FUTURE SCIENCE

Editor : Dr. Bertaria Sohnata Hutauruk, S.Pd., M.Hum.

AN INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS

Penulis :

Tiara Kristina Pasaribu I Ainu Zumrudiana
Bayu Andika Prasatyo I Loso Judijanto
Syamsul Bahri I Centaury Harjani I Vera Nurlia
Umi Yawisah I Diannike Putri I Bachtiar

Book Chapter

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PREFACE

Thanks Allah for the strength and blessing for finishing this book. I want to thank the authors for the idea and valuable knowledge to complete this book that entitled AN INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS. This book is focused on a scientific study of language in english. In the most general terms, linguistics is the scientific study of language and its structure. (1) The concept of language and linguistics, (2) The branches of linguistics, (3) English phonology, (4) Lexicology, (5) Morphology, (6) Semantics, (7) Pragmatics, (8) Sociolinguistics, (9) Psycholinguistics, (10) Discourse Analysis. This book is a guidance for the learners to understand the fundamental concepts of linguistics, define and explain core linguistic conceptsfor the beginners and university students.

I also thank to a deepest appreciation to the publisher for giving support and encouragement in editing, layouting, designing, and publishing the book. Again, I really appreciate for all the authors to share, write, and give the idea for this book chapter. Thank you all for your valuable contribution to this book chapter.

Pematangsiantar, December 2024

Editor,

Bertaria Sohnata Hutauruk

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CHAPTER 1
THE CONCEPT OF LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS

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1.1. INTRODUCTION

The concepts of language and linguistics were interweaved together in various aspects of human communication. Language has been known as the main tool of communication. Human beings are the only living beings that are known to create a system of communication through language. Human beings have used language in such amazing ways not only in communicating but also in using language in the form of spoken, written and signed language to be used among themselves. Language therefore is not only used through spoken words but also used in written form. "Language is a system of patterns and symbols used to communicate" Asha (2003) Until now language has not only evolved to entertain such as in speaking informally and formally, giving speech, composing a song, reading or writing a poetry, a manuscript etc. but also creating modern technology such as Artificial Intelligence apparatus and robots that can communicate with modern human beings or nonliving robots.

Linguistics on the other hand, is the study of language or the science of language. Linguistics has many branches where each branch focuses on different aspects of language studies. The main branches of linguistics are Phonetics and Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, Pragmatics, Sociolinguistics Psycholinguistics, and many other new branches that have evolved through the years. All these branches have contributed

to a deep understanding of the complexities and functions of the human language. Understanding the concepts of language and linguistics will help us comprehend both concepts. The people who are experts in the study of linguistics are linguists, where their roles are working with speakers of different languages to find the patterns and to document the language, looking at the databases of spoken and written language, running experiments with children and adults in schools, university etc. on how languages are acquired and learned in natural setting or even in classroom settings.

Ever since the beginning of time, human beings evolved until today because of their resilience and ability to adapt to the harsh environment which forced them to communicate with themselves to reach their goals such as getting food for themselves. As human beings live in groups, they tended to themselves and took care of each other. In the stone age period, they probably made efforts to hunt and gather to communicate with each other using signed language and even grunting or vocalizing their speech apparatus.

In the Holy Bible, the origin of language was mentioned in the Book of Genesis where it described the story of how God intervened in the people's invention for building the Tower of Babel with the intension of building a structure to reach the heavens. God created chaos so that the builders of the structure were not able to communicate and understand each other again. In Genesis 11: 1-9 described the incident where human beings were punished due to their arrogancy. The incident mentioned on the tower of Bable were meant to describe the beginning of the myriad languages and the chaos at that time.

Since the beginning of time, people have been fascinated by the origin of language and how the study of language or known as linguistics have developed. The German philosopher Johann Gottfried von Herder wrote his essay in the late 18th century

language of the world. For example, the Bataknese language of the North Sumatran tribe might become endangered as time goes on. As Crystal (2006) mentioned, endangered languages are rapidly dying in certain places. This meant the extinction of cultural identity. Language can die but can be revitalized which requires effort, time and money, these efforts can help to preserve tradition, beliefs of the speakers' cultural identities by initiating community efforts.

