YEAR 4
GRAMMAR GLOSSARY

Name	Definition
Determiner	**Determiners** are words which specify which noun we mean. They are used: 1. To define something or someone. *Example: The girl in the red hat.* 2. To state the amount of people, things or other nouns. *Example: There are four people in the room.* 3. To state possession. *Example: I like my car.* 4. To state how things or people are distributed. *Example: The dogs each get two cups of food.*
Pronoun	A **pronoun** is a word that takes the place of a noun which is already known. We use them to make sentences more interesting. **Pronouns** can prevent repetitive writing. There are three types of pronoun; **subject** (for example, he); **object** (him); or **possessive** (his).
Possessive pronoun	A **possessive pronoun**, shows that something belongs to something or someone. *Examples: my, yours, hers, theirs.* *It is Rachel's birthday. = It is her birthday.*
Adverbial	An **adverbial** is a word or phrase that we use to add information to a verb or clause. They act like adverbs and give us more information about the **time**, **place**, or **manner** of the action that is described in the sentence. *Examples:* – *We had a sleepover last night.* – *We were sleeping peacefully in our bed.*
Fronted Adverbial	A **fronted adverbial** is an adverbial that has been moved to the front of a sentence, before the verb. A fronted adverbial normally has a comma following it, but there are exceptions to this rule. *Examples with commas:* – *Before the sun came up, he ate his breakfast.* – *All night long, they danced.* – *By the train station, we met our friends.* *Examples without commas (used for a quicker pace in writing):* – *That night I tried again.* – *Suddenly it started.*
Verb inflection	Indicates the present tense or past tense. **-s inflection** indicates present tense. **-ed inflection** indicates past tense. *Common errors are:* – *'**We was**' instead of '**We were**'* – *'**I done**' instead of '**I did**'*

Homonym	These are two different words that look exactly the same when written and sound exactly the same when pronounced. *Example:* - *Has he <u>left?</u> Yes – he went through the door on the <u>left.</u>* - *The noise a dog makes is called a <u>bark.</u> Trees have <u>bark.</u>*
Homophone	Two different words that sound the same when pronounced. *Example:* - *<u>Hear – here</u>* - *<u>Some – sum</u>*