

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

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This chapter consists of two sections. The first section is the conclusion in which all of the main points have been discussed in the previous chapters. The last section is the writer's suggestions concerning with the study of Indonesian child's syntactic structure in her two-word utterances.

#### **5.1 CONCLUSION**

This study dealt with the Indonesian child Tracy in her age between twenty-two months until twenty-seven months old in which she has been able to construct a string of words: one-word utterances, two-word utterances, three-word utterances, and more-than-three-word utterances. In completing this study, the writer did not only analyze the subject's syntactic structure but also the language functions in every utterance.

To help collecting the data, the writer used a tape-recorder and a diary. The tape-recorder was used to record the utterances and the writer sometimes wrote the utterances in the diary. The data were taken naturally and in informal situation.

After analyzing all of the data, the writer drew some conclusion that in one-word sentences, the subject only uttered the headword. If her interlocutors asked her questions, she provided only the intended answers. Since one-word is a small part of a sentence; therefore, the writer in analyzing the child's syntax

observed the parts of speech ,namely, noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. During the investigation, the writer found that Tracy mostly produced nouns.

In two-word utterances, the writer found the existence of word “-nya” in Tracy’s utterances which indicated the emphasis and possession as the influence of Javanese, for example, “Doaemonnya nangis” and “Atahanya dua”. In the research of three-word utterances, Tracy was able to put subject and predicate as a condition of making a sentence. At the other time, she could construct a full sentence which consisted of subject, predicate and object. This is also shown in her more-than-three-word utterances.

Concerning the kinds of sentences produced, this study found that in the beginning stage, i.e. in the one-word utterances Tracy was able to produce simple affirmative statements, negative statements, interrogative statements, and imperative statements. This developed in the production of two-word utterances where Tracy began to be able to make interrogative statements combined with question words and request statements. In the production of three-word utterances, she began to produce passive statements although the form was not perfect. This continued until she could produce more-than-three-word utterances.

Dealing with the language function, this study found that Tracy’s utterances generally reflected informational function, expressive function, and directive function. However, in her two-word utterances, three-word utterances, and more-than-three-word utterances was found a phatic function. Furthermore, Tracy’s utterances may also reflect two language functions at the same time in one utterances.

## **5.2 SUGGESTION**

After studying Tracy's language development in her age, the writer wanted to give a suggestion to any students who are eager to conduct similar research in broadening the Indonesian children's language development especially the production of passive statements since the writer is aware that her study is not perfect and still superficial. It is expected that further observations are going to reveal the production of passive statements more clearly whether or not it can develop more perfectly in a child at the same age as Tracy.

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