**WORD CLASSES**

**adjective**  
Adjectives give us extra information about nouns: *the beautiful English teacher, the ugly student.*

- **evaluative adjectives** do exactly what you’d expect – they offer a judgement on the noun being described.  
  - *The student’s work was awful.*

- **comparative adjectives** usually end in –er or have more in front of them. Unsurprisingly, comparative adjectives make comparisons.  
  - *You are more stupid than him.*  
  - *Nadine is prettier than you.*

- **superlative adjectives** express the highest degree of a quality, and usually end in –est or have most in front of them.  
  - *You are the most stupid person I have ever met.*  
  - *Mr Shovlin is the smartest man alive.*

**adverb**  
Adverbs give us extra information about verbs and adjectives: *he ran quickly, he was especially ugly.* A word ending in –ly is often an adverb (but not always – so be careful).

- **adverbs of manner** describe the way in which something is done.  
  - *The man kissed me passionately, and I bit his lip hard.*

- **adverbs of time** tell us the time that something happens, or its frequency.  
  - *I’ll see you tomorrow.*  
  - *I go to the gym regularly.*

- **particularizing adverbs** focus attention on what follows them.  
  - *I am particularly annoyed but my day was mostly okay.*

  You can also refer to particularizing adverbs as **adverbs of degree**. If they intensify the meaning of a word, you can call them **intensifiers**.  
  - *I am so angry and you are very stupid.*

- **exclusive adverbs** focus attention on what follows them, to the exclusion of all other possibilities.  
  - *You are only interested in yourself; it is just a question of when everyone finds out.*

**Other labels you might come across**

- **adverbs of place** tell us, surprisingly enough, where something happens.  
  - *I left my keys somewhere.*  
  - *Get here right now, you rat.*
**conjunction**

Conjunctions connect together words or **clauses**: *Nadine and Sarah sold millions of CDs as members of Girls Aloud, but they’ve had less success in their solo careers.*

- **coordinating conjunctions** connect together words or clauses that have ‘equal’ status.
  - *I like you and you like me.*
  - *Mr Shovlin likes Girls Aloud but Mrs Smith prefers Little Mix.*

- **subordinating conjunctions** connect clauses that have ‘unequal’ status.
  - *If you eat cheese, I’ll spit on you.*
  - *I like children although I couldn’t eat a whole one.*

**determiner**

A determiner does exactly what it says on the tin – it determines the kind of reference a noun or noun group has. Determiners always come before the noun they determine: *this is the best day of my life, this feeling is wonderful.*

- **demonstrative determiners** are like **demonstrative pronouns**, but they don’t take the place of a noun – they come before one.
  - *Look at that idiot.*
  - *Have you seen this man?*

- **possessive determiners** are like **possessive pronouns** in that they indicate possession. Unlike possessive pronouns, they come before the noun being possessed.
  - *This is my face.*
  - *I want to bite your eye out.*

- **the definite article** is the name for the most commonly used word in the English language: *the.*
  - *You are the one that I want.*

- **the indefinite article** is the name for the second most commonly used determiner: *a.*
  - *I don’t give a monkey’s.*

**noun**

Nouns describe people, places or things: *I went to the market and saw Gemma filled with jealousy as someone kissed her boyfriend.*

- **concrete nouns** are things that exist physically.
  - *The table had four legs.*
  - *The aroma in the air was pungent.*

- **abstract nouns** are things that do not exist physically – ideas, emotions, that kind of thing.
  - *My love for Krispy Kreme doughnuts knows no bounds.*
  - *His anger overwhelmed him.*

- **proper nouns** almost always begin with a capital letter, and are the names of people, places, organisations and so on.
  - *Mr Ford loves to visit Egypt.*
• collective nouns refer to groups.
  o Your class is filled with idiots.
  o The flock of animals follows us.

Don’t confuse collective nouns with plural nouns (students is plural, class is collective).

preposition
Prepositions tell you how one thing relates to another: I’ll see you after dinner, I hid under the table, I will kiss you on the lips.

pronoun
Pronouns can take the place of a noun in a sentence: Mr Shovlin loves Girls Aloud as he thinks they produce amazing music.

• personal pronouns usually take the place of people.
  o I went to work and met him and he took me to see her.

