



Paradigms of Philosophy Language and Technology Modern In English Language Learning (Linguistic): Ontology, Epistemology, Axiology

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Abstrak

Filsafat sebagai induk dari segala macam cabang ilmu pengetahuan sebagai upaya menjawab persoalan paling fundamental (ontologi, epistemologi dan aksiologi) dalam ilmu pengetahuan. Perkembangan ilmu filsafat dalam bahasa memberikan pengaruh yang signifikan kepada berbagai bidang ilmu lainnya, termasuk perkembangan teknologi Pendidikan dalam pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris (linguistik). Pendidikan bahasa Inggris hendaknya memperhatikan metode dan tujuan pengajarannya agar tujuan dan fungsi bahasa Inggris dapat dicapai tanpa mengesampingkan nilai budaya yang ada di Indonesia. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mendeskripsikan paradigma filsafat bahasa dan perkembangan teknologi modern dalam pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris (linguistik). Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode studi pustaka. Adapun hasil dari penelitian ini berdasarkan hasil analisis beberapa jurnal dan bahan pustaka yang telah dikumpulkan baik berdasarkan pandangan ontologi, epistemologi, dan aksiologi. Dengan demikian dapat kita lihat bahwa perkembangan filsafat Bahasa dan teknologi modern berkembang sangat positif di dalam dunia pendidikan baik secara praktik maupun teori.

Kata Kunci: *Filsafat Bahasa, Teknologi Modern, Bahasa Inggris*

Abstract

Philosophy is the parent of all kinds of branches of science as an effort to answer the most fundamental problems (ontology, epistemology and axiology) in science. The development of philosophical knowledge in language has had a significant influence on various other fields of science, including the development of educational technology in learning English (linguistics). English language education should pay attention to teaching methods and objectives so that the objectives and functions of English can be achieved without ignoring the cultural values that exist in Indonesia. The aim of this research is to describe the language philosophy paradigm and the development of modern technology in English language learning (linguistics). The research method used in this research is the literature study method. The results of this research are based on the results of analysis of several journals and library materials that have been collected based on ontological, epistemological and axiological views. Thus we can see that the development of language philosophy and modern technology has developed very positively in the world of education both in practice and theory.

Keywords: *Philosophy Language, Technology Modern, English*

INTRODUCTION

Philosophy is the foundation or framework of human thought in the academic world, serving as reasoning in the exploration and discovery of knowledge. Philosophy and science continuously undergo changes to address the challenges posed by the evolution of time. Since its inception and development, philosophy and science have played a primary role/influence in the academic world (Fadli, 2021).

Philosophy as a discipline has a broad scope, but in this article, the author only discusses a more specific scope: the philosophy of language, as one branch of philosophy that began to be recognized and developed in the 20th century when philosophers became aware that many problems and new philosophical concepts could be explained through language analysis because, as stated by Warami (2018), language as a gateway to educational philosophy can position language and culture through an ontological perspective as a vital part that humans face throughout their lives. However, this does not mean that the philosophy of language lacks clarity in its subject matter; on the contrary, language philosophers have diverse views on the philosophy of language, leading to various emphases. Even in ancient African mythologies, language was considered crucial in distinguishing between humans and other living things. Thus, a newborn child was not regarded as a human child, "a kuntu," because they could not yet speak a language; instead, they were seen as a living object, "a muntu" (Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams, 1978: 1).

The 17th century, marked by the Industrial Revolution giving birth to modern society, generated various idealistic thoughts and perspectives that significantly impacted the society of that era (Tasnur & Sudrajat, 2020). Humans tend to acquire what they desire without putting in maximal effort, a culture prevalent today (Suryanto, 2016). Ernst Cassier, a German philosopher, said that humans are animal symbolicum. For Cassier, the uniqueness of humans lies in their ability to use language. In fact, according to philosopher Hans-Georg Gadamer, asserting that humans cannot do anything without language (Dinihari, Rahmat & Rohman, 2022). The relationship between philosophy and language has been a subject of discussion since ancient Greek times. Philosophers of that era identified that language, through analysis or examination, could solve problems in philosophy (Nugroho, 2018). Unlike other branches of philosophy, the philosophy of language is a complex field with a challenging determination of its scope (Devitt, 1987) in (Bahsyaruddin, 2015).

