**Glossary**

**Adjective** – a word that modifies a noun, is used before the noun or after a Linking Verb and forms Subject Complement. ( A **nice** girl, The girl is **nice)**

**Adverbial word/phrase** – functions as an adverb and modifies verb, adjective, or other adverb. It answers to questions “How?” “When?” and “Where?” (He is smiling **happily**. She is a **very** nice woman. He loves her **very much**. **Yesterday**, they went **home**.)

**Transitive Verb:** an action verb that needs an object to transit its action. It can NOT be used without Direct Object. (I **opened** the door)

**Intransitive verb** – an action verb that CAN be used with no complement. (The birds fly. The sun shines).

**Linking verb** – a verb that requires a subject complement to be complete. Linking verbs are followed by adjective or a noun.

(She is **nic**e. He is a **doctor.**)

Linking Verbs are: **be (am, is, are, was, were), appear, seem, look, feel, become, grow,** etc**.**

**Direct Object** – a noun/pronoun following a transitive verb; it names the receiver of the verb’s action. It answers to the question “Whom?” and “What?” (I saw **her**. She bought a **book**)

**Indirect object** – a noun/pronoun always used only when there is a Direct Object and stands before Direct Object. It names the recipient of the direct object. (I wrote **him** a letter. She teaches **us** English)

**Subject complement** –the noun or adjective (word or phrase) that follows a linking verb; it renames or describes the subject. (He seems **smart.** She is **my aunt**).

**Object complement** – an adjective or noun (word or phrase), participial, infinitive, that completes the idea of the verb and modifies or renames the direct object. It is always used with Direct Object. (They appointed Tom **Chairman**. The jury found him **guilty.** We saw him **injured.** The captain’s death made the soldiers **to surrender**).