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https://linguistics.ucsc.edu/about/what-is-linguistics.htmlTHE BRANCHES OF LINGUISTICS

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https://baslpcourse.com/linguistics-and-different-branches-of-linguistics/?utm_source=perplexity

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CHAPTER 2
THE BRANCHES OF LINGUISTICS

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2.1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a defining characteristic of the human species, a complex system that allows us to communicate, think, and express our identities. Whether spoken, written, or signed, language is central to nearly every aspect of human life (Dornbierer-Stuart, 2024). But what exactly is language, and how can we study it in a systematic way? The field of linguistics seeks to answer these questions by examining language from multiple angles, each offering unique insights into the nature of this remarkable human ability. The study of linguistics is divided into several branches, each focusing on a different aspect of language. These branches work together to provide a comprehensive understanding of how language functions, how it is structured, how it evolves, and how it is used in different contexts (Genetti, C., & Adelman, 2019). This book section introduces and explores the major branches of linguistics, offering a detailed examination of the tools, concepts, and methodologies used in each area.

Each branch of linguistics contributes to our understanding of language from a different perspective, whether by analyzing the minute details of sound production or by examining the broader social factors that influence language use (Parker & Behrens, 2010). By studying these branches, we gain a deeper appreciation for the complexity of language and the ways in which it shapes and reflects human experience.

2.2. PHONETICS

Phonetics is the branch of linguistics that deals with the study of speech sounds—how they are produced, transmitted, and perceived. Unlike phonology, which focuses on how sounds function within a particular language, phonetics is concerned with the physical properties of these sounds and their articulation, acoustics, and auditory perception (Rowe, B. M., & Levine, 2022). It is the foundation of understanding how speech operates on a physiological and acoustic level, making it essential for many practical applications, from speech synthesis to language teaching.

Subfields of Phonetics is broadly divided into three subfields, each focusing on a different aspect of speech sounds.

1. **Articulatory Phonetics**

   Articulatory phonetics is concerned with how speech sounds are produced by the human vocal apparatus. This includes the movement of the vocal cords, tongue, lips, and other articulatory organs. Linguists study the places and manners of articulation, such as whether a sound is produced with the tongue against the alveolar ridge (as in the sound /t/) or whether it involves a complete closure of the vocal tract (as in the sound /p/). Understanding these mechanisms is crucial for describing and classifying the wide variety of sounds used in human languages (Yule, 2020).

2. **Acoustic Phonetics**

   Acoustic phonetics deals with the physical properties of speech sounds as they travel through the air in the form of sound waves. It involves the analysis of frequency, amplitude, and duration of sounds, often using tools like spectrograms to visualize these properties. Acoustic phonetics helps linguists understand how different sounds can be distinguished based on their waveforms and how

language in depth. As we continue to study language and its many facets, we not only deepen our understanding of communication but also enrich our ability to connect, empathize, and engage with the world around us.

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CHAPTER 3
ENGLISH PHONOLOGY

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3.1. INTRODUCTION

Phonology refers to the analysis of the structures and arrangements of sounds that are present in a language (Botma, 2014; Gut, 2014; Lacy, 2007). Phonology is a fundamental field of study in linguistics that specifically examines the patterns of sounds found in various languages. Linguistics in this domain investigates the mechanics and arrangement of sounds in particular languages, examining both the physical characteristics of sound production and their functional importance in communication. Understanding phonology is crucial for grasping the processes via which meaning is communicated through spoken language and for distinguishing the differences in sound patterns among various languages (Gibbon, 2017). Comprehending phonology improves our understanding of linguistic theory, the process of acquiring language, the processing of speech, and the training of language. For linguists, language learners, speech therapists, and those with an interest in the intricate patterns governing human speech, it is of utmost importance (Abrar et al., 2016; Kuhl et al., 2014; Susan, 2002).

Phonology plays a vital role in linguistics as it examines the collective understanding of sounds within a community and relies on precise observations of these sounds. Phonetic transcriptions are closely connected to it and play a crucial role in comprehending and examining the sound structures of languages (Ladefoged, 1972; Levis & Munro, 2012). Phonology

is the study of the organised arrangement of sounds in languages. It distinguishes itself from phonetics by specifically examining the functional features of sounds within a particular language or across several languages (Gut, 2014; Lacy, 2007; Noviyenty & Putri, 2021).

