

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

Children are human beings that often become the subjects in many kinds of researchers. The way the children acquire their first language for they think it is unique. As stated by Kasbolah (1992 : 11 – 12), research on the language development between 1950s and 1960s showed that the children possessed unique capacities for language learning. That is why the writer is also interested in investigating and observing children's language. She conducted her research based on the questions : What are the elements of the 2 – 3 year old Indonesian children's utterances? And Are there any specific differences in children's telegraphic speech? The objective of the study was to find out the elements of 2 -3 year old Indonesian children's utterances and the differences of the children's telegraphic speech.

The study was based on the theory of language acquisition, input hypotheses and stages of language development. Acquisition is a subconscious process identical in all important ways to process children's utilize in acquiring their first language (Krashen, 1985 : 1). Input hypotheses claims that human acquires language in only one way. Muma (1978 : 153) also stated that a child learns the language of his environment. Language development are devided into three stages. They are babbling period, one-word utterances period and two-word utterances period.

This study was a descriptive and qualitative one in nature. It describes the observed phenomena in the form of utterances. The subjects of the study were six Indonesian children (4 males and 2 females children) at the age of the 2 – 3 years old. The key instruments of the study were the writer and caretakers. The caretaker were asked to record the child's conversation with tape recorder and several cassettes. The writer then transcribed the recorded conversation in the note book. The data of this study were the subjects' recorded conversations with their member of the family. They were in form of spoken discourse, which then transcribed into written discourse. To analyse the data, the writer prepared a parameter which was telegraphic speech. It was signed by the lack of some elements (object, subject, predicate, suffix, adverb and adjective).

The result of the study showed that each of the subjects had produced one-word and two-word utterances. Besides that, each subject made different kinds of lack of elements in their conversation. Ela was the subject who had the most lack of elements in her sentences. The second subject, Erdin, had lack of subject, object, adverb, subject-predicate, and subject-suffix. Both Sarah and Farel had lack of two different types of elements. Daniel only had lack of element in his conversation. Nico was the only subject who did not have lack of elements in his sentences. The longer the conversation was, the more elements they lack of.

5.2 Suggestion

After analyzing the data, the writer know quite much about the children's language acquisition. For that reason the writer would like to give suggestions for the parents and other researchers. The suggestions are :

1. For the parents.

The writer suggests that they must take part in the process of children language development. The findings of this study support the theory stated by Muma (1978 : 153), a child learns the language of his environment. The rate of which he learns his language is the result of a constellation of environmental influences. In other word, a child needs guidance from their parents whom are a part of the environment. One of the way is by communicating with your child from the first day they are born.

2. For other researchers.

Other researchers can make this kind of study an interesting subject to discuss for Children's language is unique and rarely found in adult's language. The researches can also consider the following factors :

- The length of experiment. In order to make this study more valid, the length in collecting the data should be longer than what the writer had done since the findings of this study was not quite giving satisfaction to the writer.
- In recording the conversation, the researchers should participating in the recordings so you will know what are the subjects talking about, considering that the result of the recordings in this study had quite different in the length of conversation.
- To make it more interesting, you can carry out this study with more subjects and find out about the interesting aspects of children language.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Atkinson, Martin. 1982. **Explanations in the Study of Child Language Development**. London : Cambridge Univ. Press.
- Bauer, Laurie. 1983. **English Word-Formation**. London : Cambridge Univ. Press.
- Beilin, Harry. 1975. **Studies in the Cognitive Basis of Language Development**. New York, San Fransisco, London : Academic Press.
- Brown, H. Douglas. 1987. **Principle of Language Learning and Teaching**. 22nd Edition, New Jersey, Prentice Hall Inc.
- Foss, Donald J. and David T. Hakes. 1978. **Psycholinguistics : An Introduction to the Psychology of Language**. Englewood Cliffs : Prentice Hall.
- Foster, Susan H. 1992. **The Communicative Competence of Young Children**. New York : Longman.
- Greene, Gordon. 1973. **The Development of the Language Arts from Birth through Elementary School**. Profesional Educators Publiucations, Inc. Lincoln, Nebraska.
- Kasbolah, Kasihani. 1992. **English in Elementary School : Consideration for Decision Makers**. A Paper presented in Bandung, West Java. The TEFLIN Seminar.
- Karshen, Stephen D. 1985. **The Input Hypothesis : Issues and Implications**. New York : Longman.
- Lenneberg, Eric H. and Elizabeth Lenneberg (Eds). 1975. **Foundation of Language Development : A Multidisciplinary Approach**. (Vol. 1, 2). New York : Academic Press, Inc.
- Leontiev, A. A. (Ed. by C. V. James). 1981. **Language reaching and Methodology Series : Psychology and the Language Learning Process**. Pengamon Press, Ltd.
- Muma, John R. 1978. **Language Handbook : Concepts, Assement, Intervention**. New Jersey, Englewood Cliffs : Prentice Hall, Inc.
- Prideaux, Gary D. 1984. **Psycholinguistics : The Experimental Study of Language**. Routledge London - New York : Department of Linguistics, The University of Alberta.

Wijaya, Angela Cicilia. 1997. **A Study of Two Word Utterances of Two Two – Year Old Chinese Children.** Unpublished Paper, Widya Mandala Catholic University Surabaya.

Wells, Gordon et. all. 1981. **Learning through Interaction : The Study of Language Development.** London : Cambridge Univ. Press.

Wells, Gordon. 1989. **Language, Learning and Education : Language at Home and at School.** NFER – Nelson.

West, Fred. 1975. **The Way of Language.** Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc.

