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ROLE OF IMITATION IN SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNING :

A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

This experimental case study attempted to find out the role of imitation in second language development of a four-year-old Malay child. Subject's pre-description and post-description of some pictures are compared to the model description. The child's language development was analysed semantically, syntactically and lexically.

Semantical development was analysed through content analysis by giving scores to the child's post-description based on Homzie et al.'s (1975) content rating scores. The finding showed that even though the child surface structure was different from his mother's but his deep structure carried primarily the same description as presented by adult in this study.

Syntactical development was analysed by comparing the child's post-description MLU to adult's MLU (target MLU), the frequency of non-sentential utterance and repetitive phrasal utterance in the pre-description and post-description as well as through the calculation of correlation coefficient r , mean, average deviation and relative mean of frequency of article, frequency of verb and frequency of noun in both the pre- and post-description. The findings indicated that syntactically the child's language developed significantly through imitation.

Lexical development was analysed by looking at the existence of new vocabulary in the child's post-description as used by adult in the model description. The comparison of the pre- and post-description showed that the child was able to use some of the words used by his mother in the target description.

Peranan Peniruan Dalam Pembelajaran Bahasa Kedua

Kajian Kes

ABSTRAK

Kajian kes secara uji kaji ini adalah bertujuan untuk mengetahui peranan peniruan (imitation) dalam perkembangan bahasa kedua oleh seorang kanak-kanak Melayu yang berusia di dalam lingkungan 4 tahun. Ujikaji dijalankan dengan membuat perbandingan di antara penerangan gambar siri oleh subjek sebelum dan selepas rawatan yang diberikan oleh ibunya di dalam kajian kes ini. Perkembangan bahasa kanak-kanak ini dianalisis secara melihat kepada peningkatan kefahaman, tatabahasa dan kosa kata (nama).

Peningkatan kefahaman dibuat melalui analisis kandungan dengan memberikan skor ke atas penerangan gambar selepas rawatan menggunakan skala skor kandungan yang digunakan oleh Homzie et al. (1975). Keputusan menunjukkan, secara menyeluruh, dari segi kandungan penerangan gambar oleh subjek adalah lebih kurang sama dengan kandungan penerangan gambar oleh ibunya.

Perkembangan nahu dianalisis secara mengira MLU (mean length of utterance), kekerapan ulangan bukan ayat (incomplete sentence), kekerapan

ulangan frasa dan juga pengiraan pekali korelasi, min, peratus min dan hitung panjang ralat bagi kekerapan 'article', kekerapan perbuatan dan kekerapan nama bagi penerangan sebenar (rawatan), penerangan sebelum dan selepas rawatan. Keputusan menunjukkan tatabahasa subjek meningkat melalui peniruan bahasa.

Perkembangan kosa kata dari segi nama dianalisis dengan membuat perbandingan transkrip penerangan sebenar oleh penyelidik dengan penerangan selepas oleh subjek. Keputusan menunjukkan subjek dapat menguasai beberapa nama yang baru selepas rawatan.

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