

Structural science

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Introduction

L'inconscience et la conscience, et donc la science, sont aussi anciennes que la vie.

Les idées scientifiques résultent d'un long et continu processus d'abstraction ayant commencé chez l'homme primitif.

Les premiers humains parvinrent à compter.
D'autres réussirent à raisonner en termes de distances et d'angles.
D'autres encore se mirent à rapporter ces idées au temps.

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Après lui, les scientifiques séparèrent clairement "la matière", "l'espace" et "le temps" dans leurs raisonnements, qu'ils représentèrent sous forme mathématique.

En mécanique le travail se poursuit dans deux directions principales:

- la cinématique, décrivant les mouvements de la matière dans l'espace et le temps, et,
- la dynamique, décrivant les transferts d'énergie provoquant ces mouvements.

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Vers le milieu du 19^{ème} siècle les scientifiques intégrèrent la thermique et la mécanique dans un ensemble plus vaste qu'ils baptisèrent "Thermodynamique".

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Au début du 20^{ème} siècle, l'énergie chimique fut à son tour intégrée au corpus scientifique de la thermodynamique.

Au milieu du 20^{ème} siècle, les scientifiques ajoutèrent enfin l'énergie nucléaire à la thermodynamique.

A la fin du 20^{ème} siècle, la thermodynamique est devenue la science universelle de l'énergie physique et chimique.

Au début du 21^{ème} siècle, les progrès constants des machines à calculer depuis le début de l'humanité permettent de simuler la pensée.

La thermodynamique, science de l'énergie physique et chimique, intégrée à la systémique et à l'automatique devient la systématique, la science de l'énergie généralisée, et constitue

"le nouveau Paradis de la science".

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Classifying ideas

Organizing ideas.

Discourses

Discours, discorsi, Diskuren, Reden

Expression of ideas.

Formal lengthy treatment of an idea.

The process or power of reasoning.

Conversation, communication, talk, speech, chat, dialogue, convers, lecture, sermon, treatise, dissertation, homily, oration, disquisition, talk, discuss, debate, confer, converse, declaim, hold forth, expatiate.

Phrases

Phrases, frase, Phrasen

A group of two or more words that work together or perform a single mental function in a discourse.

Unlike clauses, phrases do not contain both a subject and a predicate, although they may function as one or the other.

Noun phrases

A noun phrase consist of a noun plus any determiners or modifiers directly related to it.

Noun phrases always have a structural function of nouns in a sentence.

Verb phrases

Any main verb or combination of auxiliary and main verbs in a clause plus it's constituent parts (modifiers and objects) that complete its meaning.

They form the predicate of a sentence.

The term verb phrase encompasses an all inclusive notion of what belongs to a verb.

The use of auxiliary verbs to create different tenses or modalities, the overall verb that is constructed may be called a verb phrase.

Verb phrases are used to form verb tenses, to express modality or a predicate.

Adnominal phrases

An adnominal phrase is made up of an adnoun along with any determiner, modifier or complement that completes or modifies the adnoun meaning.

The entire phrase functions as an adnoun in a sentence, modifying a noun.

Adverbial phrases

An adverbial phrase may consist of an adverb plus any determiners and supplemental information, or an adverb plus an adverb of degree or an adverbial prepositional phrase, which can also be called adverbial.

Prepositional phrases

Consist of a preposition and its object.

They commonly function as adverbs but they can also be adnominal.

Gerundal phrases

A gerund of a verb used as a noun accompanied by any modifiers or objects.

The entire phrase functions as a noun, meaning it can be the subject of a clause or the object of a verb or a preposition.

Infinitive phrases

Composed of the infinitive of a verb, the base form plus the particle "to" along with any objects or modifiers associated with it.

Infinitives and infinitive phrases can function as nouns, adnouns or adverbs in a sentence.

Participle phrases

Like gerund and infinitives, participles are formed from verbs, so they can be accompanied by any modifiers or objects.

Participle phrases can only function as adnouns in a sentence.

Clauses

Clauses, clause, Klauseln

Clauses are groups of word that contain both a subject, an entity, person, thing or place that performs, controls or is responsible for the energetics of the verb.

Independent clauses

An independent or main clause is a clause that forms a complete, independent thought.

It does not require anything else to be considered a complete thought, and can stand alone as a sentence.