In Indonesia, English is only studied in schools but is not used in daily life. Generally, it can be understood that English is only learned as theory and knowledge. This is certainly contrary to the concept of learning a language, where learning a language involves acquiring four language skills: listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Therefore, if language is a skill that needs to be applied, the use of English in real life becomes the key to successfully mastering the language.

METHOD

In this research, the researchers used a literature review methodology, which involve a series of activities related to the collection of library data (Mahmud,

2011). According to Devi Kurnia Fitra (2022), library research is a method that utilizes facilities available in the library, such as journals or scientific articles, books, magazines, documents, and historical records, to obtain information data. In this library research, other sources of data include collecting information from various literature, including libraries and the internet (Gede Agus Siswadi, 2022). The primary sources for this research are findings related to the philosophy of language and educational linguistics.

In this research, factual and up-to-date information about the conceptual framework was obtained from sources such as books and scholarly articles. Each source delves into topics related to philosophy, philosophy of language, various philosophical streams, science, and the English language. The researcher examined the correlation comprehensively and draw conclusions related to the research topic or study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Science and Language

The objective of education is to "Enlighten the young generation." The question arises for various thinkers: what kind of nation has been or will be enlightened? The researchers found out that the nation is currently in a state of turmoil. Questions of this nature are philosophical and efforts to explain them have given rise to various idealistic theories and systems of thought, such as analytic philosophy, and others.

According to Wittgenstein, the meaning contained in language expressions is found in human life because, fundamentally, language is used by humans to communicate and express a meaning that is a value of life. Most philosophical questions arise from a failure to understand the logic of our own language. "Is goodness more or less the same as beauty?" "I ate snapper at the Padang restaurant, 'Does it have a brain, sir?'" Additionally, Salzmann & Palmer (1998) in (Dinihari, Rahmat, & Rohman, 2022), state that language is a game of verbal symbols based on sensory perception (representation). However, language not only portrays human perspectives on the world and its concepts but also shapes a vision of reality. This view aligns with the principle put forth by Alisyahbana that by depicting language as the embodiment of thoughts and feelings, namely the human mind, language has a meaning far higher than the sound or phoneme system. Therefore, as culture begets language, language as the embodiment of the mind is a complete and perfect reflection of culture.

Moreover, according to Hayakawa, as cited in Deddy Mulyana & Jalaluddin Rakhmat (2014), among all forms of symbols, language is the most complex, subtle, and evolving symbol. It is known that humans, based on mutual agreement, can make a symbol represent something else. Humans have collectively agreed, in their interdependence over centuries, to make various sounds they create with their lungs, throat, tongue, teeth, and lips systematically represent events in their nervous systems, making language a system of agreements. Language is a sign system, a form of action, a social practice, and a cultural resource, but it is also something more than that, something that may not yet have the right vocabulary to describe it. And perhaps not all communicative phenomena can be understood as

examples of the general phenomenon of "language" at all, as different varieties, genres, registers, modalities, or other "forms" of discourse, which may be entirely equivalent. They all may be different things (Hauck & Heurich, 2018).

Ontologically, the essence of the existence of language cannot be separated from human life. The nature of language meaning and existence continually projects the unlimited and complex nature of human life. In the projection of human life, language is always used uniquely and follows its own set of rules. Therefore, there are many language games in human life, which can be considered limitless, and the rules of one game cannot be determined by a general rule. However, despite differences, there may be similarities at times, and this is difficult to determine definitively and precisely. Even though people may not know the exact details of a particular language game, they know what to do in a game. Therefore, to reveal the essence of language in human life, it can be done by describing and providing examples of how language is used differently in human life (Sutrisno, 1992: 97 in (Kaelan, 2004).

