

1. Introduction

Morphology is the branch of linguistics that ~~study-analyzes~~ Morphemes ~~morphemes~~ (the smallest units of linguistic form and meaning) and how they constitute words. ~~Despite the fact that~~ Although words are generally ~~-~~accepted as being the smallest units of syntax, it is clear that in most ~~(if not all)~~ languages, words ~~can be~~ are related to other words by rules. ~~The rules -some- which result in generally~~ clear ~~kind-of~~ patterns in the ways ~~words -that- words~~ are ~~formed~~ formed from smaller units and how ~~these -they-~~ interact in speech². ~~In this way~~ By clarifying those rules and their resulting relationships, morphology ~~is the branch of linguistics that studies~~ reveals patterns of word-formation, ~~-and~~ morphological linguistics attempts to construct a language's grammar based on the knowledge of ~~the -its-~~ speakers, ~~-of those languages~~

Comment [A1]: Social scientists generally try to avoid using the phrase "the fact" because it is considered too absolute, i.e., too definitive.

Comment [A2]: We rephrased the beginning of the sentence to avoid redundancy (repeating the definition of "morphology").

1.1 Morphemes

~~Morpheme~~ As indicated in the introduction, a morpheme is the smallest ~~linguistic~~ -unit of language that has linguistic form and ~~semantic~~ s meaning. In ~~spoken~~ oral language, morphemes comprise phonemes (the smallest unit of sound/speech), ~~whereas -make-up morphemes-~~ in written language, they are constituted by graphemes (the smallest written unit representing sound/speech), ~~-compose morphemes-...~~

Comment [A3]: This was added to acknowledge the repetition.

Comment [A4]: This could also be stated as "symbolic".

1.2 Lexemes

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, they are all~~ forms of the same entity one and share the same root meaning entity). ~~A concept of word unit with~~ The set of words with all of its no inflections is called a the lexeme, ~~moreover, however,~~ at the root of each lexeme is a lemma, which is a word unit having with minimal or no inflection ~~is called a lemma~~ and constitutes the canonical or citation form of a set of words that share the same lexeme.

Comment [A5]: This is a more precise definition of "lexeme".

Comment [A6]: We rephrased this in order to make the definition clearer. "Meaning entity" was not clear. We removed the parentheses, as a semicolon can serve the same function and the information is not a side comment, but rather important to clarifying the explanation.

Comment [A7]: This is more accurate. The lexeme represents the set of words with their inflections.

Comment [A8]: We have added this bit of information to further define the lemma.

1.3 Compound

Using the wikipedia Wikipedia definition, in in linguistics, a compound is a lexeme word ~~(a word)~~ that consists of more than one ~~other~~ lexeme. There are three types of compounds ~~—An:~~ 1) endocentric compounds, whereby where the compound serves the same linguistic function as one of its parts, such that AB is an instance of B (e.g., *teaspoon*); 2) exocentric compounds, where in which the compound fulfills a new function, such that AB is neither an A or a B₁ but rather a C associated with AB both (e.g.,

Comment [A9]: This is more accurate, as the word is comprised of more than one lexeme, but a lexeme really refers to the meaning of the word.

Comment [A10]: We have added a bit of extra information, as the context of this work indicates that its intended readers are less knowledgeable in this field, and they might require further explanation for "AB".



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birdbrain); and [3](#)) copulative [or combination](#) compounds, whereby AB is [a combination of](#) A and B (e.g., *producer-director*).

SAMPLE

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