Dependent clauses

A dependent or subordinate clause is a clause that relies on the information from an independent clause to form a complete, logical, thought. As such it cannot stand on its own to form a sentence.

Dependent clauses are usually marked by dependency words such as conjunctions, relative pronouns or relative adverbs.

Sentences

Sentences, sentenze, Sätzen

A sentence must express a complete idea.

A complete sentence must consist of at least one independent clause, that is a subject and a predicate that make a complete thought, making sense of their own.

An unit that is independent and has a subject that is expressed or understood, as in imperative sentences, an a predicate that contains at least one finite verb.

Predicates

Predicats, predicati, Prädikaten

To base, state, establish, affirm, assert, proclaim, declare a statement.

The predicate is essentially anything that follows the subject.

It is formed, made up, of a least a finite verb, the action of which is performed by the subject.

A predicate is an idea that can be true of something.

Determiners

Déterminants, determinant, Entscheidend

Used to introduce a noun or a nominative. They do two things:

- signal that a noun or nominative will follow and provide information about it;
 - tell if the noun is specific or general, singular or plural, near or far;
- can quantify the noun, telling how much or how many are referred to;
 - tell us to whom or what the noun belongs to.

Serve to express the reference of that noun or nominal in the context, that is whether the noun is referring to:

- a definite or indefinite element of a class;
- an element belonging to a specified person or thing;
 - a particular quantity or number.

Definite article

There is only one definite article:

the

Always before a noun or nominal.

To identify a definite (specific or particular) noun or nominal.

To identify a specific person, thing, place or time.

Indefinite articles

There are only two indefinite articles which may be considered as only one:

a, an

Used to identify an indefinite (unspecific and general) noun or nominal.

Only before singular nouns.

Demonstrative adnouns

this, that

Interrogative adnouns

which

Possessive adnouns

my, there

Distributive adnouns

Quantifiers

many, few, several

Numbers

Predeterminers

An adnoun that can stand before an article, a possessive pronoun or another determiner.

All

All the flowers.

Nouns

Words that denote a entity, material or immaterial, or an event.

Word by which something is designated and distinguished from others.

Nouns that follow a linking verb are energetic nouns. They serve to rename or re-identify the subject.

Subjects nouns

Nouns or pronouns of the persons or things doing, performing or controlling the energetics of the verb.

Objects nouns

Nouns or pronouns that complete the meaning of the verbs and prepositions.
Any group of words that functions as a noun can be an object.

Pronouns

Words that are used in place of nouns to designate persons or things asked for, previously specified and understood from the context, the antecedents

Relative and interrogative pronouns

that

who

what

which

where

when

Indefinite pronouns

An indefinite pronoun is used in place of a noun or person or thing, without specifying a particular person or thing that is being represented.

Some are for people only, some are for things only (somebody/something) and some are for both.

some

one

none

another

each

many

either

other

Impersonal pronouns

An indefinite pronoun can also be called "impersonal" as they do not refer to an unknown entity

"One, on, man, se"

"Someone, quelqu'un, jemand, alquien"

and there is overlap between the use of the two.

Voids

A zero is a linguistic element needed in thinking but not realized in writing or speaking, an element that is externally null.

That implies the lack of an element where an idea would have one.

Void morph

No external form, is an allomorph of a morpheme that is otherwise realized in exteriorization.

Void affix

He love her

He loves her

Void subject

An impersonal verb is one that has no determinate subject, where the pronoun does not refer to anything

"It rains"

In the active voice, impersonal verbs can be used to represent operation of nature, mental distress and events with no reference to a doer.

When an actor is unspecified, zero actor constructions, an implicit argument, an argument that is put forth without stating it explicitly, is present on the semantic level.

In Finish and Estonian, the zero construction enable events and states to be described without specifying the identity of the actor, a zero actor.

In some languages, such as English, French, German and Swedish, an impersonal verb always takes an impersonal pronoun as its syntactic subject.

The expletive pronoun "it" does not denote a clear entity.

The pronoun does not have a clear antecedent yet the meaning is clear.

it, il, es, det

"It rains"

"Il pleut"

"Es regnet"

In Italian, the impersonal verb takes no subject at all, but it is conjugated to the third person singular as if the verb had a third person singular subject.

