

**Grammar:** the rules that say how words are combined, arranged and changed to show different meanings.

**Sentence:** group of words that expresses a statement, question, command or exclamation.

**Statement:** a sentence which gives information.  
( declarative )

**Question:** a sentence which asks for information or makes a request. ( interrogative )

**Command:** a sentence which gives an order or makes a suggestion. ( Imperative )

**Exclamation:** a sentence which is used to express the speaker's feeling or attitude.

**Verb:** the central unit ( nucleus ) of an English sentence.

**Intransitive:** verbs that require no objects.

**Transitive:** verbs that require objects.

**Monotransitive:** verbs that require only one object

**Ditransitive:** verbs that require two objects.

**Direct object:**

**Indirect object:** comes first followed by the direct object.

**Phrase:** two or more words that function together as a group.

**Noun phrase:** ( often abbreviated to NP) convenient term for any of the following: noun – nominal group.

**Modifiers:** add to, change or limit the meaning of the head in a phrase.

**Pronoun:** type of pro-form, instead of using the nominal group " the old man" we can use the pronoun "he"

**pro-form:** forms used instead of other forms

**personal pronouns:**

**subject pronouns:** I, you, he, she, it, we, they

**object pronouns:** me, you, her, him, it us, them

**Possessive pronouns:** mine, yours, hers, his, its  
ours, theirs.

**Indefinite pronouns:** everyone, someone,  
something

**Pronominal group:** we all, everyone in our class

**Proper noun:** the name of someone or something that is usually imagined to be unique.

**Common noun:** a name given either to an example of a class or to the class as a whole.

**Animate nouns:** refer to a person or animal.

**Inanimate nouns:** refer to a place, thing or an idea.

**Count noun:** can be preceded by "one" and may have a plural form. Such as "friends" and "men"

**Mass nouns:** cannot be preceded by "one" and do not have a plural form. Such as "bread" and "milk"

**Collective noun:** is a singular word used to refer to a group. "family" "team" "public"

**Modifiers:**

**Pro-modifiers:** are modifiers that come before the head.

**Post-modifiers:** are modifiers that come after the head.

**Determiners:** are words which specify the range of reference of a noun by making it definite or by indicating quantity

**Identifiers:** tell us either definitely or indefinitely which noun the speaker means. They include : article – demonstratives – Possessive forms or personal pronouns.

**Quantifiers:** tell us either definitely or indefinitely the quantity of the noun.

**Verb phrase:** consists sometimes of a finite verb only.

**Simple verb:** consists of one word. E.g. is, was, walked, sat, did

**Complex verb:** consists of a verbal group. E.g. have telephoned, were placed, did not like, could see

**Finite verbs:** show tense, person and number.

**Non-finite verbs:** does not show tense, person and number.

**Form:** is what the word/phrase/clause look like

**Function:** is the job of the word/phrase/clause in a sentence.

**Complement:** is a word/phrase/clause that completes the meaning of another word/phrase/clause. It is necessary for the meaning to be complete.

**Appositive:** a noun phrase that describes the same person or thing as another noun phrase that came before it.

**Adjunct:** is a word/phrase/clause that provides additional information about another noun/phrase/clause.

**Adverbial:** is a group of words that does the same job as an adverb.

**Adjectives:** are words which we use to describe people, things, events... etc.

**Adjective phrases:** are composed of an adjective which functions as the head of the phrase), a modifier ( mostly an adverb), and a complement.

**Gradable adjectives:** are adjectives that express a condition or quality of which there are degrees.

**Adverb:** is a word like 'here', and 'quickly' which we can use to say where, when, and how something happens. It can also express other meanings like frequency, degree.... Etc.

**Adverbial phrase:** is a group of words that does the same job of an adverb.

**Simple sentences:** have only one clause,

**Conjunctions:** are words like "and", "or" and "but" which we use to connect grammatical unites/elements in a sentence.

**Coordination:** can link two or more words of the same word class.

**Complex sentence:** has two or more clauses joined by a subordinating conjunction

**Main clause:** ( also known as an independent clause ) is a clause that can stand alone as a complete sentence.

**Subordinate clause:** ( also known as a dependent clause ) is a clause that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence.

**That-clauses:** begins with " that "

**Wh-clauses:** begins with a wh-question word,

e.g. what, who.

**Direct speech:** is quoting the actual words spoken by someone.

**Indirect speech:** is restating the words spoken by someone.

**Relative clause:** is a clause which mainly modifies a noun phrase. It usually begins with a relative pronoun: who, whom, whose, which and that.