

Linguistics

Some basic concepts

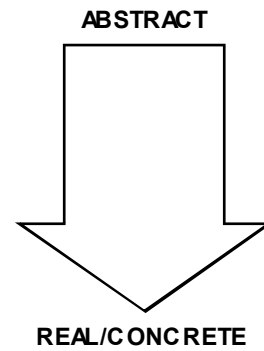
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Overview

- Langue, Langage, Parole
- Definition
- Some Benefits of Studying Linguistics
- Linguistics: A Science..?
- Some Dichotomies
- Features of Linguistics

Langage, Langue, Parole

- **Langage**: Language in general.
- **Langue**: Certain language
- **Parole**: Concrete use of certain language



Read Chaer (2003) for more details.

Definition

- A science of **human language**
- General: study the universal system of language (**not certain languages**)

Linguistics: A Science..?

- **Explicit**
 - Clear criteria for the object of analysis
 - Consistent
- **Systematic**
 - Standard procedure of analysis
 - Descriptive framework
- **Objective**
 - Open analysis

Inductive Stages in Linguistics

- **Data observation**
 - Collecting and observing data
- **Data Analysis**
 - Finding regularities
- **Hypothesis Formulation**
 - Formulating a new statement about language
- **Testing the Hypothesis**
 - Testing the hypothesis using other facts

Features of Linguistics

- Linguistics sees language as **sound**.
- Linguistics **never** uses a frame of a language for another language.
- Linguistics sees language as a system of **relevant elements**.
- Linguistics sees language as **something dynamic**.
- Linguistics sees language **descriptively** not prescriptively.

Some Dichotomies

- Descriptive Vs. Prescriptive
- Synchronic Vs. Diachronic
- Theoretical Vs. Applied
- Micro Vs. Macro

Descriptive Vs. Prescriptive

- What do you think of this?
 - *Eh, nanti kamu ke rumah aku, ya.*
 - *Rumahku warna biru.*
 - *Aku akan siapkan menu spesial buat makan siang.*

Descriptive Vs. Prescriptive

- **Descriptive**
 - Describe how things are
 - **Discover & record** rules approved by the members of language community
- **Prescriptive**
 - Normative
 - **Prescribe** how things should be

Synchronic Vs. Diachronic

- **Synchronic**

- Presents the language as it is at some particular time

- **Diachronic**

- Traces the language development and records the changes taking place between successive points of time

Macro Vs. Microlinguistics

- **Macrolinguistics**

- Discusses anything about language

- **Microlinguistics**

- Discusses the structure of language-systems, without regard to anything else

Micro Linguistics

- Phonology, incld Phonetics
 - Features of sound
 - Sound formation
 - Function of sound
- Morphology:
 - Word Structure
 - Word Formation

Micro Linguistics

- Syntax
 - Relation b.w words
 - Expression formation from words
- Semantics
 - Meaning of words

Macro Linguistics

- Psycholinguistics
- Sociolinguistics
- Pragmatics
- Anthropolinguistics
- Semiotics
- Stylistics
- Phylology
- Dialectology

Theoretical Vs. Applied Ling

- **Theoretical**
 - Analysis is done to construct **a theory of the language**, without regard to any practical applications
- **Applied**
 - Analysis is done, then applied to a variety of practical tasks.

Applied Linguistics

- Language Teaching
- Language Planning & Policy
- Translation Studies
- Graphology
- Medicolinguistics
- Applied Lexicology

So...

- Sub-disciplines of linguistics ALWAYS develop
- New human activity will create new sub-discipline of linguistics
- Core of linguistics = Micro Linguistics
 - Translation needs morphology, syntax, semantics
 - Lexicology needs: phonology, morphology, semantics

Assignment - 1

- Write a **200-word essay** to answer the following question:
 - In what way do you think that you can make the use of studying linguistics? What is the importance of studying linguistics
 - Think of the definition and features of language & linguistics
 - Consider the sub-disciplines of linguistics that you think can support your arguments.
- Due date: October 2, 2010 (02:00pm)
- Only by attachment to: **agusdepe@gmail.com**
- Write : Assignment 1 (<<Your Name>>), as
 - Subject of your email
 - Name of file