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Introduction

Numerals called it a functional category in the traditional grammar known as numbers, as well as those shapes, and numbers indicate the amount. This function marking the quantity, in addition to have, have a quantitative quantifiers and vicarious forms that determine the quantity nouns. Therefore, numerals are numbers, quantifiers and quantitative vicarious forms.

Numbers and quantifiers, but quantitative vicarious forms are categories that are mutually exclusive. The reason for this intolerance is very simple. Accruing a quantity or entity can be very accurately determined, for example. number of FIVE, or indefinite, for example. quantifier MANY. The first possibility of covering numbers and some quantitative vicarious forms, and it covers the possibility of another semantic-functional class called quantifiers, and also some quantitative vicarious forms. Because in English there are combinations of: the pet many boys, because what was once determined not at the same time be imprecisely defined, and indefinite.

Numbers

Number of grammatical term is ambiguous because it refers to the possibility of marking the plural on the one hand, and on a special kind of word which accurately determines the amount of something, the other side. The number or numbers as a kind word, in fact, indicate a position relative to zero, and except for number one, refer to the noun in the plural, and in that sense, the two meanings of the grammatical terms link. The numbers are, as well as adjectives, as a rule, modifiers of nouns, but the adjectives differ in that they express the quality of adjectives, and numbers show the relation and quantity. This difference is reflected in the distribution plan, and so, in front of adjectives can be found VERY. However this does not appear in front of the numbers, because they do not express the quality. Similarly, adjectives are open, and the numbers of closed class words.

**----- OSTATAK TEKSTA NIJE PRIKAZAN. CEO RAD MOŽETE
PREUZETI NA SAJTU. -----**

www.maturskiradovi.net

MOŽETE NAS KONTAKTIRATI NA E-MAIL: maturskiradovi.net@gmail.com