



ANALYSIS OF THE SPEECH PATTERNS OF SAID PATIENTS AND THEIR CAUSES ON ARABIC LANGUAGE SPEAKING SKILLS

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Abstrak

This research aims to analyze the speech patterns of people with slurs (dysarthria) and their causes in Arabic speaking skills. The method used is naturalistic qualitative with a case study approach to people with lisp (dysarthria). Data was collected through listening-writing and recording techniques. The results of this study show that the speech patterns of people with a lisp have an influence on Arabic speaking skills. This is because the sound of the letters produced in hijaiyah letters is similar to the alphabet. Disorders experienced by lisp sufferers are generally caused by hereditary factors and short tongues.

Keywords: Language disorders, Lisp (Dysarthria), Speaking skills.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis pola bicara seseorang dengan gangguan bicara (disartria) dan penyebabnya dalam keterampilan berbicara bahasa Arab. Metode yang digunakan adalah kualitatif naturalistik dengan pendekatan studi kasus pada penderita *lisp* (disarthria). Data dikumpulkan melalui teknik mendengarkan-menulis dan merekam. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pola bicara seseorang dengan *lisp* memiliki pengaruh terhadap kemampuan berbicara bahasa Arab. Hal ini dikarenakan bunyi huruf yang dihasilkan dalam huruf hijaiyah mirip dengan alfabet. Gangguan yang dialami oleh penderita *lisp* umumnya disebabkan oleh faktor keturunan dan kondisi lidah yang pendek

Kata Kunci: Gangguan Bicara, Lisp (Disartia), Kemampuan Bicara

Introduction

The ability to speak is an important aspect in language acquisition (Puspita et al., 2022). For Arabic speakers, speaking skills include the ability to produce certain language sounds that are not necessarily present in other languages (Al-Zoubi, 2019). One of the challenges that people who learn Arabic often face is articulation disorders, such as lisp

(dysarthria).(Ali et al., 2023). Slurred speech is a language disorder that is usually characterized by difficulty producing certain sounds, such as /r/ and /s/.

Garner in Suwandi believes that people with lisp or rhotacism often pronounce the sound /r/ imperfectly, so that it sounds like the phoneme /l/(Suwandi & Hermoyo, 2023). Furthermore, Weiss in Zeigler said that dysarthria refers to a disturbance in the implementation of speech motor patterns which leads to paralysis, weakness, or errors in organizing the speech muscles. (Ziegler et al., 2024). Therefore, the main aim of this research is to analyze the speech patterns of slurred sufferers and their causes in Arabic speaking skills.

Some research results related to this article are research conducted by Nur Afifah who found that the lisp disorder (Dysarthria) experienced by teenagers was influenced by psychological factors and influenced by environmental factors as well as congenital factors when they were babies (Kifriyani, 2020). Then, research by Cica found that there was a lisp disorder (Dysarthria) experienced by children caused by psychological factors which were influenced by the child's environment as well as natural (innate) factors when they were 2-3 years old. (Matondang, 2019). Then research by Audrey found that speech disorders involving imperfect phonemes (sounds) in adults aged 20 years were caused by physiological and congenital factors that began in infancy. (Rabhany & Setiawan, 2023). Finally, research by Ayis found that children were diagnosed with speech disorders in the form of stuttering due to several factors, namely psychological factors, neurological disorders, and developmental disorders that were hampered by the family environment. (Sukmawati & Setiawan, 2023).

Language Disorders

Language or speaking is an inseparable aspect of human life (Mailani et al., 2022). Speaking activities can help a person or social group interact and provide information to each other (Septiani & Widda Djuhan, 2021). Speaking skills have a very important social role in social life. So, someone can communicate well if that person has language and speaking skills. On the other hand, if a person or social group is not skilled in mastering language and speaking skills, then the communication process will occur ineffectively and inefficiently. (Dewi & Purandina, 2022).

Everyone is born with the ability to speak. Verbal is the process of releasing thoughts and feelings (from the brain) verbally, in the form of words or sentences. In the normal process of language, human language production tools ranging from the brain to articulators will be able to easily carry out their functions as language producers. However, this does not apply to someone who has damage to his language production tools.

If a person's language production equipment is damaged, their language ability will be disrupted or what is usually called a language disorder (Mulya Rahmawati et al., 2022). This opinion is in line with Chaer's opinion in Ayis which states that humans can speak well if they have normal brain function and speech organs. Meanwhile, humans who have

difficulty speaking both productively and receptively have abnormalities in brain function and their speech organs (Sukmawati & Setiawan, 2023).

