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The synonyms of “Morphology” are: geomorphology, sound structure, syllable structure, word structure, inflection, form, ending

Morphology as a Noun

Definitions of "Morphology" as a noun

According to the Oxford Dictionary of English, “morphology” as a noun can have the following definitions:

- The branch of biology that deals with the structure of animals and plants.
- A particular form, shape, or structure.
- The study of the forms of words, in particular inflected forms.
- The branch of geology that studies the characteristics and configuration and evolution of rocks and land forms.
- The branch of biology that deals with the form of living organisms, and with relationships between their structures.
- The study of the forms of things.
- The admissible arrangement of sounds in words.
- Studies of the rules for forming admissible words.
Synonyms of "Morphology" as a noun (7 Words)

**ending**
- The end of a word a suffix or inflectional ending or final morpheme.
- *The student has to choose the right plural endings.*

**form**
- A set order of words a formula.
- *These videos are a triumph of form over content.*

**geomorphology**
- The branch of geology that studies the characteristics and configuration and evolution of rocks and land forms.

**inflection**
- Deviation from a straight or normal course.
- *The point of inflection of the bell shaped curve.*

**sound structure**
- An individual sound unit of speech without concern as to whether or not it is a phoneme of some language.

**syllable structure**
- A unit of spoken language larger than a phoneme.

**word structure**
- A promise.
Usage Examples of "Morphology" as a noun

- A generative approach to Italian morphology.
- Grammar is organized along two main dimensions: morphology and syntax.

Associations of "Morphology" (30 Words)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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| alphabet | The basic elements in a system which combine to form complex entities.  
            *The first letter of the alphabet.*  
| analyze  | Consider in detail and subject to an analysis in order to discover essential  
            features or meaning.  
            *Analyze today's financial market.*  
| anatomical | Of or relating to the branch of morphology that studies the structure of  
            organisms.  
            *Anatomical abnormalities.*  
| anatomy  | The bodily structure of an organism.  
            *He studied the anatomy of crimes.*  
| collocation | The action of placing things side by side or in position.  
            *Strong tea and heavy drinker are typical English collocations.*  
| dissection | A minute and critical analysis.  
            *The dissection of animals for scientific research.*  
| form     | Bring or be brought into a certain formation.  
            *The team was off form last night.*  
| format   | Especially in computing arrange or put into a format.  
            *A data file in binary format.*  
| frame    | A structural environment within which a class of words or other linguistic  
            units can be correctly used For example I him is a frame for a large class  
            of transitive verbs.  
            *An old bicycle frame.*  
| framework | A basic structure underlying a system, concept, or text.  
            *The theoretical framework of political sociology.*  
| grammar  | A grammar school.  
            *The grammar of wine.*  
| indent   | An indentation.  
            *We were indenting for paper clips one by one in those days.*  
| infinitive | The basic form of a verb, without an inflection binding it to a particular  
            subject or tense (e.g. see in we came to see, let him see).  
            *Infinitive clauses.*
**juxtaposition**

The act of positioning close together (or side by side).

*The juxtaposition of these two images.*

**litotes**

Ironic understatement in which an affirmative is expressed by the negative of its contrary (e.g. I shan’t be sorry for I shall be glad).

*Saying I was not a little upset when you mean I was very upset is an example of litotes.*

**morphological**

Relating to or concerned with the formation of admissible words in a language.

*Morphological and syntactic similarities between languages.*

**paragraph**

Divide into paragraphs as of text.

*The concluding paragraph.*

**parse**

Analyze syntactically by assigning a constituent structure to (a sentence).

*A user question input is parsed into an internal conceptual representation.*

**pathology**

Mental, social, or linguistic abnormality or malfunction.

*The dominant pathology is multiple sclerosis.*

**phonetics**

The branch of acoustics concerned with speech processes including its production and perception and acoustic analysis.

*A phonetics laboratory.*

**phrase**

Divide combine or mark into phrases.

*It is important to phrase the question correctly.*

**sentence**

Pronounce a sentence on somebody in a court of law.

*Slander of an official carried an eight year prison sentence.*

**shape**

Shape or influence give direction to.

*Her lips shaped barely audible words.*

**structural**

Pertaining to geological structure.

*Structural damage.*

**structure**

Give a structure to.

*His lectures have no structure.*

**surface**

Rise or come up to the surface of the water or the ground.

*I hope the list key is going to surface again.*

**syntax**

A set of rules for or an analysis of the syntax of a language.

*The syntax of English.*

**verb**

Use a word that is not conventionally used as a verb typically a noun as a verb.

*Any English noun can be verbed but some are more resistant than others.*
**vivisection**

The practice of performing operations on live animals for the purpose of experimentation or scientific research (used only by opponents of such work.

*The abolition of vivisection.*

**vocabulary**

The body of words used in a particular language.

*The Sanskrit vocabulary.*