

Aphasia Language Disorder in Adults: (A Psycholinguistic Study)

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Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan apa yang dimaksud dengan aphasia, gangguan bahasa serta kesulitan apa saja yang dihadapi penderita aphasia dalam berinteraksi atau menggunakan bahasa. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah kualitatif. pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan wawancara dan observasi terhadap satu orang dewasa yang menderita *aphasia* sejak terserang *stroke* pada tahun 2021 akibat gaya hidup tidak sehat sehingga membuatnya kesulitan dalam menggunakan bahasa. Peneliti menemukan bahwa penderita *aphasia* ini mempunyai pemahaman yang tidak lengkap, kelancarannya terpengaruh dan pengulangan serta penamaan benda pun terpengaruh. Selain itu pun, dapat disimpulkan jika ada 6 jenis afasia yaitu *anomic aphasia*, *global aphasia*, *primary progressive aphasia*, *wernicke's aphasia*, *broca's aphasia* dan *transcortical sensory aphasia*.

Kata kunci: Afasia, Gangguan bahasa, Stroke

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to describe what aphasia is and also the difficulties of aphasia sufferer when they were using language. The method used in this study is qualitative method. The data collected by interviewing and observing an adult who is suffered aphasia since she had a stroke in 2021 due to unhealthy lifestyle that made her have difficulties to utilize language. The researcher found out that the object had incomplete comprehension, her fluency was affected and her repetition and naming of things were affected. Also, can be found that there are 6 types of aphasia such as *anomic aphasia*, *global aphasia*, *primary progressive aphasia*, *wernicke's aphasia*, *broca's aphasia* and the last *transcortical sensory aphasia*.

Keywords: Aphasia, Language Disorder, Stroke

1. BACKGROUND

Language may "be a framework of self-assertive sound images," which is at that point commonly included to "that utilized by a gather of individuals of society to associated and recognize themselves (Anwar et al., 2024). Language is utilized to connected with others; hence, a individual needs a certain aptitude to utilize the dialect as a instrument to communicate with another person.

Language clutter could be a communication clutter in which a individual has determined challenges in learning and utilizing different shapes of dialect such as talked, composed, or signed. They may battle to get it the words they listen or see. Whereas they don't have inconvenience physically making sounds, they may not be able to utilize dialect successfully to communicate.

A language clutter emerges from impedances at diverse preparing structures: input, yield, and word meaning. Most etymologists and clinicians separated dialect clutter by the shortfall of two components, to be specific expressive and responsive. The lack of expressive alludes to the yield forms, creating semantically with the right syntactic sentences and taking after pragmatics rules of discussion. In the mean time, shortfalls in responsive language influence comprehension, counting input forms (Reily, 2014) in (Azizi et al., 2023).

Language clutter can be characterized as a communication clutter in which the sufferer has trouble interacting with others, failure to precise the thought, the utilize of words and their meaning not appropriate, failure to utilize the right syntactic, the vocabularies are diminished, and they cannot take after the bearings (Nichcy, 2011). A few causes of language clutter are categorized into created dialect clutter: failure to talk fluidly, which procured since infant, and obtained dialect clutter caused by stroke, brain harm, and maturing (Indah, 2011) in (Lubis & Rangkuti, 2022) . It might too happen since of traumatic involvement

Language disarranges are the disappointment to recognize talked, organized, gestural, and other picture diagrams. Communication clutters are common depictions in most societies counting talk inconveniences. There's a broken stream of talk (or one stream of it rest) inside the shape of excess, prolongation, or cessation of sound. Speaker knew what he required to say but may not say it. Those with talk incapacities will have bother, especially when it comes to talking or understanding a language. Be that as it may, discourse clutters are neurological conditions that can happen in any language, as expressed within the presentation. It is as an result of the truth that language disarranges can influence anybody. One type of language clutter that's of concern to the author in this ponder is Aphasia. Aphasia may be a disorder of the apprehensive framework that impede language capacity (Azizi et al., 2023).

