|   | **Etymology** is the study of the origin of words:  
  from *etymon* ‘true sense, original meaning’ + *logia* ‘study of’ |
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|   | **Morphology** is the study of the structure and parts of words:  
  from *morpho* ‘form, shape’ + *logia* ‘study of’ |
|   | **Phonology** is the study of speech sounds and their meanings in a language:  
  from *phono* ‘sound, voice’ + *logia* ‘study of’ |
|   | **Transcription** is the physical process of handwriting or typing, and spelling:  
  from *trans* ‘across, beyond; over’ + *scribere* ‘to write’ |
|   | **Composition** is the way something is put together and arranged; in this context, a piece of written work:  
  from *com* ‘with, together’ + *ponere* ‘to place’ |
|   | **Homophones** are words which are pronounced the same but have different meanings, spelling or both:  
  from *homos* ‘same’ + *phono* ‘sound’ |
|   | **Syntax** is the arrangement of words and phrases in a sentence:  
  from *syn* ‘together’ + *tassein* ‘arrange’ |
|   | **Synonyms** are words which have the same or nearly the same meaning, within a language:  
  from *syn* ‘together, same’ + *onyma* ‘name’ |
|   | **Antonyms** are words which have the opposite or nearly the opposite meaning, within a language:  
  from *anti* ‘opposite, against’ + *onyma* ‘name’ |
|   | **Dialogue** use questions and answers as a method of examining something or finding a solution:  
  from *dia* ‘across, between’ + *legein* ‘speak’ |