

CHAPTER IV

RESULT AND DISCUSSION OF RESEARCH

The researcher will give some data that will be analyzed as the result of this research. Some data will be divided in to two points they are representation of data as the result point and the discussion. This chapter is important part of research because the researcher will answer the research focuses through the result and discussion. They are bellows:

A. Result of Research

In this section, the researcher describes and explains about the result of child's first language acquisition in Psycholinguistic at 2-5 Years Old in Bungbaruh Village, how the child acquire the first language in psycholinguistic based on Jean Piaget perspective.

There are three ways done by researcher to obtain data, namely observation, interview, and documentation. Observation is made to obtain data related to how the children get their first language. Observation with the childrend is conducted twice, that are on the 21th and 28th October2020.

In addition, researcher also gets the data by conducting interview with the parents. The data relates to how the parents see the child's first language development in every day. Interview with the parents is conducted once, that are on the 21th October 2020.

The last method that the researcher uses to get the data is documentation. This method helps the researcher to make the data that gotten from observation and interview more reliable.

How does the child acquire the first language in psycholinguistic based on Jean Piaget perspective in Bungbaruh village?

The interviews with 5 people as a mother of children wanted to be researched by researchers. Interviews are conducted in two ways by face to face interviews and interviews through social media (WhatsApp). They explain how their children are developing according to questions that researchers have asked them.

Here is an explanation of five mothers who've studied interviews:

Informant 1

"He started speaking his first language at the age of 19 months, but at the age of 2 he spoke his language clearly,... Understanding is understandable, of course, but only the vowels he wants out are a little difficult to pronounce. As

a parent he would talk to her as much as possible. If my child imitates what others say, then I take it with me to learn more about good and bad language. To be able to mimic animals eased with animals around them."¹

Based on the statement above, At 19 months the child was already able to use his first Madura language. Usually the first word that comes out of a child's mouth is "mak." With age when a child is two years old, the child starts to be able to use other words and is sure that his character is active. But like children at their age, there is certainly a challenge that parents face in growing a child's cognitive development. In accordance with the above interview, the problem is that children have trouble saying what they want to say. The child can use only the last vocal in the word, as in "Mamak" the child can only say "Mak". Just as with parents in general, a mother who has a greater share in growing children's development is vital. A mother will work hard so that her child can become more active. As the foregoing explains, because the child imitates what others say, the mother is more inclined to socialize with others. And not just with people, the child is invited to play with the animals to teach the child how they actually sound.

At present the child is more than two years old and still must be followed by showing the object he wants others to understand what he means. It is in accordance with the opinion of Piaget in brainerd as ginn quotes cognitive as matter of intellectual recognition and as means of expression of mind, ideas, and ideas. A child conveys what he is thinking and makes it known to others

¹Riskiyah, The Mother, Indirect Interview, October 20, 2020, 05:19 AM.

through language that he or she receives even though the delivery is unclear and needs his own understanding of the person to whom he is speaking.

Informant 2

"Early talk is 10 months old with a "Pak, Ya" is the first to say and some other cowboys with just a's like "Mak". All this time at alhamdulillah in child I have not found any difficulty at earning the vocabulary. I talk a lot more about whatever we're seeing, what we're hearing and what we're doing, and I sing a lot of songs together. Singing about everything in my own notes and lyrics, and I used to talk in two directions so far that my son used to talk and tell stories.. Thank god.."²

Based on the statement above, Whereas other children who usually live a year older can speak their first language, their first language is different from those who speak their first language at 10 months of age. At this age is the instant age for a child to use a word. Contrary to the first statement, the mother of this child still has not found the barrier to the child's acceptance of his first language. And the role of a mother is here the mother is more accustomed to hearing her mother's stories, whether that's what she is seeing, hearing, or doing at the moment. The mother also taught the child to sing in a tone that she had improvised herself as well as in an appropriate song. That way the child will become accustomed to imitating what the mother teaches him.

²Eka Mustika, The Mother, Indirect Interview, October 20, 2020. 06:07 AM.

