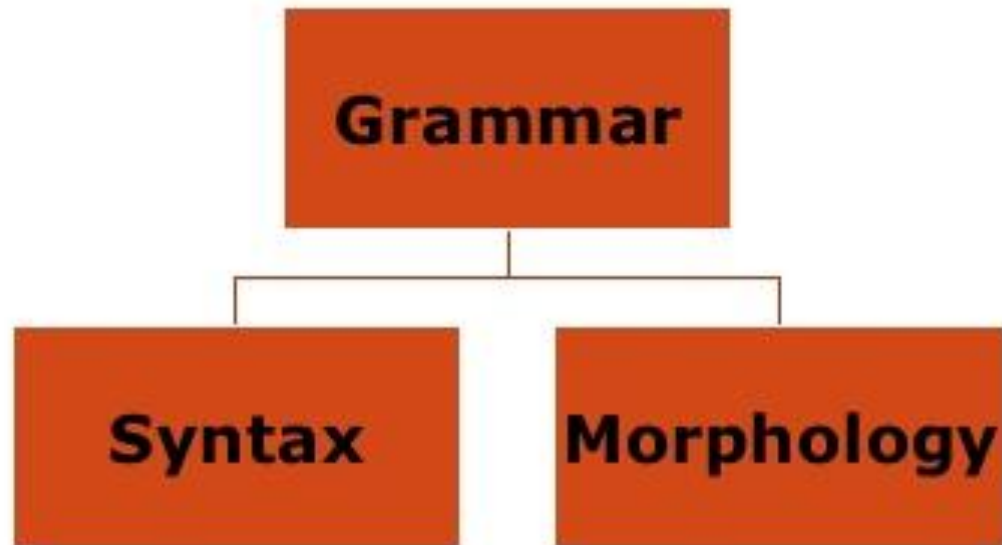


**Two parts of grammar:
morphology and syntax, their
objects**

Done by: Kerimkul G

Elements of Grammar



C. What is MORPHOLOGY?

- Morphology is the branch of linguistics that studies *the structure of words*.
- Morphology deals with the syntax of complex words and parts of words, also called **morphemes**, as well as with the semantics of their lexical meanings.

B. IMPORTANCE OF STUDYING MORPHOLOGY

Decoding – Readers who recognize morphemes read more quickly and accurately.

Vocabulary – Knowledge of meaning of word parts expands reader's vocabulary.

Comprehension - Knowledge of morphemes helps makes meaning from text.

Spelling - Morphemes are units that can be predictably spelled.

Morphology

- set of morphemes + the rules of how they are combined.
- “word grammar”

Word at different level

- Phonological word (Deer is dear but dear)
- Lexical item\ Lexeme (take,took,taken...)
- Grammatical word form\ Morphosyntactic word (ball, balls)
- Semantic words (table, table)

- 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

Syntax

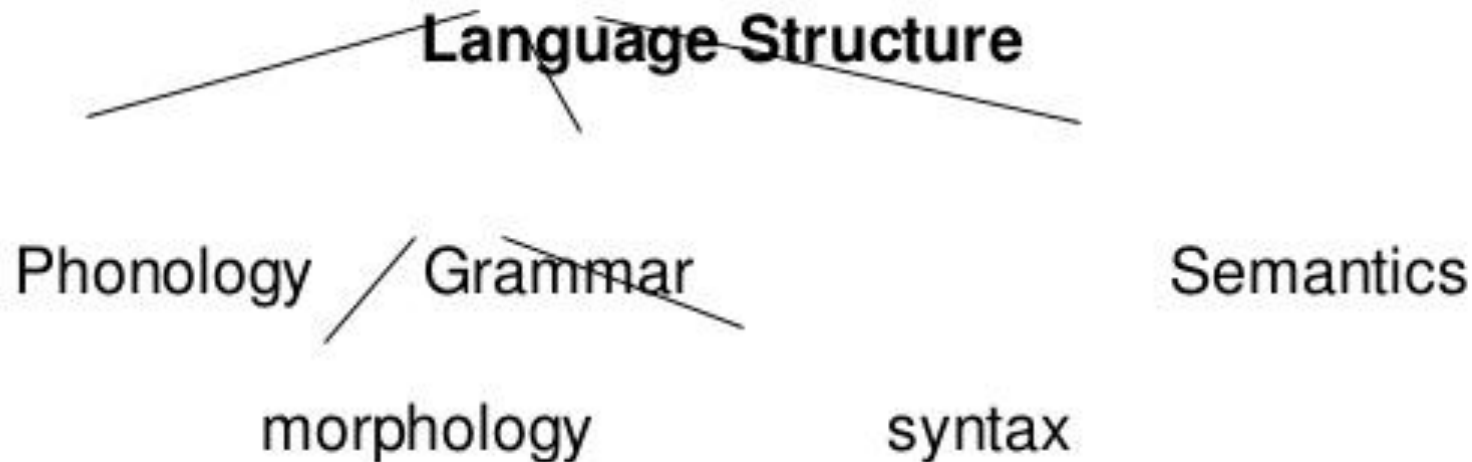
The study of:

- Grammatical relations between words and other units within the sentence
- Word order
- Sentence formation

Definition of Syntax (1)

- “*syntaxis*” (Greek) = “*arrangement*”
- *The rules of sentence formation; the study of the structure of sentences.*

Syntax: the study of the structure of sentences and the grammatical rules governing the way words are combined to form sentences.



(the specific sense; more traditional)

WORD = MORPHEME?

Word - the smallest free-standing sign in a language

Morpheme – the smallest sign in a language (smallest form with a specific meaning).

Free Morpheme

are words with a complete meaning, so they can stand alone as an independent word in a sentence.

Example: girl, boy, mother, etc

Bound Morpheme

are lexical items incorporated into a word as a dependent part. They cannot stand alone, but must be connected to another morpheme.

Example: -un, -s, -ed, etc.

FREE MORPHEMES

Content words/ Lexical words

this group includes nouns, verbs, adverbs and adjectives

Examples: *happy, run, man, pizza, pretty, easy*

Function words/ Grammatical words

this group includes conjunctions, articles, pronouns and prepositions

Examples: *to, but, and, that, there, first, often, soon, none, all*

- We can further divide bound morphemes into three categories:

- **prefix** *un*-happy
- **infix** mother-*in*-law
- **suffix** happi-*ness*

- The general term for all three is **Affix**.