

Year 1 Glossary of terms used in SPaG

Adjective	A word which describes a noun.
Capital Letter	A letter used at the beginning of a sentence and for proper nouns. They may also be used at the beginning of important words in a title or sign.
Common exception word	A word which does not follow the common phonetic spelling rules of language, or where the usual rules act in an unusual way. See Y1 list.
Digraph	A sound represented by two letters (ee, oa, th)
Exclamation	A sentence which expresses surprise or wonder, and ends with an exclamation mark in place of a full stop. Begins with the words 'how' or 'what' and must also contain a verb. (How cold it is today!)
Exclamation mark	A punctuation mark used at the end of an exclamation (What a fantastic day we have had!) It can also be used at the end of a statement or command to show something has been said with feeling or emotion (That was a really scary film! or Stop hitting your brother!)
Full stop	A punctuation mark used to demarcate the end of a statement or command.
GPC	Stands for Grapheme - Phoneme correspondence, and refers to the way that sounds heard in word are written down.
Grapheme	A letter or string of letters that represents a spoken sound.
Noun	A naming word for things, animals, people, places and feelings.
Noun phrase	A small group of words which do not contain a verb. A noun phrase contains a noun plus words to describe it (the spotty, black dog)
Phrase	A small group of words which do not contain a verb.
Plural	More than one. Using plurals can affect the nouns (cat/s) and verbs (jump/s) in a sentence.
Tense (past, present)	This shows when the action takes place. (Suffix -ed can be used to show past tense <i>e.g. jumped</i> and suffix -ing can be used to show present tense <i>e.g. jumping</i>)

Phoneme	A unit of sound which makes up a part or whole of the word. For example light is made up of the phonemes 'l/ 'igh'/ 't'.
Prefix	Letters that go in front of a root word and change the meaning. For example the prefix un- can be used to change the meaning of a verb to mean the reverse <i>untie</i> , or an adjective to mean 'not' <i>unkind</i> .
Root word	A basic word with no prefix or suffix added to it. Adding a prefix / suffix can change the meaning.
Question	A type of sentence which asks a question. It either begins with one of the question words (who, why, when, what, how, where) or reverses the (pro)noun /verb order in a statement- for example ' <i>Sarah is washing the dishes</i> ' becomes ' <i>Is Sarah washing the dishes?</i> '
Question mark	A punctuation mark which indicates a question and comes at the end of a sentence in place of a full stop.
Sentence	A word or group of words that makes sense by itself (a grammatical unit). Begins with a capital letter and ends with a full stop / question mark / exclamation mark. Usually contains a subject and <u>always</u> contains a verb.
Singular	Referring to only one.
Split digraph	A digraph that is split by a consonant. Usually represent long vowel sounds for example a-e as in <i>cake</i> , e-e as in <i>even</i> , i-e as in <i>slide</i> , o-e as in <i>bone</i> , u-e (making an oo sound) in <i>flute</i> , u-e (making a yoo sound) as in <i>cube</i> .
Suffix	A letter or string of letters that go at the end of a root word, changing or adding to the meaning. For example s, es,(for plurals) ed, ing, er, est
Syllable	A sequence of speech sounds in a word. The number of syllables in a word sounds like the 'beats' in the word, and breaking a word into syllables can help with reading and spelling.
Trigraph	A sound represented by three letters (igh, ear, air, ure)
Verb	A word used for an action, occurrence or state. An <u>essential</u> part of a sentence.
Vowel	The letters a, e, i, o and u.