By inviting children to follow what others do, it will grow new knowledge of the child and become a new lesson to be active in everything. Singing is one way for a parent to teach a child to remember things quickly because singing he or she will do over and over again according to what he has previously earned. Besides, children can also be creative in processing vocal. Despite the repeated singing of children, at times they still do not fully know it. Because sometimes children sing according to what they know to be wrong. They sang on their own without being told when alone and it seemed as though it had become a memorized song for him.

Informant 3

"Aulia, for the past two years, he can tell your mom. Alhmdullah is not available because aulia son is active, and in receiving her vocabulary she quickly grasp the two-three words she can impersonate. A mother is important for a child's vocabulary.. You talk to your kids, you play around the house, you add a 2-d street to the kids."³

Based on the statement above, a child named Aulia was able to speak her first language when she was two years old. As for obstacle or disorder during the course of a new vocabulary this mother's first language acknowledges no obstacle at all. It's because this kid is one of those active kids until some say that he has a male-like personality. Since this child is such an active child, the role of motherhood here is explained that it is very important. Her approach is

³Khairun Nisa, The Mother, Indirect Interview, October 20, 2020. 21.12, PM.

to encourage children to talk more and encourage them to interact with their neighbors. This is considered effective in adding to a child's vocabulary. The vocabulary that a child will eventually receive or receive from a child will be absorbed by the child and stored in their mind so that, in time, the child will naturally be able to speak the word.

Informant 4

"When Dea was 20th months, she can speak and can imitate the language of parents, either madura or Indonesian. There are must be difficulties, since a child who has just learned to speak has difficulty imitating the language that the parents or others have spoken. Increased emphasis on engaging in speech will make it easier for a child to use his vocabulary, as the child atan early age is more sensitive to speaking."⁴

Based on the statement above, By the time he is 20 months old, this child will be able to say the word as his first word or first language. This child is a little too late to say his first word than the other children. When it comes to adversity, the child has little difficulty digesting or emulating what the parent or others say. Because of this the boy is a little late in his first language. And this mother's role as a parent ora mother is more likely to teach children to speak because at this age the child is more sensitive to speaking so as to make the child easier in uttering his vocabulary.

⁴Desiatur Rahmah, The Mother, Indirect Interview, October 20, 2020. 14.08, PM.

Sudarja (1988:80) said that engaging in dialogue, questioning, and making demands and giving them opportunities to associate with others means to encourage the child to learn language, particularly in improving his vocabulary, formulating sentences and expressing his thoughts.⁵ By getting children into the habit of talking to others, children naturally become accustomed to hearing what others say. That way the child will absorb the words of others and will spontaneously follow the words of others. Though not spontaneously, sometimes children also imitate the words of others at other times or when they meet friends of others who are different from the ones that were previously.

Informant 5

"Anam was able to speak his first language at 19 months of age and experience development when he was 2 years old. Since being able to speak Anam has difficulty in enunciating that he can clearly say the word. In addition, Anam also had difficulty recognizing and memorizing what I had taught or teaching teachers. Like the letter "alif" she has not been able to remember despite being taught over and over again. However, despite his weaknesses, Anam was one who responded more readily to listening than to reading. He would rather sing or meditate on his own than be told to guess writing or color. As a closer mother to child, I constantly encourage her to keep learning and repeating what she has learned before so that she can remember more."⁶

Based on the statement above, A child named Khairul Anam Basri, otherwise known as the child, has been able to say his first words at about 19 months of age and have continued to develop until age 2. Just as with children in general, there must be obstacles to language acquisition, and even this child

⁵Ary Kunti Putri, *Pemerolehan Bahasa Indonesia Pada Anak Usia Dini Di Desa Beraban Kecamatan Kediri Kabupaten Tabanan*, (Singaraja, Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha), 5.

⁶Uswatun Hasanah, The Mother, Direct Interview, October 21, 2020. 08:50, AM.

has the same difficulty in saying what he or she wants to say or say is unclear and should be understood by the person to whom he is speaking. Since his advancing age is active, it is not out of his character as a child. For this reason the role of a mother is essential to continue to control or teach the child to remember what a parent or teacher has taught.

