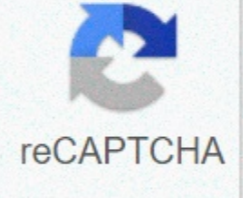




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English grammar terminology list

This collection provides a quick overview of the basic terminology used to study traditional English grammar. For a more detailed review of the verbal forms and sentence structures introduced here, click on any of the conditions to visit the glossary page, where you will find many examples and extended discussions. A noun (such as courage or freedom) that names an idea, event, quality, or concept. Contrast with the concrete noun. The verb shape or voice in which the subject of a sentence performs or causes an action expressed by a verb. Contrast with passive voice. The part of the speech (or word class) that governs the noun or pronoun. Adjectives: positive, comparative, superlative. Adjective: adjective. The part of speech (or class of words) that is primarily used to edit a verb, adjective, or other adverb. Clover can also edit prepositional phrases, child clauses, and complete sentences. Prefix, suffix, or infix: A word element (or morphex) that you can attach to a base or root to create a new word. Noun: attachment. Adjective: affixable. Correspondence of the verb with its subject in person and number and confusion with its predecessor personally, number and gender. Noun, noun phrase or series of nouns used to identify or rename another noun, noun or pronoun. Type of determiner preceding the noun: a, an or. An adjective that usually comes before a noun that edits without linking a verb. Unlike a predicative additional name. A verb that determines the mood or time of another verb in a verb phrase. Also known as the help verb. Contrast with the lexical verb. A form of word to which prefixes and suffixes are added to create new words. The form of an alphabetical letter (for example, A, B, C) used to start a sentence or the correct noun; capital letter, as opposed to lowercase letters. Verb: uppercase letters. Characteristics of nouns and some pronouns that express their relationship to other words in a sentence. Pronouns have three differences in cases: subjective, possessive and objective. In English, nouns have only one case of inflection, possessive. The case of nouns other than possessive is sometimes called a common case. A group of words that contains a subject and a predicate. The clause may be either a sentence (independent clause) or the construction of a sentence within a sentence (dependent clause). A noun which may be preceded by an article and which represents one or all of the members of a class. As a general rule, the common noun shall not begin in capital letters unless it appears at the beginning of the sentence. Common nouns can be subcategory such as number of nouns and bulk nouns. Semantically, common nouns may be classified as abstract nouns and Nouns. Unlike the correct noun. A form of adjective or clover involving a comparison of more or less, larger or smaller. A A or word group that completes the predicate in a sentence. These two kinds of compliments are subject to complements (which follow the verb be and other connecting verbs) and the object complements (which follow the direct object). If it identifies an object, the supplement is a noun or pronoun; if it describes an object, the add-on is an adjective. A sentence containing at least one independent clause and one dependent clause. A sentence containing two or more independent clauses and at least one dependent clause. A sentence containing at least two independent clauses. A type of adverbial clause that indicates a hypothesis or condition, real or imagined. A conditional clause may be introduced by a subordination link if or by another link, such as if it is not or in the case. The part of speech (or class of words) that you use to link words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. The two main types of joins are coordinating joins and child joins. An abbreviated form of a word or group of words (for example, no and will not) with missing letters usually marked with an apostrophe. Grammatical combinations of two or more ideas give them equal emphasis and meaning. Unlike subordination. A noun that refers to an object or idea that may form a plural or occur in a noun phrase with an indeterminate article or digits. Contrast with the mass noun (or uncounted noun). A sentence in the form of a statement (as opposed to a command, question, or exclamation bar). In English, the definitive article is a determinant that refers to specific nouns. Compare the article indefinitely. A determiner that refers to a specific noun or noun it replaces. Demonstrative are that these, and those. The demonstrative pronoun distinguishes its predecessor from similar things. When a word precedes a noun, it is sometimes called a demonstrative adjective. A group of words that has both a subject and a verb, but (unlike an independent clause) cannot be alone as a sentence. Also known as a sub clause. A word or group of words that introduces a noun. Determinators include articles, demonstrative and possessive pronouns. A noun or pronoun in a sentence that accepts an action of a transitive verb. Comparison with an indirect object. Omit one or more words that must be delivered by the listener or reader. Adjective: elliptical or elliptical. Plural, ellipses. A sentence that expresses strong feelings with an exclamation point. (Compare sentences that make a statement, express a command, or ask questions.) A verb form indicating an action that has not yet started. A simple future is usually created by adding a helping hand or to the basic form of a verb. Grammatical classification, which in English refers primarily to the personal pronouns of a third party: he, she, he, he, she, she, Her. A verb that ends with -ing and acts as a noun. A set of rules and examples dealing with the syntax and verbal structure of a language. A keyword that determines the nature of a phrase. For example, in the sentence of a noun, the title is a noun or a pronoun. A set expression of two or more words that means anything other than the literal meaning of its individual words. A form of verb that makes direct commands and requests. A sentence which provides advice or instructions or which expresses a request or order. (Compare sentences that make a statement, ask a question, or say an exclamation point.) A deed or number that indicates an unspecified noun number. And it is used before a word that begins with a conprompted sound (bat, unicorn). It is used before a word that begins with a vocabula sound (uncle, hour). A group of words of earnings from the subject and predicate. An independent clause (as opposed to a dependent clause) may be separate as a sentence. Also known as the main clause. The mood of the verb used in ordinary statements: state of fact, express an opinion, ask a question. A noun or pronoun that indicates to whom or for whom the verb is being used in a sentence. A sentence that raises a question and ends with a period rather than a question