

A glossary of grammatical terms for teachers

The following are the minimum terms and concepts with which you should be familiar in order to be able to understand, analyse and describe grammar and structure in English.

Term	Gloss	Example
a-adjective	A special kind of adjective beginning with <i>a-</i> . These adjectives are always used predicatively (q.v.)	<i>The dog is <u>asleep</u></i> NOT <i>The asleep dog</i>
Absolute adjective	Adjectives which cannot be made stronger or weaker	<i>A <u>perfect</u> meal</i> NOT <i>A more perfect meal</i>
Absolute tense	A tense which is fixed in time and not relative to any other time	<i>He <u>came</u> yesterday</i>
Abstract noun	A noun referring to an intangible concept	<i>happiness</i>
Accent	Stress or a diacritic (q.v.) mark	<i>café</i> <i><u>co</u>ffee</i>
Adjective	A word which modifies a noun phrase	<i>The <u>large</u> dog</i>
Adjective phrase	A group of words doing the work of an adjective	<i>The <u>very large, black</u> dog</i>
Adjunct	An adverbial which is part of the main structure of a clause	<i>She drove the car <u>quickly out of the car park</u></i>
Adverb	A word which modifies a verb, an adjective, another adverb or modifies a verb phrase	<i>She walked <u>quickly</u></i> <i>The book was <u>very</u> expensive</i> <i>He <u>usually</u> drives <u>too</u> slowly</i>
Adverb of degree	An adverb telling you to what extent	<i>I <u>really</u> enjoyed the book</i>
Adverb of frequency	An adverb telling you how often (often subsumed into the adverb of time category)	<i>He <u>usually</u> goes home at 6</i>
Adverb of manner	An adverb telling you the way something happens	<i>It <u>quickly</u> became dark</i>
Adverb of place	An adverb telling you where an action or state exists	<i>I came <u>inside</u></i>
Adverb of time	An adverb telling you when something happens	<i>She left <u>then</u></i>
Adverb phrase	A group of words doing the job of an adverb	<i>They walked home <u>slowly and sadly</u></i>
Adverbial	Any word or phrase which modifies a verb phrase	<i>He went <u>into town</u></i> <i><u>Honestly</u>, I don't know</i>
Agent	In passive clauses, the causer or doer of the action	<i>The window was broken by <u>them</u></i>
Anaphoric	Referring back	<i><u>John</u> liked it but <u>he</u> couldn't afford it</i>
Antecedent	The noun phrase to which a later pronoun refers	<i><u>The yellow car</u> was beautiful so I bought it</i>

Anticipatory it	The word <i>it</i> used to fill the subject slot when the real subject occurs later	<i>It is difficult to speak French well</i>
Apposition	Two words or phrases having the same reference	<i>My brother, the butcher</i>
Article	A class of determiners (q.v.) which modify noun phrases for number or reference	<i>She bought <u>a</u> house</i> <i>They have <u>an</u> idea</i> <i>I am <u>the</u> boss here</i>
Aspect	Descriptive of how an event or action is perceived relative to time, e.g., progressively, continuously, habitually or repeatedly	<i>She has arrived</i> (perfect aspect) <i>They left</i> (simple aspect) <i>She was cycling</i> (progressive aspect)
Attributive	Describing adjectives coming before nouns or directly after nouns	<i>The <u>black</u> horse</i> <i>The president <u>elect</u></i>
Auxiliary verb	A verb which has no meaning alone but works with main verbs to express speaker perception or aspect (q.v.). There are two types: primary auxiliary verbs which form tenses and aspects and modal auxiliary verbs (q.v.)	<i>I <u>have</u> done the work</i> <i>I <u>must</u> go home now</i>
Base form	The form of the verb from which other inflected forms are derived	The verb <u>speak</u> is intransitive
Case	The way to describe what a noun phrase is doing in a sentence in terms of its relationship to other parts of the phrase	<i>They saw <u>me</u></i> (subject or nominative case) <i>They saw <u>me</u></i> (object or accusative case) <i>That's <u>my</u> car</i> (possessive or genitive case)
Cataphoric	Referring forwards	<i>When he got to <u>it</u>, the shop was closed</i>
Classifier or class adjective	A type of adjective which cannot be modified with, e.g., <i>very</i> and cannot have superlative or comparative forms and which tells us what type of thing the noun is	<i>A <u>sports</u> car</i> <i>A <u>school</u> book</i>
Clause	Traditionally, a verb plus its predicate. Alternatively, a group of words containing a finite verb form	<i><u>He went</u> because <u>I asked him to</u></i>
Cleft	A clause which has been divided into two parts, assigning a verb to each noun phrase	<i>What I liked most were the dancers</i>
Collective noun	A noun which refers to a group of things or people	<i>The army</i> <i>A group</i>
Comparative	The form which is used to show a greater or lesser degree of a quality	<i>A <u>bigger</u> house</i> <i>A <u>more beautiful</u> cat</i>

