives**

Attributes expressed by adjectives are usually descriptive:

e. g. The Dashwoods were very surprised to see Marianna in the arms of a **stranger young man**.<sup>8</sup>

She thought that Mrs Jennings was **a foolish, vulgar old man**.<sup>9</sup>

She was an orphan — her parents died when she was **a young girl**.<sup>10</sup>

As was stated above, descriptive attributes do not affect the choice of articles. Thus we may find a noun modified by a descriptive attribute used with the definite article:

e. g. The woman looked at her shrewdly and there was a glint of humour in **the dark eyes**.

We lay lazily on **the steep bank** of the stream, looking at **the tall reeds**.

The definite article in this case is accounted for by the situation and not by the attribute.

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<sup>8</sup> Jane Austen Sense and Sensibility Macmillan Publishers Limited 2005 p24

<sup>9</sup> Jane Austen Sense and Sensibility Macmillan Publishers Limited 2005 p57

<sup>10</sup> Jane Austen Sense and Sensibility Macmillan Publishers Limited 2005 p71

Attributes become limiting attributes only in specially definite situation when contrast is implied. In this case they marked by stronger stress:

e. g. Will you pack my things for me? I want **the little suit- case** as I'll be away only one night.

She said that while she was waiting at the cross roads a car pulled up at the curb with two woman in it.

**The younger woman** asked her if they could give her a lift.

Adjectives in the superlative degree, however, are always limiting attributes:

e. g. She was **the smartest girl** in the room.

**"The most dangerous person** of all is Forbes," the old man whispered.

Some adjectives, adjectives-pronouns and adjectivized participles always serve as limiting attributes. The most important of them are: *right* and *wrong* (in the meaning "тот" and "не тот"), *very*, *only*, *main*, *principal*, *central left and right*, *same*, *coming (or forthcoming)*, *following*, *former and latter* (in the meaning "первый" and "последний"), *present* and when used in post position to the noun it modifies, concerned:

e. g. Looking at the journals lying on the coffee table, he noticed that **the only current number** was The Watchman.

My chief is **the right man** in **the right place**.

The questions you ask are **the very questions** I am putting myself.

"Has a pie been stolen from you?" the sergeant asked Joe.

"Yes, my wife found out it was missing- at **the very moment**<sup>11</sup> you came in" Joe answered.

"Tell him how I love and respect you both. Teach him to grow up a better man than me. And forgive me, dear Joe, for **the wrong I have done you**" .<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Charles Dickens Great Expectation Moscow. MEDpress-inform 2005 p14

He was dressed in **the same rough clothes**<sup>13</sup> as the man I had met.

### **The use of Articles with Countable Nouns**

#### **Modified by Numerals**

Cardinal numerals always serve as descriptive attributes:

e. g. He had refused **three invitations** to golf, his excuse to his cronies being that he had no time.

If a noun modified by a cardinal numeral is used with the definite article, this is accounted for by the situation or context:

e. g. By candlelight **the two men** seemed of an age if indeed not of the same family.

Ordinal numerals are usually limiting attributes:

e. g. It was **the second week** in October when she told him...

In the light of the torches, my convict turned and saw me for **the first time**.<sup>14</sup>

However, when ordinal numerals are not used to indicate order but acquire the meaning of *one more* or *another* the noun they modify is used with the indefinite article:

e. g. They must have **a third race** to decide who the real winner is.

In the doctor's opinion the old woman was not so weak! He said that she "would blow out a hundred candles one day without **a second puff**."

### **The use of Article with Countable Nouns**

#### **Modified by Participles**

Attributes expressed by participles are placed either in pre-position to the noun they modify.

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<sup>12</sup> Charles Dickens Great Expectation Moscow. MEDpress-inform 2005 p 66

<sup>13</sup> Charles Dickens Great Expectation Moscow. MEDpress-inform 2005 p 9

<sup>14</sup> Charles Dickens Great Expectation Moscow. MEDpress-inform 2005 p14

When they are placed in pre-position, they are usually descriptive attributes, like adjectives:

e. g. He looked at me with **a mocking smile**.

I turned and saw **a crying boy**.

They lived in **a newly painted house**.

There was **a faded photograph** and an ash-tray on the desk.

I had no idea how much trouble **a growing dog** could cause.<sup>15</sup>

The use of the definite article in this case is usually accounted for by the general situation:

e. g. Watching their faces in **the darkening kitchen**, I felt distressed for, my mother.

She could see the roofs of the houses on **the rising hill**.

At the corner of the street there shone **the lighted windows** of a club.

There was a glint of humor in **the faded eyes**.

In post-position we usually find participle phrases but not single participles. They may be either a) descriptive or b) limiting, according to the context or the situation.

e. g. a) There was no answer and he sent **a telegram saying that he needed some work done urgently**.

There in the sunshine, I felt peace come over me like a **drug, steadying my hear, slowing my pulse**.

It was **a very small room, overcrowded with furniture**.

b) He took **the path leading to the lonely cottage**.

The car stopped at **the fence surrounding the orchard**.

I adopted **the toned used by my Uncle Henry**.

At length I reached the six floor, and knocked at **the door numbered thirty – two**.

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<sup>15</sup> Magician Москва. Высшая школа 1990 p.62

The definite article is used with noun modified by descriptive participles is accounted for the by context or by the general situation:

- e. g. **The narrow path winding among flowering bushes** was steep and stony.  
**The house, built in grey stone,** looked very gloomy in the drizzling rain.

### **The use of Articles with Countable Nouns**

#### **Modified by Gerunds**

A gerund in the function of an attributes is part of the prepositional phrase, the most common proposition being **of**, sometimes **at**, **for** or others.

Gerundial prepositional phrases tend to be limiting attributes:

- e. g. He could not bear **the thought of living her in such a state.**  
**The door of the drawing room** was open and Willoughby was standing by the fireplace.<sup>16</sup>  
But he didn't like **the responsibility of interfering and making people do things his way.**

"I am to have **the privilege of sitting next to you,**" he said.

Occasionally the indefinite article is also used with nouns modified by gerunds:

- e. g. It is **a question of instructing and training** the members of the staff.  
John had **an odd way of looking** at things.

Sometimes there is a fluctuation in the use of the definite and indefinite articles with nouns modified by gerunds:

- e. g. Their ascent was slow because Eustace had formed **a habit of counting** the steps.  
In self-defense Eustace had formed **the habit of postponing** any unpleasant interview with his elders.

**Note:** *To be the habit of* + gerund is a set phrase:

- e. g. They were **in the habit of meeting** at their uncle's house.

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<sup>16</sup> Jane Austen Sense and Sensibility Macmillan Publishers Limited 2005 P 37

## The use of Articles with countable Nouns

### Modified by Infinitives

Attributes expressed by infinitives tend to be descriptive:

e. g. Andrew had still **an hour to spare**.

The claim will be considered again at **a meeting to be held** in March.

Jack is trying to find me **a place to live** for a few days.

I made **an attempt to smile**.

He suddenly felt **an impulse to laugh**.

Yet sometimes, depending on the situation or the context, the infinitive may be become a limiting attribute. Typical examples of this kind are as follows:

He said that Ramsden was **the man to do** it.

They still have **the will to organize** a democratic body.

They did not have **the money to buy** the house.

That's not **the way to speak** to your elders.

At last he forced himself to lie quietly on his back fighting **the desire to move**.

## The use of Article with Countable Nouns

### Modified by Attributive Clause

Attributive clause fall into groups:<sup>17</sup>

1) Some attributive clause can be removed from the sentence without destroying its meaning. They are marked by a pause separating them from the principal clause. In writing they may be separated by a comma. These clause are never joined to the principal clause asyndetically. **Clause of this kind are always descriptive and do not influence the choice of the article.** So the use of the article is determined by other factors (the context or other attributes).

e. g. She told me that she had discovered **a wonderful young man, who was**

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<sup>17</sup> Kaushanskaya V. L., Kovner, A Grammar of the English Language, Leningrad, 1959, p 284

**going to help her in the East End.**

She asked me **another question, which I didn't hear.**

She made **a sarcastic joke, to which I replied in kind.**

On her sofa there was **a note book open, in which she was preparing her lessons for term.**

2) Other attributes clause are so closely connected with the antecedent that they cannot be felt out without destroying the meaning of the sentences. There is no pause between this kind of clause and the principle clause and in writing they are never marked off by a comma. Such causes may be joined to the principles clause either by connective words or asyndetically. **Attributes clauses of this kind may be limiting or descriptive depending on the situation or context.**

In the following examples the attributes clause are limiting, so the definite article is used with the antecedent:

He took **the cigarette that Robert offered him.**

I've remembered what I used to feel about **the young men Charles brought to the house.**

In the back of her mind was the memory that it was **the city her friend came from.**

Clauses of this kind may be rendered in Russian by “*тот самый, который...*”

In the following examples the attributive clauses are descriptive:

She stared at me with **an expression that made me uncomfortable.**

Mr. Vesey was outraged that I should presume to do **things he dared not do.**

“It's not a story **I could tell anyone else,** Harry,” he said.

