

SRUKTURALISME



Encyclopedia Britannica:

➤ **structuralism**, in linguistics, any one of several schools of 20th-century linguistics committed to the structuralist principle that a language is a self-contained relational structure, the elements of which derive their existence and their value from their distribution and oppositions in texts or discourse. This principle was first stated clearly, for linguistics, by the Swiss scholar Ferdinand de Saussure (1857–1913). Saussurean structuralism was further developed in somewhat different directions by the Prague school, glossematics, and other European movements.

A decorative graphic consisting of several sets of concentric circles, resembling ripples in water, located in the bottom right corner of the slide.

- In the United States the term structuralism, or structural linguistics, has had much the same sense as it has had in Europe in relation to the work of Franz Boas (1858–1942) and Edward Sapir (1884–1939) and their followers. Nowadays, however, it is commonly used, in a narrower sense, to refer to the so-called post-Bloomfieldian school of language analysis that follows the methods of Leonard Bloomfield, developed after 1930. Phonology (the study of sound systems) and morphology (the study of word structure) are their primary fields of interest. Little work on semantics has been done by structural linguists because of their belief that the field is too difficult or elusive to describe.

Ferdinand de Saussure (1857–1913)



Cours de linguistique générale, 1915

Course in General Linguistics, 1916

- written by Saussure's colleagues (Charles Bally & Albert Sechehaye) after his death and based on student notes

Basic Principles

- Language as social fact
- The value of linguistics signs
- Primacy spoken language
- Synchronic vs Diachronic
- Syntagmatic vs Paradigmatic
- Descriptive vs Prescriptive
- Langue vs Parole
- Signifie vs Signifiant

Language as social fact

- **Emile Durkheim** → fakta sosial adalah gagasan-gagasan (*representation*) dalam “kesadaran kolektif” (*collective mind*) dari suatu masyarakat.
- **Kolektivitas** → cara hidup yang dilakukan bersama-sama dalam masyarakat
- **Fakta sosial** → konvensi cara berpakaian, tingkah laku wicara, dsb. Ada dalam norma masyarakat.
- **Langue**: merupakan norma kemasyarakatan, bersifat sosial, dan abstrak → bahasa nasional, bahasa daerah (kamus)
- **Parole**: pemakaian bahasa oleh individu dari suatu “masyarakat” *langue*, bersifat individual dan konkret → tutur
- **Chomsky**: *competence* dan *performance* ?

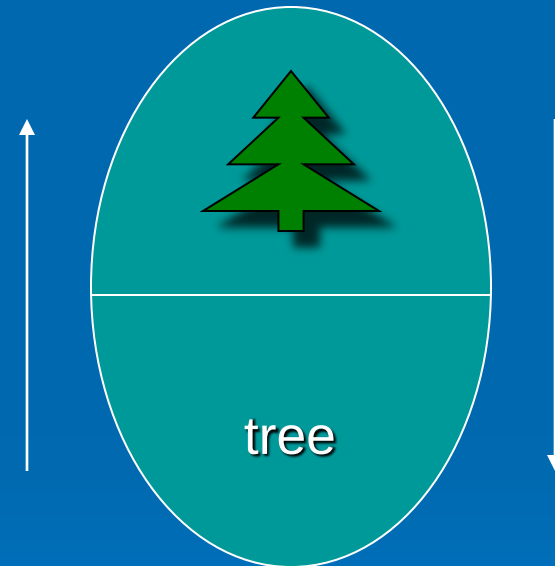
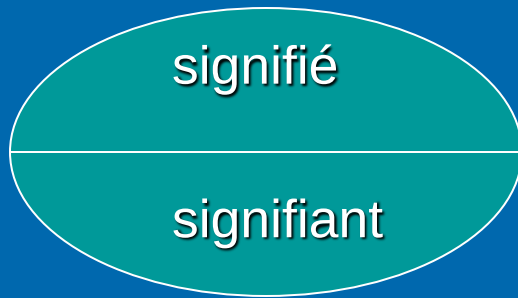
- **Langue sebagai suatu sistem:** bahasa merupakan jalinan-jalinan elemen yang membentuk struktur. Struktur sistem bahasa hanya mungkin dilakukan melalui pengkajian parole. Perumpamaan permainan catur: buah catur, papan, peraturan (langue); langkah, permainan (parole).

