



The Profile of a Successful Speech Sound Disorder Learner (A Psycholinguistic Analysis)

Mutiara Ramadhani^{1*}, Arqam², Ambo Dalle³, Abdul Haris Sunubi⁴, Magdahalena⁵

¹ English Education, Post Graduate, Parepare State Islamic Institute, Indonesia | email: ramadhaniimutia12@gmail.com

² English Education, Post Graduate, Parepare State Islamic Institute, Indonesia | arqam@iainpare.ac.id

³ English Education, Post Graduate, Parepare State Islamic Institute, Indonesia | hambodalle@iainpare.ac.id

⁴ English Education, Post Graduate, Parepare State Islamic Institute, Indonesia | email: abdharissunubi@iainpare.ac.id

⁵ English Education, Post Graduate, Parepare State Islamic Institute, Indonesia | email: magdahalenatjalla@iainpare.ac.id

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ABSTRACT

This study used the research subject of a 21-year-old male student with the initials AP. He was the third of four children to have a cleft lip from birth. Like most children, he attended public schools from elementary to college. Although the child has a speech disorder it does not hinder the educational process. He is known by people as a very friendly and confident child even though he was given the opportunity by his lecturer to participate in a student exchange in Jogja for four months. This study aims to find out how students deal with speech disorders. This research method uses a qualitative approach, data collection is carried out through interviews, documentation, and observation. The results of this study are: 1) Cleft lip sufferers as experienced by these students are congenital factors from birth where there are defects in the speech organs. Gaps in the gums and roof of the mouth cause nasal sounds; 2) Speech disorders can occur due to internal factors that involve genetic defects that are experienced since birth. This is thought to have occurred due to his mother having had an accident and having consumed candy station food which resulted in bleeding; 3) The shortcomings of the student are not a barrier to achieving what he aspires to. According to him, education is very important because without education it will be left behind in the era of increasingly rapid technology.

Corresponding Author:

Mutiara Ramadhani

English Education, Post Graduate, Parepare State Islamic Institute, Indonesia

Email: ramadhaniimutia12@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

In everyday life, humans cannot be separated from language. Language is a means used by humans to socialize with their environment. With good communication, we can understand what the message conveyed by other people means. If there is a disruption in the function of the speech organ, an individual experiences difficulty in conveying messages to other people. Therefore, language as a means of communication has a very important role in everyday life. (Solchan, 2008) there is no doubt that language is very important for life. Without language, humans could not do anything, and humans would not even exist.

The essence of language is a free system of sound symbols used by members of society to identify themselves, work together, and interact with each other (Kridalaksana, 2001). (Gorys Keraf, 2009) language is used to communicate between members of society through sound symbols originating from the human speech apparatus. However, (Fradana & Suwarta, 2020), explained that the essence of language is a systematic system. In generative systems, this consists of a choice of symbols or emblems.

In this research, the author will discuss people with cleft lips by analyzing psycholinguistic studies. The nasal sound produced by the resonance factor is known as cleft lip. For example, resonance disorders of the hard palate (palatum) in the oral cavity are the cause of clefts. This disorder also occurs in people who experience paralysis of the soft palate (velum). His voice became nasal because the cavity in the ceiling did

not provide the resonance it should. This numbness is often recognized directly by sufferers of myasthenia gravis, which is a disorder that causes muscles to become weak and tired quickly. (Chaer, 2009) Nasal sounds are produced by cleft sufferers because the oral and nasal cavities communicate through the hard palate, which disrupts the resonance that should be disrupted.

One of the objects of study in psycholinguistics is language disorders. Speech disorders in children can have an impact on learning disabilities. Speech and communication disorders involve barriers to understanding and producing language. These two things include the output of the information processing process, messages, and thoughts followed by choosing the right words so that the verbal explanation can be understood by the interlocutor (Kemp et al., 2011). In general, psycholinguistics is a knowledge that focuses on language acquisition in children. As is the case with dealing with children or people who experience difficulties in speaking such as autism spectrum, verbal apraxia, dyslexia, stuttering, and other difficulties.