Yuliana in Ayu broadly divides language disorders into four forms, namely lisp, slurring, stuttering and cluttering. More clearly, the four forms of language disorders will be explained as follows: (1) Lisp (slurred) is a condition where a person pronounces one of the language sounds distinctively or replaces letters because the person cannot pronounce the language sounds properly. (2) Slurring (slurred) is a condition where someone speaks incoherently or pronounces words as if they were blending together. (3) Stuttering is a condition where a person often says words repeatedly because of hesitation. (4) Cluttering is a condition where someone speaks at a fast tempo and confuses the person they are speaking with (Lestari et al., 2023).

Lisp (Dysarthria)

Among the four general forms of language disorders according to Yuliana, lisp or what is usually called lisp (Dysarthria) is a form of language disorder that we often encounter in our social life. (Kifriyani, 2020). According to Ines, a lisp is a person's inability to pronounce a letter such as /r/ so that the meaning changes (Rianto & Setiawawan, 2023). Chaer in Bekty states that lisp is generally known as difficulty in pronouncing the phoneme /r/, which often sounds like the phoneme /l/. However, in some cases, difficulties in pronouncing the /r/ phoneme do not always result in the /l/ phoneme. There are various variations or replacements for the pronunciation of the phoneme /r/, such as changing it to /y/, /l/, /w/, and /h/ (Sundoro, 2020). Furthermore, in the KBBI lisp is not pronouncing words perfectly so that the sound [r] is pronounced [i], for example the word king is pronounced laja (Jaelani & Triyanto, 2020). Chaer in Purwati states that lisp is generally known as difficulty in pronouncing the phoneme /r/, which often sounds like the phoneme /l/. However, in some cases, difficulties in pronouncing the /r/ phoneme do not always result in the /l/ phoneme. There are various variations or replacements for the pronunciation of the /r/ phoneme, such as changing it to /y/, /l/, /w/, and /h/. Purwati further stated that Dysarthria or lisp is a speech disorder that causes difficulty in controlling the muscles used for speaking. Children may have difficulty pronouncing consonant letters such as /d/, /l/, /n/, /r/, /s/, /t/, or /z/ (Purwati et al., 2023).

Factors Causing Lisp

Purwati stated that there are two factors that can cause a child to experience a lisp. First, physiological factors related to the anatomy of the body's organs, including the structure and function of the organs involved in sound formation. Second, neurological factors related to disorders of the brain nerves that control the production and regulation of sound. Neurological factors can be caused by trauma, such as head injuries which can affect a person's ability to speak. Meanwhile, physiological factors can be caused by conditions such as ankyloglossia, which is a condition where the tongue is short or tied to the floor of the mouth, which can affect a person's ability to pronounce sounds correctly. Furthermore, Bekty stated that there are four factors that cause lisp, including: (1) physiological factors, namely ankyloglossia, (2) neurological factors, (3) impaired

articulatory function, for example cerebral palsy, and (4) hereditary factors. (Sundoro, 2020).

Method

This research uses a naturalistic qualitative method with a case study approach to subjects, namely dysarthria sufferers. Researchers will collect data through listening-writing and recording techniques. The collected data is then analyzed and presented descriptively. The data sources in this research were three students from MTs Ma'arif 5 Bumi Nabung, namely: Velly Ovita (13 years) who had difficulty pronouncing the letter /r/, Muhammad Lutfi (14 years) who had difficulty pronouncing the letter /s/, and Ahmad Alfian Afifi (14 years) who had difficulty pronouncing the letter /d/.

Result And Discussion

Based on the research results, researchers have observed and conducted many interviews with informants including three students at MTs Ma'arif 5 Bumi Nabung including: First, Muhammad Lutfi aged 13 years with a lisp on the letter R. Second, Velly Ovita aged 14 years with a lisp S. Third, Ahmad Alfian Afifi aged 14 years with a D lisp.

