

LANGUAGE MORPHOLOGY AND ITS LINE FEATURES: AWARENESS, INSTRUCTION, STRATEGIES, AND ANALYSIS A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Abstract

More and more linguists are becoming interested morphology, particularly in dialectal morphology. A solid theory of word production is a prerequisite for the development of any comprehensive theory of language. However, there are a number of unresolved issues that render any morphological theory weakness due to the lack of evidence-based solutions as some of these issues can be essential to the theory. The acquisition and learning of word formation rules is something else that concerns us, beside tongue morphology awareness, instructions, strategies, and interpretation analysis. As part of the search for papers for this review, a number of electronic databases were scrutinized. All descriptors were used in combination with morphology, awareness, instruction, strategies, and analysis. Ancestral searches were also carried out, and content analysis has been employed developing a goal interpretation of any type of morphological content. Results and discussions are derived in this regard from the researcher's own undertaking as well as that of other scholars. It is plainly evident that morphology is a bough of linguistics after gathering a total of thirty-four (34) explorations from numerous abstractions and fieldworkers. The study and modeling of language structure are major constituents of linguistics in all of its manifestations, historical evolution, and forms.

Key Words: Language, Morphology, Language Morphology, Awareness, Instructions, Strategies, Analysis

INTRODUCTION

Language is a term that can be spoken in countless ways across the diverse and exquisite languages of the world. According to Ethnologue Online (2023), there are currently more than seven thousand one hundred (7,100) languages that are still used, many of which have different dialects based on the topography that divides them. Languages have been dying for thousands of years, albeit at a slower rate and in ways that made sense for whiles. This is in stark contrast to the current condition of languages which is seeing the extinction of hundreds of languages. To be more precise, three thousand (3,000) species are either critically endangered or about to go extinct. This translates to one language being lost every ten to fourteen days (UNESCO, 1996). Therefore, the essence of the people is only transmitted via the generations, much like a blueprint for how people live. To give a few instances of what is concealed within a language, it is the worldview. The fact that the world's impending extinction makes all languages and people similar to the sensitive ecosystem that is impacted by the loss of a single entity. Never can the richness of a language be adequately captured by a dictionary or grammar manual. But then, mirroring how a speaking group has dealt with its issues in dealing with the outside world and has developed its thinking, its philosophical system, and its perception of the world around it, it has to serve as a vehicle for people's intangible cultural history as languages continue to reflect culture long after culture.

Now, based on the knowledge that "learning" has an inherent relationship to "acquiring" and involves a key subject of interest for teaching itself, to consider the significance of morphology is to consider the goals of this level of language study.

The overall goal of morphology must be the comprehension of a language in general. When words include distinguishable components (such as prefixes or suffixes), they can be somewhat predictable, which is extremely beneficial. Morphological analysis in context can assist anyone in determining the meaning of some words while also making the learning of new words simpler than it would be otherwise. Regardless of whether they are words we read in a text, hear in spoken messages, see on street signs, or read. When English teachers/students/anybody are/is unsure of the exact meaning of a word or do not have a dictionary at hand, knowing the word's terminations and its meanings can be helpful.

Affixes and suffixes play crucial parts in words, which is why it is important to understand their significance where adaptability of language will be made clear. In general, morphological mindfulness contributes to better levels of proficiency. That is one of the reasons word-formation which focuses on derivational morphology, and conjugation which focuses on inflectional morphology are both so prevalent. When we discuss the roots of words, for instance, we can see that some words have origins may it be any. And to be able to comprehend how all have been impacting the pragmatic aspects of words in regards to their level of formality and informality, for any language learner, studying morphology is not just a choice but a “must”.

Because a population no longer finds their language attractive, a language does not perish there. As previously mentioned, speaking a native language has been said to be almost as comfortable as breathing because it contains thousands of years' worth of information woven throughout. And from thereon, it can be said that language hides for a variety of reasons that sometimes people are unable to observe how it is processed within the human brain by observation. Against the address that this issue has, several linguists have constructed hypotheses that must be compared to fresh linguistic evidence in order to confirm their viability; the grammar theory of a given language. (Radford, 1981). As with syntax and semantics, morphology is now seen as an integral part of the autonomous. The study of morphological rules has shown linguists that the morphological subcomponent is rule-governed and that its rules have more generality than was formerly thought. Morphological rules have formal properties and principles of their own. The configuration of the morphological subcomponent, relationship of the lexical component to the other components of grammar, the impact of meaning on word formation rules, the syntactic and phonetic restrictions, etc. are only a few examples of the issues that still need to be resolved despite some morphological themes having received some agreement among linguists (Di Scullo & Williams, 1987).

