

DICTIONARY OF TERMS

BASIC SENTENCE PATTERNS

1. **S-V** (Subject Verb)

Examples Birds sing. The boy walked. Charles Beebe was born in Brooklyn.

2. **S-V-DO** (Subject-Verb Object)

Examples Mother bakes cookies Beetles have four wings.
I usually leave the hardest problems until last.

3. **S-LV-PN** (Subject-Linking Verb-Predicative Noun)

Examples The secretary was a boy. Asia is a continent of extremes.
Winston Churchill became a leader.

4. **S-LV-PA** (Subject-Linking Verb-Predicate Adjective)

Examples The honey was sweet. Her pies taste delicious.
Bob could not be happier.

5. **S-V-IO-OC** (Subject-Verb- Indirect Object – Direct Object)

Example The class gave the teacher a party. Pam Champagne wished us a safe trip.
Ms. Simister dropped Willis a hint.

6. **S-V-DO-OC (Noun)** (Subject-Verb- Direct Object - Objective Complement (noun))

Examples We called Detroit our home. The sponsor appointed the girl captain.
The judges selected Aundrea Adams Miss Michigan.

7. **S-V-DO-OC (adj)** (Subject-Verb -Direct Object- Objective Complement (adj.))

Examples Our neighbor painted his house red. The dog licked the dish clean.
Those people thought the clown funny.

8. INVERTED - A sentence is inverted if the verb, or part of it, precedes the subject. The sentence may begin with here or there. For purposes of this game, the interrogative sentence shall not be considered inverted.

Examples Here is a letter for you. Here are nine boys singing on key. There goes the parade. There are six girls going to the party. "Strike three," yelled the umpire. Under the spreading oak sat a group of hungry picnickers. Gently and carefully were children led to Safety.

SENTENCE CLASSIFIED BY STRUCTURE

1. SIMPLE

A sentence which contains a single sentence pattern or one independent clause and no subordinate clauses is a simple sentence. The sentence must contain only one main subject and one main verb, although these elements may be compounded. A direct quote is considered a subordinate clause therefore its addition to a sentence will create either a complex or compound-complex sentence.

Examples My father left yesterday. We visited two museums.
Winston and Naunce traveled many miles and saw many things.

2. COMPOUND

A sentence which contains more than one sentence pattern or two or more independent clauses but no subordinate clauses is a compound sentence. Each clause must contain both a subject and a verb. The clauses must be connected by coordinator, a coordinating conjunction, conjunctive adverb, or semicolon.

Examples The war is over; the guns are silent. Byron is on a diet and he eats dessert.
The story sounds false, but I found it is true.

3. COMPLEX

A sentence which contains one independent clause and one or more dependent (subordinate) clauses is a complex sentence. A direct quote is considered to be a dependent clause.

Examples The train stalled because the switches were frozen.
We heard that you were going to Cleveland. He said, "I will not eat chicken legs."

4. COMPOUND-COMPLEX

A sentence which contains two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent (subordinate) clauses is a compound-complex sentence.

Examples

When Turk caught the ball, he ran for a touchdown, and the crowd went wild. After the storm was over, we decided to go home, but the snow which had fallen steadily throughout the night piled into great drifts that blocked the road.
He said, and I quote, "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

SENTENCE CLASSIFIED BY PURPOSE

1. DECLARATIVE

A sentence which makes a statement.

Example – In 1945 the United Nations had 51 member countries.

2. IMPERATIVE

A sentence which gives a command or makes a request. An imperative sentence may end with a period or an exclamation mark.

Examples – Please write me. Stop talking and open your books!

3. INTEROGATIVE

A sentence which asks a question. (A declarative sentence is not accepted as an interrogative.)

Example – Which book did you like best?

4. EXCLAMATORY

A sentence which expresses strong emotion.

Examples – How beautiful it is! I won the grand prize!

ADJACENT ADJECTIVE

For the purposes of this game, an adjacent adjective is an adjective which immediately precedes or follows the noun or pronoun which it modifies. Predicative adjectives will not be accepted as adjacent adjectives. Adjective objective complements will not be accepted as adjacent adjectives since they fulfill a specific grammatical function in the sentence. Adjacent adjectives do not fulfill such a function.

Examples – I bought the brown hat for Sarah. The hat, torn and tattered, was found in the gutter. Several large animals were seen in the neighborhood. (Sentences 2 and 3 have two adjacent adjectives.)

