

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>
Postdeterminer	A postdeterminer is a determiner in a noun phrase that comes after other determiners (particularly central determiners like the, this, and my). 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. Ex: the first five new chapters; the next time; my first three jobs;
Postmodifier	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. Thus, in the President of India, of India is the postmodifier of President.
Predeterminer	The term "predeterminer" refers to a determiner that comes before other determiners in a noun phrase, such as the, this, and my. For example, all, both, and half.
Predicate	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. Ex: Raj lives in Jaipur. The competitive exam was difficult.
Predicative adjective	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.

	Ex: Axel is tall. Harry seems upset by the election results.
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Prefix	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. Ex: aftermath, byproduct, coordinator, empower etc.
Premodifier	A premodifier is a word, phrase, or sentence that comes before another to limit or qualify the meaning of the latter. Indian, for example, is a premodifier of culture in Indian culture.
Preposition	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. In English, prepositions such as after, at, by, for, from, in, on, to, and with are all common. Prepositions are frequently used to communicate position (e.g., 'her bag was under the table,') and time (e.g., 'Samuel arrived on Friday'). Some prepositions are composed of multiple words. (e.g., out of; up to)
Prepositional verb	Prepositional verb is a multi-word verb that is formed by combining verb and preposition. Ex: look after, believe in, talk about, wait for
Present continuous (also called "present progressive")	The present continuous tense is used to express an action that is currently taking place or a future plan. Formed with BE + VERB-ing Ex: Luke is going to the library.

	They are playing beachball now.
Present participle	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 Thinking, she stared out of the window). Ex: The winning athlete gets a medal.
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Present perfect	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 has/have + -ed form Ex: Jessica has made a chocolate cake. We have lived in this house since 2018.
Present perfect continuous	The present perfect continuous tense is a verb form that combines the present tense with the perfect and progressive constructions. Formed with has/have been + -ing form Ex: I have been waiting for three hours. Have they been doing their assignment?
Present simple	The present simple tense is used to describe generic, habitual, or current actions and behaviours. Ex: I work in Hyderabad. She drinks fruit juice at breakfast.
Progressive	Continuous is also known as progressive.
Pronoun	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.

	Ex: he, she, him, her; who, which; somebody, anything
Proper noun	A proper noun is a name of a person, place, or thing that is capitalised at all times. Ex: Ruskin Bond, Darjeeling, google.com, etc.
Pseudo-cleft construction	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. Ex: What Maria needs is a good sleep. The people who I met were members of the ruling party. What you should do is write a letter to the HR manager.
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Punctuation	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. 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.
Quantifier	A quantifier is a quantity-indicating determiner or pronoun. Ex: few, some, many, all, a lot of, much, a little etc.
Question tag	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. Ex: You are a cardiologist, aren't you? You are not an electrician, are you? She has written six letters, hasn't she?

Question word	A question word is a question that starts with a wh-element. For instance, who, where, what, which, when, and how.
Reciprocal pronoun	A reciprocal pronoun indicates that two or more subjects are acting reciprocally. Ex: each other and one another.
Reduced relative clause (also called "participial relative clause")	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. Ex: "The girl sitting on the bench is my daughter." "What is the name of that girl who just walked in?"
Reflexive pronoun	When the subject and object are the same or the subject needs emphasis, a reflexive pronoun with the ending -self or -selves are used. Ex: That bike is in a class all by itself. I'll phone him myself.