LANGUAGE AS A THINKING TOOL AND ITS APPLICATIONS IN LIBRARY

Djunaidi

E-Mail: djunaidi@unsri.ac.id

Universitas Sriwijaya
*E-Mail: djunaidi@unsri.ac.id

Abstrak

Tulisan ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan penggunaan bahasa sebagai alat berpikir. Bahasa dalam kehidupan digunakan sebagai alat komunikasi dan berpikir dalam melakukan suatu tindakan. Metode yang digunakan dalam penulisan ini adalah metode deskriptif dengan pendekatan kualitatif untuk menggambarkan atau menggambarkan sesuatu, seperti keadaan, kondisi, situasi, peristiwa, kegiatan, dan lain-lain. Tulisan ini menggunakan sumber data sekunder berupa artikel dan kutipan dari buku-buku teori yang mendukung tulisan ini. Analisis data dalam tulisan ini adalah menganalisis data dengan melihat kejadian nyata dalam kehidupan sehari-hari yang berkaitan dengan bahasa sebagai alat berpikir. Setelah dilakukan analisis data, hasil yang diperoleh adalah adanya bahasa yang melahirkan proses berpikir teoretis, berpikir etis, berpikir menggunakan sains dan menerapkan bahasa sebagai alat berpikir dalam dunia perpustakaan.

Kata kunci: *Bahasa, alat berpikir, perpustakaan*

Abstract

This paper aims to describe the use of language as a thinking tool. Language in life is used as a means of communication and thinking in carrying out an action. The method used in this paper is a descriptive method with a qualitative approach to describe or describe something, such as circumstances, conditions, situations, events, activities, and others. This paper uses secondary data sources in the form of articles and quotes from theoretical books that support this paper. Data analysis in this paper is to analyze data by looking at real events in everyday life related to language as a thinking tool. After analyzing the data, the results obtained are the existence of language that gives birth to a process of theoretical thinking, thinking ethically, thinking using science and applying language as a thinking tool in the library world.

Keywords: *Language, thinking tool, library*

1. Introduction

Indonesia is one of the developing countries that has a movement to advance the nation in the fields of technology, social and science. Even the people of the Indonesian state have made many scientific discoveries because the Indonesian people are really trying to advance the life of the nation and state. Many Indonesian works have been published in the form of books, scientific journals and articles. The work becomes reading material for people to continue to think and learn.

The work that was issued is one of the efforts made to maintain and explore the abilities and knowledge possessed by the community. Scientific activities that have been carried out by the community are part of a language communication. This means that the Indonesian language is a tool that is used as information and scientific communication both in linguistics and various other sciences. Language is dynamic because it can keep up with the times and can be used in various sciences, let alone public communication. According to Chaer

(2003: 53) language is the only property of humans that can never be separated from all human activities and movements throughout human existence, as cultured and social creatures. Language is a limitless medium that brings everything capable of being contained in the field of human understanding. Language is a medium for humans to think abstractly which allows factual objects to be transformed into abstract symbols. With this transformation, humans can think about an object, even though the object is not sensed when the thought process is carried out by him. Humans are located as animal symbolicum, creatures who use symbols. In general, this expression is broader than just homo sapiens. The uniqueness of human actually lies not only in the ability to think but lies in the ability to speak.

Every human being has different language skills. The ability to speak is an ability possessed by every human being to know the difference between humans and other creatures of God's creation. The language used in everyday life is a delivery of information from one person to another which is conveyed orally and in writing. In communication activities, a language can also affect human character because it can stimulate the feelings, thoughts and reasoning of the community so that they can communicate well in front of the public. Humans can think well because they have language. Without language, humans will not be able to think in a complex and abstract way like what we do in scientific activities. Without language, we cannot communicate our knowledge to others (Wahana, 2016: 108).

