



Language Acquisition on 2 Years Old Child: Taqiyya Mahiroh Case

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ABSTRACT

In this discussion, the researcher would like to explain how a child acquires his first language. The first language is the language that is acquired when a child is born. The first language is the language that is learned first in everyday life. The study aims to examine how a child learns his or her first language. The author would like to know about the first sentence a child says, and what are the problems with children learning with their first language. In this discussion, the researcher wants to present the results of research on growth and development on children 2 years old, especially in the development of speech style, speech, etc, and to know how about first language on a two years old child "Taqiyya Mahiroh" language development. In this study, the researcher uses a qualitative approach. Researchers conducted research by observing and recording children, how the activities and ways of communicating the child around her are the main objectives in this study. This study was conducted for approximately 3 weeks at Taqiyya's house in Medan. After all data has been obtained by observation and recording, the researcher will define the basic meaning of analytical research on morphology, phonology, syntax, and discourse. Based on research, Taqiyya acquires her first language and develops her language quickly, due to biological and environmental factors, parents and people around her always invite her to talk and communicate. Therefore, Taqiyya can communicate with other people well and quickly. On the other hand, environmental factors and parents are very important supporter in the development of a child first language.

Keywords: *First Language, Child, Acquired, Acquisition*

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INTRODUCTION

The first language is the language that we hear and know since we were born into the world. First language is a great achievement. In learning first language, a child must

hear and see a lot of expressions from parents in giving the first language to children. Children who do not experience cognitive impairment have a complete cognitive system and allow the child to interact well and be able to express their needs. In Harley (2001: 98) Stark, (1986) said that children who are born into the world, of course are not silent. They make sounds from birth. They cry, burp, and make sucking sounds. When they are 6 weeks old they start to speak, around 16 weeks of age they start laughing, finally 6 months - 9 months baby starts babbling. In the (Gas & Selinker, 2008: 31) Foster-Cohen, 1999 said that language is a form of communication. Children can communicate long before they have language. Anyone who has ever cared for a baby will know exactly what ways babies have to communicate their needs. The most efficient way is for the baby to cry, but there are other, more fun ways too. These include smiling and humming. However not exactly like ordinary language sounds, but they do show that babies are aware of sounds and their potential significance. For example, from about four to seven months, babies will make babbling sound, this is their way of playing with language-related phenomena such as loudness and pitch.(Kusuma, 2018)

After turning one year old, children can begin to learn a variety of skills. Learning is a process whereby individuals learn to develop information or skill (Steinberg et al., 2020). One of the developments of a 2 years old child is that his speech is getting better. The ability to communicate does not exist in isolation; it is intertwined with the ability to comprehend and reassemble the words spoken by others. And if a child speaks well, he or she can struggle to follow directions. Some infants, on the other hand, can articulate plainly but cannot connect two sentences (Kevin, 2018). Every child has a different development. And as adults, we should not compare the development of one child with another because every child has its own privileges. In child development, parents have an important role that greatly influences children's development, especially the development of speech. Every child who grows normally and grows naturally acquires one language, namely the first language or mother tongue in the first years of his life (Rofii, 2016).

Children at 2 years old usually have the problem in speaking, that they cannot distinguish between good and right language. They speak to their heart content without fear of being wrong in their language. Children at 2 years old usually can't distinguish the meaning of tomorrow, later, the day after tomorrow, last night. They can pronounce it but they don't understand the meaning it. In the first year of life, every infant whose mind develops will learn his or her first language, and this process lasts until the youngster is roughly five years old (Rohimajayaa & Hamerb, 2020). How does someone go about learning a language? it has generated countless solutions and criticism of the year. Basically, humans are unique creatures by themselves, humans as language users are considered as organisms that carry out activities to reach the realm of psychology, both cognitive, affective, and psychomotor. According to the Kusuma (2016) stated that receptive first language acquisition (listening and reading skills) or productive skills (speaking and writing skills) certainly involves these three domains. Basically, language acquisition skills are closely related between one ability and another, namely between receptive and productive abilities. Learners with higher self-esteem are more self-assured, which is better for language learning (Bao & Liu, 2021).

