

English Department Key Stage 5 Knowledge Organiser – Linguistic Terminology (AO1)

Nouns: A noun is a word that is used to name any person, animal, thing, idea, state or quality.	Pronouns: A pronoun is a word that stands in place of a noun e.g. he, she, it, we, you.	Adverbs: An adverb is a word that limits or modifies (i.e. tells more about) the meaning of any part of speech except a noun or pronoun	Verbs: A verb is a word that indicates an action or a mental or physical state.
<p>Common: A name common to all members of a large class of people, animal, or things: man, cat, table, town, friend, sentence, apple.</p> <p>Proper: The name peculiar to a particular person, place, or thing - given a capital letter: Jennifer, Lutterworth, Sunday.</p> <p>Collective: Name denoting a collection or group of people, animals, or things, regarded as a whole: jury, committee, government, team, crowd.</p> <p>Abstract: The name of a quality, state of mind, physical condition, idea or action: intelligence, anger, belief, attractiveness, Capitalism.</p>	<p>Demonstrative: this, that, these, those, the former, the latter.</p> <p>Distributive: each, neither, either.</p> <p>Reflexive: myself, yourself, him/herself, ourselves.</p> <p>Indefinite: one, some, any, someone, anybody, everybody.</p> <p>Relative: who, which, what, that</p> <p>Personal: I, you, he/she, we, you, they</p> <p>Possessive: mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs</p>	<p>Time: now, then, soon, yesterday, recently, always, never</p> <p>Place: here, there, inside, outside, above, below, between</p> <p>Manner: slowly, quickly, angrily, calmly, badly</p> <p>Degree: fairly, very, reasonably, almost, quite, too</p> <p>Number: once, twice, firstly, secondly, finally, again</p> <p>Certainty or uncertainty: certainly, surely, tentatively, perhaps, not</p>	<p>Material verb process: These processes describe actions or events e.g. He ran down the street.</p> <p>Mental verb process: These processes describe internal processes in our minds e.g. The girl hoped she would pass her exam.</p> <p>Relational verb process: Report the relationship between a carrier and an attribute e.g. The girl is mad.</p> <p>Active voice: When the subject of the sentence is doing the action, the verb is said to be in the active voice e.g. the boy kicked the ball.</p> <p>Passive voice: When the subject of the sentence is having something done to him or her or it, the verb is said to be in the passive voice e.g. The ball was kicked by the ball.</p> <p>Auxiliary verb: A verb used in forming the tenses, moods and voices of other verbs. The primary auxiliary verbs in English are be, do and have; the modal auxiliary verbs are: can, could, may, might.</p>
Adjectives: An adjective is a word that describes (or qualifies) a noun or pronoun.	Preposition:	Conjunction: A conjunction is a word used to join single words, phrases or sentences.	Articles: The article is a kind of determiner.
<p>Demonstrative: this, that, these, those (I want that book)</p> <p>Distributive: each, neither, either (Either knife will do)</p> <p>Numeral: one, two etc.</p> <p>Indefinite: all, many, several</p> <p>Possessive: my, your, his, our, their</p> <p>Qualitative (showing what kind): male, English, working class</p>	<p>A preposition is a word that shows the relationship between one noun and another noun or pronoun in a sentence e.g. on, by, to, in.</p>	<p>Co-ordinating conjunction: These join two or more main clauses e.g. and, but.</p> <p>Sub-ordinating conjunction: These join a dependent clause to a main clause e.g. because, although.</p>	<p>Definite: the – is used to refer to some specific person/thing/event on which attention is being focused.</p> <p>Indefinite: a – is used when any one of a group objects, not some particular one, will do.</p>

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Phrase: A group of words that adds information to a sentence.	Clause: A group of related words containing a subject that tells readers what the sentence is about, and a verb that tells readers what the subject is doing.	Sentences: A group of words, usually containing a verb, that expresses a thought in the form of a statement, question, instruction or exclamation.
<p>Noun phrase: A group of words centred around a noun e.g. I've met the last remaining contestant.</p> <p>Adjectival phrase: A group of words centred around an adjective e.g. The final exams were unbelievably difficult.</p> <p>Prepositional phrase: A group of words made up of a preposition and its object e.g. The book with the tattered cover has been read many times.</p>	<p>Main or finite verb: A finite verb is one that shows number (singular or plural), person (I, you, she etc.) and tense (present or past).</p> <p>Present participle: The part of the verb that ends in -ing.</p> <p>Past participle: The part of the verb that ends in -en, -t, -ed.</p> <p>Independent main clause: A group of words that gives further information about the main clause; it contains a main verb but cannot stand alone because it is introduced by a subordinating conjunction.</p> <p>Subject: the person (or thing) by whom the action of the verb in the main clause is performed.</p> <p>Object: The person (or thing) for, or to, or on whom the action of the verb in the main clause is performed.</p> <p>Indirect object: An indirect object answers the question 'to whom', 'for whom' and 'for what'? There must be a direct object for an indirect object to be placed in a sentence e.g. They sent him.</p> <p>Direct object: A direct object answers the question 'what?' or 'whom'? e.g. Jennie invited Scott to the party or Jennie repaired her car.</p>	<p>Single clause: A sentence made up of one independent main clause.</p> <p>Multi-clause: A sentence made up of two independent main clauses, usually joined by a conjunction. A sentence consisting of at least one independent main clause and one dependent.</p> <p>Declarative: Makes a statement.</p> <p>Interrogative: Asks a question.</p> <p>Imperative: Gives a direction or a command.</p> <p>Exclamatory: A statement that shows strong emotion.</p> <p>Mitigated: Lessens the force or intensity.</p> <p>Conditional: One half is a condition (if) and the other half states the action to occur if the condition is to be met.</p> <p>Elliptical: is a type of dependent, or subordinate, clause that is missing a word or words.</p>