Syntax in Communication: Forming Meaning Through Structure

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Abstrak

Artikel ini membahas tentang peran struktur sintaksis dalam pembentukan makna dalam komunikasi. Penelitian ini berfokus pada pentingnya memahami struktur sintaksis kalimat dan paragraf guna menafsirkan makna pesan yang ingin disampaikan. Artikel ini menyoroti perlunya strategi komunikasi yang efektif, seperti mendengarkan secara aktif dan meminta klarifikasi, untuk meminimalkan kesalahpahaman yang disebabkan oleh pelanggaran deictic dan kesalahan sintaksis lainnya. Penelitian tersebut juga menekankan pentingnya keterampilan komunikasi lisan dalam berbagai aspek kehidupan, termasuk pengembangan profesional dan pribadi. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah studi pustaka. Dengan memahami hubungan antara struktur sintaksis dan konstruksi makna, individu dapat meningkatkan keterampilan komunikasi dan meningkatkan hubungan interpersonal.

Kata kunci : *Sintaks, Makna, Komunikasi*

Abstract

This article discusses the role of syntactic structure in the formation of meaning in communication. This study focuses on the importance of understanding the syntactic structure of sentences and paragraphs in order to interpret the meaning of the message to be conveyed. This article highlights the need for effective communication strategies, such as active listening and asking for clarification, to minimize misunderstandings caused by deictic violations and other syntactic errors. The research also emphasizes the importance of oral communication skills in various aspects of life, including professional and personal development. methods used in this research is a literature review. By understanding the relationship between syntactic structure and meaning construction, individuals can improve communication skills and improve interpersonal relationships.

Keywords *: Syntatic, Meaning, Communication*

INTRODUCTION

Crane, et al. (1981:102) argues that Syntax is the way words are put together to form phrases and sentences. From this theory it can be said that syntax is the study of combining words to form phrases and sentences. Mc Manis, et al. (1998: 153) also stated that Syntax is the study of the structure of sentences. This definition states that syntax is the study of sentence structure. From this definition it can be explained that syntax is a science that studies the structure of sentences, clauses and phrases that are composed of a number of words. The definition above was clarified again by Miller (2002: xii) who revealed that Syntax has to do with how words are put together to build phrases, with how phrases are put together to build clauses or bigger phrases, and how clauses are put together to build sentences. This definition explains that syntax is the science used to analyze the structure of a sentence.

From the definition of syntax above, it can be concluded that syntax is a linguistic science that studies how words can become phrases, clauses and sentences.

The term communication in English comes from another word, communicato, and comes from the word communis which means "same", same here means meaning. It is assumed that if two people are involved in communication, for example in the form of a conversation, then communication will occur or last as long as there is a common meaning regarding what is being said. The similarity of the language used in the conversation does not necessarily mean understanding the meaning conveyed by that language, it is clear that the conversation does not necessarily understand the meaning conveyed by the language, it is clear that the conversation between the two people can be said to be communicative if both of them, apart from understanding the language used, also understand from the material discussed.

According to Effendy in his book entitled Science, Theory and Philosophy of Communication: The essence of human beings is actually the mind or human being. What is expressed is a person's thoughts or feelings towards another person using language as a channel. (2003:28). In communication language, a statement is called a message, the person who conveys the message is called the communicator, while the person who receives the message is called the communicant. More clearly, communication means the process of conveying a message by the communicator to the communicant. If analyzed, a communication message consists of two aspects, first is the message, second is the symbol. The concrete content of the message is thoughts or feelings and symbols or language. Scheram through Effendy in his book Science, Theory and Philosophy of Communication states that: "The main cause of effective communication is because there are similarities in the frame of reference and the field of experience." (2003:30).