Complement	A phrase which completes the meaning of a verb or other element	<i>The house <u>in the corner</u></i> (prepositional phrase complement) <i>He is <u>the boss</u></i> (noun complement of a copular verb)
Complex sentence	A sentence which has at least one main and one subordinate clause	<i>I came so I could help</i>
Compound sentence	A sentence which has two equal clauses	<i>I came and I talked to her</i>
Compound-complex sentence	A sentence which has at least one main and one subordinate clause and one equal clause	<i>I came and I talked to her although she was very angry</i>
Concessive	A phrase or clause which refers to a circumstance which should make the main action impossible but does not	<i>She went <u>despite the rain</u></i> <i>They left <u>although the concert was not finished</u></i>
Concord	Agreement between subject and verb form	<i>The jury <u>is</u> out</i>
Conditional	A clause whose truth is contingent on the truth of another	<i><u>Give me the money</u> and I'll buy it for you</i> <i><u>Come if you can</u></i>
Conjunction	A word to join two ideas (clauses, verbs, nouns etc.)	<i>She went home <u>because</u> she felt ill</i> <i>We ate bread <u>and</u> butter</i>
Content word	A word which has meaning when standing alone (compare function word)	<i>house, bring, pretty, usually, French</i>
Continuous	An aspect of a verb tense to describe something on-going	<i>She <u>thinks</u> I love her</i> <i>They <u>are working</u> in Italy</i>
Coordinating conjunction	A word which joins two equal and potentially independent clauses, phrases or nouns	<i>They were happy <u>but</u> I was sad</i> <i>We had bread <u>and</u> butter</i>
Copular verb	A verb which joins two nouns together, a noun and an adjective or a noun and a prepositional phrase	<i>She <u>became</u> a teacher</i> <i>They <u>grew</u> tall</i> <i>She <u>was</u> in the garden</i>
Correlating conjunction	A conjunction in two parts to join equal ideas	<i>She was <u>not only</u> angry <u>but also</u> sad</i>
Count noun	A noun which can have a plural and take a plural verb	<i>The <u>cats</u> are in the house</i>
Count pronoun	A pronoun which stands for a count noun	<i>Do you have <u>any</u>?</i> <i>I don't have <u>many</u>.</i>
Declarative	The mood of the verb which refers to a positive assertion	<i>I <u>want</u> the money</i> <i>Do you <u>like</u> the music?</i>
Demonstrative	A class of determiner telling us what noun we are talking about	<i><u>This</u> house</i> <i><u>That</u> garden</i> <i><u>Those</u> cars</i> <i><u>These</u> people</i>