Studying language using a cultural approach is part of the interdisciplinary field of linguistics and anthropology that must be understood by a researcher. If the language system is considered the main domain, then what is emphasized is that language determines the pattern of culture (Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis). All systems that manifest as the actions of society visible from the outside (external) are called culture, which is materialistic or, in other words, the effort to find language structures makes cultural aspects such as social organization, religious systems, economic systems, and so on, as peripheral or "extralingual" aspects, while those visible from within (internal) are called ideational.

Studying language is listening to the shouts from the cries or pressures of culture with raw experiences as they are. This sound is the voice of the cultural tradition adapting at the early stage of the integration of text and context. In the continuous changes in context, it is a cultural formation, agreement, and harmony with each other that requires an image of a culturally oriented worldview, providing a stable reference point for interpreting cultural discourse through language (Warami, 2018).

The Scope of Language Philosophy

The scope of the philosophy of science includes discussions on the substantive problems of the ontological foundation of science, the epistemology of science, and discussions regarding the axiological foundation of a science.

Table 1. The Scope of Language Philosophy

Ontology (The Nature of Science)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What object has science examined? 2) How is the true nature of this object? 3) What is the relationship between this object and human cognitive abilities (such as thinking, feeling, and sensing) that yield knowledge?
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Epistemology (Ways of Acquiring Knowledge)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How is the process that allows the accumulation of knowledge in the form of science? 2. What is the procedure? 3. What things should be considered to acquire knowledge correctly? 4. What is referred to as truth itself? 5. What are the criteria? 6. What means/methods/techniques assist us in acquiring knowledge in the form of science?
Axiology (The Purpose of Knowledge)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the knowledge used for? 2. How is the connection between the way of using it and moral principles? 3. How is the determination of the object under study based on moral choices? 4. What is the relationship between procedural techniques, which operationalize scientific methods, and moral/professional norms?

Technology

The word "technology" literally originates from the Latin word "texere," which means to arrange or construct. Therefore, it should not be limited to the use of machinery, although in a narrow sense, it is often used in everyday life. According to Walter Buckingham in (Surajiyo, Winarni: 2021), technology is a science that is applied to industrial arts and therefore includes tools that enable the implementation of workforce efficiency according to a diversity of abilities. Jacques (1967) (in Azzahra, Furnamasari, Dewi (2021: 9234), defines technology as a set of methods that rationally guide and exhibit efficiency characteristics in every human activity. In other words, technology is a design for tools that assist actions, reducing uncertainty in cause-and-effect relationships to achieve a desired outcome.

According to Iskandar Alisyahbana (1980) (in Azzahra, Furnamasari, Dewi (2021: 9234), technology has been known to humans for millions of years due to the drive for a more comfortable, prosperous, and prosperous life. So, since the beginning of civilization, technology has actually existed, although the term "technology" has not been used. The term "technology" comes from "techne" or way and "logos" or knowledge. So, literally, technology itself is, according to him, the way to do something to fulfill human needs with the help of reason and tools, thus seemingly extending, strengthening, or making the limbs, senses, and human brain more powerful.

Science and technology (science and technology) play an increasingly important role in human life; some even argue that science and technology are the most crucial elements for obtaining the well-being of humanity. The rapid and continuous development of science and technology brings about changes in the patterns of human life.

The success of a technology depends on human ability to choose conditions that encourage nature to act as desired. Technology can only succeed if its processes align with the laws of nature; meaning, if it is designed with consideration for the related sciences. It is now clear that technology is the application of science (applied sciences). In the field of technology we explore, we

will always encounter supporting sciences, whether it be chemistry, physics, or biology or a combination of these fields.

Furthermore, Baiquni defines technology as a collection of applied human knowledge about the processes of utilizing nature obtained from the application of science in economic productive activities.

If basic sciences aim to know more and understand more deeply about nature and all its contents, then applied sciences aim not for the advancement of science itself but to solve practical problems and understand the difficulties faced by humans. Therefore, technology is an applied science that is outlined, practiced, and further developed, and it must be transformed into materials, which include tools (wares) or procedures, or techniques for implementing a processing or production process (solly). For example, a lecturer/student and their knowledge are soft-ware, while supporting tools such as OHP, computers, are hard-ware.