As a girl my mother had expected **a husband who could give her love and luxury and state.**

Clauses of this kind may be rendered in Russian by “*такой, как... такого рода (мужа), как...*”

## **The use of Article with Countable Nouns Modified by Other Nouns in the Possessive Case**

The problem of the use of articles with nouns modified by other nouns in the possessive case is a specific one, since before speaking of the choice of the article it is necessary to find out to which element of the combination it refers.

The relation between the noun in the possessive case and the headnoun may be of two kinds:

1) The noun in the possessive case may denote a particular person or thing, as in: my mother's picture, the man's voice, the river's bed.

In this case the article refers to the noun in the possessive case and is chosen in accordance with the general rules:

**the boy's**  
**the boys'**  
**a boy's        } books**  
**boys'**  
**Robert's**

**Note:** When the noun in the possessive case is a proper name, there is natural no article.

2) The noun in the possessive case may refer to class of objects to which the person or thing denoted by the headnoun belongs. Thus *sheep's eyes* are not the eyes of one particular sheep, but eyes of a certain kind.

Here some more examples of this: *a doctor's degree, a soldier's uniform, gent's clothes, an hour's walk.*

In some cases such combinations have become set phrases: *a gent's task, a fool's errand, a cat's paw.* In all these case the article refers to the headnoun whereas the noun in the possessive case serves as a descriptive attribute. Hence the choice of the article depends on the context or situation: **a** butcher's **shop** — **the** butcher's **shop**, **an** hour's **break** — **the** hour's **break**.

e. g. Is there **a butcher's shop** in this street?

“I am looking for **the butcher's shop**,” he said,” that used to be here when I was a child.”

As the article here refers to the headnoun, the noun in the possessive case may have the plural form and yet be preceded by the indefinite article: **a students' canteen, a girls' school, a three miles walk, a fifteen minutes' break.**

e. g. Would you like to go to **a soldiers' canteen** and get some food?

The College has **a two years' course**.

### **The use of Articles with Countable Nouns**

#### **Modified by Prepositional Phrases**

Attributes may be expressed by nouns with various prepositions. Depending on the context or situation they may be either a) descriptive or b) limiting:

e. g. a) But you must know when you're being honest with yourself that **a marriage with an Italian boy in a jazz band** wouldn't have lasted a year.

**A man under those circumstances** can be very helpless.

b) Someone ought to go to downstairs to thank Otto and **the people from the club**.

But he was not by any means ill at ease among **the callers at his sister's house**.

Within this type of attributes special consideration should be given to the so-called “**of**-phrase” which is very common. Unlike other prepositional phrases, the “**of**-phrase” offers some reliable criteria for discrimination between descriptive and limiting attributes.

Descriptive “**of**-phrases” are recognized by clear-cut meaning. They denote:

**quality** — *a book of interest*

*a sense of humour*

*a feeling of relief*

*a question of importance*

**quantity or measure** — *a temperature of + 20°*

*a distance of three miles*

*a box of two tones*

**composition** — *a group of children*

*a flock of birds*

*a party of 12 people*

*a team of hockey-players*

**material** — *a wall of glass*

*a ring of gold*

*a scarf of thick wool*

**content** — *a cup of tea*

*a bottle of milk*

*a box of cigarettes*

**age** — *a boy of five*

*a man of middle age*

**size** — *a sailor of middle height*

*a building of enormous size*

All the “of-phases” are limiting. As they express a great variety of meaning there is no point in classifying them. For example: *the house of my neighbor, the wife of a miner, the foot of the mountain, the smoothness of a new machine, the shot of a gun, the hiss of a gas-ring, the development of science, the roaring of the ocean, the family of my friend, the collar of the shirt, the name of John, the position of a teacher, the colour of amber.*

## 2.2 The use of Articles with Uncountable Nouns

## *Abstract Nouns*

1) Abstract nouns, like concrete nouns, fall into two classes: *countable* and *uncountable*.

Among abstract countable nouns we find, e. g.: *answer, belief, conclusion, doubt, effort, fact, government, holiday, idea, job, lie, mistake, opinion, plan, promise, question, reply, principle, sentence, visit, word*, and many others.

Countable abstract nouns are class-nouns. They may be used in the singular and in the plural:

- e. g. He had **a brilliant idea**.  
He always had **brilliant ideas**.  
He told me **a lie**.  
He told me **lies**.  
I like their **method** of work.  
I like their **methods** of work.

The class of uncountable abstract nouns includes such nouns as: *anger, beauty, curiosity, excitement, freedom, grace, happiness, impatience, jealousy, love, modesty, nervousness, pride, respect, strength, time, violence, work*, and many others.

Uncountable abstract nouns are used only in the singular.

There are also several abstract nouns which appear both as uncountables and countables without any noticeable change of meaning: *pleasure, pity, fear, horror, terror, disappointment, regret, comfort, etc.*

- e. g. I love this house because Jerome wanted it this way but I am perfectly aware that architecturally it is **a horror**.  
It was **horror** that began to swamp all other consideration.

2) The use of articles with countable abstract nouns does not differ from their use with countable concrete nouns: in the singular countable abstract nouns are used

with the indefinite or the definite articles; in the plural they are used without any article or with a definite article:

- e. g. He told the child **a story**.  
He told the child **stories**.  
The child knew **the story** he held.  
The child knew **the stories** he told.

3) As a general rule, uncountable abstract nouns are used without any article:

- e. g. **Indifference** and **pride** look over much alike and he probably thought I was proud.  
There was **sharpness** in her bones, **sharpness** in her voice, **sharpness** in her eyes.  
Every one praised the young woman's singing, but only Colonel Brandon listened carefully and with **pleasure**.<sup>18</sup>  
She had attached herself to **youth** and **hope** and **seriousness** and now they failed her more than **age** and **despair**.

The absence of the article serves the same purpose as the indefinite article: it performs the nominating function.

Whether the indefinite article or no article is used depends on the character of the noun in question: the indefinite article is used with countable nouns both concrete and abstract whereas with uncountable nouns there is no article at all:

- e. g. When in distress people look for **a friend**.  
When in distress people look for **friendship**.  
His desire was simply for **a companion**.  
His desire was simply for **companionship**.  
I would a wake with **a sense** of pain, sometimes with **pleasure**.

4) The definite article is used with uncountable nouns when they are modified by limiting attribute, which may be expressed in different ways.

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<sup>18</sup> Jane Austen Sense and Sensibility Macmillan Publishers Limited 2005 p. 22

- e. g. He was in a state of **the greatest excitement**.  
The doctor felt it his duty never to be afraid of **the danger of infection**.  
We went for long walks together over the mountains; it was **the happiest time** I have ever known.<sup>19</sup>

Sometimes the limitation is clear from the context:

- e. g. It was very still in the house. Suddenly a faint sound could be heard in **the stillness**.  
For a long time they walked without saying a word. Jim was the first to break **the silence**.  
She thought about nothing but her love for Willoughby. They met at every dance and party in **the neighbourhood**.<sup>20</sup>  
A moment afterwards the lights round the garden suddenly went out.  
In **the darkness** we were left mystified.

The definite article is used here in its restricting function to denote a concrete instance of the notion expressed by the noun.

5) The indefinite article is used with uncountable abstract nouns when they are modified by a descriptive attribute which during out a special aspect of the notion expressed by the noun.

- e. g. **A dull** anger rose in his chest.  
His attitude to other children was tinged with **a fearful joy**.  
There seemed to be **a wonderful excitement** everywhere in the world.  
There was **a tenderness** in his voice that moved her.  
She recognized **a pleasant irony** in his voice.

The indefinite article is used here in its aspective function.

As an exception the aspective indefinite article is sometimes used even when the noun has no attribute:

- e. g. As she saw Eric deep and happy in his work she was more aware than ever

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<sup>19</sup> Magician. Москва. Высшая школа 1990 p 63

<sup>20</sup> JaneAusten Sense and Sensibility Macmillan Publishers Limited 2005 p 28

that there was **an emptiness** in her life.

The room had a homely lived-in air and you felt that incredible jumble had **a significance**.

It should be noted that the use of the indefinite article with uncountable abstract nouns is typical of literary style.

6) Sometimes an uncountable abstract noun is used with an attribute and yet has no article. This seems to contradict the general rule, but it can actually be explained by one of the following reasons: a) the nature of the attribute; b) the nature of the noun.

a) In some cases the attribute does not bring out a special aspect of the noun expressed by the noun. The attribute may express degree (*great, perfect, sufficient, etc.*) or have some other meaning. Thus it may qualify the noun from the point of view of time (*modern, ancient, impending*), nationality (*English, French*), geography (*Moscow, London*), authenticity (*real, genuine, symbolic*) as well as give it social characteristic (*proletarian, bourgeois, capitalist, Soviet*).

As these attributes do not express a special aspect, the nouns modified by them are used without any article:

e. g. I have **perfect confidence** in him.

She had **great experience** in her work.

I am sure your work will give you **complete satisfaction**.

