

Analysis of The Effectiveness of Syntax on 2 Year Old Children In Language Development

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Abstrak

Pengamanan bahasa merupakan gerakan manusia yang terjadi tanpa disadari pada anak-anak. Pemerolehan bahasa mencakup tiga tingkatan, yaitu fonologis, sintaksis, dan semantik. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana anak-anak di bawah usia dua tahun memperoleh sintaksis bahasa Indonesia. Metode deskriptif kualitatif dan strategi observasi dan pencatatan digunakan. Dampak dari eksplorasi ini adalah anak usia dua tahun sudah bisa merangkai kalimat dengan kata yang tepat. Tuturan satu kalimat masih sesekali digunakan oleh anak-anak. Anak juga mampu merangkai kalimat dengan kemampuan sintaksis yang lengkap.

Kata kunci: *Pemerolehan Bahasa, Sintaksis.*

Abstract

Language securing is a human movement that happens unwittingly in kids. Language obtaining incorporates three levels, specifically, phonological, syntactic and semantic. The purpose of this study is to ascertain how children under the age of two acquire Indonesian syntax. The descriptive qualitative method and observation and note-taking strategies utilized are both utilized. The aftereffects of this exploration are that two year old youngsters can assemble sentences with the right words. One-sentence utterances are still used by children occasionally. Youngsters are additionally ready to assemble sentences with complete syntactic capabilities.

Keywords: *Language Acquisition, Syntax.*

INTRODUCTION

In human existence, language is vital. This is due to the fact that communication between us would be impossible without language. In terms of sentence structure and appropriate language use, there are numerous factors to consider when using language. In regular daily existence, people need language to impart. Without language, correspondence

won't run as expected. Language is a device to make it more straightforward for people to speak with different people regardless. Language is utilized in daily existence. At the point when they are youthful, kids procure language by standing by listening to their folks talk (Attig, 2020). Children in Indonesia primarily practice speaking their native languages. This is brought about by the impact of each culture. The vocabulary system remains chaotic during childhood.

Language is a specialized instrument for people. At the end of the day, language is a method utilized by people to pass messages on to different people. Although not all forms of communication are considered to be languages, language is one of them. We already know that animals also interact with other animals of their kind. However, the interactions that animals or other animals have with each other cannot be considered language, like when goats bleat or birds sing. Language is the human communication medium, as previously stated. Humans are not able to use language by itself. People should gain language from the time they are brought into the world through their current circumstance, despite the fact that there are the individuals who likewise contend that it is normal for people to have the option to talk since they were conceived or being a gift could be said (Chaer, 2003).

We often see how children speak, combining words to form sentences. It makes no difference whether the sentences children create conform to semantic guidelines or not, but children are now ready to form and arrange the correct words in sentences. However, we will understand what the young man is talking about. In addition, children sometimes use their hands, eyes or head to emphasize what they want to say by moving other parts of their body. This is something extraordinary that the main humans have, not other animals. God gave humans the ability to acquire and combine languages in unique ways.

Language acquisition is the process of how someone can speak or the process of a child acquiring a first language. Language acquisition activities are activities that are carried out without thinking about it (Ayuba, 2016). Children do not know that they are learning language, they are only aware that they are essentially communicating or using language. There are also those who say that safeguarding is a term used to focus attention on the course of language acquisition which is usually done by children when the child has mastered the main language (regional language) (Bernal dkk, 2007). Thus, language acquisition and language acquisition are the processes of how children achieve familiarity with their primary language.

There are two aspects to the process of a child learning a beginner's language or mother tongue: the performance aspect, which includes the understanding and birth aspects, and the competency aspect. The two sorts of cycles contained in the presentation bit are unique in relation to one another. The comprehension cycle incorporates the capacity to notice or the capacity to see the sentences heard, while the birth interaction incorporates the most common way of conceiving an offspring or articulating sentences. This capacity will turn into a phonetic part. The etymological part comprises of three parts, to be specific phonological capacities, sentence structure, and semantics. One of these capacities will be examined in this examination, in particular syntactic capacities.