The results of research on R Muhammad Lutfi's lisp sufferer were caused by physiological factors. This was because Muhammad Lutfi's lisp was caused by conditions such as ankyloglossia, which is a condition where the tongue is short so it can affect a person's ability to pronounce sounds correctly. The second factor is that it occurs because of heredity, this happens because Muhammad Lutfi's father also experienced the same thing until he was old. The results of the interview and analysis of the informant's speech patterns showed that Brother Muhammad Lutfi suffered from an R lisp, in which the sufferer was not able to pronounce the letter clearly, not changing the sound of the letter. However, this affects the Arabic speech pattern, where the pronunciation of the hijaiyah letter RA is pronounced very difficult, it is difficult to produce vibrations, especially when there is a tasydid reading.

The results of research on S Velly Ovita lisp sufferers are caused by physiological factors, namely a condition where the tongue is short. Velly Ovita stated that neither of her parents had a history of something similar. The pronunciation that occurs in this patient is a letter that is difficult to pronounce, namely the letter S, where the sound changes to TS. So this really affects speech patterns in Arabic, such as when pronouncing the letters SA, and SYA, remembering that the tongue is short so the pronunciation changes to TSA.

The results of research on lisp sufferer D Ahmad Alfian Afifi were caused by hereditary factors. This happened because the informant's father also experienced the same thing. The patient's tongue is also not short. The informant suffers from a D lisp which should be pronounced clearly and firmly but his pronunciation is only half a sound like a bitten tongue. The difficulties experienced by Brother Ahmad Alfian Afifi apparently also have an influence on Arabic speech patterns, where the use of the letter

DAL in Arabic is pronounced unclearly and sounds imperfect, but the imperfection of the speech does not change the letters that are read.

The Discussion Based on data collected by researchers on Tuesday, June 11 2024, it shows that only a few people with lisp affect Arabic speech patterns. The results of research by a resource person named Muhammad Lutfi, 13 years old, who experienced a lisp on the letter R, which in this case affected his speech patterns in speaking Arabic. The Arabic speech pattern that is affected by this disorder is in the pronunciation of the hijaiyah letter RA, the pronunciation of the hijaiyah letter RA is pronounced very difficult, it is difficult to produce vibrations, especially when there is tasydid reading.

Language disorders are one of the obstacles in improving speaking skills. Officialni (2011:21) suggests that obstacles in speaking come from the speaker (internal) and obstacles come from outside (external).(Uzer, 2021). This shows that one of the obstacles to speaking is the speaker himself, where the lisp is one of the internal obstacles. The cause of Brother Lutfi's lisp has two causes, the first is caused by the condition ankyloglossia, which is a condition where the tongue is short so that the pronunciation of letters involving the tongue cannot be pronounced perfectly. Second, it is caused by heredity, heredity is the cause of this disorder, because the sufferer stated that one of his parents, namely his father, has had this lisp until now.

Based on the results of research with 14 year old Velly Ovita who had a lisp on the letter S where the pronunciation of the letter S changed to TS. In this case, the disorder affects his speech patterns in speaking Arabic, where letters such as SA and SYA end up having the same sound as the letters TSA. The cause of Velly's lisp is because Velly's tongue is also short. So it is difficult to pronounce perfectly the letters related to the tongue, especially the tip of the tongue. This short tongue is one of the things that has been caused since the sufferer was born. Remembering that the patient's statement stated that neither of his parents had a similar history.

Based on the results of research with 14 year old Ahmad Alfani Afifi who has a lisp on the letter D, where the pronunciation of the letter should be pronounced clearly and firmly but the pronunciation is only half a sound like a bitten tongue. The difficulties experienced by Brother Ahmad Alfani Afifi apparently also have an influence on Arabic speech patterns, where the use of the letters DAL in Arabic is pronounced unclearly and sounds imperfect, but the imperfection of the speech does not change the letters being read so that it sounds like saying DZAL. The cause of Alfani's disorder is heredity. This happened because the sufferer's father also experienced the same thing. The patient's tongue is also not short.

Kesimpulan/Conclusion/الاختصار

The conclusion of this research is that the speech patterns of people with a lisp have an influence on Arabic speaking skills. This is because the sound of the letters produced in hijaiyah letters is similar to the alphabet. Disorders experienced by lisp sufferers are

generally caused by hereditary factors and short tongues. Hereditary or genetic factors in this case are mostly taken from the father. A short tongue is basically a disability a person is born with, so this has happened since he was little, not because of an accident. The speech patterns of people with lisp in Arabic do not completely change letters, but there are some that have an influence that is only less clear in their pronunciation, such as the pronunciation of the letter DAL which almost has the same sound as DZAL, but still tends to be the letter DAL.

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