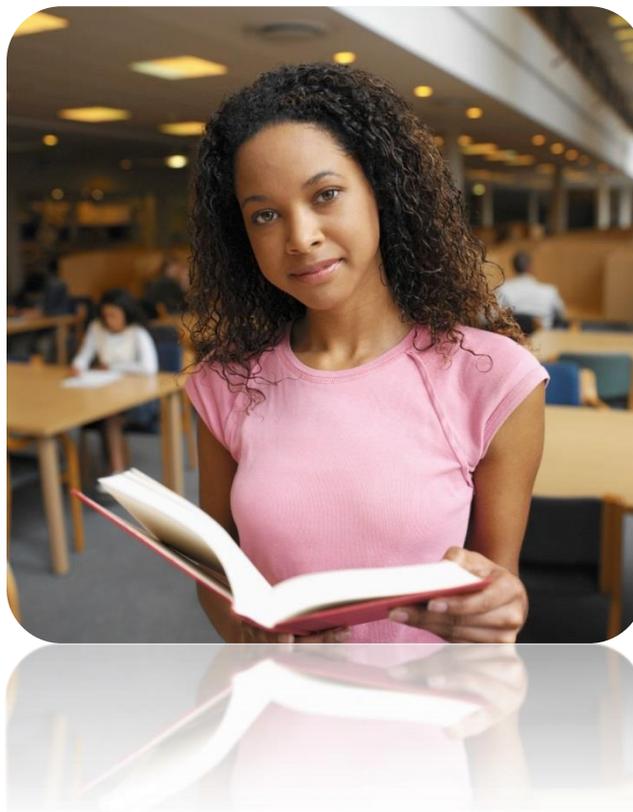




Language Standards Glossary



Appendix A notes

“While all of the Standards are cumulative, certain Language skills and understandings are more likely than others to need to be retaught and relearned as students advance through the grades. Beginning in grade 3, the Standards note such “progressive” skills and understandings with an asterisk (*) These skills and understandings should be mastered at a basic level no later than the end of the grade in which they are introduced in the Standards. In subsequent grades, as their writing and speaking become more sophisticated, students will need to learn to apply these skills and understandings in more advanced ways.”

Term	Definition
Active Voice	When the subject of the sentence is the doer of the action in the sentence (e.g., <i>The man kicked the can.</i>)
Adage	A traditional saying expressing a common experience or observation, (e.g., “Don’t judge a book by its cover.”)
Adjective	A word or phrase that modifies or describes a noun or pronoun. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparative: Compare two people, places, things, or ideas, generally uses the ending <i>-er</i> or the addition of <i>more</i> in front of the adjective. • Coordinate: Adjectives that must have commas between them; their order can be rearranged or if you remove the commas and insert the word <i>and</i> between them, it still makes sense. • Superlative: Compares three or more people, places, things, or ideas, generally uses the ending <i>-est</i> or the word <i>most</i> in front of the adjective.
Adjective Clause	A dependent clause that modifies a noun or pronoun and is often introduced by a relative pronoun (that, which, who, whom).
Adverb	A word that modifies or describes a verb, adverb, or adjective. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparative - formed by adding <i>-er</i> to one-syllable adverbs or the word <i>more</i> or <i>less</i> before longer adverbs • Conjunctive - connects two words, phrases, or clauses, (e.g., accordingly, also, besides, consequently, conversely, finally, furthermore, hence, however, indeed, instead, likewise, meanwhile, moreover, nevertheless, next, nonetheless, otherwise, similarly, still, subsequently, then, therefore, thus) • Relative - can be substituted for a relative pronoun and preposition to make a sentence easier to understand, (e.g., when, where, why) • Superlative - formed by adding <i>-est</i> to one-syllable adverbs or the word <i>most</i> or <i>least</i> before longer adverbs
Adverb Clause	A dependent clause that functions as an adverb in a sentence.
Affix	An affix is added to the root of a word to change its meaning. An affix added to the front of a word is known as a prefix . One added to the back is known as a suffix . Sometimes, prefixes are hyphenated.
Antecedent	Whatever kind of pronoun you have, the pronoun takes the place of a specific noun you’ve already mentioned. The noun that a pronoun refers to is called an antecedent.
Antonym	A antonym is a word that is opposite in meaning to another. (e.g., Fast is an antonym of slow.)
Apostrophe	Apostrophes have two main uses in the English language: they stand in for something that’s missing, and they can be used to make a word possessive.
Base Words	The base is the form of a word to which prefixes and suffixes are added to create new words.
Clause	A clause is a group of words that contains a subject and predicate. An independent clause can stand as a sentence. A dependent , or subordinate , clause must be attached to an independent clause to form a sentence. A noun clause is a clause that plays the role of a noun. For example (noun clauses bolded): I like what I see . I know that the tide is turning .
Colon	Use a colon [:] before a list or an explanation that is preceded by a clause that can stand by itself. (e.g., “There is only one thing left to do now: confess while you still have time.”)