The value of linguistic sign

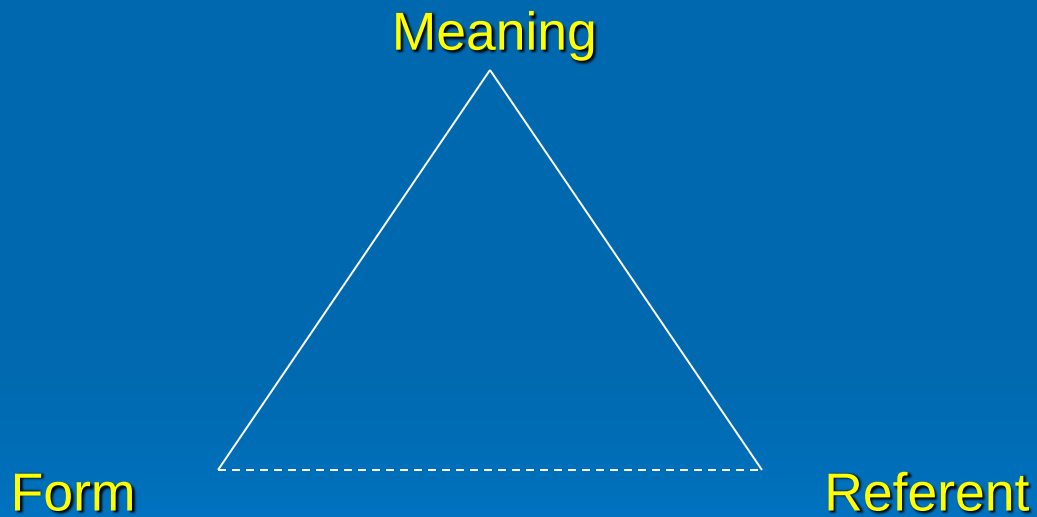
- **Sign** → *aliquid stat pro aliquo*
Setiap fenomena yg tdk semata-mata dilihat (dipahami) dari wujudnya, melainkan ekspresi (tentang hal lain) yang dikandung oleh wujud tersebut.
- **Semiotic** → the scientific of sign
- **Semiotic process** → Proses menjadikan suatu fenomena menjadi *sign*. Contoh eksperimen Ivan Pavlov: Bunyi lonceng sebagai tanda waktu makan.
- **Karakteristik sign** → abstrak, arbitrer, konstan, konvensional
- **Single sign & sign system** → single (binatang), system (*traffic light*)
- **Sign, Symbol, Icon** (didasarkan atas bentuk & makna)

