

characteristic group

in organic nomenclature

A single heteroatom, for example, $-Cl$ and $=O$; a heteroatom bearing one or more hydrogen atoms or other heteroatoms, for example, $-NH_2$, $-OH$, $-SO_3H$, $-PO_3H_2$ and IO_2 ; or a heteroatomic group attached to or containing a single carbon atom, for example, $-CHO$, $-C\equiv N$, $-COOH$ and $-NCO$, attached to a parent hydride.

Source:

Blue Book (Guide), p. 13