

Retained object - a direct object* that continues to function as a direct object when the indirect object* of a sentence in the active voice* becomes the subject* of a corresponding sentence in the passive voice*. The retained object is underlined in the following example: *Someone gave the youngster a new baseball glove* (active). *The youngster was given a new baseball glove* (passive).

Sentence - an independent clause* that begins with a capital letter and ends with a period, a question mark, or an exclamation point. See *clause**.

verb in the passive voice | retained
object

Sentence modifier - a word, phrase*, or clause* that modifies an entire sentence or a major portion thereof, like a clause* or an entire predicate*

Subject - a noun*, pronoun*, or equivalent word, phrase*, or clause* about which the sentence says something

subject | verb

Subjective complement - a predicate nominative* or a predicate adjective*

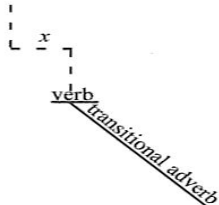
Subjunctive mood - the modification of verbs used for contrary-to-fact conditions (e.g., *if she were here, if I had a million dollars*), unreal wishes (e.g., *I wish I were an astronaut, he wishes he could fly*), and indirect commands and suggestions (e.g., *she insists that he go along*), among others (e.g., *Be it ever so difficult, . . .*)

Subordinate clause - also called dependent clause*. A subordinate clause functions as an adverb*, an adjective*, or a noun*; it is dependent upon, or subordinate to, an independent (main) clause.

Substantive - a noun* or a noun substitute (such as a pronoun*, adjective*, phrase*, or clause*)

Tenses - present*, past*, future*, present perfect*, past perfect*, future perfect*. Tense has a lot to do with time but is not synonymous with it.

Transitional adverb - an adverb* used to join clauses*. Examples are *consequently, furthermore, however, moreover, nevertheless, therefore*, among others.



Transitive verb - a verb* that needs a direct object* for completion. See *intransitive verb**.

Unequal comparison - a comparison using the comparative degree of an adjective or adverb together with the relative adverb *than*. See *comparative degree**, *equal comparison**.

Verb - a word expressing action or state. Most verbs end in *-s* in the third person* singular of the simple (one-word) present tense*. An *-ing* ending is used to express verbs as participles* and gerunds*. The simple past* of most verbs differs in form from the present tense, as does the past participle*.

Verbals - nonfinite verb forms: gerunds*, participles*, and infinitives*

Vocative - a noun* or phrase* indicating the person(s) spoken to; sometimes called a noun of direct address*

Voice - a term that refers to the relation of the verb* to the subject* as doer of the action of the verb or as recipient of the action. A transitive verb* is said to be either in the active voice* (when the subject of the sentence is acting) or in the passive voice* (when the subject is acted upon).