

ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT FROM INFANTS AGED 8 MONTHS TO 3 YEARSAtyk Sevitry¹, Virga Putra Darma²Email: atyksevity1@gmail.com¹, virgaputradarma@gmail.com²

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Abstrak: Bahasa merupakan alat komunikasi manusia yang digunakan untuk mengungkapkan sesuatu kepada orang lain agar apa yang diucapkannya dapat mencapai tujuan yang diinginkannya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui perkembangan bahasa yang digunakan bayi usia delapan bulan hingga tiga tahun pada beberapa anak. Perkembangan bahasa pada bayi merupakan proses dimana anak memperoleh kemampuan memahami dan menggunakan bahasa secara bertahap seiring bertambahnya usia anak. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif yang dilakukan dengan wawancara langsung kepada responden. Hasil penelitian ini tujuh dari sepuluh anak delapan bulan hingga tiga tahun, pada usia delapan bulan bayi hanya merengek/menangis saja. Pada usia satu tahun, anak sudah dapat merangkai sedikit unsur bahasa, walaupun terkadang hanya mengungkapkan kata-kata secara abstrak. Pada usia dua tahun anak sudah lebih jelas dalam pengucapan kata dan dapat merangkai lebih banyak kata. Pada usia tiga tahun, banyak anak yang sudah merangkai unsur-unsur bahasa dengan hampir sempurna, meskipun sebagian besar anak belum bisa mengucapkan huruf "R", tidak semua anak usia tiga tahun belum bisa mengucapkan huruf "R", ada pula yang sudah berinteraksi dengan baik dan benar.

Kata Kunci: Perkembangan bahasa, pada anak-anak

Abstract: *Language is a human communication tool used to express something to people so that what they say can achieve the goals they want. This study aimed to determine the development of language used by infants aged eight months to three years in some children. Language development in infants is the process by which children acquire the ability to understand and use language gradually as children age. This research uses qualitative methods which are conducted by direct interviews with respondents. The results of this study seven out of ten children eight months to three years, at the age of eight months babies just whine/cry only. At the age of one year, children can already string together a little element of language, although sometimes only express words abstractly At the age of two years children are clearer in the pronunciation of words and can string together more words. At the age of three, many children are already stringing together language elements almost perfectly, although most children cannot pronounce the letter "R", not all three-year-old children cannot pronounce the letter "R", some have interacted well and correctl*

Keyword: *Language development, in children.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a human communication tool used to express something to people so that what they say can achieve the goals they want. Language is one of the abilities that indicates that children have intelligence that is easy to see and assess because children who are fluent in language use will apply communication and get along with their peers (Mahkamah Brantasari 2022). With the ability to speak to children, it will not be difficult to express their ideas and thoughts so that what children want quickly gets responses and attention from other parties such as their friends and older people (Mahkamah Brantasari 2022). This language is used to impart information, ideas, and feelings to others. Language has several types, namely spoken, written, and sign language. Sign language is the language used by a person or group who has special needs such as deaf or deaf to communicate. Spoken language is a language that is directly spoken by speakers to speakers. Written language is the language that is expressed in writing and can also be called a one-way language (monologue) because of the possibility of not getting a response. The importance of language as a means of communication cannot be separated from human identity, so

language is the only tool that humans have to carry out humanitarian duties. The function of language is as a communication and social tool.

Development is a process of gradual and dynamic change in a person that occurs over time. Development can be seen from various aspects, the development of children's language can be seen from the development of speech or movements made by children to express or express a goal so that people can understand what the child wants. Infancy (under five years old) is the most important period in human life.

Early childhood is a child who is at the age of 0-6 years, at this time the development of children's intelligence increases from 50% to 80%. So important is this period that early age is referred to as the golden age. This period is the right time to develop the various potentials of children. This potential will be able to develop if given stimulation, guidance, assistance, and treatment in accordance with the level of growth and development (Triwidya Astuti, 2019).

Early age is a period of growth and development of a child who needs help from adults around the child. Help that can help in the growth and development process of a child. (Veryawan, 2021)

Language is a grammar that individuals use to communicate which consists of listening, speaking, writing and reading. So, parents or teachers must realize the importance of their children's language development because with language children can communicate well with others in conveying intentions, thoughts, and ideas (Affifah Fatihakun Ni'mah Wahidah, eva latipah 2021)

Early childhood can develop their language skills best if they receive the right stimulus according to their developmental stage. They can understand and remember information if given the opportunity to talk about it, write it down and describe it. (Nurhidayati Udjir , Sri Watini ,2022)

Stimulation in the form of providing a conducive environment is needed so that children have the opportunity to be able to develop all their potential (Nurhidayati Udjir, Sri Watini, 2022).

