

Determiners – the possibilities summarised

Most authorities will agree that all the examples below in the third column are called determiners but some stop there and some will include other types of noun modifiers as determiners.

We have taken the liberty of including a fifth column with some possible additions to some categories although these are disputed in some analyses.

The key is: **yellow** = singular countable (e.g., *fact*) | **blue** = plural countable (e.g., *facts*) | **red** = mass or non-count nouns (e.g., *information*)

Class	Possible combinations	Examples	Notes	Possible additions
A	fact facts	information <i>the, possessives, no, whose, whichever whatever, *some, any</i>	These words can all appear with all three types of noun.	No additions
B	fact facts	information \emptyset (zero article), <i>some, any, enough</i>	These cannot occur with singular count nouns and <i>some</i> and <i>any</i> are unstressed.	<i>all, most, more, a lot of, lots of, plenty of</i>
C	fact facts	information <i>this, that</i>	These two demonstratives only appear with singular count and mass nouns.	No additions
D	fact facts	information <i>these, those</i>	These two demonstratives can only appear with plural count nouns.	<i>(a) few, both, many, several, a good / great many, a large number of, numerals</i>
E	fact facts	information <i>a(n), every, each, either, neither, one</i>	These can only appear with singular count nouns.	No additions
F	fact facts	information <i>much</i>	This word only appears with mass nouns, usually in negative / interrogative clauses.	<i>little, a little, less, least, a bit of, a great amount of, a good / great deal of</i>

* *Some* and *any* can only be used with the singular count nouns when they are stressed (e.g., ***some fact!***, ***any port in a storm***).