Aphasia is characterized by impedance to the cleared out half of the globe and is disconnected into two categories: recognizable and non-fluent (Febriani, 2013). Need in talk and tongue a person's capacity to require an intrigued in society can be kept by communication issues, which can moreover influence their social and excited. Aphasia may be a clutter of the on edge system that hinder tongue capacity. It can happen all of a sudden after a stroke or head hurt, or emerge slowly from a creating brain tumor or contamination. Aphasia impacts a person's capacity to particular and get it talked and composed tongue (Newbury, 2010).

Aphasia refers to the impairment of language caused by brain damage on the left hemisphere, which is core part of language components such as semantics (word and sentence meaning), syntax (grammatical structure), morphology (word structure) and phonology (sound structure).

Aphasia can be so genuine that it makes communication with the understanding about unfathomable, or it can be especially smooth. It can impact fundamentally a single perspective of tongue utilize, such as the capacity to recoup the names of objects, or the capacity to string words into sentences, or the capacity to considered. More commonly, be that because it may, a number of perspectives of communication are impaired, while a number of channels remain accessible for obliged information exchange (Nurchaerani et al., 2022).

Two essential components contribute to the consistency of aphasic disability: the primary calculate relates to the truth that the life structures of cerebrovascular perfusion domains is generally comparative over people and, as a result, a stroke that influences the region of a given section of a

cerebral supply route comes about in to some degree comparative harm over patients (Caviness et al., 2002).

Aphasia is most commonly the result of an impediment inside the center cerebral supply route (MCA) domain. After its beginning from the inner carotid course, the MCA bifurcates into a prevalent and an second rate department. Occlusions including the predominant division tend to lead to comparable injury designs, which are distinctive than the designs yielded by strokes coming about from impediment of the second rate division of the MCA. The moment factor is that in spite of the fact that there's some degree of inconstancy between people within the cortical organization of speech and language preparing (Fridriksson et al., 2018).

Aphasia is persistently caused by an harm to the brain-most frequently from a stroke, especially in more prepared individuals. But brain hurt coming approximately in aphasia can too emerge from head damage, from brain tumors, or from illnesses. (Fridriksson et al., 2018) communicated that aphasia might be a brain harm that exasperates language, how people get ready and get it language itself.

Stroke is the preeminent common cause of aphasia, with generally 20–40% of all strokes coming around in seriously aphasia. The common plan of talk and tongue impedance that comes around from stroke is to a few degree obvious as the sort of aphasia is related with specific harm plans (Mulia, 2019) .In show disdain toward of the heterogeneity of harm ranges in people with the same aphasia sort, there's adequate resemblance in harm plans interior a given aphasia sort to recognize it from other aphasia sorts. The by and large plan of talk and tongue impedance is comparable in patients classified as having the same sort of aphasia (e.g. Broca's aphasia) compared to those who have particular sorts of aphasia (e.g. Wernicke's aphasia or conduction aphasia). In any case, undoubtedly among patients who are classified as having the same kind of aphasia, there's critical changeability in incapacity and errand execution (Watkins & Dronkers, 2002).

Several researchers have already conducted research on aphasia. For example, Syarifah (2020) explained that lexical, morphological, and phonological errors are a few problems with Broca's aphasia that impair the linguistic components. In addition, according to Septianto (2020), Broca's aphasia patients exhibit a number of traits, including agrammatism, non-fluency, repetition, naming, phonetic deviation, phonological literal paraphasia, and verbal paraphasia.

Unlike the previous study, this study aims to describe what are the difficulties of aphasia sufferer and also what types of aphasia she had based on her difficulties. The writer hope that this study can be a reference material for conducting further research on language disorders that focus on Aphasia. and knowing the factors that cause someone with language disorders in form of aphasia.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

The strategy that utilized in this ponder is subjective strategy. Based on Sugiyono in (Winda, 2021) subjective inquire about is clear. It implies that collected information was within the form of words instead of number. In expansion, (Anwar et al., 2024) said that subjective inquire about is the collection, investigation, and elucidation of comprehensive story and visual information in arrange to pick up discernment into a specific marvel.

The purpose of this study is to understand the reality of phenomena in depth and detail. As Bogdan and Biklen in (Mulia, 2019) stated that qualitative research is descriptive in which the number did not collect data, but the data are in the form of words or pictures. By employing this method, the present study tries to describe and interpret the utterance of aphasic which approve of reality.

