category may be defined as "a class of expressions which share a common set of grammatical properties." (A.Radford,1997:29) Evidence in support of postulating that words belong to categories is morphosyntactic (i.e. morphological and /or syntactic in nature. Morphological evidence comes from the *inflectional* and *derivational* properties of words. Syntactic evidence for assigning words to categories relates to the fact that different categories of words have different *distributions* (i.e. occupy a different range of positions within phrases or sentences)." (Radford,1997:31) For example, only a noun, but not a verb ,preposition, adjective or preposition can be inserted in the position marked ---- in sentence *They have no* ------. Similarly, we can differentiate adjectives from adverbs in syntactic terms; i.e. only an adjective can be inserted in the position marked ----- in sentence *They are very* ----- (i.e. as the complement of the verb *be*. Also, adjectives are used to modify nouns; whereas adverbs are used to modify other types of expressions; e.g. *He is really* ***nice*** and *He walks really* ***slowly***. A syntactic property of prepositions is that they permit an immediately following *objective pronoun.*

Another syntactic test which can be used to determine the category that a particular word belongs to is that of **substitution**, which is seeing whether (in a given sentence),the word in question can be substituted by a regular noun ,verb, preposition, adjective, or adverb. For example ,we can differentiate between comparative adjectives and adverbs ending in *-er* since they have identical forms is by the substitution test: *He is better at French than you/ He is more fluent at French than you* and *He speaks French better than you/ He speaks French more fluently than you.* Thus, our *substitution* test provides us with syntactic evidence that *better* in the former sentence is an adjective ;whereas in the latter sentence it is an adverb. Therefore, "given that different categories have