Need another word that means the same as "derivatives"? Find 4 synonyms and 30 related words for "derivatives" in this overview.

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The synonyms of "Derivatives" are: differential, differential coefficient, first derivative, derivative instrument

## Derivatives as a Noun

## Definitions of "Derivatives" as a noun

According to the Oxford Dictionary of English, "derivatives" as a noun can have the following definitions:

- A financial instrument whose value is based on another security.
- The result of mathematical differentiation; the instantaneous change of one quantity relative to another; $d f(x) / d x$.
- A compound obtained from, or regarded as derived from, another compound.
- A word that is derived from another word.
- (linguistics) a word that is derived from another word.



## Synonyms of "Derivatives" as a noun (4 Words)

derivative instrument A word that is derived from another word.
A difference in wages between industries or between categories
differential of employees in the same industry. Regional differentials in pay.
differential coefficient A quality that differentiates between similar things.
first derivative
The first or highest in an ordering or series.


Usage Examples of "Derivatives" as a noun

- 'electricity' is a derivative of `electric.

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## Associations of "Derivatives" (30 Words)

adjective
Of or relating to or functioning as an adjective. Adjective law.
A word or phrase that modifies or qualifies an adjective verb or other adverb
adverb
alphabet
antonym or a word group expressing a relation of place time circumstance manner cause degree etc e g gently quite then there.
The elementary stages of any subject (usually plural. DNA s 4 letter alphabet.
A word that expresses a meaning opposed to the meaning of another word in which case the two words are antonyms of each other.

To him the antonym of gay was depressed.

| append | Add (something) to the end of a written document. He appended a glossary to his novel where he used an invented language. |
| :---: | :---: |
| archaism | The use or conscious imitation of archaic styles or features in language or art. <br> Mozart s use of archaism. |
| capitalize | Write or print (a word or letter) in capital letters. People should have the right to capitalize part of the value of these benefits. |
| clause | A unit of grammatical organization next below the sentence in rank and in traditional grammar said to consist of a subject and predicate. |
| conjunction | The grammatical relation between linguistic units words or phrases or clauses that are connected by a conjunction. <br> The planet reached conjunction with the sun. |
| derivation | A line of reasoning that shows how a conclusion follows logically from accepted propositions. <br> The derivation of scientific laws from observation. |
| determiner | An argument that is conclusive. |
| grammatical | Conforming to the rules of grammar or usage accepted by native speakers. Grammatical rules. |
| homograph | Two words are homographs if they are spelled the same way but differ in meaning e g fair. |
| indicative | The indicative mood. Indicative mood. |
| infinitive | Having or involving the basic form of a verb. Infinitive clauses. |
| inflect | Of a word or language undergo inflection. Arabic verbs are inflected for person number and gender. |
| lexicon | The complete set of meaningful units in a language. A Greek Latin lexicon. |
| noun | A word other than a pronoun used to identify any of a class of people places or things common noun or to name a particular one of these proper noun. |
| paragraph | Arrange a piece of writing in paragraphs. All her friends were paragraphed in last Monday s paper. |
| participle | A word formed from a verb e g going gone being been and used as an adjective e $g$ working woman burnt toast or a noun e g good breeding In English participles are also used to make compound verb forms e g is going has been. |

$\left.\begin{array}{ll}\text { phrase } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Divide combine or mark into phrases. } \\ \text { It s important to phrase the question correctly. }\end{array} \\ \text { predicate } & \begin{array}{l}\text { What is predicated of the subject of a proposition the second term in a } \\ \text { proposition is predicated of the first term by means of the copula. } \\ \text { Aggression is predicated of those who act aggressively. }\end{array} \\ \text { prefix } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Add something at the beginning as a prefix or introduction. } \\ \text { A preface is prefixed to the book. }\end{array} \\ \text { pronoun } & \begin{array}{l}\text { A function word that is used in place of a noun or noun phrase. }\end{array} \\ \text { suffix } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Append something especially as a suffix. } \\ \text { Suffix words. }\end{array} \\ \text { suggestive }\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l}\text { Tending to suggest an idea. } \\ \text { Artifacts suggestive of an ancient society. }\end{array}\right\}$