Technological Progress

Humans initially did not know the concept of technology. The presence of ancient humans in prehistoric times only recognized technology as their tool for finding food. The tools they used were very simple, made of bamboo, wood, stone, and other basic materials. For example, to create a fire, they utilized stones that could produce sparks.

Initially, technology developed slowly. However, with the advancement of cultural and human civilization levels, technological development accelerated. The more advanced the culture, the more technology developed rapidly because technology is the progression of a rapidly advancing culture.

Technology manifests its phenomenon in society as an impersonal and autonomous entity that transforms every aspect of human life into a technical scope. Satrapatedjo explains that the technical phenomenon in today's society has the following characteristics: Rationality, meaning spontaneous actions by technology are transformed into planned actions with rational calculations. Artificiality, meaning it always creates something artificial, not natural. Automatism, meaning in terms of methods, organization, and formulations are carried out automatically. Similarly, technology can eliminate non-technical activities and make them technical. Technology develops in a culture. Monoism, meaning all techniques unite, interact, and depend on each other. Cultural and ideological universalism can even dominate culture. Autonomy, meaning technology develops according to its own principles.

Rapidly advancing technology covers various aspects of human life. Nowadays, it seems challenging to separate human life from technology; it has become a human necessity. The early development of technology, which was previously part of science or dependent on science, can now also be seen as science depending on technology. For example, with the rapid development of computer technology and space satellites, new knowledge is obtained from the work of these two technological products

Based on the opinions above, the researchers can conclude and draw a common thread that technology is the result of human thought, ultimately used by

humans to achieve various life goals; technology becomes an instrument to achieve objectives. Technology is also the result of the development of human rationality. When the existence of technology is developed within the structure of human actions, the presence of technology can also be placed within the framework of the development of human rationality.

When humans were still irrational (traditional and affective), they were able to produce various simple technologies. With the development of their rationality, humans have produced various complex technologies, but ultimately, the existence of technology is utilized as a tool to achieve human life goals. Technology has influenced human thought itself, and as a result, technology indirectly affects human actions and lifestyles. Technology is also seen as a tool that slows down class differences in society. Technology becomes a status symbol for the rich and the poor; whoever can master technology will be able to dominate other humans.

Humans use the concept of new technology to refer to the emergence of a technology that has a significant impact on social life. For people living 500 years ago, new technology referred to the printing process, whereas today, new technology refers to computers, satellites, aircraft, or other communication technologies. The transformation of human life from agriculture-based to industry-based is also greatly influenced by technological advancements.

One thing that needs special attention is that every technological development always promises convenience, efficiency, and increased productivity. Indeed, initially, technology was created to make it easier for humans to meet all their living needs. Here are some things promised by technology: Technology promises change. Every new discovery will bring about various changes in a society. Like a subsystem, the presence of new technology as a new subsystem in society will have consequences, and other subsystems in that system must inevitably adapt due to the presence of technology. Technology promises progress. Technology is a symbol of progress. Anyone who can experience a little or a lot of progress in any direction. A person will not miss any information when they grasp a technology. Technology has influenced lifestyle, and even technology has become a lifestyle itself. Technology promises convenience. Technology is indeed created to provide convenience for individuals. People don't need to bother to contact their family members outside the city or even abroad; they just need to press a few numbers through a mobile phone. Technology promises increased productivity. Significant changes make use of technology for reasons of efficiency and increased productivity rather than having to employ human labor that consumes a lot of budget to pay them. Technology can also increase company profits exponentially. Technology can also be used as a control tool to evaluate someone's performance. Technology promises speed. Various tasks can be completed quickly when we use technology. The presence of computers will help speed up office work, speed up accounting, and technology will also speed up the process of sending documents, letters, or files, as well as goods. Cooking rice will be faster using a rice cooker. All work and every difficulty will be overcome with technology. Technology promises popularity. Humans easily appear on the screen through the internet. YouTube will facilitate us to style, be narcissistic, show and

promote our faces and appearances on the internet, just armed with a camera and a modem to upload the recording of the images we have, allowing us to style as we like, and people worldwide can easily watch our actions.