ADJECTIVE- DEGREES OF COMPARISON

Adjectives have three degrees of comparison: positive, comparative, and superlative.

POSITIVE - The simplest or plain, form of the adjective

Example – quick John is quick.

ADJECTIVE – DEGREES OF COMPARISON

COMPARATIVE – The form used to compare two items.

Example – quicker – John is quicker than Bill.

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SUPERLATIVE –The form used to compare three or more items.

Example – quickest – Alfred is the quickest student of the three. OR Alfred is the quickest student in the class.

Some adjectives of two syllables and ALL adjective of three or more syllables have their comparative and superlative degrees of comparison formed by using the word more and most or less and least.

A few adjectives are **IRREGULAR** and use different words for their comparative and superlative degrees.

Examples – Good Better Best

 Bad Worse Worst

The preceding information also applies to adverbs.

ADJECTIVE – OBJECTIVE COMPLEMENT

An adjective functions as an objective complement when it is the outer or second complement in S-V-DO-OC sentence pattern. It completes the sense of the direct object. Adjective objective complements shall not be accepted as adjacent complements since they fulfill a specific grammatical function in the sentence.

Examples – He certainly considered the tiger angry. Mr. Jones painted his barn yellow.

APPOSITIVE

An appositive is a noun or pronoun, often with modifiers, set beside another noun or pronoun to further explain or identify it. One word appositives may have a possessive adjective or an article in front of them and still be considered one word appositives. When additional modification is present the appositive becomes a phrase.

Examples – Single appositive – Maryann, my sister, lives in Ashtabula.
Phrase – Maryann, a manager in a small business, lives in Ashtabula.

COMPOUND PREPOSITION

A compound preposition is a specific grammatical term which refers to a preposition comprised of two or more words written separately but used together as one preposition. Examples – in spite of, in addition to, in front of.

There are however, prepositions which are compound words. This means that they are single words made up of several words but written together as one.

Examples – within, without.

If in the course of play, preposition is the type demand and then the general demand of compound is made, the player is to write a preposition which is a compound word (example 2) and not a compound preposition (example 1). It is forbidden that the word be required to be compound preposition.

COMPOUND WORD

For the game of LinguiSHTIK, a compound word shall be defined as one solidly written word comprised of two or more smaller words which retains the combined meanings of the smaller words of which it is comprised with no parts functioning as a prefix or suffix.

CLAUSE

A clause is a group of words which contains a subject and verb and is used as part of a sentence. There are two types: independent and subordinate (dependent).

CONJUNCTIVE ADVERB

An adverb which is used to join two independent clauses. It is a coordinator.

Examples – The goods were of the best quality; hence, they were satisfactory.
The candidate made a gross error; therefore, he lost all support.

COORDINATOR

A word or semicolon used to join two independent clauses into a compound sentence. It can be a coordinating conjunction or a conjunctive adverb.

DIRECT QUOTATION

For the purposes of the game, a direct quotation must have an attributive statement such as, He said, "..."

Example – Acceptable – He said, "I put the cows in the barn."

Unacceptable – "I put the cows in the barn."

Note: A sentence fragment in a direct quote does not need capitalization.

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DOUBLE CONSONANT OR VOWEL

A pair of the same two letters which are consecutive.

Example – miss (double consonant) foot (double vowel)

ELLIPTICAL CLAUSE

For the purposes of this game, an elliptical clause shall be considered as a subordinate clause which begins with a subordinating conjunction and has an understood subject and/or auxiliary verb.

Examples – When (he was) running down the street the boy was careless.
He is taller than his uncle (is).
When (she was) only a child, Julia saw a great grey owl.

GERUND

A gerund is a verb form ending in ...ing that is used a noun. It can also be called a verbal noun and may be used in any way that noun is used. These should not be confused with participles.

Examples – Traveling is fun. (Used as subject)
They do not like my singing. (Used as direct objective)
By studying, you can pass this course. (Used as object of the prep.)

INFINITIVE

An infinitive is a verb form, usually preceded by “to” which is used as a noun or a modifier. It has three tense forms: present, perfect, and present perfect. They may be in either the active voice, which may have two forms; simple or progressive, or the passive voice.

The word “to” called the sign of the infinitive is sometimes omitted such as in:
She made me leave. Help me (to) do my homework.

In LinguisHTIK the word to be formed is the infinitive itself; however, the “to” needs to be written if required by the sense of the sentence.