Term	Definition
Comma	A comma can be used to connect new ideas to old ones, and to tell the reader when to pause a moment in their thinking (or speaking). In long sentences, it's also used to separate clauses, so the reader understands which modifiers apply to which words,
Complete Sentence	A complete sentence is not merely a group of words with a capital letter at the beginning and a period or question mark at the end. A complete sentence has three components: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a subject (the actor in the sentence) 2. a predicate (the verb or action) 3. a complete thought (if it can stand alone and make sense—it's independent).
Conjunction	A connecting word. Coordinating conjunctions – (e.g., and, but, so, for, nor, or, yet) connect two equal grammatical structures. Subordinating conjunctions – (e.g., after, because, although) emphasize the importance of one grammatical structure over the other.
Connotative Meaning	The range of associations that a word or phrase suggests in addition to its dictionary meaning (e.g., slender/thin/scrawny). <i>Scrawny</i> and <i>thin</i> can carry a negative connotation while <i>slender</i> is more acceptable when describing a person.
Consonant	In writing, a consonant is any letter of the alphabet except a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes y.
Context Clue	A word, words, or a phrase in a sentence, paragraph, and/or whole text that help reason out the meaning of an unfamiliar word.
Contraction	A contraction is an abbreviated version of a word or words. There are two kinds: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Those formed by replacing missing letter(s) with an apostrophe. (These contractions are formed either by shortening a word or merging two words into one, e.g., don't) 2. Those formed by compressing a word without apostrophes, (e.g., Mr., Mrs., Dr.)
Conventions	Conventions include the following features of writing: mechanics, usage, and sentence formation.
Dangling Modifier	A dangling modifier is a modifier that has nothing to modify. Modifiers describe a word or make its meaning more specific. A dangling modifier is an error caused by failing to use the word that the modifier is meant to be describing. Dangling modifier: <i>Having read your letter, my cat will stay indoors until the ducklings fly off.</i> (The sentence reads like the cat has read the letter.) Corrected Sentence: <i>Having read your letter, we will keep our cat indoors until the ducklings fly off.</i>
Dash	Dashes are looked at as the opposite of parentheses. Where parentheses indicate that the reader should put less emphasis on the enclosed material, dashes indicate that the reader should pay more attention to the material between the dashes. Dashes add drama—parentheses whisper. Dashes can be used for emphasis in several ways: A single dash can emphasize material at the beginning or end of a sentence. <i>After eighty years of dreaming, the elderly man realized it was time to finally revisit the land of his youth—Ireland.</i>
Denotation	Denotation is the literal meaning of a word. (You can think of denotation as the dictionary definition of a word.) Denotation contrasts with connotation, which refers to the feelings or ideas suggested by a word.

