

GLOSSARY

1. **Article** is a word used to modify a noun, which is a person, place, object, or idea. Articles in the English language are the definite article the and the indefinite articles a and an.
2. **Noun** is a word that functions as the name of some specific thing or set of things, such as living creatures, objects, places, actions, qualities, states of existence, or ideas.
3. **Countable nouns** are easy to recognize. They are things that we can count (e.g., laptops, magnets, lighting bulbs, etc.).
4. **Geographical names** are place names, also called toponyms, the names we use to refer to the places and geographical features around us (e.g., Everest, the Sahara, Canada, etc.).
5. **Uncountable nouns** are substances, concepts etc. that we cannot divide into separate elements (e.g., electricity, magnetism, entropy, etc.).
6. **Possessive case** is predominantly used for showing possession (i.e., ownership). The possessive case applies to nouns, pronouns, and adjectives (e.g., atom`s structure, physicist`s laboratory, etc.)
7. **Adjective** is a word that describes a noun or pronoun (e.g., positive, negative, enormous, tiny, etc.).
8. **Adverb** is a word that modifies a verb, adjective, another adverb, determiner, noun phrase, clause, or sentence (e.g., slowly, gracefully, gladly, etc.).
9. **Comparative** is the name for the grammar used when comparing two things.
10. **Superlative** is the form of an adverb or adjective that is used to signify the greatest degree of a given descriptor.
11. **Numerals** include all numbers, whether as words or as digits (e.g. twenty, 85, 2/3, etc.).

12. **Cardinal numbers** refer to quantity (e.g., one, two, three, etc.)
13. **Ordinal numbers** refer to distribution (e.g., the first, second, third, etc.).
14. **Pronoun** is a word that takes the place of a noun for subject, object, or possessive cases.
15. **Demonstrative pronouns** are pronouns that represent something that has been previously mentioned or something that can be understood from the surrounds, or context (e.g., this, that, etc.).
16. **Indefinite pronouns** refer to people or things without saying exactly who or what they are (e.g., somebody, anybody, both, all, nothing, etc.).
17. **Interrogative pronouns** represent the thing that we don't know (what we are asking the question about). There are four main interrogative pronouns: who, whom, what, which.
18. **Objective pronouns** function as the object of a verb or preposition, as distinguished from a subject or subjective pronoun, which is the subject of a verb (e.g., her, him, them, etc.).
19. **Personal pronouns** are always used to represent specific things including individuals (e.g., I, he, they, you, etc.).
20. **Possessive pronouns** include my, mine, our, ours, its, his, her, hers, their, theirs, your and yours - all words that demonstrate ownership.
21. **Relative pronouns** introduce relative clauses (e.g., which, who, that, etc.).
22. **Conjunction** is a word that joins two or more words, phrases, or clauses (e.g., and, or, etc.).
23. **Coordinating conjunctions**—and, but, for, or, nor, so, yet—connect words, phrases, and clauses.
24. **Preposition** is a word which shows relationships among other words in the sentence (e.g., after, in, to, etc.).

25. **Subordinating conjunctions** are words which join together a dependent clause and an independent clause (e.g., while, whether, because, etc.).
26. **Sentence** is a linguistic unit consisting of one or more words that are grammatically linked.
27. **Word order** is the way in which words are arranged in sequence in a sentence or smaller construction.
28. **Affirmative sentence** is a traditional grammatical term for any statement that is positive, not negative.
29. **Interrogative sentence** is one which asks a question.
30. **Negative sentence** states that something is not true or incorrect.
31. **Complex sentence** contains one or more dependent clauses in addition to the main clause.
32. **Dependent clause** is a group of words with a subject and a verb.
33. **Main clause** is an independent clause that can stand by itself as a simple sentence.
34. **Direct speech** is used to give the exact words used by another speaker. The words are given between quotation marks (" ") in writing: EG: "I'm coming now," he said.
35. **Reported speech** (indirect) is used to communicate what someone else said, but without using the exact words. The tenses of the verbs are often changed. EG: He said that he was going to come. (The person's exact words were "I'm going to come.")
36. **Verb** is a word that expresses an action or a state of being (e.g., to melt, to calculate, to rotate, etc.).
37. **Modal verbs** are special verbs which behave very irregularly in English. We use modal verbs to show if we believe something is certain, probable or

possible (or not). We also use modals to do things like talking about ability, asking permission making requests and offers, and so on (e.g., can, may, must, should, dare, might, etc.).

38. **Phrasal verbs** are commonly applied to two or three distinct but related constructions in English: a verb and a particle and/or a preposition co-occur forming a single semantic unit. These semantic units cannot be understood based upon the meanings of the individual parts in isolation, but rather they can be taken as a whole. In other words, the meaning of a phrasal verb is non-compositional and thus unpredictable (e.g., split up, take off, burn up, take in, etc.).

39. **Voice of a verb** describes the relationship between the action (or state) that the verb expresses and the participants identified by its arguments (subject, object, etc.).

40. **Active voice** describes a sentence where the subject performs the action stated by the verb.

41. **Passive voice** refer to the situation when the subject is acted upon by the verb.