

Presentation

“Morphology and Syntax”

A dark blue diagonal gradient bar that starts from the bottom left and extends towards the top right, covering the lower half of the slide.

# Grammar



# Morphology- is the branch of linguistics, that studies the structure of words.



● In English and many other languages, many words can be broken down into parts. For example:

● unhappiness	un-happi-ness
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● horses	horse-s
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● walking	walk-ing
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- Knowing a language includes the ability to construct phrases and sentences out of morphemes and words.

The part of the grammar that represents a speaker's knowledge of these structures and their formation is called "**syntax**".

# WHAT IS "SYNTAX"?

**Syntax** - is the study of sentence patterns of language.

# Structure of the language

```
graph TD; A[Structure of the language] --> B[Grammar - the main role]; A --> C[Phonetics, Lexis - secondary role];
```

Grammar - the main role

Phonetics, Lexis - secondary role

Lexis main  
characteristic



*abstractiveness*

A word “будинок”  
means any building  
regardless of form,  
size and material.



# Grammar main characteristic



## *abstractiveness*

But abstractiveness of grammar has higher value than abstractiveness of lexis.

For lexis words “a house”, “a car”, “a doctor”, “a table”, “a window” have same meaning and value. But for grammar all the words are singular nouns.

# Principal linguistic units

```
graph TD; A[Principal linguistic units] --> B[For morphology]; A --> C[For syntax]; B --> D[Morpheme]; C --> E[Sentence]
```

For morphology

Morpheme

For syntax

Sentence

Extended variation of linguistic units: a word, a wordform, a collocation, a simple sentence, a complex sentence and even a text.

**THANKS**  
FOR WATCHING