1. Introduction

Morphology is the branch of linguistics that analyzes 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 related to other words by rules. The rules, some of which result in generally clear kind of patterns in the way words are formed from smaller units and how these they interact in speech. 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 its speakers of those languages.

1.1 Morphemes

A morpheme is the smallest linguistic unit of language that has linguistic form and meaning. In spoken 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).
1.2 Lexemes

A lexeme is an abstract unit of 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 and share the same root). A concept of word unit with the set of words with all of its no inflections is called a 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.

1.3 Compound

Using the *Wikipedia* definition, in linguistics, a compound is a word (a word) that consists of more than one other lexeme. There are three types of compounds—1) endocentric compounds, whereby 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 B, but rather a C associated with AB both (e.g.,

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.

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).