

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>
Finite clause	<p>Finite clause refers to a clause with a finite verb.</p> <p>Ex: [When he's working], he likes [to be left alone], <u>When he's working</u> - finite clause; <u>likes</u> - verb phrase. the infinitive clause <u>to be left alone</u> is non-finite: it has no finite verb.</p>
Finite verb (also known as 'tensed' verbs)	<p>A finite verb has a particular tense, number, and person. Finite verbs are those that have different forms in the present and past tenses. Finite forms exist for auxiliary and main verbs.</p> <p>When employed as a present tense form, a verb's base form (such as see, listen) is finite, but when used as an infinitive, it is non-finite.</p> <p>Similarly, when used as a past tense form, the -ed form of regular verbs is finite, but when used as a -ed participle, it is non-finite (past participle).</p> <p>Even if some of them don't have a past tense form, modal auxiliaries (including can, could, may, might, and must) can be called finite verbs.</p>
First conditional	<p>The first conditional is used to convey the future consequence of a realistic possibility that exists now or in the future. The first conditional is a "if-then" conditional structure that is used for future actions or situations that are considered feasible.</p> <p>Ex: [If you take this tablet], you will feel better.</p>
First person	<p>The person (or group of persons) speaking or writing is indicated by first-person pronouns. I, me, my, mine, myself; we, us, our, ours, ourselves are the first-person pronouns (and their possessive adjectives) in modern standard English.</p>
Formal	<p>Formal style in English is connected with careful usage, particularly in written language.</p>

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Fragment	<p>A fragment is an incomplete statement used alone as a complete sentence; it does not include a complete idea; fragments are widespread in everyday speech but unusual in formal writing.</p> <p>Ex: “Will they come to the birthday party? – Probably not.”</p>
Future continuous (also called future progressive)	<p>Things that will happen in the future at a particular time are described in the future continuous tense.</p> <p>Formed with WILL + BE + VERB-ing</p> <p>Ex: “I will be writing articles on different sports topics.”</p>
Future perfect	<p>To express the past in the future, we use the future perfect tense.</p> <p>Formed with WILL HAVE + VERB-ed</p> <p>Ex: My mother will have cooked dinner by then.</p>
Future perfect continuous	<p>The future perfect continuous tense is used to show that something will continue until a specific time in the future.</p> <p>Formed with WILL HAVE BEEN + VERB-ing</p> <p>Ex: When I turn forty, I will have been playing piano for thirty years.</p>
Future simple	<p>The future simple tense is used to indicate something that has not yet occurred, such as a prediction or a sudden decision.</p> <p>Formed with WILL + BASE VERB</p> <p>Ex: I will meet Sophia later.</p>
Gender	<p>The Latin word genus, which meaning race or type, is the source of the word gender. It is commonly characterized as male, feminine, common or neuter by one's own self-identification.</p> <p>Ex: man, woman, student, school</p>
Genitive case	<p>The genitive case expresses the relationship between nouns (possession, origin, composition etc) It is a word or noun phrase that ends in 's (apostrophe s) or s' (s apostrophe) and denotes possession or some other meaning. The genitive form of a noun is usually placed before another noun, which is the head of the noun phrase of which the genitive is a part such as Jennie's computer.</p>

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Gerund	<p>A gerund is a word that comes from a verb and has some verb-like features as well as some noun-like properties (in modern English, ending in -ing).</p> <p>Ex: Exercising keeps Mike fit and healthy.</p>
Grammar	<p>Grammar refers to the entire system and structure of a language, or of languages in general, and is commonly defined as syntax and morphology (including inflections), and sometimes also phonology and semantics.</p>
Head	<p>The head of a grammatical phrase is its most important and usually necessary part of the phrase. It is the most important word in a phrase. A noun or a pronoun is usually the head of a noun phrase. An adjective phrase's head is an adjective. An adverb phrase's head is an adverb.</p> <p>Ex: her long pink dress; A brown leather handbag was found in the dressing room.</p>
Helping verb	<p>(Also known as auxiliary verb. Please look into auxiliary verb definition in Grammar Glossary 1)</p>
Imperative	<p>An imperative is a form of a verb used when giving a command. It is used to express a command, request, or entreaty.</p> <p>It is formed with base verb only.</p> <p>Ex: "Complete the science assignment by tomorrow."</p>
Indefinite article	<p>An article is one of a small group of words (the, a, and an in English) that limits the use of nouns. The indefinite article (a or an in English) indicates that a noun is generic.</p> <p>Ex: an elephant, an egg, an orange, a pencil, a book</p>
Indefinite pronoun	<p>Unspecified people or objects are referred to by indefinite pronouns. It isn't about a certain person, product, or amount. It's vague and "not definite" and doesn't have an antecedent.</p> <p>Ex: anything, each, many, somebody</p>

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Independent clause	<p>A group of words that represents a complete thought and can stand alone as a sentence is known as an independent clause.</p> <p>Ex: Anna likes strawberries and Emma likes blueberries.</p>
Indirect object	<p>The indirect object is a noun phrase that refers to the person or thing that is indirectly affected by the verb's action. It usually comes after the main verb and before the direct object.</p> <p>Ex: "George bought his son a new sports bike."</p>
Indirect question	<p>(Another term for embedded question. Please refer embedded question in document Grammar Glossary 3)</p>
Indirect speech	<p>Indirect speech is when you say something without using the same words someone spoke. It is a speech that is reported and modified in terms of person, tense, etc., instead of quoting exact words.</p> <p>Ex: Stella said that she had bought a new book.</p>
Infinitive	<p>The infinitive form of a verb is its simplest form, unmarked for tense, person, or number. The infinitive in English is frequently preceded with to (in which case it is sometimes called a to-infinitive).</p> <p>Ex: to read, to play, to jump, to sing, to laugh etc.</p>
Inflection	<p>In several languages, a word's form changes depending on its grammatical function. (A noun is singular or plural, or whether a verb is in the present or past tense.) These forms are called inflections.</p> <p>Ex: walk, walks, walked</p>