Examples – To wait for the bus is tiresome. (Noun, subject)
Everyone wanted to go. (Noun, direct object)
We lacked the strength to resist. (adjective, objective complement)
We study to learn. (adverb)

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Present Infinitive

Primarily indicates action previous to the time of the main verb.

Examples – I am glad to have been one of his boys.
I am glad to have seen that movie.

Present Perfect Infinitive

Used to indicate action, or help make a statement about something which occurred at no definite time in the past.

Examples – The students were delighted to have been selected as the recipients of the scholarships.
To have been elected unanimously as the president of the chapter is a great honor.

INFINITIVE FORMS

KIND	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
	SIMPLE	PROGRESSIVE

PRESENT	to ask	to be asking	to be asked
PERFECT	to have asked		
PRESENT PERFECT		to have been asking	to have been asked

NOUN, ABSTRACT

An abstract noun names something which is nonphysical, that you cannot readily perceive through your five senses. It names quality, characteristic, or an idea.

Examples – Nationalism, era, career, immortality, comedy, poetry, honor, justice.

NOUN ADJUNCT

Noun adjuncts are words that are usually nouns that act as adjectives. The noun answers what kind or which one about another noun.

NOUN, CONCRETE

A concrete noun names something that you can physically see, touch, taste, hear, or smell.

Examples- pitchfork, garlic, critic, joke, poem, bruise.

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NOUN OBJECTIVE COMPLEMENT

When the inner complement in the pattern S-V-DO-OC is a direct object, the outer complement is an objective complement. The objective complement relates to or completes the direct object. It may also be an adjective. (SEE ALSO Adjective Objective Complement)

Examples: The committee declared Joe the winner.
We elected Mary chairman of the committee.

PARTICIPLE

A participle is a verb form used as an adjective. It comes in two forms: the present participle which ends in “ing” and the past participle which often ends in “ed,d, en,or t”. Participles should not be confused with the participle used in a verb phrase or with gerunds.

Particular care must be exercised when it comes to the progressive tense. The following are not participles but rather part of the verb phrase – I am frustrated. I was swimming. Finally, participles cannot be used as noun adjectives.

Examples: The rapidly developing storm kept small boats in port.
The broken toys could not be replaced easily.

PHRASE

A phrase is a group of words which functions as a single part of speech and does not contain a subject and verb.

POSSESSIVE CASE FORM OF THE NOUN

The changed form, inflected form, which shows possession when it modifies another noun acts as an adjective and is not considered a noun adjunct.

Examples: Singular a week's pay a woman's hat
Plural ten weeks' pay the women's hats

PREDICATE ADJECTIVE – An adjective that appears with a linking verb and describes the subject of the sentence.

RETAINED OBJECT

Retained objects can only be found in sentences written in the passive voice. They are separate and distinct from any other type of object since they do not meet the defined functions of such objects. i.e. – direct object directly receives the action of the verb, indirect objects indirectly receive the action of the verb, objective complements complete the direct object. Since passive voice sentence has no action, no subject can directly or indirectly receive the action.

The following sentences are written in the active voice.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| IO DO | DO OC (adj) |
| A. The boy gave Mary flowers. | B. Howard considered Martha pretty. |
| DO OC (noun) | DO |
| C. We elected Marvin president. | D. We sent flowers. |

In all cases above, the objects function as defined. There is action and there is a receiver of that action. When, however, these sentences are transformed into the passive voice, there is no longer an action; however, there remain objects. These objects are correctly called retained objects.

- A. Mary was given flowers by the boys. (Retained DO)
- B. Martha was considered pretty by Howard. (Retained OC-adj.)
- C. Marvin was elected president by his friends. (Retained OC-noun)
- D. Flowers were sent by us. (NO RETAINED OBJECT)

You should note in the passive constructions A1 and A2 of the original sentence A that it can be determined whether the direct or the indirect was retained as object. In LinguSHTIK when the demand of retained direct, indirect, or objective complement is made, it is suggested but not required, that players write their active voice construction which they transformed into passive voice for their solution on the same paper as the solution itself. This may serve to avoid disagreements in the presentation of the solutions.

*Although adding the “to” in front of a retained indirect object may be formed as an example, for the purposes of this game the “to” must be enclosed in parenthesis as understood.

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SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

When the subjunctive mood is called, the word to be formed is the main verb, not the appropriate form of “to be” or any other auxiliary which might be necessary. The subjunctive mood is infrequently used in modern English; however, it is the correct form in the following situations. You are referred to Warriner’s for the basic information on the subjunctive mood. The following information only supplements the material.

