

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)	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." Ex: Children are playing cricket.
Contracted form	A contracted form is a shortened or reduced form of a word. Ex: contracted form of be : am ~ 'm; is ~ 's; are ~ 're contracted form of have : have ~ 've; has ~ 's, had ~ 'd
Coordinating conjunction	There are two types of conjunctions: coordinating conjunctions (and, or, but, nor) and subordinating conjunctions (if, when, because). Coordinating conjunctions are used to connect two or more units of the same status together (for example, two main clauses or two noun phrases). Ex: The curtains were beige, gold, and green.
Coordination	Coordination is an arrangement that makes two or more parts of a sentence equal in grammatical rank. Ex: The war ended and the military troops dispersed.
Copular verb	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. Ex: Catherine is a cardiologist. The corn soup tastes delicious.
Correlative	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. Ex: The war took place [both in the air and on the land].
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Count noun	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. Ex: an orange, two oranges, some friends, a puppy etc.
Dangling modifier	The term "dangling modifier" refers to a modifier that has no headword but can modify a word or phrase. Ex: Rushing hurriedly out of the front door, a couple of flower pots were overturned. Edited: Rushing hurriedly out of the front door, he overturned a couple of flower pots.
Declarative sentence	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. Ex: Today the weather is warm and sunny in Hyderabad.
Definite article (the)	The primary function of the definite article (the in English) is to specify the noun that has been given. Ex: The sun rose at 5:52 am this morning in my city.
Definite pronouns	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. Ex: I, me, we, you, it, us etc.

Demonstrative pronoun	A demonstrative pronoun or determiner indicates the speaker's closeness to (this/these) or distance from (that/these). Ex: This is an excellent book by Ruskin Bond. Those are my new clothes.
Dependent clause	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. Ex: If you can work on weekends... Before the pizza gets cold...
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Determiner	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. 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.
Direct object	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. Ex: The teacher corrected my answer sheet.
Direct question	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. Ex: "What did the teacher say?", asked Dad.

Direct speech	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. Ex: My mother wished me, “All the best!”
Ditransitive verb	A verb that takes two objects in its verb pattern is called a ditransitive verb. Ex: I gave the children their snacks. ‘their snacks’ – direct object ‘the children’ – indirect object
Ellipsis	Ellipsis occurs when a word or group of words is omitted from a sentence but can be understood from the context. Ex: Have you seen Jane? No, I haven’t ^. That sports cycle is older than this ^.
<u>Term</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Embedded question	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. Ex: “Can you tell me where it is before you leave?”
Exclamation	Exclamation is a type of utterance whose primary purpose is to communicate extreme emotion. Ex: What a cute mini rex rabbit!
Exclamatory question	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. Ex: “Where have you been Mathew!”

Expletive	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. Ex: “It is time for our breakfast.”
Extraposition	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. Ex: It is clear that it is not a simple project. You must find it exciting working in our company.
Feminine	Gender is generally divided into feminine and masculine types in grammatical terms. Feminine refers to a female person in English grammar. Ex: She, her, hers, and herself - feminine pronouns. The ending -ess in princess, goddess, and lioness denotes a female reference.