

AN ANALYSIS OF ONE YOUNG BOY ACQUISITION OF KUPANG MALAY AS A SECOND LANGUAGE

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Abstract

This study examines the Kupang Malay produced by one boy (Huber Vito) with Nagi as his first language and Indonesian as his second language. The study investigates his use of Kupang Malay in a variety inside or outside of his boardinghouse. In his boardinghouse, he uses his first language as a tool of communication with his family and his friends from the same district but sometimes he uses one or two words in Kupang Malay, but when to have others from Kupang he uses Kupang Malay. This research article is aimed at knowing how much Kupang Malay this one boy has acquired after living in Kupang. To answer the question mentioned above, the writer used the descriptive method, the subject of this research was one young boy who came to Kupang to continue his study and can not speak Kupang Malay at all. In collecting the data, the writer took the recording and The result of the analysis shows that, he is good at acquiring Kupang Malay.

Keywords: Acquiring, Kupang, Malay.

I. INTRODUCTION

“Second Language Acquisition or SLA has different perspectives for each researcher defined as Psycholinguistics, Sociolinguistics, Neurolinguistic, classroom research and bilingual research” (Beebe, 1988). It includes the variability of a boy learner who studies a second language for various periods of time. This research deals with variability in the acquisition of Kupang Malay as a second language by one boy from Larantuka.

The modern study of the acquisition began more than thirty years ago. Pinker (1984) describes the acquisition as one of the human capabilities which operates much like a computer but reveal itself only means of communication among people, which is one perspective on language acquisition. However, Beebe’s (1988) overview of the field suggests that second language acquisition needs to be viewed from multiple inters disciplinary perspectives.

Second language acquisition according to Beebe (1988) can be viewed from a psycholinguistic, a sociolinguistic, or a neurolinguistic perspective.

Concerning psycholinguistic issues in second language acquisition, Seliger in Beebe (1978) deals with the historical impact of Chomsky (1959) and Corder (1957) but suggests that today, the field has progressed in two areas namely:

1. Processing students basically focus on the psychological, mechanism of the learner which underpins the understanding and use of the second language as it is internalized in the learner's particular grammar system.
2. Acquisition studies that described what means the second language user acquires the interlanguage system.

Sociolinguistics and psychological issues under the term sociolinguistics were discussed with five approaches identified by each mentor (Beebe, 1988:43) The Labovian tradition, The dynamic paradigm, Communication competence, The speech accommodation approach, Sociolinguistic variation

As a part of examining variability across tasks, there is an attempt to determine whether features from different development stages occur in different tasks or are different in these two acquirers. For this, a need for an established model of developmental stages is described.

The first developmental stages are characterized by L2 learners producing undifferentiated elements of language such as single words. The second stage of development is characterized by the ability of the learners to identify the beginning and the end of the strings of elements. The third stage of development is marked by the ability of the learners to identify the beginning and the end of the strings to perform operations on the element. The fourth stage of development is described as the end of pre-operations and can be seen as learners are able to characterize elements within the string as being a particular kind.

II. METHODOLOGY

This research was done in a qualitative approach. The aim of doing this is to know how much Kupang Malay this one boy has acquired after living in Kupang. The recorded variability in Kupang Malay during three months of his stay in Kupang. Vito, as a subject was born in Mei, in 1999 in Larantuka. His parents speak Indonesian and Nagi as their native languages. Before coming to Kupang, Vito spoke only Nagi and Indonesian because the community around him spoke that language for their daily activities. The aim of his coming to Kupang was to continue his study at a higher level. Vito first came to Kupang with his friends. The first time he came to Kupang was in April 2022 but he did not start to learn Kupang Malay. The data for this writing was recorded in three parts. The first recording was done on 5th Mei 2022, the second recording was on 1st June 2022 and the last was done on 16th June 2022. The three recordings were done in his boardinghouse.

III. RESULT

Conversation 1

In the first recording, he was talking with his friend from the same district and they were speaking about something to do. In this conversation, he spoke the Nagi language but there were one or two words he used Kupang Malay to speak with his friend.

D : Vito engko masak nasi dulu se, kia lapar le.

V :Kia pemala le tema, engko masak dulu se, dari tadi kia dudu sapu, pel , eh

D :Apa eh engko pel dari tadi, tidur dari tadi tu le.

V : Tapi kia pemala le, air po ne torang masak po te bisa, gena ni?

D :Heh yang penting engko masak dulu, kia pemala ni le sini ni

V :Hah tunggu sedikit lagi me kia po, kia mandi dulu e se.

