



ACQUISITION OF PHONEMES FROM PARENTS' SPEECH ACT TO CHILDREN AGED 3-5 YEARS IN MAMOLO VILLAGE, NUNUKAN REGENCY

PEMEROLEHAN FONEM DARI TUTURAN ORANG TUA PADA ANAK USIA 3-5 TAHUN DI DESA MAMOLO KABUPATEN NUNUKAN

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Abstract: This research is motivated by an interest in the process of language acquisition in children, especially at the phonological level, namely the acquisition of phonemes aged 3-4 years. This research study uses psycholinguistics and pragmatics. This study describes how acquiring phonemes for children aged 3-4 years in Mamolo village, Nunukan district is described in source from speech act the parents. The type of research used is qualitative research, namely by observing and taking notes. Based on the research findings, it is concluded that children aged 3-4 years have difficulty pronouncing consonant phonemes. The object has not mastered the phonemes /x/ and /z/ and has not distinguished the sounds /p/, /f/, and /v/. As well as the release of sounds such as the phoneme /s/ becomes /c/ in [pain] becomes [cakit].

Keywords: language acquisition, phonemes, speech act

INTRODUCTION

Language is a symbol system used by humans to communicate with other humans. Language is one of the characteristics of humans that distinguishes them from other living creatures. Human growth and development take a long and long time and consist of phases that have their characteristics. Among these phases, the early growth phase or the growth rate of children is the phase that needs attention because it

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has an essential meaning for the growth and development of children. Human development in the future to form a strong personality and mentality so that the role of language skills needs to be taken seriously because interactions and all kinds of activities in society will be paralyzed without language. With language, humans express their thoughts and feelings to others.

A person's language ability is obtained through a process so that specific approaches are needed in it. This approach is also directed based on particular achievement goals such as phonological, morphological, and syntactic abilities, which in the process of acquisition, humans go through these stages gradually. Each child's steps tend to be different, although generalizations can be made. Other languages cause this. A type of language will affect the order of acquisition of each language system and determine which is easy and challenging to obtain. In addition, children's language skills are determined by a very potential growth period, namely in the age range of 0 to 11 years. Parents do not widely understand this, so not many parents give special treatment to their children in terms of language learning. Parents' lack of understanding about the adequate time of learning this language causes some delays in children's language acquisition compared to their peers. In pronouncing specific phonemes, children have difficulty, although, in the end, they will be able to pronounce the phoneme in question. Practically, initial problems arise in the pronunciation of certain words, such as the phoneme *r* (vibrate). Even in some instances, even older people have difficulty pronouncing the phoneme. This should not have happened if parents consciously and continuously trained the pronunciation of vibrating phonemes to their children at an early age.

Every individual who communicates using language requires a process that develops in the stages of their age. How language can be used to communicate has always been an interesting question to discuss, thus giving rise to many theories about language acquisition. Language itself is also a form of rule or symbol system that children use in communicating and adapting to their environment, which is done to exchange ideas, thoughts, and emotions. Language can be expressed through speaking, which refers to verbal symbols. Research on phonology is basic research to find out the structure of a language because it talks about the phonetic and phonemic aspects of language, meaning. When we speak about phonology, two significant parts are to be discussed, namely phonetics and phonemics. These two parts cannot be separated because they are interconnected between one region and another. Phonetics is a field of linguistics that studies language sounds without considering its function as a differentiator of meaning or not, while phonemics is a field of linguistics that studies the sounds of language only from a functional perspective.



So that the process of acquiring phonemes in children becomes a challenge for writers because not many people pay attention or study how the process of the emergence of a language is, what obstacles occur during the process of pronouncing words. Based on the author's observations as a native speaker, there are phonological regularities so that it can produce a relevant language to be understood. On this basis, the author is interested in scientifically reviewing the acquisition of phonemes, especially in a child through a thesis entitled "Phoneme Acquisition in Asian Children 3-5 years old in Mamolo Village, Nunukan Regency".

METHOD

This research uses the type of qualitative research. The data criteria in qualitative research are factual data. This will be done in this study, namely to reveal the acquisition of phonemes in children aged 3-5 years in Mamolo Village, Nunukan Regency. Sources of data used in the study of phone acquisition are children aged 3-5 years in Mamolo, Nunukan Regency. The method used in this research is the descriptive method. The descriptive method is used in the form of words to describe the research findings based on the research objective, namely to determine the acquisition of phonemes in children aged 3-5 years in the village of Mamolok, Nunukan district. The technique used by the researcher in collecting data is the recording and note-taking design. The steps used in data collection are as follows:

1. Researchers recorded phoneme sounds in children aged 3-5 years in speaking research.
2. Record one by one the data obtained from the recording of phoneme sounds in children 3-5 years old.
3. Identify the acquisition of phoneme sounds in the data of children aged 3-5 years.
4. Analyzing the acquisition of phonemes for children aged 3-5 years.

