

PHONOLOGICAL ACQUISITION OF 1- 20 MONTHS CHILDREN

A Case Study of Karim and Vintorez

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ABSTRACT

This research is aimed at finding out phonological acquisition of 1-20 months children, the comparison of children phonological acquisition month 1st to 20th, and the effect of social treatment toward the phonological acquisition of 1-20 months children. The type of the research is a descriptive qualitative research and the method which is used is an observation method. The basic technique in this research is in the form of tapping and interview techniques. The tapping technique is covered of by using a recording (audio and video) and taking notes. The tapping technique is used to find out the development of phonological production. The source of the data is taken from Karim and Vintorez daily conversations. Interviews are also conducted to find out the treatment given by their social language treatment. The results of the research reveals that from age 1 to 20 months, Karim has produced some vocal sounds such as [a], [e], [ə], [u], [ɛ], and [ɔ] and consonant sounds such as [b], [p], [m], [n], [y], [h], [ŋ], and [ʃ]. There are also a number of restricted sounds. Those restricted sounds are [t], [d], [j], [k], [g], and [z]. In the other side, Vintorez produced vocal sounds such as [a], [ə], [i], [e], and [a] and consonant sounds such as [x], [h], [ʔ], and [ʃ]. The sounds which were produced by either Karim or Vintorez in the age of 1 to 6 months were still in the form of crying, cooing and bubbling. Those sounds have not had any meaning. At the age of 20 months old, Karim has acquired all sounds except sounds [l] and [r] while Vintorez has all vocal sounds and some consonant sounds such as [p], [b], [t], [d], [m], [n], [y], and [ŋ], and some restricted sounds, [k], [g], and [w]. Thus, the sounds that have not been acquired by Vintorez were [f], [l], [r], [s], [v], [z], [ɳ], [j], and [ʃ]. Those phonological acquisitions produced by both Karim and Vintorez show that the order of their phonological acquisitions is corresponded to the structural universal theory declared by Jakobson. According to the phonological acquisition produced by Karim and Vintorez, Karim has produced more than three-word utterances while Vintorez still in the form of one-word utterance. Thus, the results show that Karim who has more language exposure results in faster development on phonological acquisition. The research also find out that the social language treatment is able to accelerate the phonological acquisition. Nonetheless, the social language treatment has a small influence to the order of children phonological acquisition.

Key words: acquisition, phonology, 1-20 months children

PEMEROLEHAN FONOLOGI ANAK USIA 1 – 20 BULAN

Studi Kasus Karim dan Vintorez

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INTISARI

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pemerolehan fonologi anak usia 1-20 bulan, perbandingan kemampuan fonologi anak usia 1-20 bulan, serta pengaruh perlakuan lingkungan terhadap pemerolehan fonologi anak usia 1-20 bulan. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan ialah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dengan metode yang digunakan ialah metode simak. Teknik yang digunakan ialah teknik sadap dan wawancara. Teknik sadap dilakukan melalui rekaman audio, video, dan catatan. Teknik sadap dilakukan guna untuk mengetahui kemampuan fonologi yang diproduksi. Sumber data yang diambil ialah percakapan sehari-hari yang dilakukan oleh Karim dan Vintorez. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan produksi fonologi Karim dari usia 1-12 bulan adalah bunyi-bunyi vokal [a], [e], [ə], [u], [ɛ], dan [ɔ] serta bunyi-bunyi konsonan [b], [p], [m], [n], [y], [h], [ŋ], dan [ʎ] dan bunyi konsonan yang diproduksi secara terbatas [t], [d], [j], [k], [g], dan [z]. Pada Vintorez, bunyi vokal yang telah diproduksi hingga usia 12 bulan ialah vokal [a], [ə], [i], [e], dan [a] dengan konsonan yang telah diperoleh ialah [x], [h], [ʔ], dan [ʎ]. Bunyi-bunyi yang telah diproduksi pada usia 1-12 bulan tersebut masih diproduksi dalam bentuk tangisan atau ocehan saja dan belum membentuk kata. Pada usia 20 bulan, Karim telah menguasai hampir seluruh bunyi fonem bahasa Indonesia kecuali bunyi [l] dan [r]. Bunyi fonem yang telah dikuasai Vintorez ialah semua bunyi fonem vokal bahasa Indonesia dan bunyi konsonan-konsonan seperti [p], [b], [t], [d], [m], [n], [y], dan [ŋ]. Bunyi-bunyi yang masih keluar secara terbatas pada Vintorez ialah bunyi-bunyi [k], [g], dan [w], dan bunyi-bunyi yang belum muncul ialah bunyi [f], [l], [r], [s], [v], [z], [ɲ], [j], dan [ʃ]. Jika ditinjau dari urutan pemerolehan bunyi, urutan bunyi yang diproduksi oleh Karim dan Vintorez sesuai dengan teori kesemestaan struktural yang dicetuskan oleh Jakobson. Dari bunyi-bunyi yang telah diproduksi, bunyi-bunyi yang diproduksi oleh Karim telah mampu membentuk lebih dari tiga kata sedangkan bunyi yang diproduksi oleh Vintorez masih dalam fase satu kata. Oleh karena itu, dari hasil yang diperoleh, ditemukan bahwa Karim yang memiliki perlakuan lingkungan dengan pengeksposan bahasa yang lebih intens dari Vintorez memiliki produksi fonologi yang berkembang lebih cepat. Perlakuan lingkungan dapat mendorong percepatan pemerolehan bahasa namun memiliki pengaruh yang kecil terhadap urutan pemerolehan fonologi anak.

Kata Kunci : pemerolehan, fonologi, anak usia 1-20 bulan