Psycholinguistics is a science that describes the psychological processes that occur when someone produces sentences and understands the sentences they hear when communicating and how humans acquire language skills (Simanjuntak, 1987). Originally the term used for psycholinguistics was linguistic psychology and some also called it the psychology of language. Then, as a result of more focused and systematic collaboration, a new science was born which was later called psycholinguistics. In Harley's opinion, psycholinguistics is the study of mental processes in language use. Meanwhile, according to Clark's opinion, language psychology is related to three main things, namely comprehension, production, and language acquisition. In detail, psycholinguistics studies four main topics, namely: (1) comprehension, namely the mental processes that humans go through so that they catch what people say and understand what is meant, (2) production, namely the mental processes in us what makes us able to speak the way we say it, (3) the biological and neurological basis that makes humans able to speak, (4) language acquisition, namely how children acquire their language.

Communication will run smoothly if a child can speak. Speaking ability can be assessed from other abilities so that discussions about language ability are more often related to speaking ability. A child's language and speaking proficiency is influenced by intrinsic factors (from the child) and extrinsic factors (from the environment). Intrinsic factors are congenital conditions from birth including physiology and organs involved in language and speaking abilities. Extrinsic factors include stimuli around the child, especially the words heard or shown to the child. (Abdul Chaer, 2003) said that speech mechanism disorders are the production of speech (speech) by integrated activities of the vocal cords, tongue, muscles that form the oral cavity and esophagus, and the lungs (pulmonary), on the vocal cords (larynx), on the tongue (lingual), and in the oral cavity and throat (resonant).

In this study, the author used a 21-year-old male student with the initials AP as the research subject. He is the fifth of six children. AP was born in Datae village with a normal delivery assisted by a birth attendant. Since he was born he had a cleft lip and at the age of three years, the first sewing process was carried out on the lip area. Based on information from the child's parents, further surgery will be carried out on the gum area and finally on the palate. Like most children, he attended public schools from elementary school to university level. Currently, he is continuing his studies at one of the private universities in South Sulawesi, namely Muhammadiyah Parepare University (UMPAR). He majored in Information Engineering. Even though the child has a speech disorder, it does not hinder his educational process. His lecturer gave him the confidence to do a comparative study in Yogyakarta for four months in 2022 and he is a child who easily gets along with his environment. Therefore, the author is very interested in researching this because the author wants to know how the child overcomes his speech disorder so that he has high self-confidence and can interact well with his environment.

2. THEORY OVERVIEW

Language ability is the result of a combination of all child development systems because language ability is sensitive to delays or damage to other systems. In this case, language skills involve motoric, emotional, social, and cognitive skills. Thus, language development is the ability to grasp the meaning that other people want to communicate and the ability to communicate with other people. Mulyani, 2018. Oral communication often fails simply because the method of delivery is not appropriate. Therefore, in oral communication, misunderstandings often occur between the communicant and the communicator (Suroso, 2016).

Speaking is a motor activity that contains psychic modalities. The mechanism of speaking is a process of producing speech (speech) by the integrated activities of the vocal cords, tongue, and muscles that form the oral cavity, esophagus, and lungs. Disturbances due to resonance factors are disturbances that cause the sound produced to be nasal. In people with clefts, for example, the voice becomes nasal because the oral cavity and nasal cavity are used to communicate through a defect in the hard palate (palate) so that the resonance that should be paralyzed occurs in the soft palate (velum). The ceiling cavity does not provide the resonance it should, so the sound becomes nasal. Sufferers of myasthenia gravis (a disorder that causes muscles to become weak and tire quickly) are often recognized directly because of this nasality (Chaer,

2009).

Psycholinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the psychological processes that occur when someone speaks. The psychological process in language is like studying the mental processes that humans go through when carrying out the language process. Robert Lado, an expert in the field of language teaching, said: "Psycholinguistics is a combined approach between psychology and linguistics for the study or study of language, language in use, language change, and things related to it, which are not easily achieved or approached only wrongly. one of the two sciences separately".

Psycholinguistics studies the psychological aspects when someone speaks and understands the processes that occur when someone speaks. Psychological aspects experienced by a speaker to translate and choose vocabulary or way of speaking and the individual's ability to use language as a communication system. Knowing and understanding the psychological aspects experienced by speakers is the goal of this science.

3. METHODOLOGY

This research uses a qualitative approach. Qualitative methods are defined as research procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior (Moleong, 2010). Qualitative methods can be used to uncover or understand something behind a completely unknown phenomenon and provide complex details about the phenomenon.

