

**6th unit, 09 April 2024**

Modifiers

In linguistics, a modifier is a word, phrase, or clause that provides additional information about another element in a sentence. Modifiers can be adjectives, adverbs, prepositional phrases, or entire clauses. They serve to clarify, describe, limit, or qualify the meaning of nouns, verbs, adjectives, or other adverbs.

For example:

In the phrase "the big dog," "big" is a modifier that provides additional information about the noun "dog," specifying its size.

In the sentence "She ran quickly," "quickly" is a modifier that provides additional information about the verb "ran," indicating how the action was performed.

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Modifiers

Exercise C1 on page 7 of our textbook deals with the comparative format of modifiers that start with an indefinite article, namely *a* or *an*.

Examples include *a little*, *a lot (of)*.

If we use these (in a comparative format) and in combination with a noun that also requires to be combined with an indefinite article (*an extent*), the second indefinite article moves behind the comparative form.

*Product A meets the customer requirement to a certain extent.*

*Product B meets the customer requirement to **a** larger extent. **A** lot larger.*

If we want to express the comparison in one sentence, we have to combine *an extent* and *a lot*.

Thus, the second indefinite article moves behind the comparative form:

*Product B meets the customer requirement to **a** lot larger **an** extent than product A.*

Now **let's** get back to Ex. C 1 (Grammar), p. 7 of our textbook.