No doubt every child will have a period when he or she is often scolded by the mother or by others because of his misbehavior. It's only natural for people under the age of five to behave like this because they don't know or can think about what's around them. They think only of what they do that makes them happy and not think of anything else. When children are told not to do something, surely the children will not listen to what the parents say, but they will do what is forbidden because of curiosity in their minds. Only when they get something unkind from the prohibition will they realize that it is dangerous for him and even for others.

Informant 6

"Zubair, at the age of 10 months, was able to say "mak" but could not use a word other than that. And he's been able to say clearly since he was 12 months old and he can say anything but "mak ". There is certainly an obstacle, zubair included children who neglected to do things and were lazy to learn. I taught him that he knew and wouldn't let me teach him. When told to read the manuscript, you said you knew it by heart. He preferred his father's teaching, while at his father's side he kept silent and listened to what his father had to say. Zubair was happy to write, but not in the book, but on the door or on the wood. His father said to leave it alone. He prefers to be nursed and when alone he sews without having to be guided again. Now, my role as a parent surely directs children to be more active and to teach honor to older ones. Calls a brother to a sibling and is

more concerned with using smooth or polite language when speaking to an older person.”⁷

Based on the statement above, The child known as Zubair, at 10 months of age, was able to say the word "Mak." Aside from the word he hasn't been able to. But at the age of 12 months or a year or so up this child could already say other words and was taught by her grandfather. The child tends to remember more quickly when taught by looping than by teaching. Because this child is among those who are neglectful and lazy to study, he is slow when it comes to school. When her mother gives stimulus to study she does other things. But even then, parents also teach children to respect their elders and keep their manners when talking to older ones. It is one of the roles parents play in fertile child knowledge.

From the last source above, it turns out that sometimes a child feels at ease not only when he is with his mother but not a few children are more comfortable spending time with his father. People who don't know would think that all the children would be more comfortable and safe with me, but in fact from the above interview the child is more comfortable when taught by me. From what researchers know it is because when children are taught something like a lesson problem by their mother, when children are unable to say what their mother is teaching they will pinch or drag the child down. Children will spontaneously develop a fear of the mother and feel compelled to learn. But unlike you, when you teach a child, the child will follow your

⁷Salma, The Mother, Direct Interview, October 21, 2020. 09:14, AM.

words and feel free to do so. Yet there are children who fear their father rather than their mother, because they see me as strict and harsh man.

The mastery of child language involves two skills, the ability to produce speech spontaneously and the ability to understand the speech of others.⁸ Surely these skills belong to each child because the child is naturally introduced to the surroundings in order to improve the cognitive development process. Spontaneous lying down because of the introduction and observation of what a child is saying. As well as an ability to understand speech from others, children are more likely to understand the words that others say because they are spoken repeatedly by others.

So based on the explanation above, there are several differences between each child in speaking their first language. Besides the constraints kids run in different ways. And motherhood is essential to a child's future in developing their language skills.

⁸Sri Kurnia Hastuti Sebayang, *Analisis Pemerolehan Bahasa Pertama (Bahasa Melayu) Pada Anak Usia 3 Tahun*, Edukasi: *Jurnal Pena Indonesia*, no. 1 (Maret ,2018).

B. Discussion

This section concern to one major discussion referred to statement of the problem in chapter one. It is how the childs acquire first language in psycholinguistic based on Jean Piaget perspective in Bungbaruh village. The researcher discusses about the result of this research compare with the theory dealing with this study.

How does the child acquire the first language in psycholinguistic based on Jean Piaget perspective in Bungbaruh village?

In child language acquisition, Piaget argued that children construct their own knowledge of his own experiences with the environment.⁹ From experience that children naturally gain, they will grow and grow. Experience would lead them to further enlarge their knowledge, which previously had only one or two words because the experience they already had would have been easier to gain new knowledge even if they had to face obstacles or obstacles in achieving it.

The first sources state that the child now over 2 years of age is able to speak or use his first word or first language at the age of 19 months before turning two. At this age it is common for children to be able to utter a single word from their mouth. According to Jean Piaget, that in children less than two years of age they can speak words without a symbol. The symbol here referred to is that of an object that the child does

⁹Noermanzah, A 1.4 Year Old Child Language Acquisition (Case Study On A Bilingual Family), *Edukasi: Journal Of Linguistics And Education*, 5, (May 23, 2017)

not believe exists. Children still do not know what is around them because they have not been able to identify them.

