



AN ANALYSIS OF THE FIRST WORDS PRODUCED BY AN INFANT OF FOURTEEN MONTH IN TWO MONTH OBSERVATION

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ABSTRACT

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan jumlah dan mengelompokkan jumlah kata pertama yang diproduksi, aturan fonologi, dan kelas kata yang paling banyak yang muncul dalam ujaran pertama bayi dalam percakapan sehari-hari selama dua bulan penelitian. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kuantitatif. Metode ini digunakan untuk menghitung, mengelompokkan dan menganalisis data yang didapat berdasarkan keadaan yang sebenarnya. Sumber dari penelitian ini adalah kata-kata yang memiliki arti yang muncul dalam ujaran-ujaran yang diproduksi bayi dalam percakapan sehari-hari secara natural. Data diperoleh dengan cara merekam 120 percakapan pada saat bayi berinteraksi dengan yang lain. Data tersebut kemudian dianalisis dengan teori pemerolehan bahasa pertama. Untuk menemukan kata yang diproduksi, pola fonologi, dan kelas kata yang paling banyak diproduksi.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa selama dua bulan penelitian bayi memproduksi 87 kata dengan 37 makna sebenarnya. Didalam kata yang diproduksi ini terdapat proses penghapusan, penambahan, pengulangan dan penyederhanaan kata. Penelitian ini juga menunjukkan bahwa kata yang diproduksi bayi terbagi atas tiga kategori, yaitu satu kata dengan satu pola, satu kata dengan dua pola dan satu kata dengan tiga pola. Terakhir, penelitian ini juga menunjukkan bahwa kelas kata yang paling banyak diproduksi bayi yaitu noun.

Kata Kunci: pemerolehan bahasa pertama, bayi, kata pertama, pola fonologi, dan kelas kata.

A. INTRODUCTION

Language is a device to deliver humans messages (Sapir in Barbara Lust 2006:10). These messages can be like thought, feeling, asking or requesting something, or even greeting. The purpose of language itself for human is to make

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an interaction and communication. Language and human cannot be separated one and each other. Human and language grow and develop as time goes by.

There are sort of levels of human's growth which begins from baby, infant, child, adolescent, adult, and old. Each of those levels has specific characteristics of language. For example, between baby language and infant language have some differences where baby language only produces the sounds like vegetative sounds, cooing, laughter, vocal play, and babbling; meanwhile, infant language is a transmission from babbling to producing word, says Hoff (2005:99). Therefore, it can be seen that baby language is very different from adult language automatically.

Hutabarat (2012) investigated stages utterances of 3 and 4 years old children by determining their MLU; in order to identify their ability in producing statement in kinds of sentence mood. She found that Moreover, their ability in producing statement in such kind of sentences mood was various even though their age was the same. Some children have been able to produce statement in all kinds of sentences mood, some have not. For those 3 years old children one of them A₃ had not been able to produce statement in all kinds of sentence mood, declarative, imperative, intrerrogative, and interjaction. This subject was absent in interjactive mood. It was also occur for those 4 years old children. Only two of them B₁ and B₃ were able to produce statement in all kinds of sentence mood. The other, B₂ has not which was absent in interjactive mood.

As mentioned above, baby and infant are not the same. The age range of baby is from birth to four months. On the other hand, infant is from tenth to eighteenth month. An infant acquires a language through the influence of family and social environments. According to Harley (2001:101), the infant naturally learns language by using many ways such as Child Directed Speech (CDS), innate, imitation, and learning theory. These ways will help infant to learn language either formal or informal and naturally or not.

Continuously, infant will go to the next phase of process learning language which is called language development. According to Hoff (2005:4), the core of language development starts from phonology, lexicon, grammar and communication. When infant learns to say something, at the same time, infant language ability also develops. The following is the example of infant conversation while infant was eating:

Mama : mamam

'Mother: eat'

Anin : mam..... (1)

'Infant: eat'

Papa : hai

'father: hi'

Nan : panggil papa, mana papa, dada papa!

'Aunty: call father, where is father, bye father!'

Papa : papa mana papa?

'father: where is father?'

