LINGUISTICS:
An Overview of The Study of Language

Linguistics and its branches play important role for language users to understand and examine the study of language. As the basis knowledge of language, it is very essential for them to learn and acquire more and deeper especially in comprehending the theoretical and also the practice. It is why the author tries to introduce this book as a handbook for the beginner to initiate and establish all the linguistics material related English language related to the history English development, morphology, syntax, discourse analysis, pragmatics, semantics, structure of English text, and etc. Decisively, it is counted on that it could enhance the language users 'familiarity, awareness, expertise, insight and know-how to determine linguistics.
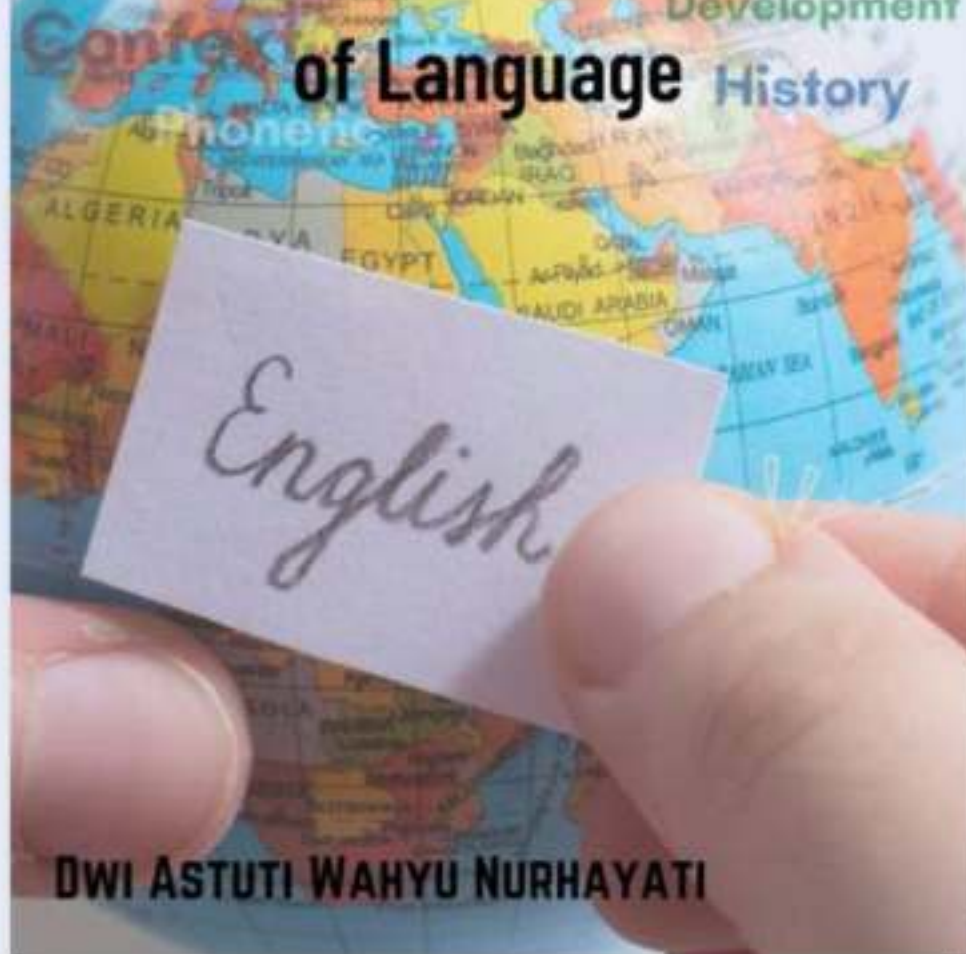
Pragmatic Analysis Phonology
Syntax Semantic

LINGUISTICS:
An Overview of The Study of Language

Development
History

English

DWI ASTUTI WAHYU NURHAYATI

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PENULIS:

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PREFACE

Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin.. we say thanks to Allah SWT, because of the abundance of His mercy and grace so that we can complete the book "Linguistics ". Don't forget to give Sholawat and Salam to the great prophet Muhammad SAW, whom we look forward to for intercession on the last day.

We also express our gratitude to those who have helped, guided, and supported the compilation of the book "Linguistics" so that it can provide a bit of understanding about the material we discuss in it. This "Linguistics" book is prepared to make it easier for teacher/lecturer. This book was design with key answer to teach Linguistics. This book is packed with various forms of exercises with key answer in it which are expected to be interesting and not boring.

This book is equipped with table, and link video making it easy to understand. This book is just written by someone who is not free from mistakes. Therefore, we really need criticism from readers to improve it. Thank you.

