

Table of Contents

LANGUAGE	3
Word classes	3
Morphology	3
Syntax	3

LANGUAGE

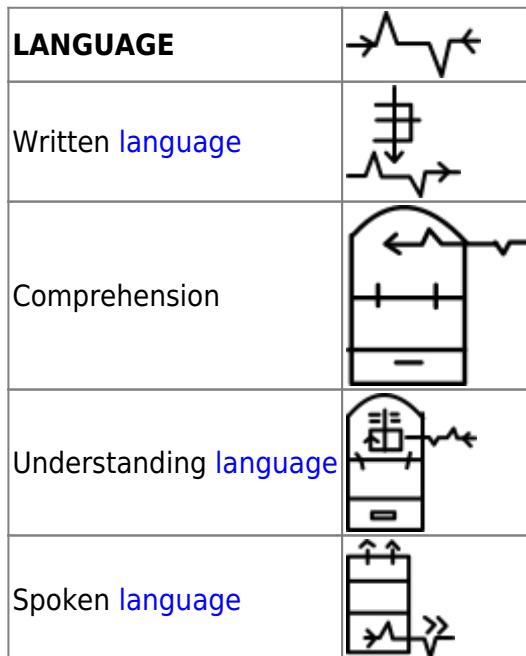
Word classes

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



LANGUAGE	
Spoken writing	
Language joining	
language sounds	
SENTENCES	
Syntax	
paragraph	
chapter	
root word	
prefix	
suffix	
infix	
morpheme	
phoneme	
synonym	
antonym	
similie	
homonym	
homograph	
etymology	
pragmatics	
semiotics	
semantics	
name	
linguistics	

PARTS OF SPEECH

word	
word	

Noun	
Pronoun	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Verb	
Adverb	
Preposition	
Adjective	
Adverb	

From:

<http://www.source.mantrakshar.co.in/> - Kshtrgyn



Permanent link:

<http://www.source.mantrakshar.co.in/doku.php/en/language?rev=1709449713>

Last update: **2024/03/03 07:08**