

## Grammar Glossary

Grammar Glossary is the terminology of English grammatical terms, with definitions, explanations and example sentences presented in an alphabetical order.

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
<b>Postdeterminer</b>	<p>A postdeterminer is a determiner in a noun phrase that comes after other determiners (particularly central determiners like the, this, and my).</p> <p>It belongs to a group of English adjectival words that includes ordinal and cardinal numbers and can be used after an article or other determiner but before a descriptive adjective.</p> <p><b>Ex:</b> the <b>first five</b> new chapters; the <b>next</b> time; my <b>first three</b> jobs;</p>
<b>Postmodifier</b>	<p>A postmodifier is a word, phrase, or clause that follows after another and limits or qualifies the meaning of the one before it. In a noun phrase, for example, a modifier that comes after rather than before the phrase's head.</p> <p>Thus, in the President of India, <b>of India</b> is the postmodifier of President.</p>
<b>Predeterminer</b>	<p>The term "predeterminer" refers to a determiner that comes before other determiners in a noun phrase, such as the, this, and my. For example, <b>all</b>, <b>both</b>, and <b>half</b>.</p>
<b>Predicate</b>	<p>The part of a sentence or clause that is not the subject is called the predicate. It usually includes a verb as well as any objects, complements, or adverbials.</p> <p><b>Ex:</b> Raj <b>lives in Jaipur</b>. The competitive exam <b>was difficult</b>.</p>
<b>Predicative adjective</b>	<p>A predicative adjective is an adjective or adjective phrase that comes after a linking verb and describes the subject. Predicative adjectives differ from attributive adjectives, which alter nouns or noun phrases directly.</p> <p><b>Ex:</b> Axel is <b>tall</b>. Harry seems <b>upset by the election results</b>.</p>

Term	Definition
<b>Prefix</b>	<p>A prefix is a component that is added to the beginning of a word or stem in order to create a new word. A prefix's main purpose is to alter the meaning of the word to which it is attached.</p> <p><b>Ex: aftermath, byproduct, coordinator, empower</b> etc.</p>
<b>Premodifier</b>	<p>A premodifier is a word, phrase, or sentence that comes before another to limit or qualify the meaning of the latter.</p> <p><b>Indian</b>, for example, is a premodifier of culture in Indian culture.</p>
<b>Preposition</b>	<p>A preposition is a word that usually comes before a noun, noun phrase, or pronoun and expresses a link between it and another word in the sentence.</p> <p>In English, prepositions such as <b>after, at, by, for, from, in, on, to,</b> and <b>with</b> are all common.</p> <p>Prepositions are frequently used to communicate position (e.g., 'her bag was <b>under</b> the table,') and time (e.g., 'Samuel arrived <b>on</b> Friday'). Some prepositions are composed of multiple words. (e.g., <b>out of; up to</b>)</p>
<b>Prepositional verb</b>	<p>Prepositional verb is a multi-word verb that is formed by combining verb and preposition.</p> <p><b>Ex: look after, believe in, talk about, wait for</b></p>
<b>Present continuous</b> (also called "present progressive")	<p>The present continuous tense is used to express an action that is currently taking place or a future plan. Formed with <b>BE + VERB-ing</b></p> <p><b>Ex: Luke is going</b> to the library. They <b>are playing</b> beachball now.</p>
<b>Present participle</b>	<p>The -ing form of a verb is the present participle (except when it is a gerund or verbal noun). They're used to form progressive constructions. They are also used alone in non-finite clauses (e.g. in <b>Thinking</b>, she stared out of the window).</p> <p><b>Ex: The winning</b> athlete gets a medal.</p>

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
<b>Present perfect</b>	<p>The present perfect tense connects the past with the present and is most commonly used to express experience, change, or an ongoing condition. Formed with <b>has/have + -ed</b> form</p> <p><b>Ex:</b> Jessica <b>has made</b> a chocolate cake. We <b>have lived</b> in this house since 2018.</p>
<b>Present perfect continuous</b>	<p>The present perfect continuous tense is a verb form that combines the present tense with the perfect and progressive constructions. Formed with <b>has/have been + -ing</b> form</p> <p><b>Ex:</b> I <b>have been waiting</b> for three hours. <b>Have they been doing</b> their assignment?</p>
<b>Present simple</b>	<p>The present simple tense is used to describe generic, habitual, or current actions and behaviours.</p> <p><b>Ex:</b> I work in Hyderabad. She drinks fruit juice at breakfast.</p>
<b>Progressive</b>	<p>Continuous is also known as progressive.</p>
<b>Pronoun</b>	<p>A pronoun is a word that acts as a replacement for a noun or noun phrase. Personal pronouns, relative pronouns, and indefinite pronouns are among the several types.</p> <p><b>Ex:</b> <b>he, she, him, her; who, which; somebody, anything</b></p>
<b>Proper noun</b>	<p>A proper noun is a name of a person, place, or thing that is capitalised at all times.</p> <p><b>Ex:</b> <b>Ruskin Bond, Darjeeling, google.com, etc.</b></p>
<b>Pseudo-cleft construction</b>	<p>Pseudo-cleft sentences (also known as wh-clefts) work similarly to cleft sentences, except they use the pronoun what (= the thing(s) that/which). In a pseudo-cleft sentence, the focus is on the phrase after the what-clause + be.</p> <p><b>Ex:</b> What Maria needs is <b>a good sleep</b>. The people who I met were <b>members of the ruling party</b>. What you <b>should do</b> is <b>write</b> a letter to the HR manager.</p>

Term	Definition
<b>Punctuation</b>	<p>A punctuation mark is a mark or character that is used to divide pieces of writing, such as sentences or phrases, by punctuating them. In the English language, there are different punctuation marks.</p> <p><b>Ex: Period, question mark, exclamation marks, comma, colon, semicolon, dash, hyphen, brackets, braces, parentheses, apostrophe, quotation mark, and ellipsis are all examples of punctuation marks.</b></p>
<b>Quantifier</b>	<p>A quantifier is a quantity-indicating determiner or pronoun.</p> <p><b>Ex: few, some, many, all, a lot of, much, a little etc.</b></p>
<b>Question tag</b>	<p>A question tag is a very short clause at the conclusion of a statement that transforms it into a question in grammar. In speaking than in writing, question tags are more common.</p> <p><b>Ex: You are a cardiologist, aren't you?</b>  You are not an electrician, <b>are you?</b>  She has written six letters, <b>hasn't she?</b></p>
<b>Question word</b>	<p>A question word is a question that starts with a wh-element. For instance, <b>who, where, what, which, when, and how.</b></p>
<b>Reciprocal pronoun</b>	<p>A reciprocal pronoun indicates that two or more subjects are acting reciprocally.</p> <p><b>Ex: each other and one another.</b></p>
<b>Reduced relative clause (also called "participial relative clause")</b>	<p>A reduced relative clause is identical to a relative clause, except instead of a finite verb, it contains a participle. This structure is possible only in particular circumstances.</p> <p><b>Ex: "The girl sitting on the bench is my daughter."  "What is the name of that girl who just walked in?"</b></p>
<b>Reflexive pronoun</b>	<p>When the subject and object are the same or the subject needs emphasis, a reflexive pronoun with the ending -self or -selves are used.</p> <p><b>Ex: That bike is in a class all by itself.  I'll phone him myself.</b></p>