1.Phonetics, phonology and prosodics	
Phonology	the sound system
Phonetics	the ways that sounds produced by users of that system are produced
Phoneme	the basic unit of sound
Syllable	a sound unit with a vowel at its centre.
Accent	a regional variety of speech that differs from other regional varieties in terms of pronunciation
Accommodation:	the ways that individuals adjust their speech patterns to match others
Sibilance	repetition of soft consonant sounds in words to create a whooshing or hissing sound
Fricatives	consonants produced by forcing air through a narrow channel made by placing two articulators close together.
Plosive	a consonant that is produced by stopping the airflow using the lips, teeth, or palate, followed by a sudden release of air.

2.Semantics	
Figurative language:	language used in a non-literal way in order to describe something in another's terms (e.g. simile or metaphor).
Semantic fields:	groups of words connected by a shared meaning.
Synonyms:	words that have equivalent meanings.

3.Word Classes			
Noun	**Proper**	**People, places**	**Paris, Simon**
	Abstract	States, feelings, concepts	Hope, love, jealousy
	concrete	objects	Table, house
Verbs	Material verb	Show action/events	Hit, kiss, build
	relational	Properties or states of being	Be, appear, seem, become
	mental	Show internal processes: thinking	Think, believe, wish
	verbal	External processes of communication	Shout, say, whisper
Adjectives and adverbs	base	The basic form, modifying another word	Big, green, carefully
	comparative	Used to compare	Bigger, More able, More carefully
	superlative	The best or most it can be	The biggest Most able More careful

4. Word Classes			
Pronouns	Personal	Refer to people Differentiated in terms of person, number or gender	I – 1st person We – 1st person plural You – 2nd person singular/plural He – 3rd per singular masc
	Demonstrative	Orientate the reader or listener towards a person, object or idea either nearby or far away (see spatial deixis)	This, that, those, them etc
	indefinite	Refers to a non-specific person, object or idea	Somebody, everything, anybody
Determiners	Articles	Show that something is definite or indefinite	The (definite) a/an (indefinite)
	Possessives	Show ownership	My, his, our, their
	Quantifier	Show either specific or non-specific quantities of a noun	One, two (specific) Some, any, few (non -S)
Conjunctions	Co-ordinating	Link words or larger structures (phrases/clauses) together where they are equal	FANBOYS
	Sub-ordinating	Link clauses together to show one is dependent on the other	Because, although. While, for
Prepositions	simple	Shows where something is – position, manner, time	On, at, in through, under, between
	compound	Simple preposition with a noun-adjective or adverb	Beside, about, across, among, without
	double	Two prepositions used together	Out of, from behind
	participle	+ing verb used as preposition	Including, following, during, considering
	Phrase	Phrases including a preposition	On behalf of, in regards to, on account of

5. Pragmatics	
Implicature	an implied meaning that has to be inferred as a result of a conversational maxim being broken
Inference	the understanding of implied meanings.
Irony	using language to signal an attitude other than what has been literally expressed.
Deixis	words that are context-bound where meaning depends on who is using them, and where and when they are being used
Speech acts	communicative acts that carry meaning beyond the words and phrases used within them, for example, apologies and promises.
Politeness	the awareness of others' needs to be approved of and liked (positive politeness) and/or given freedom to express their own identity and choices (negative politeness).
Face	the concept of how all communication relies on presenting a 'face' to listeners and audiences, and how face-threatening acts (the threat to either positive or negative face) and the management of positive and negative face needs contribute to interaction.
Cooperative principles in conversation	how interaction is generally based upon various kinds of cooperative behaviour between speakers.

6.Discourse	
Discourse markers	words, phrases or clauses that help to organise what we say or write (e.g. OK, So, "As I was saying…").
Narrative structures	how events, actions and processes are sequenced when recounting a story
Anaphoric reference	making reference back to something previously identified in a text (often using pronouns to refer to an already established reference point)
Cataphoric reference	making reference forwards to something as yet unidentified in a text. Eg "It was warm. It was living. It was Uncle George."
Exophoric reference	making reference to things beyond the language of a text itself (as opposed to endophoric, which is within the language of the text), perhaps within a speaker's immediate physical context e.g. "Look at that".
`Interdiscursivity	the use of discourses from one field as part of another (eg the use of science discourses in the selling of beauty products, or the use of commercial discourses in education).
Critical discourse analysis	the use of linguistic analysis to explore the ideologies, positions and values of texts and their producers.

7.Grammar	
Morpheme	the smallest grammatical unit, either a root or an affix.
Root morpheme	a morpheme that can stand on its own as a word.
Affix	a morpheme that combines with a root morpheme to create a new word.
Phrase	a group of words centred around a head word.
Head word	the central word in a phrase which gives the phrase its name (e.g. noun phrase, adjective phrase) and may be modified by other words.
Modification	the adding of additional words to provide more detail to a head word in a phrase either before it (pre-modification) or after it (post-modification).
Clause	a group of words centred around a verb, which may be either grammatically complete (main clause) or incomplete (subordinate clause).
Active voice	a clause where the agent (doer) of an action is the subject.
Passive voice	a clause where the patient (the entity affected by an action) is in the subject position, and the agent either follows or is left out.
Sentence function	the purpose a sentence fulfils in communication: as a statement, question, command or exclamation. These are also referred to in many grammar books as (respectively): declaratives, interrogatives, imperatives and exclamatives.

5.Graphology	
Layout	the way in which a text is physically structured.
Typographical features	the features of fonts used in texts such as font type, size and colour.
Orthographical features:	the features of the writing system such as spelling, capitalisation and punctuation
Multimodal texts	texts that rely on the interplay of different codes (eg the visual, the written and the auditory) to help shape meaning.

How to use your Knowledge Organiser

Each day, you should be studying the allocated sections of your Knowledge Organiser (KO).

You should use the knowledge book that you have been given to show the work you have completed. Each evening you should rule off from the previous work and clearly write the date at the start of the next piece of work.

You need to bring your KO to school every day.

You will be tested on the knowledge you have learnt in your lessons.

Self-testing

You can use your KO and your knowledge book in a number of different ways but at no time should you be **copying the information down**. Use the 'How to self-test with a Knowledge Organiser' booklet which can be found in the homework section on the Academy website.

Below are some possible tasks you could do in your knowledge books:

- Draw a comic strip of a timeline
- Use a clock template to divide the information into smaller sections
- Give yourself spelling tests
- Draw diagrams of processes
- Draw images and label/annotate them with information
- Do further research on the topic
- Create fact files
- Create flowcharts
- Ask someone to test you by asking you questions and then, write down everything you can remember in a mind map
- Write your own challenging questions then leave it overnight and attempt them the next day
- Create flash cards
- Rewrite the key words in new sentences
- Look, cover, write, check
- Create mnemonics
- Create a table of positives and negatives