Phonology provides a structure for understanding the arrangement and use of sounds in a certain language. This task entails the identification of phonemes, which are the smallest units of sound that distinguish meaning, and the recognition of their variations, called allophones. It also involves understanding the principles that govern the distribution and combination of these sounds (Bhaskararao, 2011; Li et al., 2020; N. K. Singh & Poonia, 2015). For example, in the English language, the phonemes /p/ and /b/ have the ability to change the meaning of a word, as demonstrated in the words "pat" and "bat" (Roach, 2004; Stemberger, 1983). Accurate phonetic transcriptions are crucial in phonology as they serve as visual depictions of sounds. Transcriptions are crucial for the analysis and comparison of phonological systems in different languages (Pal et al., 2023; Saadoon, 2018). The International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) is a widely recognised and standardised system employed by linguists to reliably and consistently transcribe sounds (Ashby & Maidment, 2005; Ladefoged & Halle, 1988; Radford et al., 2009).

Phonology investigates the cognitive and physiological mechanisms that are involved in perceiving and producing sounds in a certain language, as well as their significance in facilitating efficient communication (Idsardi & Monahan, 2016; Lacy, 2007; Whalen & McDonough, 2015). By disseminating this information, individuals can enhance their communication skills by adhering to the same phonological rules and patterns (Datta, 2018; Khan, 2020; Noviyenty & Putri, 2021). Furthermore, the study of phonology plays a vital role in the

English phonemes. A comprehensive portrayal is crucial for comprehending and instructing the intricacies of English pronunciation, as it enables a precise illustration of how sounds are produced and their role in the language (Ladefoged & Halle, 1988; Mahanta et al., 2016; Noviyenty & Putri, 2021).

Practicing transcription using the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) is a crucial component of learning phonetics. This method entails the use of IPA symbols for precise transcription of spoken language. This, in turn, aids in the enhancement of students' and professionals' comprehension of speech sounds and their variations (Cantarutti, 2016; Riza & Kawakib, 2021; Saadoon, 2018). The CD that comes with "A Course in Phonetics" is quite beneficial in this context, as it offers a vast amount of information for practice. The materials provided consist of audio recordings of almost all the words listed in the tables, as well as several samples mentioned in the text. This allows students to listen to the sounds and engage in the practice of transcribing them using IPA symbols. By participating in this activity, students can enhance their phonetic abilities, achieving a higher level of expertise in accurately transcribing the complexities of spoken language (Bent & Garl, 2013; Riza & Kawakib, 2021; Saadoon, 2018).

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CHAPTER 4
LEXICOLOGY

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4.1. THE DEFINITION OF LEXICOLOGY

Lexicology is the branch of linguistics concerned with the study of words, their nature, and function within the language. It involves analyzing the vocabulary of a language, including the origin, structure, development, and usage of words(Klein, 2015; Madoui, 2014; Nordquist, 2019). Lexicology examines various aspects of words, such as their meaning, form, relationships, and the changes they undergo over time. It also explores how words are organized in the mind and how they relate to one another in the lexicon, the complete set of words in a language(Klein, 2015; Nordquist, 2019). It also explores the components of words, including roots, prefixes, and suffixes, and how these elements contribute to the meaning and function of words in language(Klein, 2015; Madoui, 2014; Nordquist, 2019).

This field of study is fundamental for understanding how language operates at the level of vocabulary, functions, and evolves, providing insights into the way words operate within different contexts and contribute to effective communication. Additionally, lexicology is distinct from lexicography, which is the practice of compiling dictionaries. This is distinct from but related to other linguistic disciplines such as semantics, morphology, and syntax (Klein, 2015; Nordquist, 2019). The main objectives of lexicology encompass a comprehensive understanding and analysis of words and vocabulary within a language. These objectives can be summarized as follows: (1)