Linguists' disinterest in morphology has been sparked by the variety of patterns and the general lack of output of many of them. But some linguists believe that morphology is just as useful as all that. There is no denying that the lack of generality in morphological rules is the biggest issue. The positive and negative conditions that linguists have put on their rules significantly diminish their ability to generate new rules, to the point that we start to doubt what a rule actually is. A hypothesis is not a rule if it cannot be sufficiently generalized to allow for some degree of predictability; instead, it becomes a succinct statement or list of the assumptions that underlie the rules. By applying the norms found in morphology, a speaker can become more fluent in their language. However, it only includes those consistent behaviors that demonstrate how the system functions as a coherent, non-arbitrary (Chomsky, 1965).

The study of morphology is popular among linguists, psychologists, and educators because they believe it will help them learn more about the techniques speakers employ to expand their lexical repertoire. Speakers occasionally have to create new words in their daily lives in order to express their thoughts as language does not consistently produce words out of nothing; rather, it constantly creates new lexicons based on the morphology of a particular language.

This paperwork aims to understand the underlying knowledge that enables native speakers to create new lexical units through the use of linguistic mechanisms like derivation, composition, and the like. Understanding morphology is essential to understanding how the human brain functions and how language is processed. It will enable its application to artificial intelligence and contribute to the creation of new language learning methods that need less time and effort.

The formal representation that language speakers have their own language is what is typically meant when a language's grammar is defined. It explains the ability of the speakers to produce an infinite number of sentences, many of them novel, and to interpret every sentence that reaches their senses, even on first-time encounters. This must be true of morphology, one of the grammar's components, if it is true of the grammar. It follows that morphology must account for the speakers' morphological proficiency. It must be a reflection of their instincts for understanding, and identification of the lexical elements in their language.

A language's grammar is greatly influenced by its lexical structure. The morphological rules that make up this system give the speaker the tools to create new lexical units and to accept or reject newly formed words that he/she may encounter are correctly or incorrectly formed. As backed up, this entire review caters to every issue that has been specified above.

This paper review's general and specific intents are to extensively stand on end an academic review regarding the selected subject matter under linguistic morphology and what 'bouts; present core articulations in the study of complex dialectal analysis; lay on a written morphological phenomenon depiction from former and carefully verified articles/journals/studies concerning each matter in question; show approaches that were used to develop and support linguistic generalizations, and particularize internal/external constituents, relationships, and modifications in view of the review's focus.

METHODS

As part of the search for papers for this review, a number of electronic databases were examined including ERIC ([/eric.ed.gov/](http://eric.ed.gov/)); Global ETD Search ([/search.ndltd.org/](http://search.ndltd.org/)); Google Scholar ([/scholar.google.com/](http://scholar.google.com/)); Google Books ([/books.google.com/](http://books.google.com/)); Philippine E-Journals ([/ejournals.ph/](http://ejournals.ph/)); RefSeek ([/refseek.com/](http://refseek.com/)); Science Direct ([/sciencedirect.com/](http://sciencedirect.com/)); and Springer Link ([/link.springer.com/](http://link.springer.com/)), all descriptors that will be seen were used in combination with the following key words: Morphology; Awareness; Instruction; Strategies; and Analysis.

Based on pertinent citations from previous works, ancestral searches were also carried out. These peer-reviewed research projects used morphological awareness as their primal write-up. Dissertations were also included because there is not a lot of existing study in this field. Studies that contained morphological structure and awareness but did not specifically address morphological awareness as an instructional technique were nonetheless included for further perspective. Also, English had to be the primary language used.

Additionally, for good measure, content analysis has been employed developing a goal interpretation of any type of morphological content. A breakdown of the essential elements below has to be the end result and discussion of all explorations.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Not all languages are constant. It is instead dynamic, constantly changing, developing, and evolving over both space and time as a result of many different variables. The morphology of the language, or the way words are generated and the laws that govern them, is a part of that evolutionary process. This is a crucial aspect of pedagogy since it helps to teach and learn a language by understanding these principles and using them as components of the instructional framework.

