

The Ordering of Determiners (한정사)

Determiners occur before nouns, and they indicate the kind of reference which the nouns have. Depending on their relative position before a noun, we distinguish three classes of determiners.

	Predeterminer	Central Determiner	Postdeterminer	Noun
I met	<i>all</i>	<i>my</i>	<i>many</i>	friends

A sentence like this is somewhat unusual, because it is rare for all three determiner slots to be filled in the same sentence. Generally, only one or two slots are filled.

Predeterminers (전치한정사)

Predeterminers specify quantity in the noun which follows them, and they are of three major types:

1. "Multiplying" expressions, including expressions ending in times:

twice my salary
double my salary
ten times my salary

2. Fractions

half my salary
one-third my salary

3. The words all and both:

all my salary
both my salaries

Predeterminers do not normally co-occur:

*all half my salary

Central Determiners (중간한정사)

The definite article the and the indefinite article a/an are the most common central determiners:

all the book
half a chapter

As many of our previous examples show, the word my can also occupy the central determiner slot. This is equally true of the other possessives

all your money
all his/her money
all our money
all their money

The demonstratives, too, are central determiners:

all these problems
twice that size
four times this amount

Postdeterminers (후치한정사)

Cardinal and ordinal numerals occupy the postdeterminer slot:

the two children
his fourth birthday

This applies also to general ordinals:

my next project
our last meeting
your previous remark
her subsequent letter

Other quantifying expressions are also postdeterminers:

my many friends
our several achievements
the few friends that I have

Unlike predeterminers, postdeterminers can co-occur:

my next two projects
several other people

한정사 (Determiners)

영어에는 특이한 형용사들이 있습니다. 즉 한 명사나 명사구를 이중 적으로 수식 할 수 없는 형용사들이 있습니다. 예를 들면 전통문법으로 관사, 소유 형용사, 지시형용사 그리고 양화사 같은 형용사들 입니다.

A. 관사는 한정사 입니다.

1. There is a monitor on the table.
2. There is an apple in my pocket.
3. The computer is mine.

* There is my a computer. (x)

computer라는 명사를 my와 a라는 한정사가 이중으로 수식하고 있으므로 틀린 문장입니다.

B. 소유 형용사는 한정사 입니다.

1. This is my computer.
2. I like your idea.
3. Her coat is on the chair.
4. His coat is brown one.

* I like the your idea. (x)

idea라는 명사를 the와 you라는 한정사가 이중으로 수식하고 있으므로 틀린 문장입니다.

C. 지시 형용사는 한정사 입니다.

1. This one is better than that one.
2. These books are mine.
3. Those books are yours.

* These my books are mine. (x)

books라는 명사를 these와 my라는 한정사가 이중으로 수식하고 있으므로 틀린 문장입니다.

D. 양화사는 수량을 나타내는 한정사 입니다.

1. There was no porter in the station.
2. Will you spend some time with your friends?
3. I waited for her call all afternoon.

* Will you spend some your time with your friends? (x)

time이라는 명사를 some와 your라는 한정사가 이중으로 수식하고 있으므로 틀린 문장입니다.