

+Grammar Glossary

(Terminology may differ according to textbook series)

NOUNS

Noun	a word that names a person, place, or thing
Common Noun	a word that names a class of persons, places, or things
Proper Noun	a word that names a particular person, place, or thing
Abstract Noun	a word that names a characteristic, quality, idea or ideal- not concrete
Collective Noun	a word that names a group considered as one
Gender	that quality of a noun or pronoun which denotes sex— Masculine- Male; Feminine- Female; Neuter- inanimate; Common M/F
Number	that quality which denotes whether something is singular or plural
Person	that quality which denotes the speaker(1 st person), the one spoken to (2 nd person), the one spoken about(3 rd person)
Case	that quality of a noun or pronoun which shows its relation to other words in the sentence
Nominative Case	designates a noun as a subject, predicate noun, direct address, or apposition
Direct Address	addresses a person by name
Noun in Apposition	explains the noun preceding it and takes the same case as that noun
Possessive Case	shows ownership
Separate Possession	2 persons - each owning a separate object- both names take an apostrophe and s
Joint Possession	indicates 2 persons owning the same object

PRONOUNS

Personal Pronoun a word that takes the place of or substitutes for a noun

Compound Personal Pronoun a pronoun to which self or selves may be added

Possessive Pronoun a pronoun that shows ownership

Predicate Pronoun a pronoun that follows a verb of being and reverts back to the subject

Subject Complement may be a predicate pronoun, predicate noun, or predicate adjective

ADJECTIVES

Adjective a word that describes or limits and modifies a noun or pronoun

Descriptive Adjective a word that tells size, color, shape, etc., or any ordinary quality of a noun

Proper Adjective derived from a proper noun

Limiting Adjective points out or denotes number articles, numeral, or pronominal

Articles a—an—the

Numeral Adjective denotes exact number

Pronominal Adjective adjective that may be used as a pronoun

Possessive Adjective derived from a pronoun—modifies a noun—denotes ownership

Demonstrative Adjective points out a noun

Indefinite Adjective not specific—any, some, all etc.

Interrogative Adjective an adjective that asks a question

VERBS

Verb	a doing word or being word
Doing Verb	indicates action being performed
Being Verb	Indicates state of being- no action
Regular Verb	a verb that forms its past and past participle by adding “d” or “ed” to the present form
Irregular Verb	a verb that does not form its past and past participle by adding “d” or “ed” to the present form
Transitive Verb	a verb expressing action that passes from the doer to the receiver
Intransitive Verb	a verb that has no receiver of its action
Simple Tense	indicates action performed in the present, past, or future time
Compound Tense	indicates action being completed or perfected— present perfect, past perfect, and future perfect
Present Participle	“ing” form of a verb

ADVERBS

Adverb	a word that modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb
Adverb of Time	answers the question “when” after the verb
Adverb of Place	answers the question “where” after the verb
Adverb of Manner	answers the question of “how” after the verb
Adverb of Degree	answers the question “how much” or “how little” after the verb
Adverbs of Affirmation and Negation	tell whether a fact is true or false

Comparison of Adverbs adverbs can be compared in three degrees- positive, comparative and superlative

Positive Degree simple form of adverb

Comparative Degree is formed by the addition of “er” to the positive degree and used to compare two persons, places, or objects

Superlative Degree is formed by the addition of “est” to the positive degree and is used to compare three or more persons, places, or objects

Irregular Adverbs are compared by placing “more” or “less” to form the comparative degree and by placing “most” or “least” to form the superlative

PREPOSITIONS

Preposition a word placed before a noun or pronoun to show its relationship to that noun or pronoun

Prepositional Phrase a group of words introduced by a preposition and containing a noun and sometimes adjective modifiers

CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunction a word that connects words, phrases, and clauses in a sentence

Coordinate Conjunction a word that connects words, phrases, and clauses equally

Subordinate Conjunction a word that or words that connect words, phrases, and clauses of unequal rank

INTERJECTION

Interjection a word that denotes strong or sudden emotion

SENTENCE STRUCTURE

Simple Sentence	a group of words expressing a complete thought and containing a subject and predicate either of which may be compound
Independent Clause	a group of words that could be considered a simple sentence
Compound Sentence	a sentence containing two or more independent clauses
Dependent Clause	a group of words that depend upon some other part of the sentence to give a complete thought
Complex Sentence	a sentence containing an independent clause and one or more dependent clauses
Declarative Sentence	a group of words stating a fact after which is placed a period
Interrogative Sentence	a group of words asking a question and ending with a question mark
Imperative Sentence	a group of words giving a command or making a request and ending with a period
Exclamatory Sentence	a group of words expressing strong feeling or emotion and ending with an exclamation mark