Syntax directly comes from the Dutch syntaxis. In English the term syntax is used. Syntax is a part or branch of linguistics that discusses the ins and outs of discourse,

sentences, clauses and phrases (Ramlan, 2005). In line with Ramlan's opinion, Zainal in his book says that syntax is a branch of linguistics that discusses the relationship between words in speech. Language elements included in the scope of syntax are phrases, clauses, and sentences.

Phrases discuss the connection between a word and different words that are nonpredicative. A group of words known as a clause is a grammatical unit that has the potential to become a sentence and contains at least one predicate. Then, a sentence is a relatively independent language unit that has a final intonation, at least one subject and predicate, and is actually or potentially made up of clauses. Obtaining of linguistic structure implies the procurement of language at the syntactic level which examines how youngsters utter sentences or how kids produce discourse in sentence structure. In this exploration the creator will break down sentences delivered by two year old youngsters.

METHODS

This research uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. A descriptive qualitative approach aims to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects, for example behavior, perception, motivation, action, and so on. Therefore, data collection is in the form of words, sentences, statements or in-depth descriptions, not numbers (Moleong, 2011:11). The data collection technique used in this research is observation techniques. The observation technique means collecting data by observing the data sources in this research. Apart from using observation techniques, In this research the author also used recording techniques and note-taking techniques which are useful for collecting and selecting the data that will be used.

The subject from which this data was gathered is the research's data source (Cohen dkk, 2017). Along these lines, the information source in this exploration was found on Jalan William Iskandar Muda, Medan, North Sumatra. In the meantime, the researcher's nephew, a two-year-old child, served as the sample for this study. The information is as per the following:

Child

Name : Muhammad Rafael
Place, date, birth : Medan, 05 December 2020
Age : 2 years
First language : Indonesian
Everyday language : Indonesian

Then also attach the parents' data of the child.

Father

Name : Wildan Wijaya
Place, date, birth : Jawa Barat, 29 October 1988
Everyday language : Indonesian

Mother

Name : Winda Ramadani
Place, date, birth : Medan, March 14 1993
Everyday language : Indonesian

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

The exploration witness was a 2 year old young lady named Muhammad Rafael, normally called Rafa. The first child born to Kusuma Wijaya and Winda Ramadani, who live in Medan, North Sumatra, at Jalan William Iskandar Muda. Rafa spends more time playing with his parents and his aunt Novi each day. Rafa is a kid who effectively talks when he is playing, he likewise makes it a point to his mom in the event that he feels something or on the other hand in the event that he is playing with his companions, he is prodded (Corominas-Murtra, 2009). Rafa really enjoys playing with his aunt. As a matter of fact, Rafa was naturally introduced to a family that pre-owned Indonesian as their most memorable language.

Despite the fact that he is a youngster from an alternate ethnic marriage, his mom is Javanese and his dad is Sundanese, yet in their day to day routines Rafa's folks utilize Indonesian to impart (Phillips dkk, 2021). Interact with Rafa. In the interim, his folks utilized a combination of Javanese and Sundanese. When he is at the house of Rafa's mother, his parents will speak Javanese, whereas when they are at the house of Rafa's father, they will speak Sundanese. Despite the fact that Rafa is utilized to blended dialects, he is as yet familiar with Indonesian.

Based on the data obtained, the author then transcribes it for later analysis.

Date 1

Mother : "Hey, Dede, what's his name?"
Rafa : "Idan."
Mother : "Momi?"
Rafa : "Nda."
Mother : "What's your name, Grandmother?"
Rafa : "Kokom."

When asked about his abi in the preceding story, Rafa said nothing. Rafa responded, "Idan," which referred to Wildan, his father's name. He then added one more word when asked about his mother's name in the same manner. He addressed his mom's name by saying "Nda". Winda is what Rafa means. Then, when Rafa's mom asked his grandma's name, Rafa replied "Kokom", this time Rafa addressed the word accurately.

