ABSTRAK

Wardhani, Anastasia Desmana. 2008. *Pemerolehan Sintaksis Bahasa Indonesia sebagai Bahasa Pertama: Kasus Raka Anak Usia Dua Tahun*. Skripsi Program Sarjana (S1). Yogyakarta: PBSID, FKIP, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Penelitian ini memiliki dua tujuan, yaitu mendeskripsikan pemerolehan kalimat dalam tuturan Raka dan mendeskripsikan urutan pemerolehan kalimat tersebut. Urutan pemerolehan itu didasarkan pada frekuensi pemunculan dan urutan waktu pemerolehan.

Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif. Artinya, peneliti sendiri menjadi instrumen kunci (*key instument*) baik dalam proses pengumpulan data maupun analisis datanya. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode observasi berperan serta (*partisipant observation*). Peneliti berperan serta dalam lingkungan dan kehidupan sehari-hari subjek untuk memperoleh data.

Penelitian ini mengambil subjek yang bernama Raka anak usia dua tahun. Data berupa tuturan Raka yang dikumpulkan secara alamiah melalui proses pengamatan, pencatatan, dan perekaman. Alat yang digunakan adalah buku dan alat tulis, serta MP3. Data diambil selama 6 bulan yang dibagi menjadi tiga tahap pengambilan data. Tahap I bulan Februari sampai Maret 2007, tahap II bulan April sampai Mei 2007, dan tahap III bulan Juni sampai Juli 2007. Pengambilan data dilakukan setiap hari selama 24 jam.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pada usia dua tahun Raka dapat membuat berbagai macam kalimat. Berdasarkan makna kalimat, ada empat jenis makna kalimat yang sudah dikuasai Raka. Keempat jenis kalimat tersebut yaitu kalimat deklaratif, kalimat imperatif, kalimat interogatif, dan kalimat eksklamatif. Tuturan yang bermakna kalimat deklaratif berjumlah 326 tuturan, kalimat imperatif 84 tuturan, kalimat interogatif 43 tuturan, dan kalimat eksklamatif dengan 8 tuturan.

