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Linguistics for language learning and research

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Abstract

Linguistics is a science that makes language the object of its study. Linguistics itself is divided into two scopes of learning including, microlinguistics and macrolinguistics. Where each scope has a different purpose, microlinguistics studies only limited to the internal structure of language without applying the knowledge in social life, while macro linguistics studies language in relation to the outside world and the application of the language in social life. Linguistics as a science of language can also be the basis for conducting research, where the object of study is the language itself. In conducting research, researchers can use qualitative or quantitative research methods depending on what problem will be the object of research.

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Linguistics for Language Learning and Research

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***Abstract*---**Linguistics is a science that makes language the object of its study. Linguistics itself is divided into two scopes of learning including, microlinguistics and macrolinguistics. Where each scope has a different purpose, microlinguistics studies only limited to the internal structure of language without applying the knowledge in social life, while macro linguistics studies language in relation to the outside world and the application of the language in social life. Linguistics as a science of language can also be the basis for conducting research, where the object of study is the language itself. In conducting research, researchers can use qualitative or quantitative research methods depending on what problem will be the object of research.

***Keywords*---**anthropolinguistics, macrolinguistics, microlinguistics, morphological, neurolinguistics, phonological, psycholinguistics, semantic structures, sociolinguistics, syntactic.

Introduction

In the process of learning and research, one will use knowledge as a basis for conducting research actions, not apart from the process of language learning and research. Where the position of linguistics as a science of language has a close relationship with language learning and research. Linguistics in general can be interpreted as science that in its study takes language as its object, or practically means linguistics (Oroujlou & Vahedi, 2011; De Koninck et al., 1989). This paper will discuss the relationship between linguistics (linguistics) and the process of language learning and research.

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Discussion

Humans as living beings are endowed with a perfect language compared to other creatures, this is due to the different structures of the human brain and other living creatures (Gerken, 2006; Klein et al., 2014), so that humans can use language effectively good in life. Human language has a good diversity in its roles, functions and characteristics. The roles and functions of human language are very diverse, but it cannot be separated from its main function as a verbal communication tool, or it can also function symbolically and interactively (Benson & Lor, 1999; Turgut & İrgin, 2009).

The characteristics of human language are strongly influenced by the diversity of the roles and functions of the language itself so that there is a mutual relationship between the two. The characteristics of language tend to have many variations, including language in the form of sound symbols, arbitrary and having meaning (Ellis, 2005; Van Lier, 2010). Linguistics as a science of language will examine more deeply about language both in terms of the role, function and characteristics of human language. So that linguistics or linguistics itself has a connection in the learning process in gaining language knowledge.

Linguistics or linguistics is a discipline that studies language broadly and generally. Broadly means that the scope covers all aspects and components of language. In general, it means that the target is not only limited to one language. (eg Indonesian only), but all languages in the world.

Linguistics for learning

Linguistics as we have understood is a science that studies language as the focus of its study. In the study of linguistics, there are several areas of linguistics that are closely related to the language learning process. The scope of linguistics is the scope of knowledge discussed by linguistics. Broadly speaking, the scope of linguistics includes two scopes, namely the scope of microlinguistics and the scope of macrolinguistics. The object of the study of microlinguistics is the internal structure of language itself, including phonological, morphological, syntactic and semantic structures. And the object of macrolinguistic study is related to factors outside of language including sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, anthropolinguistics and neurolinguistics.

Phonology is a linguistic science that studies and analyzes the sound patterns of language, the structure of sounds, and the rules in language. Where phonology provides knowledge in analyzing sound elements in language so that it can have meaning and can be understood in the communication process (Gómez & Gerken, 2000; Ehrman et al., 2003). Morphology is a linguistic science that studies the form and internal structure of words about word forms, clauses and sentences and can have meaning in language (Peacock, 2001; Tsou et al., 2006). Syntax is a linguistic science

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that studies the arrangement of words in sentences that are appropriate and meaningful with the rules or rules that apply in the language (Desmond & Fiez, 1998).

Semantics is a linguistic science that studies the meaning or meaning contained in a language, not only studying limited meaning but also grammar and semantic elements that represent varied meanings. Semantics are generally divided into grammatical semantics and lexical semantics (Cotterall, 1999; Pinker, 1979). Sociolinguistics is the study of culture in terms of the language used in society. In this case language is closely related to the community of a region as a subject or actor of language as a means of communication and interaction between one group and another, for example, conversation, utterances in interpersonal relationships in every event in a society, for example, seen based on social strata, education, position, ethnicity, or ethnicity (Griffiths, 2003; Martin, 2009).

Psycholinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and human behavior and reason and how one acquires language. Psycholinguistics tries to unravel the psychological processes that take place when a person pronounces the sentences he hears when communicating and how language skills are acquired by humans. The main goal of psycholinguistics is to find the structures and processes that underlie the human ability to speak and understand language (Evseeva & Solozhenko, 2015; Horwitz, 1999).

Anthropolinguisstic is a branch of linguistics that examines the relationship between language and culture, especially to observe how language is used daily as a tool in social action. Anthropologists also study a language not only from its structure alone but also from its function and use in the context of socio-cultural situations (Aragão, 2011; Hong-Nam & Leavell, 2006). Neurolinguistics is a study that seeks to understand how the brain works to process language activities like psycholinguistics, but the focus is different. While psycholinguistics focuses on language acquisition and tries to understand the perspective of the comprehensive process or language production that occurs in the human brain, neurolinguistics focuses on efforts to create a neural program model which is a reconstruction of the brain's work in processing speech, listening, reading, writing and sign language activities (Mårtensson et al., 2012; Bitchener, 2012).

In the explanation of the sub-sections of macro and micro linguistics, it turns out that both of them are related to each other in the learning process and its application, namely the basic processes in microlinguistics and general application in macrolinguistics. In addition, based on the purpose of learning linguistics, it is divided into two sub-sections, namely theoretical linguistics and applied linguistics. If theoretical linguistics can be defined that theoretical linguistics is a linguistic learning process that is limited only to the study of theories (Witt & Young, 2000; Magogwe & Oliver, 2007) and an understanding of the rules of human language which consists of

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some parts of theoretical linguistics such as phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics (Li et al., 2014; Newport, 1990). While applied linguistics definition tends to be different from theoretical linguistics if theoretical linguistics only studies limited to theoretical understanding, but applied linguistics is more about the process of applying linguistics directly in human life in terms of psychological, social and anthropological linguistics, including in the teaching and learning process, solving problems related to human life (Sung et al., 2015).

Linguistics as a science of language can be used as a basis for conducting research, especially language research. Both in choosing the object of study include the internal structure of the language (microlinguistics) and the use of language in society (macrolinguistics). In language research, the object of study is the language itself and can be analyzed using qualitative or quantitative research methods (Sakui & Gaies, 1999). The steps in conducting research include selecting problems that will become the object of research studies, finding problems in research, determining research patterns, collecting data, analyzing data, drawing hypotheses, and providing conclusions from research results (Niyogi & Berwick, 1996).

Linguistics is the science of language or the science that makes language the object of study. Linguistics is an initial approach to understanding linguistics. Stars are not endowed with perfect language as we have, therefore animals cannot think properly and accumulate knowledge through communication as we develop knowledge. Humans differ from animals in that the structure and organization of the brain is different. Language as a means of scientific thinking that is used as a verbal communication tool and is used in the whole process of scientific thinking is a thinking tool and a communication tool to convey one's thoughts to others.

Language has a symbolic function, language is used to express thoughts and ideas (concepts) by using symbols consisting of spoken or written forms. Language is used to communicate, to change the world or to make things happen, to influence others to feel what we feel, and to create frames from experiences. There are nine characteristics of human language, namely: language is sound, language is meaningful, language is arbitrary, language is conventional, language is productive, language is unique, language is universal, language is varied, and language is the identity of social groups.

Language as a communication tool has two characteristics. First, language can be characterized as a series of sounds, communication using these sounds is also known as verbal communication. Second, language is a symbol where this series of sounds forms a certain meaning. On the other hand, the object of phonemic study is the phoneme, namely the sound of language that distinguishes the meaning of words. In phonetics, for example, we study the different /u/ sounds in words such as bow, book, and temple; or examine the difference in the sound /i/ as found in the content of the words, beautiful, and sand; distinguish meaning or not. If the sound

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distinguishes meaning, then the sound is called a phoneme, and if it does not distinguish meaning, it is not a phoneme. So, it is clear that a phoneme is a functional language sound, that is, it distinguishes the meaning of words.

In contrast to phonetics, the science of phonology examines the sound of a particular language according to its function. For example, the sound [p]—usually a sound according to its phonetic nature is sandwiched between square brackets—in English is pronounced by closing the lips and then releasing them so that the air comes out with a "popping". Phonology is the study of sound structure in language. Phonology is the study of how speech sounds form patterns. The word phonology refers both to the linguistic knowledge that speakers have about the sound patterns of their language and to the description of that knowledge that linguists try to produce. Morphology as a part and science of linguistics, studies the internal structure of words, grammar or form.

