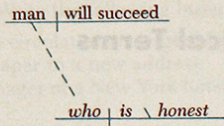


The man *who is honest* will succeed.



[The clause, equivalent to the adjective *honest*, modifies the noun *man*.]

**Adverb.** A part of speech used to modify a word (or word group) other than a noun. An adverb may qualify or limit a verb, adjective, or another adverb, or even a whole clause. Adverbs often indicate time ("are now going"), place ("in the morning"), manner ("quickly"), or degree ("very").

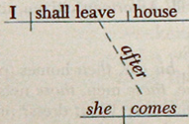


[The adverb *quietly* modifies the verb *was*.] [The adverb *old* modifies the adjective *old*.] [The adverb *quietly* modifies the verb *was*.] [The adverb *old* modifies the adjective *old*.] [The adverb *quietly* modifies the verb *was*.] [The adverb *old* modifies the adjective *old*.]

See also **Adjectives and Adverbs.**

**Adverb clause.** A subordinate clause used as an adverb.

I shall leave the house *after she comes*.



[The adverb clause *after she comes* modifies the verb *shall leave* and indicates time. Adverb clauses may also indicate place, manner, cause, purpose, condition, concession, comparison, or result.]

**Agreement.** The correspondence in form of one word with another (for example, a verb with its subject or a pronoun with

its antecedent) to indicate person and number. See Section 6, **Agreement.**

**Antecedent.** The name given to a word or group of words to which a pronoun refers.

This is the *man who* came to the house. [*Man* is the antecedent of the relative pronoun *who*.]

When *John and Mary* came, *they* told us the facts in the case. [*John and Mary* are the antecedents of the personal pronoun *they*.]

**Appositive.** A noun or noun phrase that identifies another noun or noun substitute and identifies it with a noun or noun substitute.

Dr. Smith, our *dentist*, is in the office. [*Dentist* is in apposition with *Dr. Smith*.] [*Dr. Smith* is in apposition with *England*.]

**Article.** The definite article *the* and the indefinite articles *a* and *an* are usually classed as articles. The definite article *the* is used to indicate that a noun or noun substitute is to be used to refer to a specific person or thing.

**Auxiliary.** A word that is used with a main verb to form various tenses of verbs. *Have*, *may*, *can*, *be*, *shall*, *do*, and *is* are common auxiliaries.

I *shall* go.  
He *was* sent away.  
He *has been* promoted.

See also Section 7.

**Case.** The inflectional forms of a noun (or pronoun) (*he*, *his*, *him*) to show such relationships as subject or nominative case—*he*, possession (possessive case)—*his*, or object case—*him*. See Section 5, **Case.**

**Clause.** A group of words that is complete in sense and is used as a part of a sentence. A clause may be main (independent, principal) or subordinate (dependent).

(1) A main (independent, principal) clause can stand by itself as a simple sentence.

*The moon rose and the stars came out.* [Two main clauses, either of which can stand by itself as a simple sentence]

(2) A subordinate (dependent) clause cannot stand alone. It is used as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb.