Syntax- The description of how words, phrases, and clauses are constructed and combined in a language

Morphology- The part of grammar explaining how morphemes are put together to construct words.

Grammar- The analysis of the structure of phrases and sentences.

Morphemes- Parts of words, i.e. stems, prefixes, and suffixes. For example, un + friend + ly contains three morphemes: a prefix un, a stem friend, and a suffix ly.

Syntax- The part of grammar dealing with different grammatical units (words, phrases, clauses, and sentences) is known also as

A clause- consists of one or more phrases

A phrase- consists of one or more words

A word-consists of one or more morphemes.

Lexical words-are (nouns, lexical verbs, adjectives, and adverbs)

functional words- They usually indicate meaning relationships and help us interpret units containing lexical words, by showing how the units are related to each other

Inserts-Wards that are found mainly in spoken language

Inserts- They usually carry emotional and discourse meaning

A suffix- The morpheme attached to the end of word

Determiners- Words that normally precedes nouns, and are used to help clarify the meaning of the noun

The definite article 'the'- Indicates that the referent is assumed to be known by the speaker and the person being spoken to (addressee).

The indefinite article 'a' or 'an'- Makes it clear that the referent is one member of a class.

Demonstrative determiners- Indicate that the referent are ' near to' or 'away from' the speaker's immediate

Pronoun- They fill the position of a noun or a whole noun phrase.

A phrase - One or more words that occur together in a sentence and that we recognize as somehow working together as a unit.

An adjective- is a word that describes or modifies a noun

The direct object- A noun phrase that follows a transitive verb

A predicate nominative- In traditional grammar, a noun phrase that follows a linking verb, such as an architect

Predicate adjective- An adjective that follows a linking verb, such as uncomfortable

Compounding- The combination of lexical categories (nouns, adjective, verbs, or prepositions).

Morphemes - Smallest linguistic unit that has meaning or grammatical function.

Function morphemes- Morphemes that provide information about the grammatical relationships of words

Derivational morphemes- Morphemes that change the meaning or lexical category of the words to which they attach

Inflectional morphemes- Morphemes that serve a purely grammatical function, never creating a new word but only a different form of the same word

Allomorph- Nondistinctive realizations of a particular morpheme that have the same function and are phonetically similar