

# Modifiers

- Modifiers indicate to word(s) that modify something particular.
- Modifiers can be a word/words/phrase/clause
- Example :
  - a) Arsenic is a **harmful** substance.
  - b) Soon it was high **enough** for the crow to drink.
- Modifiers normally modify noun, adjective, verb & adverb.
- Two classifications of Modifiers → 1. Pre modifier  
                                  2. Post modifier

## • Determiners

- Articles → a, an, the
- Demonstrative → this, that, these, those
- Possessives → my, our, your, his, her, their, its etc.
- Numerals →
  - One, two, three (Cardinals)
  - First, Second, Third (Ordinary)
  - Single, Double, Triple (Multiple)
- Quantifiers → many, more, much, some, any, no, all, both, each, every, either, neither, few, a few, little, a little

## • Intensifiers

- Simply, actually, always, ever, really, extremely, surely, greatly, definitely, so, very, very much, highly, much, indeed, exactly, quietly, utterly, totally etc.

- **Downtoner**

- Almost, partly, barely, hardly, nearly, ratherly, scarcely, slightly, a little, a bit, somewhat, not at all etc.

- **Noun – adjective**

- Noun + Noun
- Example → We have arranged a cricket match today.

- **Participles**

- Present Participle (V<sub>1</sub> + ing)
- Past Participle (V<sub>3</sub>)
- Perfect Participle (Having + V<sub>3</sub>)

- **Infinitive**

- To + V<sub>1</sub>

- **Compound**

- Noun + Noun/ Adjective + Noun/ Adjective + Adjective
- Example → Newspaper is the storehouse of knowledge.

- **Appositive**

- When two nouns or noun phrases sit together, side by side to provide additional information about each other, then the noun or noun phrase which is providing additional information is the **appositive** of the other noun or noun phrase.

- Example → **Mr. Rahman**, **the headmaster** of our school is very strict.  
→ We have read **Tagore**, **the poet's work**.

- **Relative Clause**

- One kind of subordinate clause that modifies noun or noun phrase.  
They always start with **relative pronoun** (who, which, whom, that) and **relative adverb** (where, why, when, what)
- **Example** → This is the pen which I lost.  
→ The restaurant where I usually have dinner is nice.

- **Pre – modifiers and post- modifiers can function in four ways:**

- **Noun modifiers** → A **growing** child needs nutritious food.  
→ A man with **white** beard came here yesterday.
- **Adjective modifiers** → The book is **very** interesting.  
→ You would be **kind enough** to grant me here.
- **Verb modifiers** → He **always** speaks the truth.  
→ He is **working slowly**.
- **Adverb modifiers** → He speaks **very** loudly.  
→ She sings **well enough**.

- **Noun Pre modifiers**

- Determiners → **Your** life is endangered.
- Adjectives → A **lazy** man cannot be an early riser.
- Present Participle → Don't disturb a **sleeping** boy.
- Past Participle → We should not drink **polluted** water.

- **Noun Post modifiers**

- Present Participle phrases → I found a cat **roaming** around behind our building.

- Past Participle phrases
  - The book **published** in 2013 has been revised.
  - I have received the letter **written** by you.
- Infinitive Phrases → I am the last person **to leave** this premises.
- Adjective/ Adjective phrases
  - It's the only solution **possible** for this matter.
  - All the members **present** in the meeting were against it.
- Appositive → **Babor, the emperor of Delhi** was a pious man.
- Relative clauses → The boy **who** saved the child yesterday is my friend.
- Adverbs → The man **behind** is my teacher.

- **Adjective Pre modifiers**

- Adverb, Intensifiers & downturners premodify adjective.
- **Example** → The well is incredibly deep. (Adverb)
  - You are absolutely right. (Intensifier)
  - He is almost wrong. (Downtoner)

- **Adjective Post modifiers**

- It is dangerous to walk on the busy road.

- **Use of enough**

- The house isn't big enough for us.

- **Verb Pre modifiers**

- **Adverb of frequency:** always, never, often, seldom, rarely, usually, barely, generally, sometimes, frequently
  - ➔ He has **never** seen a tiger.
  - ➔ He is **usually** known as a quack.
  - ➔ He **always** speaks the truth.

- Present Participle → Living near the sea, they enjoy a healthy climate.  
 → Heating water, you can change it into steam.

- **Verb Post modifiers**

- Adverb/ Adverbial phrase → He looked carefully at me.  
 → He plays in the field.  
 → He comes here often.
- Present Participle → We contaminate water throwing wastes into it.  
 → We began to laugh hearing the laughter.
- Infinitive/ Infinitive phrases → We use language to get information  
 → We read newspaper to know the facts of the world.

- **Adverb Pre modifiers**

- Intensifiers (Adverbs) → He speaks very loudly.  
 → Stanley can discuss the English language very thoroughly.

- **Adverb Post modifiers**

- Use of “enough” → He sings well enough.

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