

SYNTAX

PART 1

Phrases

WHAT IS "SYNTAX"?

- 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**".
- In other words, **syntax** is the study of sentence patterns of language.
- The aim of this study is to show you what **syntactic structure** is and what the rules that determine syntactic structure are like.

What meant by “**structure**” here, is **word order**.
The meaning of a sentence depends on the order
in which words occur in a sentence.

Compare the following sentences:

- ❑ I sing because I am happy.
- ❑ I am happy because I sing.

The two sentences above have the same **categories**
and **number of words**, but different in **structure**
(words order); thus, they have different **meanings**.

SYNTACTIC CATEGORY

- **Syntactic category** is a set of words and/or phrases in a language which share a significant number of common characteristics.
- Syntactic categories commonly include:
 1. **Parts of Speech:**
(Determiner, Adjective, Noun, Pronoun, Preposition, Adverb, Auxiliary, Verb), etc;
 2. **Phrase Structure Grammars:**
(Noun Phrase, Adjective Phrase, Verb Phrase, Adverb Phrase, Preposition Phrase); and
 3. **Sentence**, as the core of the structure.

The syntactic categories are illustrated in a tree diagram, called **phrase structure tree**, by supplying the name of the syntactic category of each word grouping. These names are often referred to as **syntactic labels** (usually written by the initials of the categories), such as:



Dealing with the **phrase structure grammars** as a part of syntactic category, it is important to comprehend the concepts of:

*Noun Phrase (NP),
Adjective Phrase (AdjP),
Verb Phrase (VP),
Adverb Phrase (AdvP), and
Preposition Phrase (PP).*

But first of all, let us see what the definition of PHRASE is.



MORPHOLOGY (LINGUISTICS)

OBJECTIVES

- ▣ Morphology?
- ▣ Terminologies
- ▣ Classification of Morphemes
- ▣ Morphological Description



MORPHOLOGY

- ▣ **Morphology** is the study of the forms and formation of words.

- ▣ **Morphology**

The branch of linguistics (and one of the major components of grammar) that studies word structures, especially in terms of morphemes.

TERMINOLOGIES

■ **Word:**

Is a sound or sound groups articulated that express a idea.

■ **Morpheme :**

Is the smallest meaningful unit in the grammar of a language.

■ **An affix:**

Is a word element, such as a prefix or suffix, that can only occur attached to a base, stem, or root.



TERMINOLOGIES

Prefix:

Is that morpheme which is attached to the start of a word.

Example of prefix:

un + kind = unkind

Suffix:

The suffix is that morpheme that is added to the end of a word. The suffix may consist of character more than a single or complete character. Example: reason + able = reasonable



TERMINOLOGIES

■ **Infixes:**

Bound morphemes which are inserted into other morphemes.

Example: Fikas ----- Strong

Fumikas – To be strong

■ **Root:**

Root words are the basic part of a word that usually carries meaning.

■ **Stem:**

When a root morpheme is combined with affix morphemes.

CLASSIFICATION OF MORPHEMES

■ Free morphemes-units:

That can stand alone as words by themselves.

Example : TREE



■ Bound morphemes-units:

That must be attached or bound to a free morpheme

Example: TREES

TYPES OF FREE MORPHEME

Open Class Morphemes:

- ❑ Open Morpheme has independent meaning.
- ❑ It can stand alone.
- ❑ Also known as content words.



Closed Class Morphemes

- ❑ Closed Morpheme has dependent meaning.
- ❑ It can not stand alone.
- ❑ Closed Class are not re-productive.



FUNCTION OF CLOSED CLASS MORPHEMES

Closed class morphemes have listed functions...

- Definiteness
- Comparison
- Quantity
- Conjoining

Thank You!
😊