MACRO SOCIOLINGUISTICS: INSIGHT LANGUAGE

Rohib Adrianto Sangia

Abstract: Language can be studied internally and externally. As externally, Sociolinguistics as the branch of linguistics looked or put position in relation to language speakers in the community, because in human society is no longer as individuals, will remain as a social community. Sociolinguistics concerns with two aspects of civilization, language and society, there are appropriate terms which are micro and macro in sociolinguistics. The main differences of them are micro-sociolinguistics or sociolinguistics –in narrow sense– is the study of language in relation to society, while macro-sociolinguistics or the sociology of language is the study of society in relation to language. Macro-sociolinguistics focuses such as social factors, exactly the interaction between language and dialect, the study of the decline and stabilization of minority languages, bilingualism developmental stability in a particular group.

Keywords: Language, Sociolinguistics, Macro Sociolinguistics, Bilingualism.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool that people use to interact with each other. By mastering the language of humans can know the content of the world through science and new knowledge and had never imagined before. As a means of communication and interaction that is only possessed by humans, language can be studied internally and externally (Thomason and Kaufman, 1988: 22). Internally means the study made against internal elements such as language course, the structure of phonological, morphological, and syntactical alone. While externally meaningful study was conducted to things or factors outside the language, but in the use of language itself, speech community or the environment. Language may refer to the specific capacity in humans to obtain and use a complex system of communication, or to a specific agency of a complex communication system. Scientific study of the language in all senses is called linguistics.

Approximately 3000–6000 languages spoken by humans today is a prominent example, but natural languages can also be based on visual rather than auditory stimuli, for example in sign languages and written language (Reviews, 2012). Code and other forms of artificial communication systems such as those used for computer programming can also be called languages. Language in this context is a signaling system to encode and interpret information. The English word "language" is derived directly from Latin *Lingua*, "language, tongue", via Old French. Metaphorical relationship between language and the tongue exists in many languages and became a witness in the history of the emergence of spoken language. When used as a general concept, "language" refers to the cognitive ability that enables humans to learn and use systems of complex communication.

The ability of human language to say is fundamentally different from and higher level of complexity than other species. Human language is very complex where he is based on a set of rules relating to the symbols and meanings, thus forming a mention of the infinite possibilities of a limited number of elements. Language is said to derive from the hominids first started cooperating, adopting initial communication systems based on expressive cues that include theory of mind and shared purpose. The development is said to coincide with the increase in brain volume. Language is processed in the human brain in different locations, but will typically be in the Broca's area and Wernicke's area (Rathus, 2012: 158). Humans acquire language through social interaction in early childhood, and children are able to speak fluently about the age of three years. The use of language has been entrenched in human culture and, apart from being used to communicate and share information, it also has social and cultural functions, such as to indicate a group identity, social stratification and for social grooming and entertainment. The word "language" can also be used to describe a set of rules that could make it there, or the mention of a set that can be generated from these rules.

Ferdinand de Saussure distinguishes between the so-called term *langage*, *langue* and *parole* (Danesi and Rocci, 2009: 35). The third term derived from the French *langage*. Though all three have a very different sense, though all three are equally concerned with language. In French *langage* term used to refer to the language as a symbol of the sound system used by humans to communicate and interact with one another verbally. The second term of Saussure is *langue* which means as a symbol of the sound system used by a certain group of people to communicate and interact with each other. So, *langue* refers to a particular sound symbol system used by a group of members of a particular community. Same with abstract *langage*, *langue* too is abstract, because both *langue* and *langage* is a system of patterns, regularities, or rules that exist or human beings but not obviously used. Unlike the *langage* and abstract *langue*, then the third term of *parole* is concrete, because *parole* is the implementation of *langue* in the form of speech or speech that is done by the community members to interact or communicate in each other. *Parole* was not an abstract, they are real, and can be observed empirically.

Linguistics is a field of study that makes the language as an object of study. Linguistics is divided into two. They are micro linguistics that studies the internal structure of language and macro linguistics that studies the structure of the external language (Coulmas, 1998: 4). Macro linguistics directs studies on the relationship of language to the factors – factors outside of language because language is a phenomenon that cannot be released from all human social activity, while the activity was very broad. Therefore, the branch of macro linguistics is very much one of them is sociolinguistic.

The term sociolinguistics emerged in 1952 in the work of Haver C. Currie is a combination of the word sociology and linguistics (Paulston, 2006: 1). Sociology is the study objective and scientific about human society and the institutions and social processes that occur within the community, while linguistics is the science of language, the field that make the language as an

object of study. As objects in sociolinguistics, language is not seen or approached as a language but rather be seen and approached as a means of interaction or communication in human society

MACRO AND MICRO SOCIOLINGUISTICS

Sociolinguistics is an empirical science because it is based on facts which can be seen in everyday life. Sociolinguistics is also said to be a theoretical science as we gather and organize social phenomena based on theory, making a systematic interpretation, and formulate the symptoms. Sociolinguistics as the branch of linguistics looked or put position in relation to language speakers in the community, because in human society is no longer as individuals, will remain as a social community. Therefore, everything humans do in speak will always be influenced by the surrounding circumstances. Sociolinguistic attempts to explain the human ability to use language rules appropriately in various situations.

