different *morphological* and *syntactic* properties ,it follows that we can use the morphological and syntactic properties of a word to determine its categorization (i.e. what category it belongs to)." (Radford,1997:35)

"It is standard practice to to use capital-letter abbreviations for categories, and so to use **N** for noun, **V** for verb, **P** for proposition, **A** for adjective ,and **ADV** for adverb. The words which belong to these five categories are traditionally said to be **contentives** (or **content words**),in that they have idiosyncratic *descriptive content."* (Radford,1997:37) "In addition to *content words* languages also contain **function words** *(or* **functors***)*-i.e. words which serve primarily to carry information about the grammatical function of particular types of expressions within the sentence (i.e. information about grammatical properties such as number, gender person, case,etc)". (Radford,1997:37) For example, *car* is a contentive but *they* is a *function word* because the former word denotes an object ,which can be drawn, but the latter does not: it only denotes a set of grammatical properties in that it is a third person plural nominative pronoun. One way to find out whether words have descriptive content is to see "whether they have *antonyms* (i.e. opposites) :if a word has an antonym, it is a contentive". (Radford,1997:38) For example ,a noun/N such as *loss* has the antonym *gain*; a verb/V such as *rise* has the antonym *fall;* an adjective/**A** such as *tall* has the antonym *short;* an adverb/ADV such as *early* has the antonym *late;* and a preposition/P such as *inside* has the antonym *outside.* Thus, "nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and prepositions typically have descriptive content and so they are contentives". (Radford,1997:38) In other words, "contentives have lexical content" (Radford,1997:38) ;therefore, they are called **lexical categories.**