

ABSTRAK

Juhaimi Bahrid.2023. "Language Acquisition Of Children Aged 2-5 Years In Bobane Indah Village, West Patani Subdistrict".(Phonological Study) (dibimbing oleh Dr. Farida Maricar, M.Hum dan Dr. Suddin M S Djumadil, S.S.,M.Hum

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mendeskripsikan pemerolehan konsonan dan vokal pada anak usia 2-5 tahun, dan (2) mendeskripsikan faktor yang memengaruhi pemerolehan bahasa pada anak usia 2-5 tahun. Data yang diambil dari penelitian ini adalah ujaran anak usia 2-5 tahun yang bernama NN usia 2 tahun, RSA usia 3 tahun 1 bulan, Azl berusia 4 tahun, dan FTR berusia 5 tahun 1 bulan. Metode yang digunakan oleh peneliti dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan yaitu observasi yang melibatkan teknik simak yakni teknik simak libat cakap dan teknik simak bebas cakap, teknik rekam dan catat, wawancara kepada orang tua dan dokumentasi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa semua responden sudah mampu memproduksi semua bunyi vokal yaitu [a], [i], [u], [e], and [o]. Sedangkan untuk bunyi konsonan, setiap anak mempunyai kemampuan pemerolehan berbeda-beda, sebagaimana bunyi konsonan yang terdengar dari subjek yang bernama NN usia 2 tahun terdiri dari 11 bunyi yaitu [c], [b], [j], [k], [l],[m], [n],[p],[s], [t],[y]. RSA, usia 3 tahun 1 bulan terdapat 19 bunyi konsonan yang terdapat 2 bunyi konsonan rangkap yaitu [b],[c],[d],[f],[g],[h],[j],[k],[l],[m],[n],[p],[s] ,[t],[w],[y],[v], [ñ] and [ŋ]. AZL, 19 bunyi konsonan yaitu b], [c], [d], [f], [g], [h], [j], [k],[l],[m],[n],[p],[r] [s],[t],[w],[y], [ñ] and [ŋ]. Dan FTR 17 bunyi konsonan [b], [c], [d], [f], [g], [h], [j], [k], [l], [m], [n], [p], [t], [w], [y] [ñ] and [ŋ].

Faktor yang memengaruhi pemerolehan bahasa pada anak usia 2-5 tahun yaitu faktor biologi, kognitiv dan faktor lingkungan.

Kata Kunci : Fonologi, pemerolehan bahasa, anak usia 2-5 tahun

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This research aims to (1) describe the acquisition of consonants and vowels in children aged 2-5 years, and (2) describe the factors influencing language acquisition in children aged 2-5 years. The data taken from research are the speech of children aged 2-5 years named NN aged 2 years, RSA aged 3 years 1 month, AZL aged 4 years, and FTR aged 5 years 1 month. The method used by researcher in this research is a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. The data collection technique used is observation which involves listening techniques, namely proficient involved listening techniques and proficient free listening techniques, recording and note-taking techniques, interviews with parents and documentation. The results of the research show that all respondents were able to produce all vowel sounds, namely [a], [i], [u], [e], and [o]. Meanwhile, for consonant sounds, each child has different acquisition abilities, as the consonant sounds heard from a subject named NN aged 2 years consist of 11 sounds, namely [c], [b], [j], [k], [l],[m], [n],[p],[s], [t],[y]. RSA, aged 3 years 1 month, there are 19 consonant sounds, of which there are 2 double consonant sounds, namely [b],[c],[d],[f],[g],[h],[j],[k], [l],[m],[n],[p],[s] ,[t],[w],[y],[v], [ñ] and [ŋ]. AZL, 19 consonant sounds, namely b), [c], [d], [f], [g], [h], [j], [k],[l],[m],[n],[p],]r] [s],[t],[w],[y], [ñ] and [ŋ]. And FTR has 17 consonant sounds[b], [c], [d], [f], [g], [h], [j], [k], [l], [m], [n], [p], [t], [w], [y] [ñ] and [ŋ].

Factors that influence language acquisition in children aged 2-5 years are biological, cognitive and environmental factors.

Keywords: Phonology, Language Acquisition, Children aged 2-5 years