In the study of sociolinguistics, which is concern with two aspects of civilization, language and society, there are appropriate terms which should know. The term of macro and micro in sociolinguistics was introduced by Fishman (1972: 29). Hudson (1980: 5) and Wardhaugh (2006: 13) claimed clearly that what is called as “macro” is the sociology of language (Coulmas, 1998: 4) and “micro” is the sociolinguistics in narrow sense.

From the terms of macro and micro absolutely gives the big differences in their own meaning. The experts looked at macro as the sociology of language with some reasons. The relationship between language and society as a whole is the domain of the sociology of language study. Sociology of language is important from the standpoint of the study of sociology (and politics), because it raises issues such great influence on economic development, and policy language may be adopted by the government (Hudson, 1980: 4). Study in “macro” has fewer portions in features of language than the study of social structure. It means the sociology of language emphasize the social condition of the language community with the relationship with the language itself.

There are several natures of the sociology of language which can be considered. The sociology of language is conducted with quantitative way. Then, the investigation of the study starts within the scope of sociology rather than linguistics. The sociology of language usually deals with the social factors that give effects and feedback with language variation, dialect and others or the alternative terms which used by Fasold (1984) as *the sociolinguistics of language*. For the general case can be observed in the development of bilingualism and the process of planning and standardizing the language in the development countries.

The reverse point of view from the sociology of language is sociolinguistic (in narrow sense). Sociolinguistics or “narrow” or “micro” give big portion to the language itself rather than the condition of society. It depict the nature of language such as speak and write with various patterns that correlate with the social attributes such as class, age and sex can be influenced by the social structure (Coulmas, 1998: 4). It studies language and society in order to find out as much as what are the kinds of around the language.

There are several natures of the “micro” sociolinguistics that can be deliberated. It is driven with qualitative way. Then, the investigation of the study starts within the scope of linguistics rather than sociology so that called by Fasold (1984) as *the sociolinguistics of society*. The sociolinguistics usually deals with the real language in details. For the general case of “micro”, it can be observed in the description of language use, patterns, or specific dialect which conducted by the speaker with topic and background consideration.

SOCIOLOGY OF LANGUAGE

From the previous section, it is clear that the term “macro” sociolinguistics has many alternative words such as the sociology of language or the sociolinguistics of language. From the interdiscipline between sociology and linguistics, macro sociolinguistics is focused externally from the linguistics point of view. It is beyond from the language itself to the society particularly wider of the language community – speaking community, writing community, etc.

Macro sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society and culture in the comprehensive sense. Research objects include social factors, namely the interaction between language and dialect, the study of the decline and stabilization of minority languages, bilingualism developmental stability in a particular group. Besides macro sociolinguistics issues in developing countries is the standardization of language, language planning, guidance and development of language and ethnography of communication (Labov, 1971: 30).

Fishman (1972) revealed the sociology of language has purpose to describe matter which concern with the depiction of commonly acknowledged social association of language convention within a speech community (represent speech and writing community). Furthermore, the sociology of language is divided into two subdivisions that are *descriptive sociology of language* and *dynamic sociology and language* (Fishman, 1972). *Descriptive sociology of language* has goals in answering the question about the person “who speak or write such of language or language variation and to whom, when, and to what end?” it attempts to reveal the rules of language usage in specific social links and groups. *Dynamic sociology and language* pursues to figure out the question “what accounts for different rates of change in the social organization of language use and behavior to language. Another fact, it stabs to describe “why and how the social organization of language use and behavior toward language can be selectively different in the *same* social links and groups on two dissimilar times. The last, *dynamic sociology and language* tries to find out “why and how once similar social links and groups can reaches at fairly different social organizations of language use and behavior to language.

CONCLUSION

As a means of communication and interaction that is only possessed by humans, language can be studied internally and externally. As externally, Sociolinguistics as the branch of linguistics looked or put position in relation to language speakers in the community, because in human society is no longer as individuals, will remain as a social community.

Sociolinguistics concerns with two aspects of civilization, language and society, there are appropriate terms which are micro and macro in sociolinguistics. The main differences of them are micro-sociolinguistics or *sociolinguistics* –in narrow sense– is the study of language in relation to society, while macro-sociolinguistics or *the sociology of language* is the study of society in relation to language. In other words, in micro-sociolinguistics, language and society is studied in order to find out as much as the information about what kind of thing language is, and in macro-sociolinguistics is the opposite.

Macro-sociolinguistics focuses such as social factors, exactly the interaction between language and dialect, the study of the decline and stabilization of minority languages, bilingualism developmental stability in a particular group. As additional information, macro-sociolinguistics issues in developing countries are the standardization of language, language planning, guidance and development of language and ethnography of communication. After all the sociology of language is divided into two subdivisions that are *descriptive sociology of language* and *dynamic sociology and language*.

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