D :Engko dari tadi tidur jo te ada kerja.

V : We tema tadi tu torang dua pi apa sana tu jauh makanya kia cape po jalan po kia te tau lagi

D :Kia yang bawa motor tu le, ju masa dule le. Kia pemala engko ni tinggal ma engko ni tuhan eh.

V :Hah eja tunggu kia pi ambil beras dulu, beras di ena beras ni?

D :Itu to.

V :Kosong ni ap beli dulu ka eh.

D :Jo gena ni, kia harus pi beli?

V :Engko pi beli dulu ka torang pu beras su ampa ni

D :Te usah masak jo, kia su pemalas te usah makan jo.

V :Baru torang ni malam makan apa ?

D : Nanti dulu kia pemala ni pi beli engko yang bawa motor bae.

V : Ho nanti kia bawa motor jo, tapi engko yang pegang di belakang

D :Ju air galon ju habis ni? Ae Tuhan ee

V :Itu su tema, doi so ne ni. Engko doi ada berapa situ?

D : he ne.....jo engko gena so lulus?

V :ha so, itu kapan yang torang dua pi liat tu, su lulus di Unika

D :Jo bimana sudah?

V :Begitu sudah dong suruh mau daftar ulang le ni ma kia pemala le besok torang dua pi atau karmana su ?

D : pi di apa to Unika to?

V :Engko tau tu le engko antar kia se

D :Tau apa?

V :daftarnya ni

D :Daftar jo nanti besok baru torang dua pi to baru tanya-tanya jo baru apa

V :His pas nanti naik lante tiga ju yang sebelah kiri tu ka ?

D :Yang di BAAK tu to?

V :Ha dong suruh ketemu deng sapa le ?

D :Oh foto le ? besok baru torang dua pi jo.

Table 1

Nagi Language	Kupang Malay	Accent
<i>Ne</i>	Sonde	He spoke Nagi and Nagi accent
<i>torang</i>	Kotong	He spoke Nagi and Nagi accent
<i>Te</i>	Sonde	He used Nagi language
<i>Gena</i>	Karmana	He used Nagi language
<i>Di ena</i>	Dimana	He spoke his first language
<i>Ampa</i>	Habis	He used his first language
<i>So</i>	Su	He spoke Nagi language
Mereka	Dong	He used Kupang Malay with Kupang accent
Gena/ bemanan	Karmana	He used Kupang Malay with Kupang Accent
Dengan	Deng	He spoke Kupang Malay with Nagi accent.

Those words above prove that Vito as a subject tried to use Kupang Malay even though just one or two words.

Conversation 2

In the second recording, he was talking with his friend from Larantuka and his friend was selling his soap (Black wallet) he tried to use Kupang Malay but sometimes he still used his first language or sometimes he spoke Kupang Malay but his accent is Nagi.

E : Beli sabun?

V : Sabun apa *tema*?

E :Ini sabun Black wallet

V :Jo karmana sudah dy pu cara pake karmana o?

E :Maksudnya?

V :Dy pu cara pake to.

E :Ini nih tinggal nanti di buka terus di usap-usap di wajah.

V :sonde

Other : Ini harga barapa?

E :Ini harga 50 saja

V :Terus e, lu su pi apa ko, ini dari dokter ko darimana?

E :iya ini dari dokter, kalau mau tu satu sabun ni 50 trus kalau satu paket isi 3, harganya jadi 130.

V :*Jo* terus katong pakenya tu pagi atau malam ?

E : pakenya tu pagi, siang n malam ju bisa.

V : o jadi ini sonde ada efek to ?

E :Sonde ada

V :Bae, nanti besok ko beta ambil satu

E : Ha.....betul eee

Other : Lu mau ame betul vito sonde?

V :Ho, beta ambil satu nanti

E :Betul ni?

V :Betul

E :Jangan tipu-tipu

V :*Jo*, ini nanti kapan *saya* ketemu *engko* lagi?

E :Besok to

V :Besok? Okay nanti beta telpon e lu *engko*

Other :Ho b ju yakin ini sabun ni bagus ee

E :Lu ju mo beli?

Other :Ho kayanya b ju mo beli

E :Ho kalau lu mau beli, beli satu paket saja.

Other :Ho kaya satu paket ju, satu paket bagus. Satu paket 130 to ?

E :iy

Other :Lu bajual son mau kastau

E :satu paket 130 isi 3.