The research location is Datae Village, Pao-pao Village. The subject in this research was a 21-year-old male student. He is a final semester student majoring in informatics engineering at Muhammadiyah University of Parepare. The data collection techniques used in this research are documentation interviews and observation. Data collection techniques are carried out by listening, recording, and noting. Listen to what the AP says and note down crucial points.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This research focuses on the success profile of students who experience speech disorders. To collect information in the research, the researcher first interviewed the first research subject, namely students who experienced speech disorders. This was done so that researchers could find out how the student handled his speech disorder. Then the researcher interviewed the second research subject, namely the student's mother, to find out the cause of the speech disorder that occurred in her child and how the speech disorder occurred.

Based on the results of research data analysis, the causes of speech disorders in students can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Research Subject Responses About the Causes of the Learner's Speech Disorder

No.	Research Subject Responses
1	There were no abnormalities, I gave birth normally, assisted by a midwife (PS) in the room. There were no difficulties at all and all my children were born normal.
2	No, I used to hope that when I gave birth I wouldn't be taken to a doctor and that all my six children would never be treated by a doctor.
3	At the age of three years, the lip sewing process is carried out. And the inside has never been sewn. I was afraid to take action because the child was still very young.
4	If the costs are sufficient, a follow-up operation will be carried out

Based on the responses of the research subjects above, it is known that when the child was born, there was already a tear in the roof of the mouth that penetrated the nasal cavity, thus affecting the child's speech disorders.

Table 2. Research Subject Responses About the Occurance of Speech Disorder in the Learner

No.	Research Subject Responses
1	There is no food that I don't like and conversely, there is no food that I like. But when I was old in my pregnancy, I ate Tape. Maybe if my pregnancy was still young, the fetus might have come out and I would have experienced light bleeding.
2	When I was in my last month of pregnancy, I didn't go to the doctor and it finally healed on its own.
3	I think I fell off a motorbike when I was about three months pregnant

Based on the responses of the research subjects above, it is known that the student's mother had fallen from a motorbike when she was only three months pregnant. She also consumed Tape when she was in her last month of pregnancy and experienced light bleeding.

Table 3. Research Subject Responses About How the Learner Deal with His Speech Disorders

No.	Research Subject Responses
1	Never, because I also quickly adapt to the environment.
2	Sports are done every day and pencak silat is done every Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.
3	Because of your desires.
4	Parents and friends.
5	It's not enough to just be quiet.
6	Student exchange in Jogja for four months.
7	Nothing, because of your own strong intentions.

Based on the student's response above, it is known that even though the student has limited speech, he has a strong inner drive to achieve what he wants, just like normal children in general who can go to school, socialize and socialize. In fact, he has confidence in his current condition that other normal children might not have.

Based on the results of the analysis of interviews with research subjects regarding the causes of speech disorders in students, it can be concluded that several important facts happened to these students. The state of the research subject can be summarized in the following table:

Table 4. the Causes of the Learner's Speech Disorders

No.	Real Situation
1	The mother gave birth normally with the help of a birth attendant.
2	The mother gave birth to a child with deformed lips, gums and palate.
3	The child's lips are sewn at the age of 3 years.
4	Planning for a further sewing process is carried out when the costs are sufficient.
5	All of their children were never assisted by a doctor/midwife when giving birth.
6	The student's mother was worried about taking her child to the doctor for treatment because the child was still very small, besides the cost factor.

Based on the results of analysis of research data on the causes of speech disorders in students, it is known that since birth there has been a tear in the roof of the mouth that penetrates the nasal cavity, thus affecting the child's speech disorders. According to Marsono, in 2008, during this process, the air encountered resistance in the speech organs, thereby releasing language sounds that could be understood by fellow humans.

Suffering from a cleft lip like the one experienced by this student is not due to hereditary factors but is a congenital factor since he was born, he has had defects in the speech organs. Because when she was pregnant, the student's mother fell and ate fermented food. AP is a patient with a cleft lip in the roof of the mouth who has never had a sewing process done but had his lip stitched at the age of three. Therefore, when the child says a word it still sounds nasal and some letters are not spelled out clearly.