In other hand, (Creswell, 2009) who said that subjective investigate is investigate which examines the quality of connections, exercises, circumstances, or materials. moreover, the reason of subjective inquire about concentrated on advancing a profound understanding of a specific marvel such, environment, a handle, or indeed conviction. In this case, the researcher collected, analyzed, and translated the information conjointly depicted it. This strategy expecting to portray everything related to the subject of the investigate.

The member for this study is Ms. Ratnaningsih, 57 years old who's endured with aphasia since she had a stroke in 2021 due to her unfortunate way of life. The member is researcher's mother; in this way, the analyst chooses the member since of the openness to conduct the study is basic.

The data collected by interviewing and observing in non-formal circumstance. Interview is two individual discussions started by the questioner for the particular reason of getting investigate important data and concentrated by him on substance indicated by inquire about targets of systemic depiction, expectation or clarification. It includes the gathering of information through coordinate verbal interaction between people (Creswell, 2009). Observation is the essential strategy of subjective investigate. Observation portrays a particular information collection procedure that can be connected over various sorts of subjective think about. Ary in (Sopia et al., 2023) expressed that subjective observations depend on account or words to depict the setting, activities and interaction. Observation is done to induce information from action, put and thing. In this case, the analyst watches the every day discussion of Ms. Ratnaningsih with her family individuals.

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Aphasia is a language disorder, which affects the production or understanding of speech and the ability to read or write. The following below is data that shows the difficulties faced by Ms. Ratnaningsih in daily conversations.

a. Data 1

The researcher asked Ms. Ratnaningsih to name fruits that is available in her dining table. The researcher points each one of them to Ms Ratnaningsih and ask her to name the fruit. The fruits that researcher points out are orange, grape, banana, mango, papaya, and dragon fruit.

Ms. Ratnaningsih only able to name one fruit, that is papaya. For the others, she can only describe the taste and who's like it.

"emm itu teh, itu gening, yang asem. Yang rasa nutrisari teh naon atuh lah" (that is a, that, the sour one, nutrisari has this flavor, I don't know what it is)

In this sentence, she describes the orange with the test and brand drink which has orange flavor.

"Oh, itu mah favorit si Tara. Atuh apa ya itu teh. Bijinya di dalem kan kecil. Manis asem gitu." (Oh, that is Tara's favorite. What is that actually. They have little seeds in it right? Sweet and sour taste)

Be that as it may, to reply the question within the discussion, she battled to discover the proper words. She regularly employs the word "um..." when she articulates articulations with small stops, rehashes, and fillers whereas considering how to elude it. She some of the time given disgraceful reactions in reaction to addressing. She conceded towards the conclusion of the discussion that whereas her brain can comprehend what other individuals are considering and doing, it may be very challenging to discover the fitting words to utilize when talking to them. In this sentence, she describes grape with who's like it (her grandson), the taste, and characteristics of the fruit. She had difficulties to find the specific word to name the fruits that researcher point to her.

b. Data 2

The researcher asked Ms. Ratnaningsih where she puts her medicine.

"Ibu, kalau obat disimpen dimana?"

(Ms, where do you put your medicine?)

She replied with simple sentence and the researcher ask to specify the place.

"emmmm, Eta didinya"

(ummmmm, Over there)

"Dimana? Yang jelas"

(Where? Please specified)

Repetition is one of the difficulties which occur in people with aphasia. Ardila (2014) in (Mulia, 2019)

stated that repetition symptoms caused by different mechanisms are limitation of auditory verbal short-term memory, difficulties at the level of phonological production, impairments in phoneme recognition, and semantic and syntactic comprehension. Therefore, according to the specific task, the error of aphasic person can be seen in the difficulties at phonological production and defects in grammar comprehension

in data above, She keeps repeating the same sentence and has difficulties to specify the place. She also always looks confused before starting to say the answer with the word "um..." and she often said the same words or sentences over and over again. Her answer sentences were difficult to understand. Finally, she said that it was tricky, but she had to work hard to recover her language skills.

Subsequently, it can be deduced that repetition is the side effect of tactile discernment, engine speech capacity, inward discourse, the understanding of the fabric that has been rehashed, state of mind and instructive level of the subject, and the setting in which the repetition happens.

c. Data 3

The researcher asks Ms. Ratnaningsih the price of her new bag from Shopee. The researcher already knew the exact price of the bag.

