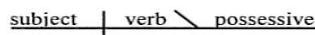
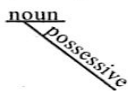


Phrase - a group of words in a sentence* that form a unit but do not have a subject* or a predicate*

Pleonasm - the deliberate repetition within a sentence* of an important element, e.g., *Coney Island, what a magical place it was.*

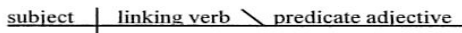
Positive degree - the basic, uninflected form of an adjective* or adverb*. For example, among the adjective forms *tall, taller, tallest*, the first (*tall*) is the positive degree. *Taller* is comparative*, and *tallest* is superlative*.

Possessive - the inflected forms of nouns* (*Mary's, the workers', the men's*) and pronouns* (*my, mine, your, yours, his, her, hers, its, our, ours, their, theirs*) used to show possession or belonging to

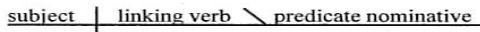


Predicate - the verb together with its modifiers and complements

Predicate adjective - an adjective* or equivalent expression in the predicate* that refers to the subject*. Predicate adjectives usually follow linking verbs* or verbs functioning as linking verbs; however, they are also possible after intransitive*, non-linking verbs., e.g., *He came flying. She awoke, hoping for a nice day* (which is not the same as *Hoping for a nice day, she awoke*).



Predicate nominative - a substantive* that follows a linking verb* and refers to the subject*



Preposition - a particle that requires an object (noun*, pronoun*, or the equivalent) for completion. Prepositions usually precede their objects.

Prepositional phrase - a preposition* with its object (including article* and adjectives*, if any). Prepositional phrases function as adverbs* and as adjectives*. See *object of a preposition**.

Present participle - a verb* form ending in *-ing* that can function 1) both as a verb and as an adjective*, e.g., *a woman wearing a blue skirt, lovers holding hands*; 2) as a verb only, e.g., *the deer were running through the woods, we are planning a party*; 3) as an adjective only, e.g., *a sinking ship, the loving mother*

Present-perfect tense - the tense* in which verbs* use *has* or *have* as an auxiliary verb*, e.g., *has (have) held, has (have) woven, has (have) been holding, has (have) been weaving, has (have) been held, has (have) been woven*

Present tense - This tense* is subdivided into three groups: 1) simple present, e.g., *see, give, hunt, am (are, is) seen, am (are, is) given, am (are, is) hunted*; 2) present progressive*, e.g., *am (are, is) seeing, am (are, is) giving, am (are, is) hunting, am (are, is)*

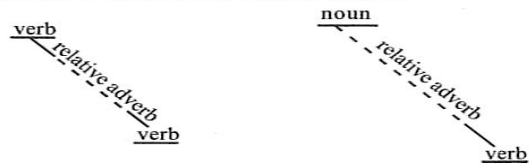
being seen, am (are, is) being given, am (are, is) being hunted; 3) emphatic present, e.g., *do (does) see, do (does) give, do (does) hunt*

Progressive verb forms - verb* forms in various tenses* used to show action going on or state continuing. These forms occur in all six tenses of finite verbs* (*is showing, was showing, will be showing, has been showing, had been showing, will have been showing*) and in the present* and past* tenses of the passive voice* (*is being shown, was being shown*). Infinitives* have progressive forms in the present and present-perfect* tenses (*to be showing, to have been showing*)

Pronoun - a word that takes the place of a noun*. There are various kinds of pronouns: personal pronouns* (*I, you, he, she, it, etc.*), relative pronouns* (*who, whom, whose, which, that, among others*), interrogative pronouns* (*who, whom, whose, which, what*), demonstrative pronouns* (*this, that, these, those*), reflexive* and intensive pronouns* (*myself, yourself, himself, herself, etc.*), indefinite pronouns* (*someone, anyone, etc.*), and reciprocal pronouns (*each other, one another*).

Reflexive pronouns - *myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourselves, themselves*. A reflexive pronoun can be used as a predicate nominative*, a direct object*, an indirect object*, or an object of a preposition* to refer to the subject* of the sentence*.

Relative adverb - an adverb* that can be restated as a prepositional phrase* containing a relative pronoun*, or as two prepositional phrases, the second of which contains a relative pronoun. For example, the word *where* in the expression *the hotel where we are staying* can be restated as *in which*, and the word *when* in the sentence* *We can go when the light turns green* can be restated as *at the time at which*. See *correlative adverbs**.



Relative clause - an adjective clause introduced by a relative pronoun. See *relative pronoun*.

Relative pronoun - a pronoun* that introduces a dependent clause* and has an antecedent* (a previously mentioned noun*, pronoun*, or the equivalent to which it refers) within the same sentence*. The principal relative pronouns are *who, whom, whose, which, and that*. Additional relative pronouns include the indefinite forms* *what, whoever, whomever, whosever, whichever, whatever, whosoever, whomsoever, whossoever, whichever, whatsoever*; these have an unexpressed antecedent. *As* can be a relative pronoun (e.g., *he liked the same songs as his parents had liked when they were young*).