"Piove"

English, French and German are so strict about requiring a subject that they supply it for verbs that do not really require it.

"It seems that there is no end to this event"

"It is unclear why he cut the link"

"It" is in the subject position while the real subject has been moved to the end of the sentence.

A simple test to see if a sentence contains an impersonal verb is to check to see if a given subject pronoun takes an antecedent

"Mont-Blanc is 4'807 meters tall. It is the highest point in France"

"Mont-Blanc is 4'807 meters tall. It rains frequently there"

Only the pronoun "It" of the first sentence links to a previous subject. In the second, it has no referent. It demonstrates that "rain" is an impersonal verb.

In French, impersonal verbs do not take a real personal subject as they do not represent any action, event or state that can be attributed to an actor, thing or place. Those verbs take on the impersonal pronoun

il

"Il faut que tu m'aimes"

"It is necessary that you loves me"

The verb is impersonal here because it does not take a real personal subject as they do not represent any action, event or state of being that can be attributed to a person, thing or place.

The *"Il"* does not refer to anything in particular here, it is a "dummy form". The meaning is loving is necessary.

The most impersonal form is

"Il y eut, il y avait, il y a eu, il y a, il y aura, il y aurait"

"There has been, there was, there is, there will be"

There is no equivalent of "it" in Italian, only the conjugation at the third person.

Italian has several impersonal verbs, most often seen at the third person singular.

The real subject of the sentence will not be in the nominative case but is most often in the dative or accusative case:

"Libet"

"It pleases"

"Oportet"

"It is fitting"

"Decet"

"It is proper"

"Placet"

"It is agreed"

Void pronoun

Plays the role of the subject of the verb

∅

∅ makes no difference

Plays the role of the object of the verb

nobody knows ∅

Plays the role of the relative pronoun "that"

the woman ∅ I am loving

In zero pronoun languages, certain classes of pronouns can be omitted when they are inferable.

Impersonal verbs take neither subject nor object, as other zero subject languages, but the verb may show incorporated dummy pronouns despite the lack of subject and object expressions.

As with impersonal verbs, zero pronouns also function without reference to an entity in particular.

In English, "one" can function in an impersonal subjective and objective manner.

"One could think she loves him"

"If one fails, then one must try harder the next time"

When the pronoun "one" is used in the numerical sense, a different pronoun can be used subsequently to refer to the same entity

"One (girl) throw her love over the bar"

Generally it is not ideal to mix the dummy pronoun "one" with another pronoun in the same sentence.

"If one fails, then he must simply try harder"

Adnouns

Modify nouns as well as any part of speech functioning as a noun.

Attributive adjectives can appear directly before or after the noun they modify.

Predicative adjectives always appear after the noun they modify, connected by a linking verb to describe or modify the subject.

They are always part of the energetics.

As subject complement, they describe, identify or rename the subject.

Whereas most verbs describe the energetics a subject implies, linking verbs describe something about the subject, which is completed by the subject complement.

Attributive adnouns

Appearing directly before (and sometimes directly after) the noun or pronoun they modify. They can appear anywhere in a sentence and can modify parts of either the subject or the predicate.

"The big love"

Many words are inherently adjectival explaining characteristics of the name: stong, weak, nice, black, white...

Predicative adnouns

Always after the noun they modify, connected to it by a linking verbe. They are one of the three types of subject complements and they are always part of the predicate, hence their noun.

"The love is big"

Verbs

Words that asserts, declares, predicates.

Part of speech that expresses actions, interactions, processes, events, happenings, occurences, or resulting conditions or states of being of people or things caused by the energetics of the verb and contained in the object complement revealing what the direct object has become by renaming or requalifying the object with a new name or describing or modifying the object with an adjective or describing the intended or desired action of the object with an infinitive verb.

Past and present participle are object complements describing what the object is or was doing.

Finite verbs

Finite verbs are verbs that have a subject and indicate grammatical person, number and tense.

These verbs describe the action of an entity, person, thing or place.

Unlike other types of verbs, finite verbs do not require another verb in order to be grammatically correct.

Non finite verbs

Non finite verbs are verbs that do not have subjects or tenses. These verbs are usually infinitives, gerunds or relative participles, living in "-ing", dead in "-ed, -d or -t".