Term	Definition
Dependent Clause	<p>A dependent clause (or subordinate clause) is one that cannot stand alone as a complete sentence because it does not express a complete thought. Like all clauses, a dependent clause has a subject and verb. This is how a dependent clause differs from an independent clause</p> <p>Examples of Dependent Clauses</p> <p>The crew could see the whale, which had surfaced only 50m behind them.</p> <p>Do you know the butcher who went to court on Saturday?</p> <p>Dependent clauses can also act as adjectives, adverbs, or nouns.</p> <p>The Adjective Clause. The car which your wife sold me last week has broken down. (The dependent clause “which your wife sold me last week” describes the car. It is an adjective clause.)</p> <p>The Adverbial Clause. He literally stitched mail sacks until his fingers bled. (The dependent clause “until his fingers bled” modifies the verb to stitch. It is an adverbial clause.)</p> <p>The Noun Clause. Whoever turned the ovens off is keeping quiet. (The dependent clause “Whoever turned the ovens off” is the subject of this sentence. It is a noun clause.)</p>
Determiner	<p>A determiner is a type of adjective. A determiner always precedes a noun. The function of a determiner is to modify a noun to indicate quantity, possession, specificity, or definiteness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The determiners that indicate quantity are the cardinal numbers (one, two, three, etc.) and indefinite adjectives (e.g., many, much, most, no, several, some). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ He has four dogs. ○ He has many dogs. ○ He has no dogs. • The determiners that indicate possession are the possessive adjectives. The possessive adjectives are my, your, his, her, its, our, their, and whose. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Beware of his dogs. ○ Beware of our dogs. • The determiners that indicate specificity are the demonstrative adjectives. The demonstrative adjectives are this, that, these, and those. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ I love this dog. ○ I love those dogs. • The determiners that indicate specificity are the articles. The articles are the definite article (the) and the indefinite article (a, an). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ I need a dog. ○ I need the dog.

Term	Definition
Dialogue	<p>Dialogue is verbal conversation between two or more people. In a written work, dialogue is one way that a writer can utilize the writing skill of showing instead of merely telling. Words, phrases, and sentences that are being spoken must be contained inside quotation marks. Be sure to place quotation marks around everything that is coming out of a person's mouth. If a character is quoting something that another person/character spoke, a single quotation mark is used (inside the double quotations).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "I am going to the basketball game on Saturday if you would like to come along," she said. • "Robbie, she asked me if I, 'Would like to come along.' Is this a date?"
Ellipsis	<p>An omission of an element from a quoted passage; the omission is indicated by three spaced periods called ellipsis points.</p>
Etymology	<p>Etymology is the study of the history of words, their origins, and how their form and meaning have changed over time. By extension, the term "the etymology (of a word)" means the origin of the particular word.</p>
Euphemism	<p>The term euphemism refers to polite, indirect expressions which replace words and phrases considered harsh and impolite or which suggest something unpleasant.</p> <p>Example: You are becoming a little thin on top (bald).</p>
Figurative Language	<p>Figurative language is using figures of speech to be more effective, persuasive and impactful. Figures of speech such as <i>metaphors</i>, <i>similes</i>, <i>allusions</i> go beyond the literal meanings of the words to give the readers new insights. On the other hand, <i>alliterations</i>, <i>imageries</i>, or <i>onomatopoeias</i> are figurative devices that appeal to the senses of the readers. Figurative language can appear in multiple forms with the use of different literary and rhetorical devices.</p>
Formal Use of English Language	<p>Formal language is more common in writing; informal language is more common when we speak. Formal language is used in official documents, books, news reports, articles, business letters or official speeches. Informal English is used in everyday conversations and in personal letters.</p>
Hyphen	<p>A hyphens' main purpose is to glue words together. They notify the reader that two or more elements in a sentence are linked. There are rules and customs for hyphens, but there are also situations when writers must decide whether to add them for clarity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally, hyphenate two or more words when they come before a noun they modify and act as a single idea. This is called a compound adjective. Example: an off-campus apartment • A hyphen is frequently required when forming original compound verbs for vivid writing, humor, or special situations. Example: The slacker video-gamed his way through life. • Hyphens are often used to tell the ages of people and things. A handy rule, whether writing about years, months, or any other period of time, is to use hyphens unless the period of time (years, months) is written in plural form: Example: With hyphen: We have a two-year-old child. No hyphen: The child is two years old. (Because years is plural.) • Never hesitate to add a hyphen if it solves a possible problem. Following are two examples of well-advised hyphens: Confusing: Springfield has little town charm. With hyphen: Springfield has little-town charm. • When using numbers, hyphenate spans or estimates of time, distance, or other quantities. Remember not to use spaces around hyphens. Examples: (3:15-3:45 p.m.; 1999-2016; 300-325 people)

