

Fis Phenomenon in 3-Year-Old Child

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Abstract

This research was focused to investigate more deeply about the fis phenomenon. The data of this research was taken from a child named initial A from Jln. Jend A H Nasution. Lrg, Maleo. Kelurahan Kambu. Kota Kendari. Sulawesi Tenggara. This study applied a qualitative descriptive method. The techniques for collecting the data were observation, recording, and note. Based on the results of the research data, the researcher found that the sounds of vowels, consonants, and diphthong were capable and difficult to pronounce by a child named initial A, who was 3 years old. In the data above, the phonemes that child named initial A has been able to produce are vowels /a/, /i/, /u/, /e/, and /o/. In consonants, child named initials A is able to produce the letters /b/, /c/, /d/, /g/, /h/, /j/, /k/, /l/, /m/, /n/, /p/, /t/, and /w/. The results show that a child named initial A has a fis phenomenon. Where in pronouncing the phoneme /r/ changes to the phoneme /l/, the phoneme /s/ becomes the phoneme /c/ or the phoneme /t/ and sometimes removes the phoneme /k/ at the end of the word and the phoneme /h/ at the beginning of the word. Several factors that can affect a child's language development include family or child environmental factors, imperfect articulation tools, and neurological factors

Keywords: *language acquisition, fis phenomenon, phoneme*

INTRODUCTION

The fis phenomenon is a phenomenon of children's language acquisition that demonstrates that perception of phonemes occurs earlier than the ability of the child to produce those phonemes. Fis phenomenon cannot be separated from the acquisition of children's phonemes. The acquisition of inappropriate phonemes will have an impact on the imperfect pronunciation of children's speech. For example, "susu" is pronounced "cucu", this kind of habit will affect the child's acceptance and end up in the acquisition of speech that is not perfect and can change phonemes and have different meanings.

Fis phenomenon comes from an incident reported in 1960 by J. Berko and R. Brown. Fis phenomenon has important implications for phonological acquisition. It shows that children have more phonological processes applied to their speech than adults, and part of language acquisition is figuring out which is a process to use. The fis phenomenon is a phonological process in children's language acquisition. This means that children's language acquisition

refers to the production of sound. Understanding sounds is something that is considered important in the initial process of acquiring a child's language (Samsuri in Sulastris, 2013). Therefore, it is necessary to identify and collect data regarding the fis phenomenon experienced by children aged 3 years. Through this process, the researcher can describe the form of language sounds produced and mastered by children aged 3 years so that in the end researchers can find out how well the level of maturity of language sounds that a child has at the age of 3 years. Based on the explanation above, this study examines the fish phenomenon in a 3-year-old child named Adelia Nur Febriyana. Adelia Nur Febriyana is the 3rd child of the couple Andri and Hartini who are Javanese. In their families, they used Indonesian as the main language in communicating. The use of Javanese language is very rarely used when they communicate with their three children, as well as in the surrounding environment. In ideal conditions, there should be more data about children experiencing the fis phenomenon at the age of 3 years. While in reality, there is not much data about the fish phenomenon in children aged 3 years. There should be a more in-depth study of the phenomenon of fis in 3-year-old children.

This research focuses on the fish phenomenon that occurs in a 3-year-old from a perspective of Fis Phenomenon theory. This study is very important to answer the research questions, which are related to fish phenomenon in a 3-year-old child and also this research is useful for parents to be able to know what is a fish phenomenon that occurs in a child aged 3 years old and for readers, this research is useful for adding references to psycholinguistic studies, especially children language acquisition. When doing the preliminary study, the researcher finds that there are no previous studies discussing children's language acquisition that focus on the fish phenomenon. That's why the researcher decided to investigate more deeply about the fis phenomenon in a child aged 3 years.

The reason the researchers chose children aged 3-years-old to study is that at this age a child can speak clearly in more complex sentences, while at this age there are still many children who experience the phenomenon of fish in speaking. Researcher chose Adelia Nur Febriyana's child to be the subject of research because this child is a relative of the researcher who experienced the fish phenomenon, making it easier to get data and also meet the criteria needed in this study. The researcher saw that Adelia Nur Febriyana's ability to articulate the

sound of language was very clearly experiencing the fish phenomenon. The method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive method with a case study approach.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research applied qualitative descriptive research with a case study approach. Descriptive research is a pursuit of truth with the help of study, observation, comparison, and experiment of research for knowledge through objective and systematic methods of finding solution to a problem. The research method used is a qualitative method as a research methodology because the qualitative method produces descriptive data in the form of speech, writing, and behavior from the people being observed.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The data in this research were collected from a 3-year-old child named initial A. The child is domiciled on Jl. Jenderal A H Nasution, Lrg. Maleo, Kambu District, Kendari City. From the results of the study, it is known that the acquisition of his first language or mother tongue is Indonesian. Mr. Andri and Mrs. Hartini are Adel's parents who are from the Javanese tribe. The languages commonly used to communicate by his parents are Javanese and Indonesian. However, in communicating with their children, they often use Indonesian as the main language of everyday life. The data collection lasted for one month, starting from June 2022 to July 2022. The data was obtained by means of observation, recording, and recording of utterances. In this study, the researcher analyzed the sound utterances produced based on the theory of first language acquisition and the fis phenomenon theory. After collecting data, the researcher classified the speech sounds produced by a child named initial A during the observation. The class of speech sounds was divided into two, namely: vowels, diphthong, consonants, and cluster.