Anin : pa..... (2)

'infant: father'

Papa : cium papa satu muah, muah

'father: kiss father please, muah'

Anin : mua..... (3)

'infant: mua''

From the dialogue above, infant has different ways to produce the first words. This dialogue occurs when the infant was eating along with parents. The word *mam* (1) spoken by infant because mother talk *mamam* which means to order meal. Naturally, infant imitate what mother talked the infant even though it is not exactly the same. However, when infant says word *pa* then learning theory occurs. It happens because infant's father persuades the infant to say the word *papa* repeatedly. As well as the spoken word *mua*, in context father want to get a kiss from infant and naturally, infant kissed the father while saying *mua* which is already said by father repeatedly in order to instruct infant to do an action.

First word is closely associated with babbling. From babbling, infant know how to produced one syllable sound repeatedly. Mowher (in Harley 2001: 116) argue that babbling is a direct precursor to speech. After experiencing babbling, infant start to use vocalization in specific context. According to Harley (2001), infant usually produced their first words between ten to eighteen months of age. They are often associated with gesture and look like to carry the meaning.

In relation to first word that produced by an infant of fourteen months, the research found the first words produced, the phonological patterns and the class of words mostly produced by infant in two months observation. In addition to reason in selecting this infant, might be deal to see how the language acquisition process is occur. By analyzing and grouping the first word produced by a ten to eighteen months infant, the reader knows how much and categorized words produced by an infant of fourteen months. In addition, the study of language acquisition can explain the ways of infant communicate with the social environment.

Because of that phenomenon, the research about the number and categorized of an infant of fourteen months' first word was needed and necessary to carry out. Since infant first words are different each other, the first words produced, the phonological patterns, and also the class of words produced by infant are also different. This research showed the classification of the first words produced by an infant of fourteen months in two months observation. This research gave more contributions to the theoretical point of view, especially in language acquisition studies.

B. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Based on limitation and formulation of the problems of this research, quantitative descriptive method was used because it grouping and analysis of collected data to genetare and counting the number of first words produced by an infant of fourteen months in two months observation. It was conducted to determine the first word produced, the phonological patterns, and the class of

words mostly produced by an infant of fourteen months in two months observation.

C. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

After collecting and tabulating the data using formulas to get the words produced by infant, the phonological patterns, and the class of words mostly produced by infant in two months observation, researcher explained it below:

1. The First Words Produced by an Infant of Fourteen Month in Two Months Observation

The collecting of infant first word in two months observation shows that there are 87 first words produced by infant. Those words consist of 37 real words which divided into two language Minangkabau and bahasa. Let's see the example: for the real word 'mama' which means 'mother', infant produced three words which have the same meaning like 'ma', 'mama' and 'ama.' For the real word 'minta' which means 'request' infant produced five words which have same meaning like 'ntak,' 'tak,' 'ta,' 'tata,' and 'ak.' The researcher also found 11 words that infant only produced one word for one real word like 'mak' for 'mamak' which means 'auntie's nickname', 'ga' for 'tiga' which means 'three', 'mua' for 'muah' which means 'kiss', 'duk' for 'duduk' which means 'sit', etc. moreover, the most widely first word produced by infant is in the real word 'gata' which means 'itchy,' there are seven first words that infant produced which have the same meaning like 'tata', 'ta', 'tatak', 'ata', 'atak', 'atata', and 'tak'.

2. The Analysis of Phonological Patterns of the First Words Produced by an Infant of Fourteen Month in Two Months Observation

The research of the first word produced by a ten to eighteen months infant in two months observation shows that there are some of the phonological pattern occurs. The phonological patterns of infant first words consist of three categories; the first one is a word with a pattern, second one is a word with two patterns and the last one is a word with three patterns. The patterns can be seen in the following table.

No	A word with a pattern	Quantity	A word with two patterns	Quantity	A word with three patterns	Quantity
1.	CW	12	ISD + F	6	ISD + R + CI	1
2	ISD	19	ISD + FCD	2	ISD + FCD + CI	1
3	WSD	2	ICD + FCD	3	IVD + FCD + R	2
4	IVD	6	IVD + FCD	1		
5	FCD	4	ICD + CI	1		
6	F	2	IVD + SI	2		
7	R	1	IVD + F	1		
8	ICD	6	ICD + F	1		
9	VS	1	ICD + FSD	1		
10	FSD	1	ISD + R	1		