Term	Definition
Intensive Pronoun	An intensive pronoun is almost identical to a reflexive pronoun. It is defined as a pronoun that ends in <i>self</i> or <i>selves</i> and places emphasis on its antecedent by referring back to another noun or pronoun used earlier in the sentence. (e.g., <i>I will talk to him myself</i> OR <i>The actor himself wrote the screenplay</i>). Intensive Pronouns: myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, themselves.
Interjection	An interjection is a word solely designed to convey emotion. It expresses meaning or feeling. Interjections are rarely used in academic or formal writing, but are common in fiction or artistic writing. They are usually, but not always, offset by an exclamation point (which is also used to show emotion). (e.g., “ Yikes , I didn’t realize that there was a test!”)
Interrogative	An interrogative sentence is one that asks a direct question and always ends in a question mark. The term interrogative sentence is another name for a question.
Irregular Plural Noun	A noun whose plural form is indicated in some way other than by adding —s,—es, or —ies (e.g., <i>children, sheep, halves</i>).
Irregular Verb	A verb whose past tense and past participle forms do not follow the same rule as regular verbs, which are formed by adding —ed, and usually, but not always, involve a vowel change (e.g., swim, swam, swum; drink, drank, drunk).
Latin Affixes and Roots	Common roots, suffixes, and prefixes that come from Latin. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Latin Roots: ambi (both); aqua(water) ○ Latin Affixes: co (together); post (after)
Metaphor	The comparison of two unlike things in which no words of comparison (like or as) are used (e.g., <i>My brother was boiling mad.</i>) (This implies he was too angry.)
Misplaced Modifier	Modifiers are words, phrases, or clauses that add description to sentences. Misplaced modifiers occur when the subject of the modifier is unclear because the modifier is poorly placed. The reader may even think the misplaced modifier is describing a different word than intended. Example: <i>The jacket was just too small in the store.</i> The placement of the modifier in the store implies that the jacket was too small in the store.
Modal Auxiliary	A verb that is used with the base form of a verb to express permission, possibility, or intention (e.g., <i>should, can, may, might</i>) “ <i>We should invite everyone to the meeting.</i> ”
Modifier	An adjective, adverb, phrase, or clause that describes/modifies other words in the sentence.
Mood	Mood is the atmosphere that a writer creates for the reader to evoke certain feelings.

Term	Definition
Multiple-Meaning Word	A word that has several meanings depending on how it is used in a sentence.
Nonliteral Meaning	Involving the figurative meaning of words or phrases (e.g., metaphors, similes, idioms).
Nonrestrictive Element	A phrase or clause that is not grammatically essential to the sentence and that adds information about a noun or pronoun preceding it. This information is not essential to the meaning of the sentence; however, it may alter the meaning of the sentence (e.g., Our first idea, to visit the museum in the morning and the zoo in the afternoon , did not go over well with the rest of the group).
Noun	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common: A word that names a person, place, thing, or idea. • Abstract Noun: Names something you can think about but cannot feel or touch. (e.g., freedom, liberty, February) • Collective: A collective noun is the word used to represent a group of people, animals, or things. (e.g., flock, crowd, team) • Irregular: An irregular noun is a noun that becomes plural by changing its spelling in other ways than adding an "s" or "es" to the end of the word. (e.g., men, people, mice) • Possessive: A possessive noun shows ownership by adding an apostrophe, an "s" or both. To make a single noun possessive, simply add an apostrophe and an "s." • Proper: A proper noun is the name given to something to make it more specific. (e.g., Johnathan, Ollie, London, Monday) Proper nouns are written with capital letters regardless of where they appear in a sentence.
Nuance	A subtle or slight degree of difference.
Oxymoron	An oxymoron is the use of words in which two contradictory terms are combined. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • act naturally (Acting means you're not being natural.) • jumbo shrimp (Shrimp means small, so it can't be jumbo.)
Parallel Structure	Parallel structure means using the same pattern of words to show that two or more ideas have the same level of importance. This can happen at the word, phrase, or clause level. The usual way to join parallel structures is with the use of coordinating conjunctions such as "and" or "or."
Parenthetical Element	A word, words, or a phrase added to a sentence as an explanation, comment, or qualifier, often interrupting the flow of the sentence. Take, for example , the way Linda responded to being accused of bias. The last person who leaves (that is, if anyone ever manages to get out of here at all) needs to make sure all the lights are out and the furniture is put back in its proper place.
Participial Phrase	A participle phrase is an adjective phrase that starts with a participle. You could see the panther releasing its grip . (The italicized text is the participle phrase. The participle itself is in bold. The participle phrase is describing the panther.)
Passive Voice	A verb is said to be in the passive voice when its subject does not perform the action of the verb. In fact, the action is performed on the subject. The bridge was blown up by the engineers. The subject is the bridge and the passive verb is was blown up . The subject is not doing the verb. The verb was done to the subject.
Past Participle	One of the principal parts of a verb; it has both regular and irregular forms. It is used to form the perfect tenses of verbs (e.g., has shown, had sung). It also can function as a participle to modify a noun or pronoun (e.g., the broken wheel, the tired dog).