Transitive verbs

A transitive verb is a verb that requires one or more objects.

This contrast with intransitive verbs, which do not have objects.

Transitivity is traditionally thought of as a global property of an idea, by which something is transferred from an actant to a reactant.

Verbs that require only two arguments, a subject and a single direct object are monotransitive.

Verbs that require two objects are ditransitive.

"To give" is typically ditransitive in English, which may feature a subject, a direct object and an indirect object

"John gave Mary the flowers"

Tritransitive verbs feature a direct object, an indirect object and a prepositional

"I will trade you some love for your flowers"

or a clause, the smallest grammatical unit that can express a complete proposition, a statement that can have a truth value of either true or false.

A typical clause consists of a subject, the entity about which the statement is being done, the entity that controls the verb in the clause, and a predicate, which mostly corresponds to the main verb and any auxiliary that may accompany the main verb. The arguments of the verb, the subject and object nominatives are outside the predicate.

Impersonal verbs

Impersonal verbs appear only as infinitives or the third person inflexions.

In the third person, the subject is either implied or a dummy referring to people or entities in general.

The term "impersonal" simply means that the verb do not change according to the grammatical entity.

Valency

In term of valency, impersonal verbs are often a-valent, as they often lack a semantic argument.

"It rains"

The "It" is simply a syntactic placeholder, having no concrete referent.

Not necessary in Italian

"Piove"

Ambitransitive verbs

An ambitransitive verb is a verb that can be intransitive or transitive without requiring a morphological change, that is the same verb form may or may not require a direct object.

English has a large number of ambitransitive verbs.

"Read, break, understand"

"I read the book"

"I read all day"

Ambitransitive verbs are less common in other languages where valency tends to be fixed and there are explicit valency changing operations (such as passive voice, antipassive voice, applicatives, causatives)

Adverbs

An adverb refers to any element in a sentence used to modify a verb, another adverb or an adnoun or even an entire clause.

Adverbs can be single words or phrase or even entire clauses.

Adverbial phrase

A group of words that function as an adverb, modifying a verb, adverb, adnoun, clause or sentence as a whole.

Adverbial phrases often feature an adverb, known as the head word, possibly modified by other elements.

Adverbial phrases are commonly formed when an adverb's intensity is being modified by another adverb, decreasing or increasing the intensity of the adverb.

Somewhat slowly.

Very quickly.

Adverbial clauses

An adverbial clause is a group of words that contain a subject and a predicate verb and is used like a regular adverb to modify a verbs, other adverbs or adnouns.

Adverbial clauses use subordinating conjunctions to connect them to independent clauses.

The way the adverbial clause modifies the main clause depend on the kind of subordinating conjunction used.

Relative adverbs

Like relative pronouns, they introduce relative clauses, also called adjective clauses, that modify a noun.

However, while relative pronouns are used to relate information to a person or a thing,

That, which, who

relative adverbs are used when the information relates to a place, direction, time or reason an event took place.

Where, when, why

Complements

Complements are words or group of words that are necessary to complete the meaning of another part of an idea.

Nouns complements

Noun complements are clauses that provide information necessary to complete an noun or adnoun meaning.

Can be prepositional ideas, infinitive and noun clauses.

Subject complements

The information that follows a linking verb to describe, identify or rename the subject of the clause.

Can be nouns, pronouns or adnouns.

Even though they modify the subject, they are dependent on the verb of the clause and thus are part of the predicate.

Object complements

Describe, rename or complete the direct object of the verb.

It can be a noun, adnoun, infinitive, participle or relative clause.

Verb complements

Required to complete the meaning of the verb.

Always appear after the verb.

Can be nouns or prepositionals.

Particles

A particle is a word that does not have a semantic meaning on its own, but instead relies on the word it is paired with to have meaning.

It is very similar to a preposition, almost identical in appearance.

However, prepositions are used to establish a relationship between their objects and another part of a sentence while particles are used to create infinitives and to form certain phrasal verbs.

Prepositions

Relational words preceding the following adverbial modifier.

Relational word placed before and governing a noun obliquely showing its relation to

- a noun,
- an adnoun or
- a verb.

Used with nouns, adnouns and verbs, to express the relationship to the rest of the context.

Prepositional phrases

Prepositional phrases can either function as adnouns, modifying nouns and pronouns, or adverbs, modifying adnouns verbs, and adverbs.