Models of linguistic sign

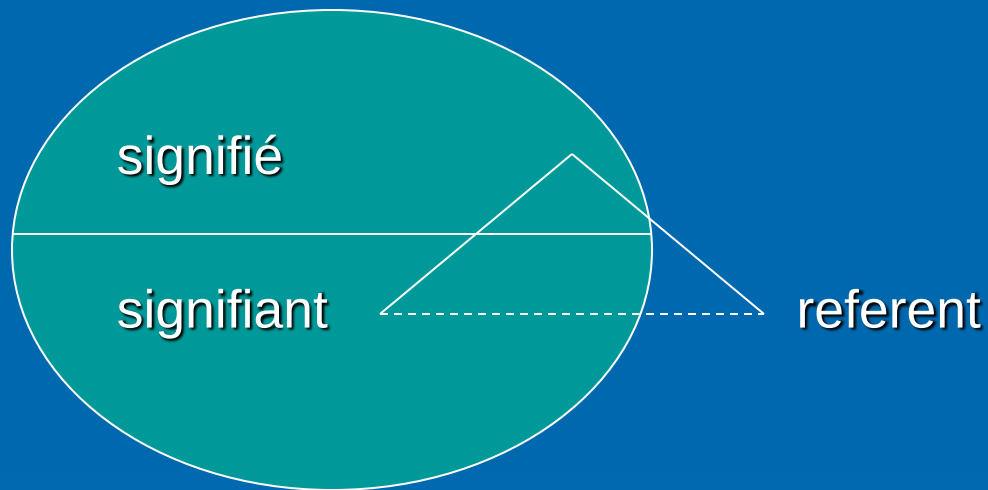
1. De Saussure



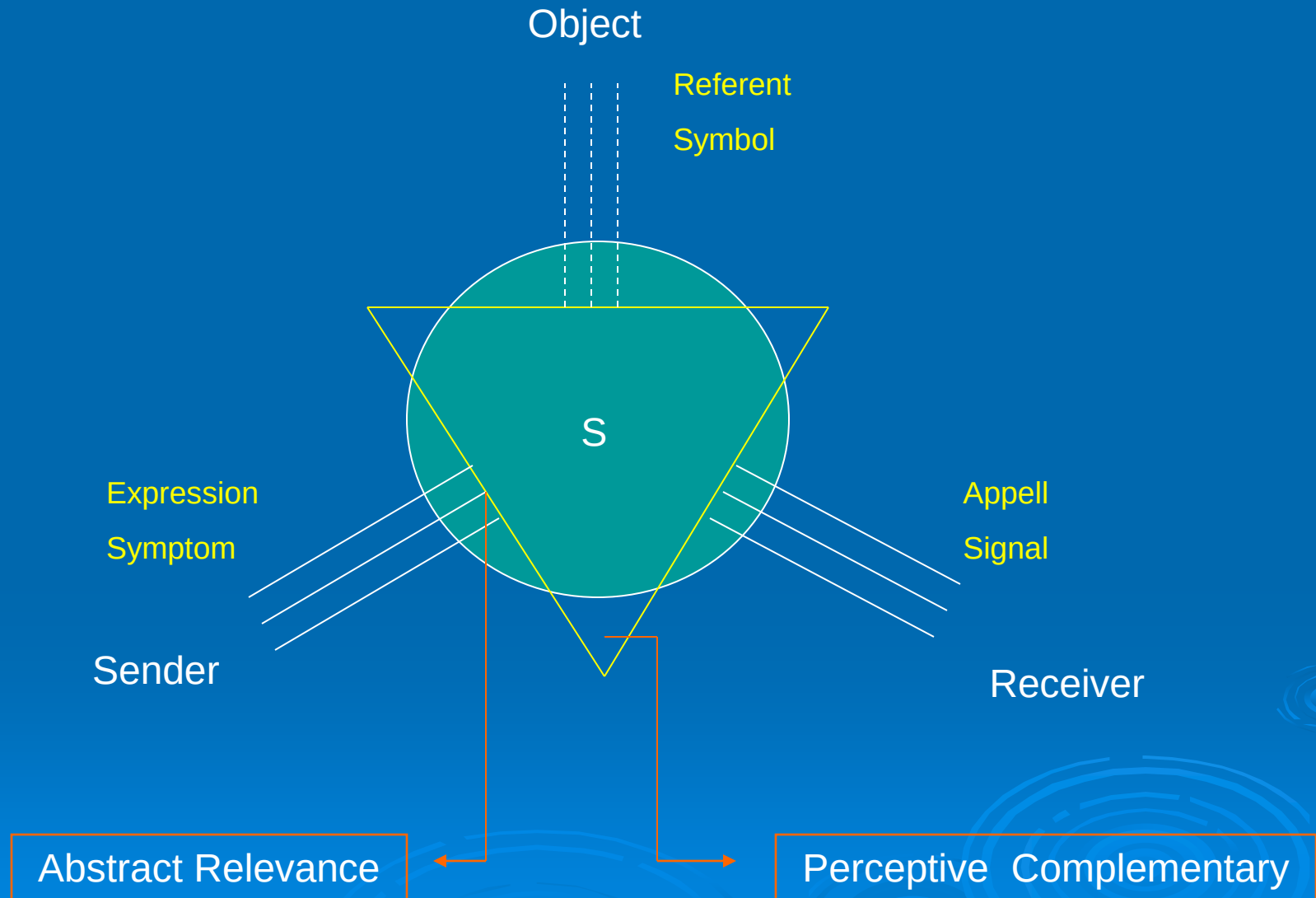
2. Ogden & Richard