Investigation of Word Structure and Formation: Lexicology aims to study the structure of words, including their morphological composition and the processes involved in word formation such as affixation, compounding, and derivation(Gahramanova, 2021; Hanna, 2017; Komissarova, 2020). (2) **Classification and Analysis of Vocabulary Units**: It seeks to classify and analyze vocabulary units, providing a systematic description of the vocabulary, including the classification of words into various categories based on their morphological, phonological, and semantic properties(Hanna, 2017; Komissarova, 2020). (3) **Study of Semantic Structures and Relationships**: Lexicology is concerned with the semantic structure of words, including the study of meanings, semantic changes over time, and the relationships between words such as synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, and polysemy(Hanna, 2017). (4) **Exploration of the Lexicon as a System**: It explores the lexicon as a complex system, examining how words interact within a language and the overarching lexical properties that define the vocabulary as a whole(Hanna, 2017; Klein, 2015). (5) **Diachronic and Synchronic Analysis**: Lexicology involves both historical (diachronic) study of the lexicon, investigating the historical development of words, their origins, and how their structure, meaning, and usage have evolved over time and descriptive (synchronic) analysis of the vocabulary at a specific point in time (Hanna, 2017; Komissarova, 2020).

1. **Theoretical and Practical Applications in Lexicography and Language Teaching**:

   The field has both theoretical and practical applications, contributing to other disciplines such as lexicography, literary criticism, and language teaching. It aims to enhance understanding of language and improve communication through a better grasp of vocabulary(Komissarova, 2020). The insights gained from lexicological studies are applied in

lexicographic resources. These advancements not only benefit language professionals and researchers but also the general public by making language resources more accessible and useful in everyday contexts.

The trends in lexicology highlight the ongoing transformations in lexicology, driven by technological advancements, the need for specialization, and a broader understanding of the lexical challenges posed by a multilingual and digital global landscape.

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CHAPTER 5
MORPHOLOGY

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5.1. INTRODUCTION

The morphology is one of the most salient features of the application of linguistic knowledge in the classroom. Word formation is a clear example of morphology application in language teaching. Derivation and inflection are two main features of word formation, which are often aplicable in forming new vocabulary. The term morphology is commonly attibuted to the German Philosopher Johan Wolfgang von Goethe (1749 – 1832) who coined it early in the ninetheenth century in a biological context. (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011). The term morphology derived from greek word "morph" ('shape' and 'form') and "ology" (the study of something), and morphology is the study of form or forms. In Biology, morphology refers to the study of form and structure of organism. In Geology, it refers to the study of the configuration and the evaluation of land forms. In Linguistics, morphology refers to the mental system involved in word formation or to branch of linguistics that deals with words, their internal structure and how they are created (Aronoff & Fudeman, 2011). However, this chapter only deals with the latter part of the elements especially in word formation (some linguists call it lexeme formation).

Morphology is a branch of linguistics and morphology is the study of word structure. It is the study of the internal structure of words and of the rules by which words are formed (Fromkin, V., Rodman, R., & Hyams, 2005). The term

morphology derived from greek word "morph" ('shape' and 'form') and "ology" (the study of something). (Yule, 2010) defines it as the study of basic forms in a language. Regarding the definition provided by the experts, it can be concluded that morphology is the study of structures of words in a language. It is also looks at context likes parts of speech, intonation and stress and analysis how each of these contextual elements change the meaning of the words. Morphology as a sub-discipline of linguistics was named for the first time in 1859 by the German linguist August Schleicher who used the term for study of the form of words (Booij, 2007).

5.2. WHAT IS MORPHEME?

Morphology analyses words in terms of morpheme, so it is not redundant to say that morpheme is the building blog of morphology. Morpheme is the minimal unit of structure that it has its own meaning or its own a grammatical function. Simple words like *cat*, *wiggle* and *black* are callled morpheme. In addition, the complex word such as decolonialization can be segmented to the smallest parts *de-*, *colony*, *-al*, *-ize*, and *–ation*, all of which are also known as morpheme. It is often questioned the difference between morpheme and Allomorphs. According to the Britannica, in linguistics, Morpheme is the smallest grammatical unit of speech; it may be a word, like "place" or "an," or an element of a word, like 're-' and '-ed' in "reappeared." So-called isolating languages, such as Vietnamese, have a one to one correspondence of morphemee yo words; i.e., no word contain more than one morpheme. Variants of a morpheme are known as allomorphs; for example, the ending '-s', indicating plural in "cats," "dogs," "the –es" in "dishes," and the '-en' of "oxen" are all allomorphs of the plural morpheme. The word "talked" is represented by two

Step 1. Recognize that they don't know the word

Step 2. Analyze the word for recognizable morphemes, both in the roots and suffixes.

