



THE USAGE OF ARTICLES IN ENGLISH

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Abstract: To be fluent in English, to make the right sentences while speaking, to translate a work or an article correctly, in short, to make the information you want to convey understandable and correct, English perfect knowledge of grammar is required. In this article, you will learn more about what an article is in English and when to use it. The topic of the article may seem easy to us, but it is the topic that requires the most detailed study in English grammar.

Key words: article, indefinite article, definite article, place of use of articles, situations where articles are not used.

Article- is a word used to modify a noun, which is a person, place, object, or idea. Article comes before a noun to show if it's specific or general. In English there are two types of article:

1. **The indefinite article: a/an.**
2. **The definite article: the.**

Singular countable nouns are preceded by indefinite articles **a/an**. A article is used before nouns in the unit beginning with a consonant: a book. a university. The article an begins with a vowel sound. Before singular nouns used: an engineer, an apple. **The** article is used for specific things: The book I have bought is interesting. The rules related to



articles are not the only ones. We will also analyze in detail below in which cases we use articles and in which cases we do not use them, with rules and examples.

1. Before countable nouns in the singular, in the general case a/an is: There is a pen on the table.

2. A/an is not used in the plural: There are pens on the table.

3. Singular nouns denoting a person's profession are used with a/an: She is a Doctor.

4. Nouns expressing what something is are used in the singular with a/an: This is a dictionary.

5. Relative nouns that have become explanatory work with a/an in the sentence: Dilshad, a student of our lyceum. Won in chess yesterday. Tashkent is the capital of Uzbekistan, an old and beautiful city.

6. But the adverb that represents famous people works with the: A. Navoi who the great Uzbek poet was born in 1441.

7. If the relative noun represents any representative of a person or object, a/an and it translates as "any, every": A child can understand it.

8. Before Hundred, thousand, million, score-twenty, dozen-twelve words, we can put a or one: a hundred, one hundred, a dozen,

9. After What...how! words, we can use a/an: What a clever man! What a fine day! What a beautiful girl!

10. But in emotional sentences, related nouns are uncountable or plural a/an is not used after the word What: What clever advice! What fine weather! What beautiful girls!

11. If the singular nouns come with such, quite, rather: She is such a clever girl! She is quite a young girl! It is rather a long story!

12. If singular nouns come with so and too: It is not so simple a problem. It is too ugly a doll.



13. A/an is not used in the singular before uncountable nouns:if we want to say their quantity more precisely, with them some or any pronouns we use: The following are uncountable nouns: Accommodation advice, baggage, luggage, behavior, bread, chaos, furniture, information. news. permission. progress. scenery, traffic, travel, trouble, weather, work. She gave me (some) money.

14. Time- is not counted in the sense of "time", it is not used with a/an: We have time. Time- "times" is used in countable plural form: He drank all water at a time. We have English 3 times a week.

15. The word "travel" is not counted, it is not used with a/an: We are having travel next week.

We can use article when we say types of travel. We made a journey last week. We have some journeys next week. The following types of travel also considered: a voyage-sea trip, a picnic-mountain trip. a tour a trip, a walk, a trip, a visit, business trip, visit.

16. Work- does not count in the sense of "labour", does not take the article a/an: I am looking for work. A work- is counted, in the sense of "job": I am looking for a job. It is counted in the meaning of "piece": A. Navoi has many works of fiction.

17. The articles "a/an" are used more often instead of one word when expressing the hour: half an hour, an hour and a half- one hour.

The use and non-use of the article before proper nouns.

1. Names of cities, villages, states and personal names are generally without articles used: Britain: London, Samarkand, Tom, Murad.

2. Representing the title or position that comes before a person's surname or name words are used without articles: Professor John, Mr. Brown, Comrade Petrov, President Clinton, Care Elisabeth, General Rahimov. But: Title nouns are used with the article when used alone without a noun: the President. the Queen. the General.



3. A term or title used to call someone descriptive nouns are also used without articles: Good morning. Captain! - Hello, Captain. May I ask you a question, teacher?

4. When used in the plural form means a whole family and the used with article: The Browns.

5. Oceans, seas. names of rivers, canals, deserts, bays and straits the article is used before: the Amazon, the Pacific ocean, the Indian ocean, the Arctic ocean, the Baltic sea. The Thames River Thames, the Siena, the Panama Canal, the Sahara Desert.