When a youngster learns his first language or mother tongue, a process known as language acquisition occurs in the child's brain. Language learning and language acquisition are typically separated. The processes that take place when a youngster picks up a second language after mastering his first are related to language learning. Language learning is tied to the second language, whereas language acquisition is related to the first language (Chaer,

2003:167). There are two processes that take place when a youngster learns his first language, according to Chomsky. Both a competency process and a performance process are included in this approach. These two procedures differ from one another. Being competent is the process of unconsciously understanding phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics. Every child has this ability from birth. Despite being inborn, competency needs to be coached in order for kids to speak well. Performance is a child's capacity to communicate through language. The processes of understanding and publishing sentences make up the two processes that make up performance. While the ability to produce one's own words is required for publishing, the ability to notice or perceive the phrases heard is required for understanding. The stages of language acquisition are linguistic stages which consist of several stages, namely (1) the babbling stage; (2) one-word stage (holophrastic); (3) two-word stage; (4) stage resembling a telegram (telegraphic speech). Vocalization of sounds at about 6 weeks of age, babies begin to make sounds in the form of screaming, whining, snoring. The sounds that babies make are similar to consonants or vowels.

Based on explanation given, the following inquiries were attempted to be addressed in this study:

1. How did Taqiyya learn her native tongue?
2. How is her linguistic growth coming along?

The answers from the questions above are expected to contribute to what is happening in language learning & acquisition across specified contexts. Besides that, the results are also expected to be of great help to academics, educators, and programmatic developers. Comprehensive instruction is that takes into account students' needs and the language's larger scope. Finally, this research will facilitate parents to better understand the extent to which language has been mastered by early childhood.

METHOD

This research used a descriptive approach, which is a series of research by collecting data through observation or interviews. Sources of information that can be obtained through (observed parents of children, scientific journals, articles, documents). Observational research to analyze the questions will be analyzed based on the question which has been formulated. this research is descriptive analysis, namely explanation of the data that has been obtained, then an explanation of given an explanation so that this research easily understood by the reader and can be taken knowledge in it. This research was outlined in the following steps:

1. Attention to the child
2. Write the data
3. Collecting data
4. Data reduction
5. Analysis of this research
6. Discuss about the result of data
7. Describe and write about result of data

Data gathering is done through observation and recording. In addition, this research was also carried out by paying attention to every activity carried out by the subject. Implementation based on need. The tools that must be prepared by researchers are writing instruments and phone, the point is to make it easier to observe this research. Spradley (2016) asserts that studies attempt to explain or characterize human behavior, prior knowledge, and the products and services they utilize. Observer as researcher has

conducted research on a small child who is the main subject in this study, related to mastery of her early language acquisition and linguistic growth in daily activities. How she speaks, and how about the development her language, it can be seen from the activities and her daily activities. Therefore, the researcher observed it every day the conversations around it to get natural results without any settings.

The respondent of this study is Taqiyya, she is a small child. Her full name is Taqiyya Mahiroh. She is now two years old. She is the 2nd daughter of a couple from Medan. Her mother's name is Fitri Randia Ningsih, her father's name is Ilmi Arifin. Taqiyya comes from a different ethnic family. Her father is from the Malay tribe. Her mother is Javanese. However, Indonesian language is her first language. She is the youngest of 2 siblings. She is a smart, energetic and beautiful girl. She can speak fluently and clearly. She's also smart when someone speak to her. She can respond the others. Taqiyya has physical, emotional, and social health. She loves to sing, scribble on walls, plays with dolls, and go around the house. In this study, Taqiyya's home is the place to investigate this research. The data in this study were obtained by observing Taqiyya every day, by paying attention, observing, and responding to every language she spoke. This data is collected at home, when she is doing something at home. For example, how she speaks, sings, plays with her sister, responds to others, and communicates to her mother and father.

FINDING

In that case, the researcher presents the results of study on the first language that Taqiyya acquired. Taqiyya's dad is an entrepreneur, her father works in Belawan city, and her mother is a teacher at Islamic boarding School. The first thing that must be observed is about the phonological growth of language. Then, the researcher must be observed is about the growth of syntax, morphology, lexical, and pragmatic acquisition. According to Chomsky research, language acquisition occurs when a person ages and becomes an adult. The mother tongue is typically acquired from intrinsic or biological elements (Meniado, 2016). The presence of a typical human brain enables an individual to comprehend verbal input and produce communicative output. The following is the data obtained by the researcher:

Transcript 1

Taqiyya : ayah ikut...

Ayah : ayah mau kerja...

