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# MORPHOSYNTAX

A LINGUISTIC STUDY FROM  
STRUCTURAL LINGUISTICS PERSPECTIVE



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## A LINGUISTIC STUDY FROM STRUCTURAL LINGUISTICS PERSPECTIVE

Structural Linguistics delves into language and its framework scientifically, encompassing the study of language sounds (phonetics and phonology), word formation (morphology), sentence organization (syntax), meaning (semantics), and Semiotics (the relationship between signs and their meanings). It scrutinizes how linguistic signs operate within a system to convey meaning. This book discusses morphology and syntax in an integrated manner. Thus, the study of this language is conducted through "Morphosyntax." Morphosyntax is a linguistic term combining two key language components: morphology and syntax. It refers to the study of the relationship between the structure of words (morphology) and their arrangement in sentences (syntax) within a particular language.



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## PREFACE

We thank God Almighty for His love and grace, allowing us to finish this book. The creation of this book is the result of the thoughts of the author and editor entitled MORPHOSYNTAX: A LINGUISTIC STUDY FROM STRUCTURAL LINGUISTICS PERSPECTIVE." We recognize that completing this effort will be extremely easy with the help and guidance of various stakeholders. Therefore, we thank all those who have helped us compile this book to be presented to readers. This book provides an overview of the language from theoretical and applied perspectives. The book has been well organized into chapters that give the reader an understanding of micro linguistics. Finally, hopefully, the book chapters can be helpful for many people, and may God Almighty be happy to reward all who have helped. This book will help advance science.

Writers  
Fatchul Mu'in  
Nanik Mariani  
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# PART

# 1

## STRUCTURAL LINGUISTICS : A BRIEF REVIEW

### A. Introduction

Structural linguistics is a linguistic framework that emerged in the early to mid-20th century, primarily associated with the work of Ferdinand de Saussure, Leonard Bloomfield, and others. It focuses on analyzing language as a system of interrelated elements and structures, rather than studying language purely as a means of communication or as a reflection of thought.

Structural linguistics is the scientific study of language and its structure, including the analysis of language sounds (phonetics and phonology); word formation (morphology); sentence structure (syntax), meaning (semantics); Semiotics (the relationship between signs and their meanings. Structural linguistics analyzes how linguistic signs (words) function as part of a system to convey meaning); Synchronic Analysis (studying a language at a specific point in time, without considering its historical development or evolution); Diachronic Analysis (recognizing the importance of diachronic analysis -historical linguistics- to understand how languages change over time); and Descriptive Linguistics (describing the structure and functioning of a language objectively, rather than prescribing how it should be used).

# PART

# 2

## MORPHOSYNTAX: GENERAL CONCEPT

### A. Introduction

As has been known, a language is a kind of system. Language is indeed a complex system, and it consists of several interrelated subsystems. As a system, it includes some subsystems; it is composed from speech sounds (vowels, consonants, and diphthongs), units of speech sounds (morphemes), words, and meanings.

Language is a way for people to communicate with each other, and it works like a system. This system is made up of different parts that work together to create meaning. The first part of the system is speech sounds, which include things like vowels and consonants. These sounds are combined in different ways to create units called morphemes, which are basically the building blocks of language. Words are then formed by combining these morphemes together.

But words aren't enough on their own - they need meanings attached to them so that people can understand what they're talking about! That's where the final part of the language system comes in: meaning. All these different parts work together seamlessly when we speak or write, allowing us to convey our thoughts and ideas effectively.

Language might seem simple at first glance, but it's actually quite complex! It takes all these subsystems working together perfectly for communication to happen smoothly between people who speak the same language.

