ENLIGHTEN REGARDING A PHONETIC ORDER OF SYNTAX AND SEMANTICS

T. POORNIMA
M.A., M.Phil,
Assistant Professor
Nadar Saraswathi College of Arts and Science, Theni

Abstract: Language is the ability to produce and comprehend spoken and written words; linguistics is the study of language. Every language has its rules, which act as a framework for meaningful communication. Phonetics is the study of individual speech sounds; phonology is the study of phonemes, which are the speech sounds of an individual language.

Keywords: linguistics, morphology, phonology, syntax and semantic difference.

Introduction to Linguistics
Language is such a special topic that there is an entire field, linguistics, devoted to its study. Linguistics views language in an objective way, using the scientific method and rigorous research to form theories about how humans acquire, use, and sometimes abuse language. There are a few major branches of linguistics, which it is useful to understand in order to learn about language from a psychological perspective.

Phonetic
Phonetics is a branch of linguistics that studies the sounds of human speech, or in the case of sign languages, the equivalent aspects of sign. Phonetician’s linguists who concentrate in phonetics study the physical properties of speech. The grassland of phonetics is usually divided into three sub-disciplines based on the research questions involved such as how humans plan and implement movements to produce speech, how different actions affect the properties of the resulting sound, or how humans convert sound waves to linguistic information. Traditionally, the smallest amount linguistic unit of phonetics is the phone a speech sound in a language which differs from the phonological unit of phoneme; the phoneme is an abstract classification of phones.

Morphology
Morphology is the study of words and other meaningful units of language like suffixes and prefixes. A morphologist would be interested in the relationship between words like “dog” and “dogs” or “walk” and “walking,” and how people figure out the differences between those words.

Phonology
Phonology is the study of how sounds are used in languages. In particular, phonology is used to show how patterns of sounds are used to build a language. It is very closely related to phonetics, but the main difference is that we use phonetics to analyze how all human sounds are made, while phonology only analyzes patterns of sounds in individual languages. An example of a phoneme is the sound /d/ in dew vs. the sound /r/ in rue. The difference in these two sounds tells us that dew and rue are different words.

Syntax
Syntax is the study of sentences and phrases, or how people put words into the right order so that they can communicate meaningfully. All languages have underlying rules of syntax, which, along with morphological rules, make up every language’s grammar. An example of syntax coming into play in language is “Eugene walked the dog” versus “The dog walked Eugene.” The order of words is not arbitrary in order for the sentence to convey the intended meaning; the words must be in a certain order.

Semantics and Pragmatics
Semantics, most generally, is about the meaning of sentences. Someone who studies semantics is interested in words and what real-world object or concept those words denote, or point to. Pragmatics is an even broader field that studies how the context of a sentence contributes to meaning for example, someone shouting “Fire!” has a very different meaning if they are in charge of a seven-gun salute than it does if they are sitting in a crowded movie theater.

Difference between Syntax and Semantic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BASIS FOR COMPARISON</th>
<th>SYNTAX</th>
<th>SEMANTICS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>Permitted phrases of a language.</td>
<td>Interpretation of the phrases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Errors</td>
<td>Handled at the compile time.</td>
<td>Confronted at runtime.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relation</td>
<td>Syntactic interpretation must have some distinctive meaning.</td>
<td>Semantic component is associated with a syntactic representation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Syntax and Semantics are very important terms relating to any programming language. The syntax in a programming language involves the set of permitted phrases of a language whereas semantics expresses the connected meaning of those phrases. There are some relationships between syntax and semantics where each semantic part is linked to at least one syntactic version and the other one assures that each syntactic representation has a distinctive meaning.

References: