

1. Introduction

Morphology is the branch of linguistics that studies ~~iesy Morphemes~~ morphemes (the smallest units of linguistic form and meaning) and how they constitute words. Despite the fact that words are generally accepted as being the smallest units of syntax, it is clear that in most ~~(if not all)~~ languages, words ~~can~~ be related to other words by rules. ~~These rules produce some clear kind of specific patterns in~~ regarding the way words are ~~formed~~ formed from smaller units and how they ~~use~~ interact in speech. ~~In this~~ way, morphology is the branch of linguistics that studies patterns of word-formation, and attempts to construct a language's grammar based on the knowledge of ~~the its~~ speakers, ~~of those languages~~.

Comment [A1]: Formal writing should be free of redundancy and repetition.

1.1 Morphemes

A Morpheme ~~morpheme~~ is the smallest unit of language that has linguistic form and semantic ~~s~~ meaning.

In ~~oral~~ spoken -language, morphemes comprise phonemes (the smallest unit of sound/speech), whereas

Comment [A2]: The word “whereas” highlights an important difference between two similar things or facts. We have used this word here to enhance clarity.

~~make up morphemes~~; in written language, graphemes (the smallest written unit representing

Comment [A3]: The word “symbolic” can also be used here.

sound/speech) compose morphemes. ~~----~~

1.2 Lexemes

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A lexeme is an abstract unit of lexical a-word meaning to which inflections (e.g., suffixes) can be added to reflect gender-, tense-, number-, or person-relevant grammatical information. For example, *give, gives, giving, given, and gave* form a single lexeme (that is, one meaning entity). ~~A concept of~~ A word unit with no inflections is known as ~~called~~ a lexeme; moreover, a word unit having minimal or no inflection is called a lemma.

Comment [A4]: This is a more precise definition of "lexeme".

1.3 Compound

Using the ~~wikipedia~~ Wikipedia definition, ~~In~~ in linguistics, a compound is a lexeme (a word) that consists of more than one ~~other~~ lexeme. There are three types of compounds — ~~An~~ 1) endocentric compounds, where ~~-AB~~ is an instance of B (e.g., *teaspoon*); 2) exocentric compounds, where AB is ~~neither an A~~ or neither an A nor a B but a C associated with AB (e.g., *birdbrain*); and 3) copulative or combination compounds, where by AB is a combination of A and B (e.g., *producer-director*).