According to Chaer, 2003, based on the mechanism, speech disorders can occur due to abnormalities in the lungs (pulmonary), vocal cords (larynx), tongue (lingual), and the oral cavity and esophagus (resonant). In the case that was found by the author, there was a hole in the oral cavity, as a result, the sound produced became nasal. Aziz 2005, said that cleft lip occurs when the tissue in the mouth does not unite perfectly, causing a gap or hole in the patient's lip. This is a congenital abnormality that occurs in the facial structure. This disorder prevents a person from speaking. Language plays a very important role in our lives because through language we express thoughts, and feelings and carry out various activities.

Erviana, 2017 explains that language is a communication tool between humans that gives birth to ideas and emotions. All our activities would be hampered without language. Language is the center of civilization in a society. However, the limitations that occur to this student do not become an obstacle to doing what he wants so that the people around him, his relatives, and even his friends think that he is a proud child of his parents who can overcome all his shortcomings to become a strength.

Table 5. the Occurance of Speech Disorder in the Learner

No.	Real Situation
1	The child's mother never had cravings.
2	The mother consumed Tape (a fermented food) when she was pregnant.
3	The mother experienced light bleeding when she reached the last month of her pregnancy.
4	My mother fell from a motorbike when she was about three months pregnant.

From the data above, speech disorders can occur due to internal factors involving genetic defects that have occurred since birth. This is thought to have occurred because his mother had had an accident and had

consumed fermented food which caused bleeding. However, the mother never saw a doctor. According to Sudjatniko, 2009, cleft lip occurs due to two factors, namely internal and external factors. Internal factors involve genetic defects that are present from birth, while external factors involve the use of teratogenic chemicals. Damage to the speech organs is divided into three types, namely complete one-sided cleft lip, incomplete one-sided cleft lip, and complete two-sided cleft lip. In an incomplete one-sided cleft lip, there is a gap on one side of the lip that does not extend to the nose. In a completely one-sided cleft lip, there is a gap on one side of the lip that extends to the nose. In a complete double-sided cleft lip, there is a gap on both sides of the lip that extends to the nose, Asrama, 2018.

Table 6. the Learner Deal with His Speech Disorders

No.	Real Situation
1	The student has a strong drive to do what he dreams of
2	Students have high self-confidence.
3	Students love to do sports activities on campus.
4	The student participated in a student exchange in Jogja for 4 months.
5	The student was once the coordinator of the public relations department of UKM Tapak Suci UMPAR.
6	A student once coordinated the basketball division.
7	Students have a hobby of playing futsal.
8	Students have cool personalities when bullied.

The respondent (AP) is a 21-year-old male student. He was claimed to be a successful child because he had a cleft lip defect from birth but that did not make him give up hope. It can be said that he is an active student on campus. He participated in various extracurricular activities on campus such as volleyball, pencak silat, and tapak Suci. Not only that, his lecturer also allowed him to take part in a student exchange in Jogja for 4 months. While there he attended lectures and studied. He gained valuable experience there during a student exchange.

He is a student who is easy to get along with in his family, community, and wherever he is. He has a strong desire to learn and also gets support from his parents. Therefore, he has a strong urge to continue his education to college. He has felt superior since attending college because the campus has provided a platform to channel his talents and hobbies. He made it his goal to continue studying to get an education and a job in the future.

Based on this data, the researcher can conclude that the student's shortcomings are not an obstacle to achieving what he dreams of. According to him, education is very important because without education you will be left behind in the era of increasingly rapid technology. Therefore, he is very interested in choosing the informatics engineering major as a preparation for the world of work in the future. To make all his hopes come true, he has a strong motivation to study seriously. Apart from that, he also gets a support system from his parents and friends.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings and discussion in the previous chapter, the researcher can draw the following conclusions: 1) cleft lip sufferers like the one experienced by this student are not heredity factors, but congenital factors from birth also influence children to have disabilities in their speech organs. 2) Speech disorders can occur due to internal factors involving genetic defects that have occurred since birth. This is thought to have occurred because his mother had had an accident and had consumed fermented food which caused bleeding. 3) the student's shortcomings do not become an obstacle to achieving what he dreams of. According to him, education is very important because without education you will be left behind in the era of increasingly rapid technology.

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