At the age of 2, a child could already say words and even phrases that have evolved from before. Children may say one word at first, but with age they will gradually allow each other to combine from one word to another to form a sentence. But at the age of 2, even if a child is able to say a word or even a sentence correctly in the child's mind, it is not in the case of a parent or someone else. Words or words a child says are not necessarily understood by others. Sometimes the mother herself doesn't understand what the child is saying. In other words, the mother or someone else would understand if it referred to the child. The child will give his mother what direction he means.

A child's first obstacle to uttering the first word is due to difficulty in uttering the word. A child is so rigid in his own words that the sound of the word is unclear and understood only by the child. Increasingly, children need the care and affection of their parents. The role of parents is essential in the life of the child. Because based on the above interviews with sources as mother of the child, it explains how she plays a role in educating her child so that she can match up with children of her own age. The mother teaches her child to interact with others. The mother daily invited her child to play with her friends. That way the children will feel happy and have someone to play with. From that, indirectly, the child's social interaction will take place and evolve on its own. The mother also encourages her to interact with such animals as cats, rabbits, chickens,

cows, or other pets. That way not only will children play with one another but children will also be able to play with other living things.

Contrary to the first, the second explains that his child has been able to utter his first words since the age of 10 months. This child belongs to the children who are faster at uttering the words than the other children. Usually for children in general they can say their first words after they are a year old. It must be the first word out of a child's mouth, the word "mom," which means mom. The word is repeated many times by the child. However, even if the child is able to say the word, the child will still say it to everyone he meets. In other words, even if a child could already say the word "mom" which he thought was to call his mother, it would be the same as calling someone else by it. Because the child hasn't been able to distinguish a nickname from him to anyone or other than his mother.

From the explanation of these two sources, it turns out that his son did not experience or have any impediment to receiving his first language. Her mother asserted that the child was, in a sense, an active, talkative child. Of this delight the mother of this child takes advantage of this excellent opportunity to casually teach the child to be more active in speaking. Because of this a mother teaches her child to be able to sing and say as her mother says. The mother will try whatever it takes to make her son do what she says. Here a mother must master many of the child's songs so that the child has more knowledge of singing. Not only does the song that matches the original song but it changes the song differently so

that the child will not feel bored by the songs the mother sang in the same tone.

Singing is something that others might take for granted, but not for a mother who is lacking in mastering the song. That's because it's something that you do outside of your job every day. For a mother who is lacking in singing will have difficulty entertaining children and children will soon feel bored to engage in their activities with her mother. On the other hand, it turns out that singing is quite fun when it comes to entertaining children and becomes a job that makes the child feel good and unbored when it is with the mother. For a mother who is truly fond of singing, she will find that all the work she does with her child will be spared and may be able to do so easily without having to think of anything else that makes the child happy and fun while only with her mother.

Not unlike the second, the third also shares the same explanation as the second. But the difference at a child's age in uttering his first word. She explains at what age her children can speak their first language or the first word that comes out of their mouth. At age 2 the child can say his first word or his first language. If a second source explains that the child can say his first words at 10 months of age, yet, unlike the child of a third says that the child does not get to say his first words until he is 2 years old. It's a late speech compared to a second child. But it does not matter for two years to be able to say their first words to a child.

The problem or obstacle that a third child experiences is the same as the second source. This mother explained that in the acceptance of her child's first language, she had no difficulty or obstacle. The mother explains why her son is not an obstacle. That reason is that the child is one of those who are active and easily interact with others. It's the equivalent of the second and third explanation. An active child will tend to be easier during the acquisition of language, whether the first language or the second. Because an active child is more active and articulate than a passive child. A passive child tends to be quieter than an active one. This is because the child who is passive behaves as if he is powerless or, let's just say, he is having trouble receiving a new vocabulary. One would think that a passive child is mute because he rarely speaks when he can say a word and yet he just has a hard time with it.

