

## 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>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
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| <b>Finite clause</b>                                 | <p>Finite clause refers to a clause with a finite verb.</p> <p><b>Ex:</b><br/>           [When he's working], he likes [to be left alone],<br/> <u>When he's working</u> - <b>finite clause</b>;<br/> <u>likes</u> - <b>verb phrase</b>.<br/>           the infinitive clause <u>to be left alone</u> is <b>non-finite</b>: it has no finite verb.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Finite verb</b><br>(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 <b>see, listen</b>) is finite, but when used as an infinitive, it is non-finite.</p> <p>Similarly, when used as a past tense form, the <b>-ed</b> form of regular verbs is finite, but when used as a <b>-ed</b> participle, it is non-finite (past participle).</p> <p>Even if some of them don't have a past tense form, modal auxiliaries (including <b>can, could, may, might, and must</b>) can be called finite verbs.</p> |
| <b>First conditional</b>                             | <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><b>Ex: [If you take this tablet], you will feel better.</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>First person</b>                                  | <p>The person (or group of persons) speaking or writing is indicated by first-person pronouns. <b>I, me, my, mine, myself; we, us, our, ours, ourselves</b> are the first-person pronouns (and their possessive adjectives) in modern standard English.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |

| <b>Formal</b>                                             | Formal style in English is connected with careful usage, particularly in written language.                                                                                                                                                                                       |
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| <u>Term</u>                                               | <u>Definition</u>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
| <b>Fragment</b>                                           | <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><b>Ex:</b> "Will they come to the birthday party? – <b>Probably not.</b>"</p> |
| <b>Future continuous (also called future progressive)</b> | <p>Things that will happen in the future at a particular time are described in the future continuous tense.</p> <p>Formed with <b>WILL + BE + VERB-ing</b></p> <p><b>Ex:</b> "I <b>will be writing</b> articles on different sports topics."</p>                                 |
| <b>Future perfect</b>                                     | <p>To express the past in the future, we use the future perfect tense.</p> <p>Formed with <b>WILL HAVE + VERB-ed</b></p> <p><b>Ex:</b> My mother <b>will have cooked</b> dinner by then.</p>                                                                                     |
| <b>Future perfect continuous</b>                          | <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 <b>WILL HAVE BEEN + VERB-ing</b></p> <p><b>Ex:</b> When I turn forty, I <b>will have been playing</b> piano for thirty years.</p>    |
| <b>Future simple</b>                                      | <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 <b>WILL + BASE VERB</b></p> <p><b>Ex:</b> I <b>will meet</b> Sophia later.</p>                                                 |

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| <b>Gender</b>        | <p>The Latin word <i>genus</i>, which meaning race or type, is the source of the word <i>gender</i>. It is commonly characterized as male, feminine, common or neuter by one's own self-identification.</p> <p><b>Ex: man, woman, student, school</b></p>                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>Genitive case</b> | <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 <b>Jennie's computer</b>.</p> |
| <b><u>Term</u></b>   | <b><u>Definition</u></b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
| <b>Gerund</b>        | <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><b>Ex: Exercising</b> keeps Mike fit and healthy.</p>                                                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Grammar</b>       | <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>                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>Head</b>          | <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><b>Ex:</b> her long pink <b>dress</b>;<br/>A brown leather <b>handbag</b> was found in the dressing room.</p>  |
| <b>Helping verb</b>  | <p>(Also known as auxiliary verb. Please look into auxiliary verb definition in Grammar Glossary 1)</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Imperative</b>    | <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>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |

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|                           | <p>It is formed with base verb only.</p> <p>Ex: <b>“Complete the science assignment by tomorrow.”</b></p>                                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Indefinite article</b> | <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 (<b>a</b> or <b>an</b> in English) indicates that a noun is generic.</p> <p>Ex: <b>an elephant, an egg, an orange, a pencil, a book</b></p> |
| <b>Indefinite pronoun</b> | <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: <b>anything, each, many, somebody</b></p>                            |
| <b><u>Term</u></b>        | <b><u>Definition</u></b>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Independent clause</b> | <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: <b>Anna likes strawberries and Emma likes blueberries.</b></p>                                                                       |
| <b>Indirect object</b>    | <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: <b>“George bought <b>his son</b> a new sports bike.”</b></p>     |
| <b>Indirect question</b>  | <p>(Another term for embedded question. Please refer embedded question in document Grammar Glossary 3)</p>                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <b>Indirect speech</b>    | <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: <b>Stella said that she had bought a new book.</b></p>    |

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| <b>Infinitive</b> | <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><b>Ex: to read, to play, to jump, to sing, to laugh etc.</b></p> |
| <b>Inflection</b> | <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><b>Ex: walk, walks, walked</b></p>                                 |