11			ISD + VS	1	
12			IVD + CS	1	
13			ISD + ICD	1	
14			ISD + CS	1	
TOTAL		54		23	4

From the table above, it can be seen that a word with one rule which is consist of ten kinds of phonological pattern which produced by infant. Those ten patterns are Complete Word (CW), Initial Syllable Deletion (ISD), Weak Syllable Deletion (WSD), Initial Vowel Deletion (IVD), Final Consonant Deletion (FCD), Fronting (F), Reduplication (R), Initial Consonant Deletion (ICD), Vowel Substitution (VS) and Final Syllable Deletion, a word with two rules which are consist of 14 patterns, the patterns are Initial Syllable Deletion + Fronting, Initial Syllable Deletion + Final Consonant Deletion, Initial Syllable Deletion + Consonant Insertion, Initial Vowel Deletion + Final Consonant Deletion, Initial Consonant Deletion + Consonant Insertion, Initial Consonant Deletion + Reduplication, Initial Vowel Deletion + Syllable Insertion, Initial Consonant Deletion + Fronting + Initial Consonant Deletion (ICD) + Final Syllable Deletion (FSD) Initial Syllable Deletion (ISD) + Reduplication (R), Initial Consonant Deletion (ISD) + Vowel Substitution (VS), Initial Vowel Deletion (IVD) + Consonant Substitution (CS), and initial syllable deletion (ISD) + Initial Consonant Deletion (ICD). and a word with 3 rules which is consist of Initial Syllable Deletion (ISD) + Reduplication (R) + Consonant Insertion (CI), Initial Syllable Deletion (ISD) + Final Consonant Deletion (FCD) + Reduplication (R), and Initial Vowel Deletion (IVD) + Final Consonant Deletion (ICD)+ Reduplication (R).

Over all, the phonological pattern which mostly produced by an infant of fourteen in two month observation is Initial Syllable Deletion. There are 19 first word were produced, like *mak, tak, ba, mam, tak, dek, bok, ap, ga, mak, num, mik, dak, dak, duk, ak, ta, nyi, and buk*.

3. The class of words mostly produced by an infant of fourteen month in two months observation

Based on the findings, Noun is the class of words mostly produced by infant in two months observation. Infant produced 41 words which categorized as noun. It occurs because infant is likely to title the something around her. She uses to produce the things which she wants to have, to get, or just to call it. Verb is in second place after noun which produced by infant with 32 words. She uses verb only to show when she does something. In this case, infant was passive who only

confirmed what she heard. And adjective uses only rarely only when she heard people around them spoke it. Because at that time she are not able to produce to words to showed the adjective.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The research is conducted to see the number of first word produced by an infant of fourteen months in two observations. The researcher concluded that the word produced of infant in ten to eighteen months depended on her family's language as the blue print. In addition, in order to make their infant understand the words, infant's family like to do simplification and language learning theory which repeatedly spoken. From the first words produced by infant in two months observation researcher found some complete words, assimilated, substituted, and syllable structure process patterns.

There are four findings of analysis of first words produced by an infant of fourteen month in two months observation according to the research questions before. The findings of that first word are:

1. There are 87 first words produced by infant in two months observation which consist of 37 basic words.
2. There are three phonological patterns on the first words produced by an infant of fourteen month in two months observation, there are there are a word with one pattern, a word with two patterns, and a word with 3 patterns. The dominant one was a word with one pattern especially syllable structure process, because the infant likely to deleted and added letters or syllables of a real word.
3. There are some new phonological patterns found in infant's first word.
4. The class of word mostly produced by infant is Noun.

The researcher found 87 words produced by infant which has 37 real meaning. The first words produced by infant in two months observations were divided into three categories; a word with a pattern as much 54 words, a word with two patterns as much 28 words, and a words with three patterns as much 5 words. From a word with a pattern, the pattern mostly produced by infant was initial syllable deletion with 19 words. Then in a word with two patterns, the pattern mostly produced by infant was initial syllable deletion + fronting as much 6 words. Last, in a word with three patterns, the mostly patterns produced by infant was initial vowel deletion + final consonant deletion + reduplication as much 2 words.

There were some phonological patterns produced by infant which not included in theories of Bernthal, et al (2009: 105) and Refnaldi (2008; 157). In substitution there were two new patterns found like consonant substitution and vowel substitution. Next in syllable structure process there are seven new patterns found like initial consonant deletion, initial vowel deletion, final vowel deletion, initial syllable deletion, final syllable deletion, reduplicated, and complete word. Actually, in Refnaldi (2008; 157) there was found initial deletion, but only general

and not divided into two categories like researcher found both initial syllable deletion, initial vowel deletion, or even initial consonant deletion.

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