mark. Verbal -- usually preceded by particles on the --, can function as a noun, adjective, or clover. The process of creating words in which items are added to the basic form of a word to express grammatical meanings. The current language term for current participation and gerund: any verb form that ends -ing. A word that emphasizes another word or phrase. Stepping up adjectives to edit nouns; intensifying adverb is commonly regulated by verbs, degradable adjectives and other adverb. The part of speech that usually expresses emotions and is able to stand alone. A sentence that asks the question. (Compare with sentences that make a statement, deliver an order, or express an exclamation point.) A group of words (statement, question, or exclamation point) that interrupts the flow of a sentence and is usually exposed to commas, hiphens, or brackets. A verb that does not take a direct object. Contrast with the transitive verb. A verb that does not follow the usual rules for verb forms. Verbs in English are irregular if they do not have a conventional form. A verb such as form to be or seem to combine the subject of a sentence into a complement. Also known as copula. A noun (such as advice, bread, knowledge) that names things that can't be counted. A collective noun (also known as a nonnumeal noun) is used only in the singular. Contrast with counting noun. A verb that is combined with another verb to signal mood or time. A word, phrase, or clause that acts as an adjective or verb to limit or another word or word group (called the title). The quality of the verb that expresses the writer's attitude to the topic. In English, an indicative mood is used to make factual statements or ask questions, imperative mood to express a request or command, and a (rarely used) conjunctive mood to show desire, doubt, or anything else contrary to reality. Grammatical construction that contradicts (or negates) part or all of the meaning of a sentence. Such structures normally involve negative particles not or contractually negative n't. A part of a speech (or word class) that is used to name or identify a person, place, thing, quality, or action. Most nouns have both singular and plural form, can precede an article and/or one or more adjectives, and can serve as the title of a noun phrase. Grammatical contrast between singular and plural forms nouns, pronouns, determinants, and verbs. A noun, pronoun, or sentence of a noun that accepts or is influenced by the action of a verb in a sentence. A case or function of confusion in the case of a direct or indirect subject of a verb or verb, the subject of a preposition, the object of an infinitive or a transposition to an object. The object (or affuative) form of English pronouns is me, us, you, him, her, her, they, them, and anyone. A form of verb that acts as an adjective. Current particles end in -ing; past parts of regular verbs ending in -ed. A word that does not change its form through inflection and does not easily fit into the established system of parts of speech. Traditional term for the categories into which words are classified according to their functions in sentences. The verb in which the subject accepts the verb action. Contrast with the active voice. A verb time (the second major part of a verb) indicating an action that has occurred in the past and that does not apply to the present. A verb structure that describes events occurring in the past but is related to a later time, usually a presence. The relationship between the subject and his verb, showing whether the subject is talking about himself (first person --I or us); spoken to (other person --you); or it is talked about (third person-- he, she, she, or them). A pronoun that refers to a specific person, group or thing. Any small group of words within a sentence or clause. A form of noun that usually refers to more than one person, thing, or instance. Inflected form nouns and pronouns usually indicating ownership, measurement, or source. Also known as a genital case. One of the two main parts of a sentence or clause that modifies a subject and includes a verb, object, or phrase that follows a verb. An adjective that usually comes after you link a verb and not before a noun. Contrast with the adjec: Letter or group of letters to the beginning of a word that partly indicates its meaning. A group of words composed of a preposition, its object, and any object's modifiers. The verb time that the action currently expresses indicates usual actions or expresses general truths. A verb phrase made in the form of a plus-ing that indicates the continuation of an action or condition in the present, past, or future. A word (one of the traditional parts of speech) that instead of a noun, noun phrase or noun clause. A noun belonging to a class of words used as the names of unique individuals, events, or places. Reproduction of the words of a writer or speaker. In a direct citation, words are precisely printed and quoted in quotation marks. In an indirect citation, words are paraphrased and are not quoted in quotation marks. A verb that forms its past time and past particiles by adding -d or -ed (or in some cases -t) to the basic form. Contrast with irregular verb. A clause introduced by relative confusion (which, who, who, or whom) or relative verb (where, when and why). Largest independent grammar unit: Begins in capital letters and ends with a period, question mark, or exclamation point. A sentence is traditionally (and insufficiently) defined as a word or group of words that expresses a complete idea and that includes a subject and a verb. Simplest form of noun (the form that appears in the dictionary): A category of a number that identifies one person, thing, or instance. The part of a sentence or clause that indicates what's going on. A case of confusion where it is the subject of a clause, object or addition of an entity or object. Subjective (or nominative) forms of English pronouns are me, you, him, her, this, us, them, who and anyone. The mood of a verb expressing wishes, setting out requirements or statements that conflict with reality. A letter or group of letters added to the end of a word or stem that are used to create a new word or act as an inflexible ending. A form of adjective that suggests the most or least of something. Time verb action or state of being, such as past, present and future. A verb that has a direct object. Contrast with the nontransitive verb. A part of a speech (or word class) that describes an action or occurrence or indicates the state of being. A verb that functions in a sentence as a noun or modifier, not as a verb. Sound or combination of sounds or their expression in writing, which symbolizes and communicates meaning and may consist of a single morpheme or a combination of morphemes. A set of words that display the same formal properties, especially their inflections and distributions. Like (but not synonymous with) the more traditional term part of speech. Speech.

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