In terms of role, a third source also explains her role as a mother who plays an important role for her child. This mother says that her role is vital to her child's progress in growing and developing. This mother explained how she was using rather simple means of merely interacting with her neighbors. Each morning the mother takes her children to play with the children in the neighborhood and interact with them. This mother not only teaches her son to play with his mother but also teaches him to interact with others. That way the mother shouldn't have trouble teaching her child. Neighbors or friends will join the child in talking to him in their own language without having to think of a word that a parent should

understand. It's rated pretty good for a child in getting new words from someone else.

The fourth source explains the introduction of the first language or at what age children are able to pronounce the first word. From this fourth source, she explained that her son had begun to utter one word from his mouth at the age of 20 months. Here's the boy for the first time he could say a word he'd already got from someone else. In these 20-month-old days the child has begun to babble or even shout as if to express his happiness. The child is active and can gradually mimic what others have said or done.

When it comes to doing something, the child will be independent and feel that he or she does not need help from others. It's because he felt able to do it on his own without involving anyone else. Surely in doing something when he can't achieve what he wants, they get angry with Shouting. From this incident the child will say a sentence to show what he wants. Not far from the rest of the children, however, the child is also experiencing the difficulty of saying the word or what he wants to say. Therefore they need someone else to follow through with his or her will against the different. Besides, the person with whom he lives or beside him should be able to interpret himself or should understand what the child means.

The parent or mother here when questioned about her role as the mother of this child who nursed and raised this child is certainly more

aware of what you have to do and what you should not do. This mother described her role as essential to her child. The role of a mother must be as controlling or controlling the child as best she can. This mother has a way of applying that role to her child. That way is to talk to your children. With conversation the mother also teaches her child to obtain other words that the child has not previously acquired. That way the child can increase the vocabulary he receives from his mother's conversation.

The fifth source explains that her son Anam was able to speak his first language when he was 19. Like all the other children, the first word he uttered was *madura* as his first language. And by the time he was two he had clearly spoken word for word and was understood by someone else or someone he was talking to. But while remembering a new vocabulary is possible, it is not impossible for him or the parents to have a critical role in developing a child's vocabulary.

Many hurdles or problems a child experiences during the early acquisition of his first language, both physically and mentally. Physically, because kids over two years of age are more active than kids under two. At the age of two, a child moves more and is mischievous, especially when someone else is talking to them. They would prefer to enjoy their own world more and take no note of the surroundings. So when people are talking to each other or asking questions, they are more likely to be silent and sometimes without being asked they will answer questions from others that are not in harmony with the questions asked by others.

With such a child's attitude, the role of a mother is sorely needed. From the above interview, this mother describes her role as a mother in dealing with a child who is more likely to misbehave than other children. Other children are more docile and easily controlled but different from the child. Because of her mischievous nature, this mother may have to be a little more patient and more diligent in dealing with her child. Mother here is doing her duty by teaching back to the child what the child had earned before. Mother will try to remind her of what her teacher taught her and apply it every day. So a child does not easily forget being reminded that way by his mother. With age, however, the child gradually changes into a more obedient and easier child to talk to and easier to control when misbehaving.

In the process of language acquisition, childhood speech in imperfect speech is described by parents and those around.¹⁰ From the parent's explanations above, each child must have different levels and abilities in developing their language skills. Some who are only ten months old are able to say their first words, and some who are close to the age of two can say their first words. Genetic reasons aside, genetic reasons, also, genetic reasons, which they practice every day. When children are in the habit of constantly socializing with others or with their environment, it is possible for children to speak their first words or their first language quickly. For example, a child is often taken to play with a neighbor child or to use his pet as a playmate. That way the child will feel

¹⁰Nia Miasari, *Pemerolehan Bahasa Indonesia Anak Usia Balita (4-5 Tahun) Analisis Fonem dan Silabel* (Jember, Universitas Jember), 40.

good and may well come out of the child's mouth in time. That is, of course, the observation the previous child made.

After a child has the ability to say its first word or use its first language, a parent or mother whose role is more important than another is doubtless essential to the growth of a child's cognitive and cognitive state. Here the role of the mother is always to control the activities of the child, to teach the child manners to others, to repeat the lessons taught in the school for the already in school, and not to forget teaching about religion, such as teaching or secting.