



LANGUAGE DISORDER “STUTERING” ON THE CHILDREN: CASE STUDY OF MUHAMMAD RIZKI UTAMA

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Abstract

The aim of this study is described the language disorder"stuttering" in children. The method used is the conversation method and direct observation to the object of research. Stuttering is a disorder of speech that is chaotic because it often falters, suddenly stops, then repeats the first syllable, the next word and after successfully saying those words the sentence has been completed. Symptoms are there is a repetition of sounds, syllables or words, or a spasmodic blockage, tonic spasms can occur from speech muscles such as the tongue, lips, and larynx. The results of this analysis of Muhammad Rizki Utama, that he suffered from mild stuttering or temporary stuttering, because in certain circumstances he could speak normally and smoothly while being alone, whispering, singing, and among people who he considered lower position or age himself. However, stuttering will be experienced if he feels shy, inferior or too aware of his condition.

Keywords: Disorder, language, stuttering

BACKGROUND

One of human strengths when compared to other creatures on earth lies in the language it has. Language plays a very important role in human life. ¹ Everyone must have an understanding of what language is, but may find it difficult to define it. Definition basically is starch an understanding or theory and vice versa understanding or theory is a definition that is expanded. ²

Language is a sound symbol system that is used by members of a community to cooperate, interact, and identify themselves. ³ Language is a combination of the meaning and sound of language combined by three

¹Oktavianus dan Ike Ravita, *Kesantunan dalam Bahasa MinangKabau*, (Padang: MinangKabau Press, 2013), cet. 1, h. 1

² A. Chaedar Alwasilah, *Beberapa Madhab dan Dikotomi Teori Linguistik*, (Bandung : Angkasa Bandung, 1992), h. 2

³Harimurti Kridalaksana, *Kamus Linguistik*, (Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2008), cet. 2, h. 24



components, namely; lexicon components, gramtical components, and phonological components.

Language is learned by every human in a process, that is, from a baby between the ages of 6-8 weeks the child starts cooing, which is a sound that cannot be identified because it only resembles vowel and consonant sounds; then around the age of 6 months the child begins to be able to chat (babbling) by telling the sound in the form of syllables; then at the age of about 1 year the child begins to be able to tell the sound that can be identified as a word even though it is not yet complete, for example for the word fish will only be pronounced right; further developments, the child will begin to say with one word utterance, before the age of two years then the child begins to be able to speak in two words utterance; until around the age of 4-5 years the child will be able to communicate smoothly. The ability to speak to children with the above standards is relative because of differences in biological factors in each human, but the sequence of language acquisition in the child is the same: from cooing, to babbling, to one word utterance, then to two word utterance, and so on.⁴

A child who has a language disorder may be able to pronounce a word clearly but he cannot arrange two words properly. Conversely, the utterance of a child may be a little difficult to understand but he can arrange the correct words to express his desires.

Stuttering is a speech that is chaotic, halting, suddenly stops, then repeats the first syllable, the next words, and after successfully saying those words the sentence can be completed. Stutterers often fail to pronounce the initial syllable, only succeed in pronouncing the initial consonants or vocals with difficulty until they can finish the sentence.⁵

This paper will discuss one of the speech or stuttering disorders that occur in children from the causes, characteristics or symptoms, and handling of children who experience it. Broadly speaking, Stuttering can be defined as a smoothness or abnormality in speed or rhythm of speech. Symptoms are There

⁴Steinberg dkk., *Psycholinguistics: Language, Mind, and World*. (England: Longman, 2001). H. 3 – 9.

⁵ Indah, Nur Rohmani. *Gangguan Berbahasa: Kajian Pengantar*. (Malang: UIN Maliki Press, 2017). H. 70



is a repetition of sounds, syllables or words, or a spasmodic blockage, tonic spasms can occur from speech muscles such as the tongue, lips, and larynx.

Impaired fluency in speaking is interesting to study because disruption of fluency in speech can prevent children from communicating with others, so that it can affect the psychological condition of children which can be fatal and make children isolated from their social and educational environment. Therefore the author will try to examine the disorder with the title Language Disorder “Stutering” On The Children: Case Study Of Muhammad Rizki Utama

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Stuttering involves interference with the ability to speak fluently with the right time. To be diagnosed as stuttering, the lack of fluency in speech must be incompatible with the child's age. Stuttering usually starts between the ages of 2 and 7 years and is found in about 1 in 100 children before puberty (APA, 2000). This disorder is characterized by one of the following characteristics:

- (1) Repetition of voices and syllables
- (2) Extension to certain sounds
- (3) Insertion of inappropriate sounds
- (4) Disconnected words, such as a gap between the words spoken
- (5) Barriers to speaking
- (6) Circumlocution (substitution of alternative words to avoid words that are problematic)
- (7) There appears to be physical pressure when saying words, and
- (8) Repetition of words consisting of a single syllable (for example, “S-s-saya senang bertemu Anda”)

Stuttering occurs mainly in men with a ratio of about 3: 1. Stuttering will disappear in 80% of children, generally before the age of 16 years. As many as 60% of cases show improvement without treatment (Greene et al., 2005). Stuttering is believed to involve interactions between genetic and environmental factors. In some cases there may be a cause of social anxiety and social phobia, at least in adults who stutter. Handling of communication disorders is generally done through speech therapy and psychological counseling for social anxiety and other emotional problems.