The Writer

SYNOPSIS

Linguistics and its branches play important role for language users to understand and examine the study of language. As the basis knowledge of language, it is very essential for them to learn and acquire more and deeper especially in comprehending the theoretical and also the practice. It is why the author tries to introduce this book as a handbook for the beginner to initiate and establish all the linguistics material related English language related to the history English development, morphology, syntax, discourse analysis, pragmatics, semantics, structure of English text, and etc. Decisively, it is counted on that it could enhance the language users 'familiarity, awareness, expertise, insight and know-how to determine linguistics.

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CHAPTER I
WHAT IS LINGUISTIC?

WHAT IS LINGUISTIC ?

Introduction

Language is a means of communication, can be in written form or the spoken one. However, language may occur in form of gesture, even just in a wink of an eye. How come? Because it turns out that language is not only a means of communication but also a method used by humans to communicate with each other.

KEY WORDS

1. Language
2. Component of language
3. Linguistic

CHAPTER II

HISTORY & DEVELOPMENT

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT ABOUT LINGUISTIC ?

Developmental linguistics is the study of the development of linguistic ability in an individual, particularly the acquisition of language in childhood. It involves research into the different stages in language acquisition, language retention, and language loss in both first and second languages, in addition to the area of bilingualism. Before infants can speak, the neural circuits in their brains are constantly being influenced by exposure to language.

CONTENT:

1.INTRODUCTION

In the lectures published in A Course in General Linguistics, Saussure made the distinction between synchronic and diachronic studies of language. Synchronic studies involve investigating a language in its present form as it is currently spoken and written. A synchronic study of English would focus on Contemporary English: the current version of English spoken around the world. Diachronic studies, in contrast, examine the historical development of a language, taking into consideration changes it has undergone over time. The changes that English experienced have led to the positing of five distinct forms of English: Old English, Middle English, Early Modern English, Modern English, and Contemporary English. Various historical and linguistic events led to changes in English over time. For instance, the Norman Conquest of England in 1066 ushered in the French influence on the English language, an influence that was so significant, particularly in the area of vocabulary, that linguists saw the need to distinguish Old English from Middle English.

Even though it is useful to distinguish between synchronic and diachronic studies of language, the distinction is somewhat misleading, since languages are always changing, and how English is spoken today, for instance, will differ from how it is spoken next year. Of course, the difference will be small – much smaller than the difference between Old English and Modern English. But it is important to realize that languages are dynamic, not static, entities.

succeeding. But if a change does not succeed, the entire process simply starts all over again.

ACTIVITY 2!

1. Explain the genetic classification of languages based on your own word!
2. Mention the development of English do you know and give the explanation!
3. Write the summary of this chapter (do in pair)!

CHAPTER III
SOCIAL CONTEXT

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT SOCIAL CONTEXT ?

This chapter explores how the social context in which language is used affects human communication. It begins with a discussion of the need to distinguish grammatical meaning from pragmatic meaning, i.e. meaning as a part of our linguistic competence vs. meaning derived from our interactions in specific social contexts. Because the discussion in this chapter will be centered on pragmatic meaning, it is also necessary to distinguish a sentence from an utterance, the primary unit upon which the study of pragmatic meaning is based.

CONTENT:

1. Speech Act Theory
2. The Cooperative Principle
3. Politeness

3) I hereby declare the meeting open	d) Declaration
4) Don't take too long	e) Expressive
5) I'm sorry I broke the glass	

2. Distinguish the grammatical meaning of *I wouldn't mind another glass of wine* from its pragmatic meaning. In discussing the pragmatic meaning of the statement, briefly describe a context in which the statement would be likely to occur.

3. Discuss whether the speech acts listed below would be direct or indirect.

   (1) A teacher says to her students: "Please leave your papers on my desk."

   (2) One person saying to another sitting next to an open door leading to the backyard of a house: "Lots of mosquitoes are getting into the house."

   (3) A son says to his mother: "I'll take out the garbage later."

   (4) A guest at a dinner party says to another guest during dinner, "Could you please pass the butter?

CHAPTER IV

STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH TEXT

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT STRUCTURE OF ENGLISH TEXT ?

In this chapter, we will study the branch of linguistics, namely the structure of the text. In English, there are 13 different types of text. In this chapter, we will study the 13 types of text.

CONTENT:

1. Type of Text
2. Characteristics
3. Generic Structure
4. Example

CHAPTER V
PHONETICS & PHONOLOGY

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT PHOENETIC AND PHONOLOGY ?

