

## KAHIYANG NUR ANDIFA IN HER FIRST LANGUAGE ACQUISITION

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### ABSTRAK

Tujuan dilakukannya penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana kemampuan 20 bulan dalam berbicara dan kata apa saja yang diucapkan anak tersebut saat berbicara. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Pengumpulan data dengan metode observasi dan dokumentasi. Penelitian dilakukan di Bangko pada bulan Desember 2018 sampai dengan September 2019. Sumber data diperoleh dari seorang anak yang bernama *Kahiyang Nur Andifa*. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Kahiyang dapat memproduksi 187 kata, klausa dan bisa menghasilkan kalimat sederhana dalam pembicaraannya dengan orang sekitar.

Kata kunci: Kosakata, Anak, Bahasa Pertama

### ABSTRACT

*The purpose of this research is to find out how the ability of twenty months child in talking and words of what the child said while talking. This study is qualitative research with case study approach. The research was conducted in Bangko from December 2018 through September 2019. Sources of data were obtained from Kahiyang Nur Andifa. The results of this research showed that Kahiyang Nur Andifa can produce 187 words, clauses and can produce simple sentences in his conversations with people around.*

*Keywords: Vocabulary, Child, First Language*

## INTRODUCTION

Language is one of important things if they want to communicate with others, because with the language they can convey their ideas, feelings, and thoughts to other people. According to Fernandes and (Corder, S. P., 1982) language will give meaning in formal form. It means that it will give sounds, signs, or symbols to the hearer. People use them all to make the hearer understand what the speaker's mean.

Researches on language acquisition or child language well over one hundred years ago, and those were carried out by parents in their children language development. The term of language acquisition here means acquiring a language as a mother tongue or the first language.

According to (Carroll, J. B., 1961), the period of language acquisition occurred when the infant is maturing physically and mentally. A child acquiring his mother tongue is showed to a different kind of data which covered were unrecognized, ungraded and unsystematic. These are unconscious planned or logically ordered set of data (Corder 1973:110). In short, Language acquisition comes quite naturally.

(Danny D dkk., 2001) said that cooing and babbling are the step before the baby produces the words and sentences. It means that the baby has to pass these steps before produce and

continue to produce a sentence. In producing a language, a baby will have difference ability. Sometimes, the children who is 9 months can speak well and the hearer understand what they mean, but other they just give a gestures if they want to communicate with other (their family).

This difference is caused by many aspects, such as psychology and social (Clark, 2009). These two aspect influenced children's language ability on how the language is acquired and developed. So, In this paper, the researcher analyzed the first language acquisition in a child and to see how the vocabularies are firstly acquired.

First Language Acquisition is the first process of children when they can produce a language. People cannot comprehend and produced speech when they were born and they have to pass some process to produce a language. The first language learning is divided into two psychological processes; speech production and speech comprehension.

People have to do these two processes in order to master the language. And then, as the time grows and brain develops, those production and comprehension are started to begin. According to Clark (2009) There some steps of children when they can produce the language : First, when the babies in 2 months they tried to make cooing, then when they 6

months they tried to produce babbling. Babbling consists of “Syllable” like gagagagaga or mamamama. It can be concluded that, before the children can acquire the word they will meet with two stages. They are cooing and babbling.

After the babies pass the two stages they will try to comprehend and to produce the word. It means that, the babies will try to understand the meaning of the word and they will try to produce it in order to make communicate with their society. According to (Danny D dkk., 2001) when the children try to comprehend the speech they will meet with the early speech stages, they are Naming, Holophrastic, Telegraphic and Morphemic.

The naming of objects is one of the first uses to which children put words (Todd, Loreto, 1995). For example they will say “moh ” if they see the cow and “meong” if they see the cat. Holophrastic is the baby try produce a single words to express complex thoughts which involve those objects. For example a child point to plate to his/her mother and say “mamam” means “request to his/her mother to give them some food or rice”.

The next stage is telegraphic, the period when the children try to produce two or three word utterances. For example if they said “cucu nda ” it means that they asked their mother to make a bottle of milk for him/her. The last stage is

morphemic acquisition in which the two and three word utterances by the children are elaborated. For example when the children said “ Nda mimik agi”. It means that they want a bottle of milk more. From this explanation, It can be concluded that, before the children can speak well they will meet some steps in their life.

Based on the some theories above it can be concluded that Language acquisition is one of the most fascinating facets of human development. Children acquire knowledge of the language or languages around them in a relatively brief time, and with little apparent efforts.

