Grammar Glossary

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

Term	Definition
Superlative	A superlative is an adjective or adverb that describes a quality or attribute to the extreme degree possible. **Ex: tallest, biggest, happiest, most quickly, most important etc.**
SVO	SVO (Subject-Verb-Object) is a common word order in which the subject comes first, then the verb, and finally the object. **Ex:** Emma loves painting.
Tag question	A tag question is a particular statement form that concludes in a mini-question. The entire line is a tag question, and the mini-question is a question tag; this is usually used to get confirmation. **Ex:** "You don't eat cheese, do you?"
Tense	In connection to the moment of the utterance, the tense of a verb denotes the time when something is seen as happening or existing. It's worth noting that a tense's name isn't always indicative of when the event occurs. For instance, the "present continuous tense" can be used to discuss the present or the future.
That-clause	A that-clause is a subordinate clause that starts with 'that.' That-clauses are frequently used as the direct objects of verbs. **Ex:** I hope **that you have a good time**.
Third conditional	The third conditional is an "if-then" conditional structure that is used to discuss a probable prior event that did not occur (and is therefore now impossible). **Ex:** "If we had won the lottery, we would have bought a sports car."
Third person	The person, thing, or group being spoken or written about (rather than the speaker/writer or the addressee) is indicated by pronouns in the third person. **Ex: he, she, him, her, it, his, himself, its, their, them, theirs, etc.**

Term	Definition
To-infinitive	The infinitive is frequently preceded with to in English (in which case it is sometimes called a to-infinitive). The to-infinitive is a verb phrase that consists of the particle to and the verb's base form. For instance, **to live**, **to love**, and **to learn**, etc.
Transitive and Intransitive verb	When a verb takes a direct object (a noun, pronoun, phrase, or clause that normally refers to the person or thing impacted by the verb's action), it is said to be **transitive**. **Ex:** She **left** New York on December 24th. It is **intransitive** when a verb does not take a direct object. **Ex:** I **work** for a large firm in London.
Uncountable noun	Uncountable nouns are things that can't be counted, such as substances or concepts. **Ex: milk, air, rice, water, etc.**
V1, V2, V3	Verb 1, Verb 2, Verb 3 - the base form, simple past, and past participle that students normally learn for irregular verbs - are referred to as V1, V2, V3. **Ex: do, did, done; forgive, forgave, forgiven; fly, flew, flown; etc.**
Verb	Verbs are parts of speech component. The verb is a term that expresses the activity or state of the subject and can be changed or conjugated depending on the tense and person. **Ex: buy, catch, give, grow, etc.**
Verb pattern	A verb pattern is a pattern that contains the main verb and whatever elements must follow that verb to complete its grammatical meaning. **Ex:** The council has built a new college building.

Term	Definition
Verbless clause	Clauses in which the verb be has been omitted by ellipsis are called verbless clauses. Because it deals with a distinct piece of information in respect to the main phrase, a verbless clause is considered a clause. **Ex: Whether successful or unsuccessful**, she always puts her best efforts into her work.
Verbless sentence	A grammatical unit that is independent, in the sense that it is not a component of another grammatical unit, but does not contain any verb. Despite the fact that a verb is frequently thought to be necessary for a sentence, verbless sentences are exceedingly prevalent in spoken language and far from rare in written writings. **Ex:** "Happy Birthday! Lily."
Vocative	The vocative case refers to a noun or pronoun that is used to address a person directly. **Ex:** Robert, well done! Pam, please prepare the project plan.
Voice	The voice of a verb expresses the subject's relationship to the action. In English, there are two types of voices: active and passive.
Wh-clause	A subordinate clause introduced by one of the wh-words is known as a "wh"-clause in English grammar (what, who, which, when, where, why, how). Subjects, objects, and complements all function with wh-clauses. **Ex:** I don't know which blazer to choose. Ria will know what to do.
Wh-question	Wh-question is a type of question that starts with a wh-element. There are three types of questions we can ask. There are questions that are "yes-or-no," as well as "alternative" or "choice" inquiries. Wh-questions are also used when we're looking for "new" information rather than deciding between options. **Ex:** "who? what? where? when? and why?"

Term	Definition
Wh-word (also called as "question word")	Wh-word is a term that asks a Wh-question. There are seven Wh-words: who, what, where, when, which, why, and how.
Word	A word is a single linguistic unit.
Word class	A 'word class,' also known as a 'parts of speech,' is a group of words that are similar in form, function, and meaning. **Ex: nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, etc.**
Word order	The way words are organized in a sentence is referred to as word order. Subject + verb + object is the normal word order in English.
Yes-no question	Yes-no questions are a popular sort of question that asks the listener to select between two alternative answers: yes or no. "Closed" questions are another name for them. **Ex:** Is she busy?
Zero conditional	The zero conditional structure is an "if-then" conditional structure that is used when the condition's result is always true (based on fact). **Ex:** If it rains, the land gets wet.