

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>
Object	<p>An object is a word or group of words naming a person or thing impacted by the action specified by a verb, participle, infinitive, or gerund.</p> <p>Ex: Edward is visiting the Joneses tomorrow. Thomas kicked the football.</p>
Objective case	<p>A case form of a pronoun indicating an object is called an objective case.</p> <p>Ex: I gave it to her. Ryan is doing the assignment.</p>
Operator	<p>In the English language, operators are words that make it easier to express negatives, interrogatives, and emphasis. As predicates, operators are used within verb phrases.</p> <p>Ex: Jessica did not eat some cookies. Does he like reading Shakespeare? I do love Doritos with cheese dip.</p>
Optative	<p>The optative is a kind of expression that is used to express a wish or desire.</p> <p>Ex: May God bless us all.</p>
Participle	<p>A verb form that can be used as an adjective or a noun is known as the participle. It's a traditional name for the verb's nonfinite -ing and -ed forms, especially when they're used in a quasi-adjectival way.</p> <p>Ex: thinking, swimming, playing, laughing, walked, puzzled, taken</p>
Participle phrase	<p>A phrase formed by a participle and its object, modifiers, or both is known as a participle phrase. A participle phrase usually modifies a noun or a pronoun. A present or past participle appears at the start of a Participial phrase.</p> <p>Ex: I was drinking milk in a mug made of ceramic. Zara did the assignment sitting in the library.</p>

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Particle	<p>A particle in grammar is a group of words that do not belong in the standard eight parts of speech: noun, verb, pronoun, adjective, preposition, adverb, interjection, and conjunction. Particles are prepositions that are usually used with another word to make phrasal (multi-word) verbs.</p> <p>Ex: Megan went away on a long trip. I wanted to go to the circus. Now, who would like some ice cream?</p>
Parts of speech	<p>A part of speech is a grammatical function category to which words are assigned.</p> <p>Nouns, verbs, pronouns, adjectives, prepositions, adverbs, interjections, and conjunctions are the eight major parts of speech that are used.</p>
Passive voice	<p>One of the two voices in English is passive voice, which is an indirect form of expression in which the subject receives the action.</p> <p>The grammatical subject in a passive sentence is usually the person or thing who is impacted or undergoes the action expressed by the verb.</p> <p>Ex: The letter was mailed by Robert. Bread is consumed by many people.</p>
Past continuous tense	<p>The past continuous tense, also known as the past progressive tense, denotes a continuing action or state that was happening at some point in the past. Formed with WAS/WERE + VERB-ing</p> <p>Ex: "Michael was writing when you called."</p>
Past perfect continuous tense	<p>The past perfect continuous tense refers to an action that began in the past, continued in the past, and finally finished in the past. Formed with HAD BEEN + VERB-ing</p> <p>Ex: He had been eating breakfast when Dad walked into the room. Charles had been running five miles a day before he twisted his ankle.</p>
Past perfect tense	<p>The past perfect tense refers to actions that were completed in the past. Formed with HAD + VERB-ed</p>

	<p>Ex: She had drawn a sketch of the India map. I had not planted the saplings.</p>
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Past tense (also called Simple Past)	<p>The past tense is the verb form that is used to discuss events that occurred in the past. It usually refers to an action that occurred in the past or a state that existed previously.</p> <p>Ex: Sam was happy. Jonathan helped his brothers.</p>
Person	<p>The grammatical category of person is used to identify people in a conversation.</p> <p>There are three persons: The speaker(s) or writer(s) is the first person (pronouns I/me, we/us), the listener(s) is the second person (pronoun you), and everyone or everything else is the third person (pronouns he/him, she/her, it, they/them).</p>
Personal pronoun	<p>A personal pronoun is a pronoun that identifies a person. It's a pronoun that refers to one of the three grammatical persons.</p> <p>The three grammatical persons: The speaker(s) writer(s) is the first person (pronouns I/me, we/us), the listener(s) is the second person (pronoun you), and everyone or everything else is the third person (pronouns he/him, she/her, it, they/them).</p>
Phrasal verb	<p>A phrasal verb is made up of a verb and an adverb or preposition (or both, in some cases), which work as a single semantic and grammatical unit. A phrasal verb's meaning is not obvious from the meanings of its component words.</p> <p>Ex: Look it up in the Oxford dictionary. Martha's car broke down.</p>
Phrase	<p>A phrase is a group of words that have a particular purpose and are used to form a sentence. Nouns, adjectives, adverbs, verbs, and prepositions can all be used in phrases.</p> <p>Ex: Sunday became a cool, wet afternoon. Emily was waiting for the rain to stop. The toy was on the table.</p>

<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Plural	<p>When referring to more than one person, thing, or group, a plural form of a noun is typically used.</p> <p>In modern English, a noun's plural is usually formed by adding -s or -es to the singular (as in table - tables, box - boxes); occasionally, the final letter(s) is changed (as in family - families, bench - benches); and some plural forms are irregular (as in ox - oxen, mouse - mice, etc.) or remain unchanged (aircraft, etc.).</p>
Polarity	<p>The grammatical systems used to distinguish between positive and negative forms are referred to as polarity.</p> <p>Grammatical polarity is the distinction of affirmative and negative, which shows whether a statement is true or false. In English, grammatical polarity is usually represented by the presence or absence of the negating modifier not.</p>
Polysyndeton	<p>Polysyndeton is a stylistic device that involves the use of numerous coordinating conjunctions in a succession to generate an artistic impact. Examples of polysyndeton can be found in literature and in everyday conversations.</p> <p>Polysyndeton is derived from a Greek word that means "bound together." It uses coordinating conjunctions such as and, or, but, and nor (mostly and, or), which are used to connect subsequent words, phrases, or clauses in such a way that they are used even when they could have been omitted.</p> <p>Ex: "And we're going to Delhi and Agra and Mathura and Jaipur, and then we're going to Vrindavan, Barsana."</p>
Position	<p>A word form's grammatically correct placement in a phrase or sentence in relation to other word forms is known as position.</p> <p>Ex: I painted the garage carefully. = Correct I painted carefully the garage. = Incorrect</p>
Positive	<p>When an adjective or adverb exhibits quality but isn't comparative or superlative, it's said to be in a positive state. Also, the opposite of negative; applied to a clause or a sentence, for example.</p>

	Ex: nice, kind
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Possessive adjective	<p>A possessive adjective is a pronoun-based adjective. It's a possessive pronoun-related word that's used before a noun to show ownership.</p> <p>Ex: my, your, his, her, its, our, their</p>
Possessive case	<p>The possessive case of a noun or pronoun denotes possession or close connection with it.</p> <p>Ex: Mike and Martha's new loft apartment is really neat. My parents' house is a beautiful old one.</p>
Possessive pronoun	<p>A possessive pronoun is a pronoun that denotes ownership. Mine, ours, yours, his, hers, and theirs are the most common possessive pronouns in modern English.</p>