Demonstrative pronoun	A pronoun which stand for a demonstrative plus its noun	<i><u>This</u> is my wife</i> <i><u>Those</u> are his friends</i>
Dependent clause	A subordinate clause	<i>She had enough money <u>although she wasn't rich</u></i>
Determiner	A word which comes before a noun to say what we know about it	<i><u>Many</u> people</i> <i><u>The</u> car</i> <i><u>My</u> house</i> <i><u>Those</u> children</i>
Diacritic	In many languages, these are small marks or accents on letters which may or may not affect pronunciation	<i>café</i> <i>während</i>
Direct object	The first object of a verb	<i>He spent <u>the money</u></i>
Direct speech	The actual words spoken	<i>He said, "<u>Hello, Mary.</u>"</i>
Disjunct	An adverbial indicating the speaker's (angle) attitude or evaluation	<i><u>Unfortunately</u>, he lost all his money</i> <i><u>Economically</u>, the country is doing fine</i>
Distributive	A class of determiner which describes how something is apportioned	<i>They gave chocolate to <u>all</u> the children</i>
Ditransitive	Describing a verb which can take more than one object	<i>He <u>gave</u> her the book</i>
Downtoner	An adverbial which lessens the effect of an adjective	<i>She is <u>slightly</u> sad</i>
Dummy subject (empty subject)	The words <i>it</i> or <i>there</i> used to make a subject which carries no reference	<i><u>It's</u> raining</i> <i><u>There's</u> a house on the hill</i>
Durative	An aspect expressing a continuous state or action	<i>The professor <u>is writing</u> a book but <u>is</u> on holiday now</i>
Dynamic	Describing: Verb use Adjective use Type of passive clause	<i>Be quiet, I'm <u>thinking</u></i> <i>He's being <u>stupid</u></i> <i>The window <u>got broken</u></i>
Ellipsis (n.) / elide (v.) / elision (n.)	Describing the omission of an item	<i>He came and talked to me (eliding the pronoun)</i> <i>I want the French cheese, not the Greek (eliding the object)</i>
Exclamation	A sentence expressing anger or surprise etc.	<i>How wonderful!</i>
Finite form	A verb or a clause marked (even by zero) for tense, number or gender	<i>She <u>drank</u> the tea</i> <i>They <u>play</u> tennis</i>
Fronting	Moving an item to the initial position in a clause	<i><u>Under no circumstances</u> can you leave early</i>
Function word	Words which have no meaning when alone but make the grammar work	<i>prepositions, conjunctions, pronouns, determiners etc.</i>

Gender	A grammatical term for the class of a noun: usually feminine, masculine or neuter but there are others	<i>The gender of house in French is feminine (la maison), in Spanish the word for garden is masculine (el jardín) and in German the word for house is neuter (das Haus)</i>
Genitive	The possessive case	<i>That's <u>my</u> pen</i>
Gerund	A noun formed from a verb with the suffix <i>-ing</i>	<i>I gave up <u>smoking</u></i>
Gradable	Describing adjectives which can have <i>very</i> in front of them or make a comparative	<i>A very <u>nice</u> house The <u>highest</u> mark</i>
Gradience	Describing words (especially function words) appearing in more than one word class	<i>He doesn't much like cheese (adverb) How much money do you need? (determiner)</i>
Grammar word	See Function word	
Habitual	An aspect of a verb describing what we usually do	<i>I <u>used to go</u> to the cinema a lot I <u>play</u> tennis on Sundays</i>
Idiom	A lexical chunk used as a single concept which can variably be understood by understanding its constituent lexemes and is variably fixed	<i>It's <u>turned up its toes</u> (died / become useless)</i>
Imperative	The form of the verb used to tell someone what to do or make offers	<i><u>Go</u> home <u>Don't tell</u> her <u>Have</u> some cake</i>
Impersonal pronoun	A pronoun without an identifiable personal referent	<i><u>No-one</u> is home</i>
Indefinite pronoun	A pronoun which does not stand for a particular thing or person	<i><u>Somebody</u> is at home Can <u>anyone</u> help me?</i>
Indicative	Denoting a mood of a verb expressing a statement of a fact	<i>She <u>felt</u> tired</i>
Indirect object	The second object of a ditransitive verb (dative case)	<i>He gave <u>me</u> the money</i>
Indirect speech	A clause in which the words said are reported not <i>verbatim</i>	<i>He <u>greeted</u> Mary</i>
Infinitive	A non-finite verb form often preceded by <i>to</i>	<i>I came to <u>help</u> We should <u>go</u></i>
Inflection	A change to a word to denote person, tense or number	<i>She speak<u>s</u> well Three apple<u>s</u></i>
Instrumental	Describing the means	<i>He hit it <u>with a hammer</u> They came <u>by bus</u></i>
Intensifier	An adverbial which increases the meaning of an adjective	<i>That's <u>really</u> interesting She's <u>very</u> tired</i>