I didn't think it had **real importance**.

They talked about **modern poetry**.

It's three o'clock by **Moscow time**.

Willard was particularly interested in **ancient sculpture**.

At the University he took a course in **English literature**.

b) Some nouns are never used with the definite article. They are nouns of verbal character denoting actions, activity, processes, such as: *advice, assistance,*

*encirclement, guidance, permission, progress, recognition, research torture, work information, etc.*

This applies also to the following nouns: *weather, money, news, luck, fun, nature, literature, music, prose*, and some others.

e. g. I am not sure whether it **good news** or bad.

He was anxiously waiting for **permission** to begin his experiment.

Autumn came, and I was restless, full of **impatient expectation**.

He wondered whether her silence was **tacit approval**.

He felt **honest admiration** for his colleague.

7) Sometimes the use of articles with an uncountable abstract noun is affected syntactic function of the noun.

(1) Nouns in attributive prepositional phrase and in adverbial prepositional phrases have no article even if they have descriptive attributes. This seems to be due to the process of adjectivisation and adverbialisation.

Attributive prepositional phrase are usually introduce by the preposition **of** (other prepositions may also be found, but not often):

e. g. His flush **of anger** died as he began to listen more attentively.

The freedom **of space** and **air** went to the children's heads like wine  
and Anna always returned to the classroom with mixed feelings.<sup>21</sup>

The muddy rutted roads were as hard as concrete and the wire netting  
which divided the new gardens was rimmed throughout a each leaden  
day with whiskers **of frost**.<sup>22</sup>

He had an unsatisfied hunger **for knowledge**.

Adverbial prepositional phrases are usually introduce by the preposition **with**, sometimes **in** (other prepositions may also be found in this case, but not often):

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<sup>21</sup> Miss Rid. Fresh from the country. Moscow. 1984 p.46

<sup>22</sup> Miss Rid. Fresh from the country. Moscow. 1984 p.74

- e. g. The old man looked at the boy **with curiosity**.  
Ann examined everything about her **with great care**.  
He looked at the boys **with good-natured pity**.  
“I am so glad,” she said **with genuine pleasure**.  
She kissed him **with warm affection**.  
She smiled **in sudden shyness**, embarrassed by what she had said to her professor.

The use of the definite article is generally associated with the use of limiting attributes modifying the noun:

- e. g. “May I speak to you **in the strictest confidence**?” he asked.  
In those days he was in a state **of the greatest bitterness**.  
He watched him go from group to group, always **with the same ease**.  
**With the utmost politeness** he addressed the leader of the band.

The use of the indefinite article appears to be optional: it seems to depend on the desire of the author to lay particular stress on the special aspect expressed by the attribute modifying the noun.

Thus it would be correct to use the nouns in the following examples without articles in accordance with the general rule:

- He looked at her face and saw the distorting lines **of a deep and anxious weariness**.  
It was a morning **of an exceeding brightness**.  
He smiled at him **with a grave sympathy**.  
He laughed **with an unbelievable freedom from care**.  
We went up **in a solemn silence**.

2) There is a tendency to use an uncountable abstract noun in the function of a predicative without any article even if the noun has descriptive attribute. Evidently

the same, tendency is manifest here, as can be observed with certain semantic groups of countable nouns in this function.

e. g. The result of the experiment had been **dismal failure**.

“It is **great foolishness** to trust a woman,” he said.

When they were together it was **pure happiness**.

Then I suspected that this was not just **ordinary anxiety**.

Prepositional phrases in the function of a predicative are usually phraseological units. Care should be taken to learn the use of the article in each case, e. g: *to be in despair, to be in service, to be in power, to be of opinion, to be of importance, to be out of control, to be in danger, to be out of danger, etc.*

In other phraseological units the indefinite article is used, e. g: *to be in a rage, to be in a good (bad) humour, to be at a loss, to be in a hurry, etc.*

### **Concrete Nouns**

(Names of materials)

1) Uncountable concrete nouns (names of materials) are generally used without any article. The absence of the article has the nominating function:

e. g. These sleeping pills should be dissolved in **water**.

She had nothing in the medicine chest but **toothpaste** and **mouthwash** and **shampoo**.

We bought **lettuce** and rolls.

Unlike uncountable abstract nouns, names of materials are used without any article even if they are modified by a descriptive attribute:

e. g. She said: “I knit them myself of **thick grey wool**.”

I ticked off the names written in **violet ink**.

He took out of his pocket an object wrapped in **tissue paper**.

She was sitting recklessly on the wet seaweed which would give her a cold, if **salt water** could give one a cold.

“You’d have your main meal at school, I’ve no doubt,” went on Mrs Flynn,

“and we usually have **high tea** when Mr Flynn gets in at seven. You probably get a cup of tea at school during the afternoon?”<sup>23</sup>

2) The definite article is used with names of materials if they are restricted in their quantity or by reason of locality.

e. g. The boss took up a pen and picked a fly out of **the ink**.

“Butter tarts are no food for you. Besides, I don’t think I have **the butter**,” said Aunt Lin.

Together they walked through **the slush and mud**.

He observed everybody who came in, as they shook the **thin watery snow** from their hats and coats.

It was quite chilly in the dining –room, but all the same she threw of her coat and **the cold air** fell on her arms.

3) Sometimes, owing to a change in meaning, names of materials become countable and as such they are used with article in accordance with the rules for countable nouns. From this it follows that they may also have the indefinite article. It occurs in the following cases:

a) when various sorts of food products are meant:

e. g. It was **a good coffee** and he was sipping it with pleasure.

They’ve taken to giving you bad teas in the club.

b) when a portion of food or drink is meant:

e. g. “My boy wants **an ice**, sir, but I don’t allow it in this weather,” he shivered a little.

We went into the pub at the top of the street and I ordered **two whiskies**.

“She might give you **a chocolate**, though,” said Hilda, hopping to appeal to Eustace’s charity through his appetite.

I ate what they gave me, drank **a brandy** and went out on the main street.

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<sup>23</sup> Miss Rid. Fresh from the country. Moscow. 1984 p.7

c) sometimes the change of meaning is quite considerable: the noun comes to indicate an object made of a certain material:

e. g. A full **glass** of orange juice stood beside him which he did not seem to have touched.

There was **a tin** of sardines on the table.

### 2.3 The use of Articles with some Semantic Groups of Nouns

There are certain semantic groups of nouns which are extensively used in English. These nouns are characterized by their unstable relation to the category of countable and, besides they are often part of phraseological units. As a result, the use of articles with these nouns has considerable peculiarities.

They include the following semantic groups:

#### 1. Names of parts of the day

To this group of nouns belong: *day, night, morning, evening, noon, afternoon, midnight, dawn, dusk, sunrise, sunset, daytime, nightfall* and like.

1) When using these nouns the speaker often means a particular day, night, etc. and then naturally the definite article is used. The limitation is very often clear from the situation or the context but it may also be expressed with the help of a limiting attribute:

e. g. **The night** was warm and beautifully still.

During the early part of **the evening**, after Anna had told the mother of **the afternoon's** happenings, the girl wandered through the garden to a leafy lane nearby.<sup>24</sup>

The weather was very cold on **the day of his arrival**.

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<sup>24</sup> Miss Rid. Fresh from the country. Moscow. 1984 p.7

Sometimes we find a descriptive attribute with nouns denoting parts of the day, but the definite article will still be used if the above mentioned limitation holds good:

e. g. I could see a few faint stars in **the clear night**.

I was not in a hurry, and walked along, basking in **the warm evening**.

The definite article is also found with nouns denoting parts of the day used generically:

e. g. He used to spend **the morning** lying about the beach.

I often sat up **the night** with him and read to him to ease the pain.

2) When nouns indicating parts of the day have a descriptive attribute and represent the new important element in the sentence, they are used with the indefinite article (in its aspective function):

e. g. **On a hot September evening** he strolled idly to the Embankment.

It had been **a wet day**; the pavements were glistening, though now the rain had stopped.

It was **a frosty morning** and very damp and cold.<sup>25</sup>

It was **a fine, warm night** and Charles and I decided to walk home.

We were having tea in my room on a cold January afternoon.

Nouns denoting part of the day have no article when they are used as predicative:

e. g. It was **evening** when he decided to lay his books aside and take a walk.

It was nearly **midnight** and neither of us had eaten for a long time.

It was **dusk** but I could see Henry making across the field.

However, if these nouns are used predicatively with a descriptive attribute, the indefinite article is used.

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<sup>25</sup> Charles Dickens Great Expectation. Moscow. MEDpress-inform 2005 p. 9

But the article is not used with nouns denoting parts of the day if they are modified by one of the following adjectives and form close sense-units with them:

e. g. It was **early morning**.

It was **broad day**.

It was **high noon**.

It was **late evening**.

4) In numerous cases the use of articles with nouns denoting parts of the day can hardly be accounted for, as it has become traditional. This is found in the following cases:

a) In some prepositional phrases either the definite article or no article may be found.

The definite article is used in: *in the morning, in the evening, in the daytime, in the afternoon, in the night*.

