THE HOMOGENEOUS RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SYNTAX AND SEMANTICS: STRUCTURE, AND MEANING IN ARRANGEMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE SENTENCES

Nadhim Obaid Hussein and Ahmed Ibrahim Elttayef

Associated Teacher- Applied Linguistics, Ministry of Education

ABSTRACT: *The purpose of this study showed pedagogical interest in homogeneous relationship of sentences, and clauses because they provide opportunities for learners to know how deal with relationship in the successfully sentences while simultaneously developing the necessary strategies to perform interactions linguistically, and semantically in the target language. The main relationship between Syntax and semantics in arrangement of English language sentences. Syntax is defined as the study of how words are placed within a sentence. It is used in the construction and arrangement of phrases, clauses and sentences while semantic is the study of meaning at mainly two different, basic levels: the word and the sentence. Much of the interesting work in linguistics today concerns the interfaces between the traditional components of grammar. The mean of the Syntax and Semantics series is to publish exciting and innovative research involving the sub-systems of grammar that interface with syntax and semantics. This crucially includes the syntax-semantics interface itself, but also the systematic interplay of syntax, semantics, literary use, and pragmatics. The sequence will advance in fastidious research that brings forms of explanatory evidence to bear on issues in theoretical syntax and semantics. This study tried to emphasize the harmonious relationship between syntax and semantic in arrangement of English language sentences.*

KEYWORDS: Homogeneous Relationship, Structure, English Language Sentences

INTRODUCTION

Organized sentences cannot exist without homogeneous relationship, especially the type of relationship to keep the employees well-informed about the organizations' sentence vision and strategy as well as to help every individual in the organization of work together with a relationship purpose. Additionally, relationship is central to organizations because it helps create shared meanings, structure, and culture of the organization. Therefore, homogeneous relationship can't exist without syntax and semantic at the same time, they are much closed to each other. More obviously, syntax is the body and semantic is a soul. There is no body without soul and vice versa.

Some recent literature has moved a step further by emphasizing the relationship between syntax and semantic in arrangement of English Language sentences. Homogeneous relationship is important for learners' knowledge, and enable everyone to know differences between regular language which is used in our daily life or academic , and irregular meanings which is used the literary use of (The metaphorical, slimily, and personification sentences). Therefore, homogeneous relationship also discover dissimilar between regular language and irregular meaning.

With regards to Syntax, it is the study of the linguistic structures of how each and every language item interrelates and correlates grammatically with other items at the sentence leve1

through sets of fixed rules. Knowing a language entails getting acquainted with these syntactical rules for the expectedly correct arrangement of every language unit ("sign"). Additionally, the study of syntax is not complete unless that fixed structure of units makes sense, has meaning, is understood and shared by those who know how to handle them, namely, by those who speak, listen, write and read well-formed sentences in a given language. This determines only part of what it means to know a language. (Salinas, 2001).

But with regards to Semantics, it is the study of meaning at mainly two different, basic levels: the Word and the sentence. There exist chain and choice (that is, structural or lexical, horizontally or vertically). Chain refers to a particular form or part of speech (noun, adjective, preposition, verb, etc.); choice refers to the selection between, for example, "Child or kid." Semantics also deals with "shades" of meaning (polysemy) interpretations, presuppositions, implications, compositional meaning, figures of speech such as metaphors and similes, plus semantic conditions of truth which are al1 culture-bound (Salinas, 2001).