Many studies of language development suggest that a child first word appears at the age of one year. Some other studies show that gifted children are advanced in speech, whereas retarded children are slow in developing it.

The research questions of this research is *How Kahiyang Nur Andifa acquired words or vocabularies when he is in 19-20 months?*

## RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a qualitative research method with case study approach in order to see all the phenomena that exist in the form of language acquisition children aged 19-20 months at the level of vocabulary (Miles, Huberman, & Saldaña, 2014). Data collection

techniques are technical documentation and observation with the help of the recorder such as mobile phones and diaries. Sources of data in this research are the recordings of speech uttered by *Kahiyang Nur Andifa*.

The researcher chose this baby because she is the researcher's daughter. So, it will make the researcher ease to get the data, because she interacts with her daughter everytime. The data of this research were the vocabularies or the words which are produced by the participant.

In order to get the data, the researcher record all the data with a handphone and took a note when the participant tried to speak with her or he tried to speak with other people likes his father, grandma, grandpa, uncle, aunt and etc. After she got the data, she tried to analyze the data with transcribe the vocabulary into Indonesia and English. Then, she counted how many vocabularies that the participant can produced in age 19-20 months.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

*Kahiyang Nur Andifa* or *Kahiyang* is a 20 months. She is the researcher's daughter who currently lives in Bangko, Merangin Regency, Jambi Province. The researcher found

that *Althaf* gets *Bahasa Indonesia* from his family. However, he often used Bangko Dialect in his language. It can be seen from the total vocabularies got until she is 20s months right now, most of the words are in Indonesia and some in Bangko Dialect

All of the words are got from *Althaf's* daily activities in having the contacts and experience by the other people. Besides that, the language exposures are always given to him by her mother. Hoff told that "...the children's first words reflect their experiences. They know people, food, body parts, clothing, animals, and household items that are involved in children daily routines. Routines are also the source of early expression..." To see the complete vocabularies can be seen in the following table.

**Table 1.** Vocabularies Acquisition by *Kahiyang Nur Andifa* until 22 Months

No	Words	English Form
1	<i>Nda/Bunda</i>	Mom
2	<i>Ayah/ayah</i>	Dad
3	<i>Oma/oma</i>	Grandma
4	<i>Opa/opa</i>	Grandpa
5	<i>Bii/abi</i>	Uncle
6	<i>Um/uum</i>	Aunt
7	<i>Tatak/kakak</i>	sister
8	<i>Ban/abang</i>	Brother
9	<i>Tap/Althaf</i>	His name
10	<i>Tu/satu</i>	one
11	<i>Wa/dua</i>	two
12	<i>Ga/tiga</i>	three

13	<i>Pat/empat</i>	four
14	<i>Ma/lima</i>	five
15	<i>Nam/enam</i>	six
16	<i>Juh/tujuh</i>	seven
17	<i>Pan/delapan</i>	eight
18	<i>Yan/sembilan</i>	nine
19	<i>Yuh/sepuluh</i>	ten
20	<i>Iyah/merah</i>	red
21	<i>Tutu/susu</i>	milk
22	<i>Mamam/maka</i>	eat
23	<i>Num/minum</i>	drink
24	<i>Bobo/tidur</i>	sleep
25	<i>Ain/main</i>	play
26	<i>Andi/mandi</i>	Take a bath
27	<i>Yis/nulis</i>	write
28	<i>Duduk/duduk</i>	sit
29	<i>Gak/berdiri</i>	Stand up
30	<i>Jajan/jajan</i>	Buy snack
31	<i>Gi/pergi</i>	go
32	<i>Uwan/keluar</i>	out
33	<i>Cuk/masuk</i>	in
34	<i>Yi/beli</i>	buy
35	<i>Mbik/ambil</i>	take
36	<i>Itut/ikut</i>	follow
37	<i>Uit/duit</i>	money
38	<i>Awo/ketawo</i>	laugh
39	<i>Uan/buang</i>	Throw away
40	<i>Angis/nangis</i>	cry
41	<i>Pon/nelpon</i>	call
42	<i>Ayan/jalan</i>	walk
43	<i>Ayi/lari</i>	run
44	<i>Wowoh/shalat</i>	pray
45	<i>Kupu-kupu/Pupu</i>	Butterfly
46	<i>Cak/Cicak</i>	Lizard
47	<i>Kaki/Ti/</i>	Leg
48	<i>Baju/Ju</i>	Shirt
49	<i>Celana /nana</i>	Trousers
50	<i>Sakit/Atit</i>	Sick
51	<i>Jangan/Ngangan</i>	Don't
52	<i>Dak/Tidak</i>	No
53	<i>Ace/Ac</i>	Ac
54	<i>Nanas/Panas</i>	Hot
55	<i>NgingiN/Dingin</i>	Cool

