The essence Phonology in Linguistic Studies

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Abstract . *Language is basically a system of sound symbols that humans use to communicate , so the aim of teaching Indonesian is to help people better express their thoughts and feelings using good and correct language so that they can communicate well and correctly . This research is one of many theoretical studies of language , one of which is phonology . The researchers used qualitatively literature review method by collect literature , journals , articles , etc. Phonology is a subdiscipline of linguistics that investigate the sounds of language and the processes of their formation and transformation . The study of phonology includes the study of the sounds of language as a whole and their functions . "The science of phonology " and " the science of sound " actually come from the Greek words " phone ," meaning " sound ," and " logos ," meaning " science ." General phonology studies language sounds and phonemes . Phonology specifically studies only the sounds in one language . Phonological awareness is very important in language learning to improve reading ability . Language abilities is often associated with speaking abilities or speaking skills . The view of the " lay public " that speaking abilities is the most important skills is wrong because of a child's success depends on the speed of his speaking . A child's speaking abilities is not associated with intelligence , but with their listening ability , environment and speech tools . People talk to each others using a series of words to convey their thoughts , ideas , and thoughts .*

Keywords : Phonology , sounds , language , abilities , knowledge

Abstract . Language is basically a system of sound symbols used by humans to communicate, so the goal of teaching Indonesian is to help people better express their thoughts and feelings by using good and correct language so that they can communicate well and correctly. This study is one of many studies of language theory, one of which is phonology. The researchers used a qualitative literature review method by collecting literature, journals, articles, etc. Phonology is a subdiscipline of linguistics that investigates language sounds and the processes of their formation and transformation. The study of phonology includes the study of language sounds as a whole and their functions. "Phonology" and "sound science" actually come from the Greek words " phone ", which means "sound," and " logos ", which means "science." General phonology studies language sounds and phonemes. Specific phonology studies only sounds in one language. Phonological awareness is very important in language learning to improve reading skills . Language skills are often associated with speaking skills or speaking skills. The view of the "lay public" that speaking skills are the most important skill is wrong because a child's success depends on the speed of his or her speech. Children's ability to speak is not related to intelligence, but to their listening ability, environment, and speech organs. People talk to each other using a series of words to convey their thoughts, ideas, and thoughts .

Keywords : Phonology, sounds, language, abilities, knowledge

1. BACKGROUND

Language is basically a system of sound symbols that humans use to communicate, so teaching Indonesian is basically aimed at improving a person's ability to express their thoughts and feelings using good and correct language so that they can communicate well and correctly. Many studies theory about this language , one of them phonology . For use study this phonology as guidelines in teaching Indonesian, prospective educator must understand it . To give reader knowledge about limitations and studies phonology , some understanding regarding sound system , study phonetics , study phonemics , and symptoms Indonesian phonology , compiler feel need compile this paper (Kooij & Oostendorp, van, 2003).

Phonology is one of the from knowledge linguistics that has function For analyze system sound . In addition , phonology own patterns and systems For analyze various phoneme based on its function (Ii , 2011). Widi stated that phonology is branch knowledge language that studies grammar. According to Widi in (Asiva Noor Rachmayani, 2015), phonology will learn sound Language in a way overall . He also said that phonology has two subfields , namely phonetics (which studies the sound produced from Language) and phonetics , which means learn sound utterances that have meaning for interpreted .

According to Abdul Chaer In (Purnamasari , 2015) The term " phonology " comes from from the word " fon ", which means " sound ," and " logi ", which means " science ." So, in general , simple can it is said that phonology is field knowledge linguistics that studies sounds Language in a way overall . According to Verhaar (1984:36), phonology is field knowledge linguistics that studies sounds a Language certain in accordance with its function For differentiate meaning lexical language . Phonology consists of from two fields main research : phonetics and phonemics . Phonetics in a way general is field of investigation structure sound Language .

Phonetics , in definition others , is field the science that studies characteristics concrete language , can measured , articular , acoustic , and auditory , as well as formation sound and differentiation sound . This field is closely related with phonology , which discusses phoneme sound language , which distinguishes meaning, characteristics , relationships , and relevant systems . (Purnasari , 2015)

From the background behind , above researcher choose title essence phonology in study linguistics , is a desire researcher as Arabic language student in to study more For understand essence phonology as well as to inform about study phonology in knowledge linguistics . Because in Arabic language learning must control knowledge maharatul kalam. Maharatul Kalam is important learning in skills speak Arabic . So from That learn phonology and study his in linguistics own its relevance with the first word of God with others . So from That researcher will researching about essence phonology in study linguistics .