When labelling personal pronouns, you should identify the person and number of the pronoun. Person relates to whether the pronoun is in the first (I, me, we, us), second (you) or third (he, she, it, they, him, her, them) person. Number relates to whether the pronoun is singular (I, me, you, he, she, it, them) or plural (we, us, you, they, them). So, for example, them is a third person plural personal pronoun.

• possessive pronouns show ownership.
  o This house is mine, not yours.

They are similar to possessive determiners, but usually end with an S (with the exception of mine). Other examples include his, hers and ours.

• reflexive pronouns refer back to a previous noun or pronoun, and end in –self or –selves.
  o You can suit yourself.
  o The dog wet itself.

Other examples include myself, ourselves, yourselves, himself, herself, themselves, oneself.

• demonstrative pronouns allow us to indicate the thing or person we’re referring to.
  o This is what I’m talking about.
  o That is why I love you.
  o These are the finest apples.
  o Those are the students who are irritating me.

• indefinite pronouns allow us to be – guess what? – indefinite.
  o Somebody has pooped in my shoe – does anybody know why?

Other examples include anything, anyone, something, someone, nothing, nobody, none, no one.
Other labels you might come across

- **interrogative pronouns** can be found at the start of **interrogative sentences**.
  - *What did he say?*
  - *Who are you?*
  - *Why are you here?*
  - *Where did you come from?*
  - *When did you arrive?*
  - *Whatever are you wearing?*

- **relative pronouns** immediately follow the noun to which they refer.
  - *New York is the city that never sleeps.*
  - *This is the lady whom I love.*

**verb**

Verbs describe an action, state or occurrence: *I kicked him in the guts and felt great about it.*

- **dynamic verbs** describe physical actions.
  - *You punched him.*
  - *I smashed the ball.*
  - *I kissed him.*

- **stative verbs** describe states or feelings.
  - *I am irritated.*
  - *I love him with all my heart.*
  - *I want some chocolate.*

- **progressive verbs** end in –ing and express action in progress.
  - *He was hitting me.*
  - *She’ll be coming round the mountain when she comes.*

- **modal verbs** are a type of auxiliary (or helping) verb and express necessity or possibility.
  - *You can see me later.*
  - *You should pay more attention.*
  - *I will deal with you in due course.*
  - *I could kill for a drink.*

With modals, it’s important to explain their **function** too. Do they express possibility (*I might come out*), certainty (*I will come out*), compulsion (*You must come out*), uncertainty (*I may see you later*)?
**adjectival**  
An adjectival phrase is a group of words that, together, function as an adjective in a sentence. If your phrase is adjectival, its ‘head word’ – the word the phrase cannot live without – will be an adjective.

- *You really are disgustedly ugly.*  
- *The man was improbably large.*

**adverbial**  
An adverbial phrase is a group of words that, together, function as an adverb in a sentence. If your phrase is adverbial, its ‘head word’ – the word the phrase cannot live without – will be an adverb.

- *He left the meeting very quickly.*  
- *I bet you now understand phrases completely and utterly.*

**noun**  
A noun phrase is a group of words that, together, function as a noun in a sentence. If your phrase is a noun phrase, its ‘head word’ – the word the phrase cannot live without – will be a noun.

- *I jumped aboard the bright red bus.*  
- *Lutterworth College’s English Faculty is brilliant.*  
- *English Language is easily the best A Level subject.*

**prepositional**  
A prepositional phrase is a group of words that, together, function as a preposition in a sentence. They are typically made up of a noun phrase with a preposition.

- *Would you like to see me after your dinner?*  
- *I found Mrs Greaves hiding in a bush.*  
- *In a few days, Mr Smith will be downloading Girls Aloud’s entire discography.*

**verb**  
A verb phrase is a group of words that, together, function as a verb in a sentence. If your phrase is a verb phrase, its ‘head word’ – the word the phrase cannot live without – will be a verb.