This analysis includes four stages: a) Data collection in the form of recordings of phoneme sound acquisition in children aged 3-5 years, b) Data reduction. The data that has been obtained is reduced again based on the sound of vowel and consonant phonemes, c). Data Presentation. Presentation in the form of a description and classification of data using tables and d). Verification/concluding, namely the acquisition of phonemes for children aged 3-5 years in Mamolo Village, Nunukan Regency. In this study, the method used to present the data is in the form of the analysis results in the form of sentences. These descriptions describe the classification of phoneme acquisition in children aged 3-5 years in the village of Mamolok, Nunukan district.



RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of data acquisition of phonemes in children aged 3-5 years in Mamolo Village, Nunukan Regency, it was analyzed as follows:

3-Year-Old Consonants

Bilqis Almahira's utterance above successfully pronounced the plosive bilabial consonants /p/ and /b/. This can be seen in the words /opat/ and /bilu/. The bilabial consonant /p/ is in the middle of the word, and the consonant /b/ is at the beginning of the term. Although the words /opat/ and /bilu/ above have no meaning, they do not change the actual meaning that Bilqis meant by [medicine] and [blue]. The dental plosive phonemes /t/ and /d/. This can be seen in the words /from/ and /thick/. The presence of the bilabials /d/ and /t/ at the beginning of the word. Even though the word /tebale/ has no meaning, it does not change the actual meaning that Bilqis means is [reverse]. The dialeg of residents influences the emergence of the word /bole/. Africative plateau alveolar consonants /c/ and /j/. Judging from the word /created/ and the consonant /j/ has not been obtained, it has been replaced using the semi-vowel palatal /y/ found in the word /ayar/, which means /ajar/.

Phonemes Vocals 3 Years Old

The data (1) the table above shows that the pronunciation of the vowel phoneme /a/ has been pronounced. Judging from the position of the phoneme that the vowel /a/ is in the first position, namely the word // [ayar] 'ajar'. Even so, the word 'ayar' does not have any meaning. But what Bilqis means is the word "ajar". For this reason, Bilqis has obtained the vowel phoneme /a/ and although he is not yet able to distinguish the meaning of the word. Data (2), namely the word /cebatik/"sebatik' and the word /dari/ above, shows that the mastery of vowel phonemes is not only in the sound /a/, but the vowel phoneme /i/ is also able to be pronounced. From the data, it can be seen that the vowel phoneme /i/ have been pronounced in the middle position of the utterance. The word has been pronounced in its entirety as in the word /cebatik/"sebatik" and the last part of the word /dari/. This shows that Bilqis has obtained the /i/ phoneme well.

Consonants for 5-Year-Old Children

In Ahmad Firsyah's utterances on data acquisition of plosive bilabial consonants /p/ and /b/ seen from the words /yupi/ /pata/ /abalap/ and /banya/, where the consonant phoneme /p/ is at the beginning, the middle and the end of the word and the consonant phoneme /b/ is at the front of the word. Although the



terms/pata/ /abalap/ and /banya/ have no meaning in their writing, they do not change the actual meaning that Firsyah means is [broken] [balap] and [many]. This illustrates that Firsyah has obtained the phonemes /p/ and /b/ well.

Dental plosive consonant phonemes /d/ and /t/ are seen from the words /suda/ and /tada/. The consonant phoneme /d/ in the middle of the word and the consonant phoneme /t/ at the beginning of the word, although the word has no meaning, it does not change Firsyah's actual meaning is [already] and [none]. It can be concluded that Ahmad Firsyah has obtained the consonant phonemes /d/ and /t/ well.

Africative palatoalveolar consonant phonemes /c/ and /j/, seen from the word /bagaini/ consonant phoneme /c/ is in the middle of the word, and /jatu/ consonant phoneme /j/ is at the beginning of the word. Although the words /bagaini/[influenced by the local community's Dialek situation] and /jatu/ have no meaning, they do not change the actual meaning that Firsyah means is [this kind] and [falling]. It can be concluded that Ahmad Firsyah has obtained the consonant phonemes /c/ and /j/ well.

