

Analysis Of First Language Acquisition In Padang Jambu Hamlet, Bawean Island, Gresik Regency (Psycholinguistic Study)

¹Siti Najwa, ²Arisni Khalifatu Amalia Shofiani

¹ Program Studi Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia
Universitas Hasyim Asy'ari

Corresponding Author: 1sitinajwa2@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to identify and examine the acquisition of the first language in children at an early age in the process of language acquisition through what is heard and practiced with the language of the words they have. This study uses a qualitative descriptive research design because this research describes the results of research based on facts that exist in the daily life of the speakers and the process of acquiring language in the phonological aspects of children obtained from respondents to the research. Data collection is obtained from the results of recording, noting, observing, and documentation. The results of this study indicate that the object has mastered the vowel letters. From the description above, it can be concluded that the acquisition of language in children in the phonological aspect is influenced by the environment, especially their families, which is marked by the large amount of vocabulary they get in the family environment and around them. Even children can say some words, such as nouns, adjectives, and verbs.

Keywords: *Phonology, children's language acquisition*

Article history

<i>Received:</i>	<i>Revised:</i>	<i>Accepted:</i>	<i>Published:</i>
18-10-2023	17-11-2023	30-11-2023	20-12-2023

Introduction

Language is a tool for communication that is used in interacting with fellow creatures created by Allah SWT. Agree with Naila (2020) Language can be seen from a variety of spoken, written forms, as well as certain symbols and signs. Salamah (2022) states that language is also a communication tool in interaction, both individually and in groups to achieve goals in utterance so as to reach a mutual agreement. Khomsiyatun (2019) In nature, language is one of the primary needs for humans, both verbal and nonverbal language to communicate. Because, as social beings, humans also need the presence of other humans to meet personal and social needs.

According to Suardi (2019) Language is a tool for communication that humans acquire from birth. Mastery of a language in children begins with the acquisition of the first language produced from the mother tongue. Sebayang (2018) Language in children is sometimes difficult to interpret, because in general children still use a form of language that is still chaotic and is still experiencing a transitional stage in speaking, so

that the child's language is difficult to be understood by the speaking partner. Furthermore, Mahmud (2019) reveals that language is first acquired through listening. It is proven that a child who is born does not yet have a set of words to communicate with his environment. They listen to hear or pay attention to the utterances that are born by the people around them.

Mustadi (2021) argues that children's first language acquisition can be monolingual and bilingual. Acquisition of the first language is monolingual when the child's language acquisition process only masters one language. However, if a child masters two languages at once, then it is called language acquisition which is bilingual. Endah (2018) The process of language acquisition in children is the acquisition and mastery of children's language which is an interesting and amazing phenomenon. Language acquisition is the process of the course of human language development. In general, the acquisition of the first language is often associated with the development of children in the acquisition of a second language with interrelatedness during the acquisition of a second language which is based on the language used by adults.

Batubara (2021) Language acquisition in children can be obtained from various sources, one of which is from electronic items such as television, radio, and so on. When watching television or listening to the radio, children will record what they hear. This adds up to the most impactful causes for language acquisition in children. Mahmud (2019) First language acquisition occurs in the early stages of life. The process itself occurs unintentionally. This happens because the acquisition of the first language takes place without a systematic sequence.

A newborn child has nothing, which is like a white paper that has not been written on. When the child begins to get to know his environment, there the child has started to get language from his mother. The language that children acquire in the first stage is the sounds that are communicated with other people. This research is expected to be useful theoretically and practically. Theoretically it can be useful to increase knowledge regarding the acquisition of the first language in children. This research is also useful for parents to be able to understand what their children are saying. If parents can understand what the child is saying, then the child will be happy. Communication will be well established between parents and children. Children will feel inner closeness with parents. This will help the child's psychology grow for the better.

Method

This research uses descriptive qualitative, which according to Mardawani (2020) is a research method that aims to gain an understanding of reality through an inductive thinking process. It can also be interpreted that the type of research method used to examine the state of natural objects where the researcher is the key instrument. This descriptive method is used to give an overview of the results of data collection that has been carried out by researchers through research subject dialogue. This descriptive method was chosen because this method can provide as accurate an overview as possible about an individual's state of language, symptoms, or group.

This research was conducted by directly observing the children who were the research subjects. Because a child does not directly have regular language in his brain. First language acquisition stage in children. This is because a person's first language is acquired at an early age. This researcher applies the engaged listening technique. Researchers listen to the speech obtained by the child. Data is collected by observing and

understanding the language spoken by the child. The researcher will record every utterance made by the research subject.

Results and Discussion

The words that children acquire at the usual stage are words that express actions, characteristics, and nouns. The development of the child's first language is more easily marked than the words spoken by the child which are indicators or instructions for the development of his language.

The researcher will present a table of the results of the observer's first language in children who are two years and two months old at the Bawean phonological level for a child named Halimatuz Zahrah.

