

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

From this research, the writer come to a conclusion that the phonological alternations as proposed by Davenport and Hannahs and phonological processes as suggested by Ingram have been able to be applied to the phonological acquisition of a twenty one month old Javanese child. It shows that in the phonological acquisition, Javanese child also following universal alternations and processes, especially in the aspect of phonology.

In the type of phonological alternations proposed by Davenport and Hannahs, the writer only found one type of alternations that is phonetically conditioned alternations. However, the other types of phonetically and morphologically conditioned alternations, and phonetically, morphologically and lexically conditioned alternations did not occur in the subject speech.

While, in the phonological process, there were four sub processes that produced by the subject that can be classified into substitution process: stopping, fronting, gliding, and vowel neutralization. The sub type of substitution process which did not occur was vocalization process. For the assimilation process, there was only one process of velar assimilation that produced by the subject. However, the sub types of voicing, labial assimilation, denasalization, and progressive vowel assimilation did not occur in the subject speech. For the syllable structure, there were three sub processes that produced by the subject. There were deletion of final consonant, deletion of unstressed syllable and reduplication. In the

syllable structure process, deletion of cluster reduction did not occur in the subject's speech.

Beside those processes, the writer also found five other phonological processes that were not included in the phonological process theory proposed by Ingram, yet occurred in the subject speech. The first process is deletion of nasalization, the second is palatalization, the third is deletion of initial consonant, and the last is deletion of cluster consonant

The possible reason of the absence of some sub types of phonological alternations and processes is probably the different language structure of Javanese and English. Therefore, not all types of alternations and sub types of process occur in the subject speech. Even, the writer found another process which occurred in the subject speech, yet those did not occur in the Ingram's theory.

From this research, it can be seen that the child had been able to produce all Javanese vowels, and for the consonants. However there were seven sounds that the subject had not yet produced until the last of April 2011. The consonant sound /l/, /r/, /ñ/, /f/, /v/, /z/, and /x/ were never occurred in the subject's speech. The possible reasons for this condition might be the child's biological growth, which was still disabled the subject from producing those sounds.

REFERENCES