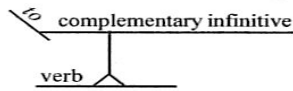
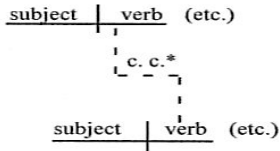


to prepare a speech, he is going to announce the winners, you are to travel to London.



Complex sentence - a sentence containing at least one dependent (subordinate) clause*

Compound sentence - a sentence containing at least two independent (main) clauses

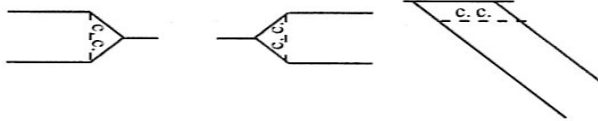


Compound-complex sentence - a sentence containing two or more independent (main) clauses and at least one dependent (subordinate) clause*

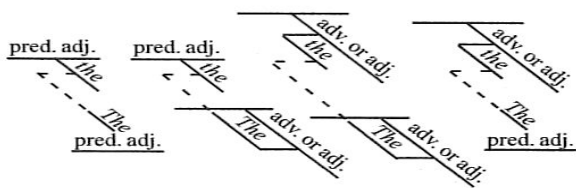
Conjunction - a word that connects words, phrases*, and clauses*. One distinguishes two kinds of conjunctions: coordinating conjunctions* and subordinating conjunctions*.

Conjunctive adverb - a word that, like a conjunction*, connects and, like an adverb*, modifies. There are two kinds of conjunctive adverbs: transitional adverbs* (*however, moreover, therefore, etc.*) and relative adverbs* (*when, while, where, etc.*).

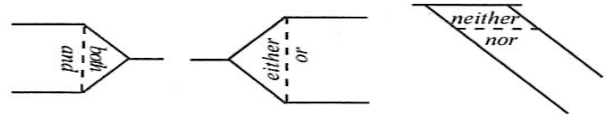
Coordinating conjunction - a word that connects words, phrases*, and clauses* of equal importance. The principal coordinating conjunctions are *and, or, but, and nor*. See *compound sentence**.



Correlative adverbs - the adverb pairs *as ... as, so ... as, so ... that, then ... when, there ... where, and the ... the*. Each of these adverb* pairs can be restated as a pair of prepositional phrases*, with the second of the two containing a relative pronoun* (thus the second adverb* is called a relative adverb*) and the first containing the antecedent* (e.g., *as ... as* can be restated as *in the degree in which*).



Correlative conjunctions - two-part conjunctions* such as *both ... and, either ... or, and neither ... nor*.



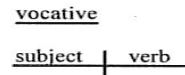
Definite article - English has only one definite article: *the*. It designates the noun* it modifies as specific or as previously mentioned.

Demonstrative adjective - *this, that, these, those*. These adjectives* are used to point out someone or something.

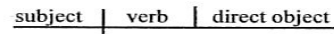
Demonstrative pronoun - *this, that, these, those*. Like all pronouns*, they are used as noun* substitutes.

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

Direct address - a noun or phrase indicating the person(s) spoken to; sometimes called a vocative*.

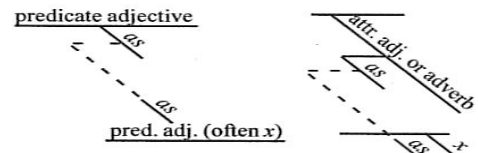


Direct object - a noun*, pronoun*, or equivalent expression that names the direct recipient of the action of a transitive verb*. Not all sentences have direct objects. You can identify a direct object by asking *whom?* or *what?* immediately after a non-linking verb. See *linking verb**.

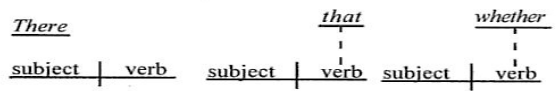


Elliptical clause - a clause with an unexpressed, but understood, word or words. In diagrams, x's represent unexpressed words.

Equal comparison - a comparison using the positive degree* of an adjective* or adverb* and the correlatives* *as ... as* or *so ... as*.



Expletive - a word with a function but with little or no meaning. For example, in the following sentences* *there, that, and whether* are expletives: *There is a cat on the roof. Did you hear that the game has been canceled? I don't know whether she will be able to attend.*



Finite verb - a verb that has person* and number*. Participles*,