Step 3. Think of a possible meaning based upon the parts of the word.

Step 4. Check the meaning of the word against the context.

Finally, Students also need to understand the use of prefixes, suffixes, and roots, and how words get transformed. (https://keystoliteracy.com/blog/using-morphology-to-teach-vocabulary).

5.5. CONCLUSION

The speakers of a language have a variety of possible ways to create new meaningful vocabulary based on the existing ones, including the addition and subtraction of orthographic material. The study of word formation can thus be understood as the study of the ways in which a new vocabulary is created to become more complex one based on other words or morphemes. Knowing how to form new words will be useful, especially for language teachers in order to teach their students more easily.

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CHAPTER 6
SEMANTICS

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6.1. INTRODUCTION

Two main branches of linguistics precisely concern words: etymology, the study of words' origins; semantics, the science of meaning, or the study of words' meanings. Etymology is a long-established scientific discipline, while semantics is relatively new. The word semantics comes from the Greek "sema", which means sign or symbol. The word "Semantics" was used by a French philologist named Michel Breal for the first time in 1883. Semantics was then agreed upon as the term used for the linguistics field. Semantics" is another Semantics from Greek that means giving signs or importance (from the word sema). Sign is a branch of linguistics that studies meaning/meaning contained in a language, code, or other type of representation. In other words, Semantics is the study of meaning.

Semantics is usually associated with two other aspects: (1) syntax (2) the formation of complex symbols from more superficial symbols, as well as pragmatics (3) the practical use of symbols by communities in specific contexts. The word semantics denotes various ideas—from popular to highly technical. It is often used in everyday language to signify a problem of understanding arising from word choice or connotation. This issue of understanding has been the subject of many formal questions over a long time, especially in the field of formal semantics. Of course, humans cannot be separated from language in everyday life. *Language* is a communication

medium used by members of society in the form of sound symbols and comes from the human speech apparatus. It cannot be said to be a language if the sounds (from the human speech apparatus) have no meaning.

Related to this, Saussure's theory states that language is a sign system. The sign in question is, of course, systematic with signifiers and signifieds. Signs mean the integrity of a form of signifier (signifier) and signified (signified). Thus, it can be said that a signifier is "a sound or writing that contains meaning". So markers can be interpreted as what is said, heard, written and read. Meanwhile, a sign can be interpreted as an image that comes to mind, a concept or a mentality. The semantic analysis must also be realized because language is unique and has relationships that are very closely related to cultural issues; the analysis of a language applies to that language only but cannot be used to analyze other languages. For example, the word fish in Indonesian refers to a type of animal that lives in water and is usually eaten as a side dish; in English, it is equivalent to fish. However, the word iwak in Javanese does not just mean 'fish' or 'fish'; it also means meat is a side dish. Linguistic semantics is the study of meaning used to understand human expressions through language. Other forms of semantics include programming language semantics, formal logic, and semiotics. Semiotics holds that human behaviour/actions carry meaning, and as long as they function as signs, they must be behind a system of differences and conventions that enable that meaning. Signs in the scope of semiotics are arbitrary; they can have different meanings depending on how they are interpreted.

The following is an illustrative example of semiotic studies. An ambulance passes along the highway with its siren on (a rotating red light) indicating an emergency, namely a sick person being rushed to the hospital or carrying/delivering a person who has died. This has different interpretations with

combination of morphemes, is a term in the field of grammar. In this paper, the two terms are considered to have the same meaning. Semiotics is the theory of signs, which since 1960 has been attempted to be applied to the design process. Communicative aspects of design, art objects, design objects as icons, measuring eye movements towards designs, company images, meaning in various architectural visualizations, and related to semantics. Design research from a communication perspective. Products as iconic signs of the human body. Semantic categories in products is clarity in the dialogue between people and products. Design uses visual language that attempts to convey information about the use and function of a product. Elements of line, colour, texture, etc., in design function as signs like written language.

