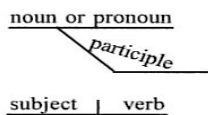


modified by a participle* or a participial phrase* and having no grammatical connection to the rest of the sentence*. The participle *being* is sometimes unexpressed: *His money [being] safely in the bank, he relaxed at last.*



Noun - the name of anything (*Mr. Smith, John, woman, principal, student, Atlanta, country, kindness, hatred, dawn, darkness, sound, loudness, lion, lemur, book, computer, alertness, curiosity, weight, water, wish, and thousands of others*)

Noun clause - a clause* that functions as a noun*

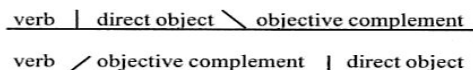
Noun phrase - a noun* and its modifiers (including articles*, adjectives*, prepositional phrases*, relative clauses*, and infinitives*)

Nouns as adjectives - a noun* placed before another noun such that the former modifies the latter, e.g., *wastepaper basket, K-Mart special, holiday blues, cabin fever.*

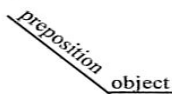


Number - singular or plural. Nouns* and pronouns* have number (they are singular or plural) and so do verbs*. The number of the subject* of a clause* must agree with the number of the clause's verb. If one says, "They eats later," one makes an agreement error involving number.

Objective complement - a noun*, adjective*, or equivalent expression (prepositional phrase*, infinitive*, infinitive phrase*, participle*, participial phrase*, gerund*, or gerund phrase) that completes the action of the verb and in some way either repeats (i.e., is identical with) or describes the direct object*. Consider these sentences*: *They named their baby daughter Estelle. That makes me angry. We found the book difficult. I saw them leaving. The weather forced him to stay at home. She asked him to help with the groceries.* Most authorities agree that the first four sentences contain objective complements; however, there is significant disagreement concerning the last two. In this book, all underlined words above are considered objective complements. One way to recognize an objective complement, when it is a substantive*, is this: If a verb seems to have two direct objects and the first of the two is not an indirect object*, then the second is an objective complement.



Object of a preposition - a noun* or other substantive* that follows a preposition* and completes it. Without an object, a particle* cannot be a preposition.



Participial phrase - a participle* with its objects and modifiers

Participle - a verbal adjective*. Transitive verbs* have five different kinds of participles: present active* (*giving, speaking*), present passive* (*being given, being spoken*), present-perfect active* (*having given, having spoken*), present-perfect passive* (*having been given, having been spoken*), and past* (*given, spoken*).



Particle - a subordinate word that is uninflected, i.e., doesn't change its form to reflect changes in tense*, number*, or the like. In English, nouns*, pronouns*, verbs*, adjectives*, and adverbs* are inflected; prepositions*, conjunctions*, interjections*, articles*, and expletives* are not.

Passive voice - a characteristic of transitive verbs* that indicates the relationship of the verb to the subject* as receiver of the action. A transitive verb is said to be in the passive voice when the subject* of the sentence* is acted upon, i.e., when something is done to the subject. See *active voice**.

Past participle - a verb form used with various tenses* of the verb *have* to form the perfect tenses*, e.g., *driven, called, gone, seen*

Past-perfect tense - the tense* in which verbs* use *had* as an auxiliary verb*, e.g., *had worked, had been reading, had been planted*

Past tense - This tense* is subdivided into three groups: 1) simple past, e.g., *saw, gave, hunted, was (were) seen, was (were) given, was (were) hunted*; 2) past progressive*, e.g., *was (were) seeing, was (were) giving, was (were) hunting, was (were) being seen, was (were) being given, was (were) being hunted*; 3) emphatic past, e.g., *did see, did give, did hunt*.

Person - an expression used to distinguish among the speaker (or writer), the person spoken (or written) to, and the person spoken (or written) about: first person (*I, we*), second person (*you*), and third person (*he, she, it, they*). The person of the subject* must agree with the person of the verb*. If one says, "I likes him," one makes an agreement error involving person.

Personal pronouns - pronouns* that denote person* (first, second, third) and, in some instances, number* (singular, plural), gender (masculine, feminine, neuter), and case (nominative, objective, possessive): nominative forms *I, you, he, she, it, we, and they*; objective forms *me, you, him, her, it, us, and them*; and possessive* forms *my, mine, your, yours, his, her, hers, its, our, ours, their, and theirs*

Phrasal prepositions - prepositions* that consist of more than one word, e.g., *out of, because of, instead of, along with, as for, by means of, in addition to, in spite of*

Phrasal verb - a verb*-particle* combination with an idiomatic meaning such that the meaning cannot be known from the separate meanings of the verb and the particle, e.g., *she looked up the word, he carried out the command*. Notice that one cannot say *the word up* which she looked or *the command out* which he carried, which shows that *up* and *out* are not prepositions* here.