# PART

# 3

## MORPHOLOGY

### A. Introduction

*Morphology* is indeed a fundamental field within biology that focuses on the study of the form and structure of living organisms and their various parts. The term "morphology" has been in use in the English language for a considerable amount of time, particularly in the context of biology. It has been used to describe the study of the physical characteristics and structures of organisms, as well as the relationships and patterns that exist among these structures. The word "morphology" itself is derived from the Greek word "morphē," which translates to "form." This etymology reflects the central focus of morphology on the examination and understanding of the diverse forms and shapes that organisms and their components exhibit.

Morphology encompasses a wide range of topics and areas of study within biology. It can involve the examination of the shapes and structures of entire organisms, as well as specific organs, tissues, and even cellular components. Biologists who specialize in morphology may investigate how these forms contribute to an organism's function, adaptation, evolution, and ecological interactions.

Understanding morphology is essential for several reasons. First, it provides insights into the evolutionary history of species, as the form of an organism can reveal its ancestry and adaptations to its environment. Additionally, morphology plays a crucial role in taxonomy, where organisms are classified based

# PART

# 4

## ETYMOLOGY

Etymology focuses on the historical origins and development of words. It is concerned with tracing the history of words, including their roots, borrowings from other languages, and how their meanings have evolved over time. Etymology provides insights into the cultural and historical aspects of language. These are: *word origins, and borrowings.*

### ***Word Origins***

Etymology seeks to determine the earliest known source or origin of a word. This often involves tracing a word back to its linguistic roots in other languages. Etymology is indeed the study of the origins and historical development of words, including their earliest known sources and how they have evolved over time. Etymologists analyze words by examining their linguistic roots, which often involves tracing them back to their origins in other languages. This process helps shed light on the history of a language, the connections between different languages, and the cultural and historical influences that have shaped the vocabulary of a particular language.

The first step is to select the word you want to study. This word is typically one with an interesting history, a complex etymology, or a significant cultural or historical connection.

The etymologists consult dictionaries, historical texts, linguistic databases, and other resources to gather information about the word. This research helps establish the word's current meaning and usage.

# PART 5

## S Y N T A X

### A. Introduction

Syntax refers to "the whole system and structure of a language or of languages in general, usually taken as consisting of syntax and morphology (including inflections) and sometimes also phonology and semantics."

Syntax is indeed a fundamental aspect of the structure of a language, and it refers to the rules and principles that govern the arrangement of words and phrases to create well-formed sentences and expressions. It deals with how words and phrases are combined to convey meaning, and it is a crucial component of a language's overall structure.

Syntax is the core aspect of language structure that deals with sentence and phrase structure, word order, grammatical relations, and the rules governing how words and phrases are combined to form meaningful expressions.

The syntax of a language is also referred as "the arrangement of words and phrases to create well-formed sentences in a language.", and " the grammatical structure of words and phrases to create coherent sentences.

Syntax can indeed be described as "the arrangement of words and phrases to create well-formed sentences in a language." This definition highlights the idea that syntax governs the order and structure of linguistic elements to produce grammatical and meaningful sentences.

# PART

# 6

## MORPHOSYNTAX IN ITS IMPLEMENTATION

### A. Introduction

Morphosyntax investigates how morphological features, such as inflections or word forms, affect sentence structure and meaning. Morphosyntactic analysis is crucial for understanding the grammatical structure of languages and how they convey information through the combination of words and their forms within sentences. Morphosyntax is a fancy word that describes how the way words are formed and changed can affect the meaning of sentences. This type of analysis helps us understand how different languages work and how they use words to communicate ideas. For example, in English we add an "s" to the end of verbs when talking about something that someone else does (like "he runs" instead of just "run"). By understanding these little changes, we can better understand how sentences are put together and what they mean.

Morphosyntax is a subfield that examines the interplay between morphology (the study of word structure, including inflections and word forms) and syntax (the study of sentence structure).

Morphosyntax is a fancy word that describes how words are put together to make sentences. It is made up of two parts: morphology and syntax. Morphology is the study of how words are formed, including things like adding -ed to make a verb past tense or changing a noun from singular to plural by adding -s.

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