

PHONETIC TRANSCRIPTION IN SATISFACTORS: A PSYCHOLINGUISTIC STUDY

Syahrul Ramadhan ^{a,1,*}, Hendra Setiawan ^{b,2}

^{*a} Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang, Indonesia:

^b Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang, Indonesia;

¹ 2110631080078@student.unsika.ac.id ; ² hendra.setiawan@fkip.unsika.ac.id ;

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ABSTRACT

Language is the only communication tool used by humans. The acquisition of language is the greatest form of human achievement. Acquisition occurs during childhood involving brain performance. Therefore, the use of language is an important aspect for humans to carry out communication and social interaction. However, when using it, many language disorders are found, one of which is a lisp. This research will focus on discussing the language disorders of slurred people in adults aged 22 years, seen from the phonological aspect which includes phonetics and phonemics and studied through psycholinguistics. This research uses a qualitative approach using observation techniques. Data is processed using descriptive methods. The findings in the research were that subjects could pronounce the /r/ phoneme at the beginning and end of words, but subjects tended to replace the /r/ phoneme in the middle of words with the /l/ phoneme. Through a phonological lens, it was found that there were many aspirations when the subject encountered the /r/ phoneme, apart from that, the /r/ phoneme sounded mixed with the /e/ phoneme. Psycholinguistic studies found that the subject had never had an accident that resulted in serious injury to the brain's nerves. Factors that influence language fluency are physiological factors.

ABSTRAK

Bahasa merupakan satu-satunya alat komunikasi yang digunakan oleh manusia. Pemerolehan bahasa merupakan bentuk pencapaian terhebat manusia. Pemerolehan terjadi pada masa anak-anak melibatkan kinerja otak. Oleh karena itu penggunaan bahasa menjadi aspek penting manusia untuk melakukan komunikasi dan interaksi sosial. Namun dalam penggunaannya banyak sekali ditemukan beberapa gangguan dalam berbahasa salah satunya adalah cadel. Penelitian ini akan fokus membahas gangguan berbahasa penderita cadel pada orang dewasa usia 22 tahun dilihat dari aspek fonologisnya yang meliputi fonetik dan fonemik dan dikaji melalui psikolinguistik. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan menggunakan teknik observasi data diolah menggunakan metode deskriptif. Temuan dalam penelitian subjek bisa melafalkan fonem /r/ yang berada pada awal dan akhir kata namun subjek cenderung mengganti fonem /r/ yang terletak di tengah-tengah kata dengan fonem /l/. Melalui kacamata fonologi ditemukan banyak aspirasi ketika subjek bertemu dengan fonem /r/ selain itu, fonem /r/ terdengar bercampur dengan fonem /e/. Kajian psikolinguistik ditemukan bahwa subjek tidak pernah mengalami kecelakaan yang mengakibatkan cedera serius pada saraf otak. Faktor yang mempengaruhi gangguan berbahasa adalah faktor fisiologis.

Kata Kunci: *Gangguan Berbahasa; Cadel; Psikolinguistik.*

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INTRODUCTION

Language is the sole property of humans and can never be separated from all activities. Therefore, language is a communication tool that uses human creativity and speed in conveying ideas, thoughts and feelings. Language skills are always present in every human being, without language skills the process of interaction and communication will be difficult so that humans have difficulty meeting their needs.

Language acquisition is one of the great achievements by humans. Humans acquire language without realizing it. When they are children, they acquire their first language. According to Chaer (2014: 167) language acquisition is a process that occurs in the human brain when he acquires a first language or mother tongue. Language acquisition is carried out during childhood. Apart from that, there are several aspects that influence language acquisition. According to Tarigan (2011:03) Language ability is one of the abilities that humans must have in communicating.

According to Tarigan (2015: 7) human language skills include listening, hearing, speaking and writing. A person's language and speaking skills are influenced by internal and external factors. Intrinsic factors refer to conditions innate from birth, such as the physiological function of organs involved in language and language ability. Meanwhile, external factors are stimuli around the child or person, especially in the form of words heard or spoken.

All living creatures have bodily organs, but humans are given a dual function, one of which is speech (Akhyaruddin, et al. 2020:21). The speech apparatus and speech apparatus are basically different because the speaking apparatus is generally located in two-thirds of the body while the speech apparatus is generally located in the mouth. According to Akhyaruddin et al (2020:37), speech tools are often called articulations. Not every human being is given perfect articulation, there are conditions where the human speech apparatus has difficulty pronouncing certain phoneme sounds, one of which is the phoneme /r/. A condition where humans have difficulty pronouncing the phoneme /r/ is often called a lisp.

Symptoms of lisp disorder can certainly result in changes in sound. The most basic change in sound that occurs in people with lisp is a change in phonetic sound. According to Chaer (2013: 10) phonetics is looking at the sounds of language without knowing whether these sounds can make the meaning of a word different. Phonetics is closely related to phonemics. According to Chaer (2013: 10), phonemics is a sound that sees the sound as a unit that differentiates the meaning of a word. So phonetics is examining a sound without looking at differences in meaning, while phonemics examines further whether the sound can differentiate the meaning of a word.

This research will focus on analyzing the language disorders of slurred sufferers at the age of 22 years using phonetic transcription and studied using psycholinguistic studies. The reason the author conducted this research was because the author was interested in finding out the causes of lisp sufferers at that age. Apart from that, the subjects of this research are the author's colleagues, making it easier for the author to obtain data.

METHOD

Approach used in this study is a qualitative approach. According to Sugiyono (2015: 15) qualitative research is research that is used to see the condition of objects naturally with the researcher's position as the key instrument that takes data samples. Qualitative research is used because the data obtained is not numerical, therefore researchers use a qualitative approach.

Technique used in this research is observation technique. According to Achmadi, et al

(1997: 76) observation is a data collection technique through observation accompanied by recording certain conditions or behavior. Apart from observation techniques, researchers also used listening techniques as support in this research.

Research method was processed using descriptive methods. According to Abdullah (2017: 1) the descriptive method is research that focuses on these variables without having to make comparisons with other variables. The reason the researcher used the descriptive method was because the data obtained was a single data, apart from that the researcher only focused on language disorders in people with disabilities. Therefore, researchers used descriptive methods in this research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Phonetic Forms of Lisp Sufferers

People with lisp are often found when children are growing up. Childhood is not only filled with physical growth, but also an increase in language use, including phoneme pronunciation. However, lisp sufferers do not only occur in children, adults still have cases of lisp.

Sentences form of someone with a lisp is certainly different from the sentence form of someone who doesn't have a lisp. This is because people with lisp have difficulty pronouncing the phoneme /r/. Researchers have observed several sentences spoken by the subject through recordings. From the results of these recordings, data is obtained in table form as follows:

Table 1.
Data acquisition

<i>Letter "R" at the beginning</i>			
No	Orthographic	Phonetics	Phonemics
1.	Ribu	[ribU]	/rib(U)/
2.	Renang	[rɛnan]	/r(ɛ)na(ŋ)/
<i>Letter "R" in the middle</i>			
No	Orthographic	Phonetics	Phonemics
1.	Lurus	[lu ^h rus]	/lu(e)r ^h us/
2.	Kiri	[kili]	/ki(r)i/
3.	Skripsi	[skli ^h psi]	/skri ^h psi/
4.	Perbaikan	[pelbaikan]	/perbaikan/
<i>Letter "R" at the end</i>			
No	Orthographic	Phonetics	Phonemics
1.	Pinggir	[pingi ^h r]	/pi(ŋ)g(e)r/
2.	Semester	[semeste ^h r]	/s(ɛ)m(ɛ)t(ɛ)(e)r/

From the table data above, it is found that the pronunciation of /r/ is influenced by aspiration which results in the pronunciation of /r/ sounding vague. The /r/ phoneme produced by the subject sounds like it is mixed with /e/. Apart from that, the data above shows that the subject can still pronounce the phoneme /r/ at the beginning and end of words, only apicoalveolarly and no vibrations are produced. Another disturbance is that there is an indication of primary stress (!) or a pause when meeting the phoneme /r/. Based on the data above, this interference is often found in the /r/ phoneme at the end of words.

In the condition that the /r/ phoneme is in the middle of the word, the subject has difficulty pronouncing the /r/ phoneme sound. In fact, based on the data above, the subject tends to replace the /r/ phoneme with the /l/ phoneme. There is an interesting finding in the word <straight>, this word is the only word that does not experience a change in the /r/ phoneme to the /l/ phoneme, however the subject experiences difficulty in pronouncing the /r/ phoneme because of aspiration and pause before pronouncing the /r/ phoneme.

Causes Of Lisp

The causes of language disorders, especially slurred language disorders, can occur due to several factors. Like the environment, when a child is acquiring a language, the environment from friends or parents often changes the /r/ phoneme to the /l/ phoneme. Individual factors such as having experienced an accident which causes disturbances in one of the nerves in the brain, thus affecting the use of language, these factors are usually called neurological factors. Apart from that, physical factors also influence language use. Factors related to physical factors are often called physiological factors.

Neurological factors are factors related to the function of the brain's nerves in language use. According to Chaer (2021: 116) neurological factors are the abilities of the human brain related to the use of language. Meanwhile, physiological factors according to Efendi in (Ferdiana, 2023) are the abilities of human organs related to their function as fluency in speaking, these organs include the hearing organs and the speaking organs.

Through the results of data collection carried out by the researcher on the subject, it was found that during his childhood the subject was never found in an environment where he slurred his language. The subject has tried therapy to minimize his lisp but it goes well. Apart from that, during his lifetime the subject did not experience any serious accidents or injuries that resulted in disturbances in the function of the brain's nerves. In this explanation, the researchers found that the lisp experienced by the subject was a physical or physiological factor. Factors that influence language use such as ankyglosia or short tongue suffered by the subject.

CONCLUSION

From the results of the research conducted, the author concluded that lisp disorders are caused by the physiological factor of ankyglosia or a short tongue. Sufferers of this disorder will have difficulty articulating the /r/ phoneme. Lisp disorders can also affect phonological factors related to phonetics and phonemics. This research shows that there is an aspiration and pause when a person with a lisp encounters the phoneme /r/ in a word. Lisp can be prevented in childhood by providing treatment as early as possible, because during childhood the nerves are still developing and can undergo changes. Therefore, it is important to know the symptoms of language disorders, especially lisp, in order to prevent lisp in adulthood.

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