

THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDIES TO THE USAGE OF GENRES IN ARABIC

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Abstract: *Linguistic anthropology or ethnolinguistics is a branch of anthropology with language in use or speech as its object of study. In another way it is the study of a language as a cultural resource and speaking as a cultural practice. This science with such a definition can be traced back to the Sapir and Whorf hypothesis, concerning with theory of linguistic relativity and theory of linguistic determinism. It is a matter of conceptual world based on perception or more specific a representation of reality (real world). Linguistic anthropology with such a focus of study no need to be done only in primitive society but in modern society as well and in internal language since there are many sub-societies in a language society. The method in this study is what is called thick description that must be carried out using grounded research. The issues and topics that are at the core of this research such as the politics of representation, the legitimation of power, the cultural basis of racism and ethnic conflict, the relationship between ritual performance and the forms of social control, speech in ceremonies, ritual, meeting, and so on.*

Keywords: *linguistic anthropology, language relativity, language determinism, sign system.*

INTRODUCTION

Anthropological studies that include language use, language identity, narrative and ideology will be emphasized here to develop language policy and teaching Arabic as a second language in Indonesian education. Anthropology is divided into several disciplines. One of them is linguistic anthropology, which is a branch of science that studies the relationship between language and culture,

especially how language is used daily as a means of social communication.

Simply put, linguistic anthropology is the study of human-related culture, which features language and the dynamics it contains. Language-related research reports are vast as they cover almost all human activities. Until then, linguistics has finally shown a movement towards interdisciplinary research, one of which is linguistic anthropology. Anthropology has shown a number of useful

theoretical frameworks that serve as a foundation for analyzing each genre structurally, functionally and culturally.

METHOD

This research on "the contributions of anthropological studies to the usage of genres in Arabic" uses a qualitative approach method. Qualitative research is research to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the subject such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, and others which will then be realized directly in the form of a description or description of the atmosphere and state of the object as a whole and what it is in the form of spoken or written words from people or observed behavior (Moleong, 1988: 3). There are five methodological approaches in qualitative research, namely narrative, phenomenology, grounded theory, case study, and ethnography. This research uses the ethnographic type to find out how anthropological studies contribute to the use of genres in Arabic and so that

researchers can understand in depth the phenomena in a culture.

RESULT

a. The Role and Importance of Anthropological Studies in Education

The role of educational anthropology is basically to mediate between students and the dynamics and cultural trinkets around them. To mediate the basic step that must be instilled is the introduction to various cultures. Although the planting requires dynamic tips and strategies in accordance with cultural objects and sustainable (Wahyudin: 2007).

Teachers can support students' diverse backgrounds and identify socio-cultural approaches to understanding the impact of educational policies.

The implementation of educational programmes needs to take into account the special circumstances of the environment, customs, psychological atmosphere and the level of intelligence of the local population. Otherwise, the plans will not be able to

achieve optimal results, and may even have negative consequences.

To gain an understanding of the importance of studying the anthropology of education, the following points can be understood, among others: understanding the basic essence of culture, creating a cultured generation, respecting the diverse cultures of Indonesia, understanding cultural messages, innovating with new cultures that are justuhung, embedding the practice of character education and ethical education, and creating cultured students.

So that it can produce a cultured generation, to introduce the nation's cultural content sourced from local, national and global cultures to stimulate the creation of a culture of innovation, to traditionalise respect for cultural diversity, to maintain a just culture and to be ready and able to accept cultural reality.

b. Genres of Jahili Arabic

Arabic is one of the major families of Semitic languages. The first to give it this name was an orientalist

named Schlozer who took it from the table of the division of the nations of the world found in the Old Testament. This table illustrates that after the flood of Noah all the nations of the world came from three sons of Noah namely Sham, Ham, and Japheth. seeing from the historical reality, Arabic is the language of the Semitic race that still survives today and has a strong influence on nations or countries whose inhabitants in fact embrace Islam, especially within the Arabian Peninsula.

This name is short and suitable for a term, but modern science understands it differently from what is understood by the Old Testament table of national divisions because the Old Testament based the division of nations on political considerations and geographical boundaries alone. Therefore, the Old Testament considered the Ilami and Ludi to be descendants of Sam because they were under the rule of the Assyrian state. Although there was no family relationship between these two nations. Likewise, there was no kinship

between the two nations and the Assyrians. The Old Testament table also considers the Finns as descendants of Ham because of their political relationship with the Egyptians although they are more closely related to the Hebrews. this paper emphasizes the form of the Arabic language genre before the arrival of Islam which occurred in the 5th century AD which is better known as the jahiliyah civilization.

According to linguists, as well as the Quran and Hadith, the unification of the Arabic language is the result of the mixing of the languages of the inhabitants of the Arabian Peninsula. It is not known exactly when the language took its present form and the reasons that led to the mixing of the languages of these peoples are not known. As far as can be understood from stone-age relics and various narratives, the south and north of the Arabian Peninsula had a language different from the Arabic language that reached us. The differences in these languages, when studied, can be seen in their dialects,

their l'rab and isytiqaq, and the similarities in their words.

DISSCUSSION

Judging from the results of research on anthropological studies to the usage of genres in arabic it can be seen that To gain an understanding of the importance of studying the anthropology of education, the following points can be understood, among others: understanding the basic essence of culture, creating a cultured generation, respecting the diverse cultures of Indonesia, understanding cultural messages, innovating with new cultures that are justuhung, embedding the practice of character education and ethical education, and creating cultured students.

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CONCLUSION

Anthropology is divided into several disciplines. One of them is linguistic anthropology, which is a branch of science that studies the relationship between language and culture, especially how language is used daily as a means of social communication. Simply put, linguistic anthropology is the study of human-related culture, which features language and the dynamics it contains. Anthropology has shown a number of useful theoretical frameworks that serve as a foundation for analyzing each genre structurally, functionally and culturally. The role of educational anthropology is basically to mediate between students and the dynamics

and cultural trinkets around them. To mediate the basic step that must be instilled is the introduction to various cultures. The implementation of educational programmes needs to take into account the special circumstances of the environment, customs, psychological atmosphere and the level of intelligence of the local population. Arabic is one of the major families of Semitic languages. This name is short and suitable for a term, but modern science understands it differently from what is understood by the Old Testament table of national divisions because the Old Testament based the division of nations on political considerations and geographical boundaries alone. Therefore, the Old Testament considered the *Ilami* and *Ludi* to be descendants of Sam because they were under the rule of the Assyrian state. According to linguists, as well as the Quran and Hadith, the unification of the Arabic language is the result of the mixing of the languages of the inhabitants of the Arabian Peninsula.

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