Actually, Syntax, semantics and pragmatics can be associated, al1 proportions and respect taken into account, to any triadic concept that begins with the religious trinity: the father, the son and the spirit. Linguistics is the trinity as a whole where the father is semantics, the son is syntax and the spirit is pragmatics. Semantics is the one that can exclaim everything and give meaning; syntax conceived as structures, grammar, lexicon, sounds, intonation, is the means to understand and explain the meaning(s); and pragmatics, which makes semantics and syntax make sense, is the purpose(s), the end(s), that holds both semantics and syntax (Salinas, 2001).
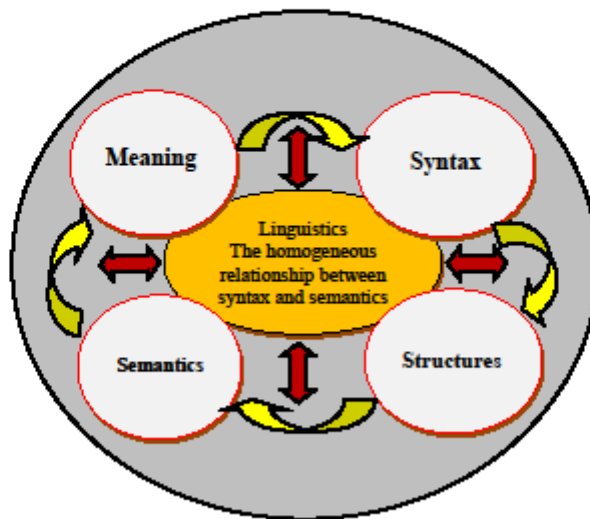
Also, semantics refers to the knowledge and comprehension of words. Semantic skills may be measured by various receptive vocabulary tests. However, semantics is a broader concept than merely words in the sentence. Compare the sentences below: Bender and Hall(2010).

1. I went home and died after the party.

2. Her father died last week.

Obviously, the meaning of the word died changed to reflect the context. As this example illustrates, it is often difficult to entirely separate semantics from the next level of language (syntax). Syntax refers to the formal relationships between words in phrases or sentences. Examples of such relationships are the subject/verb relationship and the relationship between the verb and the direct object (Bender and Hall, 2010).

With regards to a wide cycle of relationship, homogeneous relationship has proved necessary for language learners to deal with not only linguistically but also, semantically, culturally complex sentences. The need for homogeneous relationship research arose with the emphasis on other areas of the literary use in English language sentences, in the (Diagram 1). Which show wide cycle of harmonious relationship of areas. Additionally, many Scholars emphasized the necessity to look at various areas of language in general English language. These areas are closed to each other semantically, and linguistically sentences.

Diagram 1: The homogeneous relationship between syntax and semantics

The Areas of Using Syntax and Semantics

The Literary Use of Syntax and Semantics in Literature

The language of literature is different from regular language which is used in our daily life and academic. The metaphorical, slimily, and personification sentences bear irregular meanings, structures, and agreement between subject-verb and complement. Literature has broken the grammatical rules in order to convey the intended meaning. Literature has its own special language. In this study, the researchers tried to differentiate between the regular language and literature language from syntax and semantic point of view.
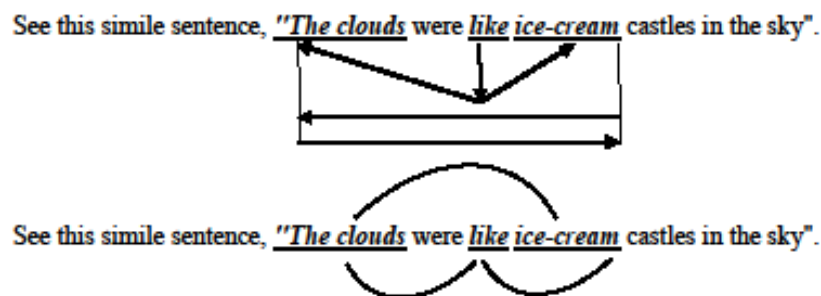
Metaphorical sentences

Metaphor is a situation (generally a literary situation) in which the unfamiliar is expressed in terms of the familiar. In any sentence, there should be an agreement among subject, verb, and complement. For example,

No.	Regular sentence	Metaphoric sentence
1.	My father is a teacher. Agreement	My father is a rock. No agreement

In regular sentence, there is an agreement between the subject and its complement. Whereas, no agreement between the subject and the complement in the metaphoric sentence. The metaphoric sentence conveys to the reader that my father is not a rock, but he is as strong as a rock. Both sentences are structurally good, but semantically, only the regular sentence is good.