Morphology is a branch of science that recognizes the basic elements or the smallest units in the area of observation of linguistics, which involves the internal structure of words, such as the rules of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. Morphology is the study of the meaningful parts of words. Syntax is a branch of linguistics concerned with the arrangement of words in sentences. For example, in the Indonesian sentence we can't see the tree, the order of the words is fixed—it's impossible for us to say "sentences" like *The tree can't be seen (little star, or "asterisk", at the beginning it symbolizes something went wrong ""sentence" like that syntax is the part of grammar that represents a speaker's knowledge of sentences and their structure. Syntax is concerned with how words arrange themselves into construction.

Semantics n Semantic Adj the study of meaning. There are many different approaches to how meaning in language is studied. Philosophers, for instance, have investigated the relation between linguistic expressions, such as the words of a language, and persons, things and events in the world to which these words refer (see reference, signs). Semantics is the study of linguistic meaning of morphemes, words, phrases, and sentences. Semiotics is a branch of linguistics that discusses the meaning or meaning of language signs including grammar and certain semantic elements that have universal meaning. In addition, semantics including grammar are also included in syntax, there are also certain semantic elements.

Semantics is a branch of linguistics that examines meaning or meaning. As already noted, semantics is divided into grammatical semantics and lexical semantics. Grammatical semantics is a morpheme; that is, in this context, a bound morpheme, like an affix. Lexical semantics of meaning in the dictionary. Sociolinguistics n sociolinguistic. The study of language concerning social factors, that is social class, educational level and type of education, age, sex, ethnic origin, etc. Linguists differ as to what they include under sociolinguistics. Many would include the detailed study of

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interpersonal communication, sometimes called micro-sociolinguistics, e.g. speech acts, conversation analysis, speech events, sequencing 1 of utterances, and also those investigations which relate variation in the language used by a group of people to social factors. Psycholinguists study how word meaning, sentence meaning, and discourse meaning are computed and represented in the mind. They study how complex words and sentences are composed in speech and how they are broken down into their constituents in the acts of listening and reading. In short, psycholinguists seek to understand how language is done. Psycholinguistics is a field of study that combines psychology and linguistics. It covers language development.

Psycholinguistic is the study of mental processes in language use. Before using language, a language user first acquires language. Anthropology linguistics is an interdisciplinary field dedicated to the study of language as a cultural resource and speaking as a cultural practice. Anthropology linguistics explores how language shapes communication, forms social identity and group membership, organizes large-scale cultural beliefs and develops a common cultural representation of natural and social worlds. Neurolinguistics is an interdisciplinary field of study in linguistics and medical science that examines the relationship between the human brain and language.

The interdisciplinary study of language processing in the brain, with an emphasis on the processing of spoken language when certain areas of the brain are damaged. Theoretical studies are only aimed at finding or finding linguistic theories. Just to make descriptive linguistic rules. Theoretical linguistics seeks to conduct an investigation of language or languages, or also of the relationship of language to factors outside of language only to find the rules that apply to the object of study. So, its activities are only for the sake of theory. Theoretical linguistics is a field of language research (linguistics) that is carried out to obtain the rules that apply in human language in general. The fields generally considered to be the core of theoretical linguistics are phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. Theoretical linguistics is also involved in the search for linguistic universals, namely the common properties shared by all languages.

While applied studies are aimed at applying linguistic rules in practical activities, such as in language teaching, translation, dictionary preparation, and so on. It is applied linguistics seeks to conduct an investigation of language or language or the relationship of language to factors outside of language for the sake of solving practical problems that exist in society. For example, linguistic investigations for the sake of teaching language, compiling textbooks, translating books, compiling dictionaries, developing national languages, historical research, understanding literary works, and also solving political problems.

Systematic process of collecting and analyzing data that will investigate a research problem or question, or help researchers obtain a more complete understanding of a

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situation. Instrument Testing, Instrument Development, Problem Formulation, Theory Foundation, Hypothesis Formulation, Data Collection, Data Analysis, Identifying a Research Problem, Reviewing the Literature, Specifying a Purpose and Research Questions or Hypotheses, Collecting Quantitative Data, Analyzing and Interpreting Quantitative Data, Collecting Qualitative Data, Analyzing and Interpreting Qualitative Data, Reporting and Evaluating Research, (Creswell 2012: 57)

Conclusion

Linguistics is a science that makes language the object of its study. Linguistics itself is divided into two scopes of learning including, microlinguistics and macrolinguistics. Where each scope has a different purpose, microlinguistics studies only limited to the internal structure of language without applying the knowledge in social life, while macro linguistics studies language concerning the outside world and the application of the language in social life. Linguistics as a science of language can also be the basis for conducting research, where the object of study is the language itself. In conducting research, researchers can use qualitative or quantitative research methods depending on what problem will be the object of research.

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