The results of this study were obtained by analyzing the fis phenomenon in a 3-year-old child named initial A. Then the researcher conducted an analysis to obtain the results of further research carried out by classifying. The researcher approached the theory of first language acquisition. The data in this study were arranged in the form of a table. In this study, the researcher analyzed the sound utterances produced based on the theory of first language acquisition and the fis phenomenon theory. After collecting data, the researcher classified the speech sounds produced by Adelia's children during the observation, recording and note. This

research examines the fish phenomenon in a 3-year-old child named Adelia Nur Febriyana. In finding the results of this study, the data were obtained by analyzing the data with three indications in analyzing the fis phenomenon namely; phonemic deletion, phonemic changing, and phonemic addiction.

No	Fis Phenomenon	Phonemic Deletion	Phonemic Changing	Correct Spelling
1.	Cepeda		Phoneme s to c	Sepeda (Bicycle)
2.	Abis	Phoneme h		Habis (Finished)
3.	Balu		Phoneme r to l	Baru (New)
4.	Tendo	Phoneme k	Phoneme s to t	Sendok(Spoon)
17.	Bulung		Phoneme r to l	Burung (Bird)
18.	Puata		Phoneme s to t	Puasa (Fasting)
29.	Belantem		Phoneme r to l	Berantem (Fight)
20.	Pelmainan		Phoneme r to l	Permainan (Games)

Data 1

“cepeda” [sepeda]
(bicycle)

The sound of this word has a characteristic change in phoneme form. There was a change in phoneme (s) to phoneme (c) and a change in the sound of pronunciation but the meaning did not change. This shows that the representation of “sepeda” to “cepeda” in Adel is the same as adult, only that the production of phoneme sounds is not perfect.

Data 2

“Abis” [habis]
(finished)

The sound of this word has a characteristic deletion in phoneme form. In words spoken by Adel, there was a deletion of phoneme (h). In the sound of pronouncing the word "abis" there is 1 phonemic deletion so that it produces a different sound but with the same meaning. This shows that the representation of “habis” to “abis” in Adel is the same as that of adults, only that the production of phoneme sounds is not perfect.

Data 3

“balu” [baru]
(new)

The sound of this word has a characteristic change in phoneme form. There was a change in phoneme (r) to phoneme (l) and a change in the sound of pronunciation but the meaning did

not change. This shows that the representation of “baru” to “balu” in Adel is the same as adult, only that the production of phoneme sounds is not perfect.

Data 4

“tendo” [sendok]
(spoon)

The sound of this word has a characteristic deletion in phoneme form. In words spoken by Adel, there was a deletion of phoneme (k). In the sound of pronouncing the word "sendok" there is phonemic changing (s) to (t) and phonemic deletion (k), so that it produces a different sound but with the same meaning. This shows that the representation of “sendok” to “tendo” in Adel is the same as adult, only that the production of phoneme sounds is not perfect.

Data 5

“bulung” [burung]
(bird)

The sound of this word has a characteristic change in phoneme form. There was a change in phoneme (r) to phoneme (l) and a change in the sound of pronunciation but the meaning did not change. This shows that the representation of “burung” to “bulung” in Adel is the same as adult, only that the production of phoneme sounds is not perfect.

Data 6

“puata”[puasa]
(fasting)

The sound of this word has a characteristic change in phoneme form. There was a change in phoneme (s) to phoneme (t) and a change in the sound of pronunciation but the meaning did not change. This shows that the representation of “puasa” to “puata” in Adel is the same as adult, only that the production of phoneme sounds is not perfect.

Data 7

“belantem” [berantem]
(fight)

The sound of this word has a characteristic phonemic changing. There was a change in phoneme (r) to phoneme (l) and a change in the sound of pronunciation but the meaning did

not change. This shows that the representation of “berantem” to “belantem” in Adel is the same as adult, only that the production of phoneme sounds is not perfect.

Data 8

“pelmainan” [permainan]
(games)

The sound of this word has a characteristic phonemic changing. There was a change in phoneme (r) to phoneme (l) and a change in the sound of pronunciation but the meaning did not changed. This shows that the representation of “permainan” to “pelmainan” in Adel is the same as adult, only that the production of phoneme sounds in not perfect.

Child named initial A’ Fis phenomenon consonants

No	Fis Phenomenon Consonants	Initial Consonants	Medial Consonants	Final Consonants
1.	S	✓	✓	✓
2.	R	✓	✓	✓
3.	K			✓
4.	H	✓		✓
5.	L		✓	

1. Voiced/Voiceless (Voicing)

Voice is consonant sounds tend to be voiced if it appears in front of a vowel and is not voiced when it appears at the end of a syllable. The consonant sound is /k/ and /h/.