No article is used after the prepositions **at, by, about, past, before, after, towards, till (until)**: *at night, at dawn, by day* (днем), *by night* (ночью), *by noon* (к полудню), *by midnight* (к полуночи), *past noon, about midnight, before dawn, after sunset*, etc.

e. g. I would take pills **at night** to make me sleep quickly, but I never found any pills that would keep me asleep **till daylight**.

Rain was now falling in sheets as it so often did **before dawn**.

**After midnight** I walked to the beach with him, sad to see him leave so soon.

He hypnotized her **before dawn** and before darkness came.<sup>26</sup>

b) There is no article with the nouns *morning, day* and *dawn* when they are used as subject to the verbs *to break, to be at hand*; the same is true of nouns *evening, night dusk* when they are followed by the verb *to fall, to gather, to set in, to be at hand*:

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<sup>26</sup> Bram Stoker Dracula Macmillan p45

e, g, **Day** was breaking when we set out.

The afternoon was overcast and **dusk** fell early.

**Dawn** was breaking among the olives, silvering their still leaves.

c) There is no article with nouns denoting parts of the day when they are modified by the names of the days of the week and the words tomorrow and yesterday:

e. g. She was here **yesterday afternoon**.

I went to Aunt Millie's house on **Friday evening**.

He spoke to Lin on the telephone on **Tuesday afternoon**.

I shall see him **tomorrow morning**.

d) There is no article in the following phrases: *all day (long) and all night (through)*, but we say: *all through the night and all through the day; day after day, night after night ; day in, day out; from morning till night; (to work) day and night; in the deal of night*.

## 2. Names of seasons

To this group of nouns belong: *winter, spring, summer, and autumn*.

1) The definite article is used with these nouns when reference is made to a particular *winter, spring, summer, or autumn*, present, past or future, or to a season of a particular year. As a general rule, this limitation is clear from the situation or context, but it may also be expressed by a limiting attribute:

e. g. **The winter** passed.

**The summer** was exceptionally trying in the town.

In **the autumn** young Ben was to go to a prep school.

**The summer** of 1914 was very warm.

2) When these nouns are used in general sense, without any reference to a particular *winter, summer, etc.*, there is a function in the use of the article. They may be used either without any article or with the definite article. The absence of the article has nominating force; the definite article is used in its generic meaning:

e. g. The sun **in summer** warms the skin, but **in winter**, when it appears, it

warms the heart.

He felt more at home **in the winter** than in the summer because **in the winter** there firelights and drawn curtains and one's own company.

**Winter** set in early and unexpectedly with a heavy fall of snow.

**The winter** was coming on.

3) When these nouns have a descriptive attribute they are used with the indefinite article (in its aspective function):

e. g. We had **a short summer**.

He had passed **a sluggish winter** and **a lazy summer**.

4) When these nouns are used as predicative they have no article:

e. g. It was **summer** and the place broke up in red flowers.

It was **winter** and it was very cold.<sup>27</sup>

However, when these nouns in their predicative function are modified by a descriptive attribute, the indefinite article is used:

e. g. "It has been **a terrible summer**," he said.

"It was **a remarkably fine autumn**," she added.

But the article is not used with these nouns if they are modified by the adjectives early or late and from very close sense-units with them:

e. g. It was **early summer**.

It was **late autumn**.

### 3. Names of Meals

The group includes the nouns: breakfast, lunch, dinner, supper, and tea.

1) In the overwhelming majority of cases names of meals are used without any article. The absence of the article has nominating function:

e. g. **Lunch** is ready and we can go in.

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<sup>27</sup> Bram Stoker Dracula Macmillan p 47

**Dinner** was at an end.

I didn't wish to see Joe, but I prepared a big **breakfast** for him.<sup>28</sup>

I was having **tea** with her.

He came in when we were eating **breakfast**.

John came to **lunch** at the appointed time.

They met for **dinner**.

"Stay to **tea**," said Mrs Watson.

2) The definite article is rarely found with names of meals. It is used in a clear case of if back reference or if there is a limiting attributes:

e. g. **The supper** was very different from the one of the evening before.

**The dinner** was excellent, but Isabel noticed that John ate very little.

He was greedily eating **the lunch his mother had given him**.

3) The indefinite article is used when names of meals are modified by descriptive attributes. The indefinite article has its aspective function:

e. g. I'll try to give you **a decent lunch**.

Walter wanted **a very special dinner**.

You can get **a good supper** here.

As soon as he was dressed, he went into the library and sat down to **a light**

**French Breakfast**.

4) Occasionally, owing to a change of meaning, names of meals become countable nouns. This occurs in the following cases:

a) When they denote "dinner-party", "tea-party", etc. Both the definite and the indefinite articles may be found here:

e. g. Fleur said: "We had **a dinner** last night."

Each Friday night, when they were in London, Mr. March and his brothers took it in their turn to give **a dinner** to the entire family.

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<sup>28</sup> Charles Dickens Great Expectation. Moscow. MEDpress-inform 2005 p 36

b) When they denoted a portion. In this case the noun is used with the indefinite article which has numeric force:

e. g. I have not enough money to buy **a dinner** at Laru's.

He wheedled a few francs out of me for **a dinner** and a bed.

#### 4. Certain Countable nouns in their phraseological use.

There are a number of countable nouns in English which are often used without any article, as they undergo a change of meaning and become uncountable.

1) The nouns *school, college, hospital, prison, jail, camp, church, court, bed* and *table* are used without any article when, as part of phraseological units, they lose their concrete countable meaning and express the purpose which the object denoted by these nouns serve.

e. g. After lunch Dr. Reilly went off to **the hospital**.

"How long were you **in hospital** with that wound?" she asked.

They had **a hospital** in the town during the war.

He would be sent to **prison** if he were caught.

Perhaps he was in **a German prison**.

The road to **the prison** was blocked by policemen,

I softly drew the chair beside **the bed** and sat down.

I found **a bed** made up for me, and placed the candles on the old-fashioned chest of drawers.

He went to **bed** early, but lay awake, rehearsing a telephone conversation.

2) The noun *town* in some prepositional phrases is used without any article when it means the center or business part of a town to a country place:

e. g. She drove **into town** and drew up at the club beside the drugstore.

I called up and asked her if she wouldn't prefer to lunch **in town**.

I thought that he would be **out of town** next week.

3) A considerable number of nouns of different character when used in adverbial prepositional phrases no article. The absence of the article can be accounted for by the process of adverbialisation e. g. *by train, by plane, by boat, by coach, by bus, by tram, by taxi, by air, by car, by sea, by post, by mail, by phone, by radio, by accident, by mistake, by hand, by chance, by letter, by land, by sight, at hand, off hand in person, on board, on deck, on foot, on tiptoe, at sea, to sea, on hand, on leave, on business, on holiday*, etc.

4) There is no article in a number of combinations consisting of a preposition + a noun + a preposition. Such phraseological units are to be treated as compound prepositions, e. g. *in additional to, in charge of, in contrast with, in regard to, in support of, in reply to, in connection with, on account of, in comparison with, in conformity with, under pretence of, in honour of, in memory of, in pursuit of, in favour of, in combination with, in answer to, on top of, in defiance of, with regard to, in recognition of, in returned for, in place of, in relation to, in search of, by reason of, by way of*, etc.

e. g. Mrs. Smith, moved by some belated instinct for convention, had donned a hat **in honor of** the occasion.

No doubt I was envious **on account of** my failure to cut any kind of figure in the world.

I rushed through the passage **in search of** my mother.

My father found himself **in charge of** a factory.

However, in other phraseological units built on the same pattern the definite article is found, e. g. *under the influence of, in the center of, on the invitation of, by the side of, in the middle of, on the initiative of, on the analogy*, etc.

Sometimes there is a fluctuation in the use of articles. Thus both forms are found in: *under (the) cover of*.

5) There is no article in some combinations consisting of a proposition + a noun + a conjunction which are on the way to becoming compound conjunctions, e. g. *for fear that, on condition that*.

However, in some cases the definite article is found: *on the ground that, for the reason that*.

6) The definite article is used in the following set phrases: *to the forest, in the field (s), at the cinema, to the cinema, to the theatre, at the theatre, to the pictures*.

e. g. I took Marian aside and asked her to come for a walk.

We went to **the fields**.

We had an early dinner and went to **the theatre**.

“Oh,” he said, “Sarah’s come in. She’s been to **the pictures**.”

I knew that Aunt Lin would not ring up because it was her afternoon at **the cinema**.

But whenever these nouns indicate a particular object, the articles are used with them in accordance with the general rules:

e. g. We found that the film was on at **a cinema** across the river.

Charles suggested that we should have a meal and go to **a theatre**.

The definite article is also used in the following set phrases: *to play the piano, to play the violin*, etc.

But no article is used in the combinations: *to play volleyball, to play hockey, to play golf*, etc.

## 2.4 The use of Articles with Proper Names

The use of articles with proper names seems to be based mainly on tradition.

