
THE FUNCTION OF LANGUAGE IN STUDENT INTERACTION AT SCHOOL

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Received: December 08, 2020

Revised: January 03, 2021

Accepted: January 29, 2021

Abstract

Language is a symbolic giving which is a combination of various sentences or syllables in accordance with certain provisions or rules. This very basic part of language is the phoneme or the smallest unit of the language, namely the sounds produced by human tools that are significant in distinguishing meaning through the sounds produced, this makes language a very basic and essential thing in human life. Humans are social creatures who need to interact, and need to communicate with other humans. In order for interaction to take place interactively and well, of course it requires tools, means or media, and the most important thing used by humans to interact is language. In which there are still many students or students who are still unable to interpret or adjust to the meaning of the language, whether in a state of anger, pleasure or also in ordering or ordering and that's all there are still many of these students are not able to properly understand whether it is intended for the development of these students and their environment.

Keywords– Language, Interaction, Communication.

1. Introduction

Humans are social beings and individual beings. As an individual human being has the urge to make a relationship with himself, while as a social human being has a social drive in humans, then humans will look for other people to make relationships with people. There is a social drive in humans, then humans will look for other people to interact, thus there will be interactions between humans one another.

Humans who cannot live alone and humans need interaction between each other. In order for the interaction to take place properly, of course it requires whether it is a tool or a means and the most important thing in interacting is language, which is the provision of symbols which are a combination of how many words are in accordance with the provisions. The most basic part of the language is called the phoneme, which is the sound produced by a special human speech instrument in capturing or responding to the meaning of the sound. In this case, language is needed in interacting especially by students at school and outside of school.

It can be understood that students interact with others, whether it is with peers. Seniors, juniors or teachers, students should be able to fuse or adapt themselves to the surrounding environment, and also students can change the surrounding environment according to their needs by interacting and using good language. In addition, to be able to interact well, of course, students need an approach or skill that can produce good interactions and use or interpret the language well. In this case, there are still many students who are not able to use or interpret delivery whether it is from their teachers or from their friends and there are also students who are less able to adapt themselves to the meaning of the language.

2. Method

This article discusses the study of language functions related to student interactions in school. This type of method is analysis literature research. This article will present scientific studies that are relevant to the discussion that has been selected, the main material in the concept of this language is the meaning of

language, language functions, external structures and structures in language. The stages used in this literature review research method are (1) determining the title of the article, (2) collecting initial data, (3) challenging the topic, (4) collecting supporting data, (5) producing conclusions.

3. Result and Discussion

A. Language concept Language

learning, namely Indonesian, is basically a process of learning or learning about language in particular. Language Science, namely the Indonesian language means learning all the things that are contained in the acquisition of Indonesian language goals. The most important goal of teaching Indonesian itself is that students are able to communicate in Indonesian both orally and in text (written).

Language is also the most basic tool which is useful and important for human thinking. Language is a series of words in accordance with the provisions. The part that is the basis of language is the phoneme, which is the sound produced by a special human speech instrument in distinguishing the meaning of the sounds of the language.

The combination of the phonemes can produce morphemes, which can take the form of the smallest parts of the language which contain meaning. Morpheme usually consists of at least a combination of two or more of phonemes, which are:

1. LEVELlexical, an analysis of the material or a few words around on the form of words used in the language, such as equality, opponents say, and how to use these words in a sentence .
2. level Syntactic, is the direction of studying language in word order or arrangement, to form phrases and sentences, such as grammar.
3. The Level semantic, which is a study that focuses on the meaning of language

B. Function of language

as a symbol for humans, has four functions, namely:

1. Language functions Instrumental, namely verbal behavior that can direct directly, meaning language as an instructional tool (as an order), apologies and so on , depending on the language spoken.
2. Language functions as a stimulus or signal for other behavior, meaning that language causes an effect / response from people who listen.
3. Language functions as a means of human communication with other people, meaning that information is conveyed directly between the communicator and the communicant, for example: in discussions, dialogues, etc.