Date 2

Mother : "What are you advising me to do, Abi?"
Rafa : "Abi."
Mother : "What are you advising Abi to do?"
Rafa : "lat Abi."
Mother : "Abi petition."
Rafa : "Just go to sleep."

In information two, when Rafa's mom advised Rafa to wake his auntie and advise him to ask, Rafa just called him his auntie. Rafa's one sentence explanation was right. Rafa then only uttered the two-word phrase "lat Abi" when his mother repeated the command a second time. What Rafa implied was that Rafa awakened his sibling for supplication. Rafa said, "Well, just sleep," after Rafa woke his father but his father didn't wake up.

This sentence has a closed clause because of how it is written. The subject of the sentence really exists, yet isn't noticeable. So the sentence is like "Well Abi continues to rest." From the syntactic capability, Abi is the subject and resting keeps on being the predicate. Because it only has one clause, this sentence is considered a simple sentence.

Date 3

Rafa : "Miong is crying."
Mother : "Why is Miong crying?"
Rafa : "Miong, cup, cup."
Mother : "Miong cup."
Rafa : "Miong, don't weep."
Mother : "Try not to cry Miong."
Rafa : "Hi miong, hi."
Mother : "Hi Miong, for what reason is Miong crying?"
Rafa : "The miong, the miong is ndong."
Mother : "For what reason is Miong crying? What are you requesting?"
Rafa : "Ntak, request milk."

Rafa's first sentence is a news sentence in the data above. Rafa let his mom know that his little cat called "miong was crying". In this sentence, with regards to syntactic capability, "miongnya" is the subject and "crying" is the predicate. The sentence in question is a straightforward one with only one clause. The following sentence Rafa articulated was a basic sentence, on the grounds that Rafa advised his feline to hush up. Rafa commands his cat to be quiet by using the word "cup" in this sentence. The sentence Rafa said was a basic sentence. Rafa also said the next sentence, which is an imperative sentence. He told his feline not to cry. This sentence is likewise a basic sentence. Rafa said a different thing in the next sentence. Rafa in this sentence welcomes his feline with "hi". The sentence communicated is as yet a straightforward sentence.

Moreover, when his mom inquired as to why his feline was crying, Rafa replied "in light of the fact that the feline needed to be held". Because Rafa told his mother that his cat was crying because he wanted to be carried, this sentence is a news sentence. The subject is "miongnya," and the predicate is "ndong," or the meaning of "carrying," from the syntactic function. From this, the sentence is a basic sentence since it just has one provision and the sentence is a sentence that just has one condition. That is on the grounds that the sentence just has one subject and one predicate.

Then Rafa's mom asked again for what good reason the feline was crying and Rafa addressed that the feline was crying since it was requesting milk. The sentence that Rafa set up was a news sentence, on the grounds that Rafa let his mom know that his feline needed milk. The sentence is then straightforward. Aside from that, this sentence is likewise a sentence with an inadequate condition, on the grounds that the subject of the sentence is absent. The sentence ought to read, "The noodles are requesting milk." Therefore, milk is the object and ask is the predicate in the syntactic function, so the predicate is lost.

Date 4

Mother : "How could it fall?"
Rafa : "Gini."
Mother : "Does it hurt or not?"
Rafa : "His leg harms."
The mother : "Why?"
Rafa : "Gini."
Mother : "What's the deal?"
Rafa : "His leg harms."
Mother : "Why?"
Rafa : "No doubt, better believe it, definitely."
Mother : "Red? Fall?"
Rafa : "Fall."
Mother : "Where?"
Rafa : "At maman uncle."
Mother : "In Uncle's room? Who's there?"
Rafa : "Ama grandmother, ama uncle mpi, ama grandmother, ama uncle mpi, ama grandmother kokom. Fall."
Mother : "Have you put it away yet?"
Rafa : "Dah."

