

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

THESIS

*Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Strata One (S1)
Degree at the English Department of the Faculty of Language and Art
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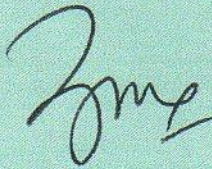
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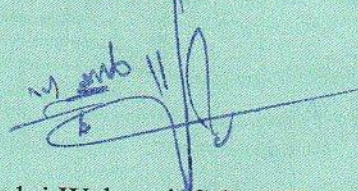
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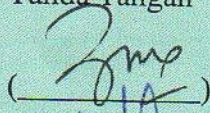
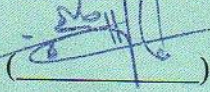
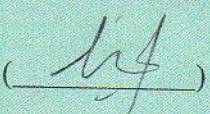
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ABSTRAK

Gusfila, Alfi. 2017. *An Analysis of the First Word Produced by an Infant of Fourteen Month in Two Month Observation*. Skripsi. Padang.

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 kata yang paling banyak diproduksi bayi yaitu noun. Karena pada masa ini bayi berada dalam tahap pengamatan dan rasa ingin tahu yang tinggi.

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

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In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful

Alhamdulillah. I thank Allah Swt whose willing gave me the opportunity to complete this final year project entitled ‘An Analysis of the First Word Produced by an Infant of Fourteen Month in Two Month Observation’. This final year project report was prepared for English Department, Universitas Negeri Padang, basically for student in final year to complete the undergraduate program that leads to the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Language. This report is based on the methods given by the university.

I firstly want to give my special appreciation and thanks to my supervisor, Prof. Dr. M.Zaim, M. Hum., for his supervision and constant support. I also thank my co-supervisor, Delvi Wahyuni, S.S, M.A for her support and guidance. Not forgotten, I want to thank the lecturers and staffs of English Department, Universitas Negeri Padang for their cooperation during the completion process of the final year project that had given me valuable information, suggestions, and guidance in the compilation and preparation of the final year project report.

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The Researcher

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

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 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.

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. Identification of the Problem

First words are the stage that occurs when an infant starts to master certain words for labeling everything around her, such as toys, member of the family, activities, and their favorite events. At the same time, she tries to develop her abilities to comment the world around her. Sometimes the word produced by an

infant is not exactly the same with what she heard because she only has the ability to produce simple word. As the result, she produced her own phonological patterns to make conversation. So, psycholinguistics is needed to find the number and categorized of infant first words which are produced by an infant of fourteen months in two months observations. The result of this research may be different from another infant because it depends on the ability of the infant herself.

C. Limitation of the Problem

This research is limited to count, to grouping and analyzed the first word produced by an infant of fourteen months in two months observation. In this study, the researcher analyses the first words that produced by an infant of fourteen months in two months observation based on the word her produced, the phonological patterns, and the words mostly produced. The researcher is known the infant's ability in producing the word that she hears, and correlated with language acquisition theories.

D. Formulation of the Problem

The problem of this research can be formulated as “how many first words which are produced by an infant of fourteen months in two months observation?”

E. Research Question

Based on the description in the background of the study above, the researcher investigated the following problems: The research questions in this research are as follow:

1. How many first words produced by an infant of fourteen months in two months observation?

2. How many kind of phonological patterns occurs on the first words produced by an infant of fourteen months in two months observation?
3. What class of words mostly spoken by a ten to eighteen months infant in two months observation?

F. Purposes of the Study

The main purpose of this study is to analyze the linguistics characteristics of the first words produced by an eighteen months infant in two months observation. Thus, related to the research questions above, the purposes of this research can be generalized as follows:

1. To find out the number of the first words produced by an infant of fourteen months in two months observation.
2. To find out the kind phonological patterns of the first words produced by an infant of fourteen months in two months observation.
3. To find out the class of words mostly spoken by a ten to eighteen months infant in two months observation.

G. Significance of the Study

The findings of this research are expected to give contribution both theoretically and practically to the related study.

1. Theoretical Significance

This research finding is going to extend the theories about language acquisition study and give the information about the first words produced by a ten to eighteen month infant in two months observation.

2. Practical Significance

The findings of this research are also expected to give practical contributions. To the students, the findings are expected to be an additional material for psycholinguistics particularly in language acquisition. Then, this research can be a reference for the next researchers on doing further research that concern about language acquisition.

H. Definition of Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding of some conceptual terms that may appear later, it is necessary to fix a definition of some key terms used in this research. The definitions will help the readers getting the idea of the conceptual terms as follows:

First words : the culmination of a child's early language development organized by one word utterances.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONAND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

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 a ten to eighteen months infant 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 a ten to eighteen months infant 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.

B. Suggestion

According to the significant findings about the linguistic characteristics produced by a ten to eighteen months infant in two months observation the researcher expects that the thesis can be a beneficial reference for the reader which provides the basic study of first language acquisition of infant first words.

Then, the researcher also expects the others to analyze the comparison in different infant and gender because it will make and create different ideas and thoughts, so that, the study about first language acquisition will grow up and better in the future.

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