Then the next function According to (Ellis, 1978) states that language as one of the most important symbol systems in human life has at least four identified functions, including:

1. Language can be instrumental in verbal behavior so that it can be a reward. For example, a child may learn to say "please / ask" (please) so that he will receive reward in the form of a cake or candy from his parents.
2. Language can be treated as a stimulus or signal for other behavior. In this case, language can guide / help us to think and mediate behavior so that we can get a reward.
3. Language can be treated as a vehicle / tool in communicating with other people. This means that information is conveyed directly between the communicator and the communicant, for example: in discussions, dialogues, and so on.
4. Language will carry various meanings. This means that language can be conveyed through symbols, proverbs, allusions, proverbs, expressions, and so on.

By using language, one can label everything, whether it is what one can see or what one cannot see. All objects, properties, work, etc. are abstract, given a name. That way, everything that has been observed and experienced can be stored in memory, then becomes responses and experiences, then processed into understandings (Sobur, 2003)The function of language

consists of five, among others: interpersonal function, directive function , referential function. According to (Lubis, 1993)in his book entitled Pragmatic Discourse Analysis, citing Finocehinario's opinion. These functions will be described as below:

- a) Interpersonal function is a person's ability to foster and establish work relationships and social relationships with other people. These relationships make our life with other people good and enjoyable.
- b) The function of the directive is to enable someone to make requests, give advice, blind, convince and so on. This makes all our wishes communicate properly.
- c) Referential function, which relates to a person's ability to write or talk about our immediate situation and also about that function.
- d) Imaginative function, this relates to a person's ability to compose tempo, both spoken and written language. Not all humans can implement this function, except for those who are capable or have talent for this function.

C. Interaction

1. Understanding Interaction

Human Cannot survive in complete isolation from other people. Throughout life, we join groups, forced or voluntary, deliberately or accidentally. Anthropologists confirm that people tend to form groups in all known societies. A group consists of two or more people who form a complete unit. The group we are in is called anin-group, and a group which is not a member is called an out-group. When we join a group, we get a status of relative social position in a group that is formal or informal (Eric & David, 2012)

According to Chaplin, the notion of interaction is the social relationship between several natural individuals whose individuals influence each other simultaneously. From the definition of interaction above, it can be concluded that interaction is a reciprocal relationship between two or more people and each person involved in it plays an active

role. In the interaction process, there is not only a relationship between the parties involved, but also affects each other (Asroni, 2010)

Interaction can be defined as dynamic social relationships. The social relationship in question can be in the form of a relationship between one individual and another, between groups and other groups, or between groups and individuals. In interactions there are also symbols, where symbols are interpreted as something whose value or meaning is given to them by those who use them.

2. Forms of Interaction

In interacting there is always in it using or implementing interpersonal communication, and vice versa, every communication must contain interactions in it. It is difficult to separate between the two. On this basis, Shaw suggests the following forms of interaction:

- a. Verbal interaction is one of the forms of interaction which can occur when two or more people make contact with one another where they use tools that can produce sound like talking. This process can be seen in the form of a conversation with each other.
- b. Physical interaction is a form of interaction which occurs when two or more people make contact using body languages. Ex: body position, facial expressions, body gestures and eye contact.
- c. Emotional interaction is one form of interaction which occurs when individuals make contact with others and express feelings. Ex: shed tears as a sign of being sad, emotional or even too happy.

Nicholas distinguishes forms of interaction based on the number of individuals involved in the process and the patterns of interaction that occur. The forms of interaction are:

- a. Dyadic interaction is a form of interaction that occurs when there are two people involved in it or more than two people, but the direction of the interaction only occurs in two directions. For example: the interaction between two people by telephone, the interaction that occurs between the teacher and students in the classroom if the teacher

uses the lecture method or one-way question and answer without creating dialogue between the students.

- b. Triadic interaction is a form of interaction that occurs when more than two individuals are involved and the pattern of interaction spreads to all the individuals involved. For example: the interaction between father, mother and child. In this case, the interactions that occur to them are all

3. conditions of interaction

Meanwhile for social interaction to occur, there are conditions that must be met. Soejono Soekanto stated that social interaction is impossible if it does not meet two conditions, namely:

a. Social Contact

In social terms, social contact means that there is a relationship that affects each other without the need to touch. For example, when speaking that contains an exchange of information or opinions, which of course will affect someone's knowledge or perspective. In exchanging information or making social contacts it can be via telephone, telegraph, radio, letter, email, and so on. Social contact can take three forms, including:

- 1) Social contact between people. For example, a child with other family members, such as a father or mother.
- 2) Between people and a group of people, or vice versa, between a group of people and people. For example, if someone belongs to a group, such as a political party, he must adjust to the ideology of the political party.
- 3) Between a group of humans and another group of humans. For example, religious groups come together to reject actions in the name of religion that have occurred.

b. Communication

According to Dedy Mulyana, quoted from (Nurani, 2016), communication comes from the Latin word *Communis* which means

'the same'. The word communication is also similar to the word community (community), which also emphasizes equality or togetherness. In this case the word community refers to a group of people who live together to achieve certain goals together. Without communication, there can be no community. Common goals will be achieved if the meaning contained in the community is understood collectively by the community.

4. Stages of Interaction

Humans are social beings who will naturally carry out relationships or interactions with other people. However, in its development, interaction is something that is learned in the next life, interaction is a process. Therefore, some can interact well and some are not good. This shows that this interaction is an ability that can be learned. Interaction is a skill, or something from the results of learning. Because of that interaction is the result of learning, interaction cannot be separated from the laws of learning. One of the rules in the learning process is practice. Therefore, in order to gain skills in interaction, one needs practice. A person who lacks in training and in interaction is bound to be less skilled.

According to Devito in the book (Walgito, 2006), a person interacts through several stages, namely:

a. Contact Stages

In this stage, a person makes perceptual contact with other people, through sight, hearing, or smell. If someone communicates with other people, because that other person attracts his attention, whether because of his beauty, good looks, and others, then such communication is communication through vision. We can also contact other people because the smell is quite interesting or smells good. In other words, someone makes contact or communication with other people because of the attraction factor. In this stage, a person will get a physical picture, for example gender, height, estimated age, and others. So, someone holds perceptions of others or sets social perceptions or perceptions of

people. After that, the contact or communication generally increases to the stage interactional contact. People exchange information which is still superficial. In this stage, one can continue the interaction or can decide or remain at this stage. He can take several alternatives. If the stage is continued, then the person concerned is included in the stage involvement involvement or.

b. Involvement Stage

In the involvement stage, a person begins to carry out further exploration, for example asking about work, place of residence, hobbies, favorite foods and so on. A person faces alternative tifa, namely the interaction is terminated (exits), is continued, or remains at the stage. If you stay at the stage, in general, other people become friends. If appropriate, then the relationship will increase to a more intimate one. People commit and move up to the level of intimacy.

c. Stages of Intimacy

In the intimacy stage, the interactions are more intense. In general, there is a contract for two or more people, that is, both of them agree with one another and are still closed. Then, the relationship can continue into social bonding. Commitment becomes open, for example open to parents, siblings, and friends. In this stage, a person can stay at the stage, break the relationship (exit), or continue to the next stage, namely to the marriage stage or can return to the previous stage. At the level of marriage, a person is expected to continue at that stage, but there is also the possibility of leaving the stage which means there is a divorce.

d. Social Perception

A person interacts with other people is preceded by social perceptions, namely perceptions about other people. Perception is a process which was preceded by the experience. Then, the sense organ in humans is a process of receiving a response by the individual through the means of receiving it, namely the sense organs. However, the

process doesn't stop at this stage. In general, the response is transmitted to sensory nerves or sensory functions to the brain as the receiving center or nervous system and then the next process is a process of perception or interpretation, a person realizes what he senses. Therefore, the perception process cannot be separated from the sensing process and the sensing process is a process that precedes the perception process. The sensing process occurs every time, namely when the individual receives a stimulus that hits him through the sense organs.

4. Conclusion

Language is influenced by the development of culture, territory, and ethnic differences in language. Many experts claim that culture and other social aspects have a great influence on language diversity. In other words, the existence of cultural differences in language will color the variety of languages themselves, and this needs to be integrated into a language concept. Language is also the most basic tool which is useful and important for human thinking. Language is a combination of words that are in accordance with the procedures or rules which will also affect a person's relationship or interaction with other people or groups and that is all if a person or student is able to properly use or interpret language, he is also able to adjust his behavior with the environment, which is also explained in the Qur'an regarding interactions in the letter Al-Hujurat: 13 which states that we were created from a man and woman and have tribes so that you know each other, actually people the most noble among you is a person who is pious.

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