

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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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	
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>	Genre: the type of text <i>Diary entry, letter, speech</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>	Cohesion: the grammatical and lexical linking of a text <i>E.g. A word or phrase that appears throughout an entire text</i>	
Interrogative	A question. <i>"Who is the person in charge?"</i>	Prefix	The opening syllable of a word. <i>'proactive', 'program' 'profess'</i>	Rehearsed: A prepared spoken text. <i>E.g. King Edward VIII's Abdication Speech</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>	Planned: A prepared text. <i>E.g. The obituary for Marilyn Monroe</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>	Viewpoint: the position/attitude of the text	
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.	Perspective: – the way in which you see something from reading or listening to a text	
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.	High Register: a high degree of formality in a text	
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	Low Register: a low degree of formality; informal, colloquial	
Onomatopoeia	Sound words. <i>'Whack', 'thump', 'hiss'</i>	Filler	Lexis used unintentionally to fill pauses <i>'Like' 'Basically, yeah'</i>	Vulgar register: obscene language <i>'man's bitch'</i>	
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>	PRAGMATICS	
				Humour- the use of comedy in a text	
				Sarcasm- ironic utterances and use of wit	
				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