

Grammar Glossary

Grammar Glossary is the terminology of English grammatical terms, with definitions, explanations and example sentences presented in an alphabetical order.

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Continuous (also called as progressive)	<p>Continuous is a verb form (particularly an aspect) that denotes ongoing or continuing acts across a certain time period (past, present, or future); it is formed by combining the words "BE" + "VERB-ing."</p> <p>Ex: Children are playing cricket.</p>
Contracted form	<p>A contracted form is a shortened or reduced form of a word.</p> <p>Ex: contracted form of be: am ~ 'm; is ~ 's; are ~ 're contracted form of have: have ~ 've; has ~ 's, had ~ 'd</p>
Coordinating conjunction	<p>There are two types of conjunctions: coordinating conjunctions (and, or, but, nor) and subordinating conjunctions (if, when, because).</p> <p>Coordinating conjunctions are used to connect two or more units of the same status together (for example, two main clauses or two noun phrases).</p> <p>Ex: The curtains were beige, gold, and green.</p>
Coordination	<p>Coordination is an arrangement that makes two or more parts of a sentence equal in grammatical rank.</p> <p>Ex: The war ended and the military troops dispersed.</p>
Copular verb	<p>A copular verb connects the subject of a sentence to a complement (typically a noun or adjective) that describes or adds to the subject's information.</p> <p>Ex: Catherine is a cardiologist. The corn soup tastes delicious.</p>
Correlative	<p>Correlative refers to a construction in which two parts of a sentence are linked together by two words, one belonging to one part and the other to the other. For example, either...or; neither...nor; not only...but; if...then etc.</p> <p>Ex: The war took place [both in the air and on the land].</p>

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Count noun	<p>A count noun is a noun that has a singular and plural form, can be used with a numeral, and must be used with an article or other determiner in the singular form.</p> <p>Ex: an orange, two oranges, some friends, a puppy etc.</p>
Dangling modifier	<p>The term "dangling modifier" refers to a modifier that has no headword but can modify a word or phrase.</p> <p>Ex: Rushing hurriedly out of the front door, a couple of flower pots were overturned.</p> <p>Edited: Rushing hurriedly out of the front door, he overturned a couple of flower pots.</p>
Declarative sentence	<p>A declarative sentence typically makes a statement and ends with a period. A declarative sentence or clause makes a statement that follows a standard word order, with the subject coming first, followed by the verb.</p> <p>Ex: Today the weather is warm and sunny in Hyderabad.</p>
Definite article (<i>the</i>)	<p>The primary function of the definite article (the in English) is to specify the noun that has been given.</p> <p>Ex: The sun rose at 5:52 am this morning in my city.</p>
Definite pronouns	<p>If a noun has already been mentioned, a definite pronoun is used to replace it. A definite pronoun is one that refers to a specific person or thing.</p> <p>Ex: I, me, we, you, it, us etc.</p>
Demonstrative pronoun	<p>A demonstrative pronoun or determiner indicates the speaker's closeness to (this/these) or distance from (that/these).</p> <p>Ex: This is an excellent book by Ruskin Bond. Those are my new clothes.</p>
Dependent clause	<p>A dependent clause is one that starts with a subordinator or a relative pronoun. A clause like this is a part of a sentence that has a subject and a verb but isn't complete and can't stand on its own.</p> <p>Ex: If you can work on weekends... Before the pizza gets cold...</p>

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Determiner	<p>A determiner is a word that "determines" or "specifies" how a noun phrase's reference should be understood. Determiners always come before a noun, and they always come before all other words in a noun phrase.</p> <p>The most prevalent determiners are the articles the and a/an. Other determiners are the demonstrative determiners this, that, these and those; possessive determiners (or pronouns) my, you, their and so on; indefinite determiners such as all, some, much, each; wh-word determiners such as which, what and whose.</p>
Direct object	<p>The person or thing directly impacted by the action is referred to as a direct object. In other words, it is an object that comes after the verb phrase and usually denotes a person, thing, or other object that is directly affected by the meaning of the main verb.</p> <p>Ex: The teacher corrected my answer sheet.</p>
Direct question	<p>A direct question is one that is quoted as it was actually said (in direct speech), rather than being reported. A question mark (?) follows direct questions.</p> <p>Ex: "What did the teacher say?", asked Dad.</p>
Direct speech	<p>Speech that is cited directly rather than reported is referred to as direct speech. The use of quotation marks to represent this sort of speech is common.</p> <p>Ex: My mother wished me, "All the best!"</p>
Ditransitive verb	<p>A verb that takes two objects in its verb pattern is called a ditransitive verb.</p> <p>Ex: I gave the children their snacks. 'their snacks' – direct object 'the children' – indirect object</p>
Ellipsis	<p>Ellipsis occurs when a word or group of words is omitted from a sentence but can be understood from the context.</p> <p>Ex: Have you seen Jane? No, I haven't ^. That sports cycle is older than this ^.</p>

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Embedded question	<p>An embedded question is a question that appears within another statement or question but does not have a question mark; it generally follows statement structure.</p> <p>Ex: “Can you tell me where it is before you leave?”</p>
Exclamation	<p>Exclamation is a type of utterance whose primary purpose is to communicate extreme emotion.</p> <p>Ex: What a cute mini rex rabbit!</p>
Exclamatory question	<p>A yes-no question with the force of an exclamation is referred to as an exclamatory question. Exclamatory questions are usually negative in nature and are stated with a falling intonation rather than the rising intonation associated with traditional yes-no questions.</p> <p>Ex: “Where have you been Mathew!”</p>
Expletive	<p>When the subject comes after a linking verb, an expletive is placed before it. It's a filler word or phrase that's added to a sentence to help with syntax or rhythm.</p> <p>Ex: “It is time for our breakfast.”</p>
Extraposition	<p>Extraposition is the process of moving a noun clause (also known as a complement clause, nominal clause, or content clause) to the end of a sentence while a dummy term 'it' fills the subject or object slot.</p> <p>Ex: It is clear that it is not a simple project. You must find it exciting working in our company.</p>
Feminine	<p>Gender is generally divided into feminine and masculine types in grammatical terms. Feminine refers to a female person in English grammar.</p> <p>Ex: She, her, hers, and herself - feminine pronouns. The ending -ess in princess, goddess, and lioness denotes a female reference.</p>