

PENGGUNAAN KATA BANTU BAHASA MELAYU DI KALANGAN KANAK-KANAK MELAYU YANG BERUSIA 5 DAN 6 TAHUN

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Kajian ini meninjau penggunaan kata bantu dalam pertuturan kanak-kanak Melayu yang berusia 5 dan 6 tahun. 2 orang kanak-kanak Melayu perempuan berusia 6 tahun dari kelas ekonomi sederhana telah dipilih sebagai subjek. Sampel perbualan dirakam dan analisis dilakukan berdasarkan pemerian kata bantu oleh Nik Safiah et.al (1995) serta Imran Ho (1993). Analisis dilakukan untuk mengenalpasti jenis kata bantu yang diujarkan oleh setiap subjek, kekerapan penggunaan setiap jenis kata bantu tersebut serta konstruksi struktur kata bantu yang digunakan. Hasil kajian menunjukkan pada usia 5 dan 6 tahun, kanak-kanak telah menggunakan kata bantu aspek iaitu 'dah', 'pernah', 'tak lagi' dan 'lagi' serta kata bantu ragam iaitu 'kena', 'nak' dan 'boleh'. 'Nak' dan 'dah' adalah kata bantu yang paling kerap digunakan. Kata bantu aspek lebih kerap digunakan berbanding kata bantu ragam. Semua subjek juga menggunakan kata bantu secara sistematik dan berperaturan seperti golongan dewasa. Kata bantu digunakan pada 3 jenis kedudukan iaitu sebelum, selepas serta sebelum dan selepas unsur inti frasa kerja, frasa adjektif dan frasa sendi nama. Hasil kajian ini telah menyumbang ke arah kajian bahasa kanak-kanak di Malaysia.

Kata kunci: Kata bantu, bahasa Melayu, kanak-kanak Melayu, 5, 6 tahun

THE USE OF MALAY AUXILIARY AMONG CHILDREN 5 AND 6 YEARS OLD

This study discusses the use of Malay auxiliary among children at the age of 5 and 6 years. This study involves 2 Malay girls aged 5 and 2 Malay girls aged 6. They are from the middle socioeconomic group. The speech sample is analyzed using the description of Malay auxiliary by Nik Safiah et. al (1995) and Imran Ho (1993). The focus of the analysis is to identify the type of Malay auxiliary that the children use, the frequency of usage for each auxiliary and the structure use of the auxiliary in phrases. The study shows that at age of 5 and 6 years, children are able to use aspect auxiliary i.e. 'dah', 'pernah', 'tak lagi' and 'lagi'. They are also able to use modal auxiliary i.e. 'nak', 'boleh' and 'kena'. 'Nak' and 'dah' are the auxiliary that they used most. A comparison between both groups of auxiliary was carried out. Findings displayed a higher frequency of aspect auxiliary as compared to modal auxiliary. The subjects were found to use auxiliary systematically, as the adults do. The used of auxiliary was found to be at 3 positions in a sentence structure. They used auxiliary before, after as well as before and after the core constitute of verb phrase, adjective phrase and prepositional phrase. The findings from this study have contributed to the area of children's language in Malay specifically in the area of Malay auxiliary use among them.

Keywords: Malay auxiliary, children, 5, 6 years old

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