

## CHAPTER II

### GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE OBJECT OF THE STUDY

#### 2.1. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF CHILDREN'S SOCIAL SPEECH

✓ Social speech has an important meaning as the basic need and children communication establishment in daily society life. Anyone can be accepted in community if he can become social and one way of the processes in socializing is expressing the social utterances. According to Hurlock that social or unsocial patterns of behavior are established during the formative childhood years. Early social experiences largely determine what kind of adult children will become. Social experience occurs in social development period, which means that acquisition of the ability to behave in accordance with social expectations brings someone becoming social.

The dominant social influence on children's social behavior comes from parents. But, the relationships with other family members, siblings and grandparents, affect children's social communication and attitude. Therefore, it is still possible that Hurlock's finding says that relationships with family members affect children's social attitude toward outsiders.

The observation shows about the existence of children's social speech. For instance, Mother C says to Child C, "mbak erta nggak ditawari? Kok donatnya

dimakan sendiri”. Then, Child C utters to I (researcher), “mbak eta mau donat?”. In this case, Mother C elicits Child C to produce the social utterance in order to show his social attitude. Sometimes, the children spontaneously produce the social utterance with no elicitation to express their social attitude. For example when Child C utters, “mbak eta mau minum silup?” which is addressed to I (researcher).

Those examples are only some of the social speech existences on children. Other utterances, which belong to the children’s social speech and the politeness principle are also found in the observation and would be broadly explained in the data presentation and analysis.

## **2.2. BACKGROUND OF THE OBJECT**

The objects in this study are three children in different age. The first object named Child A is 2.0 years old. The second object, Child B, is 2.5 years old. The third object, Child C, is 3.0 years old. All children are able to walk and speak although some of them still use or assert gesture in communication. They all are healthy children whose language development proceeds normally.

### **2.2.1. THE BACKGROUND OF CHILD A**

The name of Child A is Mulhan Satria. The sex is male. At home, he is usually called Mulhan. He is 2.0 years old.

Mulhan is the third son of an Indonesian family who lives in Surabaya. His father is Suprihadi and he works in State Electricity Enterprise. His mother is Dunik Hindun P, Dra and she works as a teacher in SMK Ketintang Surabaya. Mulhan has one sister and one brother.

Mulhan's family uses Indonesian language at home. However Mulhan's family still uses Javanese in daily communication, but Mulhan's family tends to teach Mulhan by using Indonesian language. Mulhan is babysitted by his grandmother when his parents are working.

In collecting the data, the observation is done at Child A's home with various situations. During the recordings, the people involve are Mother A (Child A's mother), Eyang (Child A's grandmother) and mbak (refers to I).

#### **2.2.2. THE BACKGROUND OF CHILD B**

The name of Child B is Ade Endy Arlansyah. The sex is male. At home, he is usually called Ade. Child B is 2.5 years old.

Ade is the fourth son of an Indonesian family who lives in Surabaya. His father is Suparlan, Drs and he works as a teacher in BLPT. His mother is Lina Murnaeni, Dra and she works as a teacher in SMK Ketintang Surabaya. Ade has two sisters and one brother.

Ade's family uses Indonesian language at home. However, Ade's family still uses Javanese in daily communication, but Ade's family tends to teach him

by using Indonesian language. Ade is babysitted by his grandmother when his parents are working.

In collecting the data, the observation is done at Child B's home with various situations. During the recordings, the people involve are Mother B (Child B's mother), Eyang (Child B's grandmother) and mbak (refers to I).

### **2.2.3. THE BACKGROUND OF CHILD C**

The name of Child C is Nauvan Sani Prabowo. The sex is male. At home, he is usually called Nauvan. Child C is 3.0 years old.

Nauvan is the second son of an Indonesian family who lives in Surabaya. His father is M. Noerhadi Soeyani, SH and he works as Medical Representative of Private Company in Malang. His mother is Ira Tursilowati, SH and she works as Private Civil Employee of Kotamadya Surabaya in Law Division. Nauvan has only one sister.

Nauvan's family uses Indonesian language at home. His family tends to teach him by using Indonesian language in communication. He is babysitted by the two servants when his parents are working.

In collecting the data, the observation was done at Child C's home with various situations. During the recording, the people involve are Mother C (Child C's mother), Sarah (Nauvan's sister), Yayuk and Sumi (the servants of Child C's family) and mbak (refers to I).

**CHAPTER III**  
**PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS**  
**OF THE DATA**