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CHAPTER 7
PRAGMATICS

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7.1. INTRODUCTION

Pragmatics is a subfield of linguistics that examines how context influences the interpretation of meaning in communication. Unlike semantics, which deals with the literal meaning of words and sentences, pragmatics is concerned with how language is used in real situations to convey intended meanings. This includes the study of implicature (what is implied but not explicitly stated), speech acts (such as requests, promises, and apologies), deixis (context-dependent references like "this," "that," "here," and "now"), and conversational maxims (principles that guide effective communication) (Huang, 2015). Syntax, on the other hand, focuses on the structure of sentences, including word order and grammatical rules, without necessarily addressing the context in which language is used.

Historically, pragmatics emerged as a distinct field in the mid-20th century, influenced by the work of philosophers and linguists who recognized that meaning is not solely determined by linguistic form. Pioneers like Charles Morris, who proposed a tripartite model of semiotics including syntax, semantics, and pragmatics, and J.L. Austin, who introduced the concept of speech acts, laid the groundwork for the field. Later, H.P. Grice's theory of implicature and his conversational maxims further developed the understanding of how meaning is negotiated between speakers and listeners (Culpeper & Haugh, 2014). Pragmatics continued to evolve with contributions from

scholars such as John Searle, who expanded on speech act theory, and Dan Sperber and Deirdre Wilson, who developed relevance theory. Today, pragmatics encompasses a broad range of topics and intersects with disciplines such as psychology, sociology, and cognitive science, reflecting its central role in understanding human communication (Warner, 2023).

7.2 KEY CONCEPT OF THE PRAGMATICS: HOW MEANING CHANGES BASED ON CONTEXT

Context plays a crucial role in pragmatics as it shapes the interpretation of meaning beyond the literal content of words and sentences. Context encompasses various factors, including the physical environment, social relationships, cultural background, and prior discourse (Verschueren, 1995). For instance, the utterance "It's cold in here" can be interpreted differently depending on the situation: as a simple observation, a request to close a window, or even a complaint. The same sentence can convey multiple meanings based on the speaker's intentions, the listener's expectations, and the shared knowledge between them. Pragmatics examines how these contextual elements influence the way language is understood and how speakers use context to achieve effective communication.

1. SPEAKER MEANING VS. SENTENCE MEANING

In pragmatics, a distinction is made between speaker meaning and sentence meaning. Sentence meaning refers to the literal or conventional meaning of a linguistic expression, derived from its syntactic structure and lexical content. Speaker meaning, however, involves the intended meaning conveyed by the speaker, which may diverge from the literal interpretation (Saul, 2002). For example, if someone says, "Can you pass the salt?" the sentence meaning is a question about the listener's ability to pass the salt. However, the speaker meaning is a polite

disorder (ASD), may process pragmatic cues differently, cognitive pragmatics is especially pertinent to understanding pragmatic competence in these groups (Baron-Cohen et al., 1997). In addition to broadening our theoretical knowledge of pragmatics, this area of research offers applications for therapeutic communication tactics and therapies. All things considered, these new fields highlight how pragmatics adjusts to the complexity of contemporary communication. Pragmatics study keeps illuminating the complex ways meaning is created and negotiated in various contexts by tackling topics including digital engagement, intercultural interchange, institutional power, and cognitive processing. This growing discipline emphasizes how crucial it is to comprehend pragmatics in a society that is becoming more digitally connected.

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CHAPTER 8
SOCIOLINGUISTICS

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8.1. INTRODUCTION

Do we realize, when we talk to someone, we adapt the language we use to the following things: who we are talking to, what the topic is, where and when the conversation takes place? These things are studied in a field called 'Sociolinguistics'. Many definitions of Sociolinguistics have been put forward by experts, among of them are: (Amin, 2020; John Emike et al., 2021). There seems to be a general consensus that sociolinguistics is a field of science that examines the interrelationship between language and the social and structural environment in which language users operate. So, it is about exploring the connection between language and the cultural context of a particular region. The lovely thing about sociolinguistics is that it helps us understand how language works in our everyday lives. It also shows us how people in different areas or situations may speak in different language variations.

