

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

A free form which consist of two or more lesser free forms as, for instance, *poor John* or *John run away* or *yes sir*, is a phrase. A free form which is not a phrase is a word. A word is then a free form which does not consist entirely of two or more lesser free form; in brief, a word is minimum free form (Bloomfield, D in Parera, JD, 1988;2).

Further Bloomfield states in Parera (1988; 2) that minimum free form can be uttered by itself and make a sense, however cannot be separated which one of it (may all of it) cannot be uttered by itself (make a sense). All that form is called *word*.

However, the researcher of this thesis notices that when his son who was a five year old, once spoke to the researcher's wife, he said "buk, gambar sing nang tipi iku kok koyok kancane ayah sing nang Tunjungan Plaza wingi yo buk?" (Mom, the man whom in television looks like father's friend we met in Tunjungan Plaza yesterday, does not he?). The researcher was very amazed when he found out that a child as young as five year old was able to produce and keep in mind such a long and complex sentence. From this experience, the researcher wants to conduct a research and the utterance of five year old child especially in development of syntax because by looking at the age, the researcher considers that the child could be a good subject.

In this thesis, the researcher uses the sentence function. At the sentence function, the sentences are broken down into their subject, predicate, subject, and various sentence adjuncts such as time, place, and manner.

After reading many books about the language acquisition and development of children's language, the researcher wants to make a research on the utterance of five year old especially in the sentence patterns of the child. The problem is that children seem to be

constructing their own rule-system, which they gradually adapt in the direction of the adult system. As a result child is creatively constructing it as he interacts with those around him.

Since in the five-year-old, is the earliest age for human to produce a meaningful complete sentence, the researcher hopes that the result of this research will be a reference for the readers to comprehend further about syntactic structure uttered by human being especially by a five-year-old child.

## **1.2 Statements of the Problems**

As the researcher wants to know the development of the syntax of the five year old child, the questions are formulated as follows:

1. What utterances does the five-year-old child produce?
2. What sentence patterns does the five-year-old child use?

## **1.3 Purpose of the Study**

In conducting this study, the researcher of this thesis has some purposes. First of all, the researcher wants to find out the utterances produces by the five-year-old child and the second, the researcher wants to find out the sentence patterns used in five-year-old child's utterance.

## **1.4 Significance of the Study**

Through the result of this study, the researcher wants to show the sentence patterns structure of the five-year-old child. The researcher also hopes that the result of this study can contribute knowledge about the syntactic development of the five-year-old child in Indonesian language especially in Java and to give more attention in the process of syntactic development of their children for parents especially for mothers who takes care their children.

## 1.5 Scope and Limitation

This study will be done within the scope of sentence patterns structure. As a case study, the researcher only uses one Javanese child as the subject of this case study.

This study also focuses only on the child's utterances. The classification of the child's utterances is based only on the statement, question, and command sentences. The sentence patterns are used in analyzing the child utterance in order to see the syntactic development of statement, question, and command in the child's utterances.

## 1.6 Definition of the Terms

This study is comprehensible for the readers, so the researcher feels that it is necessary to define the key terms found in this study. They are:

1. **Sentence** is a grammatical form which is not in construction with any other grammatical form: a constitute which is not a constituent (Hocket in Parera, 1988;2)
2. **Word** is thus any segment or a sentence bounded by successive points at which pausing is possible (Hocket in Parera, 1988;3)

## 1.7 Organization of the Study

This study is organized into five chapters. The first chapter is the introduction, which consists of the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, and scope and limitation.

The second chapter is the review of related literature, which consists of the theories that are used by the researcher in analyzing the data of this study. The third chapter is method of research, which clarifies the researches approach, the source of the data, research question, instrument, the procedure of data collection. But in this case, the researcher does not write it

down because his lectures did not assign it. The fourth chapter is the finding and discussion of the data and the last chapter, chapter five, is the conclusion.