2. Stopping

Stopping is the sound of a fricative consonant is replaced with a stop consonant sound.

The consonant sound is /s/.

3. Fronting

Fronting is the sound of velar and palatal consonants replaced with alveolar consonant sounds. The consonant sound is /r/.

4. Group reduction

Group reduction is a consonant group that is reduced to a single consonant. The consonant sound is /l/.

So, here are the phonemic consonants that still had the Fis Phenomenon element in children named initial A utterances.

Based on the results of the research data, the researcher found that the sounds of vowels, consonants, and diphthong were capable and difficult to pronounce by a child named initial A, who was 3 years old. In the data above, the phonemes that child A has been able to produce are vowels a, i, u, e, and o. In consonants, child A is able to produce the letters b, c, d, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, t, and w. Child named initial A can also pronounce "ai" diphthong and "ng" consonants. The data obtained during the studies also showed several types of consonants that are still difficult to pronounced by child named initial A. Labiodental consonants [f] and [v], alveolar vibrating consonants [r], spiral consonants [s], and consonants [x] and [z] are some consonant phonemes that child named initial A still cannot pronounced.

Consonants that child named initial A has not been able to produced, namely labiodental sounds [f] and [v], there are several factors that make these sounds difficult for child named initial A to produced, namely because labiodental sounds [f] and [v] are difficult to pronounced in Indonesian society, especially Javanese ethnic, when pronouncing the two phoneme forms, the sound changed to a phoneme sound [p]. Child named initial A also has not been able to produce a trill or vibration sound, namely the sound [r] because the active articulator has not been able to make continuous contact with the passive articulator so that the sound vibration that was originally generated never occurs. From the data above, it indicates that the sound [l] can have its own meaning, except when Adel wants to pronounce the sound [r], the sound [r] becomes [l]. The consonant sound [z] also cannot be raised by child named initial A, this may be because when child named initial A reaches the age of 3 years, the active articulator approaching the passive articulator he has still cannot form a narrow gap so that the air released is not blocked.

Child named initial A's speaking ability is very good like a 3 year old child. Child named initial A is able to pronounce vowels well, and consonants well, although there are still some consonants that are often mispronounced. In the process of acquiring child named initial A's language, there is an influence from parents and the environment where when their parents and friends speak, sometimes the phoneme at the end of the word is omitted, so that it affects child named initial A language acquisition, as we know, a child always imitated language that is often used by their parents and those around them. Researchers found 24 data that

identified fis phenomenon. The findings of these studies are related to the theory of the Fis phenomenon. The phenomenon of "fis" is a phenomenon of children's language acquisition which showed that the perception of phonemes occurs earlier than the child's ability to produce these phonemes. This explains that in mastering phonemes, children have understood the phonemes spoken by adults, but the pronunciation is still not perfect.

In the data described above, a child named initial A spoken words indicated that there are some phonemic deletions, and some phonemic changes. Adel's phonological mastery ability is very good, such as the mastery of a 3 year old child, a child named initial A is fluent in composing sentences, and there are only a few phoneme pronunciation errors. The phonological processes experienced by children showed conformity with typical language acquisition experienced by other children of their age in general. From the results of child named initial A's analyzed, there are several consonant phoneme sounds that change frequently, resulting in changes in the sound of /s/ to /c/ or /t/, the sound of /t/ to /l/. In addition to change in sound form, there are also phonemic sounds that are omitted at the end and at the beginning of words, such as the phoneme /h/ and the phoneme /k/, which are called phonemic changing and phonemic deletion.

CONCLUSIONS

Children's language development can begin at an early age. Children will respond to what is said by the people around them according to their abilities. Based on the results of the study, it was concluded that in the process of acquiring children's phonology there was a phenomenon known as the fis phenomenon (Case Study of Adelia Aged 3 Years). In the physical phenomenon, there are 3 indications that can be considered as fis phenomenon, namely phonemic addition, phonemic changing and phonemic deletion. The development of children who will continue to develop will also develop language acquisition according to the child's age gradually. In mastery of vocabulary owned by children aged 3 years, there are still some who stammer and there are errors in pronunciation. Likewise, the vocabulary spoken by Adel has phonemic changing and phonemic deletion, but it does not change the meaning of the word, so it is easy to understand. In his pronunciation, Adel often pronounces the phoneme /R/ into /L/, the phoneme /S/ becomes /C/ or /T/ and sometimes removes the phoneme /k/ at the end of the word and the phoneme /h/ at the beginning of the word.

The role of parents is very important in the development of children's language. Several factors that can affect a child's language development include family factors or the child's environment, in addition to supporting factors for children's language development, there are also inhibiting factors, namely the lack of perfect articulation tools so that they have obstacles but can be understood which have the same meaning and purpose. At 3 years, children can remember or use other languages such as English, because their parents teach them, so children aged 3 years can understand English even though they only know animal names, colors and numbers. However, if you get used to it from an early age, children will increasingly master the foreign language, because the ability to remember early childhood is sharper than the memory ability of adults.

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