Interjection	A word class signifying emotional state	<i>Wow!</i> <i>Really!</i> <i>Oh.</i>
Interrogative	A question form	<i>Do you know her?</i>
Interrogative pronoun	A pronoun which makes a question form	<i><u>Who</u> came?</i>
Intransitive	Describing a verb which cannot have an object	<i>She <u>stood</u> alone.</i>
Inversion	The reversal of subject and auxiliary following certain adverbials (also applied to the formation of a question form)	<i>Never <u>have I</u> seen such stupidity</i> <i><u>Can you</u> come?</i> <i>Scarcely <u>do I</u> work that hard</i>
Iterative	An aspect of a verb describing repeated actions	<i>They have been ringing the bells</i> <i>They keep asking questions</i>
Lexical verb (aka content verb)	A verb that is not an auxiliary but has meaning standing alone	<i>She <u>wept</u></i>
Lexical word	A word which carries significance rather than performing a grammatical function	<i>She <u>went</u> to the <u>post office</u></i>
Linking verb	See copular verb	
Locative	The case or grammatical form which refers to place	<i>The house is <u>on the corner</u></i>
Marked (opp. unmarked)	Distinguished in some way, e.g., for person, number or tense	<i>Twenty <u>people</u></i> <i>She <u>speaks</u></i> <i>They <u>shouted</u></i>
Mass noun	A noun which can have no plural and takes a singular verb	<i>The <u>milk</u> is in the fridge</i>
Mass pronoun	A pronoun which stands for a mass noun	<i>Do you have <u>any</u>?</i> <i>I don't have <u>much</u>.</i>
Modal auxiliary verb	A verb which tells us how the speaker feels about the main verb	<i>I <u>should</u> talk to her</i> <i>It <u>may</u> rain again</i>
Modifier / Modification	A word or phrase which changes the meaning of another word or phrase	<i><u>Three</u> cats</i> <i><u>That person</u> over there</i> <i>The car <u>with the yellow roof</u></i>
Mood	The nature of a verb that signifies the speaker's attitude toward the likelihood, existence, or desirability of the verb's action: indicative (q.v.), imperative (q.v.), and subjunctive (q.v.).	<i>The car <u>broke down</u> (indicative)</i> <i><u>Go</u> away (imperative)</i> <i>If I <u>were</u> in your shoes (subjunctive)</i>
Morpheme	The smallest meaningful unit of language	<i>He was protest-<u>ing</u> (4 morphemes)</i> <i>The house-<u>s</u> were paint-<u>ed</u> (6 morphemes)</i> <i>He was at the bank (5 morphemes)</i>

Multi-word verb	A phrasal Prepositional or Phrasal prepositional verb	<i>He <u>worked out</u> the solution</i> <i>He <u>abstained from</u> voting</i> <i>He <u>put up with</u> the noise</i>
Negative / Negation	A sentence or verb form which refers to something not happening	<i>It <u>didn't</u> rain</i> <i>I <u>deny</u> taking any</i>
Negative pronoun	A pronoun which stands for a negative noun phrase	<i><u>Nothing</u> was broken</i> <i><u>No</u> child went hungry</i>
Nominal	Appearing in the function of a noun	<i>I'm surprised by <u>his reluctance</u></i> (nominal noun phrase) <i>I enjoy <u>speaking to large groups</u></i> (nominal verb phrase)
Noun	A word for a person, place, thing, feeling or characteristic	<i>John</i> <i>London</i> <i>hammer</i> <i>happiness</i> <i>stupidity</i>
Noun phrase	A group of words acting as a noun	<i><u>The old man</u> sailed the boat</i>
Object	The thing the verb acts on (accusative case)	<i>The old man sailed <u>the boat</u></i>
Omission	See ellipsis	
Operator	An auxiliary that performs a grammatical operation	<i><u>Have</u> you seen John</i> <i><u>Do</u> you need any help</i>
Participle	A non-finite verb form ending in <i>-ed</i> or <i>-ing</i> (or irregular in the case of past participles only) making up a verb acting as an adjective or in the perfect or progressive aspect	<i>The <u>interested</u> parties</i> <i>She has <u>finished</u> her book</i> <i>They are <u>painting</u> the house again</i> <i>The <u>broken</u> door</i>
Particle	Usually, a preposition or adverb in a multi-word verb	<i>He got <u>over</u> the illness</i> <i>I objected <u>to</u> his idea</i>
Passive	A clause in which the subject undergoes the action	<i>They <u>were arrested</u></i>
Past participle	See participle	
Patient	The receiver of the action of a verb in the passive	<i><u>The postman</u> was bitten by the dog</i>
Perfect	An aspect of the verb describing its relationship to another time	<i>He <u>has arrived</u> (describing the relationship to the present)</i> <i>He <u>had arrived</u> (describing the relationship to the past)</i>
Perfect participle	<i>having</i> + a past participle	<i><u>Having read</u> the book, he gave it to me</i>
Person	A grammatical category which indicates who something is about	<i>I <u>gave</u> it away (zero inflection)</i> <i>She <u>gives</u> it to charity (-s inflection)</i> <i>I spoke to <u>them</u> (third-person plural pronoun)</i>
Personal pronoun	A pronoun for a person or persons	<i>Give it to <u>me</u></i>