"Ibu, tas itu teh harganya berapa?"

(Ms, what is the price of that bag)

She could not answer the question immediately, she hesitates for a moment and then answer it with incorrect answer.

"Murah ini, cuman 12000." (This one is cheap, only 12000)

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The researcher corrects the answer to Ms. Ratnaningsih with *"Bukan 12000, tapi 120000 ibu."* (Not 12000. But 120000)

She confirmed the researcher corrected answer but still with her previous answer.

"Iya 12000" (Yes, 12000)

It goes on and on for several times until she realized that her answer is incorrect.

d. Data 4

The researcher asked Ms. Ratnaningsih about her son's girlfriend's name. On her first try, her son's girlfriend's name is Finny then on the second try she changed the name to Firly. The researcher makes a correction about her son's girlfriend's name, both names mentioned by Ms. Ratnaningsih are incorrect, the correct name is Fitri.

This challenges moreover called as telegraphic. Transmitted discourse was too found within the Ms. Ratnaningsih expressions as aphasic individual. Telegraphic speech happens in a individual with aphasia, which cannot deliver complex sentences. They frequently have brief sentences such as a single word (Mulia, 2019).

In expansion, a individual with aphasia tends to overlook the work word such as relational words, pronouns, determiners, conjunctions, and assistant verbs, which alludes to the closed course words that generally be a little set of the dialect to compare with open lesson words. The substance word such as things, verbs, descriptive words, and qualifiers moreover tends to exclude on the individual with aphasia, which alludes to open lesson words utilized and combined with other lesson words organize the sentences.

e. Data 5

The researcher asked Ms. Ratnaningsih to write down her wish for vacation. She faced some difficulties to specify which word she want to use and having problems with spelling certain words such as:

Panti (Pantai) – Beach Trns Studyo (Trans Studio) Kebun hewan (Kebun Binatang) – Zoo

The phoneme substitution that continuously happens in individuals with aphasia is substituted the fricative phoneme with stop phoneme. For occasion, phoneme /s/ within the word gets to be are supplanted with phoneme /t/. In the interim, the phoneme exclusion, which generally happens in individuals with aphasia, overlooks the complex syllable gets to be the essential syllable, such as the word tree become tee. Not as it were that, the phoneme addition and phoneme displacement moreover might happen in a individual with aphasia. For occasion, the word pencil is including phoneme /r/, so it gotten to be precil and the word pencil gets to be pelcin which displacement the phoneme /n/ within the final word (Lubis & Rangkuti, 2022).

In her articulation, those blunders are classified as the issue of apraxia of discourse in individuals with aphasia. Ms. Ratnaningsih had experienced a shortage of familiarity, and the dynamic discourse tunes are crumbling, the impedance of verbal-articulatory.

f. Data 6

The researcher asks Ms. Ratnaningsih

Researcher : *"Ibu, pami ayeuna kaping sabaraha?"* (Ms, do you know the date today?)

And she answered the question

To begin with, she affirmed today's date by inquiring to the researcher, *"tanggal ayeuna?"* (today's date?) When replying the date, she faltered at the starting, at that point rehashed herself at the moment. She specified that the date of the day was 27rd at that point promptly changed the date from 23rd to 26th. She specified the off-base date since the researcher instantly made the proper date by saying 25th .

Ms. Ratnaningsih found it difficult to identify the date. It took her quite a long time to finally finish mentioning the date although she still got it wrong.

g. Data 7

At the end, the researcher attempted to inquire Ms. Ratnaningsih to tell story almost her day. But she misplaced her words and finished her story by saying *"ntos ah naon deui"* (That's sufficient, I don't know what else to say). From this, it can be seen that Ms. Ratnaningsih's lexicon or information of expressions is still constrained and needs more hone.