Simile

A simile is a comparison between two different things using the word "like" or "as" to make the comparison. Similes are generally easier to identify than metaphors, but not always.

See this simile sentence, *"The clouds* were *like ice-cream* castles in the sky".

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To analyze this sentence, it is structurally very good and each morpheme related to another logically. But semantically, none of them is related to another. In simile, like metaphor, there are exceptions in sentences building. The exception is just to convey the main idea and sometimes to emphasis the instant situation. Hence, there is, in fact, no necessary relationship between the subject and its prediction from semantics point of view. Structurally both regular and simile sentences are good.

Personification

Personification is a figure of speech in which human characteristics are attributed to an abstract quality, animal, or inanimate object. In other definition, personification is a figure of speech in which a thing, an idea or an animal is given human attributes. The non-human objects are portrayed in such a way that we feel they have the ability to act like human beings. For example, when we say, "The sky weeps" we are giving the sky the ability to cry, which is a human quality. Thus, we can say that the sky has been personified in the given sentence. And another example, "The flowers danced in the gentle breeze".

Notice the use of personification in William Blake's poem below:

Two Sunflowers Move in the Yellow Room.

"Ah, William, we're weary of weather,"
said the sunflowers, shining with dew.
"Our traveling habits have tired us.
Can you give us a room with a view?"

They arranged themselves at the window
and counted the steps of the sun,
and they both took root in the carpet
where the topaz tortoises run.

William Blake
(1757-1827)

The researchers would like to say that the buildings of sentences are easier than meaning. As an example above shown, all sentences are structurally good but semantically they, as if, the subject does not belong to the prediction. The main reason behind researchers' classification of rules in this study to show the exceptions and forms which are used in literature. Which are, with no doubt, conveyed the meaning directly without any medication.

Pragmatic

Pragmatic refers to the study of the speakers' intended meaning. The form of the utterances is not, sometimes, related to the written meaning. Pragmatic as regular sentences has syntactic structures. But pragmatic meanings are ambiguous. It needs more explanations to show the relationship between pragmatic, syntax, and semantics.

Advertisements

Pragmatic is the speaker's intended meaning. Accordingly, and as the definition suggest or assumes, the meaning of pragmatic sentences are ambiguous and not direct. For example, "Babies for sale", in this sentence, the real intended meaning of the speaker is clothes of babies are for sale not the babies. To connect this speech with our topic, sentences like the above one, it is, of course, syntactically good, but semantically wrong.

Grammar

Many studies focus on grammar of language, and it is a basis of language , each language has rules of syntax, and to the linguist the important rules are expressive. More obviously, they are the rules which support the life of the language and which are really slow to change. It is important to make a difference between grammar and syntax, and to recognize that syntax is a part of grammar.

According to the word grammar, it refers to the total structure of the language which is included the identification of parts, tenses' rules, and its sound system. It is a complete word. Syntax only refers to the association between the grammatical components of language in use. In other forms it is the nature, type of relationship between terms in any given statement which is the area of syntax.

Continuously, English grammar is a description of the usages of the English language by good speakers and writers . It is also a description of account of the nature, build, constitution, or make of a language. Many researchers confirm the importance of grammar to understand language, as it provides a framework for learners to structure their learning of the foreign language. Additionally, grammar is essential in language processing, as it helps learners to put themselves in a relation to the surrounding world, and it outline the order and association of information. More importantly, it becomes more useful as learner's distance to the target language grows.

A normal sentence in English usually contains at least three elements: subject, verb, and object. All sentences are about something or someone. The something or someone that the sentence is about is called the subject of the sentence. The predicate contains information about someone or something that is the subject.

Subject	Verb	Object
The cat	eats	the goldfish
John	likes	Football
Mary	chose	the wallpaper

Subject verb agreement

Subjects may take pronouns forms or proper names. In both cases there should be an agreement between them and their following verbs. Some subjects are inanimate but take a verb of animate. Oxen for example, can be replaced by the pronoun ' they'.

