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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**
 - fourth level called paragraph
 - fifth level called chapter
 - sixth level called page
 - cellular **life** (**cell** to **person**)

- singular [life](#)
- dual [life](#)
- plural [life](#)

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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