Development of Language and English Philosophy

It has been explained, one of the functions of language is as a tool for communicating ideas to other people. Every idea that someone produced would not be known to the public unless it is communicated through language. Language is not only a communication tool to carry out the process of human relations, but don't forget, language is also capable of changing all human life. This means that language is the most important aspect of human life. A group of people or a nation that lived for a certain period of time would not be able to survive if that nation did not have language. Malay wisdom says: "Language is a reflection of a nation's culture, if culture is lost, the nation is lost." So language is a sine qua non, something that must exist for human culture and society.

Therefore, anyone will always have a close relationship with language. A philosopher, for example, will always depend on language. Facts have shown that the expression of one's thoughts and the results of philosophical reflection cannot be done without language. However, the most important tool of philosophy is language. Without language, a philosopher (philosopher) cannot possibly express his philosophical reflections to other people. Without the help of language, a person will not understand the broad thoughts of philosophy.

Louis O. Katsooff argues that a philosophical system can actually in a certain sense be seen as a language, and philosophical reflection can be seen as an effort to construct that language. Therefore, philosophy and language will always go hand in hand, they cannot be separated from each other. It is like sugar with its sweetness. Both of them have true love, a love that does not emphasize having and owning. This is because language is essentially a system of symbols. Meanwhile, the main task of philosophy is to find answers and meanings from all the symbols that appear in this universe. Language is also a tool to reveal all the secrets of these symbols.

From the explanation above, it was clear that language and philosophy have a very close connection or relationship, and at the same time constitute the law of causality (cause and effect) whose presence cannot be denied. That is why a philosopher (philosopher), whether directly or indirectly, will always make language his close friend which will not be separated by anyone and under any circumstances. In fact, recently "language" has become a very interesting object for contemplation, discussion and research in the world of philosophy. Apart from language having its own attraction as an object of philosophical research, it also had certain weaknesses in relation to its broad and complex function and role. One of his weaknesses was not knowing himself completely and perfectly, just as the eye cannot see itself.

This kind of reality is perhaps what prompted philosophers from the realism tradition in England to shift the orientation of their philosophical studies to language analysis as was done by George More (1873-1958), Bertrand Russell (1872-1970), Ludwig Wittgenstein (1889-1951), Alfre Ayer (1910), and others. In subsequent

developments, this group is often grouped as a new school in philosophy, namely the school of language analysis philosophy or analytical philosophy.

As explained, the philosophy of language is knowledge and investigation using reason regarding the nature of language, its causes, origins and laws. The relationship between language and philosophy has long been a concern of philosophers, even since Greek times. Philosophers know that various kinds of philosophical problems can be explained through an analysis of language.

The rapid development of technology has penetrated almost all aspects of human life, including communication. We can easily find out about something that happens in another part of the world in just a matter of minutes. This of course then gave birth to demands for standardization of communication tools that enable the process of conveying information to be easier and more efficient. Lingua franca (common language) is an agreement that is considered important so that people in the world can easily communicate with each other.

Then, why English? For your information, there are 400 million native English speakers and 2 billion people learn it as a second language. This means that there are around 2.4 billion people in the world who speak English. This is the number that is the impact of establishing English as a lingua franca.

There are several factors that play an important role in why English becomes a lingua franca, starting from historical factors, linguistic factors themselves and so on. Simply put, English has become an international language for the following aspects:

1. History

English is believed to be the oldest language in the world. Its appearance in mainland Britain was around the 8th century, but this did not immediately make English an international language. Previously, languages such as Greek, Latin and French were considered lingua franca. Especially for Latin, which is used in the fields of religion and science. Numerous documents from the 16th century confirm this assumption. The increasing spirit of nationalism then encouraged people to use their own languages and dialects and these languages began to decrease in use.

Then in the 20th century, not only nationalism, the spirit to strengthen international cooperation also increased. Countries in the world collaborate and communicate within the limitations of using their languages. Translation of foreign languages and the creation of world language dictionaries began. Ineffective, of course. From here the awareness of the need for an international language emerged.