Read the following two examples carefully,

Penguins relax on the beach every day. (Subject verb agreement).

The men relax on the beach every day. (Subject verb agreement).

They (Penguins or the mean) relax on the beach every day. (Subject verb agreement).

Also,

Penguins always eat fish. (Subject verb agreement).

The men always eat fish. (Subject verb agreement).

But,

Penguins sometimes read a magazine. (No subject verb agreement).

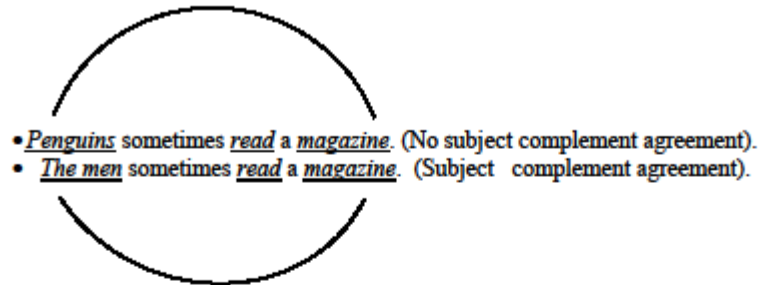The men sometimes read a magazine. (Subject verb agreement).

The researchers would like to confess that most subjects whether pronoun or proper name animate and inanimate sometimes share the same verb, the difference will be in the complement or prediction. The prediction will specify the suitable verb of the subject. (See, 3.2., 3.3., and 3.4.).

For example,

Penguins catch small fishes.

The men catch sharks. For further examples, see (See, 3.2., 3.3., and 3.4.)

Accordingly, it is easy to construct a sentence syntactically, but it is very difficult to make a meaningful utterances. It is a confusing matter.

- *Penguins* sometimes _read_ a _magazine_. (No subject complement agreement).
- *The men* sometimes _read_ a _magazine_. (Subject   complement agreement).

Subject complement agreement

In order to make meaningful sentences, it is then, with no doubt, will be a correspondence between the subject and its prediction. Because, both sentences are structurally (syntactically) good, but semantically, are completely different.

Subject verb complement agreement

No.	Subject	Adverb	Verb	Prediction	Evaluation
1	Penguins	Sometimes	_eat_	a _magazine_	X
2	Penguins		_eat_	_a fish_	√
3	The men	Sometimes	_read_	_a magazine_	√

Verb complement agreement

It is clear that there must be a close relationship between the verb and its complement. In fact, the correspondence may be not between the verb and its complementation; it is, therefore, in the incorrect sentences, must be between either the verb subject or the complement subject agreement.

See carefully,

No.	Subject	Adverb	Verb	Prediction	Evaluation
1	Penguins	Sometimes	_Eat_	a _magazine_	X
2	Penguins		_Eat_	_a fish_	√
3	The men	Sometimes	_Read_	_a magazine_	√
4	Penguins		_use_	_mobile_	X

CONCLUSION

The conclusions that can be drawn from the arguments presented are that so far we have interesting and consistent way of harmonious relationship semantics and syntax in properly sentences .Also, there is relationships in favor of a semantic-pragmatic approach where linguistic meaning has as its primary function contextual adaptability.

Consistently, in order to communicate sentences linguistically, and semantically in the target language, learners of English need to interrelate pragmatic, literary use, and other areas , which can be accomplished through homogeneous relationship in the successfully sentence, particularly in the written English class. With the raise of relationship , it is important for learners know how to deal with any sentence. Besides the researcher want to explain ambiguous sentences in English language. Therefore, one should understand what are regular, and irregular language.

More importantly, meanings and structures are much closed t each other. Losing one of them will, with no doubt, lose the importance of the other. Losing one of them will effect on the other. We cannot make meaningful sentences without correct structures and vice versa. We must be aware when making sentences. We must deal with building sentences (semantic and structure) carefully.