1. In a dependent clause after a verb which expresses determination or a command, request, or suggestion.

In this passage, the subjunctive form is the same as the imperative mood.

Determination

I insist that he meet me at the bank.

Command

The general commanded all the troops be in dress uniform.

They required that he pay the fee.

Request

I request that I be allowed to leave after the wedding.
(passive voice)

Suggestion

We suggest that she sing first.

2. Informal parliamentary procedure to introduce a motion or resolution.

I move that this resolution be adopted: “Be it resolved that the Senate go on record as endorsing Article Seven of the Constitution.”

The subjunctive mood can also be expressed with the help of auxiliary verbs. Since certain auxiliary verbs, could, would, should, suggest condition contrary to fact, they can often be used in place of the usual subjunctive mood. (To determine whether you have the present or past subjunctive when you are using these auxiliaries, translate the sentence using ‘were or be’.) The following examples contrast two ways of expressing the subjunctive mood. The first set of sentences Set A, contains the usual subjunctive form of the verb ‘to be’ which is ‘were’. The second set, Set B, has been reworked with could, would, and should.

Set A

If the future were clear, we’d act decisively.

If someone were to escort her, she would go to the play.

If you were to move, would you write to me?

Set B

If the future could be clear, we’d act decisively.

If someone would escort her, she would go to the play.

If you should move, would you write to me?

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SUBORDINATORS

A conjunction that begins a subordinate clause, usually an adverb clause, and joins the clause to the rest of the sentence and shows a relationship between the clause and the remainder of the sentence. Some of the subordinating conjunctions can be used as other parts of speech such as pronouns, prepositions, and adverbs.

TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS

A Transitive verb is one which has a direct object.

Example The cat ate the mouse.
 Patiently, the judge explained.
 The contestants still misunderstood.

VOICE OF THE VERB

A verb can be of one or two voices: active and passive. A voice is active when the subject performs the action of the verb. Passive voice when the subject is not the performer of the action. Frequently with passive voice the subject will actually be the receiver of the action (The action is performed on the subject.)

Examples Bill painted the barn. (Active)
 The barn was painted by Bill. (Passive)
 We gave Mary flowers. (Active)
 The flowers were given to Mary by us. (Passive)

SIMPLE VERB TENSES

In LinguisHTIK, the simple tenses of the verb shall be considered to be the plain tense as shown in the following examples. When it is necessary to use an auxiliary verb to form the passive voice, the word to be formed is the main verb.

SIMPLE VERB TENSES					
PRESENT		PAST		FUTURE	
Active	Passive	Active	Passive	Active	Passive
Play	Am, is	Played	Was or	Will or	Will or
Or	Or are		Were	Shall	Shall be
Plays	Played		Play	play	Played
Give	Am, is	Gave	Was or	Will be or	Will or
Or	Or		Were	Shall	Shall be
Gives	Given		Given	Give	Given

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LINGUISHTIK SCORING CHART

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

- CHALLENGER:** The player who makes the challenge.
SOLVER: A player other than challenger who presents a correct solution.
NEUTRAL: A player other than the challenger who declares Neutral in the first minute of the three minute solution-writing time and does not present a solution.
WRONG: A player who presents an incorrect solution, or who agrees with a Forecast but does not have a correct solution.
MOVER: A player who make the last move before a challenge.
AGREER: A player who agrees to or calls a Forceout and presents a correct solution.
DISAGREER: A player who disagrees with a Forceout declaration.

SOLUTION	4 POINTS	2 POINTS	0 POINTS
A. Challenge Win or Trap. Challenger has a correct solution	Challenger	Solver	Neutral Wrong
B. Challenge Win or Trap. Challenger does not have correct solution but another player does	Solver	Neutral	Challenger Wrong
C. Challenge Win or Trap. No player has a correct solution	Challenger	Neutral (See LT 23)*	Mover Wrong
D. Challenge Impossible. No player has a correct solution		Neutral	Mover Wrong
E. Challenge Impossible. At least one player has a correct solution	Solver		Challenger Wrong Neutral
F. Forceout. All players agree		Agreer	Wrong
G. Forceout. At least one player correctly disagreeing	Disagreer		Agreer Wrong
H. Forceout. All players who disagree are wrong	Agreer		Disagreer Wrong

*LT 23 – If a player is four or more points ahead of any player when the five minute warning is called and the leading player calls Challenge Win or Trap, and no player has a correct solution, then any Neutral player receives four (4) points instead of the normal two (2) points.