

Ferdinand De Saussure

Ferdinand often called the father of modern linguistics, laid down the foundation of Structural Linguistics. Most notably in his book entitled *Course In General Linguistics* published in 1916.

Structural Linguistics is the founding properties, that states language is a system of contrasts and equivalents. This property states that, a tenuous thread connects all linguistic objects that are only given their definition, though they contrast with other objects. The basic principles of linguistics allow us to comprehend all forms of language in a formatted and logical way. This is important, as before Saussure proposed these rules and founded modern linguistics, the study of *Langue* had no structure. Meaning that the study was based on belief easily misrepresented due to the associations with Social, Political, Cultural and Historical means.

Basically this means that the study of *langue* can be based upon structural relations in its entirety.

The basic fundamentals of the System of *Langue* are as follows.

Sign = Signifier + Signified

Signifier is the Denotation of the thing we are talking about.

Signified is the Connotation of the thing.

The Tangible thing is called the Referent.

The sign is an act of dualism, as it cannot exist without both the Signifier and the

Signified.

The relation between the signifier and the signified is arbitrary, as there is no reason certain artifacts are given their respective name; this allows us to explain the relation between a word and its alternate spellings in other languages. The speech of a community needs to adhere to the basic principles of the signifier and the signified otherwise miscommunication will occur.

Parole And *Langue*

Langue is the system of language used by a community, mainly based on syntax and phonology; which in some sense is an abstracted system created by the users. This allows us to interpret

a community as a whole.

Parole the use of language by a person, this allows us to explain certain language quirks and the real use of language.

Synchrony And Diachronic

Synchrony refers to an entire language system, but within a specific point. Which is very important why analyzing texts from different eras.

Diachronic is the way in which a language develops over time, this is also can be called historical linguistics. This is how we distinguish the development of new words and how language changes. This can be in the use of a word or the meaning of a word entirely. The pronunciation of a word is also very important to this term.

Paradigm And Syntagm

Syntagm is the use of words in a linear order and how words become a sentence, in relation and contrast to one another. It can also be the sounds in a word and how they form the word and its meaning. Syntagm is essentially the contrast of words.

Paradigm is a group of similar linguistic objects and their relation to one another. This is all in connection to Syntagm. This allows us to interperate how words fit together and alimentary decipher their definition.