When asked by his mother how he fell, Rafa said one sentence in the data above. The implying that Rafee needs to convey is "The fall is this way." Rafa added while exhibiting how he fell. Then after that his mom asked again whether the fall hurt, Rafa addressed that his leg hurt. Because Rafa informed his mother that his leg was hurting, the sentence that Rafa said was a news sentence. The sentence is then straightforward.

After that, Rafa's mother inquired as to the cause of his foot pain. Rafa replied with another sentence. The word verbally expressed is additionally something similar, to be specific "Gini." what's more, he re-established the development he had recently done while exhibiting how he fell. This time, Rafa wanted to convey a different meaning the reason he felt that way was because he was like that. From that point forward, Rafa asked again for what reason, his response rehashed what he had recently replied, specifically that his leg hurt. From that point onward, he was asked again for what good reason and Rafa's response was "Definitely, better believe it, no doubt." The importance of the word yes is "red". He wanted to convey that he had fallen and that his feet were red. Then Rafa was asked once more and he addressed that he had fallen.

From that point onward, when asked once more, Rafa was asked by his mom where he fell and he replied "At maman uncle." "room" is the meaning of the word "maman." The sentence expressed by Rafa is a news sentence. Since the sentence was said to illuminate him that Rafa had fallen in his uncle's room. This sentence is as yet a basic sentence. Rafa responded, "Ama grandma, ama uncle mpi, ama grandma, ama uncle mpi, ama grandma kokom," when his mother asked him again. Fall in that sentence, Rafa made sense of that when he fell he was with his grandma and uncle and he said that he had been arranged. He spoke in a single word when he said he had been sorted.

Date 5

Rafa : "Biku, what are you doing, Biku? What?"
Mother : "My auntie."
Rafa : "My auntie."
Mother : "What's going on with you?"
Rafa : "My sibling's aggravation?"
Mother : "Handsome?"
Rafa : "Attractive, my sibling."
Mother : "Are you not obese?"
Rafa : "Isn't unreasonably dumb?"
Mother : "Fat or attractive?"
Rafa : "Handsome."
Mother : "Are you not obese?"
Rafa : "No doubt about it."
Mother : "My uncle has arrived."
Rafa : "My uncle has arrived."
Mother : "We're going for a ride on a motorbike."
Rafa : "We're going for a ride on a motorbike."
Mother : "Purchase what?"
Rafa : "Take Ecim."
Mother : "Okay?"
Rafa : "Okay."
Mother : "Dede stand by."
Rafa : "Dede is gugu."

Rafa said the first sentence in the data above, which was an interrogative sentence. He asked his sister what she was doing and whether she was working. Simple sentences were used in the sentences that Rafa said. Then, at that point, his mom advised him to rehash the word abiku and what were he doing, Rafa rehashed it. From that point forward, his mom found out if his sibling was attractive or not. Rafa addressed that his sibling was attractive, he said "Attractive, my sibling." Because he told me that his brother was handsome, this sentence is a news sentence. This sentence is likewise a basic sentence, since it just has one subject and one predicate. "Abiku" as the subject and "attractive" as the predicate. It very well may be presumed that the sentence is a sentence with a total statement, since none of the subject and predicate are absent.

After that, Rafa's mother asked him once more if his abi wasn't fat, but he didn't respond; rather, he asked the question once more. Then after that Rafa asked again whether his sibling was attractive or fat, this time Rafa replied with single word that his sibling was an attractive individual. From that point forward, Rafa's mom asked again to affirm the response. This time, Rafa provided the same response, but he added two words: "Don't be reluctant." And that implies not fat. He needed to convey that his uncle was not fat. Then Lisa's mom said a sentence and Rafa followed after accordingly. The sentence verbally expressed by Rafa is a basic sentence, since it just has one subject and one condition. The predicate is "going for a walk," the subject is "we," and the description is "riding a motorcycle." Because

neither the subject nor the predicate are absent from this sentence, it is also a complete clause. This sentence is additionally a basic sentence in light of the fact that Lisa welcomed or convinced her dad.

