

INTRODUCTION

From the beginning of life, there will be a process of language development in humans. Stages start from babies who do not know the language but are able to recognize sounds and are able to babble on their own. Learning in language development that children have, starts from recognizing the mother's voice since she was in the womb and distinguishing other sounds after birth. The continuation of this language development is that the children will acquire the form of words, the meaning of words, and the use of words in pronunciation through linguistic input. The word words that they produce will often be repeated several times so that they develop in language acquisition. In addition, as a parent, we must always provide an example of how to speak well, slowly, and clearly and use simple words. So that these children's language development become to increase faster than most children. Although not all children will experience the easy things in developing their language. This will make it easier for children to express themselves and understand others. However, their language can delay due to the lack of a combination of hearing and speech and also the cognitive impairment that can cause language delay.

Toddlers at the age of 2 years and up to 3 years will usually be able to say 50 words or more although some letters will still be difficult for them to pronounce. Vocabulary may grow rapidly but pronunciation may not keep up. There will be pronunciations that are difficult for them to pronounce even though they know what they are referring to. Only a few words and letters can pronounce and pronounced. This is necessary for parents' role in helping children emphasize language and intonation when with children. Children's ability to recognize letters at this age will look different. In general, children are able to pronounce capital letters. This way of learning must be through repetition. Not only at the age of 2 years introduced but over time, repetition must be carried out until the next year. So in the next year, which is 3 years old, a child is able to use 900 words to 100 words and say 12,000 words every day.

Similar research has been conducted by Haira Usman,dkk. (2019), a student at Syiah Kuala University with a thesis title of DEVELOP CHILDREN'S ABILITY TO KNOW SCRIPT THROUGH SANDPAPER MEDIA AT TK IT MON KUTA BANDA ACEH. The research that is conducted by Haira has similarities and differences with the researcher. The similarity that will be researched is the children's ability to pronounce capital letters. While the difference is in the age of the children. The research by Haira Usman,dkk. was about children at 5-6 years old. While the researcher will take the children ages 2-3 years old. The researcher, Haira,dkk has conducted research that has the objective

to see the development of children's skills in recognizing letters using sandpaper letters in TK IT Mon Kuta Banda Aceh. This research used classroom action research methods. Data collection used observation and performance techniques. A way to develop children's skills in recognizing letters using sandpaper letter media. The research conclusion obtained the ability of children to recognize letters through the application of the sandpaper letters in TK IT Mon Kuta Banda Aceh is that children can compose letters, write, and read their own name and terms in the theme of my country.

The other researcher is Yoga Putra Nur Pratama,dkk. (2020) was a student of the University of IKIP Siliwangi with LANGUAGE ACQUISITION OF CHILDREN AGED 2.5 YEARS IN THE ASPECT OF PHONOLOGY. Researchers assess that children's language is formed according to the environment where the child lives. In this case, the aim of the research was to find out how to pronounce children aged 2.5 years from the phonological aspect. This research was conducted for 7 days using descriptive qualitative methods. The data obtained were obtained from direct observation, daily notes, and interviews with the mother. The findings of this study were that the children were able to pronounce vowels clearly. Meanwhile, the consonant letter F still has difficulty pronouncing and replacing with another letter. For example, F still pronounces the letter [S] with 'tc'. This happens because the tool for saying F is not yet mature and is not yet familiar with the letter in question.

The researchers have the initiative to choose and conduct this research because they would like to know the skill of children in the pronunciation of capital letters at 2 to 3 years old, and what capital letters they can pronounce in words at 2-3 years old. Because some children have some background of how the way they get to know and pronounce capital letters. The researcher will be able to research the children at 2-3 years old at Kampung Lalang regional. It will be conducted at Kampung Lalang because the researcher stays in that region. So that it can be easy to conduct the research. Based on the background of the study above, the research will conduct the ability of children to pronounce the capital letter in words at 2-3 years at Kampung Lalang.

Pronunciation of Children's Ability

Pronounce is the pronunciation, pronunciation of a word, or sound spoken by someone. Pronunciation is very important to learn, especially in speaking skills. Because of the way people say words. However, there are still quite a lot of children who find it difficult to pronounce or say a word. Children who have good pronunciation will be easier

to understand and vice versa if the child has a bad pronunciation must be difficult to understand. Usually, the difficulties that children have in saying the word are:

a. Lack of exercise from parents.

Because speaking is an ability that must be diligently honed and practiced. Therefore, parents are tasked to teach their children to learn to speak. But in this day and age, many parents are too engrossed in their gadgets so they pay less attention to their children. Children should be invited to communicate often so that their speaking skills continue to be honed.

b. Communication and interaction of the child and parents are not appropriate.

Parents often invite their children to talk but rather to rule or tell the child. And parents give the child less time to talk and express themselves. Therefore, children become less vocabulary and their speaking skills are less skilled.

c. There is a problem with the mouth

Difficulty in saying words may be caused by problems in the mouth, tongue, or sky. A condition called ankyloglossia (tongue binder), this condition can make it difficult to pronounce a word for example mispronunciation especially for the letter "R" to "L", "S" to "C" as the word 'milk' becomes 'grandson'.

d. Less interaction with his environment

A lot of parents do not allow their children out of the house and where they just stay at home and are rarely invited to talk to their parents, it can cause children not to have a wide vocabulary so children have difficulty in communicating. Parents should bring children to interact with children around them so that the child can get new vocabulary and practice being able to say the word because if we often invite children to talk they can practice its pronunciation.

Letters in Early Childhood Language Aspects

Letters are symbols of language. For children, letters will only have meaning if they are needed in language. Children recognize letters because they are interested in reading fruit names, animal names, and picture stories. Children also need to know letters because they are interested in writing their names, writing messages, or writing what children like. So, writing and reading should start from the wants and needs of the child.

Letters cannot stand alone. Letters are present in sequences called words. Thus, (Armstrong, 2002) introduced the letter A.