When a proposal follows a linking verb, especially "Be", it functions as a predicative adnoun, describing what must be a noun or a pronoun.

Prepositional can function as adnoun or adverb.

Location

A location that modify the verb.

in, on, for, to, of, with, about, since...

Direction

Toward, along, around

Time

A time that modify the verb.

since, for, before

Manner, agency, instrument, device, reason, purpose

quite, some, by, with, because, for

Affiliation, separation

of, off

Conjunctions

Coordination

The two elements being joined must be idealy and grammatically equal or similar in both importance and structure.

and

Used to join ideas.

or

Present an alternative choice or option.

not

but

Used to present a contrast with previous idea.

yet

Like but, is used to present a contrast with a touch of surprise of the before idea.

for

Used to give a reason for something.

so

The second idea is the result of the first.

nor

Presents a negative idea when a negative one has already been presented.

Subordination

Used to create complex sentences with one independent and one subordinate clause, less important than the first one and explains the relationship.

Cause

As, because, since.

Similarity

As, although, even though, though, whereas, while.

Contrast

While, whereas.

Condition

If.

Reason

In order that, so that, so.

Place

Where, wherever.

Time

Before, when, as, after, until, whenever.

Correlation

Pairs of conjunctions working together and always used together.

both ... and

Insist on two ideas that are true, same as "and" but less emphatic.

either ... or

Present two options, with limited choice to only the two.

neither ... nor

Negate two options, with choice limited to only the two.

nor ... but

Express a contradiction, negating the first and emphasizing the second.

not only ... but also

Emphasize an additional ideal in the sentence, especially if contradictory or surprising.

just as ... so

Indicate similarity of the ideas being joined.

whether ... or

Express a doubt between two possible options, whether having the same meaning of "if".

Creating ideas

Making ideas.

Derivational prefixing

Affixes are morphemes with a particular meaning that are added at the beginning or of a root or base word to change it's meaning.

Adding a prefix always change the basic meaning of the word.

Prefixes are always derivational creating a word with an entirely new meaning.

In contrast to prefixes, suffixes can be derivational, totally changing the meaning of a word, and inflexional, changing only the grammatical function of a word without changing it's basic meaning.

Relational prefixing

a-

ad-

de-

ex-

in-

ob-

piezo-

pre-

sur-, super-, supra-, hyper-, over-
Over, above, beyond, in addition to.

under-

Derivational suffixing

Creates words with entirely new meanings.

Nouns from nouns

-age

A collection, group, mass or amount.

A status, relationship or connection.

A state or condition of being.

A place of being or residence.

A rate of measurement of.

-ery, -ry

An group, collection, category or class of people or things.

A state or condition of being.

The characteristics, qualities, practices or behaviours.

A practice or occupation.

-ist

One who produces, practices, operates or is connected to somebody, a thing or an event.

One who specializes in a specific field or study or practice.

-dom

A state, quality or condition.
 A specific domain, system or jurisdiction.
 A particular position or rank.

-hood

A state, quality or condition.
 An group, collection, category, class sharing a state, quality or condition.

-logy, ology

A branch or field of knowledge, theory, science or study.

-ship

A state, quality or condition.
 A particular position or rank or the time spent in such a position.
 Skill, kraft or a particular profession or practice.

Adnouns from nouns***-able***

Possible, capable, suitable for.

-al

Having the characteristic of or relating to.

-ar

Having the characteristic, of the nature of, of the kind of, begonging to.

-en

Made of or resembling.

-ful

Full of, characterized by.
 Tending or able to.

-ible

Possible, capable, suitable for.

-ic, ical

Having the characteristic of or relating to.

-ish

Typical of, similar to or related to.
 Of or associated with.
 Inclined to or preoccupied with.

-less

Lacking, deprived of, without.

-ling

Small, little.

-ly

Similar to or characteristic of.
 Occuring at such intervals of time.
 Having qualities of, of the nature of, of the form of.
 Appropriate to, fitting, suited to.

-ous

Full of, possessing, characterized by.

-ule

Small, little.

-y

Characterized by, consisting or having the quality of, fitted with.
 Tending or inclined to.

Nouns from adnouns**-ism**

A disposition or collectively all those who feel it.

