

Component 1: Non-Fiction Essay Knowledge Organiser (Page 1)

Semantics				Lexis
The structure of the language, including syntax (the way sentences or utterances are structured) and morphology (the way individual words are structured).				<p>Noun: a thing, an object. <i>Dog, book.</i></p> <p>Abstract noun: A concept or emotion. <i>Kindness, truth, and love</i></p> <p>Proper noun: A name or a person or place.</p> <p>Adjective: Modifies a noun. <i>Hot, bewildered</i></p> <p>Compound adjective: Two or more adjectives joined together to modify the same noun. <i>Two-year-old</i></p> <p>Verb: doing word. <i>Run</i></p> <p>Present progressive / past progressive verb: <i>I am running / I was swimming</i></p> <p>Adverb: Modifies a verb or an adjective: <i>almost</i></p> <p>Article: A word used to modify a noun. <i>Definite article = the; indefinite article = a(n)</i></p> <p>Pronoun: takes the place of a noun. <i>He</i></p> <p>Possessive Pronoun: indicates possession. <i>His, hers, mine</i></p> <p>Monosyllabic lexis: one-syllable words <i>cold</i></p> <p>Polysyllabic lexis: words with more than one syllable. <i>Computer, weather, garden</i></p>
Register	The degree of formality of a text <i>E.g. "The King's abdication speech is spoken in a high register"</i>	Polysyndeton	Repetition of 'and' or another conjunction without commas. <i>The birds chirped and the leaves rustled and the car horns honked.</i>	
Figurative language	devices focusing on imagery and making analogies between objects and concepts. <i>Metaphors, similes</i>	Tone	The emotive voice/ attitude behind a text. <i>'Sarcastic, critical, pessimistic, light-hearted'</i>	
Semantic Field	A group of lexis which have a unified theme. <i>Semantic field of war.</i>	Anthesis	Opposites within a clause. <i>"One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."</i>	
Anaphora	repetition of lexis at the start of a sequence of clauses (rhetoric device) <i>"I will not be lectured by that man ..."</i>	Hypophora	Question that is answered by the writer/speaker (rhetoric device). <i>'What do we want? We want justice.'</i>	
Demotic Language	Regular, ordinary, conversational language. <i>"The professor used demotic language to be more relatable"</i>	Repetition	Lexis or grammatical structures used more than once for effect.	
Jargon	Subject-specific lexis <i>'legal jargon takes years to understand properly'</i>	Archaic Language	Archaic – words which are less common in colloquial language. <i>'Anon, aye'</i>	
Personification	Giving an inanimate object human features <i>'The stars danced in the sky'</i>	Apposition	Noun or noun phrase which is immediately followed by a noun or noun phrase for clarification (rhetoric device) <i>'The boy, an avid sprinter, raced ahead to the finish line.'</i>	
Superlative	Saying something is the best or worst it can be <i>'The best day of my life'</i>	Epistrophe	Pauses using <i>uh, um, er</i>	
Intensifier	Modifies adjectives or adverbs by Heightening the emotive content <i>'absolutely, completely, extremely, highly, rather, really</i>	Slang	Informal, colloquial speech. <i>'Alie'</i>	



Hyperbole	Exaggeration. <i>'These high heels are killing me'</i>	Taboo Language	Language that is unacceptable within a particular social context
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Component 1: Non-Fiction Essay Knowledge Organiser (Page 2)

GRAMMAR				DISCOURSE	
The structure of the language, including syntax (the way sentences or utterances are structured) and morphology (the way individual words are structured).				Narrative voice: a perspective of the text Genre: the type of text <i>Diary entry, letter, speech</i> Cohesion: the grammatical and lexical linking of a text <i>E.g. A word or phrase that appears throughout an entire text</i> Rehearsed: A prepared spoken text. <i>E.g. King Edward VIII's Abdication Speech</i> Planned: A prepared text. <i>E.g. The obituary for Marilyn Monroe</i> Viewpoint: the position/attitude of the text Perspective: – the way in which you see something from reading or listening to a text High Register: a high degree of formality in a text Low Register: a low degree of formality; informal, colloquial Vulgar register: obscene language <i>'man's bitch'</i>	
Declarative	A statement <i>E.g. "The Prime Minister refused to answer the question"</i>	Compound Sentence	Two independent clauses joined by a conjunction. <i>"I want to lose weight, yet I eat chocolate daily."</i>		
Imperative	A command <i>"Speak briefly"</i>	Minor Sentence	A grammatically incomplete(and technically) incorrect sentence that still makes sense in context. <i>'I needed help. Fast!'</i>		
Interrogative	A question. <i>"Who is the person in charge?"</i>	Prefix	The opening syllable of a word. <i>'proactive', 'program' 'profess'</i>		
Exclamatory	An exclamation; will end with an exclamation mark <i>"I'll tell you for the hundredth time that I did not take it!"</i>	Suffix	The closing syllable of a word. <i>'punishment' 'endorsement' 'argument'</i>		
Complex Sentence	A sentence constructed out of independent and subordinate clauses. <i>"Although he was wealthy, he was still unhappy.!"</i>	Antithesis	The rhetorical contrast of ideas by means of parallel arrangements of words, clauses, or sentences <i>"One small step for man, one giant leap for mankind."</i>		
PHONOLOGY					
The way sounds are used in words and longer stretches of language.					
Rhyme	Lexis that has the same sound. <i>'book' and 'crook'</i>	Stress	Emphasis on certain syllables in a spoken language.		
Alliteration	The repetition of the same sound or letter at the beginning of several of the words close to each other <i>'Adam always ate apples'</i>	Pause	A silent break in a spoken text.	PRAGMATICS	
Sibilance	The repetition of 's' or 'sh' sounds for specific effects. <i>'The snake slithered silently away'</i>	Voiced Pause	Pauses using uh, um, er	Humour- the use of comedy in a text	
Onomatopoeia	Sound words. <i>'Whack', 'thump', 'hiss'</i>	Filler	Lexis used unintentionally to fill pauses <i>'Like' 'Basically, yeah'</i>	Sarcasm- ironic utterances and use of wit	
Deixis	The use of general words and phrases to refer to a specific time, place, or person in context, <i>e.g., the words' tomorrow,' 'there,' and 'they.'</i>	False start	Beginning a sentence and then changing course midway through. <i>I think that—oh wait—I'm not sure, actually.</i>	Satire- wit, irony and a text that focuses on ridiculing human follies and vices	

False start	When a speaker begins to express an idea but changes their statement before it is fully expressed.	Non-verbal sounds (prosodics)	Sound effects in a spoken text <i>E.g. Laughter, sigh, etc.</i>	Connotations- what lexis can mean and symbolise <i>'The use of noun 'sun' has connotations of magnificence and grandeur'</i>
Fricatives	Alliteration of the letter 'f'. <i>'The flames of fury had been fanned'</i>	Plosives	Harsh alliteration using 'p' or 'b' <i>'The plosives popped right off the page'</i>	Implied meaning- what you can infer from lexis or a text