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that communication is a conscious effort by an individual to convey a message to an individual to convey a message to another individual with the aim of influencing the individual's view of a particular thing accepting that communication is "The sending and receiving of messages or news between two people or more so that the intended message can be understood." (2002:585)

The relationship between syntax and communication science involves understanding how sentence structure and the relationship between words in a sentence affect the context of communication. Communication science discusses concepts such as mathematical

communication skills, which are understanding mathematical concepts and applying concepts or algorithms broadly, accurately and precisely. In this context, syntax plays an important role in understanding how language is used in different contexts and allows us to create appropriate and effective sentences. Syntax is a branch of linguistics that studies sentence structure and how words in sentences are related to each other. Phrases also play an important role in forming sentence structures, which can function as subjects, objects, or predicates in sentences. In language learning, syntax helps children understand how words in sentences relate to each other and form appropriate meanings.

Syntactic structure plays an important role in forming meaning in communication. Understanding the syntactic structure of sentences and paragraphs is very important for interpreting the meaning of the message you want to convey. This article aims to explore the relationship between syntactic structure and meaning construction in communication. This study highlights the importance of effective communication strategies, such as active listening and asking for clarification, to minimize misunderstandings caused by deictic violations and other syntactic errors. The research also emphasizes the importance of oral communication skills in various aspects of life, including professional and personal development. By understanding the relationship between syntactic structure and meaning construction, individuals can improve communication skills and improve interpersonal relationships.

Theoretical Basis

The theoretical basis for syntax in communication, particularly in forming meaning through structure, is deeply rooted in the work of Noam Chomsky and the development of generative grammar. Chomsky's influential works, such as "Syntactic Structures" and "Aspects of the Theory of Syntax," have significantly shaped the understanding of syntax and its role in language and communication. These works introduced the concept of generative grammar, which proposed that the process of generating and understanding sentences could be described using a system of rules and structures. Chomsky's theory distinguishes between surface structure and deep structure in language, where the surface structure refers to the specific arrangement of words in a sentence, and the deep structure represents the underlying meaning and syntactic structure. This distinction has been fundamental in understanding how syntax contributes to the formation of meaning in communication.

Furthermore, the theoretical basis for syntax in communication is also influenced by the concept of universal grammar, which posits that certain grammatical structures and rules are innate to all human languages. This idea suggests a deep and underlying structure that is universal across all languages, emphasizing the fundamental role of syntax in language and communication.

In summary, the theoretical basis for syntax in communication, particularly in forming meaning through structure, is grounded in the works of Noam Chomsky, the development of generative grammar, and the concept of universal grammar. These theoretical frameworks have significantly contributed to our understanding of how syntax shapes the meaning and structure of language, and its central role in communication.

METHOD

This study was carried out using the literature study research method to gain a deeper understanding of syntax in communication to form meaning in structure. This method involves analysis of relevant sources of information, such as scientific journals, books, articles and related documents. In this context, the following steps are carried out:

- Search for Literary Sources: The initial stage of this research is to search for literature sources that are relevant to the topic of forming meaning through structure. Searches were conducted through academic databases such as PubMed, Google Scholar, ProQuest, and university libraries. The keywords used include "syntax in communication", "forming meaning", "communication", and other related keywords.
- Selection of Literature Sources: After the search results are obtained, relevant literature sources are selected based on predetermined inclusion criteria. These inclusion criteria include topic relevance, data adequacy, research methodological quality, and year of publication. Sources that meet these criteria are then used as analysis material.
- Analysis of Literary Sources: The selected literary sources are then analyzed in depth. The information taken includes the main findings related to the meaning of syntax, communication, syntax structure, meaning formation, the relationship between syntax structure and meaning formation in communication related to this topic.
- Preparation of Summary: Based on the results of the analysis of literature sources, a summary of the main findings is prepared. This summary includes the conclusions of various studies previously conducted in this field.
- Presentation of Findings: The main findings from the literature study are presented in this article with the aim of providing a comprehensive understanding of syntax in communication to form meaning through structure.
- Research Method Conclusion: The literature study research method used in this study is an effective approach for collecting relevant information about the topic under study. By analyzing existing literature, this research can present a strong knowledge base about Forming meaning through structure.