This portion looks at how the relevance, including its vocabulary and word structures, has changed over time as it will be referred to each of the studies that will be dropped down. It also discusses how the morphology of language is used and how it might be used in the future.

Table No. 1 - Summary of Studies about Linguistic Morphology and the Relevance

Author's/s ' Name(s) / Year Issued/Published	Research/Article Title/s	Brief Discussion of the Findings/Outputs of their Study(ies)
Bratlie, S. S., Brinchmann, E. I., Melby, M., & Torkildsen, J. K. (2022)	Morphology – A Gateway to Advanced Language: Meta- Analysis of Morphological Knowledge in Language-Minority Children	They discovered that children who have limited exposure to language struggle with morphology. It has been shown through data that morphological teaching enhances reading comprehension and overall language proficiency; this recommended morphology as a crucial component in language therapies.
Lee, J. W., Wolters, A., & Kim, Y. G. (2022)	The Relations of Morphological Awareness with Language and Literacy Skills Vary Depending on Orthographic Depth and Nature of Morphological Awareness	The relationship between morphological awareness and language and literacy abilities, such as phonological awareness, orthographic awareness, vocabulary, word reading, spelling, text reading fluency, and reading comprehension, have been studied by this group of scholars. Their study's findings have emphasized the significance of morphological awareness in language and literacy skills and have showed a precise and complex understanding of its relationships.

Concepcion, C. C. (2021)	The Multilingual Situation in the Philippines: A Brief Report	Concepcion, a PhD graduate of Ateneo de Zamboanga University, claims that the Philippines is a "multi-lingual paradise" in this study. She feels that having several languages is advantageous to the Philippines and to Filipinos, which she further discussed by focusing on the basics of plurilingualism, bilingualism, and many other topics.
Dann, K. M., Veldre, A., & Andrews, S. (2021)	Morphological Preview Effects in English Are Restricted to Suffixed Words	They contributed to recent evidence showing that readers extract a higher level of information from the parafovea during natural reading than they previously believed, and they provided the first evidence of morphological parafoveal processing in English.
Hasan, Md. K. & Nomnian, S. (2021)	Listening Comprehension: The Role of Morphological Knowledge	Given that lexical scholars view bilingual listening comprehension as a crucial tool for language learning, Hasan and Nomnian have recognized morphological knowledge as an important sub-skill in this area. The study's conclusions revealed that
		all four of the main groups of derivative words and listening comprehension had positive and substantial connections.
Kalin, L. & Weisser, P. (2021)	Minimalism, Morphology, and the Lexicon: Then and Now	The morphological engine of natural languages has three potential universals, according to Kalin and Weisser. They talked about the possible sources of these universals and whether or not third factors must be attributed or processed in order to explain them. They made some assumptions and left one for further investigation.

Mengliyev, B., Shahabitdinova, S., Khamroeva, S., Gulyamova, S., & Boirova, A. (2021)	The Morphological Analysis and Synthesis of Word Forms in the Linguistic Analyzer	They discussed in-depth morphological analysis, the development of artificial language, grammar, and analyzer, as well as the overall framework of the analysis program that "recognizes" the natural language, the many forms of analysis (identifying) software, the goal of the analysis, and some techniques in information search engines. This topic has been specifically addressed by a linguistic analyzer, which is an important aspect of corpus linguistics.
TESOL International Journal (2021)	Morphosyntax Variations of the "Surigaonon" Language in North-Eastern, "Mindanao," Philippines	The fact that "Surigaonon" exhibits some linguistic variety, that has been used in this field study. Leading to the discovery of its lexical and syntactic variants, determination of the morphological processes disclosed by the variants, and documenting of the rules of morphological unit combinations, the examiner formed morphological processes as evidences that 'Surigaonons' really imply innovation in their language.
Beyersmann, E., Mousikou, P., Javourey, L., Schroeder, S., Ziegler, J. C., & Grainger, J. (2020)	Morphological Processing across Modalities and Languages	Cross-linguistic variations in morphological processing in the visual and auditory modalities have been studied by Beyersmann and his colleagues. They did, in fact, concentrate on nonwords whose construction allowed for independent investigation of the functions of stems and suffixes in the visual and auditory domains.
Leonet, O., Cenoz, J., & Gorter, D. (2020)	Developing Morphological Awareness across Languages: Translanguaging Pedagogies in Third Language Acquisition	

As a third language, English, they concentrated on the growth of morphological awareness. They investigated the effects of prior linguistic knowledge activation on morphological awareness. By providing access to resources in multiple languages, they have made it possible for their participants to use their linguistic repertoire in multiple languages.

