Linguists Study Language Structure

Steven L. Thoms
New York University, New York, United States

Tom Bonviglio
University of Richmond, Richmond, Virginia

Wayan Suryasa
ITB STIKOM Bali, Denpasar, Indonesia

Abstract---To study linguistics is to gain a greater understanding of a fundamental part of what it means to be human. Linguistics is a scientific field and an academic discipline that has both theoretical and practical applications. Linguists study language structure at several theoretical levels that range in size from tiny units of speech sounds to the context of an entire conversation. Students of linguistics often begin with a basic understanding of each level of language, then specialize in one or more levels or in a practical application of linguistics. The smallest units of language are studied in the field of phonetics, which concerns itself with the individual sounds produced while speaking. Phonology takes a look at those small units of sound together in the context of whole utterances, and searches for patterns in sound across a language or a whole group of languages.

Keywords---culture, language, linguistics.

The purpose of the use of language style by the government in various political languages in the print media (Bali Post) is to vary sentences, to respect or appreciate, to smooth, and to emphasize or reinforce intent. Based on the description above, several suggestions can be put forward as follows. In presenting political policies to the public, the government should use simple words or phrases or language that is easily digested by the public. This is very important and useful so that programs or policies made can be understood and run smoothly without different responses from the community. On the other hand, journalists as media crews or caregivers of print media should be able to filter out the languages to be published so that what is meant is not distorted. Newspaper language should be short, simple, and clear so that it is easily

understood by readers of various intellectual levels. Therefore, journalists are required to play an active role in packaging news or information to be published. To avoid irregularities in creating communicative language, the contribution of language experts is expected to provide constructive input or criticism of the use of language in newspapers, especially the variety of political languages spoken by the authorities or officials or the government (Putrayasa, 2021).

Metalanguage approach manages to show the subtle difference of Balinese verbs meanings related to water, e.g. *tuduh* vs. *meles* 'leak'. The mapping of action verbs : *anyud, ngelangi, mandus, silem, mambuh* imply dynamic states which change the entity rapidly. The mapping of process verbs: *aad, tiis, éncéh* and *beku* carry the meaning of event due to happening instantly, moreover it also implies the changing in state and condition taking over time. The mapping of state verbs : *bedak, belus* and *tuduh* is considered to imply the static non dynamic states of affairs. There are still more significant and interesting topics dealing with Balinese lexicons related to water, not only verbs. Balinese noun such as : (i) place for water: *pancoran* 'public bathing place', *bumbung* 'water container made of bamboo'; (ii) food: *komoh* 'traditional soup', (ii) traditional medicine *loloh* 'juice made of leaf extract'. They are more having ritual value like *tirta* 'holy water', *tirta pengentas* 'holy water for cremation' *tirta panglukatan* 'holy water for mental and body purification, in terms of Hindu religion in Bali-Indonesia (Sudipa et al., 2021).

There are two main factors in developing languages: intra-linguistic and extra-linguistic factors. Interlingual relations and their consequences constitute external factors of language development. Interlinguistic relations refer to all existing relations between languages of the same system and different systems. Interference, which is the primary form of interlingual communication, manifests itself as a deviation from the norm in an individual's speech during an individual's acquaintance with a language. Although interference is more pronounced in phonetics, it is also found at other levels of grammar. During long-term interactions between languages of different systems, certain similarities occur in each of these languages, and sometimes it is very difficult or impossible to determine which language these features belong. This concept should be accepted as a language union. One of the results of interlingual communication is the change of codes. Changing codes takes two forms: bilingualism and diglossia. If bilingualism is the simultaneous acquisition of two different languages, diglossia is the carrier of a language's two subsystems (Jafarova, 2021).

The phonological system of Dentong dialect in Cenrana District, Maros Regency, the vowel phoneme in the Bugis language of Dentong dialect is the same as the vowel phoneme in the Bugis language, namely /i/, /e/, /ə/, /a/, /u/, and /o/. Dentong dialect also has consonant phonemes, namely /b /, /c/, /d/, /g/, /h/, /j/, /k/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /p/, /r/, /s/, /t/, and /ŋ/. Especially for the phoneme /w/ and /y/, it is not found in Dentong dialect. The consonant sequence of Dentong dialect is between two vowels. Consonant gemination contains phonemes /kk/, /ll/, /mm/, /nn/, /pp/, /rr/, and /ss/ sounds pure and geminated. Sound variations include variations of vowels and consonant sounds, namely: (1) sound [e] → [a]; (2) sound [t] → [n]; (3) sound [r] → [k]; (4) sound [d] → [r]; (5) sound [w] → [h]. In addition, there is apheresis, prosthesis, syncope, epenthesis,

and pararog. The symptoms of language sounds or those that affect the sounds of language in Dentong dialect are accompanying articulations, namely labialization that causes semi-vowel sounds and palatalization (Usman et al., 2021).

To put the key point explicitly, the potential of transgression in courtroom discourse was on full display in these cases. In the first example, a case that seemed to have absolutely no chance of success, handled by an entire team of prominent prosecutors, was won by an unknown and far from leading counsel. In the second case, the prosecution had strong and irrefutable arguments. However, they did not ensure that the prosecution would win. Based on such findings, transgression in courtroom discourse is used simultaneously to erase bounds, on the one hand, and to create hype and epatage, on the other. This makes it different from transgression, for example, in political discourse. Transgression can "disappear" in courtroom discourse, which distinguishes it from, for example, fiction discourse. Transgression in court is created with the help of lexical means mostly which can be either invective directly or become invective in the context. The research is forward-looking since we believe it possible to trace the emergence of transgression in courtroom discourse: when transgression began to be practiced in court, what external and internal factors have caused it (Zaitseva & Zatsnyi, 2021).

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The opinions and views of linguists in terms of blended learning in teaching English as a foreign language. We have reviewed several publications, and we believe this review has answered the core problem of the study, which aims to gain new insight on how to apply the blended learning system in teaching foreign languages in many non-English speaking countries. Our data relies on secondary data from previous studies that we obtained through online database searches. As for our findings, we can conclude, among others, that the effectiveness of learning English with a blended learning system, the blended learning approach is suitable for students learning foreign languages whose age is still accessible and happy with the use of learning technology, internet tools as a means of learning foreign languages with a technology orientation system. Moreover, teaching English in the technological era is assisted by virtual learning application tools. We hope the results of this study are helpful for many parties (Sholihah et al., 2021).

Acknowledgments

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