**SPaG Definitions**

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| Term | Definition | Example(s) |
| Adverb | Describes a verb, tells us how/when/why  4 types: manner (how) frequency (how often) time (when) place (where) | He ran **quickly/** the door opened **twice**/ **At 4pm** the lesson ended/ She ran **upstairs/** I am **quite** tired |
| Adjective | Describes a noun | The **bigger** room/ a **peculiar** object/my **twinkling** star |
| Verb | Doing or being words | Walk/think/is/be/listen/walking/bought/ linked |
| Verb forms  Verb phrases | verbs shown through more than one word  past, present, future  perfect - includes the verb to have has & have for present, had for past tense.  Progressive - verb form ends in 'ing'  Includes modal verbs of possibility  and certainty | have walked/am walking/had been listening  will have been singing  should have been listening  may, might, could, should, might not  can, will, won't |
| Noun | Names of things:  Proper nouns, Common Nouns, Collective nouns, Abstract nouns | /door/ /  flock, shoal  Happiness, heroism |
| Proper noun | Names of events/people/places/dates/days of the week/months of the year | Wednesday/ Tom/ Birmingham/ Christmas Day |
| Pronoun | Words to replace repeated nouns  possessive pronouns | I/me/you he/she/it him/her them/they  his/hers mine/yours theirs/its |
| Determiner | something that determines something about the noun  articles, quantifiers, demonstratives, possessives | My/ one/ that/those/this/a/an/the/some |
| Article | A specific type of determiner  Definite & indefinite | the (these are the only 3): definite  a/an: indefinite |
| Preposition | Shows how something is positioned in relation to something else or show relationship of events in time.  Can be mistaken for a subordinating conjunction: since, until, after | in/on/into/over/under/before/of/for/around/  beneath/below  Since the war  Until tea time After the bell |
| Sentence types | The four main types of sentences  Command includes an imperative (bossy) verb - the infinitive.  Exclamation sentence must include a verb | Question-Do you like this hat?  Command- Go and get the newspaper.  Exclamation- What a nice hat that is!  Statement- You have been told to listen. |
| Subordinating conjunction | A joining word used to introduce a subordinate clause to make a complex sentence. | eg: after/although/as/because/wherever/even if/ so that/despite/when |
| Co-ordinating conjunction | A joining word used to connect two main clauses to make a compound sentence | FANBOYS  For/and/nor/but/or/yet/so |
| Phrase | A part of a sentence that gives extra information. It does not make sense on its own. eg: Adjectival phrase  Verb phrase  Prepositional Phrase | The sun went down *in an orange glow.*  *Speeding very quickly,* the car passed.  She put down the jar *on the table.* |
| Subordinate clause | A part of a sentence that adds extra information to a sentence but does not form a full sentence on its own | Because of the noise/ even if you’re busy/ so that we can be early |