The results of this literature study analysis will be a strong basis for further discussion about Forming meaning through structure in this article. Next, the article will continue with a discussion of the main findings from this literature study and their implications in the context of higher education.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION
A. Definition of Syntax

In the context of language and linguistics, syntax refers to the grammatical structure of a sentence or a sequence of words in a language. Syntax deals with grammar and the arrangement of words to form sentences that adhere to linguistic norms. In simple terms, syntax is the set of rules or grammatical structures that govern how words are arranged in a language to form grammatically correct sentences.

In terms of terminology, syntax is often used synonymously with grammar or sentence structure. This term emphasizes the formal and grammatical aspects of language. Syntax is closely related to how words, phrases, and clauses are arranged to convey precise

meaning. In syntax, regularity and specific rules play a crucial role in understanding how a language is used.

According to Noam Chomsky, a prominent linguist, syntax is a central part of human grammar. Chomsky asserts that humans have an innate ability to understand and use the grammatical structure of language, known as "universal grammar." In this perspective, syntax is not only seen as a set of grammar rules but also as an inherent characteristic of human cognitive nature.

Syntax experts often study how words and phrases are organized in sentences to convey precise meanings. They analyze concepts such as subject, predicate, object, and other grammatical relationships to understand how language functions. In this context, syntax becomes crucial for understanding language structure, both for descriptive and analytical purposes, as well as detailing the cognitive processes behind the formation and comprehension of sentences in human language.

Syntax aids in understanding how language is used as a tool for communication. Therefore, the study of syntax provides a deeper understanding of how humans organize words to convey ideas, perspectives, or information. In this context, syntax plays a central role in helping humans express their thoughts and emotions in an organized and understandable manner.

In language learning, understanding syntax plays a key role. Language learners need to grasp syntactic rules to form grammatically correct and effective sentences. Therefore, syntax is an integral part of language curricula and linguistic education to ensure that learners can use language appropriately and effectively in accordance with applicable linguistic norms. As a linguistic concept, syntax provides the foundation for language analysis and understanding the fundamental structures inherent in every linguistic expression.

B. Definition of Communication Science

Communication Science, in simple terms, can be defined as the study or discipline that explores how humans communicate with each other. In everyday language, this field addresses how messages are conveyed, received, and understood by individuals or groups.

In terminology, Communication Science is a field of study that encompasses various aspects of communication, both verbal and non-verbal, and considers the processes, effects, and contexts of each communicative interaction. Terms frequently encountered in Communication Science include:

- Verbal and Non-verbal Communication: The study of communication through words (spoken or written) and communication without words, such as body language, facial expressions, or gestures.
- Communication Process: Understanding how messages are formed, encoded, transmitted, received, and decoded by the recipient.
- Communication Models: Referring to concepts or frameworks that explain how communication occurs, such as linear models or interactive models.

From the perspective of Communication Science experts, this field is viewed as a multidimensional discipline. Scholars in this field study the communication process from various perspectives, including psychology, sociology, anthropology, and political science. They integrate theories and methodologies to analyze communicative interactions in social, cultural, and political contexts.

Furthermore, Communication Science involves an understanding of the effects of communication on individuals and society, as well as how factors such as power, identity, and culture influence the dynamics of communication.

In other words, Communication Science is not just about talking or exchanging messages but also about a profound understanding of the complexity of human interactions through various communication media.

C. Sytntax Structure

The term 'syntactic structure' refers to the arrangement or grammar of a sentence in a language. It encompasses the grammatical relationships between words and parts of sentences. Syntactic structure helps understand how words can be organized to form grammatically correct sentences.

