

The man *who is honest* will succeed.

man | will succeed  
           |  
           who is honest

[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 or pronoun. An adverb may qualify or limit a verb, adjective, another adverb, or even a whole clause. An adverb may indicate time ("are now going"), place ("standing quietly"), or degree ("very").



[The adverb *quietly* modifies the adjective *old*.] *She* stands *quietly*.  
*Certainly*, *he* will stand. [Certainly modifies the main clause.]

See also **Section 6, Adjectives and Adverbs.**

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

I shall leave the house *after she comes*.

I | shall leave | 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 substitute and identifier that follows another noun or noun substitute and identifies it.

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

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

**Auxiliary.** A word that is used to form various tenses of verbs. *Have*, *may*, *can*, *be*, *shall*, *will*, *do*, and *are* 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 (nominative case—*he*), possession (possessive case—*his*), or object (objective case—*him*). See Section 5, Case.

**Clause.** A group of words that has a subject and a verb and is used as a part of a sentence. It 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.