Stuttering is classified into a psychogenic speech disorder. This psychogenic speech disorder is more appropriately referred to as a disorder of speech variations as an expression of a mental disorder. Mental modalities revealed by speech are largely determined by tone, intonation, sound intensity, pronunciation and choice of words. Speech that is rhythmically smooth or halting can also reflect the speaker's mental attitude. Stuttering or stuttering is a form of speech disorder characterized by the choking of words. Stuttering occurs when a part of the word feels lost, the speaker knows the word, but cannot produce it.

Stuttering is speech that is chaotic because it often falters, suddenly stops, then repeats the first syllable, the next word and after successfully saying those words the sentence has been completed.⁶ In communication, stuttering is one of the disorders of fluency (dysrhythmias) in the speech structure.

In general, the child suddenly loses the idea of saying what he wants to express so that the sound comes out broken and repeated like "*ii-ibu ...*", until it is unable to make the slightest sound for some time . This reaction coincides with the spasms of the neck and diaphragm muscles caused by incomplete coordination of the muscles of speech. When the tension is in effect, a series of words will slide until there is more muscle spasm.

Another opinion states that stuttering is a problem of speech disorders that affects speech fluency. Those who experience this difficulty are marked by repetition of the first part of the word they wish to say (such as *mmmmakaan*), or holding a single sound in the middle of a word (eg *beggggini*). Some people who stutter are even worse, not even one voice comes out, stuck in the esophagus.

The symptoms of children who suffer from stuttering speech disorders, as follows:

1. Children are seen repeating sounds more than twice, such as *i-i-i-inih!!*
2. The child looks tense and struggles to talk, this can be seen from the facial muscles of the child, especially around the mouth.

⁶Gusdi Sastra, *Ibid*



3. Unstable tone of voice, may increase with repetition.
4. Sometimes the child's voice sounds like choking, the air or sound is held for a few seconds.
5. If it has been observed and it turns out that the child experiences stuttering in more than 10% of the conversation, the attitude experienced is considered to be quite severe.

This case happened on children named Muhammad Rizki Utama aged 7 years, grade 2 elementary school. He is a child who indicate stuttering when he was 4 years old. According to the author's observations, he experienced this disorder of stuttering when he had not entered school. When talking he always repeats the first words or letters of the word he will say more than 3 times even up to 7 times repetition but only in words that start "i" only. Every word pronounced from his mouth is only in the words at the beginning of the sentence that he repeats. Example:

- (1) *"aaa..akau ndok ituh"*⁷
'aku mau itu'
I want that!
- (2) *"iii..ii..i..ideak nian dok!!"*
'bukan begitu'
It is not like that!
- (3) *"tu...tu..tuka bejew kuh"*
'tukar bajuku'
Change my cloth!!
- (4) *"bi..bi...bilo uhang belek nih"*
'kapan pulang ni'
When I come home?
- (5) *"kam...kam...kambek makan padi"*
'kambing makan padi'
Goat eat rice!

In terms of words or sentences, the author concludes that:

⁷Muhammad Rizki Utama, Bahasa Desa Pulau Pandan, Kec. Bukit Kerman, Kab. Kerinci, *Observasi*, 20 November 2018.



1. Every word beginning with the letter "a", he easily or quickly says the next sentence he will convey, in the sense that; words that start "a" are not too long or not too long to be repeated. See example sentence no (1).
2. Unlike the letter "i", it will tend to be too long to recite words beginning with the letter "i", this is in the opinion of the author because the letter "i" is very easy to pronounce so that when saying it, the repetition exceeds 6 times. See sentence no (2).
3. When saying a vocal letter - consonant - vowel - consonant, he pronounces it by combining two vowel letters - consonants, and the same as words beginning with three consonant letters - vowels - front consonants - vowels - consonants. See examples of sentences no (3), (4) and (5).

From several theories about "stuttering" speech disorders that the author has read, the writer can draw conclusions from the observations of Muhammad Rizki Utama, that he suffered from mild stuttering or temporary stuttering, because he in certain circumstances can speak normally and smoothly while being alone , whispering, singing, and among people who think they are inferior to their position or age. However, stuttering will be experienced if he feels shy, inferior or too aware of his condition.

Children aged 6-8 years, like Muhammad Rizki Utama often experience temporary stuttering, this usually only lasts a short time. Generally caused by psychological factors, for example children begin to enter a new wider environment, such as the school and social environment, so that children need time to adjust both mentally and socially.

Because he only suffered from temporary or mild "stuttering" speech problems and not stuttering, the cause was hereditary factors, so in the opinion of the author the handling was:

1. Don't tell the child to repeat the words when talking (reprimand) in a good and loving way.
2. Teach the child to speak slowly, and make him feel comfortable so as not to cause boredom for him.



3. Arrange the time to talk together, because if the child talks a lot then he will be fluent in speaking words.

Conclusion

Stuttering is classified as a psychogenic speech disorder. This psychogenic speech disorder is more appropriately referred to as a disorder of speech variations as an expression of a mental disorder.

Stuttering is one of the talking disorders other than aphasia or delay in speaking. Broadly speaking, Stuttering can be defined as a smoothness or abnormality in speed or rhythm of speech. Symptoms are There is a repetition of sounds, syllables or words, or a spasmodic blockage, tonic spasms can occur from speech muscles such as the tongue, lips, and larynx.

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