THEORETICAL STUDY

This section describes the relevant theories underlying the research topic and provides a review of several previous studies that are relevant and provide references and foundations for this research to be conducted. If there is a hypothesis, it can be stated implicitly and does not have to be in an interrogative sentence.

2.   RESEARCH METHODS

Research methods used by researchers that is method Literature review with approach qualitative like collect and analyze various literature , as well as journals , theses , articles, books , and others . According to Moh. Toharudin that the literature review is a purposeful activity For learn related theories and concepts with the topic to be researched . One of the objective from study library is For find possible data sources Not yet We know previously (Bernal, 2018). Researchers check data manually direct with a number of necessary references.Researcher using Google Scholar, a tool online search , for collect data.

3.   RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

History of Phonology

The history of the use of the term phoneme over time can be used to trace the history of phonology. Dufriche Desgenettes proposed the name phoneme as an equivalent of the word Bjm Sprachault at the meeting of the Linguistic Society of Paris on 24 May 1873. In his book "Memories on the early system of vowels of the Indo-European languages", published in 1878, Ferdinand De Saussure defines phonemes as unique and theoretical prototypes derived from the various sounds in member languages. Various schools of phonology provide an overview of the evolution of phonology over time (Kridalaksana , 2009)

1. Kazan Stream

    This stream, led by Mikolaj Kreszewski , defines a phoneme as an indivisible phonetic unit that is different from the anthropophonic and unique to each person. Baudoin with Courtenay (1895) was the main figure of the Kazan school . This linguist called sounds alternans , which are historically and etymologically related . The sounds come from the same form, although pronounced in different ways. Courtenay criticized the precision of some phonemes in 1880, which he considered disadvantageous. Paul Passy reinforced this criticism in 1925.

2. Prague Stream

    At the First International Congress of Linguists in La Haye , April 1928, R. Jakobson , S. Karczewski , and N. Trubetzkoy put forward " Proposition 22". This marked the development of phonology. In 1932, Jefferson defined phonemes as a collection of phonic properties that can distinguish the sounds of a particular language from the sounds of another language, and used them as a means of distinguishing the meaning of words . Therefore that , idea phoneme is gathering characteristic differentiator or distinctive .

3. American Stream

   Edward Sapir (1925–) was one of supporting figures this approach . a linguist and enologist primarily learn American Indian languages . According to him , the system phonology is functional . Leonard Bloomfield, Sapir's successor from Yale, became father American linguistics for 25 years Because his work "Language". Bloomfield discusses various definition , including definition phoneme latest , terms characteristics differentiator , distribution zone phoneme , standard base For identify opposition phonological , and others (Kridalaksana , 2009).

Understanding Phonology

According to the most beautiful in Ramadhani, (2024) one of the branch knowledge linguistics is called phonology learn system sound (phoneme) of a language . This study concentrates on the analysis and classification sound Language as well as the rules that govern its use . Two fields main phonology is phonetics and phonemes . Field First learn How sound made and spoken , while field second learn How sound used For differentiate meaning of words and sentences . Phonemics break sound Language become parts smallest , known as phonemes , which is possible difference meaning of words. System phoneme every Language unique , what makes it different One Language from others (Ramadhani et al., 2024)

Phonology originate from the word "phone," which means " sound ," and "logos," which means " science ." With thus phonology means knowledge sound . Roger Lass in Achmad and Krisanjaya (Chaer & Muliastuti , 2016) stated that Phonology is subdiscipline knowledge language that studies function sound . This means that phonology learn sounds language , both the sounds used in utterance or sounds Language in a way overall . Phonology is field linguistics that studies sound as phenomenon in physiology , anatomy , psychology , and neurology humans . In addition , phonology learn function , behavior , and organization sound as component linguistics .