No.	Children's Speech (Regional/Bawean Language)	Original Speech (Regional/Bawean Language)	English Translation	Information
1	Ghe	Jheghe	get up	There is a loss of sound in the first, second, and third letters, namely the laminopalatal /j/, laryngeal /h/, and vowel /e/ sounds.
2	idung	Tedung	Sleep	There is a loss of sound in the first syllable, namely the apicodental sound /t/ and the vowel sound /i/
3	Con	eson	I'am	there is omission of the first word /e/ and a change in the sound of laminu alveolar /s/ in the second syllable becomes laminopalatal /c/
4	iyyo	Terro	Want to	There is a loss of sound in the first syllable, namely the

				apicodental sound /t/ and there is a change in the vowel sound /e/ to a vocal /i/ apicopalatal trilling sound /r/ in the third and fourth letters to become a laminopalatal sound /y/
5	akan	Ngakan	Eat	There is an omission of words from nasal /ng/ to become vowel /a/
6	poye	Pole	again	there is a change in the apicopalatal sound /l/ in the second syllable it changes to a laminopalatal sound /y/
7	nyang	Kennyang	Full	There is a loss of sound in the first syllable, namely the dorsovelar /k/ sound, the vocal /e/ sound and the dorsovelar /n/ sound
8	oyang	Orang	not enough	There is a loss of sound in the first syllable, namely the dorsovelar /k/ sound and in the second syllable the apicopalatal sound /r/ becomes a laminu palatal /y/ sound

9	acek	nasek	Rice	There is a loss of sound in the first syllable, namely in the dorsovelar /n/ sound and a change in the lamina alveolar /s/ becomes a lamino palatal sound /c/
10	ayceng	Arjheng	thirsty	There was a sound change in the second word from apicopalatal /r/ to laminopalatal /y/ from lamino palatal /j/ and laryngeal /h/ to become laminopalatal /c/
11	moye	Mole	go home	There is a change in the apicopalatal /l/ sound in the second syllable to a laminopalatal /y/ sound
12	apak	bepak	Father	There is a loss of sound in the first syllable, namely the bilabial sound /b/ and the vowel /e/ becomes a vowel /a/
13	adek	tadek	There isn't any	There is a loss of sound in the first syllable, namely the picodental sound /t/

14	eak	Reak	This	There is a loss of sound in the first syllable, namely the apicopalatal sound /r/
15	ingghu	Nengghu	watch	There is a loss of sound in the first syllable, namely the dorsovelar sound /n/ and the vowel sound /e/ changes to a vowel /i/
16	atun	Katun	cartoon	There is a loss of sound in the first syllable, namely the dorsovelar sound /k/
17	yebuy	Lebur	exciting	There is a sound change in the first syllable, namely the apicopalatal sound /l/ to a laminopalatal /y/ sound and in the last letter there is also a sound change, from the apicopalatal /r/ sound to a laminopalatal /y/
18	iyian	dhirian	alone	There is loss of apicopalatal /d/ and laryngeal /h/ sounds. Changes in the sound of the second syllable, namely the apicopalatal sound /r/ changes to a laminopalatal /y/ sound

19	ndik	Andik	Have	There is an omission of the vowel sound /a/
20	anca	Kanca	friend	There is a loss of sound in the first syllable, namely the dorsovelar sound /k/
21	buyu	Buru	Go	There is a sound change in the second syllable, namely the apicopalatal sound /r/ changes to a lamino palatal sound /y/
22	cayam	Salam	regards	There is a sound change in the first syllable, namely the alveolar lamino /s/ changes to lamino palatal /c/

Phonological Acquisition Analysis

Language acquisition is commonly defined as a process carried out by children to achieve fluent and fluent mastery of their mother tongue or language that is formed from the surrounding environment. Language acquisition in children will bring fluency as well as fluency in speaking. In general, children at an early age have the ability to absorb things and their memories tend to be faster than children who are above an early age.

Acquisition of Consonants

Halimatuz Zahrah can already pronounce consonant sounds such as dorsovelar, lamino palatal, and bilabial sounds. The dorsovelar consonant /g/ is heard when the sound is in the middle of a word, for example in the words "ghe" (jheghe), "ingghu" (ningghu). Lamino palatal /c/ is often pronounced when there is a lamino alveolar /s/ sound in speech. lamino palatal /y/ is also often used when there is an apico palatal /r/ sound in the speech.

Meanwhile, consonants /p/ are often heard at the beginning and in the middle, for

example in the words "poye" (pole), "apak" (bepak). The consonant /b/ is heard at the beginning and in the middle, for example in "buyu" (hurry), "abik" (abik). The consonant /m/, Halimatuz Zahrah has been able to pronounce at the beginning and middle, for example in the words "moye" (mole), "cayam" (salam).

The consonant /t/ is never heard at the beginning of a word, often in the middle of a word. For example "atun" (cotton). The consonant /r/ is never heard at all at the beginning or in the middle, but removes it and replaces it with another sound such as a lamino palatal /y/ sound. for example in the word "yebuy" (melting), "buyu" (hurry), "iyian" (dhirian). The consonant /l/ is never heard in speech, the consonant /l/ always changes to a laminopalatal sound /y/. for example "yebuy" (melted), "moye" (mole).