56	<i>Bebek/Bebek</i>	Duck
57	<i>Cing/Kucing</i>	Cat
58	<i>Deden/Gleder</i>	Tractor
59	<i>Iyas/Keras</i>	Hard
60	<i>Pipis/BAK</i>	Urinate
61	<i>Eek/BAB</i>	Feces
62	<i>Dah/Lidah</i>	Tongue
63	<i>Nyi/Nyayi</i>	Sing
64	<i>Ayon/Balon</i>	Baloon
65	<i>Dudun/Mundur</i>	Go Back
66	<i>Mot/remot</i>	Remote
67	<i>Tak/Minta</i>	Ask
68	<i>Yum/Belum</i>	Not Yet
69	<i>Ikum/Assaalamual aikum</i>	Greeting
70	<i>Amin/amin</i>	amin
71	<i>Mbik/ambil</i>	Take
72	<i>ayi/lari</i>	run
73	<i>Hp/HP</i>	Handphone
74	<i>Uku/buku</i>	book
75	<i>Aco/kaca</i>	mirror
76	<i>Aco/baca</i>	read
77	<i>Egi/pergi</i>	go
78	<i>lam/diam</i>	silent
79	<i>lkit/dikit</i>	little
80	<i>Gigi/gigi</i>	tooth
81	<i>Uping/telinga</i>	ear
82	<i>Angan/Tangan</i>	Hand
83	<i>Ecil/pensil</i>	pencil
84	<i>Angan/jangan</i>	Don't
85	<i>Yip/lip</i>	lipstick
86	<i>Opi/topi</i>	hat
87	<i>Atu/sepatu</i>	shoes
88	<i>Awas/awas</i>	warning
89	<i>Aco/bakso</i>	meatball
90	<i>Es/es</i>	ice
91	<i>Mi/mie</i>	noodle
92	<i>Uit/duit</i>	money
93	<i>Otong/otong</i>	cut
94	<i>Ayan/Sayang</i>	Love
95	<i>Yum/cium</i>	Kiss
96	<i>Ning/Dahi</i>	Forehead
97	<i>Eek/taik</i>	Feces
98	<i>Anis/manis</i>	Sweet

99	<i>Tante/ante</i>	Sweet
100	<i>Om/om</i>	Uncle
101	<i>Tutup/tutup</i>	Close
102	<i>Hilanh/iyah</i>	Lose
103	<i>Lap/lap</i>	towel
104	<i>Kaset/kacet</i>	cassete
105	<i>Tv/pipi</i>	Television
106	<i>Bobot/robot</i>	robot
107	<i>Yus/terus</i>	Go a head
108	<i>Cicin/sisir</i>	comb
109	<i>Bulan/yan</i>	moon
110	<i>Bintang/itan</i>	star
111	<i>Boleh/yeh</i>	may
112	<i>Bedak/dak</i>	Skin powder
113	<i>Nyamuk/ muk</i>	mosquitoes
114	<i>Obat/obat</i>	medicine
115	<i>Eda/sepeda</i>	bycycle
116	<i>Turun/yun</i>	down
117	<i>Kuda/da</i>	horse
118	<i>Gelas/iyas</i>	glass
119	<i>Sendok/nok</i>	spoon
120	<i>Bola/iya</i>	ball
121	<i>Akal/nakal</i>	naughty
122	<i>Babab/babab</i>	hit
123	<i>Pelit/yit</i>	stingy
124	<i>Hore/ye</i>	horay
125	<i>Balek/ayek</i>	Go home
126	<i>Awas/awas</i>	Get away
127	<i>Gigit/didit</i>	bite
128	<i>Cocok/ strikaan</i>	Ironed
129	<i>Duduk/ duduk</i>	Sit
130	<i>Egak/berdiri</i>	Stand
131	<i>Atut/takut</i>	Afraid
132	<i>Gitar/tan</i>	Guitar
133	<i>Bukan/bukan</i>	Wrong
134	<i>Telepon/pon</i>	Call
135	<i>Hp/pe</i>	Hand Phone
137	<i>Motor/toton</i>	Motor Cycle
138	<i>Geli/yi</i>	Tickled
139	<i>Ayo/Yok</i>	Let's
140	<i>Kue/Uweh</i>	Cake

