



## **Role of Character in Education: A Sociolinguistic Study**

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**Abstract:** *This research aims to shape a student's or human's character to be even better. This research also supports the implementation of character education, including regarding the socialization process, which is an important factor in forming and building national character in society. Apart from that, Sociolinguistics is also a science that studies social sciences and language sciences. This science studies language speech and human behavior which plays a role in forming the character of society. The research method used is literature, where all the data that can be collected is then analyzed and presented from various documents that complement the data to provide conclusions and this research. This research data was obtained from books, journals or articles related to this research.*

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### **Introduction**

The changing social order in European society around the early 20th century led to the significance of sociology in accompanying educational processes in Europe. This development was a result of social revolutions across various regions of Europe. The transitional era of social change brought about unforeseen logical consequences, including the spread of doubts about established values and normative orders experiencing erosion if orientation reinforcement is not implemented. The assistance of sociology with all its conceptual components received positive responses from educational practitioners, as an alternative means to strengthen social resilience through education. This manifestation marked the birth of educational sociology as a new scholarly product. Since humans are born into this world, consciously or unconsciously, they have been learning and acquainting themselves with social relationships, namely the relationships between people in society. Social relationships begin with the relationship between a child and parents, then expand further. In these social relationships, processes of acquaintance occur, encompassing various cultures, values, norms, and human

responsibilities, thereby creating different patterns of societal life with corresponding issues.

### **Literature Review**

According to Firmansyah (2021: 165), Sociolinguistik studies issues pertaining to society and its relationship with language. Sociolinguistics has evolved into an independent discipline focusing on studying language and its societal connections. Every aspect of language structure is highly organized, and its usage methods are related to social functions and cultural aspects. Therefore, we must pay close attention to the usage of terms or specific terminology as a theme for this discussion. It serves as a reference and comparison for bilingual research in developing sociolinguistic theories. Linguistic aspects found in daily life discourse and communication are encompassed within a sociolinguistic theory.

According to Chaer & Agustina (2014: 80), sociolinguistics is one branch of linguistic science placing language usage within the social relationships of language speakers. Sociolinguistics is a combination of two words, "socio" or "socius," meaning society, and "linguistics," referring to the study of language. Thus, sociolinguistics is a discipline where the study of language is closely related to the societal situations and conditions, supported by social sciences and theories, especially sociology. Sociolinguistics examines linguistic levels present in human life, particularly Indonesian language students, in various forms such as speech and code-switching in communication.

### **Research Methodology**

The research method used is literature review, where all collected data is then analyzed and presented from various supplementary documents to draw conclusions in this study. The data used is obtained from documents such as books, literature related to this research.

## Result

Sociolinguistics is an intriguing field to discuss because it explores social, cultural, and linguistic aspects. Through human speech acts, we can study the characters they embody within educational roles. Educational Sociology is a discipline that delves deep into all aspects of education, including its structure, dynamics, educational issues, and other aspects through sociolinguistic analysis or approaches. The term first appeared in 1939 in Thomas C Hudson's article titled "Sociolinguistics in India" in "Man in India." Eugene Nida also used sociolinguistics for the first time in the second edition of his book "Morphology" (1949). However, it was Harvey Currie (1952) who is often credited with introducing sociolinguistics. All scholars agree that the 1960s were a crucial period for the birth of sociolinguistics and language sociology, both referring to the same phenomenon, the study of the relationship and interaction between language and society, and the two terms can be used interchangeably.

Specialists are tasked with investigating the structure and dynamics of educational processes. The structure encompasses educational theories and philosophies, with clear distinctions ultimately evident. Sociolinguistics focuses on broader language description (with linguists and anthropologists as practitioners), while language sociology focuses on explaining and predicting language phenomena within society (with sociologists as practitioners), cultural systems, personality structures, and their relations to all social structures. Dynamics entail social and cultural processes, personality development processes, and their relations to educational processes.

Humans are social creatures, always grouping and mutually depending on each other. The study of educational character emphasizes the social implications and consequences of education, viewing educational issues from the perspective of social-cultural totality, as well as its political and economic implications for society. If educational psychology views educational phenomena from the context of

behavior and personal development, then educational sociology sees educational phenomena as part of the social structure of society.

Looking at its research objects, educational sociolinguistics is part of the social sciences, language, and educational sciences, which are generally part of the social science group, including language science, literature, education, economics, law, education, psychology, anthropology, and sociology. From this perspective, the position of sociology and educational sciences is clear. Sociolinguistics, as a science, has its research fields, perspectives, methods, and a well-structured body of knowledge. Its research objects are speech acts, human behavior, and groups. Its perspective examines the nature of society, culture, and individuals scientifically. Its body of knowledge consists of concepts and principles regarding the life of social groups, culture, and personal development. With all the unique features it possesses, sociolinguistics stands out distinctly.

## **Conclusion**

Since humans are born, consciously they have been learning and getting acquainted with social relationships, namely among people in society. Social relationships begin with the relationship between a child and parents then expand further. In these social relationships, processes of acquaintance occur, encompassing culture, values, norms, responsibilities, thereby creating different patterns of societal life with different issues. Sociolinguistics is the science of human relationships and human interactions. Therefore, character education can emphasize more on the formation and teaching of social sciences themselves. Through writing about educational sociology in character formation, it is hoped to provide an overview and solutions on how to deal with social issues and the important role of educational sociology lessons. Where educational sociology is a means to shape good personality. This writing conveys the message of the active and important role of education.

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