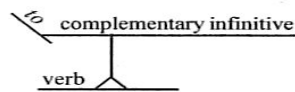
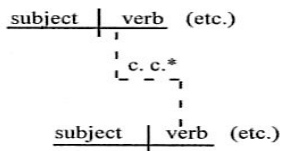


to prepare a speech, he is going to announce the winners, you are to travel to London.



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

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

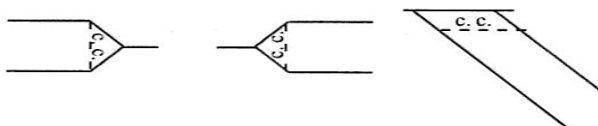


**Compound-complex sentence** - a sentence containing two or more independent (main) clauses and at least one dependent (subordinate) clause\*

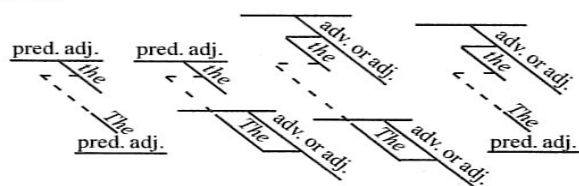
**Conjunction** - a word that connects words, phrases\*, and clauses\*. One distinguishes two kinds of conjunctions: coordinating conjunctions\* and subordinating conjunctions\*.

**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.).

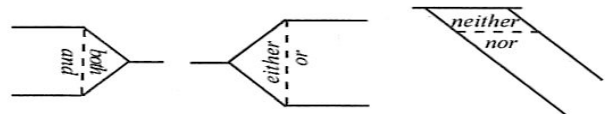
**Coordinating conjunction** - a word that connects words, phrases\*, and clauses\* of equal importance. The principal coordinating conjunctions are *and, or, but*, and *nor*. See *compound sentence*\*.



**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*.



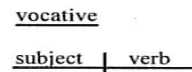
**Definite article** - English has only one definite article: *the*. It designates the noun\* it modifies as specific or as previously mentioned.

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

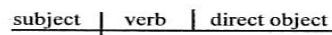
**Demonstrative pronoun** - *this, that, these, those*. Like all pronouns\*, they are used as noun\* substitutes.

**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\*.

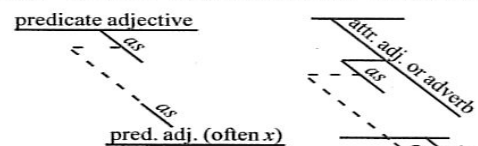


**Direct object** - a noun\*, pronoun\*, or equivalent expression that names the direct recipient of the action of a transitive verb\*. Not all sentences have direct objects. You can identify a direct object by asking *whom?* or *what?* immediately after a non-linking verb. See *linking verb*\*.

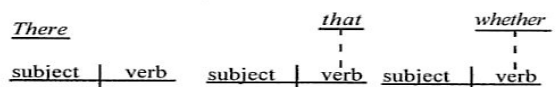


**Elliptical clause** - a clause with an unexpressed, but understood, word or words. In diagrams, *x*'s represent unexpressed words.

**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\*,