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| Main clause | A part of a sentence that does make sense on its own and can be a simple sentence on its own | I enjoy football/Later, we should go out |
| Relative clause | Type of subordinate clause with a relative pronoun | Luke, **who is kind,** helped me  Birmingham, **which is where I live,** has changed a lot.  The park, **where** we used to go, has closed |
| Relative pronouns | Words used to begin relative clauses | Whom/who/whose/which/where/  that (for animals and things) |
| Commas | Punctuation used to  1. mark clauses  2. separate speech  3. split items in a list  4. address someone | 1. After dinner**,** let’s go out.  2. Joe yelled**,** “Come here!”  3. I went shopping, had lunch, saw my friend and came home.  4. Listen to me, John. |
| Inverted commas | Punctuation showing talking (speech marks) - direct speech | “Listen to me, Sam,” he moaned. |
| Apostrophe for possession | Punctuation to show something belongs to someone/something. (Ask - who does the ..... belong to? The apostrophe comes after the answer.) | Joe’s pencil/ the children’s work/ the cats’ beds/ the cat’s bed |
| Apostrophe for omission | Apostrophe to show that a letter is missing from words. | cannot - can’t will not - won't shall not - shan't  dinner’s dinner is has not - hasn't  will not - won't they are - they're I am - I'm |
| Contraction/contracted form | When two words combine to make a shorter word. | Didn’t/ can’t/ shan’t/ tiger’s(tiger is)/ it’s (it is) |
| Subject | The part of a sentence doing the *verb*. | Suddenly, **Lewis** *kicked* the wall.  **The rugby ball** *dropped* over the posts. |
| Object | The part of the sentence having the verb done to it | Suddenly, Lewis kicked **the wall.**  The rugby ball dropped over **the posts.** |
| Passive voice | Where the sentence begins with the object (often uses by). It can leave out the subject. | The list had been completed by the captain.  The list had been completed. (by zombies) |
| Active voice | Where the sentence has the subject before the object and the subject is doing the verb. | Now, Tom knew it was too late.  The captain completed the list. |
| Noun phrase  Expanded noun phrase | A group of words showing the noun  Include the determiner and all information about the noun including relative clauses. | The red car  The dusty old car that was parked in the garage  The big, leather book that was on the top shelf |
| Adverbials/ adverbial phrase | A group of words that tell when/where/ how something happened. | She came to work here **last year.**  **Near the lake**, there was a house. |
| Progressive tense | The explaining tense. Uses an –ing verb  Has past/present/future versions | I was walking/ I am listening/ I will be going. |
| Perfect tense | Tense form that includes the verb 'have' in the verb phrase. Has past/present/future versions  Uses has/have/’ve for present  had for past  will have for future | present: I have drawn a picture  present: She has revised well  past: I had listened  future: I will have played 12 games. |
| Simple tense | States action without showing if they are completed or ongoing.  Has past/present/future versions | I walk to school.  Lewis will arrive soon.  Joe thought he was wrong. |

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| Perfect progressive tense | Combination of perfect and progressive  Uses had/has/have/’ve and an –ing verb | I have been working hard.  I had been listening to music.  I will have been running for 3 years by then. |
| Direct speech | When someone uses inverted commas to show someone is talking. | Scott yelled, “Go away!” |
| Indirect/reported speech | Explaining what someone has said without using speech marks. | She said that she wouldn’t come today.  He told me that he thought I was cool. |
| Synonym | A word with a similar meaning | Happy, delighted, pleased |
| Antonym | A word with the opposite meaning | Cold/hot fierce/gentle loud/quiet |
| Prefix | A group of letters at the beginning of a word to make a new word with a different meaning | im/il/ir/un/dis/re/mis/dis/anti/  Makes impossible/illegal/unhappy etc |
| Suffix | A group of letters at the end of a word to make a new word. | ed/ing/ment/ance/ly  Makes listened/ refusing/ acceptance etc |
| Root or root word | The original word that the word derives from. | Root of the word unhappily is happy,  Adds prefix un and suffix ily - unhappily |
| Parenthesis | Extra information added through brackets/ double commas or double dashes | Brackets: His house (number 12) was on the news.  Commas: The table, which is green, is in the wrong place.  Dashes: My Sister- as always- got the most Easter eggs. |
| Hyphen | Punctuation used to join two words or to join a prefix and root where they have vowels next to each other. | Light-hearted/old-fashioned  Re-enter/ co-operate |
| Word families | Words that are linked because of their root word. | From the link circ (meaning round)  circumference/circus/circuit/circle/circular/ circumnavigate |
| Formal language | Language/vocabulary used in serious situations or in important situations. | The cost of living has increased significantly.  The weather was extremely wet.  Please could you lend me a five pound note? |
| Informal language | Language/vocabulary used in less serious and more casual situations. Uses contractions, colloquial expressions, idioms, slang. | The cost of living has gone up loads.  It was raining cats and dogs.  It was chucking it down!  Give us a fiver. |
| Homophone | Two words with same sound but different meaning | They’re/their/there ball/bawl cue/queue  here/here deer/dear |
| Colon | Has three uses:  1. Comes before a list  2. Replaces a subordinating conjunction to separate a main clause from a subordinate clause where the subordinate clause explains the main clause  3. Makes something stand out at the end of a sentence | There are many colours in a rainbow: red, orange, yellow, green, blue and purple.  She put on her coat: it was cold outside.  There was only was thing they could do: RUN! |
| Semi-colon | Has two uses:  1. Separates described items in a list  2. Comes between two main clauses and replaces a coordinating conjunction | I had a great packed lunch: a pack of chocolate biscuits; two fat, ham sandwiches; a box of carrot sticks; and an orange juice carton.  Kate had a red coat; John was wearing a black jacket. |