As discussed above, aphasia is a brain injury that affects the ability to use language, including difficulties for people to process and understand language itself. The following below are the six types of aphasia and supported by theory of (Fridriksson et al., 2018), namely:

1) Anomic aphasia

Anomic aphasia could be a complex clutter that affects the lexical generation handle. Anomic Aphasia may be a gentle shape of aphasia in which the person has trouble with word-finding or naming things. In anomic aphasia, discourse is regularly familiar and delivered with appearing ease. In any case, the person might have inconvenience recovering spesific words particularly things and verbs. A individual with anomic aphasia will ordinarily talk in total, syntactically rectify sentences. In any case, they might utilize unclear words like *"thing"* or portray thing that they cannot title. For occurrence, somebody who cannot think of the word *"apple"* might say, *"I ate a ruddy, circular natural product for lunch"*. Discourse specialist can work with individuals with anomic aphasia on errands to progress their naming and word-finding.

2) Global aphasia

Individuals with global aphasia are known to have trouble in understanding or utilizing outside images. This is often a moderately visit aphasia, accounting for 10%-40% of cases. It is additionally called total aphasia. Global aphasia is the foremost genuine shape of speech disorder. All viewpoints of discourse are disabled, and the persistent can as a rule articulate fair some words or neologisms. Unconstrained discourse is nonfluent, understanding of the questioner destitute, destitute redundancy or no reiteration at all, and the understanding is incapable to title objects, studied or type in (as a rule total alexia and agraphia). Discourse clutters are as a rule went with by right-sided hemiplegia or hemiparesis, and hemisensory clutter (Sinanović et al., 2011).

3) Primary progressive aphasia

Primary progressive aphasia is a focal dementia characterized by the isolated and gradual dissolution of language functions. Primary progressive aphasia may be a uncommon apprehensive system disorder that influences the capacity to communicate. Individuals who have it can have inconvenience communicating their contemplations and understanding or finding words.

Indications start continuously, frequently some time recently age 65. They get more awful over time. Individuals with primary progressive aphasia can lose the capacity to talk and compose. In the long run they're not able to get it composed or talked language. This condition advances gradually. Individuals who have primary progressive aphasia may proceed caring for themselves and taking part in every day exercises for several years.

Primary progressive aphasia could be a sort of frontotemporal dementia. Frontotemporal dementia could be a cluster of disarranges that comes about from the degeneration of the frontal or worldly flaps of the brain. These regions incorporate brain tissue included in speech and language.

4) Wernicke's aphasia

Wernicke's aphasia is transcendently lexical semantic, in spite of the fact that lexical handling is compromised in Broca's aphasia and linguistic blunders are routinely watched in Wernicke's aphasia. The foremost regularly utilized equivalent word for Wernicke's aphasia is tactile aphasia, and a few other names are too utilized, e.g., acoustic-amnestic aphasia, open aphasia and verbal agnosia. This aphasia is characterized by simple discourse generation, and is hence classified as a familiar aphasia with a typical or some of the time over typical discourse generation. A few patients are so logorrheic that they can be ceased as it were by enthusiastic response of the conversationalist. Hence, unconstrained discourse in this case has well-preserved enunciation and prosody. Speech is characterized by long sentences, which appear linguistically rectify, but is more or less boundless due to a little or expansive number of scholarly and verbal paraphasia and neologisms (Sinanović et al., 2011).

Naming (objects and occasions) is impeded, ordinarily to the degree of anomia, and the persistent portrays the objects he needs to title. Perusing is alexic, and composing agraphic. His composing has the same highlights as his talked language; he employments long sentences which are frequently molded, but with paraphasia or neologisms (Sinanović et al., 2011).

5) Broca's aphasia

Broca's aphasia is categorized beneath neurolinguistics. A malady that harms the cleared out side of the equator of the brain. Broca's aphasia is additionally known as engine aphasia, efferent or active aphasia, verbal or syntactic aphasia and expressive aphasia. In any case, the foremost habitually utilized terms are engine or Broca's aphasia. Lesions that cause Broca's aphasia are found within the lower frontal gyrus, forward towards the engine tract, counting premotor and back prefrontal districts. This sort of aphasia is characterized by nonfluent, rare generation of speech, with poor verbalization within the frame of brief sentences with as it were a number of words. Linguistic additions are ordinarily not utilized in words, verbs and descriptive words, whereas the utilize of things remains moderately great (Sinanović et al., 2011).