Understanding phonology according to experts as as follows (Asiva Noor Rachmayani, 2015):

1. Widi

   Widi stated that phonology is branch knowledge language that studies grammar . According to Widi, phonology will learn sound Language in a way overall . He also said that phonology has two subfields , namely phonetics (which studies the sound produced from language) and phonetics , which means learn sound utterances that have meaning for interpreted .

2. Chaer

   Chaer describe phonology as field linguistics that is not only learn just but also examine discuss and sequence sound Language .

3. Ahmad Muaffaq

   Different with opinion of Ahmad Muaffaq , who said phonology in a way general , namely knowledge language that investigates sound .

4. According to Roger Lass (1988)

   Subdiscipline knowledge known language as phonology learn sound language.Field linguistics can learn behavior and speech through the sound produced .

5. Keraf

   According to Keraf (1984), phonology is field a study that investigates grammar and learning sound Language .

6. The Implementation

   The Implementation confirmed Keraf, who argued that phonology is field linguistics that studies sound Language based on its function .

According to Marsono in Adolph, (2016) that phonology or phonemics (phonology/ phonemics) is branch linguistics , which studies language sounds with see function sound as differentiator meaning in One language . Phonology investigate the sound of the language of corner View specific language or language. For example difference sound [b] with [k] in Indonesian and Javanese Because sound That functioning differentiate that is, the bilabial [b] sound with the dorso -velar [k] is studied in phonology . As for space scope phonology investigate language sounds at the language level , meanwhile phonetics investigating the Sound Level at the Release Level conditional from " utterance ". Because the object such a target so phonetics nature general , whereas phonology nature specific in a language (Adolph, 2016).

Phoneme

Phonetics and phonemics both of them including field phonology . Phonetics turn to face measure on analysis a problem sounds Language without ignore the function of each sound the in speech . Phonemics try analyze sounds Which one He play a role as defender meaning . Sounds the in knowledge Language called phoneme . Based on Where existence sounds Language That when reviewed , can differentiated existence three type phonetics , namely phonetics articulatory , phonetic acoustics and phonetics auditory (Syamsul Ma'arif & Qorifatul (2021)

As mentioned previously , phonology different from phonetics and phonemics . In phonetics , we learn different /u/ sound in words like bow , book , and temple or difference the sound / i / in words like content , beautiful , and sand . Objects study phonetics , on the other hand , is phoneme , namely sound language that differentiates meaning of the word. Sound is called phoneme if it has different meanings , but No phoneme if not . Therefore that , it's clear that phoneme is sound functional language , which means they can differentiate meaning of the word Phoneme, unit sound the smallest in language , function or differentiate meaning of the word. One of the method For know whether A sound status as phoneme or No is with look for partner at least , which consists of of two similar words , with the same environment , and one different sounds . If the meaning those two words different , then second sound That is different phonemes . Phonemes are considered as an abstract idea that is realized in conversation by allophone or more appropriate with the context (Kustriyono , 2019)

The term "phoneme" originates from Language English . Many terms in knowledge sound related Arabic language with phonemes , such as Sutomo , Sutomo , Sutomo صوتية , مجرد , فونيمية , مستصوت , and الفظ . However , the most common term used in writing and is most liked by experts sound is phoneme , Many related definitions with This phoneme has delivered by an expert language and experts sound in work they . Subsection specifically discussing Topic This phoneme includes Definition and theory phonemes . There are many different definitions For this phoneme , but the scholars agree with one of the most common : phonemes is a sound unit the smallest that can differentiate meaning words (Marlina, 2019)

4.   CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Phonology is a dynamic and evolving field of study. Understanding the principles of phonology opens a new window into the diversity and complexity of human language. Further research in this area will make significant contributions to the development of linguistics and language technology, as well as enhancing our understanding of ourselves as human communicators.

The importance of cross-disciplinary collaboration is also becoming increasingly important in phonological research. By working with experts from fields such as computational linguistics, psychology, and neuroscience , we can gain a more comprehensive understanding of phonological phenomena.

Research in phonology is not only useful for academic purposes, but also has broad practical implications. For example, in education, an understanding of phonology can help

design more effective language learning programs. In technology, phonology can be used to develop more accurate speech recognition applications.

In short, phonology is the key to unlocking the secrets of human language. By continuing to explore and understand phonological phenomena, we can open up new horizons in our understanding of ourselves and the world around us.

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