History, on the other hand, records that England was the country with the greatest expansion. The country with the most colonies certainly left traces. In European countries, English is something that is not foreign from a historical perspective. Slowly but surely, English is the new international language.

2. Linguistics

English, despite its status as the oldest language on the other hand is a very adaptative language. The amount of English vocabulary always increases by

around 8500 words every year. If we trace this language, some of it is an absorption from other languages such as French, Latin, German, Italian and so on. English is also considered an easy language to learn. This further confirms its status as worthy of being a lingua franca.

3. Modernity

If asked who the super power country is now, the majority of us would answer the United States. The country seems to be a center of development and a center of modernization. This of course makes America a country that has a big influence on other countries as a reference in various fields, including language.

Previously we explained the role of philosophy in language. That philosophy is a tool for seeking truth and knowledge, and English as an international language is of course not free from this philosophical problem.

Modern Philosophy and Technology Paradigm in English Language Learning

Since the proclamation of independence, English has been taught in secondary schools as a subject. However, its influence in society is not very strong because the use of the Dutch language is still strong. After the use of Dutch in Indonesia "vanished", English vocabulary began to be increasingly used in various fields of activity and science. Meanwhile, in formal education in secondary schools, English is a mandatory subject. This is in line with the opinion of Agustin (2011: 355) that the Indonesian government has included English as the first foreign language used in Indonesia. English is included in the curriculum and is an important subject in elementary, middle and high school, so there is a big opportunity to be used as the language of instruction in several schools in Indonesia.

Many changes have occurred along with globalization. The development of science and technology cannot be stopped and continues to grow rapidly. Being in the era of globalization, the Indonesian nation is required to be able to compete with other nations. This is so that the Indonesian nation will become more advanced and not be left behind by the times. To be able to adapt to an increasingly advanced order of life, human resources must be increased. Society is required to have the ability to keep up with developments in modern times. With the implementation of the MEA (Asean Economic Community), competition between countries, especially ASEAN countries, is becoming more dynamic and competitive. Not only competition in the economic field, but the free market era also demands competition in other fields. Mastery of science and technology can determine a nation's ability to survive in this global era of competition.

The existence of a free market requires every individual to prepare reliable resources, especially in the field of communication. Language plays a very important role in mastering communication both in technology and in direct interaction. The use of international languages, especially English, is very important to be able to adapt and follow the flow of increasingly advanced global developments. As we know, English dominates all aspects of life in this global era. It cannot be denied that English is very necessary nowadays. English has been recognized and agreed upon as an international language that is used universally in various fields.

Moreover, towards the end of the 20th century, the progress of modern technology was increasingly rapid, we can understand this, that developed countries that have utilized their science and technology, the more prosperous their lives will be, and it cannot be denied that they will dominate the economy and the world. For example, the country of Japan has a small area, with inadequate natural resources, but has mastered modern science and technology, so its citizens can experience a comfortable life, pioneering more enjoyment of life than other countries which actually have more natural wealth. more than Japan but does not master science and technology, so people come in droves there to enjoy the existing facilities, both in education, realizing the need for science and technology in industrial development and for economic support, so that it is ranked second among developed countries after America.

In line with the development of language science and philosophy, in this case English plays a very important role, especially in aspects of modern technology. Information technology (IT) often uses English as an introduction to programming. In its application, information technology rarely uses the national language as the language of communication. This is so that the world community can understand it because English is an international language.

CONCLUSION

Philosophy, which was born thousands of years ago, has encouraged the development of science which has now led to certain specifications, based on the object of study, including language. Language can automatically be said to be a tool for conveying truth. Whether the process of synchronizing perceptions and exchanging ideas is good or not will be largely determined by whether or not the language is able to accommodate ideas into a series of structured systems that are equally understood by the people communicating. So the philosophy of language is philosophy about language and also language in philosophy.

Without the role of language, science and technology would not be able to develop. The implication is in developing reasoning power, making language an infrastructure for modern thinking. Therefore, if we are careful in using language, we will also be careful in thinking because language is a reflection of the power of reason (thought). English as an international language has a vital role in the development of science and technology. This means that by learning English, as well as using international languages, the world community can find out this information.

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