6) Transcortical sensory aphasia

Transcortical sensory aphasia is characterized by impeded sound-related comprehension with intaglio redundancy and familiar speech. This familiar aphasia is characterized by fluent (effortlessly delivered) unconstrained discourse with paraphasia and echolalia. Echolalia is the fundamental symptom of this disorder which is why it is frequently misdiagnosed as a psychiatric infection (psychosis). Understanding of talked dialect is significantly disabled, but redundancy is intaglio. Naming, reading and composing are more often than not significantly impeded. There's inconstancy in perusing out loud and disabled understanding of the content studied. The combination of neurologic indications shifts depending on localization and profundity of the lesion. The pathologic handle that causes this aphasia is more often than not found within the cleared out parietal and worldly flap, behind perisylvian region, regularly within the lower portion of the parietal flap (Sinanović et al., 2011).

4. CONCLUSION

A language clutter may be a communication clutter in which an individual has energetic bother in learning and utilizing particular shapes of lingo, for case talking, composing, and sign language. Aphasia may be a language clutter, which impacts the era or understanding of talk and the capacity to inspected or sort in. Aphasia is ceaselessly caused by hurt to the brain-most as frequently as conceivable from a stroke, particularly in more prepared people.

The data collected by interviewing and observing Ms. Ratnaningsih, 57 years old who is suffered aphasia since she had a stroke in 2021 due to unhealthy lifestyle that made her have difficulties to utilize language. The researcher found out that Ms. Ratnaningsih had incomplete comprehension, her fluency was affected and her repetition and naming of things were affected.

The noteworthy difficulties had by Ms. Ratnaningsih as a individual with aphasia is recollecting the title of something or question. She too had trouble finding the proper word, so that she had to signal her hand to assist her discover the word that she needed to say. Moreover, aphasia too made her talking capacity was aggravated, primarily to create the sentence. She had the issue of creating the sentence with the right syntactic. In this manner, it made troublesome to get it conjointly there are numerous stops and redundancy in her expression. The phonological framework of ms.Ratnaningsih was moreover irritated, which made her expression tend to overlook and substituted the phoneme of the word. That trouble is the condition of ms.Ratnaningsih as individuals with aphasia.

Ms.ratnaningsih had two major difficulties: the engine level related to the phonetic-level blunder and lessening the linguistic use, alluded to as agrammatism. Ardila (2014) in (Muliq, 2019) classified the levels of language-impaired in aphasia are morphemic, morphosyntactic, and phonetic. The dialect levels that the foremost harmed in ms.Ratnaningsih as individuals with aphasia are phonetic. She regularly excluded the final phoneme and substituted the phoneme at the starting of the word. Other levels impeded in ms.ratnaningsih are morphosyntactic and morphemic. In this ponder, the researchers found that ms.ratnanningsih, as aphasic individual, had a issue that driven to aphasia and the levels of language impedances that influence her talking capacity. She was exceptionally effortful to communicate with others, and now and then she looks yield with her condition. Hence, the researcher applies the proposal for individuals confronting individuals with aphasia to care more around them.

Besides, there are also 6 types of aphasia that can be found such as anomic aphasia, global aphasia, primary progressive aphasia, wernicke's aphasia, broca's aphasia and the last transcortical sensory aphasia. Anomic aphasia was a complex clutter that affects the lexical generation handle. Global aphasia have trouble in understanding or utilizing outside images. Primary progressive aphasia is a focal dementia characterized by the isolated and gradual dissolution of language functions. Wernicke's aphasia is transcendently lexical semantic, in spite of the fact that lexical handling is compromised in Broca's aphasia and linguistic blunders are routinely watched in Wernicke's aphasia. Broca's aphasia is categorized beneath neurolinguistics. A malady that harms the cleared out side of the equator of the brain. Broca's aphasia is additionally known as engine aphasia, efferent or active aphasia, verbal or syntactic aphasia and expressive aphasia. Transcortical sensory aphasia is characterized by impeded sound-related comprehension with intaglio redundancy and familiar speech. This familiar aphasia is characterized by fluent (effortlessly delivered) unconstrained discourse with paraphasia and echolalia.

As clarified within the previous section, a individual with aphasia have a few troubles in creating dialect. In this way, individuals who connected with them must be quiet to comprehend what they are saying around. It is caused by their language shortfall, so that they cannot create the word accurately. Be that as it may, this ponder can be utilized as a reference for stronger understanding of language impedance, particularly understanding the characteristics of aphasia.

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