ANNAI VAILANKANNI ARTS AND SCIENCE COLLEGE, THANJAVUR

PG AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS

UNIT IV

***SYNTAX AND SEMANTICS***

***TOPIC- I***

***SYNTAX AND ITS VARIOUS LEVELS***

**(SYNTAX)**

1. **DEFINITION**: It is a way that words and phrases are put together to form a sentence

* Two elements

“syn”-a Greek preposition means together to form sentences in a language

“tax”-to put in order

“Basic meaning”-From the above mentioned it is understood that syntax means putting things together in an orderly manner.

**EXAMPLE:**

The boy jumped happily.

The boy happily jumped.

Happily, the boy jumped.

1. **Deals with**:
2. Sentences and their constituents
3. Description of the rules of positioning of elements in a sentence-Noun/Noun phrases/Verb/Verb-phrases and adverbial phrases.
4. Tells the role of elements in the sentence.

EXAMPLE: Noun- Boy as subject

***The boy likes cricket***

Noun-Boy as object

***The old man loved the boy***

1. **GRAMMATICALLY AND ACCEPTABILITY**

1.Should be meaningful in both the ways (GRAMMATICALLY AND GRAMMATICALLY AND ACCEPTABILITY)

2.It should explain how sentences are constructed.

**(D)** **FORM AND FUNCTION**

1.Form: is the internal structure of a unit of grammatical analysis

2.Function: is a relational concept (S, V, O, C)

**(E) MORPHOLOGY AND SYNTAX**

1. Morphology studies the word on the basis of morphemes, suffixes and prefixes

2.Syntax studies the role of the word in the sentence.

***EXAMPLES:***

He goes

The boy plays

Boys play

In the above-mentioned C, D and E are the various levels of the syntax

***IN BRIEF***

1. ***A- DEFINITION***

***B- Elaboration of the descriptions***

***C, D and E-Various level of the syntax***