Vocal Phonemes for Children 5 Years Old

The data (1) in the table above shows that the vowel phoneme /a/ has been pronounced. Judging the position of the phoneme, the vowel /a/ is in the initial part of the word, namely the word /ada/ and the middle and end of the word /pata/. Regardless of the meaning, this proves that Firsyah has obtained the vocal phoneme /a/ well. In data (2), namely the words /ini/ /can/ and /foot/ above, it shows that the mastery of the phoneme /i/ has also been able to be spoken. From the data, it can be seen that the vowel phoneme /i/ has been pronounced at the beginning, middle and end of the word. This shows that the object has obtained the phoneme /i/ properly and correctly.

In data (3), namely the word /yuma/[rumah] and the word /batu/ above, it shows that the mastery of the phoneme /u/ has also been able to be pronounced. This can be seen in the middle position of the phoneme /u/ in the word /yuma/ and the final /u/ in /baru/. Regardless of the meaning, it has been shown that Firsyah has obtained the /u/ phoneme well. In data (4), the word /gem/ above shows that the mastery of the phoneme /e/ has also been pronounced. This can be seen in the middle position of the word /gem/. And the vowel phoneme /ə/ seen from the word //kena// spoken by Ahmad Firsyah the vowel phoneme /ə/ is in the middle of the word, which means that the vowel phonemes /e/ and /ə/ have been able to be obtained well. The data (5), the word /bonbon/'candy', shows that the mastery of the phoneme /o/ has also been able to be pronounced. This can be seen in the middle position of the word /bonbon/ 'candy'.



CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion results in the previous chapter, the conclusions obtained show various forms of phonemes that have been mastered by children aged 3-5 years. The phonemes are vowel phonemes and consonant phonemes. The acquisition of the vowel phonemes raised by children aged 3-5 years follows the universality theory, which will mostly pass through this phase, meaning that gradually the vowel sounds appear quite regularly. Example starting from [a], [i], [u], and so on, then after that, the child begins to try to combine the vowel sounds with other sounds; for example, combining the phoneme [d] with [a] to become [da] and the sound can also be combined with [r] and [i] so that it will produce a more explicit meaning, namely [than]. The acquisition of vowel sounds at the age of 3-5 years can be said to have been mastered by the child who became the object of this study. During the research, several consonant phonemes were still challenging to pronounce by the thing of research, for example, Bilqis Almahira, which was unable to pronounce the velar Africative velar consonant /g/ and the labiodental fricative /f/, and could not differentiate between the alveolar sound /s/ and the labiodental palato-alveolar /c/ for which the phoneme /alveolar cleft was pronounced /challenging to replace, for example.

The acquisition of consonant phoneme sounds is an obstacle at every child's age, which means that the number of phonemes that appear is different in each child. A 3-year-old child in this case Bilqis Alahirame gets 15 phonemes consonant sounds, namely /b/ /c/ /d/ /g/ /k/ /l/ /m/ /n/ / / /ŋ/ p/ /r/ /s/ /t/ /y /; Acquisition of consonant sounds for Ahmad Firsyah aged 5 years as many as 16 consonant phoneme sounds including /b/ /c/ /d/ /g/ /h/ /j/ /k/ /l/ /m/ /n/ /p/ /r/ /s/ /t / /w/ /y/; From the data from research conducted on one of the subjects, namely Manda Stasya Putri, aged 3 years and 8 months, 16 consonant sounds were also found, including /b/ /c/ /d/ /g/ /h/ /j/ /k/ /l/ /m/ /n/ /p/ /q/ /r/ /s/ /t/ /y/; Azkirah has mastered the acquisition of consonant phonemes at the age of 4 years and 10 months, the number of consonant phonemes is 18, including /b/ /c/ /d/ /g/ /h/ /j/ /k/ /l/ /m/ /n/ / ñ / /ŋ/ /p/ / r/ /s/ /t/ /w/ /y/; While the consonant sound that can be raised by 5 year old Azahrah Syakila is 16 sounds including /b/ /d/ /f/ /g/ /h/ /j/ /k/ /l/ /m/ /n/ /ŋ/ /p/ /r/ /s / /t/ /w/.

From the data from the research, a conclusion can be drawn that when children still have an age range of 3-5 years, there are still some consonant phonemes that they cannot pronounce, the object has not mastered the phonemes /x/ and /z/, cannot differentiate between the sounds /p/, /f/ and /v/, the occurrence of various loss of sounds such as [sound]/s/sickness in words, and -other; and it is found that substitutions for the difficult phonemes are arbitrary.



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