In this chapter, we will study the branches of linguistics namely phonetics and phonology. The science of phonetics and phonology is important science to learn and understand to achieve a level of proficiency in the language. Maybe some students still have difficulty learning the material. In this chapter, we will examine these two materials.

CONTENT:

1. INTRODUCTION

In most fields of study, language is thought of principally in terms of the written word, for it is in this form that we usually make permanent records of important ideas. Relatively little attention is spared for something as fleeting and unremarkable as spoken conversation. In linguistics, however, speech, rather than writing, is regarded as more central to human language, for several reasons. First, humans have probably used spoken languages for 100,000 years,
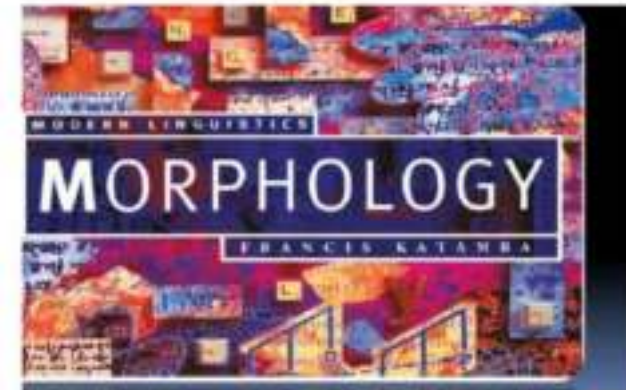

perhaps longer. Writing is a relatively recent development, only a few thousand years old. Even today, most of the world's 5,000 or so languages have no established writing system. But there is no society which communicates just by writing, without a spoken language. Furthermore, children learn to speak long before they learn to read and write; indeed, learning of spoken language takes place without formal instruction.

But does ordinary speech really warrant scientific attention? Although we generally take the processes of speech production and recognition for granted, they involve a range of surprisingly intricate mental abilities – part of the knowledge we have of the language(s) we speak. The words that we wish to express seem to emerge inexplicably from our mouths, as soundwaves. These soundwaves then hit the

This chart is reprinted here by permission of the International Phonetic Association.

CHAPTER VI

MORPHOLOGY

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT MORPHOLOGY?

In this chapter, we will study a branch of linguistics, namely morphology. In general, morphology studies the intricacies of the internal structure of words and changes in these structures to the meaning and group of words.

CONTENT:

1. Words, Sentences, and Dictionaries
2. A Words and it's Parts: Roots, Affixes and Their Shapes
3. Kind of Morpheme : ROOT, AFFIX AND COMBINING FORM
4. Semantic Blocking
5. Productivity in Compounding
6. Compounds Words, Blends, and Phrasal Words
7. Compound Noun
8. Compound Zoom

CHAPTER VII

SYNTAX

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT SYNTAX?

In this chapter we will study a branch of linguistics, namely syntax. The syntax chapter focuses more on analyzing the structure in a sentence. Syntax in linguistics also studies the rules in determining how words form phrases and phrases form sentences.

CONTENT:

1. Content Word
2. Function Word
3. Type of sentence
4. Generative Transformational Grammar
5. Rules and Tree

1. PART OF SPEECH

Part-of-speech is basic unit of sentence. To understand sentence structure, we must learn to recognize these basic units. A part of speech explains how a word is used. Part of speech may also be classified as lexical category (Francis, 1959). Traditional grammar classifies words based on eight **parts of speech**: the verb, the noun, the pronoun, the adjective, the adverb, the reposition, the conjunction, and the interjection. In words, part of speech is divided into two classes namely content words and function words.

a. Content words

Content words, the most common part of speech, are words that have descriptive meanings such as Noun, Verb, Adjective, and Adverb.

Noun (N): a word which names a person, place, or thing. (e.g. Jack, cow, bicycle). Noun can be identified by four criteria:

a. The most common signal of noun is noun determiner. Words includes determiners are articles, possessive pronoun, quantifier, number, and demonstrative.

b. Noun have plural inflection (-s or -es) or possessive inflection ('s or s').

c. Many nouns are made from other part of speech, such as verb, adjective, and other noun by giving derivational suffixes.

d. The most common position of noun in a sentence is before verb.

CHAPTER VIII

PRAGMATIC & SEMANTIC

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT SEMANTIC AND PRAGMATIC ?

In this chapter, we will discuss one of the branches of linguistics, namely semantics, and pragmatics. This chapter will explain things related to the meaning of semantic and pragmatic, the difference between semantic and pragmatic, and so on.

