

Table of Contents

LANGUAGE

Word classes

Morphology

Syntax

3

4

4

4

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)
- UNITS OF LANGUAGE OF LIFE
 - alphabets (microscopic alphabets)
 - red alphabets
 - AMINO ACIDS
 - **mind** alphabets
 - NUCLEOTIDES (जीवक्षर (nucleotide) / वाक्याणु (part of a speech))
 - SENTENCES OF LIFE (वाक्य (sentence))
 - Sequences of mRNA (क्रिया वाक्याणु)
 - sequence of proteins
- **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
- seventh level called charts
 - tissue formed by combining pages
- eighth level called layered charts for rooms
 - organs called rooms of paper
 - pipes of paper
- chart of body

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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