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LANGUAGE

- जीवशब्द स्थल (LOCUS)
 - अपरजीवशब्द (ALLELE)
- zero level
 - जीवक्षराणु (nucleobase)
 - adenine , guanine , cytosine , thymine , uracil
- First level is alphabets
 - जीवक्षर (nucleotide)
- second level is words
 - जीवशब्द सूत्र (GENE)
- third level is sentences
 - बहुलजीवक्षर सूत्र / महाशब्द सूत्र / जीव वाक्यसूत्र (polynucleotide chain)
- fourth level is paragraph
- fifth level is chapter
 - जीवध्याय सूत्र (DNA) , गुणसूत्र (DNA)
- sixth level is **book**
 - जीवग्रंथ सूत्र , जीवपुस्तक सूत्र (chromosome)
- **Earth** is the **book** of atoms
 - zero level
 - atoms
 - first level
 - alphabets of **earth** are categorized on the basis of combinations
 - based on the composition
 - organic containing carbon **alphabet** (organic **alphabet** = carbon)
 - organic words containing inorganic alphabets
 - inorganic without the **alphabet** of carbon (inorganic alphabets are all others)
 - inorganic words are inorganic compounds
 - inorganic sentences
 - based on quality of **earth** alphabets
 - solid
 - liquid
 - gas
 - second level
 - words of **earth**
 - liquid words
 - **water**
 - gaseous words
 - oxygen , nitrogen , carbon dioxide
 - solid words present in chapter of land
 - third level called sentence
 - **air**
 - **fire**

Word classes

Languages organize their parts of speech into classes according to their functions and positions relative to other parts. All languages, for instance, make a basic distinction between a **group** of words that prototypically denotes things and concepts and a **group** of words that prototypically denotes actions and events. The first **group**, which includes English words **such** as dog and song, are usually called **nouns**. The second, which includes think and sing, are called **verbs**. Another common category is the **adjective**: words that describe properties or qualities of **nouns**, **such** as red or big. Word classes can **be** open if new words can continuously **be** added to the class, or relatively closed if there is a fixed number of words in a class. In English, the class of **pronouns** is closed, whereas the class of **adjectives** is open, since **an** infinite number of **adjectives** can **be** constructed from **verbs** (e.g. saddened) or **nouns** (e.g. with the -like suffix, as in **noun-like**). In other languages **such** as Korean, the situation is the opposite, and new **pronouns** can **be** constructed, whereas the number of **adjectives** is fixed.

1. **noun**
2. **pronoun**
3. **Adjective**
4. **verb**
5. **adverb**
6. **preposition**
7. **conjunction**
8. **interjection**

Morphology

Syntax

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