- *He ran quickly down the stairs.*  
- *She greedily gobbled the doughnuts.*
**CLAUSES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>main</strong></th>
<th>A main clause can form a complete sentence on its own. It must contain a verb.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • *I like eating chocolate bars.*  
• *You are a disgusting rat.*  
• *I am amazeballs.*            |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>coordinate</strong></th>
<th>A coordinate clause is a main clause in a compound or compound-complex sentence.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • *I like eating Krispy Kreme doughnuts and you enjoy them too.*  
• *Lutterworth College is a brilliant place but the students are vile.* | Where a coordinate clause forms a sentence on its own, you can call it a stranded coordinate clause. |
| • *And I loved it!*  
• *But he’s an idiot.*            |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>subordinate</strong></th>
<th>A subordinate clause is a clause that does not make sense on its own, and needs to be paired with one or more main clauses to form a complete sentence. They are introduced by subordinating conjunctions. As with other clause types, it must contain a verb. As a general rule, you can move subordinate clauses around in a sentence without changing the meaning. Have a go with the examples below.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • *Although I like children, I couldn’t eat a whole one.*  
• *Mr Boulstridge wants to leave Lutterworth College because the students are vile.*  
• *If you buy a Girls Aloud song, your life will be better.* | Subordinate clauses that start sentences can be called foregrounded subordinate clauses. Subordinate clauses in the middle of sentences can be called embedded subordinate clauses. |
| • *Even though I love him, he won’t reciprocate.*  
• *While I don’t agree with her, I respect her view.*            |

You can label subordinate clauses even more specifically, if you’re brave enough to give it a go!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>concessive subordinate clauses</strong></th>
<th>concede something.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • *Miss Spray bought Mrs Wesley a Girls Aloud CD, although she couldn’t really afford it.*  
• *Even though I love him, he won’t reciprocate.*  
• *While I don’t agree with her, I respect her view.*            |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>conditional subordinate clauses</strong></th>
<th>provide, unsurprisingly, a condition.</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| • *If you give me a chocolate bar, I’ll give you a kiss.*  
• *Provided you work hard, you’ll do well in Language.*            |
• Don’t phone me **unless it’s an emergency**.

  • **subordinate clauses of reason** provide, *quelle surprise,* a reason.
    - *Because he missed the train,* Zayn was late.
    - *I borrowed your tooth brush since you weren’t using it.*
    - *As I didn’t know the way to work,* I stayed in bed.

  • **temporal subordinate clauses** relate to time.
    - *When you leave,* shut the door.
    - *I’ll ring you again before I go.*
    - *While you were sleeping,* I stroked your face.

  • **relative subordinate clauses** add additional information, and begin with a relative pronoun.
    - *This is the woman who lives in a box.*
    - *Jennifer, who hadn’t slept for days,* looked rough as hell.
    - *The cat had wet the bed,* which the dog found hilarious.
# Sentence Types

**simple**
- A simple sentence contains **one main clause**.
  - You are a fat rat.
  - I like to pierce my body.
  - Miss Westwater likes to eat student casserole.

**compound**
- A compound sentence contains **two or more main clauses**, often joined by **coordinating conjunctions**.
  - You are a fat rat but I like you all the same.
  - Martin likes to bake rat pie and Rachel enjoys munching on it.
  - ‘Call The Shots’ is Girls Aloud’s saddest song but ‘Sexy! No No No…’ is their best.

**complex**
- A complex sentence contains **one main clause** and **one or more subordinate clauses**.
  - Although Mrs Greaves enjoys the music of Girls Aloud, she’d never buy one of their albums.
  - If you want to get your girlfriend on side, buy her a slice of rat pie.
  - Provided you work hard, you will do well in Language if you have the ability.

**compound-complex**
- A compound-complex sentence contains **two or more main clauses** and **one or more subordinate clauses**.
  - Although my best friend is married, she can’t keep her hands off me and my wife is getting a little jealous.
  - If you want to know the truth, I like to eat my Crème Eggs whole and regurgitate all of it minutes later.