Pemerolehan kalimat tunggal yang Raka hasilkan sebanyak 132 tuturan. Untuk pemerolehan kalimat lengkap sebanyak 132 tuturan dan kalimat taklengkap 329 tuturan. Pemerolehan kalimat biasa Raka sebanyak 123 tuturan dan kalimat inversi sebanyak 9 tuturan.
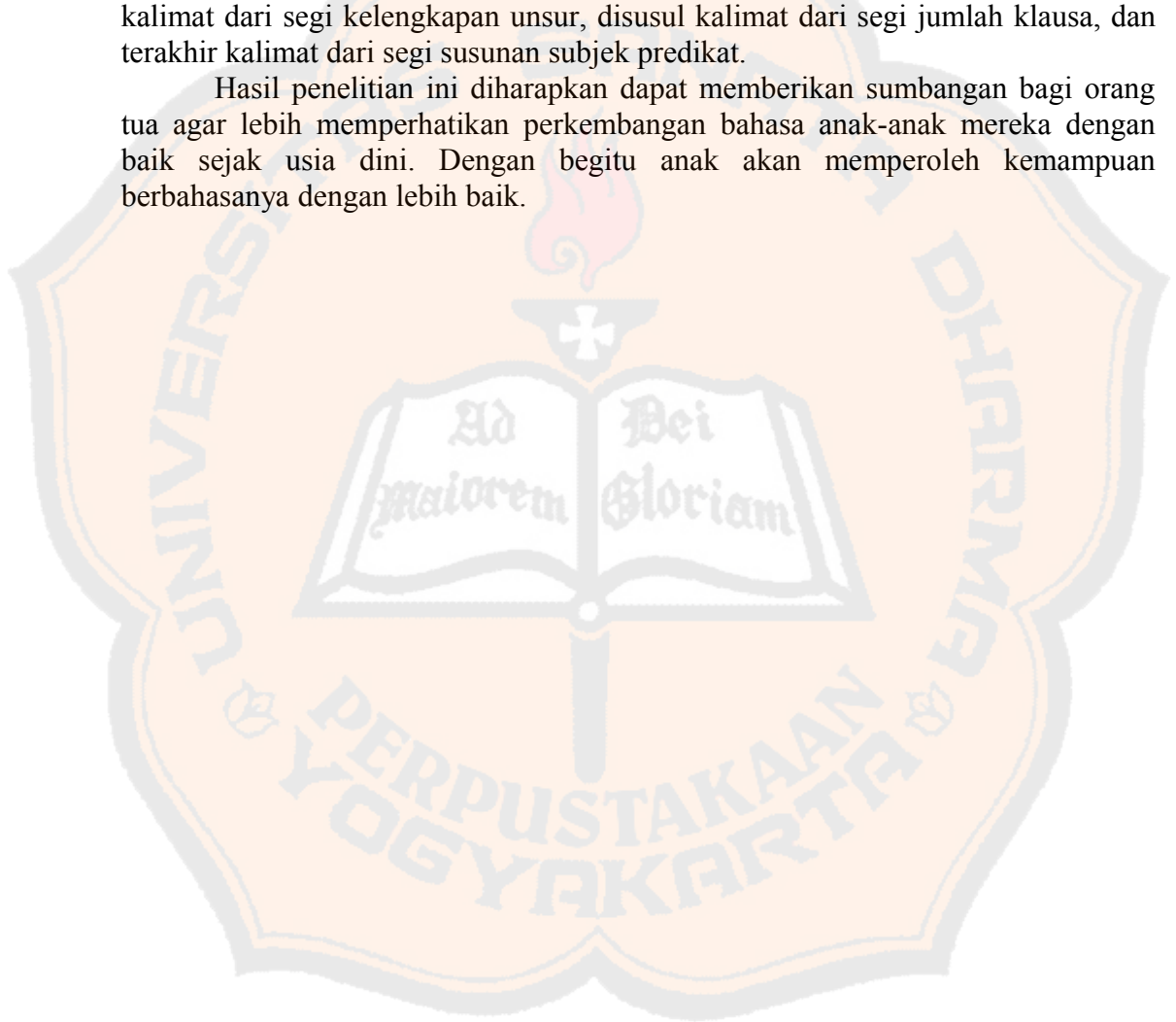
Urutan pemerolehan kalimat berdasarkan frekuensi pemunculan, ditemukan kalimat deklaratif yang mendapatkan peluang terbesar dari tuturan yang dihasilkan Raka. Urutan pemerolehan selanjutnya dengan bentuk kalimat imperatif, lalu kalimat interogatif, dan terakhir kalimat eksklamatif. Berdasarkan frekuensi pemunculan ditemukan bentuk kalimat taklengkap menempati posisi teratas dalam tuturan yang dihasilkan Raka. Disusul kemudian dengan bentuk kalimat lengkap, kemudian kalimat tunggal, lalu kalimat biasa, dan terakhir kalimat inversi. Tuturan yang dihasilkan Raka belum ada yang berbentuk kalimat majemuk sampai diakhir penelitian.

Berdasarkan urutan waktu pemerolehan, kalimat deklaratif diperoleh paling awal. Hal ini dikarenakan subjek selalu memberikan informasi kepada orang lain

untuk mengungkapkan yang dimaksud. Bentuk kalimat deklaratif ini bermunculan sejak awal tahap penelitian. Begitu juga dengan kalimat kalimat imperatif. Pemunculan sudah mulai ada sejak penelitian berlangsung, tetapi pemunculannya tidak sebanyak kalimat deklaratif. Kalimat eksklamatif juga muncul pada awal tahap penelitian. Akan tetapi, kalimat interogatif baru dihasilkan pada bulan ke empat tahap ke II pengambilan data dengan jumlah tuturan yang cukup banyak. Jadi, urutan waktu pemunculan pemerolehan kalimat berdasarkan maknanya diawali dengan pemunculan kalimat deklaratif, disusul kalimat imperatif, kemudian kalimat eksklamatif, dan terakhir kalimat interogatif. Untuk urutan waktu pemerolehan berdasarkan bentuk kalimatnya dimulai dengan pemunculan kalimat dari segi kelengkapan unsur, disusul kalimat dari segi jumlah klausa, dan terakhir kalimat dari segi susunan subjek predikat.

Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat memberikan sumbangan bagi orang tua agar lebih memperhatikan perkembangan bahasa anak-anak mereka dengan baik sejak usia dini. Dengan begitu anak akan memperoleh kemampuan berbahasanya dengan lebih baik.

ABSTRACT

Wardhani, Anastasia Desmana. 2008. *Syntactical Acquisition of Indonesian Language as First Language: The Case of Two Years Old Boy, Raka*. The Undergraduate Program Thesis. Yogyakarta: PBSID, FKIP, Sanata Dharma University.

Children language acquisition at the case of Raka in this research has two objectives, i.e. to describe what kind of aspects of syntactical acquisition in Raka's discourses and to describe the sequence of the aspect. This sequence is based on the emergence frequency and the acquisition time sequence.

This research is qualitative. It meant that the researcher herself became the key instrument either in collecting data process or in data analysis itself. Method used was participant observation. The researcher took part in the subject's environment and daily living to obtain data.

A two years old boy named Raka was taken to be the subject of this research. Data taken was in form of the boy's discourses collected naturally through observation and recording processes. Tools used were book and stationeries and MP3 recorder. Data was taken in 6 months divided into three data collecting stages. Stage I was performed during February to March 2007, stage II during April to Mei 2007, and stage III during June to July 2007.

The result showed that at the age of two Raka could make a various sentences based on its meaning and form. Based on the meaning of the sentence, there were declarative, imperative, interrogative, and exclamative sentences. The discourses meaning declarative sentence were 326, based on imperative sentence were 86, based on interrogative sentence were 41, and based on exclamative sentence were 8.

Based on the sentence form, there were three types of the form that Raka possessed i.e. sentence based on the aspect of element completeness, amount of clause, and subject-predicate structure. From the aspect of element completeness was derived as many as 461 discourses comprised of 135 discourses of completeness sentence and 326 discourses of incompleteness sentence. While from the amount of clause, there were 135 discourses in form of singular, whereas the plural sentences had not produced yet by the subject. And from the subject-predicate structure it was derived as many as 135 discourses with 125 discourses in form of regular sentence and 10 discourses in form inversion sentence.

Based on the emergence frequency, the declarative sentence had the highest probability in the sequence of syntactical aspect from the narrative produced by Raka. Then followed by imperative sentence, and then by interrogative sentence, and then by exclamative sentence. Also in the sequence of syntactical aspect, it was found that the sentence form based on element completeness took a first rank in the narrative produced by Raka. Then followed by sentence form based on the amount of clause, and then by sentence form based on subject-predicate structure. From the sub-component of element completeness it was found the form of complete and incomplete sentences. The sub-component of the amount clause was dominated by the singular sentence emergence, whereas the plural sentence was

not found in the Raka's discourses. The sub-component of subject-predicate structure was dominated by regular sentence then followed by inversion.

Based on acquisition time sequence, declarative sentence was found earlier. The emergence of declarative sentence came out earliest in the research stage. So it was with the imperative and exclamative sentences, their emergence also came out since the research took place, even though it was not as much as that in the declarative sentence. While the interrogative sentence only came out in the stage II of the research with a lot of discourses. Thus, the time sequence of the emergence of sentence acquisition based on its meaning was began with the emergence of the declarative sentence, followed by the imperative sentence, and then by the exclamative sentence, and the last one was interrogative sentence. For the acquisition time sequence based on the form of sentence was began with the emergence of sentence based on the aspect of element completeness, followed by sentence based on the amount of clause, and the last one was based on subject-predicate structure.

This result is hoped to be able to renders contribution to parents in order they could give more attention to their children language development form the early stage. Hence, their children will have better speaking capabilities.