THE ARTICLE
INTRODUCTION TO LINGUISTIC
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OUTLINE

INTRODUCTION

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B. Definition of linguistic
C. Branches of linguistic

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INTRODUCTION

Firstly, the writer says thanks to Allah SWT for having mercy on me and guidance in finishing this simple pieces of article. Sholawat she gives to Prophet Muhammad SAW. Actually, this article is written as the short note. By the true intention, the writer hopes this can help the reader in studying about linguistic.

Sure, for many people who study language have known about linguistic. Language and linguistic cannot be separated. All aspects in language are discussed in linguistic. It can generalize that linguistic is the study about language. It’s known that language is part of human life. According to Nasr, “Linguistics is concerned with human language as a universal and recognizable part of human behavior and of the human abilities”. Raja T. Nasr (1984). Especially, for the people who have interest about language, it will be sure that they also study more about the science of language it self. In reality, linguistic is one of the popular science that many people want to study.

Actually, this article is talking about linguistic generally. It talked about the brances of linguistic and the explanation about each branch of linguistic. The writer hopes this article will be useful. Of course, for them, who are the beginer in study linguistic, it can be made to be the additional information. The writer purposes surely, just want to share the knowledge about linguistic.
DISCUSSION

A. The general explanation of language

1. Human language

   Is used to indicate a system which relates form (sounds, otherwise) and meaning.

   

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hi</th>
<th>Hello</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
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   Language

   Has function to transfer the massages from A to B

2. The nature of language

Language likes to think that language is as real a living being. Every language comes into existence something in history. It developed the branches of linguistic. Linguistic branches and historical linguistic concerned with investigating and describing language change.

- The language acquisition process
B. Language and Linguistic

Language is the signs

- Non verbal
  - Gesture / symbol / body language
- Verbal
  - Words

Verbal and non verbal

- Internal factor of language. It is discussed in minor view of linguistic

Language

- Is used for communication. It has the function
  - External factor of language. It is discussed in mayor linguistic

Language

- Internal factor → Structural language
- External factor → Functional language

The branches of linguistic

Definition of Linguistic

Is the study of language. All of the elements of language is the internal view. It can impact the structure system of language itself. On the other hand, language is used by human, it is applied as the function of the language. Language includes the internal and external factors. Both of them are studied in linguistic.
C. The characteristic of language

(1) The Language Scheme

Phonology — Phonetics — Morphology

Syntax — Semantic — Pragmatic

This is the basic idea which originated different sets of studies recognized a long time ago as different branches of linguistic
(2) The nature of language scheme

Notes:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Social phenomenon</td>
<td>Language is learned by human socially. It also brings the human into relationship with their environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Systematic</td>
<td>Language is formed based on the rule from word, sentence until text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Duality</td>
<td>Consist of two subsystem meaningful unit and no meaning unit. Example: b/u/k is no meaning unit. /buk/ is meaningful unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Productive</td>
<td>Language can be produced in another sentence/ a new word. Example: motel (motor + hotel)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Recursive</td>
<td>This means that sentences maybe produce by other sentences inside them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Unique</td>
<td>All languages are equally complex and unique. Each language is part of the culture. All languages have own characteristic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Arbitrary</td>
<td>Language can be used in different form in the same meaning. It depends on the people that use the languages. Example: dog (English), aso (Philippine), anjing (Indonesia).</td>
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D. Definition of linguistic

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expert</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Horby in 1980</td>
<td>Linguistic is the science of language that consists of its structure, acquisition, relationship to other forms of communication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Webster's new collegiate dic. 1981</td>
<td>Linguistic is study of human speech including the units, nature, structure and relationship of language.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wardaugh 1975</td>
<td>Linguistic is the scientific study of language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prof. David Crystal</td>
<td>Linguistic is the science of language. It is the subject whose practitioners devote their energy to understanding why human language is the way it is. They study of history, acquisition, structure and use of many languages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raja T. Nasr 1984</td>
<td>Linguistic is concerned with human language as a universal and recognizable part of human behavior and of the human ability.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monica crabtree 1994 and Joyce Powers</td>
<td>Linguistic is competence as being a person potential to speak a language and his or her linguistic performance as the realization of that potential.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E. Branches of linguistic

Notes:
1. Micro linguistic is talking about the structure and unit of language itself. It includes in the applied linguistic. All of the elements of language is studied. It also applied in teaching learning process.

2. Macro linguistic is talking about other side or external factor of language. The board discussion of language and linguistic itself.
## Micro linguistic

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. phonetic</strong></td>
<td>The study of speech sounds in their physical aspect</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>2. phonology</strong></td>
<td>The analysis and description of how meaningful sounds combine into functional patterns in speech production of a language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. morphology</strong></td>
<td>The study of formation of the words</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. syntax</strong></td>
<td>The study about grammatical relations between words. Or the study of formation of sentences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>5. semantic</strong></td>
<td>The study about meaning of language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. pragmatic</strong></td>
<td>The study of language use in communicative acts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>7. discourse analysis</strong></td>
<td>The analysis of language use in texts (spoken, written and signs)</td>
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## Macro linguistic

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<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1. Neurolinguistic</strong></td>
<td>The study concerned with the comprehension, production and abstract knowledge of language and human brain mechanisms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. Psycholinguistic</strong></td>
<td>The study of language development and language use as it relates to the mind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. Historical linguistic</strong></td>
<td>The study of linguistic change overtime in a particular language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>4. Comparative linguistic</strong></td>
<td>The study of the techniques use between two or more languages</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>5. Ethno linguistic</strong></td>
<td>The study about relationship between language and culture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>6. Sociolinguistic</strong></td>
<td>The study of the relationship between language and society</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. **Stylistic linguistic**  
The study of linguistic factors that placed in discourse in context