Obtaining Diphthongs

Two year old children usually cannot master the sound of diphthongs, but here Halimatuz Zahrah has started to master the vowel sounds well, although sometimes there are still vowel sounds that are often mixed up. However, there are several diphthongs that are the same age as Halimatuz zahrah, which have not yet emerged, for example the sound of the diphthongs [u-a] and [a-i]. This diphthong has not appeared because the vocal input received by the child is in the form of a monophthong. Monophthongs will usually appear when adult speakers around a two-year-old child issue or utter monophthongs, so that the child will produce monophthongs as well.

Vocal Gain

The vocal sound /a/ is often uttered by Halimatuz Zahrah. This vowel is often pronounced in any situation, whether it is located at the beginning, middle or end. For example in the words "adek" (tadek), "apak" (bepak), "acek" (nasek), "eak" (reak), "anca" (kanca).

Other vowel sounds such as /i/ and /o/ sometimes occur spontaneously. For example in the words "iyyo" (terro), "idung (tedung), "con" (eson), "oyang" (people).

Besides these vocals, Halimatuz Zahrah also often utters the vowel /u/ which appears in the middle or at the end. For example in the words "atun" (cotton), "yebuy" (melting), "ingku" (nengghu), "buyu" (hurry).

Conclusion

Based on the results of this study it can be concluded that language acquisition is a process that occurs in a child's brain when acquiring his mother tongue or language produced from his environment. First language acquisition occurs in a child's early life. The acquisition of a child's first language is greatly influenced by the child's environment around the child.

From the results of observations it can be concluded that the acquisition of the first language in children aged two years and two months in the phonological development of a child named Halimatuz Zahrah is quite good. The research subjects have mastered the vowels /b/, /d/, /c/, /g/, /k/, /p/, /t/, /y/, /m/, /n/, /j /. At the age of two years and two months, he has quite good language development, he is already able to master the words around him.

References

- Batubara, Hafizah. 2021. *Proses Pemerolehan Bahasa Pertama pada Anak*. Kode. Vol, 10. No, 4. Hal, <https://doi.org/10.24114/kjb.v10i4.30772>.
- Endah, Nur, Dewi Apriliani Rahmayanti, Enjang Supriatna. 2018. *Pemerolehan Bahasa Pertama Terhadap Anak Usia 2 Sampai 4 Tahun Menurut Tataran Morfologi dan Sintaksis*. Parole. Vol, 1. No, 5. Hal. 854. <http://download.garuda.kemdikbud.go.id/article.php?article=1010836&val=1532315323&title=>
- Khomsiyatun, Umi. 2019. *Proses Pemerolehan Bahasa Pertama pada Anak Usia Dini: Studi Kasus di Paud Wadas Kelir. Purwokerto*. Equiri. Vol, 1. No, 1. Hal.96. <https://www.syekh Nurjati.ac.id/jurnal/index.php/equalita/article/view/5160/2434>.
- Mahmud, Saifuddin, Muhammad Idam. 2019. *Teori Belajar Bahasa*. Darussalam Banda Aceh: Syiah Kuala University Press.
- Marwadani. 2020. *Praktis Penelitian Kualitatif Teori Dasar Analisis Data Dalam Perspektif Kualitatif*. Yogyakarta: CV Budi Utama.
- Mahmud, Saifuddin, Muhammad Idam. 2019. *Teori Belajar Bahasa*. Darussalam Banda Aceh: Syiah Kuala University Press.
- Mustadi, Ali, M. Habibi, Puguh Ardianto Iskandar. 2021. *Filosofi, Teori, dan Konsep Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia Sekolah Dasar*. Yogyakarta: UNY Press.
- Naila, Siti Fauzia, dkk. 2020. *Analisis Pemerolehan Bahasa Ibu pada Anak Usia Dini di Gampong Maunasah Papeun Aceh Besar*. Suloh. Vol, 5. No. 1. Hal. 21. <http://202.4.186.66/suloh/article/download/25504/15535>.
- Salamah, Abdullah, dan Suhardi. 2022. *Pemerolehan Bahasa Pertama pada Anak Usia Dini. Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra*. Vol, 7. no, 1. 28. <https://www.jurnallp2m.umnaw.ac.id/index.php/JP2BS/article/download/1214/792>.
- Suardi, Indah Permatasari, dkk. 2019. *Pemerolehan Bahasa Pertama pada Anak Usia Dini*. Obsi. Vol, 3. No. 1. Hal. 266. [10.31004/obsesi.v3i1.160](https://doi.org/10.31004/obsesi.v3i1.160).
- Sebayang, Sri Kurnia Hastuti. 2018. *Analisis Pemerolehan Bahasa Pertama (Bahasa Melayu) pada Anak Usia Dini 3 Tahun*. Pena Indonesia. Vol, 4. No, 1. Hal, 15. https://scholar.google.co.id/scholar?hl=id&as_sdt=0%2C5&q=analisis+bahasa+pertama+%28bahasa+melayu%29+pada+anak+usia+3+tahun+dalam+jurnal+pena+indonesia&btnG=#d=gs_qabs&t=1671351829304&u=%23p%3Dnh4MV5q6Lsgj.