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C Beginner course

**On Natural language vs programming language**

Such languages are, among others, **programming languages**. You are probably familiar with this concept already. A programming language is defined by a set of certain rigid rules, much more inflexible than any natural language.

For example, these rules determine which symbols (letters, digits, punctuation marks, and so on) could be used in the language. This part of the definition of the language is called **lexicon**.

Another set of rules determines the appropriate ways of collating the symbols – this is the **syntax** of the language.

We would also like to be able to recognize the meaning of every statement expressed in the given language – and this is what we call **semantics**.

Any program we write must be correct in these three ways: lexically, syntactically and semantically, otherwise it will neither run nor produce any acceptable results

Lexic = symbols

Syntactic = order of those symbols

Semantics = recognition of statements meanings