CONTENT:

1. SEMANTICS AND PRAGMATICS

Semantics is a linguistic term that refers to the study of linguistics meaning. Twentieth century semantics, especially in the period 1960-2000, has roots that stretch back to the Pre-Socratics of Greece in the sixth to fifth centuries BCE. Pragmatics deals with the context dependent assignment of meaning to language expressions used in acts of speaking and writing. Though pragmatics is often said to have arisen from the work of Peirce (1931), Aristotle also wrote on certain aspects of pragmatics (Allan 2004) and illocutionary types (acts performed through speaking) were identified by the Stoics (second century BCE), Apollonius Dyscolus, St. Augustine, Peter Abelard, and Thomas Reid before being rediscovered by speech act theorists such as Austin (1962) and Searle (1969; 1975) (for discussion see Allan 2010). Furthermore, at least since the time of Aristotle there have been commentaries on rhetoric and oratory. So, various aspects of pragmatics have a long history.

2. TYPE OF SEMANTICS

Semantics is a study of the meaning of lexical items and other parts of language. There are seven types of meaning in Semantics; conceptual, connotative, stylistic, affective, reflected, collocative and thematic meaning. This study focuses on only two of the types of meaning: conceptual meaning and connotative meaning.

"meaning of the sentence". Grice called it the Cooperative Principle. In cooperative implicature has four sub parts.

1. The maxim of equality. The speaker's contribution must be good and correct.

2. The maxim of quantity. The speaker's contribution should be informative and not say too much or too little.

3. The maxim of relevance. At this point the contribution must be related to the purpose of the exchange.

4. The maxim of manners. In this case the contribution must be clear, concise and orderly.

ACTIVITY 13!

1. What are the type of semantics?
2. Collocative is one sub-type from?
3. What's Semantics?
4. Please make 3 (three) example from direct speech?
5. What is Rhetorical Structure?

CHAPTER IX
DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT DISCOURSE ANALYSIS?

In this chapter, we will study the branch of linguistics, namely discourse analysis which is a linguistic context in conversation which is one part of the study of pragmatics. This chapter will explain matters related to discourse analysis.

CONTENT:

1. Definition of Discourse Analysis
2. Different views of discourse analysis
3. Discourse and Defining

cultural communication, clinical applied linguistics, forensic language studies, and so on. In addition, there are textbook writers, lexicographers, interpreting and translating specialists, as well as theoretical and descriptive linguists, whose advice and expertise may be called on.

ACTIVITY 14!

1. What is applied linguistics in your own?
2. What is the relationship between source and target?
3. There some activities which have been included under the umbrella of applied linguistics (based on AILA scientific commissions). Mention 5!
4. There some Sub Fields of Applied Linguistic. Mention 3!
5. What's mean that the education is factors relevant to the optimum age problem?

CHAPTER XI

SOCIOLINGUISTIC

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT SOSIOLINGUISTIC ?

In this chapter, we will study the branch of linguistics, namely sociolinguistics. In sociolinguistics, we learn how language is used, where language is used, language level grammar, language that is formed from the contact of two or more languages, and the use of language at different times.

CONTENT:

1. A. Concept and meaning of Sociolinguistic
2. The Reason Why We Need Study about Linguistics
3. The Most Important Thing In The Development Of Sociolinguistics
4. Languages and Communities
5. Applied Linguistics

d. Western speakers have a tendency to express of regret less than Indonesian speakers

CHAPTER XII

SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

WHAT IS SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION ?

When you were still a very young child, you began acquiring at least one language what linguists call your l1 probably without thinking much about it, and with very little conscious effort or awareness. Since that time, you may have acquired an additional language your l2 possibly also in the natural course of having the language used around you, but more likely with the same conscious effort needed to acquire other domains of knowledge in the process of becoming an "educated" individual.

CONTENT:

1. What is Second Language Acquisition?
2. Foundations of second language acquisition

4. **Input hypothesis**

   In this hypothesis, Krashen states that a person will acquire language in one way, namely by exposure to comprehensible input.

5. **Affective Filter Hypothesis**

   The "affective filter" is an imaginary barrier that can prevent the learner from acquiring the existing language. While "affect" refers to things such as motives, attitudes, needs and emotional conditions.

ACTIVITY 16!

1. What the meaning about second language acquisition?
2. What the difference between simultaneous multilingualism and sequential multilingualism?
3. What are the stages of second language acquisition and mention the example!
4. In the Monitor theory, there are monitor hypothesis. Can you give example about it?
5. Explain about Krashan's statement about affective filter hypothesis!

CHAPTER XIII
LANGUAGE VARIATION

DO YOU KNOW ABOUT LANGUAGE VARIATION?

Language has a systematic nature because it is based on regular rules. Systematic properties are systems so that from there language has variations.

CONTENT

1. Type of Variation
2. Type of Dialect
3. Regional Variation

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