In pedagogical applications, there are two main categories of sociolinguistic competence: written and oral forms. These competences are frequently applied in the form of scientific writing. In contrast, Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) in the classroom focuses on the spoken form, including how sociolinguistic competence is acquired. The competence of writing is about sharing ideas with a global audience and also as a means of intellectual expansion and social connection. (Subandowo, 2022) states that writing plays a significant role in

how we perceive the world, interact with others and view ourselves. It is a phenomenon that is ubiquitous in life, even in professional and academic endeavours. Therefore, it is inevitable that individuals who use English as their first or second language will face challenges in understanding technical vocabularies. In the spoken form, the world of sociolinguistics has undergone a significant shift in focus. According to Savignon (2017, cited in Subandowo, 2022:242), the emphasis has moved from linguistic competence to communicative competence. This shift meant that new language learners had to acquire an entirely new vocabulary as well as a new set of phonological and syntactic rules; even speaking rules. This chapter will explore about what sociolinguistics is, what we can learn and the benefits we can get from it.

8.2. WHAT IS SOCIOLINGUISTICS?

The way people speak is influenced not only by their social situation –the occasion and the relationship between the participants—but also by several social factors, including geographical location, occupation, gender, age, socioeconomic status, and ethnicity. (Coulmas, 2013)

1. **Geographical location**: from the beginning of sociolinguistic research, it has been used as an explanatory factor for language variation. The region where a person grew up has an effect on the way he or she speaks. The linguists call these language variations *dialects*. Different regions have different languages, dialects, and accents. Indonesia dialects in one region differ from those in other regions, for example, Yogyakarta dialect is not the same as Banyumas or Surabaya dialects.

2. **Occupation**: A person's occupation can affect the way they use language. A lecturer will use the terms that are

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CHAPTER 9
PSYCHOLINGUISTICS

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9.1. FUNDAMENTALS OF PSYCHOLINGUISTICS

In today's global healthcare environment, the ability to communicate in a second language, especially English, has become a vital skill for nursing professionals. The challenge of communication involves more than just technical language mastery - it also includes complex psychological aspects in both learning and using the language. Understanding how mental processes and linguistics work together is key to improving professional language learning in nursing. Psycholinguistics is built on two main pillars: psychology and linguistics. As an interdisciplinary field, it combines principles of cognitive psychology with linguistic theory to understand how people acquire, process, and use language. Understanding these fundamentals is crucial in professional nursing language learning.

Psycholinguistics is an interdisciplinary field that studies the relationship between cognitive processes and language behavior (Steinberg & Sciarini, 2013). In the context of second language learning for professional nursing, psycholinguistics provides a theoretical framework for understanding how nursing students process, learn, and use language in clinical settings. The interaction between psychology and language in second language learning involves various interconnected mental processes. Horwitz (2001) emphasizes that understanding psychological aspects such as anxiety, motivation, and cognitive

processes is essential in language learning. In nursing, this relationship becomes more complex as it involves integrating linguistic ability with professional competence (Müller, 2011).

The application of psycholinguistic principles in second language learning for nursing has specific characteristics. Garone & Van de Craen (2017) show that nursing students face unique challenges in integrating medical knowledge with language skills. This process involves not only acquiring vocabulary and grammar but also understanding social-professional contexts and clinical communication protocols.

9.2. MAIN COMPONENTS OF PSYCHOLINGUISTICS

After understanding the definition of psycholinguistics and its relationship with second language learning in nursing contexts, it is important to explore the main components that shape this language learning process. These components interact with each other and influence learners' success in mastering a second language for professional purposes.

1. **MENTAL PROCESSES IN LANGUAGE**

   Mental processes in second language learning involve a series of complex cognitive mechanisms that operate simultaneously. Teimouri et al. (2019) identify that in professional language learning contexts, mental processes occur through several interconnected stages. First, learners engage in linguistic information processing, where they must understand and process language input in the professional nursing context. This process then continues with the integration of new knowledge with existing schemas, where nursing students connect new linguistic information with their existing medical knowledge and clinical experiences. Subsequently, there is activation of working memory in clinical communication situations, which allows learners to access and use relevant

