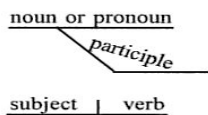


modified by a participle\* or a participial phrase\* and having no grammatical connection to the rest of the sentence\*. The participle *being* is sometimes unexpressed: *His money [being] safely in the bank, he relaxed at last.*



**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\*

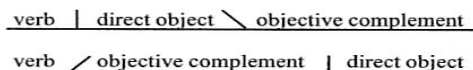
**Noun phrase** - a noun\* and its modifiers (including articles\*, adjectives\*, prepositional phrases\*, relative clauses\*, and infinitives\*)

**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 participle\* 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*).



**Participle** - 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.