



Kemampuan Bercerita Anak Usia 5 Tahun (Aspek Semantik: Kajian Psikolinguistik)

Khairun Nisyah^{1*}, Helvika Desmilianti², Susilo³

^{1,2,3} Universitas Mulawarman

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kemampuan bercerita pada anak berusia 5 tahun pada aspek struktur kalimat yang diujarkan anak dilihat dari kajian psikolinguistik. Anak Indonesia pada umumnya mendapat pendidikan formal pada usia 6 tahun. Maka antara umur 0 sampai 5 tahun anak lebih banyak berinteraksi dengan keluarga dan lingkungan sekitar. Pada saat itu pula proses pemerolehan Bahasa terjadi. Pendekatan penelitian yang digunakan adalah pendekatan kualitatif. Sumber data yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah rekaman suara anak berusia 5 tahun bernama Zubair. Teknik pengambilan data dilakukan dengan cara dialog atau wawancara untuk mengetahui kemampuan bercerita pada anak tersebut. Dalam hal ini, data yang diperolah adalah hasil rekaman yang ditranskrip untuk mendapatkan catatan tertulis dari subjek. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan yaitu melalui tiga tahapan yaitu reduksi data, analisis data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa anak bernama Zubair memiliki kemampuan bercerita cukup baik. Terlihat dari pola kalimat yang utuh digunakan penutur. Dari aspek semantik, yang pertama Zubair mengalami tahap medan sematik. Dimana anak mampu mengelompokkan kata sesuai dengan medan semantik tersebut. Aspek kedua yang dialami Zubair yaitu tahap penyempitan makna, dimana tahap ini terjadi karena hasil dari pemikiran kritis seorang anak/manusia dalam bertutur. Hal ini dipengaruhi oleh lingkungan dan stimulasi yang diberikan orang tua untuk meningkatkan kemampuan berbahasa pada anak tersebut, dimana orang tua sering membacakan buku cerita kepada anak sejak anak masih bayi.

Kata kunci: anak berusia 5 tahun, kemampuan bercerita, psikolinguistik, semantik

Abstract

This study aimed to determine the storytelling ability of a 5-year-old kid in the aspect of sentence structure that the child uttered from a psycholinguistic study. Indonesian kids generally receive formal education at the age of 6, so between the ages of 0 to 5, they interact more with their families and the surrounding environment. At that time the language acquisition process occurs. The research approach used was qualitative. The data source used in this study was a voice recording of a 5-year-old kid named Zubair. Data collection techniques involved dialogue or interviews in determining the kid's storytelling ability. In this case, the data resulted from transcribed recordings to obtain written notes from the subject. Data analysis used three stages: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. The study results show that a kid named Zubair has a fairly good storytelling ability. It can be seen from the complete sentence pattern used. From the semantic aspect, Zubair first experienced the semantic field stage when kids are able to group words according to the semantic field. The second aspect experienced by Zubair is the stage of narrowing meaning, which occurs because of the results of a child/human's critical thinking in speaking. This is influenced by the environment and stimulation provided by parents to improve language skills in these kids, in which parents often read story books to children since the child was a baby.

Keywords: a 5-year-old kid, storytelling ability, psycholinguistic, semantic

* Correspondence Address:

Email Address: khairunnisyah42@yahoo.co.id

A. Introduction

The introduction contains the purpose of the study and why you are conducting the study. The main section of an article should start with an introductory section which provides more details about the paper's purposes, motivation, research methods and findings. The introduction should be relatively nontechnical, yet clear enough for an informed reader to understand the manuscript's contribution.

The article in Southeast Asian Journal of Islamic Education is written in English (when the review process can use Indonesian). The article also use "Cambria", font size 12, space 1.

B. Literature Review

Literature review represents the theoretical core of an article. The purpose of a literature review is to "look again" at what other researchers have done regarding a specific topic (Xxxxx, 2021).

A good literature review does not merely summarise relevant previous research. In the literature review, the researcher critically evaluates, re-organizes and synthesizes the work of others (Leedy & Ormrod, 2005).

C. Method

Method used should be accompanied by references, relevant modification should be explained. Procedure and data analysis technique should be emphasized to literature review article.

D. Result and Discussion

In the result section, summarize the collected data and the analysis performed on those data relevant to the issue that is to follow. The result should be clear and concise. It should be written objectively and factually, and without expressing personal opinion. It includes numbers, tables, and figures (e.g., charts and graphs). Number tables and figures consecutively in accordance with their appearance in the text.

Table 1. An example of a table

An example of a heading	Column A (t)	Column B (T)
Add an entry	1	2
Add an entry	1	2
Add an entry	1	3

The Discussion section should explore the significance of the results of the study. A combined result and discussion section is also appropriate. This section allows you to offer your interpretation and explain the meaning of your results. Emphasize any theoretical or practical consequences of the results.

The Discussion section should be a reasoned and justifiable commentary on the importance of your results. This section states why the problem is important; what larger issues and what propositions are confirmed or disconfirmed by the extrapolation of these results to such overarching issues.

E. Conclusion

The conclusion must be able to answer the research questions. Some suggestions related to the results could be added into.

Acknowledgment (Optional)

Acknowledgment is addressed to a person and/or groups and also the institution that helps research both in a direct and indirect way

References

Articles are required to use reference management (Mendeley, Zotero, Endnote) with style APA 7th edition. Unpublished reference is not suggested to be cited in the article.