3. Effectiveness in managing communication anxiety.
4. Ability to overcome linguistic challenges in clinical practice.

Practical implementation of performance optimization includes:
1. Development of effective communication routines in daily practice.
2. Utilization of technology and supporting tools to enhance communication accuracy.
3. Establishment of professional support networks for continuous growth.
   Forero et al. (2020) emphasize that optimization of professional performance must be seen as a continuous process requiring regular evaluation and adjustment. This approach enables nurses to continuously develop their competencies along with changing clinical practice demands and professional standards. Effective integration between enhancement of communication competence and optimization of professional performance creates a positive cycle where improvement in one area supports development in the other. This ultimately contributes to improving patient care quality and overall healthcare system effectiveness.

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CHAPTER 10
DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

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10.1. INTRODUCTION

Discourse Analysis (DA) is a multifaceted field that examines how language functions in various contexts to construct meaning and social realities. Building on the foundational work of scholars like Teun A. van Dijk and Norman Fairclough, DA is understood as both language use and social practice. This dual perspective is crucial for comprehending how discourse operates not only to convey information but also to enact social interactions and shape social structures (Riyanti, 2023). A precise definition of DA should address its core concepts: discourse, context, and social interaction. Discourse refers to any form of spoken or written communication, while context encompasses the situational, cultural, and historical factors that influence discourse. For example, historical context can significantly affect how a discourse is interpreted. Social interaction highlights how discourse is used in communication to establish and negotiate relationships, identities, and power dynamics. Understanding these concepts is fundamental to appreciating the scope and impact of DA.

The importance of DA lies in its ability to go beyond sentence-level analysis to uncover how language functions in larger units of text and interaction. By examining discourse, we can reveal underlying ideologies, power relations, and social norms that shape our understanding of the world. For instance,

in education, classroom discourse can significantly influence learning outcomes, while in media studies, news framing can shape public opinion. DA is indispensable in fields such as social sciences, where discourse constructs and reflects social identities and power structures. Theoretical approaches to DA can be broadly categorized into the language-in-use approach and the sociopolitical approach. The language-in-use approach, grounded in theories of cohesion and coherence, examines how language elements connect to create meaningful communication. Speech acts, a key concept here, explore how utterances function to perform actions (Gudratle, 2020). On the other hand, the sociopolitical approach, exemplified by critical discourse analysis (CDA), investigates the interplay between language, power, and ideology, revealing how discourse perpetuates or challenges social inequalities (Mullet, 2018). Additionally, approaches like conversation analysis focus on the structure and sequential organization of talk, while narrative analysis examines how stories are constructed and interpreted within cultural contexts. These diverse lenses enrich our understanding of discourse complexities.

Practical techniques for analyzing discourse are essential for applying DA in real-world contexts. Identifying themes and topics through thematic analysis allows researchers to pinpoint recurring ideas and patterns. Analyzing cohesion and coherence helps uncover how different parts of a text are interconnected, creating a unified message. Critical analysis of vocabulary and grammar reveals how specific word choices and sentence structures can convey power dynamics and ideological stances. Considering the context involves examining the broader socio-cultural and historical backdrop against which discourse occurs, providing deeper insights into its meaning and implications (Lawless & Chen, 2019).

merely as a means of communication but as a powerful vehicle for constructing social identities and negotiating power relations. By exploring diverse methods such as Critical Discourse Analysis, Conversation Analysis, and Narrative Analysis, we have demonstrated the intricate ways in which discourse operates at both micro and macro levels. These methodologies underscore the necessity of examining not only the linguistic elements but also the contextual, cultural, and historical dimensions that influence and are influenced by discourse. Furthermore, practical techniques in DA, including thematic analysis, cohesion and coherence analysis, and critical examination of vocabulary and grammar, equip researchers with robust tools to dissect and interpret discourse in various contexts. Case studies exemplify the application of these techniques, revealing the nuanced interplay between language and society. As discourse analysis continues to evolve, embracing advanced technologies and interdisciplinary approaches, it remains an indispensable field for uncovering hidden meanings, challenging dominant ideologies, and promoting social justice. This comprehensive approach ensures that DA will continue to provide valuable insights into the complex mechanisms through which language shapes our world, offering pathways to more equitable and inclusive forms of communication.

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AN INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS