

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### 5.1 The Conclusions

As the last part of this thesis, the researcher presented some conclusions related to the research. From the observations, the researcher concluded that, it was true the female had more words utterances than the male at the same age. But, the male produced clearer than the female. From the observations, the researcher believed that it was happened because of the influence of the environment, where the male have an older brother and a sister, but the female was the only child.

From all the word utterances, which were produced by the subjects, the results of the parts of speech showed that *Noun* and *Verb* dominated the word utterances. All the percentages can be seen in Appendix D (Observation 4).

In the process of the acquisition of early words, children were able to know the functions of the words, and they could act as what the words meant, even though some words were still unclear yet. The analysis also showed the male and female children understudy could produce 29% and 20% words perfectly respectively. It can be seen in Appendix D (Observation 4).

The results of the phonological segments showed that the male dominated the *CVCVC* linguistics sequences and the female *CVCV*. From this results, the researcher concluded that it was happened, because the female often omitted at the beginning

letter of a word, for example, she produced /ulci/ for "burung." That was why the male could produce each word more perfectly than the female. The results can be seen in Appendix D. The children's linguistics sequences were much more developed compared to Echa. At the same age, the *CV* (25%), *CVC* (25%), *VCVC* (12%), *CVCV* (10%) and *VCV* (10%) linguistics sequences dominated Ech's words. Beside *CVCVC*, *VVC*, *CVV*, *VCCVC*, *VCCV*, and *VV* were very few percentage.

From the data obtained above, the children started to communicate with adult in the environment. The children showed a significant development on word-utterances/speech produced during three months. The children could be able to produce the multi-word utterances at the beginning of the observation. Although, they still used very simple words. At last month of the observation, it was found that the children's ability in producing the multi-word utterances developed fastly. The children used varieties of words in a sentence.

From the interview with the parents, it was found that the children were trying to kinetics development. Basically, children acquired the language by their natural schemes. It means that parents and the family should adapt their language to their children's language development without paying attention to the language structure, so the language could be understood by the children, as the parents and the family in making communication with their children.

## 5.2 The Suggestions

In developing the acquisition of early words, parents have to guide their children in learning to talk as much as possible so that the children can be more active in having communication with their environment.

Generally children do not want to speak even a word to everybody they do not know before, so to make communication running well, it is suggested to everybody to make an approach by knowing the children behavior.

This study is just a simple complicated research, and the results might be different if conducted to other subjects in other area. The knowledge about children language acquisition on early words should be informed to parents in general who are worried about their children, because they have to know when and what factors can influence the children's ability in acquiring the early word - utterances.