Phrase	A group of words with one job in a sentence	<i>He went <u>to the shops</u></i> (prepositional phrase) <i>The <u>three boys</u> left</i> (noun phrase) <i>They <u>carefully opened</u> the box</i> (verb phrase)
Plural	More than one	<i>8 <u>horses</u></i>
Possessive case	The indicator of ownership, description or origin	<i><u>My</u> house</i> <i>The <u>government's</u> policy</i> <i><u>John's</u> letter</i> <i>The people <u>of</u> France</i>
Possessive determiner	A determiner showing possessive case	<i>That is <u>her</u> house</i>
Postpositions	In some languages, the link between the verb and the noun goes after the noun	<i>She went the road <u>across</u></i>
Predicate	The part of a clause that indicates what the subject does, what is done to the subject, or what is being said about the subject	<i>She <u>went to London</u></i> <i>He <u>was arrested</u></i> <i>John <u>is rumoured to be wealthy</u></i>
Predicative	Describing an adjective which comes after the noun and is linked to it by a copular verb	<i>She was <u>happy</u></i> <i>They became <u>very tired</u></i>
Prefix	A morpheme (q.v.) which is affixed to the beginning of a word	<i><u>dis</u>courage</i>
Preposition	A word which links the verb to a noun or adverbial	<i>He walked <u>across</u> the park</i> <i>She arrived <u>at</u> six</i>
Prepositional phrase	A group of words which includes the preposition and its noun complement	<i><u>over the bridge</u></i> <i><u>under the river</u></i>
Primary auxiliary verb	An auxiliary verb which forms a tense, voice or aspect with a main verb	<i>It <u>was</u> destroyed</i> <i>I <u>got</u> my car cleaned</i> <i>I <u>have</u> been to London</i>
Pro-form	A word which substitutes for a noun, phrase or clause	<i>I picked up the vase and put <u>it</u> on the table</i> <i>She likes the play and <u>so</u> do I</i>
Progressive	The aspect of the verb which shows that something is ongoing	<i>I <u>am writing</u> this sentence</i>
Pronoun	A word which stands for a noun	<i>Give <u>me</u> <u>it</u></i>
Proper noun	A noun for a person, place or job	<i>The President</i> <i>Mr Smith</i> <i>The Alps</i>
Prospective	The aspect of a verb which relates a time to a future time	<i>I <u>am going</u> to London tomorrow</i> <i>She <u>was going</u> to see me</i>
Quantifier	A determiner which tells us how much of a noun	<i><u>three</u> horses</i> <i><u>several</u> people</i>