It is true that some cases might be accounted for historically. Thus we can say that the use of articles with names of certain countries is due to foreign usage: *the Sudan, the Tyrol*. In other cases the article may be due to the ellipsis of a common noun which was formerly added: *the Sahara (desert), the Crimea (peninsula), the*

*Pacific (ocean), the Baltic (sea), the Bedford (hotel), the Lancet (magazine)*. In *the Urals* the use of the definite article may be explained by the fact that the noun originates from the name of a mountain range; *the Congo* may have the article because the name of originally denotes the river. Names of rivers are used with the definite article because formerly the noun *river* often preceded the proper name: *the river Thames*.<sup>29</sup>

Although historically explanations of that kind may be convincing, they are not of much help from the viewpoint of present –day English. In modern English the use of articles with proper names lacks regularity and so does not always seem consistent.

Most grammars point out that, as a rule, proper names need no article. But that is not quite true: as a matter of fact, only some of them are used without any article, others are regularly found with the definite article.

Proper names fall into various groups, such as names of person, geographic names, names of newspapers and magazines, boats hotels, public building, etc. Moreover, geographic names may be divide into subgroups, such as the names of countries, continents, cities and towns, rivers, lakes, seas, oceans, islands, peninsulas, etc. The use of articles with each of the above mentioned groups and subgroups has peculiarities of its own which cannot be explained grammatically but are based on tradition. It is true that within each group there are typical cases and individual cases. (Thus, the names of streets have, as a rule, no article, but some of them are used with the definite article, e. g. *the Strand*, etc.)

As a result of all those peculiarities, there is no definite uniformity in the use becomes still more complicated because in some cases we may observe traces of the grammatically use of the definite and indefinite articles similar to that which we find with common nouns.

It is also noteworthy that in some cases one can hardly draw a line between proper names and common nouns. Certain nouns denoting members of the family

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<sup>29</sup> Jespersen O. Essentials of English Grammar, L., 1953, p 165.

(Father, Mother, Baby and some others) take no article since they stand as a kind of proper name.

As Proper names fall into various groups which have specific features of their own it seems only logical to describe the use of articles with each group separately.

### 1. The use of articles with Names of Persons

Generally no article is used with names of person:

e. g. There was a letter from Susan inviting me to a party.

I did not see Charles Strickland for several weeks.

No article is used either if names of persons are modified by descriptive such as *little, old, young, dear, poor, honest*, which they form close units:

e. g. Young Jolyon, standing by the little piano, listened with his dim smile.

When dear old Emily went back to town after staying with them for a fortnight, she sent the children a doll's house.

We find no article with the names of members of a family (*Mother, Father, Aunt, Uncle, Grandmother, Grandfather, Baby, Nurse, Cook*) when they are treated as proper names by the member of that family. In this case such nouns are usually written with a capital letter:

e. g. "How nice that you've come!" she said. "Mother is still resting, but she will be down soon."

She went into the hall: "Is Nurse back?"

However, both the definite and the indefinite articles may be occasionally found with names of persons.

The definite article is used:

1) With a name in the plural to indicate the whole family (the generic use of the definite article):

e. g. The Elliots, apart from my father, who was unlike the rest, were an intelligent lot without much sensitivity or intuition.

He didn't even know **the Chapins** had a daughter.

He's very different from the rest of **the Hofmans**.

2) With a name modified by a limiting attribute ( the definite article is used in its defining function):

e. g. Is he **the Kenyon who is a writer?**

Now she was more like **the Julia of their first years of marriage.**

3) With a name modified by a descriptive attribute when a) the limitation is clear from the context or situation (it is usually a case of back reference) or b) the attributes indicates a permanent quality of the person in question:

e.g. a) He caught **the paralyzed Madeleine** in his arms as the door flew open again.

A remarkable number of guests went without coffee because it was not the right sort, a detail that had been overlooked by **the embarrassed Otto.**

b) There was a faint hint of scorn in the tone as though it was understood that **the mild Robert** would have no strong feeling on the subject.

He slapped him on the shoulder, which started and slightly annoyed **the prim George Augustus.**

The indefinite article is used:

1) to indicate that one member of a family or a certain person having the name in question is meant:

e. g. I have often wondered if Arthur was really **a Burton.**

Mr. March had been compelled to speak loudly, even for **a March,** to make her understand.

He was a lawyer, **a Mr. Reid** from Melbourne.

My landlady knocked on the door and said, "**A Mr. Parkas** to see you, "thus indicating by a grammatical the social status of my caller.

2) with a name modified by a descriptive attribute when it is the center of communication in the sentence:

e. g. **An almost unrecognizable Stanley** grabbed his sleeve and said:

“There you are.”

He was met at the door by **an angry Isabel**, who without awaiting his explanation, demanded to know what he meant by coming home at that hour.

He had arrived at the farmhouse an hour before to be greeted at the gate by **a flustered Bertha**.

## 2. The use of articles with Geographic Names

In the use of articles with geographic names there are two prevailing tendencies: some of them are traditionally used without any article, others require the definite article.

As there seems to be no principle underlying the difference in the use or the absence of the article with geographic names, it is more convenient to divide them all into semantic groups and consider the use of articles in each of them.

1) Names of continents are used without any article: *Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, South America, North America*.

No article is used either when names of continents are modified by such attributes as *northern, southern, western, eastern, central, Minor, south-west, Latin, e. g. Northern Europe, Central Africa, Asia Minor, South-East Asia, Latin America*, etc.

But we say *the Antarctic (regions)* meaning the land and the sea round the South Pole.

2) Name of countries, provinces, cities, towns and villages are, as a rule, used without any article, e. g.

*a) France, Great Britain, China, Brazil, etc. b) California, Kashmir, Brittany, Katanga, etc. c) Moscow, Oslo, Rome, Delhi, etc. e) Grasmere, Patterdale, etc.*

No article is used either when these nouns have such attributes as *north*

(-ern), *south (-ern), west(-ern), ancient, old, central, Soviet, e. g. West Germany, Old England, Ancient Greece, Southern France, Soviet Russia, etc.*

Some of these names however are traditionally used with the definite article, e. g. a) countries: *the USSR, the USA, the Ukraine, and the Argentine (Argentine is occasionally used without any article); the Congo, the Lebanon, the Netherlands, (the Low Countries), the Kameroun, the Sudan, the Senegal;*

b) provinces: *the Crimea, the Caucasus, the Ruhr, the Tyrol, the Transvaal, the Riviera;*

c) cities: *the Hague.*

3) Names of oceans, seas, straits, channels, canals, rivers, and lakes usually take the definite article, e. g. a) *the Pacific (ocean), the Atlantic (ocean), the Indian Ocean, the Arctic (ocean);* b) *the Baltic (sea), the Mediterranean (sea), the Black Sea, the Adriatic (sea), the North Sea, the South Seas, etc.;* c) *the Magellan Strait, the Bering Straits, the Torres Straits and also the Kattegat, the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles, the Skagerrak, etc.* d) *the English Channel;* e) *the Kiel canal, the Suez Canal, the Panama canal, etc.;* f) *the Volga, the Thames, the Nile, the Amazon, the Mississippi, etc.;* g) *the Leman, the Baikal, the Ontario, etc.*

But when names of lakes are preceded by the noun *lake* (which is often case), no article is used, e. g. *Lake Baikal, Lake Michigan, Lake Ohio, Lake Superiour, Lake Ladoga, Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, etc.*

4) Names of bays generally have no article, e. g. *Hudson Bay, Baffin Bay, etc.*

5) Names of peninsulas have no article if the proper name is used alone: *Indo-China, Hindustan, Kamchatka, Labrador, Taimir, Scandinavia, etc.*, or the definite article if the noun *peninsula*, is mentioned: *the Balkan Peninsula, the Kola Peninsula, etc.*

6) Names of deserts are generally used with the definite article, e. g. *the Sahara, the Gobi, the Kara-Kum, etc.*

7) Names of mountain chains and groups of islands are used with the definite article, e. g. a) *the Rocky Mountains, the Andes, the Alps, the Pamirs, the Urals,*

etc.; b) *the Philippines, the Azores, the Bahamas, the East Indies, the canaries, the Hebrides, the Bermudas*, etc.

8) Names of separate mountain peaks and separate islands are used without any article, e. g. a) *Elbrus, Mont Blanc, Everest, Vesuvius*, etc.; b) *Sicily, Cuba, Haiti, Cyprus, Newfoundland, Madagascar*, etc.

9) Names of falls and mountain passes are generally used with the definite article, e. g. a) *the Niagara Falls, the Swallow Falls*, etc.; b) *the Saint Gotthard Pass*, etc.

Geographic names that are generally used without any article may be occasionally found with the definite or the indefinite articles. This occurs in the following cases:

1) The definite article is found when there is a limiting attribute:

e. g. Gone is the Moscow of the merchants and the aristocrats; the Moscow of the toilers has replaced it.

In *Ivanhoe* Walter Scott described the England of the Middle Ages.

2) The indefinite article is found when a geographic name is modified by a descriptive attribute and hence becomes the centre of communication in the sentence.

e. g. The flier went on to say: “There will be a different Germany after the war.”

