

1. Words are essentially sequence of consonants and vowel sounds.
2. Words can be formed only with vowel sounds, but not only with consonant sounds.
3. Consonants have an in-built vowel sound 'a' in all of them.
4. When two consonant sounds occur together, it forms a cluster. Eg. /kl/ in 'cluster'
5. Cluster can occur anywhere in the word, not only during the start of the word.
6. There is a cluster in the word 'pure' ([pjʊə]), due to consonant sounds p and y.
7. In the word *Spring*, the cluster is formed out of 3 consonants.
8. Specific symbols to identify sounds in English are known as IPA symbols
9. A syllable is a unit of organization for a sequence of speech sounds
10. Syllables have nucleus (most often a vowel) with optional initial and final margins (typically, consonants).
11. Words can have one or more syllables. Examples are *sun*, *ti-ger*, *ka-pi-tal*, *in-vi-si-ble*
12. Every syllable must include a vowel.
13. When a word has more than one syllable, one of them is more stressed.
14. Word is defined as a single distinct meaningful element of speech or writing, used with others (or sometimes alone) to form a sentence and typically shown with a space on either side when written or printed.
15. Main parts of speech (also called word classes) are
 - a. Noun – book, cat, Ram
 - b. Verb – play, sing, cry
 - c. Adjective – tall, beautiful, red
 - d. Adverb – loudly, really, very
 - e. Pronoun – she, him, that
 - f. Proposition – on, in, at, above
 - g. Conjunction – but, for, if
 - h. Determiner – a, an, the
 - i. Interjection – Hello!
16. 4 types of word formation
 - a. Prefixes (unhappy, impossible, multipurpose, postgraduate)
 - b. Suffixes (terrorism, employer, widen, reasonable, unhappily)
 - c. Conversion (text, standup, email, microwave, google)
 - d. Compounds (carpark, rock-band, babysit, good-naturedly)
17. Denotation – Single, simple, dictionary meaning of words
18. Connotation – Implied, suggestive, context-sensitive, emotional meaning of the word.
19. Connotations can be positive or negative. For example, thrifty is positive, economical is neutral and miserly is negative connotation.
20. A word which has the same or nearly the same meaning is called synonym
21. A word that is opposite in meaning to another word is called antonym.
22. Homophones are words with same pronunciation (and different spelling) but with different meaning. For example, Tail and tale, Bow and bough, Hail and hale.
23. Homonyms are words with same pronunciation and same spelling, but with different meaning. For example, bear, stalk, charge, row, bow, swallow, fine.

24. Words can be added also by adding classical roots (-cide, phile, -phobia) to already existing words,
25. Idioms and slangs are part of the culture, and adds to the vocabulary. Meanings of such words depend on the context, and the culture.