

Presentation

“Morphology and Syntax”

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

Grammar



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graph TD; Grammar --> Morphology; Grammar --> Syntax;
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Morphology

Syntax

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

● horses

horse-s

● walking

walk-ing

- 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



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

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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