

A B S T R A C T

Every one, including a child, knows a language. Mostly people learns more than one language in this world. A child may know or learn two or more language from the beginning of his life, for instance a five-year child learn English at his school.

Nowadays, it can be found in some kindergartens in Suarabaya. It maybe held on the need of foreign language, primarily English, in many work fields.

Learning to speak a foreign language involves learning another phonological system. While this acquisition may be considered similar in some respects to learning phonology in the native language, there are some obvious and important differences, such as its phonetical inventory.

As a foreign language learner, one may often make mistakes dealing with pronunciation. He may substitute the foreign language sounds by the sounds from his native phonetical inventory. The phenomenon is called segmental substitution.

Segmental substitutions will occur whenever one attempts to represent a word in which the salient sounds

are not in repertoire.

From the findings, the writer conclude that segmental substitutions occur to some English consonant sounds done by the second-year students of TK Mojo Indah Surabaya. The segmental substitutions occur in all position: initial, middle and final. And from the phonological processes of the segmental substitutions which show the phonological disorders indicates that the segmental substitution occurs because of the different phonological systems between Indonesian and English. In addition, the limited capability of children articulatory also affect this phenomenon.