**minor**
- A minor sentence is one that is not grammatically complete. It may be missing a subject or a verb.
  - In your dreams, buddy.
  - Whatever.
  - Working together – for lower costs and higher prices!
## Sentence Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>declarative</strong></th>
<th>Declaratives are statements.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• You adore Cheryl Fernandez-Versini (or whatever her surname is now).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• I think cheese is preferable to chocolate.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>• Paris is the capital of France.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>imperative</strong></th>
<th>Imperatives are instructions or commands, and always begin with a verb.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Go to hell, you fat chicken wing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Leave this room immediately.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Kiss me on the lips.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>interrogative</strong></th>
<th>Interrogatives are questions.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Do you think Girls Aloud are amazeballs?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Would you like cream with your coffee?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Do I look like Sheldon from The Big Bang Theory?</td>
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</table>

Be careful not to confuse interrogatives with declaratives that end with a tag question. For example: I like cheese, don’t you? is a declarative sentence with a tag question, whereas Don’t you like cheese? is an interrogative.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>exclamative</strong></th>
<th>Exclamatives exclaim – who’d have thought it? An exclamation mark usually signals an exclamative sentence, but not always – so take care!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Christ on a bike!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Goodness me!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Oh no!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Other Bits and Bobbs

#### Active and Passive Voice

In the **active voice**, the subject of a sentence (who comes first) is the *do-er* of an action.

- *Sarah kicked Stewart in the face.*

In the **passive voice**, the subject of the sentence is the *done-to*.

- *Stewart was kicked in the face by Sarah.*

In both of the examples above, the same action is being described. However, Sarah is the subject in the first sentence and Stewart is the subject in the second.

The passive voice allows us to leave out the by-phrase – that is, the *do-er* of an action. For example, the second example could be written as *Stewart was kicked*, with the identity of the kicker kept concealed.

#### Ellipsis

Ellipsis has two meanings in English Language. It can refer to three dots (...) or to the missing out of a word or words in a sentence. It’s common in newspaper headlines.

- *Missing man found alive.*
- *Shock decision rocks nation.*

#### Euphemism and Dysphemism

A **euphemism** is a word or phrase that tries to avoid saying something unpleasant. A **dysphemism** is the opposite: a word or phrase that draws attention to the unpleasantness of its meaning. In the examples below, the euphemisms come first, with the dysphemisms following.

- *I’m going to spend a penny.* / *I’m going for a slash.*
- *He passed away peacefully.* / *He dropped dead.*
- *The company downsized.* / *The company sacked loads of its staff.*

#### Hyperbole and Meiosis

Hyperbole is exaggeration for effect.

- *I cried my eyes out.*
- *He meant the world to me.*

Meiosis is the opposite – deliberate understatement.

- *Oh? The £10,000 watch I bought you? Just a small token of my appreciation.*
- *The car’s written off? It was only a little prang!*

#### Idiom

An idiom is a phrase whose meaning cannot be worked out from the meanings of the individual words that make it up. People who learn English as a foreign
language often struggle to understand our idioms, even if they know our vocabulary well.

- It’s raining cats and dogs.
- I’m going to take him to the cleaners.

### Phonetic Rendition

This is when words are spelled as they sound. For example, Lestuh is how a lot of you pronounce Leicester.

### Synechdoche and Metonymy

Synechdoche (pronounced sin-eck-duh-key) is when a part of something stands in for a whole or the whole stands in for a part. Confused? Here are some examples.

- We need all hands on deck! (Hands refers to workers.)
- I’m going to buy some new wheels. (Wheels refers to a car.)
- I’ve got five mouths to feed. (Mouths refers to children.)
- The government made the decision. (Government here could refer to a majority of ministers – not necessarily all of them.)

Metonymy is when one thing stands in for something else that it represents.

- The White House stopped the law passing. (Here, The White House represents the US government or the President.)
- Wall Street crashed again in 2008. (Wall Street represents the US banking system.)

### Syntactic Parallelism

This is when a writer or speaker repeats a sentence structure – usually for persuasive effect.

- If we build it, they will come; if they come, we will succeed.
- Write about syntactic parallelism and you will impress the examiner. Impress the examiner, and you will score high marks.

### Synthetic Personalisation

This is when a writer or speaker makes use of the second person to ‘synthesize’ a relationship with the reader.

- You’ve tried the rest – now try the best!
- Working harder and smarter for a better future for you.

Don’t assume all use of second person indicates synthetic personalisation; if the writer or speaker already knows the audience, it’s not synthetic!

### Triad/Tricolon

A triad or tricolon is a pattern of three words of phrases. For example: We came, we saw, we conquered.
ANYTHING ELSE?