

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the data analysis, there are some conclusions on this research which is related to the subjects' first language acquisition of phonological processes based on Ingram's theory.

Phonological process which are found in the phonology production with several processes, they are substitution processes namely stopping, fronting, and gliding processes, and the assimilation process namely consonant harmony that are velar assimilation and denasalization, then the last syllable structure process, the processes which are cluster reduction process, deletion of final consonant, the deletion of unstressed syllable, and reduplication. The subjects who pronounce the consonant words do not experience such as voicing and labial assimilation.

Beside those processes, the writer also finds four other phonological processes that are not included in the phonological process theory of Ingram occur yet in the word production of the subjects. The first process is substitution process of alveolar that is velar /tʃ/ is replacing alveolar /s/, the second is the substitution of stop that is opposite of stopping process that is based on the theory. It is a process when the subject changes the stop consonants /p/, /b/, /t/, /d/, /k/, or /g/ with fricative /f/, /v/, /s/, /z/, /h/ or affricative /tʃ/, /dʒ/. The third is deletion of initial consonant that is the subjects tend to delete a consonant which occur at the

beginning of a word. The fourth is lateralization or substitution process of retroflex /r/ with lateral /l/.

The subjects who are two-year-old children innately tend towards producing speech sounds. When they acquire the word and produce it, their family helps them. They practice the phonological process in their first language acquisition with simplifying their sound productions. The manner and place of their articulation tend to produce the bilabial, alveolar, velar stop or affricative consonants. There are several sounds which do not exist in subject's speech; they are /x/, /ʃ/, /r/, and /ñ/. The writer considers that the absence of those sounds is caused by the subjects have not acquired them yet because they are not born being able to produce all the sounds and sound patterns their language and are still blocked by their biological growth which disables them to produce those sounds. Thus, there are different to produce their sounds in acquiring the words between the subjects. It depends on their abilities and environment around them.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the above conclusion, the writer would like to offer some suggestions to be considered by every parent and the next writers.

Every parent needs to know and pay attention how the way of children acquire the language and master some aspects of phonology, in order to help them managing their speech during having interaction with their children since children need a very perfect model of language use. They also should pronounce words as

they are normally pronounced in order that children do not imitate the wrong pronunciation.

Other writers who want to conduct further research to know more about the language acquisition on child and it not going to be only limited on the two-year children but also to the children at different age in order to enrich the knowledge of language acquisition in general and language production in specific.