Term	Definition
Past Perfect Tense	The past perfect tense is formed by adding <i>had</i> to the past participle form of the verb. It indicates an act, condition, or state that occurred prior to another past time or action (e.g., “By the time we prepared to climb the mountain, it had already begun to snow”).
Personification	An object or abstract idea given human qualities or human form (e.g., Flowers <i>danced about the lawn</i>).
Phoneme	Phonemes are tiny units of sound in speech. When phonemes are combined, they can make up words.
Phonemic Awareness	Phonemic awareness is the only aspect of reading that is essential for children to develop before they can begin learning to read. Based in oral language, phonemic awareness serves as not only the foundation for reading it is also the strongest indicator of a child’s potential for learning to read. Phonemic awareness is the understanding that words are made up of phonemes or individual units of sound that influence the meaning of the word. For example, the word “drum” is made up of four individual phonemes: /d/ /r/ /u/ /m/. If you change one of these notice how the meaning of the word changes.
Phrases	<p>A phrase is a collection of words that may have nouns or verbs, but does not have a subject doing a verb.</p> <p>Noun - group of words containing a noun or pronoun that function as a noun/pronoun</p> <p>Verb - group of related words that contains one or more helping verbs and a main verb</p> <p>Adjectival - group of words that serves to describe a noun in a sentence</p> <p>Adverbial - group of related words that play the role of an adverb</p> <p>Participial - short phrases that appear at the beginning or end of a sentence; one type employs the <i>-ing</i> ending on a verb phrase at the beginning or end of a sentence; another is a dangling modifier</p> <p>Prepositional - phrase that begins with a preposition and ends with a noun, pronoun, clause, or gerund</p> <p>Absolute - made up of a noun and modifiers, it is a group of words that modifies an independent clause as a whole</p>
Predicate	One of two parts of a sentence; it is the part that says something about the subject of the sentence.
Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases	<p>A preposition (e.g., <i>to, of, with, at, in, over, through</i>) combines with a noun or noun phrase to form a prepositional phrase. Prepositional phrases provide more information or specific details about people, things, ideas, activities, or events in a sentence. Specifically, they enable a writer or speaker to add detail about where things are, why things occur, or how things are in comparison to other things.</p> <p>Prepositional phrases can be used to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • locate something in space or time (e.g., <i>under the table, on the moon</i>); • to show reason (e.g., <i>due to the rain</i>), purpose (e.g., <i>for tomorrow</i>), or comparison (e.g., <i>like a dog</i>); or • to specify which thing is referenced (e.g., the lady <i>with the blue hat</i>).