Meaux, A. B.,
Wolter, J. A., &
Collins, G. G.
(2020)

Morphological
Awareness as a
Key Factor in
Language-Literacy
Success for Academic
Achievement

They described and connected the role of morphological awareness in assessment and intervention for school-aged children as a factor in language and literacy development overall, with morphology serving as the "binding agent" between orthography, phonology, and semantics.

Meaux, A. B.,
Wolter, J. A., &
Collins, G. G.
(2020)

Morphological
Knowledge:
Opportunities for
Collaboration through
Multitiered
System of Supports

They provided examples of how primary students with MTSS can benefit from the expertise of a speech-language pathologists (SLP) who work in schools. For the purpose of fostering the growth of morphological knowledge, they offered guidance on how to form cooperative partnerships within educational teams.

Oliveira, M.,
Levesque, K. C.,
Deacon, S. H., &
Mota, M. M. M. P.
E. (2020)

Evaluating Models of
How Morphological
Awareness Connects
to Reading
Comprehension: A
Study
in Portuguese

The predictions of the most recent reading comprehension models were supported by their findings which represented a fresh empirical outcome. Their path analysis revealed that morphological awareness had indirect effects on reading comprehension.

Alexiadou, A.
(2019)

Morphological and
Semantic Markedness
Revisited:
The Realization of
Plurality
Across Languages

Regarding how plural morphology on nouns is realized across linguistic boundaries, Alexiadou looked into two related problems. By implementing a dual system of agreement that differentiates between CONCORD and INDEX features, he provided an explanation of his own distributions as well.

Hilpert, M. (2019)	Higher-Order Schemas in Morphology: What They Are, How They Work, and Where to Find Them	Using the methodologies of fields like morphology, syntax, and phonology, sociolinguistics and psycholinguistics, formal, computational, cognitive, and historical linguistics, as well as any other pertinent subfield of linguistics, Hilpert founded a journal for linguistic morphology. This journal focuses on both empirical and theoretical understanding of the nature of words in all senses and in the broadest definition in the languages of the world.
Rabadi, R. I. (2019)	Morphological Awareness and Vocabulary Knowledge among English Language Learners	Rabadi examined the connection between adult English language learners' vocabulary size and morphological awareness, as well as whether or not their word-complexity performance would vary. Due to their inability to create and use new words using morphemes, he revealed the participants' mid-frequent level vocabulary size.
Tomas, K., Michal, N., & Jiri, P. (2019)	Improving Sentiment Analysis Performance on Morphologically Rich Languages: Language and Domain Independent Approach	Their research supported the idea that a character n-gram based model performs well for multi-domain and multi-language datasets by incorporating the environment into the approach to make it effective for datasets from different languages and domains.
McCarthy, A. C. (2018)	An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure	In 2018, McCarthy published the second edition of "Introduction to English Morphology," in which she contrasted all of the book chapters in order to provide a more in-depth analysis of English Morphology in particular while also exploring the mainstream of linguistic views and word structure.
Aronoff, M. & Anshen, F. (2017)	Morphology and the Lexicon: Lexicalization and Productivity	The publishers claim that the notion that a language's morphology is a component of its grammar and deals with structural issues is already widely held. It mostly addresses the internal organization of a language's potential complex words. Despite the fact that not all words exist, according to Anshen and Aronoff, they all follow the language's morphological structure. They asserted that a language's lexicon is a list of words that already exist in the language.

Bobaljik, J. D. (2017)	Distributed Morphology	In his theoretical morphology, Bobaljik developed a framework that he described in terms of two key principles: (i) that the internal hierarchical structure of words is, in the first instance, syntactic (complex words are derived syntactically); and (ii) that the syntax operates on abstract morphemes, defined in terms of morphosyntactic features, and that the spell-out (realization, exponence) of these abstract morphemes. Additionally, he described general patterns in terms of limitations imposed by grammatical rules.
Corbett, G. G. (2017)	Morphology and Agreement	Although Corbett made various attempts to define agreement, including those by Keenan, Lehmann, and Lapointe, he noted that it is "very difficult to delimit with precision" despite being a term that is "pretty obvious." The crucial concept in this case is the covariance or matching of feature requirements between two distinct elements, such as the subject noun phrase and verb. It is widely acknowledged in this study that pronouns, which progress from full pronouns to clitics to inflections, serve as a significant source of agreement in morphology diachronically.
Deacon, S. H., Tong, X., & Francis, K. (2017)	The Relationship of Morphological Analysis and Morphological Decoding to Reading Comprehension	This study has established that there are specific responsibilities for knowledge of morphological structure and two associated abilities, morphological analysis and decoding. Their research has revealed that some of the variance can be attributed to morphological structure awareness, morphological decoding, and morphological analysis. In relation to current ideas of reading development and educational curricula, that is how they have conferred with regards to their findings.