It was a new Russia that he found on his return.

The definite article is always used with the combination: a common noun + **of** + a proper name, e. g. *the City of New York, the village of Grasmere, the cape of Good Hope, the Gulf of Mexico, the Straits of Gibraltar, the Straits of Malacca, the Straits of Dover, the Bay of Biscay, the Bay of Bengal, the Gulf of Finland, the lake of Geneva, the Island of Majorca*, etc.

### 3. The use of Articles with Miscellaneous Proper Names

This group of proper names includes names of various places, objects and notions. Within certain semantic groups of these nouns the use of articles is not stable: it may vary from proper name to proper name. Hence it is sometimes necessary to memorize them as separate items. In some instances it will be possible to outline only the general tendency in the use of articles within a semantic group of such proper names.

1) Names of streets, parks and squares tend to be generally used without any article, e. g.

a) *Oxford Street, Southampton, Kingsway, Pall Mall, Piccadilly, Fleet Street, Whitehall, Wall Street*, etc.

But names of some streets are traditionally used with the definite article, e.g. *the Strand, the High Street*, etc.

Names of streets in foreign countries are sometimes used with the definite article, e. g. *the Rue de Rivoli* (in Paris), *the Via Manzoni* (in Milan), etc.

b) *Hyde Park, Central Park, memorial Park, Regent's park*, etc.

But: *the Snowdonia National Park, the Bodant Gardens*, etc.

Names of parks in foreign countries are often used with the definite article, e. g. *the Gorki Park* (in Moscow), *the Tiergarten* (in Berlin), etc.

c) *Trafalgar Square, Russell Square, Hyde Park Corner, Piccadilly Circus, Leicester Square* etc.

Names of squares in foreign countries may have the definite article, e. g. *the Red Square* (in Moscow).

2) There is no article with names of universities and colleges, e.g. *London University, Cambridge University, Oxford University, Moscow University, Harvard University, Trinity College, Uppsala College*, etc.

The definite article is used in the combination: *the University of London, the University of Moscow*, etc.

3) There is a growing tendency not to use any article with the names of airports, e. g. *London Airport, Moscow Airport, the Dublin Airport*, etc.

But the definite article may still be found in this case, we may say: *the Washington Airport, the Dublin Airport*, etc.

4) Names of theatres, museums, picture galleries, concert halls, cinemas, clubs, and hotels tend to be used with the definite article, e. g. a) *The Coliseum Theatre, the Opera House, the Bolshoi Theatre*, etc.; b) *the British Museum, The Scottish National Museum, the Lenin Museum*, etc.; c) *the National Gallery, the Tretyakov Gallery, the Hermitage, the Louvre*, etc.; d) *the Festival Hall, the Abert Hall, the Carnegie Hall, the Tchaikovsky Hall*, etc.; e) *the Empire, the Dominion, the Odeon*, etc.; g) *the Ambassador Hotel, the Continental Hotel, the Savoy*, etc

5) Names of ships and boats are used with the definite article, e. g. *the Sedov, the Titanic*, etc.

6) Names of newspapers and magazines are generally used with the definite article, e. g. *the Times, the Manchester Guardian, the Lancet, the Word*, etc.

The use of articles with names of separate buildings varies from name to name and should be remembered as a special item, e.g. *Scotland Yard, Westminster Abbey, Buckingham Palace*, etc.

But: *the Old Bailey, the Tower, the Royal Exchange*, etc.

8) Names of territories consisting of a word combination in which the last word is a common noun are generally used with the definite article, e. g. *the Lake District, the Yorkshire forests, the Kalinin region, the Virgin Lands*, etc.

9) Names of months and the days of the week are usually used without any article, e. g. a) *January, February, March*, etc.; b) *Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday*, etc.

10) Names of organizations and political parties are use with the definite article, e. g. *the Supreme Soviet, the Komsomolsk, the Liberal Party, the National Trust, the Church, the London City Council, the Soviet Army*, etc.

11) Names of languages are used without any article unless the noun language is mentioned, e. g. *English, French, Japanese*, etc.

But: *the Italian language, the Polish language*, etc.

12) We find the definite article with names of some grammatical categories such as: names of tenses, moods, voices, cases and others: *the Past Indefinite, the Passive Voice, the Conditional Mood, the Possessive Case*, etc.

## 2.5 The Place of Articles

The article is always placed before the noun with which it is associated:

e. g. I was silent for **a moment**. Then I thought of **the children**.

If the noun is modified by an attribute (or attributes) placed before it, the article generally precedes them.

e. g. She had a pair of the most **intelligent bright brown** eyes Robert had ever seen.

In the train, we found **an empty third-class carriage**.

Yet there are a few attributes in English which affect the place of the article:

1) The indefinite article is placed after an adjective if that adjective is preceded by *so, as, too* and *however*:

e. g. We most of us hesitated to make **so complete a statement**.

They are as happy a couple as I've ever known.

It was **too good a chance** to be missed.

Travelling on **however humble a scale** is expensive in Scotland.

2) The indefinite article is placed after the following attributive phrases: *any worse, no less, too much of*:

e. g. I've got a taste for thinking but I shouldn't be **any worse a doctor** if I were a much more stupid man.

I was embarrassed by the notoriety of **no less a person** than Aunt Millie.

It was **too much of** a temptation for George to resist saying it.

3) The place of the indefinite article is optional if the adjective which modifies the noun, is preceded by *quite* or *rather*: in this case the indefinite article may be placed between *quite* or *rather* and the adjective or before the whole phrase:

e. g. He seems **quite a decent fellow**.

He made **rather a surprising remark**.

And also: It's **a quite fundamental disagreement**.

He's **a rather hard man**.

4) The indefinite article is placed after *such* and the exclamatory *what*. When the noun is modified by an adjective, the article is placed before that adjective:

e. g. "I never heard of **such a thing**," she said.

I cannot make **such a categorical statement**.

**What a character** he is!

**What a dusty road** this is!

5) The indefinite article is placed after *many* (and in this case the noun is used in the singular):

e. g. He told me this **many a time**.

I have heard **many a young girl** say that.

This construction is, however, typical of literary style. Generally we find: *many times*, *many young girls*, etc.

6) The definite article follows *both*, *all*, *double* and *treble*:

e. g. She was ill **all the time** she was abroad.

**Both the boys** were late for dinner.

I offered him **double (treble) the amount**, but he still refused.

It is noteworthy that the use of the definite article after *both* is optional:

e. g. **Both (the) men** were talking in low voice.

He signed **both (the) papers**.

The use of the indefinite article after *all* is governed by the general rules:

e. g. All children like ice-cream.

All the children of the boarding school were in bed.

When both is part of the correlative conjunction **both...and**, any article may be found after it, i. e. in this case the article is chosen in accordance with the general rules:

e. g He was **both** a scrupulous **and** a kind-hearted man.

7) The definite and the indefinite article follow *half* and *twice*:

e. g. Half the men were too tired to go.

It took us half an hour to settle it.

He paid twice the price for it.

They used to meet twice a week.

The difference in meaning between *twice* followed by the definite article and *twice* followed by the indefinite article: *twice the price* —ikki baravar narx, *twice a week* — haftada ikki marta.

*Half* may serve as the first component of a compound noun. In this case the article naturally precedes it, e.g. *a half-brother*, *a half-truth*, etc.

As a conclusion this chapter is dedicate to the usage of articles. It consist of paragraphs, in which one can learn the use of Articles with countable, uncountable nouns and the usage of articles with some semantic groups of nouns, nouns denoting objects or nations which are considered to be unique, another use of articles with proper names and also the functions of articles. In each paragraph here are many examples and classification tables that make easy to understand the theme. In some examples, where the definite and indefinite or the zero articles are used, there're given the translation of each word, which has another meaning from those ones. For example: the word "difference" is translated into Uzbek as "farq, farqlilik", but when it has an indefinite article "a difference" it should be translated "ahamiyat" etc.

In the Function of Article (table 2) we distinguish the functions which are called: the nominating and individualizing, aspective and restricting function.

## CHAPTER III TRANSLATION

Translation is a craft consisting in the attempt to replace a written message and statement in one language by the same message and statement in another language. Each exercise in involves some kind of loss of meaning, due to a number of factors. It provokes a continuous tension, dialectic, an argument based on the claims of each language. The basic loss is on a continuum between over translation (increased details) and under translation (increased generalization).

Firstly, if the text describes a situation which has elements peculiar to the natural environment, institution and culture of the its language area, there is an inevitable loss of meaning, since the transference to, or rather substitution or replacement by — the word “translation”, like so many others, is misleading, due to its etymology — the translator’s language can only be approximate. Unless there is already a recognized translation equivalent (but will the reader be familiar with it and will he accept it? — Here bear Pearce’s pragmatics in mind) the translator has to choose from transcribing the foreign word (say, *directeur du cabinet*), translating it (head of the minister’s office), substituting a similar word in his own culture (Permanent Undersecretary of State), naturalizing the word with a loan translation (director of the cabinet).