Some essential elements of syntactic structure include:

- Phrase: A grammatical unit consisting of one or more words. For example, "a boy," "in the garden," or "with a book."
- Sentence: The largest language unit consisting of one or more clauses. Sentences can be classified as simple (a single unit) or complex (comprising two or more clauses).
- Clause: A group of words that includes a subject and predicate. Clauses can stand alone as complete sentences or be combined with other clauses to form more complex sentences.
- Subject and Predicate: The subject is the person or thing performing the action in the sentence, while the predicate is the action or state performed by the subject. For example, in the sentence "Ani reads a book," "Ani" is the subject, and "reads a book" is the predicate.
- Word Order: The arrangement of words in a sentence. It can influence the meaning of the sentence and provide different syntactic structures. For instance, in English, the typical word order is subject-predicate-object, but this can vary depending on context or language style.
- Grammatical Relationships: How words relate to each other grammatically in a sentence. This includes relationships like subject-object, modifiers, or other connections that ensure the sentence has clear meaning.

Examples of syntactic structure in a simple sentence:

Sentence: "*Ani reads a book in the library*."

- Subject: "Ani"
- Predicate: "reads a book in the library"
- Object: "book"
- Phrase: "in the library"

Understanding syntactic structure helps speakers or writers construct sentences correctly and enhances comprehension of other people's sentences.

D. Meaning Construction

Meaning construction refers to the process of forming meaning in communication, where meaning is formed through interactions between the message conveyed and the social, cultural and linguistic context in which the message is conveyed.

Meaning construction involves understanding how the message is structured and organized, as well as how the message is interpreted by the recipient of the message

In the context of syntax, meaning construction involves understanding how sentence structure and the relationships between words in sentences influence the context of communication

In communication science, meaning construction also involves understanding how messages are delivered and received in a broader social and cultural context

In this case, the construction of meaning can be influenced by factors such as cultural background, values, and social norms that influence the way people communicate and understand messages.

E. Relationship between syntactic structure and meaning construction in communication

The relationship between syntactic structure and meaning construction in communication is very close. Syntactic structure, which includes rules and conventions in forming sentences, clauses and phrases, plays a key role in conveying meaning in communication. Through syntactic structure, the speaker or writer uses words and sentence structure to convey a message to the listener or reader. Meaning construction is then formed when the listener or reader understands and interprets the message based on the syntactic structure used.

In the context of syntax, every word and sentence structure has an important role in conveying meaning. For example, in the sentence "Ani read a book", the syntactic structure shows that Ani is the actor (subject), while reading the book is the action he performs (predicate). By understanding the syntactic structure of this sentence, the listener or reader can understand that Ani is carrying out the act of reading a book.

Apart from that, syntactic structure also influences understanding of deixis, namely words whose meaning depends on context. For example, the word "here" in the sentence "Please put the book here" will have different meanings depending on where the speaker and listener are located. An understanding of syntactic structure helps listeners or readers to interpret deixis correctly, so that the meaning of the message can be conveyed clearly.

Thus, the relationship between syntactic structure and meaning construction in communication emphasizes the importance of understanding grammar and syntactic rules in conveying messages. Through the use of appropriate syntactic structures, the speaker or writer can ensure that the meaning of the message conveyed can be clearly understood by the listener or reader. On the other hand, a good understanding of syntactic structure also helps listeners or readers in interpreting the message received.

CONCLUSION

In Conclusion, Syntax has a central role in the language communication process. Sentence structure and word order not only convey messages efficiently, but also form meaning through the context that is built. Proper use of syntax allows the speaker and listener to understand each other better. This article highlights the importance of understanding syntax in unpacking complex concepts, quantifying information, and avoiding ambiguity. In this context, syntax acts as a foundation that enables clear and precise representation of meaning.

Furthermore, this article emphasizes that syntax is not just a collection of grammatical rules, but also a tool for building strong narratives, influencing the tone of conversations, and expressing emotional nuances. Therefore, a deep understanding of syntax is necessary to master and deepen verbal communication. At the End, this article explains how important syntax is in forming meaning in communication, and how its careful use can improve the quality of language interactions.

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