

EDUCATIONAL LINGUISTICS IN LANGUAGE LEARNING

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1. Point of View of Linguistic Studies
2. Educational Linguistics and Applied Linguistics
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7. Second Language Teaching
8. Determining Factors in Second Language Learning



POINT OF VIEW OF LINGUISTICS

Micro

Phonology
Morphology
Syntax
Lexicon

Internal Structure

Macro

Sociolinguistics
Anthropolinguistics
Semiotic
Philology
Political linguistics
Psycholinguistics
Neurolinguistics
Computational
linguistics

Interdisciplinary



SUDUT PANDANG LINGUISTIK (TUJUAN)

THEORETICAL

Phonology
Morphology
Syntax

Descriptive
linguistic rules

Applied

Language teaching
Translation
Dictionary
construction
Language therapy

Applying linguistic
principles in
practical fields



SUDUT PANDANG LINGUISTIC (SEJARAH)

Linguistics Historys

History of language
development
Typology of language
Dialectology
Comparative linguistics

Synchronic and
Diacronic

Historical Linguistics

Studying the history of
linguistics related to
linguistic schools
Linguistic research and
its development



EDUCATIONAL LINGUISTICS & APPLIED LINGUISTICS

- Educational linguistics is a field of linguistic studies that integrates linguistic research tools and their relationship with other social science research as a whole (holistically) on various problems regarding language and education
- Applied linguistics can be interpreted as an interdisciplinary study that aims to find solutions to a problem or improvement involving language and its users, and its use



ISSUES IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATIONAL LINGUISTIC STUDIES

- Acquisition of second language
- Language learning
- Language selection
- Maintenance and language shift
- Language and ethnicity
- Implications of linguistic diversity
- Language planning education
- bilingual
- etc

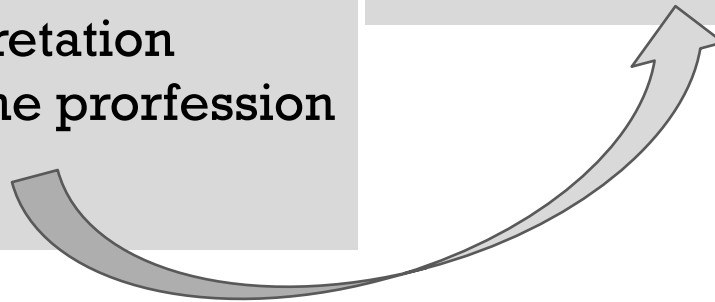


EDUCATIONAL LINGUISTICS IS A PART OF APPLIED LINGUISTICS

- Children's language
- Learning for adults
- Sign language
- Analysis procedure
- Error analysis
- Discourse, rethoric and stylistic studies
- Language and gender
- Language dan media
- Psycholinguistics and second language aquisiton
- Forensic linguistics
- Tranlsation & interpretation
- Communication in the prorfession
- Language teaching

Language Lessons

- Literacy
- Immersion education
- Language education policy
- Language teaching methodology
- Mother tongue education
- Language planning
- Multilingual learning
- Language contact & language change
- Language development learning



ACQUISITION X LEARNING

Acquisition

Natural (B1)
Picking up (B2)
Unconscious
Implicit

Learning

Formal knowledge
Mastery
Be aware/thought
explicit



LANGUAGE LEARNING VARIABLES

Student

Teacher

Learning Materials

Learning Objectives

Environment (family, school, community)



THE PRINCIPLES OF LANGUAGE LEARNING (PSYCHOLOGICAL)

Motivation

Own Experiences

Curiosity

Problem Solving

Analitical-synthetic Thinking

Individual Differences



PRINCIPLES OF LANGUAGE LEARNING (MATERIAL & METHODS)

Easy to difficult

Simple to complex

Near to far

Patterns to elements

Use to knowledge

Problems are not habits

Reality is not artificial



SECOND LANGUAGE TEACHING METHOD (FOREIGN)

- *Grammar – Translation*

Emphasizing on grammar continued translating

- *Audiolingual*

Emphasize language skills and speaking aspects. The system used is a drill system

- *Code Learning*

Students learn about simple linguistic rules and then apply them until they can learn automatically



DETERMINANTS OF SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNING

- Motivation
- Age
- Formal Presentation
- First Language