Perbandingan model de Saussure dan Ogden & Richard

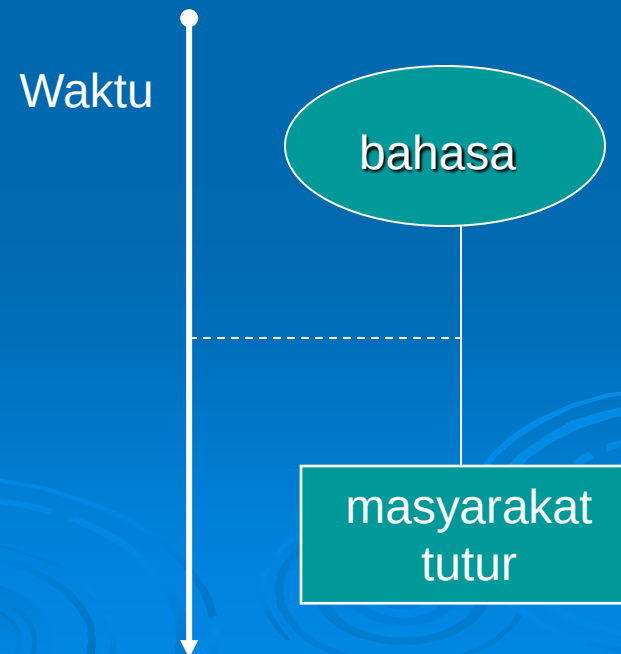


3. Karl Bühler



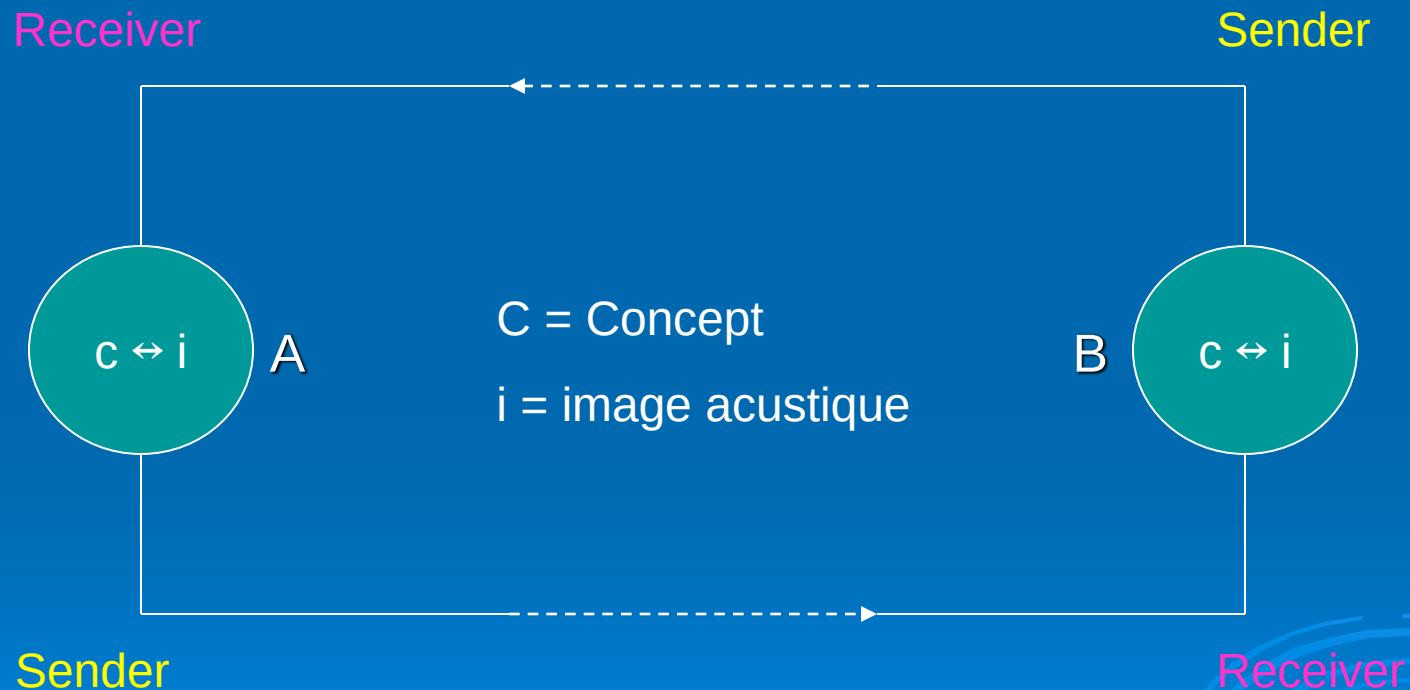
Characteristic of linguistic sign:

- Arbitrer
- Konvensional
- Linier
- Tetap
- Berubah



Bahasa dan Komunikasi

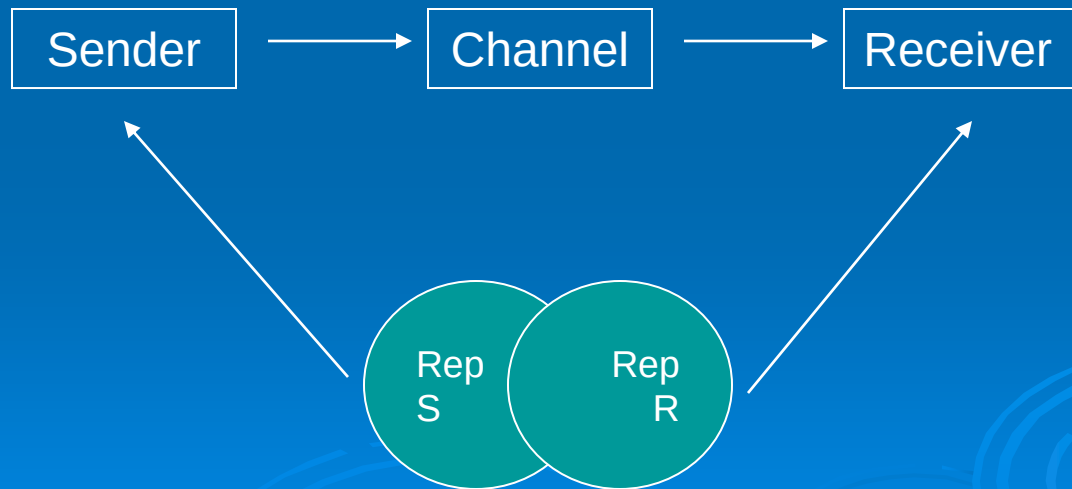
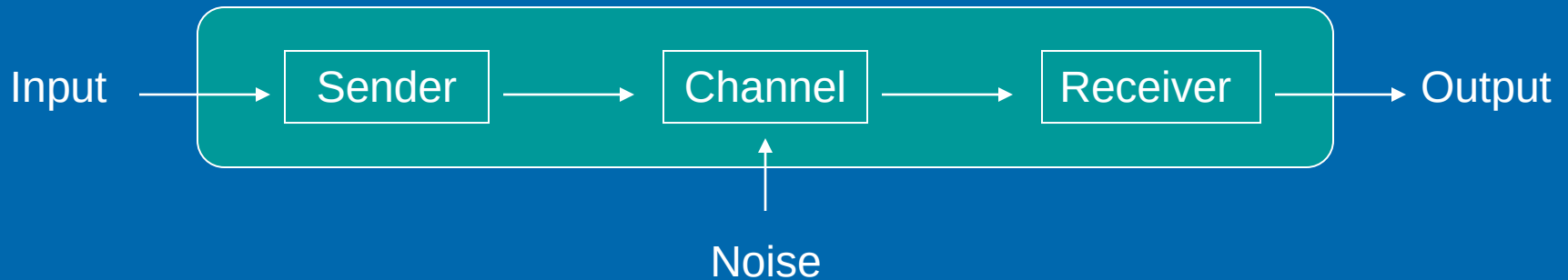
1. Model Komunikasi Bahasa de Saussure



Langkah-langkah:

1) psikhis, 2) psikhis-fisik, 3) fisik, 4) fisik-psikhis, 5) psikhis

2. Model Shannon & Moles



3. Model Bloomfield (Behaviorisme)

S → R

S → r.....s → R

S: Stimulus

s: stimulus pengganti

R: Respon

r: respon pengganti

4. Model Karl Bühler



Primacy spoken language

- Bahasa lisan sebagai *systeme primaire*, dasar bahasa tulis.
- Bahasa tulis sebagai *systemes substitutifs*
- Bahasa tulis (sekunder), morse (tersier).
- Pemerolehan bahasa lisan mendahului bahasa tulis.
- Terdapat lebih banyak sarana ekspresi ekstra verbal.
- Respon segera diperoleh dan hemat dalam deskripsi situasional
- Tulisan bisa berubah, tapi bahasa tetap.

Keunggulan bahasa tulis:

- Secara teknis lebih mudah.
- Unggul dalam segi konservasi (historis).
- Disambiguitas (homofon),

to meet - meat, to die - dye, hole - whole,

die alten Sagen - die Alten sagen

die Wilden Leoprade - die wilden Leoparden

Synchronic vs Diachronic

- **Sinkronis** → pengkajian bahasa dalam kurun waktu yang tertentu, tidak melibatkan perkembangan historis.
Linguistik Deskriptif
- **Diakronis** → pengkajian bahasa dengan melibatkan perkembangan historis.
Linguistik Historis

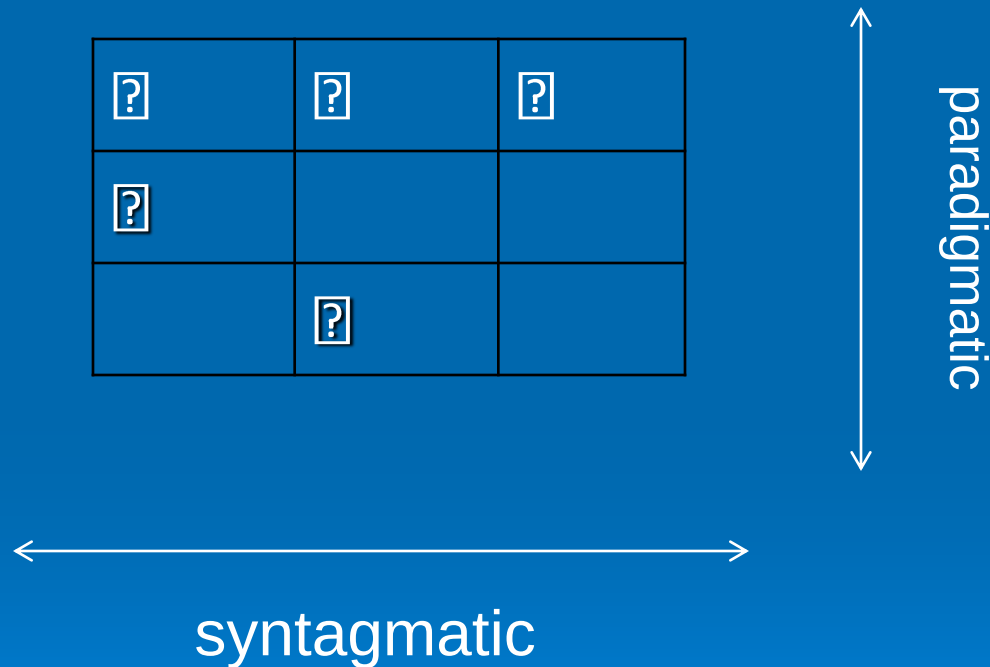
Syntagmatic vs Paradigmatic

The	cat	sat	on	the	mat
	dog				
					table

paradigmatic

syntagmatic

Syntagmatic vs Paradigmatic



Descriptive vs Prescriptive

- **Deskriptif (*describe*)** → pengkajian bahasa yang didasarkan pada penggunaan bahasa yang nyata dengan memperhatikan kekhasan bahasa yang bersangkutan.
- **Preskriptif (*prescribe*)** → pengkajian bahasa dengan mengacu pada norma (untuk memberikan pedoman penggunaan bahasa yang betul)