To illustrate the difference between these different ways of linguistic analysis, let us consider the following sentence: Students are students. The first part of the XXth century can be characterized by a formal approach to the language study.  
He tried to surpass phonology and to study grammar, especially syntax. Vilém Mathesius approached and analysed the sentence from a functional perspective, he stated that the sentence has two parts: the theme and the rheme. The subject of this study is grammatical and lexical means of expressing modality. All world languages differ in structure, grammar and other parameters, but the concept of modality is in all languages. Comparison of languages with lexical and grammatical structures is extremely important to study them, in terms of configuration and the cross-section of applications.  
Lexical means of expression modality are modal words, parenthesis with modal meaning. Grammatical meaning expresses a subjective relation through modal verbs (necessarily, preferably, allowed, no need, undesirable, prohibited). The specific instructions are characterized by subjective modality, which is expressed by lexical and grammatical means.