Secondly, and inevitable source of loss is the fact that the two languages both in their basic character (langue) and their social varieties (parole) **in context** have **different lexical, grammatical** and **sound systems**, and segment many physical objects and virtually all intellectual concepts differently. (Usually, the closer the language and culture, the closer the translation and original) Few words, phrases or sentences correspond precisely on the four lexical scales which interest the translator.<sup>30</sup>

- 1) Formality (from frozen to uninhibited);
- 2) Feeling or affectivity (from overheated to deadpan);
- 3) Generality or abstraction (from popular to opaquely technical);

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<sup>30</sup> Peter Newmark *Approaches to Translation*. Oxford 1982 p7

4) evaluation ( four subscales; morality (good to bad); pleasure (nice to nasty); intensity( strong to weak); dimension (wide to narrow)).

I have proposed a translation rule that corresponding words, collocations, idioms, metaphors, proverbs, sayings, syntactic units and word-order must be equally frequent in the source and the target language: but the translator can never follow this rule to the letter, since it even has inherent contradiction.

Thirdly, the individual use of language of the text *by the writer* and *by the translator* does not coincide. Everybody has lexical if not grammatical individual approaches to the text, which is translated from SL to a TL and attaches private meanings to a few words. The translator normally writes in a style that comes naturally to him, desirably with a certain elegance and sensitivity unless the text precludes it. Moreover, as Wightman has pointed out, a good writer's use of language is often remote from, if not at cross purposes with, some of the conventional canons of good writing, and it is the writer not the canons that the translator must respect.

The translator and the text-writer have different theories of meaning and different values. The translator's theory colors his interpretation of the text. He may set greater value than the text-writer on connotation and correspondingly less on denotation. He may look for symbolism where realism was intended; for several meaning where only one was intended; for different emphasis, based on his own philosophy or even his reading of the syntax. The different values of writer and translator may be parodied through a school-report, where words like: competent, fair, average, above average, satisfactory, passable, middling, may mean all things to all men. Thus diagrammatically one may see a target language text as an object in a magnetic field which has seven or eight conflicting forces exerted upon it. The resulting loss of meaning is inevitable and is unrelated, say, to the obscurity or the deficiencies of the text and the incompetence of the translator, which are additional possible sources of this loss of meaning, sometimes referred to as "entropy".

Fedorov (1958, 1968) stresses that translation is an independent linguistic discipline, deriving from observations and providing the basis for practice, Like the

Leipzig School, he believes, that all experience is translatable, and rejects the view that language expresses a peculiar mental word-picture. However, the lack of a common outlook or ideology at present impairs the effectiveness of translation.

### **3.1 Grammatical problems in translation**

Translation as a term and notion is of polysemantic nature, its common and most general meaning being mostly associated with the action or process of rendering, expressing the meaning content of a source language word, word-group, sentence or passage in the target language or with the result of the process action of rendering. In other words with the work performed by the translator. The importance of translating in the modern society has long been recognized. Practically not a single contact at the international level or even between any two foreign person speaking different languages can be established or maintained without the help of translators.

The task of a translator is to render the message of the original in the most full way, so that to be able to attain structural similarity of the source and target text. If the syntactic similarity is missing we observe a transformation. In fulfilling this task he/she faces a number of problems such as: ambiguity, problems that arise from structural and lexical differences between languages, multiword units like idioms and collocations and of course, a large number of grammatical problems.

At the grammatical level, a translator is expected to have a thorough knowledge of the grammatical rules of the target language. In fact, a translator doesn't have to know the grammar of language for just the sake of it, he should be well versed in comparative grammar of the two languages involved in translation and the similarities and dissimilarity in them. The translator should be able to distinguish between the obligatory and the optional forms in target language.

Grammatical differences between two languages can be of various types, depending on the language, the relationship and the distance – both physical as well as cognitive. Cognate languages may not differ much grammatically although it also depends on the physical distance between the linguistic regions. Languages belonging

to different languages families but sharing geographical regions may share some features due to the process of convergence.

The major differences between two languages are related to different gender, number, derivational system, honorifics, tenses etc. One of the major grammatical differences between languages is their gender systems. Languages have different gender system – grammatical and natural. Some languages have two-way gender system – masculine and feminine and others have three genders – masculine, feminine, and neuter. Hindi and some other Indo-Aryan languages have two-way patterns with a grammatical gender and so has German. A number of in Hindi have natural sex distinction but for others it is arbitrary, and therefore, quite confusing, for a non –Hindi speaker and a translator.

Languages differ in terms of tense and aspect as well. Most languages are accustomed to three basic tenses – present, past, and future with some tenses of relative time – past perfect, future perfect, etc. Some languages are peculiar with a series of temporal gradation of either past or future or both. In terms of their range they vary from few minutes to a year and more, such as past time of “a few minutes ago” or of “early in the day”, etc. These temporal aspects have bearing on the grammar and the sentences structure as a whole.

The nature of the grammatical differences between a pair of languages varies from language to language. A comparative and contrastive analysis of the grammars of two languages is essential before translators’ ventures to take up the job of translating. These grammatical differences pose problems to the translator as it not only involves analysis of the difference but also finding accurate or proper and approximate correspondence in the target languages, for effective transfer of the message.

### **3.2 Types of grammatical transformations and translation of articles from English into Uzbek**

We know that articles are not in general, but in some cases it is translated and it depends on a context. Let's analyze when and how one should translate the articles.

Every language has specific system which differs from that of any other. The nature of the grammatical differences between a pair of language to language. A comparative and contrastive analysis of the grammar of two languages, essential before a translator ventures to take up the job of translating. These grammatical differences pose problems to the translator as it not only involves analysis of the differences but also finding accurate or proper and approximate correspondences in the target languages, for effective transfer of the message.

In order to attain the fullest information from one language into another is obliged to resort to numerous interlinguistic lexical and grammatical transformations.

Grammatical transformations are as follows:

- a) Substitution
- b) Transposition
- c) Supplementation (addition)
- d) Omission

The cited types of elementary transformation as such are rarely used in process of translating. Usually they combine with each other assuming the nature of "complex" interlinguistic transformation.

### **Substitution**

By substitution we understand the substitution of a one part of speech by another or one form of a word by another. Consequently there are two kinds of substitution constitution a grammatical type of transformation: **substitution of parts of speech** and **the grammatical form of a word**. Transformation of substitution may be necessitated by several reasons: the absence of one or an another grammatical form or construction in the target language; lack of coincidence in the use of corresponding forms and constructions as well as lexical reason different combinability and use of words, lack of part of speech with same meaning.

There are two types of substitution of parts of speech:

1. **Obligatory**
2. **Non obligatory**

The obligatory substitution is observed when in the Target language, there is no part of speech corresponding to that used in the source language.

e.g. **The English articles.**

Apart from other functions the article may function as an *indefinite* or *demonstrative pronoun*, a numeral and may be used for *emphases*.

In cases of this kind, it is necessary to substitute them with functionally — adequate means of expression in Uzbek.

e.g. **When we were in Majorca there was a Mrs. Leech and she was telling us most wonderful things about you.**

**Biz Majorkada bo'lganimizda, u yerda qandaydir missis Lich bor edi.  
U bizga siz to'g'ringizda juda ko'p qiziqarli narsalarni aytib berdi.**

In Uzbek an indefinite pronoun is used for translating the indefinite article.

e.g. **The manuscript was sold in June for 90.000 dollars to a bookshop of New York.**

**Ushbu san'at asari iyun oyida Nyu Yorkdagi qaysi bir kitob magaziniga 90.000 dollarga sotildi.**

**Read the passage a second time.**

**Ushbu parchani yana bir bor o'qing.**

The definite article “the” can be used instead of the demonstrative pronouns *this, that, these, those*.

e.g. **How many miles does the car travel in an hour?**

**Bu mashina bir soatda qancha masofani bosib o'tadi?**

**The dramatic part of the incident was that there really was a frog in**

**Nicolas' basin of bread and milk.**<sup>31</sup>

**Bu voqeaning fojjali tomoni shunda ediki, Nikolasning sutida haqiqatdan ham qurbaqa bor edi.**

**Nobody forced him to do the job, he himself expressed the desire to do it.**

**Hech kim uni bu ishni qilishga majburlagani yo'q, uning o'zi buni qilishni xoxlayotganligini aytdi.**

**I found the place with difficulty and almost by accident.**

**Men bu joyni qiyinchilik bilan va deyarli tasodifan topdim.**

**He needed the five dollars.**

**Unga shu besh dollar zarur edi.**

**Why did you keep back the fact?**

**Nimaga sen bu voqeani yashirding?**

If we want to analyze the translation of these articles in sentences we should pay attention to the model below:

Model: — **Do you think it will make a difference to us?**

— **A difference? It will make the difference**

— **Buni bizga qandaydir ahamiyati bor deb o'ylaysizmi?**

— **Qandaydir ahamiyati deysizmi? Buni juda katta ahamiyati bor.**

In this model the indefinite article has the function of the indefinite pronoun. The definite article is used to emphasize the noun “difference” thus acquiring the meaning of the superlative degree.