Taqiyya : mau ikut..

Ayah : dirumah aja ya sama bunda

Taqiyya : gak mau, mau beli jajan

Ayah : ayok kita beli jajan

Taqiyya : kakak ikut..

Transcript 2

Taqiyya : Bunda, adek mau susu

Bunda : oke bunda buatkan sebentar ya

Taqiyya : yang banyak susunya

Bunda : oke nak

Transcript 3

Taqiyya : mana kakak haura bun

Bunda : kakak mandi

Taqiyya : oo.., adek mau mandi

Bunda : adek udah mandi tadi, gak boleh lagi ya

Taqiyya : udah mandi adek ya

Bunda : iya nak..

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the research data above, the researcher can conclude that the acquisition of the first language on Taqiyya is very good. This research is focused on the development of language acquisition of two years old child. Therefore, the researcher can see the progress.

Phonological development

Based on phonological analysis, particularly in the acquisition of phonemes, Taqiyya has mastered the vowels [a], [I], [u], [e], [o], and certain consonants such as [b], [c],[h], [j], [k], [m], [n], [y]. The quantity of phonemes is still both imperfect and incomplete because of the rise of canine teeth. At the age of two years, most children can pronounce at least fifty different vocabularies. Taqiyya is proficient in this. At this age, she can pronounce [k] clearly in "ikut" (dialogue 1) and "kakak" (dialogue 7). Therefore, it can be concluded that Taqiyya is a child who has very good speech development. Because usually in general children her age can't speak clearly and fluently.

Morphological growth

Taqiyya can compose in words "-nya" for "susu" and the quantifier "banyak" in the phrase "banyak susu nya". It demonstrates her ability to learn new words and connect them with quantifiers. This is consistent with (Trexler, 2012), who states that youngsters learn words in the smallest units—such as a word or two—and start stringing words together at the age of two. It is also influenced by the unique understanding that children have of practically all words that are directly tied to daily experiences, particularly those that are related to children's needs.

Syntactical development

At the age of 2 years, Taqiyya can pronounce complete sentences with an elliptical structure on the subject ($\emptyset$ (ellipsis) + V + O) as in his statement "adek mau susu". Besides, she can also make request sentences "bunda, mau susu" and the rejection sentence is "gak mau". This data shows that she is fast in syntactic development, where she can use question words correctly. This shows that Taqiyya is capable of communicate well and correctly.

Lexical acquisition

In terms of lexical acquisition, Taqiyya has been able to make generalizations about things. Furthermore, in terms of pronoun development, she already uses words such as "kamu, aku, dia"

Pragmatic acquisition

In Dardjowidjojo (2010: 275), according to Jucker (1998) that pragmatics is the study of the meaning of interactions that includes meaning and the context in which speech is produced. With this understanding, the researcher concludes the little girl observed has been able to communicate well, the rules regarding the turn of speech can be controlled

properly. She is able to communicate or get meaning from the conversations that occur. She is different from most children his age who tend to focus only on himself, regardless of his surroundings.

The researcher really knew about the first language of the child being investigated. How language learning develops. She records all of phrases, sentences and sounds that she makes, whether or whether they are significant, so that it can be determined when she is eventually able to put together a meaningful speech. During the research, the writer can conclude this research about Taqiyya:

- Taqiyya`s language development is quite good.
- She is able to speak fluently
- A lot of vocabulary that has been known.
- She can also respond to the other person well
- Mastering 50 or more vocabulary words
- She starts combining two words at once, for example, "want to eat"
- She can mention part of body such as the nose, ears, or eyes, as well as simple things in their environment
- She able to understand and carry out commands from simple command sentences, for example, "Please take the toy and give it to the mother".
- She can count numbers from one until ten
- She can imitate animal sounds
- She can ask a question
- She can sing a song
- She can imitate
- She can imitate word that she ever heard

CONCLUSION

Every child is very unique. Every child has a different ability to speak. On the age of 2 years, some children are already fluent in speaking, some still know one word. And some are already able to understand the meaning of the language spoken. As parents, they must pay more attention and care more about their children regarding the development of their language. Parents are the main factors in the development of speech in children. Because of children can speak better, if they always speak to others. But, children will also be passive if they are not often spoken to the people around them. In this study, the conclusion is that Taqiyya got her first language is Indonesian language, and the development of Taqiyya in speaking is very good and perfect.

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