Levin, B., Hovav, M. R., Spencer, A., & Zwicky, A. M. (2017)	Morphology and Lexical Semantics.	The relationship between lexical semantics and morphology that the researchers theorized about, has not received much scientific attention. They studied morphology in light of the fact that it has a structural side as well as a semantic side, where they said that the latter of which is sometimes and can be referred to as "morphological realization."
McQueen, J. M. & Cutler, A. (2017)	Morphology in Word Recognition.	They looked at the psycholinguistic literature on how morphological structure is represented and processed when spoken and written words are recognized. They claimed that linguistic and psychological morphology do not correspond exactly. They made the case that performance factors, such as the frequency of use, productivity, and the order in which stems and affixes occur, affect how complex morphology words are processed and represented.
Vania, C. & Lopez, A. (2017)	From Characters to Words to in Between: Do We Capture Morphology?	They have learned that words can be represented by constructing the representations of subword units such as word segments, characters, and/or character n-grams. The morphological regularities of words may be captured by such representations, which are also useful. They presented experiments for a language modeling task that systematically change the morphological typology of the language modeled, the basic unit of representation, and the composition of those representations.
Stemberger, J. P., Spencer, A., & Zwicky A. M. (2017)	Morphology in Language Production with Special Reference to Connectionism	The active use of morphological rules in the construction of inflected forms as well as their improper application are highlighted in this research. These faults in pattern-setting for more specific references and

connectionism in language creation are caused by these errors, as written in its work.

Kgolo, N. & Eisenbeiss, S. (2015)	The Role of Morphological Structure in the Processing of Complex Forms: Evidence from Setswana Deverbative Nouns	The processing of words with polymorphisms, such as "government," might be impacted by their morphological structure, according to Kgolo and Eisenbeiss. It was also unclear whether this effect was brought about by morphological structure or by a combination of formal/orthographic and semantic effects. They effected mask-priming tests.
Aronoff, M. & Blackwell, W. (2011)	Fundamental of Linguistics: What is Morphology?	The basic concepts of morphology are covered in a small book that has been released by the authors. The fundamental concepts of phonetics, phonology, syntax, and semantics which they consider to be covered in introductory linguistics courses are the focus of their book's content. By focusing on description, analysis, and the fundamental problems that all theories of morphology face, Aronoff and Blackwell broke from a trend that is common in contemporary linguistics thru and by publishing that book.
Clahsen, H., Felser, C., Neubauer, K., Sato, M., & Silva, R. (2010)	Morphological Structure in Native and Nonnative Language Processing	Advanced adult second language (L2) learners' processing of words with complicated morphology was examined in a few research, which were summarized in their presentation. The findings from these studies show distinct differences between native and nonnative processing.
Kuo, L. & Anderson, R. C. (2010)	Morphological Awareness and Learning to Read Cross-Language Perspective	The ability to consider and play with a language's morphemes and rules for word formation is what Kuo and Anderson refer to as morphological awareness, and this is the area in which they have been interested. Due to the fact that their research established morphological awareness, it has aided the decoding of morphologically complex words

		and believed that it will advance the development of reading comprehension. Their review has offered a critical synthesis of empirical studies on broad cross-linguistic perspectives too.
Melinger, A. (2010)	Morphological Structure in the Lexical Representation of Prefixed Words: Evidence from Speech Errors	Melinger examined whether semantic similarity contributes to the occurrence of speech problems involving derivational morphemes. The findings of her study lend credence to a model of speech production in which derivational morphemes were represented at the form level and were not influenced by the level of semantic relatedness within a morphological family.
Booij, G. (2007)	Morphological Analysis	Complex words are separated into various morphemes, such as roots and affixes, by Booij in 2007. In his opinion, people's utilization of any opportunity varies greatly depending on the language. In his research, he also claimed that morphology is crucial to understanding linguistic typology.
Snyder, W. B. (1995)	Language Acquisition and Language Variation: The Role of Morphology	Snyder made an investigation of the morphosyntax and degree expressions with noun and adjective phrases. He also illustrated the transition between overt morphology and parametric syntax. Additionally, he pointed out areas of parametric variation where syntax is not always linked to overt morphology or a particular lexical item.
Kümmel, P. (n.d.)	Analyses of Natural Language Morphology	The phonograms have been identified by Kümmel as one of the grapheme expression units that provide little insight into expression structural or content structural phenomena.