In Uzbek an indefinite pronoun is used for translating the indefinite article.

e.g. **Another cup of tea.**

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<sup>31</sup> Аракин В.Д. Практический курс Английского Языка Москва. 1998 p134

### **Yana bir payola choy.**

“Another” is translated by a numeral into Uzbek. Here grammatical transformation-substitution is used.

### **Transposition.**

Transposition is understood to be the change of position of linguistic elements in the target language in comparison with the Source Language. Transposition is necessitated by the difference in the structure of the language, in the semantic of a sentence, and others. There are two types of transposition; *transposition of parts of sentence* and *transposition occasioned by the change of types of syntactic connection in a composite sentence*.

e.g. **I have got all the information I want.**

**Men o'zim xoxlagan hamma axborotni oldim.**

### **Addition.**

Addition, as a type of grammatical transformation, can be met with in cases of formal inexpressiveness of grammatical or semantic component in the language of the original text.

*Anyone, anybody, anything* may be used in affirmative sentences. *Anyone, anybody* are used with the meaning of “everyone”, *anything* is used with the meaning of “everything”.

e.g. **You have no business to say such a thing! – She exclaimed. Why not?**

**Anybody can see it.**

**Seni bunday so'zlar aytishga haqqing yo'q! – u qichqirdi. Nimaga yo'q ekan? Buni hamma eshitdi.**

By rendering this sentence into Uzbek we use grammatical transformation – addition in order to preserve the meaning of the sentence.

As Barhudarov noticed, addition in translation is necessary when the semantic components of lexical unit are not formally expressed. He writes that this

phenomenon is quite typical of English. These semantic elements which are meant but not formally expressed. Z. Harris calls “appropriate words”.

### **Omission**

Omission is opposite to addition. As a type of grammatical transformation – omission is necessitated by grammatical redundancy of certain forms in two languages.

e.g. **He raised his hand.**

**U qo’lini ko’tardi.**

It means that the translator omits superfluous elements. They are elements denoting the meaning which is already expressed in the text. “The most common elements – objects of omission – are pair – synonyms, which are characteristic of English stylistics”, writes L Barhudarov.

Translation is an activity comprising the interpretation of the meaning of text in one language – the source and the other language – the target. Translation must take into account a number of constraints, including context, the rules of grammar of the two languages, their writing convention, and their idioms. In translation, both the source language and the target one are important. Sometimes in translation, the translator will face some problems related to the equivalences of source and target languages. Finding a good equivalence is an important job which the translator should care about it

## CONCLUSION

This qualification **paper is devoted** to the study of articles and their translation from English into Uzbek. An article is a word that is used with a noun to indicate the type of reference being made by the noun.

Chapter I is devoted to the study of etymology, types and functions of Articles. In the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph I gave the information about articles, its development and etymology, which independently in several languages families. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph you can see types, meaning and form of articles. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph there is given functions of articles, their origin and difference between them.

Chapter II is dedicate to the usage of articles. It consist of paragraphs, in which one can learn the use of Articles with countable, uncountable nouns and the usage of articles with some semantic groups of nouns, nouns denoting objects or nations which are considered to be unique, another use of articles with proper names and also the functions of articles. In each paragraph here are many examples and classification tables that make easy to understand the theme. In some examples, where the definite and indefinite or the zero articles are used, there're given the translation of each word, which has another meaning from those ones. For example, the word "difference" is translated into Uzbek as "farq, farqlilik", but when it has an indefinite article "a difference" it should be translated "ahamiyat" etc.

In the Function of Article (table 2) we distinguish the functions which are called: the nominating and individualizing, aspective and restricting function.

Chapter III is about grammatical problems in translation and translation of articles from English into Uzbek. Translation is an activity comprising the interpretation of the meaning of text in one language – the source and the other language – the target. Translation must take into account a number of constraints, including context, the rules of grammar of the two languages, their writing convention, and their idioms. In translation, both the source language and the target

one are important. Sometimes in translation, the translator will face some problems related to the equivalences of source and target languages. Finding a good equivalence is an important job which the translator should care about it.

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## **Annotation**

**on the Qualification Paper “Rendering of noun determiners from English into Uzbek” written by Khamrayeva Sh**

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**“The main objective all our reforms in the field of economy policy is the individual. Therefore the task of education, the task of raising up a new generation capable of national renaissance will remain the prerogative of the state and constitute a priority”.**

At present great importance is attached to the study and teaching of foreign languages. No doubt, it happens not without purpose. Today, the importance of our people’s perfect knowledge of foreign languages can scarcely be exaggerated as our country aspires to win a decent place in the world community, because our people see their great future as a life in mutual accord and cooperation with their foreign partners.

However, it is necessary to remember always that the study of foreign languages should not be carried out at the expense of oblivion to the mother tongue.

It is necessary to improve to current situation, to provide Uzbek children with all the necessary conditions for the access to this amazing world of foreign languages. We should prepare in our country in the shortest time the methods of intensive foreign language learning based on our national peculiarities.<sup>32</sup>

The theme of my qualification paper is “Rendering of noun determiners from English into Uzbek (articles)”.

The present Qualification paper deals with the grammatical problems of rendering Articles from the English language into the Uzbek language.

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<sup>32</sup> Karimov I.A. Harmoniously Developed Generation is the Basis of progress of Uzbekistan. Tashkent “Shark” 1998p7

The translation of Articles is one of great and important problems of transference of national and historical peculiarities, which ascend to the very conception of the theory of translation as independent discipline. I have proposed a translation rule that corresponding words, collocations, idioms, metaphors, proverbs, sayings, syntactic units and word-order must be equally frequent in the source and the target language: but the translator can never follow this rule to the letter, since it even has inherent contradiction. The translator and the text-writer have different theories of meaning and different values. The translator's theory colors his interpretation of the text. He may set greater value than the text-writer on connotation and correspondingly less on denotation. He may look for symbolism where realism was intended; for several meaning where only one was intended; for different emphasis, based on his own philosophy or even his reading of the syntax.

The subject matter of this qualification paper is to study the articles and importance of their usage in the English language and compare with the Uzbek language.

The object of this qualification paper is to study the articles in the English and Uzbek languages.

The actuality of the qualification paper is directed to define the necessity of studying of articles in the English language and its translation from English into Uzbek and Russian.

The aim of this qualification paper is to show types and the usage of articles and its translation into Uzbek.

The tasks of the present paper are:

- 1) to give the definition of articles.
- 2) types of articles.
- 3) the usage of articles.
- 4) translation of articles.

The materials of our work are research works, Internet materials, dictionaries and the works of different scientists.

The novelty of the qualification paper is that we have discussed the ways of translation and the usage of Articles in the English language comparing with the Uzbek languages. The methods used in this qualification paper are comprehensive, comparative and analytical ones.

The theoretical importance of the paper is that the theoretical position of this qualification paper can be used in delivering lectures on Comparative Grammar and Theoretical Grammar.

The practical value of the present qualification paper is the practical results and conclusion can be used as examples or tasks to mini tests at seminars on Grammar and Translation.

The structure of the present qualification paper consists of Introduction, three chapters, conclusion and bibliography.

The first chapter is devoted to the study of etymology, types and functions of Articles. In each paragraph here are many examples and classification tables that make easy to understand the theme. In the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph I gave the information about articles, its development and etymology, which independently in several languages families. In the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph you can see types, meaning and form of articles. In the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph there is given functions of articles, their origin and difference between them.

The second chapter is dedicating to the usage of articles. It consist of five paragraphs, in which one can learn the use of Articles with countable, uncountable nouns and the usage of articles with some semantic groups of nouns, nouns denoting objects or nations which are considered to be unique, another use of articles with proper names and also the functions of articles. There are many examples in each paragraph. In some examples, where the definite and indefinite or the zero articles are used, there're given the translation of each word, which has another meaning from those ones. For example: the word "difference" is translated into Uzbek as "farq, farqlilik", but when it has an indefinite article "a difference" it should be translated "ahamiyat" etc.

In the Function of Article (table 2) we distinguish the functions which are called: the nominating and individualizing, aspective and restricting function.

The third chapter is about grammatical problems in translation and translation of articles from English into Uzbek. Translation is an activity comprising the interpretation of the meaning of text in one language – the source and the other language – the target. Translation must take into account a number of constraints, including context, the rules of grammar of the two languages, their writing convention, and their idioms. In translation, both the source language and the target one are important. Sometimes in translation, the translator will face some problems related to the equivalences of source and target languages. Finding a good equivalence is an important job which the translator should care about it.

Structurally this chapter consists of two paragraphs. The main attention paid for translation of articles from English into the Uzbek language and grammatical problems of translation.

Conclusion is a brief version of this qualification paper. In the conclusion all above mentioned points highlighted step by step. And in order to make clear and understandable even slight different among articles the author of the qualification paper make a pause to explain them in brief rows once more.

Bibliography deals with the alphabetical list of literatures used during the research.