People can think perfectly because they have a language in their life. Without a language, people cannot think properly and for real. Without a language skill in life, a structured thought will not work well in social life. Furthermore, a language ability will not exist if humans are not able to communicate. Language is not only used as a means of communication, but also as a means of real and logical people's thinking. Every society has different abilities, there are those who have difficulty in expressing sentences to be in line with their thoughts and on the contrary there are also people who are very able to issue sentences well that are in line with their thoughts so that they can communicate well and systematically.

Language is used as a thinking tool that forms structured behavior in forming good behavior. The importance of thinking and acting in language to maintain quality in communicating with each other. All of this is manifested from a system of thought that produces truth and accuracy in the development of thinking from the pattern of thinking that is applied to achieve the best results that are directed at changes created in communicating to serve library visitors. Systems thinking can create an awareness that can interact with the problems that exist in everyday life, both officially and indirectly, which are closely related to all public affairs.

The pattern of systems thinking in library science emphasizes the awareness that everything is related in a series of systems. This way of thinking is the opposite of fragmented-linear-Certesian thinking. A good thinking is needed because good communication will establish a good interaction as well. In the matter of library science, language is indispensable as a thinking tool to develop an effective and efficient library organization. All systems thinking combines an ability to parse the elements of a problem by combining these elements into a single unit. Systemic thinking emphasizes more on finding relationship patterns, so thinking can make a system to emphasize more on understanding a process where the elements are related and work well in librarian affairs involving language as a thinking tool. Based on the background and problem formulation above, the purpose of this paper is to identify and describe a language that is used as a thinking tool in library science.

2. Method of Research

Method means the method used by a researcher in an effort to solve the problem under study. The research method is the method used by researchers in collecting research data (Arikunto, 2014:203). In this paper, the research uses a descriptive method. Descriptive method can be interpreted as a problem solving procedure investigated by describing or describing the current state of the subject or object of research based on the facts that appear or as they are.

Based on this opinion, the method used by the author is a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. Descriptive comes from the English term to describe which means to describe or describe something, for example circumstances, conditions, situations, events, activities, and others. Thus, what is meant by descriptive research is research investigating the circumstances, conditions or other things that have been mentioned, the results of which are presented in the form of a research report. Descriptive research is the simplest research, compared to other studies, because in this study the author did nothing to the object or area under study. This research will describe the use of language as a thinking tool in library science.

The data source is a very important part for researchers because of the accuracy in selecting and determining data or information. Sources of data in this study are divided into two parts, namely primary and secondary data. In this paper, the author uses secondary data sources in the form of articles and quotes from theoretical books that support this research.

In this paper, the author analyzes the data by looking at real events in everyday life related to language and the application of language as a thinking tool in library science supported by several books, journals and sources from the internet.

3. Result and Discussion

In relation to philosophy can not be separated from language and science. Philosophy, language and science have a truth in order to strengthen the truths possessed by science itself. Some of the knowledge in philosophy is divided into two, namely scientific and objective science. The philosophy that is built in the administrative science thinking system leads to a systematic mindset in the form of holistic thinking, theoretical thinking, thinking using science, thinking about change, thinking on disagreements, thinking and acting ethically, utilizing knowledge, and testing knowledge. Philosophy of thought that forms a systematic mindset which means a reasonable framework with some support from high reasoning in the series of administrative science thought. In this study, it is analyzed from the point of view of language used as a tool of the mind to act in library science.

1) Theoretical Thinking

Theoretical thinking is a thought that leads to a foundation of thinking that explains objective facts and scientific facts. Lorens Bagus (1996) suggests that an objective fact is an event, phenomenon or part of reality that becomes a target in very practical activities or knowledge in people's lives. Scientific facts are able to reflect various objective facts in human consciousness. This means that scientific facts are events that actually occur theoretically.

Scientific facts describe several terms in language so that the truth is revealed. Scientific facts from the point of view of library science can theoretically think systematically and show a knowledge possessed by the community based on objective facts in library science. The language used gives birth to theoretical thoughts which are a basic part of library science as a fundamental of the philosophy of science in ontology, epistemology and axiology. Specifically, this theoretical thinking can examine the language used in

the affairs of the library critically. In the explanation of the facts, it also demands reasoning in various aspects of administrative concentration which is supported by deductive and inductive thinking that is described in a logical and reasonable manner so that through language one can argue scientifically, systematically and disciplinedly.