Question tag	A phrase attached to the end of a positive or negative sentence to make it a question	<i>You are coming, <u>aren't you</u>?</i> <i>You aren't going to eat that, <u>are you</u>?</i>
Reflexive pronoun	A pronoun used when the subject and object are the same	<i>He photographed <u>himself</u></i> <i>She poured <u>herself</u> some coffee</i>
Relative adverb	The adverbs when, where or why used to define a preceding noun	<i>That's the house <u>where</u> he lived</i> <i>That was the moment <u>when</u> I decided</i>
Relative clause	A clause starting with a relative pronoun (q.v.) which serves to define or identify a preceding noun	<i>That's the man <u>who</u> spoke to me</i> (defining relative clause) <i>The books, <u>which</u> I no longer needed, I gave to charity</i> (non-defining relative clause)
Relative pronoun	A pronoun used in a complex sentence to refer to the object or the subject	<i>They have found the car <u>which</u> was stolen</i> <i>The man <u>who</u> asked is here today</i>
Relative tense	Tenses which only make sense in relation to other times	<i>She <u>has completed</u> the work (so now it is finished)</i> <i>She <u>will have spoken</u> to him</i>
Reported speech	See indirect speech	
Reporting verb	Verbs used to form indirect speech	<i>He <u>complained</u> about the food</i> <i>She <u>said</u> she would come later</i>
Semi-modal verb	A verb which has a modal function but may be alternatively formed as a lexical verb	<i>She <u>didn't dare to</u> / <u>dared not</u> ask</i>
Simple sentence	A sentence which only has one subject, one verb and sometimes one object	<i>She cried</i> <i>She opened the book</i>
Singular	One. Mass nouns and one only of count nouns are singular	<i>A horse came across the road</i> <i>The milk is in the fridge</i>
Stative	Describing the state of: Adjectives Verbs Passive constructions	<i>He is <u>old</u></i> <i>He <u>imagines</u> it's true</i> <i>The door <u>is broken</u></i>
Structure words	See function words	
Style	The level of formality	<i>Gimme a light (informal)</i> <i>Would you please follow me? (formal)</i>
Subject	The doer of a verb (nominative case)	<i><u>The man</u> broke the glass.</i>
Subjunctive	The mood of a verb indicating that the statement is contrary to fact	<i>I wish he <u>were</u> more polite</i>
Subordinating conjunction / Subordination	A conjunction which shows that one event or action depends on another event or action	<i>Tell me <u>if</u> you see him</i> <i>I must talk to him <u>when</u> I see him</i>

Substitution	Replacing an item with another	<i>He liked the car so he bought <u>it</u></i> (pronoun substitution) <i>He told me to go and I did <u>so</u></i> (verbal substitution)
Suffix	A morpheme (q.v.) added to the end of a word	<i>resent<u>ment</u></i>
Superlative	The form of an adjective or adverb which means the most or least	<i>The <u>tallest</u> boy in the class</i> <i>The <u>most expensively</u> dressed man</i>
Tag question	See question tag	
Temporal	Referring to time	<i>He left <u>as soon as I arrived</u></i> (temporal subordinate clause)
Tense	The form of the verb marked for time or aspect	<i>He <u>walked</u></i>
Transferred negation	Negating the projecting verb rather than its complement	<i>I <u>don't think</u> he will come</i> (compare: <i>I think he won't come</i>)
Transitive	Describing a verb which must (or can) take one or more objects	<i>She <u>smokes</u></i> (intransitive) <i>She <u>smoked</u> a cigarette</i> (transitive)
Uncountable	See mass noun	
Ungradable	Describing an adjective which cannot be made greater or less with <i>very</i>	<i>A <u>wonderful</u> meal</i> <i>A <u>horrible</u> accident</i>
Universal pronoun	A member of the <i>every-</i> and <i>all</i> series of pronouns	<i><u>Everyone</u> was happy</i> <i><u>All</u> were on time</i>
Unmarked	See marked	
Verb	The action, state or event in a sentence	<i>She <u>came</u> late</i> <i>It <u>rained</u></i> <i>She <u>was</u> happy</i>
Verb phrase	A group of words acting as a verb	<i>She <u>slowly drove</u> the car home</i>
Voice	Indicative of the relationship between verbs and noun phrases	<i>He <u>spent</u> the money</i> (active) <i>The money <u>was spent</u></i> (passive)
Wh- word	The words <i>what, who(m), when, where, why, how</i> and <i>which</i>	<i><u>Where</u> is your car?</i> <i><u>Who</u> told you?</i>
Word order (canonical)	The usual way a language puts words into a sentence. Languages are often different in terms of word order	<i>She <u>broke</u> the pen</i> (subject-verb-object) <i>The <u>open</u> book</i> (adjective-noun) <i><u>Two</u> lions</i> (determiner-noun)
Zero	An invisible grammatical form	<i>They <u>arrive</u></i> (zero verb inflection) <i>I <u>eat</u> potatoes</i> (zero article)