141	<i>Kamar/Amal</i>	Bedroom
142	<i>Jagung/Dun</i>	Corn
143	<i>Ampu/Lampu</i>	Lamp
144	<i>Iyubba/Cilukba</i>	Cilukba
145	<i>Apat/Dapat</i>	Get
146	<i>Tal/Pintar</i>	Smart
147	<i>Pipi/Pipi</i>	Cheek
148	<i>Ngangan/Tangan</i>	Hand
149	<i>Atuh/Jatuh</i>	Fall
150	<i>Iyam/Siram</i>	Pour
151	<i>Jam/Pinjam</i>	Borrow
152	<i>Nyi/Bunyi</i>	Sound
153	<i>Ngok/Tengok</i>	See
154	<i>Tas/Tas</i>	Bag
155	<i>Cas/Cas</i>	Charger
156	<i>Kak/Buka</i>	Open
157	<i>Jam/Jam</i>	Watch
158	<i>Habis/Habis</i>	Spend
159	<i>Antik/Cantik</i>	Beautiful
160	<i>Ijut/Terkejut</i>	Surprise
161	<i>Con/Mercon</i>	Firecracker
162	<i>Bab/Jilbab</i>	Veil
163	<i>Lagi/agi</i>	Again/More
164	<i>Tambah/mbah</i>	Add
165	<i>Ayan/jalan</i>	Walk
166	<i>Aaf/maaf</i>	Forgive
167	<i>Epon/nelpun</i>	call
168	<i>Jajan/jajan</i>	snack
169	<i>Obil/mobil</i>	car
170	<i>Ulis/nulis</i>	write
171	<i>Andi/mandi</i>	Take a bath
172	<i>Ayanak/banyak</i>	many
173	<i>Abun/sabun</i>	soap
174	<i>Ato/mata</i>	eyes
175	<i>Idung/hidung</i>	nose
176	<i>Ipi/TV</i>	Tlevision
177	<i>Apus/hapus</i>	clean
178	<i>Acan/pasar</i>	Market
179	<i>Edak/bedak</i>	powder
180	<i>Aju/baju</i>	dress
181	<i>Endal/sendal</i>	slippers
182	<i>Au/mau</i>	need
183	<i>Ate/sate</i>	satay
184	<i>Atu/batu</i>	stone



185	<i>Oto/foto</i>	Take a
186	<i>Ayek/pulang</i>	Go home
187	<i>Elak/tertawa</i>	laugh

The data were taken from the recording and take a note. From the table, about 140 words have been acquired by Kahiyang. Most of the words were Indonesia and Bangko Dialect. Almost all words are pronounced only in the last syllable, some words are pronounced as a whole syllables.

According Hoff the baby in 15 to 24 months the children achieve a productive vocabulary of 50 words. In this case, Kahiyang in her 20 months age can acquired 187 words. Besides she can produce some words, Kahiyang also begins to produce two or more words together. She starts to build the simple sentences such as the following conversation.

The examples of Conversations :

1. Kahiyang: No nda ma?  
*Dimana Bunda Oma?*  
(where is Bunda, Ma?)

Grandma: Bunda Seko.....  
(Bunda is in Seko.....?)

Kahiyang: Yah. (...Lah.)

2. Mother : *Ayah mana nak?*  
(where is father nak?)

Kahiyang: ...yah jo... wit...  
tutu

*ayah kerja, cari duit, untuk beli susu*(Father is working to look for the money to buy milk)

3. Kahiyang : No nda ma?  
*Dimana Bunda Oma?*  
(where is Bunda, Ma?)

Grandma: Bunda Seko.....  
(Bunda is in Seko.....?)

Kahiyang: Yah. (...Lah.)

4. Kahiyang: Nda....mamam  
memen

*Bunda, makan di saimen*

(Mom can we eat at saimen?)

Mother: *Kagek ya nak tunggu ayah balek Nanti ya nak, tunggu ayah balek*

(Later, please wait your father go back)

5. Kahiyang : *Nda....ta uit*  
*Bunda,minta duit*

(Mom, Please give me money)

Mother : *Tuk Apo?Untuk Apa?*

(What For?)

Kahiyang : *Jajan, ayez Beli jajan, di warung farez*

(For buy snack at farez's shop)

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## CONCLUSION

The production of vocabulary by the baby is depend on baby it self and the environment. Sometimes, the baby can produce the word in the age 9 months. But in this research , Kahiyang in her age 19-20s months, he is able to produce 187 vocabularies ,clause and make simple sentence. He also understand the situation in the conversation with her environment.

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