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 ~~fromed~~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 ~~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".

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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 B, 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*).

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