1. **Sentence Structure according to Form**
2. **Text (discourse):** which can be a spoken or a written one containing utterances or sentences that have relation between themselves within the text and out of it with the world outside. There are certain rules or grammar that can decide the good and bad text.
3. **Sentence:** traditionally, it is a structure that gives a complete thought. It can be of many types according to the purpose of analysis referred to. It could have clauses besides phrases. Ex: **I am reading the book that you bought**.
4. **Miner Clause or a sub-sentence:** it is a structure that cannot give a complete thought alone even if having all the sentence elements (if a secondary one) because it is, itself, a part or an element in the main sentence. Ex:

I am reading the book **that you bought.** (1)

**What you have just mentioned** is similar to **what I have already heard**. (2)

I know **why you are late**.

I came late **because there was a traffic jam**.

**Who told you this story** is a big lair.

1. **Phrase:** it is a type of structure that is lesser than a sentence or a clause. It can be of one word only but it cannot be a clause. It can occupy any position in the sentence or the clause to be one of its elements. It has many types and functions. Ex:

**Noun phrase (NP):** I, him, Ali, teacher, a teacher, a very great teacher, every day…etc.

**Verb phrase VP:** is, has been, was reading, helps…etc.

**Adjective phrase (Adj. P)**: happy, famous, very famous, sorry for that, sorry to hear it…etc.

**Adverb phrase (Adv. P)**: now, well, very well, here…etc.

**Preposition phrase (Pre P)**: because of the traffic jam, due to, on the table, above it…etc.

He **is working there today.**(4 phrases)

1. **Word:** traditionally, it is the smallest unit in sentence that has a meaning. Ex: He **is working there today.** (5 words)