



THESIS

**PHONOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT IN YEMENI
CHILDREN'S NATIVE LANGUAGE AND MODERN
STANDARD ARABIC**



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NIM: 122014253005

MASTER OF LINGUISTICS STUDY PROGRAM

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THESIS SUBMISSION APPROVAL FORM

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Phonological Development in Yemeni Children's Native Language and Modern Standard Arabic

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has been approved to be examined

Surabaya, August 01, 2022

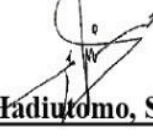
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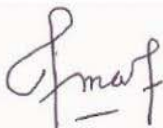
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First and foremost, my deepest thanks go to Allah Almighty for his support. My special thanks and appreciation go to Dr. Ni Wayan Sartini, who heads the linguistics program at the Faculty of Humanities, for her encouragement. My profound gratitude and respect go to my two supervisors Dr. Layli Hamida and Dr. Dwi Anggoro Hadiutomo for their invaluable assistance, guidance, and support during this research. I wish to express my endless gratitude to my family in Yemen for their precious prayers and moral support. Finally, I would like to thank everyone who has supported and helped me in making this study a reality.

ABSTRACT

This thesis examined the phonological development in Yemeni children's native language and Modern Standard Arabic. It aims to explore the phonological development and phonological processes observed in Yemeni children's native language at age of 5-6 years as well as Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) at the age of 9-15 years old based on the phonetic inventory while acquiring their native language (Yemeni Arabic) and Modern Standard Arabic (MSA), and analyze the effect of dialectal variations on the acquisition of Yemeni children's Modern Standard Arabic (MSA). The method used in this research is the descriptive qualitative method. Three Yemeni children were purposively observed. Their utterances were recorded to identify the phonemic inventory of both SA and MSA, and interviews were conducted with the children's mothers to investigate the impact of the native language on the acquisition of Yemeni children's Modern Standard Arabic (MSA). The results of the study showed that most of the speech sounds of SA and MSA were mastered by the Yemeni children except /l/, /b/, /f/, /h/ for SA (the child aged 5:2), /dʕ/, /t/, /s/ for MSA (the child aged 9:8) and /dʒ/, /q/, /dʕ/, /ʔ/ for MSA (the child aged 15:6). The study also found that many assimilation processes were committed by the child (aged 5:2) in SA. The findings further revealed that colloquial dialect influences the child's acquisition of MSA by not pronouncing some words in a proper way due to the exposure to the dialect most often. The study also recommended that consonants with dialectal variants should be targeted early. It was also recommended that a thorough understanding of Arabic's dialectal form is critical for diagnosing and treating articulation issues.

Keywords: Phonological development, phonemic inventory, Sana'ani Arabic, Modern Standard Arabic

ABSTRAK

Tesis ini mengkaji perkembangan fonologi dalam bahasa ibu anak di Yaman dan Bahasa Arab Standar Modern. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: mengeksplorasi perkembangan fonologi dan proses fonologi yang diamati dalam bahasa asli anak-anak Yaman pada usia 5-6 tahun serta Bahasa Arab Standar Modern (MSA) pada usia 9-15 tahun berdasarkan inventaris fonetik saat memperoleh mereka bahasa asli (Arab Yaman) dan Bahasa Arab Standar Modern (MSA), dan menganalisis pengaruh variasi dialektika terhadap penguasaan Bahasa Arab Standar Modern (MSA) anak-anak Yaman. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif. Tiga anak Yaman diamati secara sengaja. Ucapan mereka direkam untuk mengidentifikasi inventaris fonemik SA dan MSA, dan wawancara dilakukan dengan ibu anak-anak untuk menyelidiki dampak bahasa asli pada perolehan Bahasa Arab Standar Modern (MSA) anak-anak Yaman. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar bunyi ujaran SA dan MSA dikuasai oleh anak-anak Yaman kecuali /l/, /b/, /f/, /ʔ/ untuk SA (anak usia 5:2), /dʕ/, /t/, /s/ untuk MSA (anak usia 9:8) dan /dʒ/, /q/, /dʕ/, /ʔ/ untuk MSA (anak usia 15:6). Juga, penelitian ini menemukan bahwa banyak proses asimilasi dilakukan oleh anak (usia 5:2) di SA. Lebih lanjut, temuan tersebut mengungkapkan bahwa dialek sehari-hari mempengaruhi perolehan MSA anak dengan tidak mengucapkan beberapa kata dengan cara yang tepat karena paparan dialek yang paling sering. Studi ini juga merekomendasikan bahwa konsonan dengan varian dialek harus ditargetkan lebih awal. Juga direkomendasikan bahwa pemahaman menyeluruh tentang bentuk dialektika bahasa Arab sangat penting untuk mendiagnosis dan menangani masalah artikulasi.

Kata kunci: Perkembangan fonologi, inventaris fonem, Bahasa Arab Sana'ani, Bahasa Arab Standar Modern

DEDICATION

To the soul of my father

To all my family members and friends

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