The language in administrative theoretical thinking focuses on theories of truth in philosophy that are taken in reality, empirical in nature with concrete evidence in library science. Library science is developing along with the rapid development of information technology so as to enable quick retrieval of information and also remote services or online services. Language plays a very important role in library science because it will give birth to accurate information services. From the language of society, they are able to think clearly about events that occur in everyday life.

2) Think Ethically

In social life, everyone wants a way of thinking that is in accordance with the ethics that apply in social society so that it can be more organized and contains applicable values and is used as a guide for life. So people can think ethically, namely holding on to philosophy about everything that is good and not good seen from ethical benchmarks that can be held reliably.

One way to achieve success in the process of thinking and acting in the field of library science is the foundation of scientific thinking and the ability to act in librarianship activities. There are differences in the initial focus of the human mind, starting from the base of deduction, induction and abduction. The beginning of deductive reasoning is an opinion whose probability is certain, in contrast to the beginning of an inductive thought which expresses an opinion which is then connected with a conclusion. While the initial thought of abduction is an opinion that is moderate in nature oriented

to rationality towards refutation of ethical arguments growing from human experience which is stored as knowledge about the relationship between himself and others and how to regulate or organize these relationships, that knowledge is given meaning according to social agreement. so that it serves as a reference for how life activities are carried out.

Ethics becomes a reference for the community in dealing with each other, so that reference determines the benchmark for the morality of the community members in the flow of social life. Scientific thinking is related to intentionality, therefore people must be responsible for the frame of mind and their deliberate actions are carried out based on certain scientific thoughts. This situation implies that someone who thinks according to certain knowledge must be able to honestly express to his heart, which according to his conscience directs his language, his actions are good deeds and should be done. Such responsibilities must also be given to other people whose fields of knowledge are the same or different, or who are basically the same that what they think and do is a good thing.

3) Thinking Using Knowledge

Using science is about how a science is used and applied as a form of embodiment of science itself based on reality and truth and does not raise doubts in the level of belief in its application, because it is supported by empirical facts as a science.

4) Application of Language in Library Science

Language is used as a tool to communicate with people who have certain characteristics. According to Chaer (2003:33) the nature or characteristics of language are 1) language is a system, 2) language is in the form of symbols, 3) language is in the form of sound, 4) language is arbitrary, 5) language is meaningful, 6) language is it is

conventional, 7) language is unique, 8) language is conventional, 9) language is productive, 10) language is varied, 11) language is dynamic, 12) language functions as a tool of social interaction and 13) language is the identity of the speaker. A good language depends on the speaker, if the speaker can use language according to ethics, the language used becomes more systematic and directed in accordance with the principles of language politeness that are applied in everyday life.

Language is used by society as a logical and rational thinking tool. Language allows people to think abstractly, systematically, regularly and continuously to master the knowledge gained in other people's lives. The use of language as a thinking tool is also applied in the field of libraries which is very closely related to communicating in library services. The world of libraries is indeed a means of thinking in the use of good language because it involves the wider community.

4. Conclusion and suggestion

Based on the results obtained in this study, it can be concluded that language is a national identity that functions as a tool in communicating between people and as a thinking tool to take good and logical actions. In its application to library science, language is used in real terms in library services to the community because during these activities a person can assess the ethics or behavior of the interlocutor. This means that before speaking one must think first and must be good at choosing what vocabulary when dealing with services in the library field.

Based on the conclusions above, the authors put forward suggestions so that it can be a lesson in the future, as a librarian in serving the community should maintain quality and politeness in language.

REFERENCES

Arikunto, Suharsimi. 2014. Research Procedure A Practical Approach. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Chaer, Abdul. 2003. General Linguistics. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Wahana, Paul. 2016. Philosophy of Science. Yogyakarta: Diamond Library