It is plainly evident that morphology is a branch of linguistics after gathering a total of thirty-four (34) explorations (see Table No. 1) from numerous abstractions and fieldworkers. The study and modeling of language structure, the "black box" between language as a thought process and language as a series of distinct sounds, is a major component of linguistics in all of its manifestations, historical evolution, and forms.

By construing every article, a commentary that will create a balance in everything will be that inkling where linguists certainly have to traditionally view different levels of linear and hierarchical organization as holding the tools and rules for dealing with sounds, syllables, and speech phrase; words and their variant forms; words and their combinations into larger units such as phrases, clauses, and sentences; and the relationship/ interpretation of the structures, as it should be perceived an imagined reality.

Still and all, the language that one speaks will always be a part of one and many; just like how being a member of a specific culture contributes to one's identity – the sense of comfort and familiarity one gets. The language itself is the blank canvas on which one's thoughts and feelings are painted – even if you do not strongly identify with the culture associated with it, it will always feel like the most natural, at-home, and authentic to communicate in your native tongue; the language of one's own. And as all those can be testified by the researches cited above, it is with every language which now is lost, may people see a culture where wherever has so much hope to recognize and save as many languages in a civilization's era. (Cornforth, 2017).

Summary

Language typology has always placed a strong emphasis on morphology, which is understood as the internal structure of words. The development of typology is frequently correlated with the morphological classification of languages into "fusional," "agglutinating," and "isolating" proposed by linguists and philosophers in the early 19th century. Since then, however, typology has switched its focus away from categorizing languages into idealized "types" and toward syntactically and semantically centered inquiry, mapping the specific aspects of cross-linguistic variety and seeking for links between them. Since the second half of the 20th century, morphology has been seen as one possible way to express meaning or fulfill a syntactic function, frequently too distinctive to lend itself to any useful cross- linguistic, much alone global generalizations.

It has been shown that concepts like "flexile" and "agglutinating" are ill-defined and need to be revised in terms of simpler intellectually independent and empirically uncorrelated criteria. Furthermore, basic concepts like "word," "affix," and the like have historically resisted acceptable definitions that are relevant across linguistic boundaries. The same has been true of still widely used ideas like "inflection" and "derivation."

The majority of theoretically oriented morphology research, on the other hand, has largely abandoned the conventional morpheme-based approaches of the American structuralists of the first half of the 20th century in favor of paradigmatic relations between morphologically relevant units, which themselves can be larger than traditional words. This research is concerned with both individual languages as well as cross-linguistic comparison. These advancements imply a

reevaluation of the fundamental ideas and analytical methods of morphological typology in dialectal systems.

It is necessary to carefully define more basic and empirically better-grounded notions and parameters of cross-linguistic variation in the domains of both syntagmatic and paradigmatic, to plot the space of possibilities defined by these parameters, to seek possible correlations between them as well as explanations of these correlations or of the lack of correlations, rather than sticking to simplistic and potentially misleading notions such as “word” or “derivation” only.

CONCLUSION

For those who wish to learn more about a language, having an understanding of morphology is tremendously helpful. Because they are aware that it is the only method to learn more about the techniques to expand the speaker's lexicon, linguists and educators are drawn to the study of this branch. Morphology is one of the most important aspects of linguistics because it involves the scientific structural study of a language. This makes it easier to comprehend word meanings and helps one increase vocabulary by using affixes. Morphology as a main building block of linguistics is always used to manifest the production of new words and the change of existing words.

Yet again, the main goal of this study is to offer recommendations for future studies on the same topic. Whatever the case, the results of this academic paper review suggest that linguistic morphology may be a seriously viable strategy for halting "language death" and preserving a wealth of traditions and social strata, including the moral code of a conscious society. Future study on linguistic morphology is encouraged by the researcher's support for enhanced teaching resources that are inclusive to all learners including language experts.

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