-itaem, -ity, -ite, ite

Condition or quality of being what the adnoun describes.
 Concretely an instance of quality.
 Collectively all the instances.

-ness

Quality, action, state.

-ty, -tie, -te, -té, -tatem, -tatis, -tas, -tes

Condition or quality of being what the adnoun describes.
 Concretely an instance of quality.
 Collectively all the instances.

-tude

Quality, action, state.

-ude

Quality, action, state.

Nouns from verbs

Put the determinants "a" or "the" before.

-age

An event or it's result.
A thing or place used for such an event.

-al

An event.

-ance, -ence

An event, state, condition or quality.

-ction

A state, condition, event or practice, or the result thereof.

-dom

A state or condition.

-ee

A person or thing receiving the effect of the event.
A person controlling or a thing performing the event.

-er

A person or thing capable of a certain event.

-ery

The event or practice of happening something, or a place for such.

-ication, -fication, -ification

A state, condition, event or practice, or the result thereof.

-ing

The gerund, the form in "ing", functions as a noun in the mind, acts as nouns and can be used as subjects of an idea, the subject complement of the linking verb "be", the object of a preposition or the object of a verb.

Form identical to that of a living event.

Not used to form tenses of the verb or provide adjectival information.

Used in forming compound nouns.

-ion

A state, condition, event or practice, or the result thereof.

-ism

An event.

A state, condition or quality.

A system, theory, doctrine, set of guiding principles.

-ist

One who performs a particular event or practice.

-ity, ty

A state, condition, trait or quality.

-ling

Person or thing of a specific kind or origin.

-ment

An event or the result thereof.

-ness

A state, condition, or trait or measurement thereof.

-or

An person or thing controlling or performing the event.

-sion

A state, condition, event or practice, or the result thereof.

-tion

A state, condition, event or practice, or the result thereof.

-ure

Employment or result.

Adnouns from verbs***-able***

Capable of, allowed, worthy of, requiring, to be done.
Full of, causing,

-ing

Living.

-ed

Dead.

Subject adnouns from verb

Event functioning as adnoun.

-ing

Living event.

Implies action from the noun being modified.
The modified noun is the agent of the event, is acting.

My exhausting wife.

-ed

Dead event, state.

Do not imply action on part of the noun being modified.
The modified noun is given a passive role in the event, is acted upon.

My exhausted wife.

Object adnouns from verb

Renaming and reclassifying a direct object, or stating what the direct object is doing or has become, what the object is or was doing.

-ing

Living event.

Implies action from the noun being modified.
The modified noun is the agent of the event, is acting.

I came across her singing.

-ed

Dead event.

Do not imply action on part of the noun being modified.
The modified noun is given a passive role in the event, is acted upon.

The stress left my wife depleted.

Verbs from verbs

-en

To become or cause to become.

Verbs from adnouns

-ate

To act on, cause to become, be modified or furnish with.

Verbs from adnouns and nouns

Verbify the name or quality of the event.

-ate

To act on, cause to become, be modified or furnish with.

-en

To come or cause to have.

-ify

To make, do or cause to become.

-ize

To become or cause to become.
To make, do or cause to become.

Adverbs from adnouns

-ly

In a certain or specific manner.
In a manner denoted by the adjective.

Adverbs from adnouns and nouns

-ly

At that interval, the noun being the unit of time.

-wise, ways

In a specific position, direction or manner.
With reference or in regard to.

Adverbs from adnouns, nouns and adverbs

-ward

In a specified position or direction

Adverbs from prepositions

Adverbial proposition word.

Semantic unit with surface discrete sequenced structure, typically giving descriptions of location, direction, time, manner or reason.

Serve to broaden the meaning of the sentence and enhance the context of the verb, adverb or adnoun that they complete.

The prepositions become particles of the verb by suppressing the following noun or pronoun, object, showing it's straight relation to the verb.

Particle verbs using prepositions to build adverbs, prepositions being relation words.

up, down

on, over, under

to, at, about, aside, by, from, past

toward, away

forth, back

in, into, out

for, off

with, without

along, around

across, through

Potentiel, flot.

Inflexional suffixing

Changes only the grammatical function of a word without changing it's basic meaning.

Living event

-ing

Dead event

-ed

Same as the simple past of the verb.

-uted