8. **Dialectology**  
The study types of accent of languages

9. **Applied linguistic**  
A field of study encompassing all application of linguistic theory and language learning and education

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F. **Micro linguistic**

**Language is sound**

- Sounds are important in a language. They represent an aspect language that is studied by more than one branches of linguistic

- Phonology
  - Phonetics
    - Single sounds
      - Consonant
      - Vowels
  - Phonemics
    - Is the study of sound relationship as described by sound combining rule.
    - Phonemic describes the rule by which combinations of sounds influence one other to produce words or part of words.
    - Phonemic builds on careful phonetic thus phonetic must be first describe the actual sounds of phones as speaker ordinary produce them in customary
1. **Phonetic**

Phonetic can be defined as the science which studies the production and description of single sounds. Phonetic is the analysis of actual speech sounds.

1. (Articulator) How the sounds are produced (by organ of speech)
2. (Acoustic) How the sounds are transmitted (by physical properties of speech sound wave)
3. (Auditory) How the sounds are heard (the perception of speech sounds by ear)

**Example:**
- *Dog*: /d/o/g = phonemic
- *Dog*: /dok/ = Phonology

The analysis of relationships among phonetic sound
2. Phonology

Phonetic → Phonemic → Phonology → Pronunciation

The core of single sounds → The relationship of sounds → The study about sound system → The way to pronounce the word

Voiced

Sounds are vibrate the vocal cords

/z/ Buzz

Voiceless

Sounds are not vibrate the vocal cords

/s/ Grass

Place of articulation → Speech sounds are classified in terms of which articulators are used

Manner of articulation → Is how the tongue, lips, and jaw along with other speech organs or involved when making a sound
3. Morphology

**MORPHOLOGY**

- Morph → Shape/form
- Ology → The science

As the scientific study of forms and structure of words in a language.

The purpose of studying:
1. The creation of new words
2. The modification of existing words

Morphology is defined as the study of word formation.

The unit analysis of morphology is morpheme.

**Morpheme**

- Morpheme → The smallest meaningful unit of structure
- Reads → Morphemes of word

Example:
- Interestingly = interest + ing
- Goodness = good + ness
- Studied = study + ed
- Carefulness = care + ful + ness

Morphemes
4. Syntax

The study about grammatical relationship of words. It is about the structure of sentences.

Example:

```
NP
```

```
The  Big Red Car
      Determiner Adj Adj N
```

5. Semantic

The study of the meaning of words, phrases, sentence, and texts with the aim explain how sequences of language coincide with their meanings when articulated in certain environments.

Semantics is also concerned with exploring our ideas of what meaning is?. Semantic aims to offer a definition for meaning. There are two different concepts of meaning. There are denotation and connotation.

Denotation

Example: “The Eiffel tower”

The meaning of these words are clear, it is an tower in French. It possibly be the full meaning of words.

Connotation

Example: “Summer day”

These words might relate to the shine sine. It includes the meaning that the sun always shines during summer. The people should imagine or think to get the appropriate meaning.
6. Pragmatic

The study about the practical human and thought. The study of
language use (oral, written, sign) in situational condition.

- Speaker mind
- Speaker utterance
- Speaker utterance contextual

Language meaning based
on the context

- Listener mind
- Listener respond based on the context

Example

Speaker :
Situation : in the class
Utterance : “it’s very hot”

Listener :
She knows that speaker is looking for the fan. She wants to turn on the fan

This is the pragmatic. The meaning got based on the context. It relates to the speaker mind, utterances, and also the listener respond and thought.

7. Discourse analysis

The study of an analysis of the language use applies in the sentence or clause level. It examines the patterns and meaning behind connected speech such as written text.
G. Macro linguistic

1. Psycholinguistic

Is the study psychological and neurological factors that enable humans to acquire, use, and also understand the languages.

**Brain and language**

- **Parts of the brain**
  - Broca’s area
  - Motor area
  - Wernicke’s area

- **Producing the sounds**
- **Controlling language and preparing to speech**
- **Understanding the speech or language**

- **Competence**
  - The knowledge of language belongs to a language user. Or the ability of the speaker and listener (language user)

- **Performance**
  - The use of language in a real situation. It is a cognitive process. It is the conscious process that show the understanding of speaker in using languages
2. Sociolinguistic

The study of the effect of society, including culture norms, expectations and context, on the language is used. For example a study of language variation according to such factors as the speakers’ social class.

Sociolinguistic can help the people to understand why the people speak differently in various social contexts and assist to expose the social relationship in a community.

Relates the use of language in society

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Multilingual</th>
<th>Monolingual</th>
<th>Bilingual</th>
<th>Code switching</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The use of many languages in a community.</td>
<td>The people who use only one language for their communication in society.</td>
<td>The use of languages which there are only two kinds of languages, formal and informal language.</td>
<td>The change of one language to other language in a situation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Register</th>
<th>Style</th>
<th>Accents</th>
<th>Variety</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The use of language in certain field Educational language or economical language.</td>
<td>The language ways used by people. Each educational community has different ways in using the languages.</td>
<td>The variation of phonetic symbol or regional phonological. The Javanese people who speak English, they have specific accent.</td>
<td>Many kinds of language feature, it includes style, accents, dialect etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONCLUSION

This is the article about the description of linguistic study in shortly. It includes the minor and mayor branches. The focus on study is talking about minor or micro linguistic. For the supporting study is talking about mayor or macro linguistics. Both of the branches of linguistic have own characteristic. The micro linguistics concerns the intrinsic elements of language. The macro linguistic, it talks about linguistic in broader.

Shared by: Kurnia Aya