V :oh jadi di dalam ni isi 3 to? Trus karmana sudah ni dia punya khasiat tu ka

E :Kasiatnya membersihkan muka, mencerahkan, memutihkan.

Other :Kasih hilang flek hitam ju ko sonde?.....etc

Table 2

Nagi	Kupang Malay	Accent
<i>Tema</i>	Teman	He used his first language accent
<i>Jo</i>	Terus	He used his first language
Bagaimana jo	karmana	He used Kupang Malay with Kupang Malay accent
Tra	Sonde	He used Kupang Malay but his accent is not Kupang
Engko	Lu	He used Kupang Malay but his accent is not
<i>Jo</i>	Terus	He spoke those of words with the same meaning of Nagi and Kupang Malay
	Katong	He used Kupang Malay with Kupang Malay accent
Tra	Sonde	He used Kupang Malay but Still Nagi accent
Saya/Kia	Beta	He used Kupang Malay but accent is still Nagi
<i>Jo</i>	Terus	He spoke Nagi
<i>Engko</i>	Lu	He spoke Nagi
Saya/Kia	Beta	He spoke Kupang Malay with Kupang Malay accent
Bagaimana	Karmana	He spoke Kupang Malay with Kupang Malay accent
iya	Ho	He spoke Kupang Malay with Kupang Malay accent
<i>Saya/Kia</i>	Beta	He spoke Nagi

Those words above prove that he already understands Kupang Malay but is still confused about applying the accent of Kupang Malay

Conversation 3

In the third recording, he was talking with her sister's friend and he started to use Kupang Malay as possible.

C :Vito lu kuliah di?

V :Di Unika to.

C :Su lulus ko?

V :Ha ah su lulus

C :bae su, lulus di?

V :di hukum

C :hukum? Mama ee biar ko mo jadi apa dong pengacara dong

V :itu su beta ju sebenarnya pemalas mau dihukum

C :karena?

V :tau le mamtua suruh ambil di apa, di bahasa inggris ma itu nanti beta transfer sa ke bahasa inggris

C :oh semester tiga kalau lu mau transfer

V :bisa ko?

C :bisa

V :itu nanti dia pu cara karmana tu?

C :nanti kan semester satu dengan dua kan masih mata kuliah umum to, tapi nanti su masuk semester tiga kan baru matakuliah jurusan, nanti lu masuk ke semester tiga tu

V :nanti dosen ko sendiri yang tanya kotong ko bilang sapa yang mo transfer?

C :sonde nanti lu pi menghadap di BAAK nanti lu pi omng bilang lu mau transfer.

V :pokoknya pertengahan semester tu beta mau.....

C :semester tiga.

V :nanti beta pi apa ko menghadap ko pi transfer sa beta su kekarmana ko e.

C :kenapa?

V :Malas le di Hukum sonde enak

C :Biar ko lu ACO to ACO Kupang dong

V :Aco apa kotong dari flores begini orang sonde anggap aco

C :Tapi lu tenang sa di Hukum tu banyak anak Kupang nanti mungkin lu agak.....

D :Agak hits githu...

V :*jo engko begena?* Jo karmana engko?

C :sonde biasa-biasa sa

V :*engko torang* bae su habis, basong bae su wisuda na jadi baik e. Katong ni baru mulai dari awal ni karmana su?

C :Ko lu baru datang na

Table 3

Nagi Language	Kupang Malay	Accent
Kia/Torang/Kita	Beta	He used Kupang Malay but the accent was not
Begena	Karmana	He used Kupang Malay with Kupang accent
torang	Kotong	He used Kupang Malay and Kupang accent
Tra/ne/te	Sonde	He spoke Kupaang Malay with Kupang accent
jo	Terus	He used Nagi language
Engko	Lu	He used Nagi language
Begena	Karmana	He spoke Nagi language
Engko torang	Basong/bosong	He spoke Nagi Language
Engko torang	Basong/bosong	He used Kupang Malay with Kupang Malay accent

The table above proves that Vito might be said that sometimes he forgot and used his first language or his accent.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the whole observation, from the month of Mei 2022 until June 2022. It can be concluded that in fact Vito, it might be said that he is good at acquiring Kupang Malay because when he first came to Kupang with no Kupang Malay background at all, yet. But he tried to speak Kupang Malay. Even though Sometimes he used his first accent even though he used Kupang Malay. But sometimes he was good in apply the Kupang Malay accent. And for this observation, Vito just knows several words like Beta, basong, karmana, kotong, deng, lu, sonde.

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