At present children's language development is a priority that needs to be considered by parents, especially in terms of the application of learning that is inseparable from the parenting style adopted by parents which of course will have an impact and influence on children's language development (Mahkamah Brantasari 2022).

Language development in infants is the process by which a child acquires the ability to understand and use language gradually as the child ages. Parents play an important role in language development in children because children will listen to what parents say and enter into their memory to remember, and the language of parents reflects the language of the child later. How children speak, understand, and use language to convey their goals. What children understand first is their mother tongue. Mother tongue is the language that the mother first teaches or speaks to her child, or Mother tongue can also be referred to as the language of the region where the mother comes from. Babies will experience language changes every day, but each baby has different changes or stages of achievement. There are babies whose language acquisition changes very quickly, and there are also those whose language changes are slow. In the development of the baby's language, the mother or the people around her are very influential for the progress of this baby's language, the mother can help the child to be able to speak in different ways with different children's grasp of different abilities. Language skills are acquired by children in the form of vowels and body language, vowel forms usually refer to spoken language and body language forms refer to sign language. Language acquisition theory usually refers to the acquisition of a first language (B1) rather than a second language (B2), in which the child will initially speak his mother tongue. As the child develops in his environment, he will learn and acquire a second language, an additional language. In general, a second language will be obtained by children when they are adults. (Eny Astuti 2022).

It may be difficult for a person to understand a baby's language when they just cry or a few abstract words to describe something they want and usually only understood by the mother's feelings. A baby also uses his body to express what they want or need.

This study aimed to determine the development of language used by infants aged eight months to three years in some children. Some children have very slow language development which can be called speech delay. Speech delay is someone who experiences speech delays or delays in communicating well. The process of forming children's character is generally influenced by genetic and environmental factors. In this context, children tend to be imitative, following what they see, feel, and observe from their surroundings, because they are still in the stage of recognizing the boundaries between right and wrong, good and bad, and appropriate or inappropriate.

In this physical condition, language development and acquisition consists of various physical conditions, among which the child does not have problems with the speech organs, hearing organs and the neuromuscular system in the brain. In order for language development to run normally, all these tools must function properly and effectively.(Eny Astuti 2022).

RESEARCH METHODS

The method used in this study is a qualitative method where this research is carried out by observation and interview. These observations and interviews were conducted directly with several parents who have children aged eight months to three years to make comparisons or find out the development of language in each child. A qualitative approach is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral data from people and observable behavior according to (Bogdan & Taylor (1975)).

Qualitative research has several characteristics that distinguish it from quantitative research. Some of these characteristics include; (a) natural context i.e. qualitative research is carried out in a natural environment where the phenomenon under study occurs, thus enabling researchers to understand a broader and complex context, (b) inductive approach i.e. qualitative research using an inductive approach in data analysis, where findings and theories are developed based on collected data, not based on hypotheses or theoretical frameworks that have been previously established, (c) Researcher subjectivity where qualitative researchers are considered as key instruments in research, where researchers are actively involved in the process of data collection, analysis, and interpretation (Ardiansyah, 2023). Data Collection Techniques Qualitative research uses data collection techniques such as interviews, observations, documentation studies, case studies, and focus (Ardiansyah, 2023).

Observation is used to obtain data that directly observe language development in several children, with the help of interviewing parents about their child's development. With this research will be able to know the development of language in children at any time.

Data collection techniques using method 1. Interviews were conducted directly to respondents to ask about the development of their children 2. Collecting data records information that respondents say 3. Summing up the data obtained from the results of the interview.

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the study, seven out of ten, especially children aged eight months to three years, at the age of eight months according to the general public children cannot speak any language just whine or cry. However, in sociolinguistic studies, crying can also be called language because crying has a purpose. When babies cry, they try to express what they want or need for what they want to fulfill. In these eight months, children are still unable to incorporate elements of language in terms of content, form, and language use, but by eight months of age, children can vent their emotions by whining or crying or by moving

their bodies to express something they want. At the age of one, children can already string together pictures of a little element of language, although sometimes only expressing abstract words such as "du-du-du" but some can already express words with "mamah" when calling their mother or "mam" to ask for food or "nen" to ask for milk. Although sometimes it is still unclear and fluent in its pronunciation. In this phase, mothers must often hone the child's memory to be able to make the child know more words for the child to put into his memory. By the age of two, children are increasingly clear to pronounce words, they can string words. By the age of three, children have mastered many words that are used in everyday life, although most children have not pronounced the letter "R", not all children aged three years cannot pronounce the letter "R", some have really interacted well and correctly. Of course, the development of each child has different stages, but in

Generally, there are also children whose language development is slow, or called Speech delay. The results of the study below are an analysis of data obtained from interviews with children's parents.

Table 1. Data Results of interviews with parents

Informant	Age	Language Acquisition
1	8 Months	The first child was eight months old, his language skills were still unable to combine elements of language both in terms of ideas, ideas, and words. But already able to say abstract words like "aaaaaa", "huuuuuu". If hungry, this baby just cries or acts very fussy.
2	8 Months	The second child is eight months old, his language skills are not yet able to use or combine elements of language both in terms of ideas, and words. But already able to say the abstract word "dududu". This baby when he feels hungry he cries and his head always moves a lot to swipe so that the mother gives him milk or feeds.
3	1 Year	The third child is one year old, his language skills can already use or string together some elements of language in terms of words, for example he can call his parents such as "mamah", "papapa" and grandpa "abah", and other words "aww" "Bau-bau". And when she was hungry she cried and when she saw the people around her eating she said "mamam, mau".
4	1 Year	The fourth child is a one-year-old with language skills who can already call his mother "ma-ma" but still sounds vague and incoherent. Speaking abstractly like "na-na-na", " da-tu-tu-tu", "abababababa". When she was apart she always cried.
5	2 Years	The fifth two-year-old child of language ability can already call his parents by "papah", or "mama" and when he asks for food he will say "makan makan". He mastered some words that he often heard. He is able to pronounce several animal names around him such as "ucing", "kupu- kupu" even though it is not clearly audible
6	2 Years	The fifth child can call his parents "buuu" "yah" and when he wants to ask for food he will cry and say "mam", "cucu" and often say a few abstract words.
6	3 Years	The sixth child is three years old who can already arrange elements of language elements such as already saying many everyday words that they usually use or usually hear, despite lack of clear pronunciation and cannot pronounce the letter "R" correctly. When she wanted to eat, she said "mama mam".
7	3 Years	The seventh child is three years old fluent language skills and almost perfect for everyday communication, and by the age of three can

		pronounce the letter "R" well. When he asked for a meal, he said " <i>ibu makan</i> ", " <i>mau makan itu</i> ". For daily conversations, he has mastered many of the words he says.
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CONCLUSION

Language is a human communication tool used to express something to people so that what they say can achieve the goals they want. This language is used to impart information, ideas, and feelings to others. Language has several types, namely spoken, written and sign language.

Development is a process of gradual and dynamic change in a person that occurs over time. Language development in infants is the process by which a child acquires the ability to understand and use language gradually as the child ages. Parents play an important role in language development in children because children will listen to what parents say and enter into their memory to remember, and the language of parents reflects the language of the child later. How children speak, understand, and use language to convey their goals

This study aimed to determine the development of language used by infants aged eight months to three years in some children. Some babies have very slow language development or can be called speech delay. Speech delay is someone who experiences speech delays or delays in communicating well. A baby also uses his body to express what they want or need.

Based on the results of the study, seven out of ten, especially children aged eight months to three years, at the age of eight months according to the general public children cannot speak any language just whining or crying. However, in the study of sociolinguistics, crying can also be called language because the crying has a purpose.

When babies cry, they try to express what they want or need in order for what they want to be fulfilled. In these eight months, children are still unable to combine elements of language in terms of content, form, and use of language, but at the age of eight months, children can vent their emotions or language by whining or crying or by moving their bodies to express something they want. At the age of one year, children can already string together little language elements, although sometimes only express abstract words such as "du-du-du" but there are also those who can already express words with "mamah" when calling their mother or "mam" to ask for food or "nen" to ask for milk. When he is hungry a word he often hears is stored in his memory. Although sometimes it is still not clear and eloquent in pronunciation. In this phase, mothers must often hone children's memory to be able to make children capture more memories. At the age of two, children are getting clearer to pronounce words, they can string together more words. At the age of three, many children are already assembling language elements almost perfectly, although most children cannot throw the letter "R", not all three-year-old children cannot throw the letter "R", some have interacted well and correctly.

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