Articles

Note: This document should only be used as a reference and should not replace assignment guidelines.

Articles modify nouns, and their presence always means that a noun will follow. There are two types of articles, indefinite articles (*a* and *an*) and one definite article (*the*).

When to Use an Article

Use the chart below to help you decide whether a noun needs an article, and which article to use:

1. **Proper** or **Common** Noun?

2. **Specific** or **General** Noun?

3. **Uncountable** or **Countable** Noun?

4. **Plural** or **Singular** Noun?

5. Is the first sound after the article a…

   - consonant
   - vowel?

### 1. Proper or Common Noun?

A **proper noun** is the specific name of a person, place, or thing (*John, Tokyo, UVU*).

- Use *the* before **plural proper nouns** (*the Smiths, the Rocky Mountains*).
- Use no article before **singular proper nouns** (*John Smith, Mount Rushmore*).

A **common noun** is not a name, but a general group (*person, city, university*). To decide if a common noun needs an article, you must decide if the noun is specific or general (see the next section).

**Exceptions**: Use *the* with the **proper noun** (name) of a historical event, historical period, highway, building, ocean, sea, point on a globe (*i.e.*, *the Equator*), desert, gulf, etc. Only use *the* with the name of a country if the name is plural, as in *the Netherlands*.

### 2. Specific or General Noun?

**Specific nouns** refer to a specific member or to several specific members of a general category. Normally, they require the definite article, *the*.

**EXAMPLE**: *The dogs in that park are ugly*. Here, the word *dogs* refers to specific, individual animals, rather than all dogs.
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General nouns refer to a general class of something, rather than to a specific member of a class.
EXAMPLE: Dogs are man’s best friends. (The word Dogs refers to a class of animals, not to any specific animals.)

To decide if a general noun needs an article, determine whether it is countable. (See the next section.)

Note: Often when a specific noun is mentioned for the first time, it is treated like a general noun. However, any time the noun is mentioned thereafter, the definite article the is used.
EXAMPLE: Yesterday, I bought a book, but it was not until today that I was able to read the book.

3. Uncountable or Countable Noun?
Uncountable nouns cannot be numbered (jewelry, happiness, and dirt). Generally, you should not place articles before uncountable nouns.

Countable nouns refer to something that can be counted (baby, thought, and problem). To determine if a countable noun needs an article, decide if it is plural or singular (see the next section).

Exceptions: Sometimes, an uncountable noun can be turned into a specific noun. In such cases, use the definite article the. This situation normally occurs:

(1) if the uncountable noun is modified by a phrase or clause that makes it more specific and limited, or
(2) if the uncountable noun refers to a specific portion, amount, or collection of the uncountable noun.
EXAMPLE: John ate dirt. (The word dirt does not refer to any specific pile of dirt.)
EXAMPLE: John scooped up some dirt with his shovel. Then, to my dismay, he ate the dirt.
(The second instance of the word dirt is preceded by the because the writer is referring to a specific pile of dirt.)

4. Plural or Singular Noun?
If the noun is plural and general, no article is needed. If the noun is singular, a or an is needed.

Exception: A countable, singular noun sometimes takes the when it refers to a general group.
Example: The cat is a great pet. (The cat refers to the general group of all cats.)

5. Which Indefinite Article (A or An)?
Use an before words that begin with vowel sounds. Use a before words that begin with consonant sounds. Note: The article is determined by the word directly after the article, even if the word is an adjective, rather than the noun (Example: An ugly dog versus a dog).

When Not to Use an Article
There are several cases where you should not place an article before a noun:
- Before the names of languages, sports, and fields of study (Spanish, soccer, sociology)
- When the noun is modified by a demonstrative pronoun (this, that, those, these, etc.)
- When the noun is modified by a possessive pronoun (my, his, her, its, their, your, etc.)
- When the noun is modified by various other quantity words that indicate a noun will follow (all, another, each, every, many, much, some, seven, etc.)