Then, when asked what he planned to purchase, Rafa replied “purchase ecim.” Rafa replied with straightforward sentences. Since the purpose of the speech is merely to inform you that you are going to purchase ice cream, then the sentence that was spoken is a news sentence. The sentence “Dede gugu” is the final one. This means Rafa is there sitting tight for his dad. This sentence is likewise a straightforward sentence and is remembered for the news sentence. Because Rafa wanted to inform Rafa that he was waiting for his father, Rafa said that.

Date 6

- Mother : “What is that doll?”
Rafa : “Dudu sek.”
Mother : “Shek dudu? What's going on with you?”
Rafa : “Sek dudu ali torment sek dudu?”
Mother : “Shek dudu, what's happening with you?”
Rafa : “Sek dudu agi torment sek dudu?”
Mother : “What's he up to?”
Rafa : “Sis, what are you doing? merely sleeping.”
Mother : “Are you in bed?”

In the information above, Rafa delivers more inquisitive sentences. In the principal sentence he actually said the news sentence, to be specific “Sek dudu.” And that signifies “Shark Doo” which is one of the verses of a kids' tune. In these two sentences, Rafa meant to tell you that his little cat was a stuffed fish, particularly a shark like the one in the children's song “Baby Shark.” After that, his mother asked Rafa numerous times what was going on with his stuffed fish, but he didn't respond immediately. The inquisitive sentence that Rafa expresses ordinarily is a straightforward sentence since it just comprises of one subject and one predicate, and that implies the sentence is a sentence that has a total proviso. After that he addressed the inquiry that his shark doll was sleeping. A straightforward sentence was used by Rafa to explain that his doll was asleep. This sentence is a sentence that has a fragmented proviso, in light of the fact that the subject of the sentence is absent.

Date 7

- Rafa : “Aaa I'm apprehensive about toa, I'm anxious about toa, eh there's a feeling of dread toward toa, there's an apprehension about toa, there's a feeling of dread toward toa, what's ega, what's ega, what's persevering, no little take de relentless, no little take de ega persistent.”

Rafa was not being questioned by his mother in this data. He was occupied with self-talk. Even though his words are not very clearly spoken, the sentences that are produced are also numerous and fast. I'm afraid of cockroaches is the meaning of the first sentence, “Aaa I'm afraid of cockroaches.” In this sentence, Rafa's aim is clear, to be specific to let him know that he fears cockroaches, implying that this sentence is a news sentence. As far as

syntactic capability, the sentence has the capability, “dread” as a predicate and “cockroach” as an item. The subject of the sentence is missing, and that implies the sentence is a sentence with an inadequate condition.

Besides, this sentence is a basic sentence, since it just has one provision. After that, he said, “What? Ega.” The significance of these two words is “What? Triangle.” Since when he said this sentence, Rafa likewise moved his hands as though shaping a triangle. So he really asked what shape he had produced using his hands, then, at that point, he responded to himself, specifically a triangle. Then, at that point, the following sentence is “Not little, not enormous, industrious.” The sentences he needed to convey were little boxes, huge boxes, list items. Rafa wants people to understand that there are round, large, and small boxes. Because Rafa wants to tell you something about the box and blade, this sentence is actually a news sentence.

CONCLUSION

In light of the conversation above, we can close the aftereffects of this examination. The consequences of this exploration show that kids matured two years can currently assemble a few words into sentences. This is as per the youngster's language securing at the syntactic level. Even though the child's pronunciation is off, he or she can put sentences together well. Aside from that, children still enjoy uttering monologues. The single word expressions that youngsters make have implications that are not straightforward.

The aforementioned research subjects, Muhammad Rafael and his family, play a significant role in the language use of children; their spoken sentences and vocabulary are also influenced by their family environment. By the age of two, youngsters can simplify sentences, for example, just comprising of a subject and predicate or complete sentences, for example, with an item or portrayal.

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