

S

SEMANTICS

F

FORM

P

PRAGNATIC

1. LANGUAGES INCLUDE THREE COMPONENTS

1. CONTENT – SEMANTICS

2. FORM - SYNTAX, MORPHOLOGY, PHONOLOGY

3. USE - PRAGMATICS

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SEMANTICS

- **Content - what we say (semantics)**

- Semantics represents the meaning of the words in a language. Meaning is an arbitrary system for dividing reality into categories and units. These categories and units' group similar objects, actions, and relationships and distinguish dissimilar ones. Some units are mutually exclusive – walk and ride (*1SpecialPlace, n.d.*) Refers to the meaning of words and sentences.

F

FORM – STRUCTURE OF LANGUAGE

- **Form -structure of language, how we say it**

I. syntax- syntax in linguistics refers to the arrangement of words and phrases. Syntax covers topics like word order and grammar rules, such as subject-verb agreement or the correct placement of direct and indirect objects (*Grammarly, 2022*)

II. morphology -study of the ways in which words are formed and the functions of the parts that make up the whole of the word ((*California State University, Northridge, n.d.*)), made up of morphemes (distinct grammatical units from which words are formed (*California State University, Northridge, n.d.*))

III. phonology - study of the patterns of sounds in a language and across languages. (*University of Sheffield, n.d.*)

P

PRAGMATICS

- **Pragmatics/use - social use of language, why and when we say things**

- (Pragmatics refers to the social rules and unspoken understandings that guide communication. It involves using language appropriately in different situations, understanding nonverbal cues, and taking turns in conversation. (*Geller, 2023*).