Term	Definition
Present Participle	One of the principal parts of a verb; it is formed by adding <i>—ing</i> to the base form of the verb. It can function as a participle, a gerund, or a continuous/ progressive tense (e.g., going, running, talking).
Pronoun	<p>A word that takes the place of a noun or pronoun (e.g., I, he, she, it, you, <i>they</i>).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indefinite Pronoun – refer to people or things that are not named or known (e.g., all, another, any, anybody, anyone, anything, both, each, each one, either, everybody, everyone, everything, few, many, most, much, neither, nobody, none, no one, nothing, one, other, several, some, somebody, someone, something, such) • Intensive Pronoun – used to add emphasis, use the same form as reflexive pronouns, but can be removed without altering the sentence (intensive – I will do it myself; reflexive – I nominated myself) • Personal Pronoun – the most common pronouns (e.g., I, you, he, she, it, we, they, me, him, her, them, whom, us, them) • Possessive Pronoun - show ownership, apostrophes are not used (e.g., my, mine, your, yours, his, her, hers, its, our, ors, their, theirs, whose) • Reflexive Pronoun – refers back to the subject of the sentence (e.g., myself, himself, herself, itself, yourself, themselves, ourselves) • Relative Pronoun – connects a dependent clause to the independent clause (e.g., who, whose, which, what, that, whoever, whatever, whichever)
Proverb	Proverbs are also known as sayings. Proverbs give some form of life advice. Examples: Absence makes the heart grow fonder; actions speak louder than words.
Pronoun case	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subjective - used as the subject of the sentence • Objective - used after an action verb or in a prepositional phrase • Possessive - shows ownership
Relative Adverb	An adverb that begins an adjective clause (e.g., where, when, why OR <i>I clearly remember the place where we first met</i>).
Root	The form of a word after all affixes are removed. This form cannot be broken down into simpler elements and carries the principle meaning of the word in which it functions (e.g., auto— is the root in the word automatic).
Run-On Sentence	Two or more complete sentences without correct punctuation or conjunctions.
Semicolon	Semicolons separate things. Most commonly, they separate two main clauses that are closely related to each other but could stand on their own as sentences if you wanted them to. Example: I have a big test tomorrow; I can't go out tonight.
Sensory Language	Details that involve one or more of the five senses; writers use sensory language to create a strong impression on readers.

Term	Definition
Sentences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declarative - A declarative sentence states a fact or an argument and ends with a period. • Interrogative - An interrogative sentence asks a question. It ends with a question mark. • Imperative - An imperative sentence gives a direct command. It ends with an exclamation mark or a period. • Explanatory - An exclamatory sentence expresses excitement or emotion. It ends with an exclamation mark. <p>Complete Sentence is a sentence with a subject and a verb and expresses a complete thought.</p> <p>Simple Sentences consist of a single independent clause. For example (the independent clause is underlined, and the verb is bolded): <u>Earthworms</u> are invertebrates.</p> <p>Compound Sentences consist of two or more independent clauses connected with coordinating conjunctions (e.g., <i>and, but, or, so</i>). For example (the independent clauses are underlined, and the verbs are bolded): <u>Earthworms don't</u> have any legs, <u>but</u> they do have five hearts.</p> <p>Complex Sentences consist of one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses connected with a subordinating conjunction (e.g., <i>because, when, although</i>). For example (the independent clauses are underlined, and the dependent clauses are italicized): <i>If you want to graduate,</i> <u>you need to pass your classes.</u></p> <p>Compound-Complex Sentences consist of at least two independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses. For example (the independent clauses are underlined, and the dependent clause is italicized): <i>Although I'd love to go to the soccer game,</i> <u>I haven't finished my homework yet,</u> and <u>I also need to wash the dishes.</u></p>
Shades of Meaning	The small, subtle differences in meaning between similar words or phrases (e.g., <i>knew/believed/suspected</i>).
Simile	A comparison of two unlike things in which a word of comparison (like or as) is <i>used</i> (e.g., <i>The ant scurried as fast as a cheetah</i>).
Simple Future Tense	<p>The simple future tense is formed by adding <i>will</i> to the base form of the verb. It refers to an expected act, condition, or state (e.g., The artist will paint the scene).</p> <p>The simple future tense is also formed by adding <i>shall</i> to the base form of the verb (e.g., We shall finish the yard work tomorrow).</p> <p>The simple future tense may also be indicated by adding <i>is going</i> or <i>are going</i> to an infinitive (e.g., The committee is going to discuss the issue at tonight's meeting).</p>
Simple Past Tense	The simple past tense is indicated by the past form of the verb. It shows acts, states, or conditions that happened or existed at some point in the past (e.g., The weather was nice yesterday OR The ship sailed across the sea).
Simple Present Tense	The simple present tense is formed by using the base form of the verb. It shows acts, conditions, or states that occur in the present (e.g., The light is bright OR Amber volunteers in her community). The simple present tense can also express an action that is habitual or a general truth (e.g., Our teacher gives good advice OR Some birds migrate south for the winter).

