

Grammar Knowledge Organiser.

Language terminology to use when analysing words, phrases and sentence structures

Main Word Classes can be grouped into two groups:

Content or open word classes and function or closed.

Content/Open:

Noun = objects, things, people or places (can be abstract e.g happiness, freedom, friendship)

Adjective = describes a noun e.g The enormous tree

Verb = physical or mental actions or states of being

Adverb = describes how an action is done/the intensity of something/come in three main types: place, manner and time

Function/closed:

Determiners = determine the state of a noun e.g 'The dog' = that particular dog whereas 'a dog' could mean any.

Conjunctions = often known as connectives. They can compare, add, show cause and effect and sequence

Pronouns = these substitute for a noun e.g The boy = He

Prepositions = these are words such as after, on, in, at, to and with. They are usually used in front of nouns or pronouns and show the relationship between the noun and other parts of the sentence e.g The dog was under the table.

Word Classes in more detail!

Nouns:

Abstract = happiness

Concrete = table

Collective = Flock, fleet, gaggle

Proper = York, Mr Jones

Verbs:

Verb = dance, think, is

Modal verbs = Might, should, must

Adverbs:

Manner = calmly, joyfully

Time = always, never, once, soon, then

Place = here, there, near, yonder

Intensifying = enough, just, most, very,

Pronouns:

singular

plural

Subject	object	possessive	reflexive	subject	object	possessive	reflexive
I	me	mine	myself	we	us	ours	ourselves
You	you	your	yourself	You	You	Your	Yourselves
He/She	him/her	his/her	himself/herself	They	Them	Their	themselves

Determiners:

articles = a, the, an

quantifiers = Some, Many

demonstratives = that, this, those

numerals = One, two, three

Prepositions:

Locative = into, down, up, behind

temporal = during, for

Conjunctions:

Adding = Furthermore, also

contrasting = whereas, unlike

comparing = similarly, like

Cause and Effect = therefore

Word Structure (morphology)

Words are units of meaning and can be added and built to create and change meanings. These units are either free or bound.

Free units (morphemes):

These are the key root parts of words e.g Help, laugh, dog, part, turn

Bound units (morphemes):

These don't make sense on their own but when added to root units they create meaning e.g plurals 's' = more than one and 'ed' puts the action in the past tense. These affixes can be added at the start (prefix) or the end (suffix) of root words.

Suffixes:

Grammatical inflections =

- ed = past tense
- ing = present tense progressive
- s,es,ies,ves = plural nouns
- 's = possession

Changing word class:

- ly = creating adverbs
- ness = creating abstract nouns
- dom = creating abstract nouns
- ment = creating abstract nouns

Common prefixes:

- Re = again
- Dis = against
- Pre = before

Compound words = two root words joined together = moonlight, sunflower, classroom

Cohesion (glue):

Texts should have cohesion and there are many ways we use language to create it:

Word cohesion:

Synonyms = similar words for the same idea e.g happy, joyful, gleeful

Antonyms = opposite words e.g happy/sad, hot/cold, wet/dry

Repetition = the repeating of words or ideas to link ideas together. On a simple level, it can be repeating words already used. More subtle, is creating a semantic field e.g a text with a semantic field of education may repeat words such as class, teacher, homework, lessons.

Conjunctions to create cohesion:

Adding = Furthermore, also
 contrasting = whereas, unlike
 comparing = similarly, like
 Cause and Effect = therefore, consequently

Referencing:

Anaphoric = referring to something already identified e.g using pronouns to refer back to a person or character already mentioned.

Cataphoric = (used less) referring forward in a text so using a pronoun before the noun has been identified. This can be useful to create mystery or to highlight the importance of the noun in the text.

Phrase structure:

The difference between a phrase and a main clause (also known as a simple sentence) is that a clause must have a verb. Other than verb phrases, phrases do not have a verb but they can still be very long in length.

The noun phrase: Noun phrases express/fill the subject and object elements/slots in a clause. They can vary in length and have a noun as the head word and typically contain other word classes:

Cakes (single noun as a noun phrase)

The cakes (a noun phrase with the determiner 'the' to identify which cakes)

The lemon cakes (an extended noun phrase with the adjective 'lemon')

The adverbial phrase

Single word adverbs commonly fill the adverbial slot in clauses; however, phrases are not uncommon when the adverb is accompanied by a degree modifier: quite often, very slowly

The prepositional phrase

Prepositional phrases express/fill the adverbial element/slots in a clause. They start with a preposition:

In the morning, we went home.

The car came racing down the road..

The adjectival phrase

There are two kind of adjectival phrases:

- A phrase with the head word being an adjective but with another word which is not an adjective in front e.g That is very nice, You're quite hot.

- The second is formed by using an adjective after a linking verb (to be or to seem) e.g She is CLEVER enough to go. He seems PROUD of his children.

Many similes are also made up of adjectival phrases – cool as a cucumber, quiet as a mouse

Sentence types:

Simple = also just a main clause. These have one verb or verb phrase.

Compound = this is two simple sentences joined together with a co-ordinating conjunction: most commonly 'and', 'but' and 'or'.

Complex = this is a sentence with one or more subordinate clauses and a main clause. A subordinate clause cannot make sense on its own and feels unfinished.

Sentence functions:

Declarative (statement) = I walked home.

Interrogative (question) = Did you walk home?

Imperative (command) = Walk home.

Exclamative (for emphasis) = You walked home!