6. Names of geographical places are defined in the sentence northern, southern, the article is not used if it comes with the words east and west: Central Asia, Southern Africa, Eastern Europe, Western India.

7. Regional names are used with the article: the Middle East, the Far East.

8. Continent names are used without capitalization: Asia, South America. North America, Australia, Africa, Antarctica. Europe, Latin America

But: If the names of continents come with the word Continent, they are used with the article: the European Continent

9. One-word country and state names are used without articles: France, Italy, Germany. Uzbekistan. Texas, Dallas.

But: it contains republic, kingdom, united, states, emirates, empire, kingdom, State names with the words are used with the article: the United States of America, the Soviet Union, the German Federal Republic, the United Arab Emirates, the Rome Empire

10. State names ending with the suffix "-s" with the article used: the Netherlands, the Philippines, the Caucasus

11. The following state names are an exception to the rule with the article used: the Ukrain, the Hague, the Crimea, the Vatican, the Sudan, the Congo, the Ruhr, the Lebanon Theban, the Transvaal, the Riviera, the Argentina.



12. Mountain ranges are preceded by the article, and they are written in the plural, so "-s" is added at the end: the Pamirs, the Andes

But: Individual mountain or peak names are used without the article: Ben Nevis, Mount Everest, Elena peak.

13. The article is used before the names of lakes: the Baikal, the Ontario, the Balkhash, the Leman, the Great Lakes. But: if the word "Lake" is used before the names of lakes, the article is not used. Lake Baikal. Lake Constance, Lake Superior.

14. Waterfall and Pass names are used with the article: the Niagara Falls, the Victoria falls, the Swallow Falls. The Saint Gothard Pass.

15. If country or geographical names come with a distinguishing determiner, the article used with: the England of the Middle Ages.

16. Geographical names accompanied by a descriptive determiner with the articles a/an used: There was a different Uzbekistan after the Independence. From independence then a different kind of Uzbekistan was formed

17. When the word "A certain" becomes a determiner, personal names are a/an used with articles: I am asking about a certain Mr. John.

18. The article when the four sides of the world come alone or with the preposition of used with the north, the south, the east, the west, the north of Uzbekistan. But: In the general case, when it comes with the combination "from... to..." "from... to..." the sides of the world are used without the article: Rocky Mountain extending from north to south.

19. The article is used before ship names: the Titanic, the Queen Mary, the Queen Elizabeth

20. Street names are used without articles: Oxford street, Navoi street. Broadway. I live in Gorky street. I live in Gorky street.

21. The names of parks and parks are used without articles: Central Park, Hyde Park.



22. The article is used before the names of zoos: the London Zoo, the Central Park Zoo.

23. Names of universities, institutes and colleges that begin with a noun are without articles used by: Oxford University. Samarkand Nate University, Cambridge University. But: University and college; If the noun comes with the preposition "of", then with the article used: The University of Oxford, the University of Cambridge.

24. No longer used before the names of train stations, airports, railway stations: London Airport. Victoria station, Samarkand Airport.

25. Theater, museum, photo galleries (exhibitions), concert halls, cinema, before the names of clubs and hotels, the article is used: the Coleseum Theatre.

The following phrases and expressions are used with **a/an** articles:

A lot of a great deal of, a great number of, a good many, a great many, a number of, a few, a little, a piece of, to go for a walk - to go for a walk, to have a good time, to have a cold - to catch a cold, to have a headache, to have a look to be in a hurry, it is a pity. speed of, as a result of, at a time when, on a large (small) scale, all of a sudden, for a short (long) time, to have a mind, in a loud (low) voice, to be in a position, an area of, a territory of.

The following phrases and expressions are used with the article and without it:

In the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening, in the night. What is the time? The day after tomorrow, the day before yesterday, on the one (other) hand, the other day to play the piano, to play the violin, to pass the time, in the country, on the whole, to tell the truth, to run the risk, to run the business, at the age of, What is the matter? However, these examples are used without articles:

At first, at night, at home, at sunset, at sunrise, at peace, at war, by air, at table, to be in town, by land, by sea, by mistake, by order of, at dinner, at breakfast, on demand, in debt, on deck, day and night, from morning to night, from day to day, by day, at work, at first sight, by heart, by name, by means of, to be under discussion, in sight, on sale, day after day, from head to foot, from time to time, from shop to shop, under control.



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