Term	Definition
Subject	The subject of a sentence is the person or thing doing the action or being described.
Subjective Case Pronoun	A pronoun that follows a verb <i>to be</i> and refers to the subject of the clause is in the subjective or nominative case (e.g., Was that she at the door OR It was I who reported the crime). <i>Subjective Case Pronouns are I, you, he, she, it, we, they, who, whoever.</i>
Subjective (Nominative) Case	<i>A pronoun that is the subject of a verb is in the subjective or nominative case (e.g., When reporters hear about a good story, they waste little time looking for answers OR Have you heard who is attending the ball?).</i>
Subject-Verb Agreement	Subject-verb agreement just means using the right version of the verb to agree with the subject. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One dog <i>is</i> sitting on the grass. (“Is” is the correct verb to use with “one dog”) • Two dogs <i>are</i> sitting on the grass. (“Are” is the correct verb to use with more than one dog)
Subjunctive Mood	The property of a verb that expresses an action or state not as a reality but as something that could happen or be imagined. The subjunctive mood is used to express a necessity, demand, or wish. It can also express an action or state that is conditional, hypothetical, or contrary to fact.
Subordinating Conjunction	A word that begins a dependent adverb clause and connects the dependent adverb clause to the main clause of a sentence (e.g., when, before, after, because, since OR Betty must attend tonight’s performance because she is a featured soloist).
Suffix	A suffix is a word part that is added to the ending of a root word and establishes the part of speech of that word (e.g., the suffix <i>---ly</i> added to immediate, a noun, creates the word, <i>immediately</i> , an adverb or adjective)
Superlative Adjective	The form an adjective takes when comparing at least three different things. The superlative form is usually indicated by adding the suffix <i>—est</i> to an adjective of one or two syllables (e.g., the closest store, the smallest block). An adjective with three or more syllables will form the superlative by using most or least (e.g., the most exciting moment, the least admirable trait).
Synonym	A synonym is a word or phrase that can be substituted for another word or phrase in a particular context. For example, happy is a synonym of glad.
Syntax	The way in which words are put together to form phrases and sentences.
Question Tag	This following sentence is transformed into a question by the question tag “ <i>didn’t you</i> ”. Most of the time, the question tag is negative if the statement is positive and vice versa. For example: <i>You won the lottery, didn’t you?</i>
Third Person	A perspective in literature, the “third-person” point of view presents the events of the story from outside of any single character’s perception, much like the omniscient point of view, but the reader must understand the action as it takes place without any special insight into characters’ minds or motivations.
Usage	Choosing and using the correct word in written text. Common errors in usage are found in comparisons (older/oldest), verbs (lie/lay), and expressions (fewer/less).

Term	Definition
Verb	Verbs are used to express happenings, doings, and states of being. A verb phrase can consist of a single verb (e.g., <i>She ran</i>) or a number of words (auxiliary verbs and other infinitive or participle constructions) around the verb (e.g., <i>She might have been running</i>).
Verb Mood	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indicative - expresses an assertion, denial, or question • Imperative - expresses command, prohibition, entreaty, or advice • Interrogative - used for asking questions by inflecting the main verb • Conditional - indicates a conditional state that will cause something to happen, often uses the words might, could, or would • Subjunctive - expresses doubt or something contrary to fact
Verb Tenses	<p>Strictly speaking, in English, only two tenses are marked in the verb alone, present (as in "he sings") and past (as in "he sang"). Other English language tenses, as many as thirty of them, are marked by other words called auxiliaries. Understanding the six basic tenses allows one to re-create much of the reality of time in their writing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Simple Present: They walk • Present Perfect: They have walked • Simple Past: They walked • Past Perfect: They had walked • Future: They will walk • Future Perfect: They will have walked
Verbals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gerunds - a verbal with an –ing ending that functions as a noun • Participles - a verbal that is used as an adjective and most often ends in –ing or -ed • Infinitives - a verb consisting of the word to plus a verb and functions as a noun, adjective, or adverb
Vocabulary	<p>Domain-Specific Vocabulary: Vocabulary that is specific to a particular discipline (field of study, or domain). Domain-specific words and phrases carry content meaning (e.g., <i>lava, hypotenuse, chromosome, democratic, stanza</i>).</p> <p>General Academic Vocabulary: Vocabulary that is found across text types, particularly in written texts that provides more nuanced or sophisticated ways of expressing meaning than everyday language (e.g., <i>devastation, reluctance, significantly</i>).</p>

References:

- www.grammarly.com
- www.grammarmonster.com
- <http://englishplus.com/grammar/glossary.htm>
- <http://www.quickanddirtytips.com/grammar-girl>