

ABSTRACT

Istiqomah. "A Case Study of Dysarthria Among the Cerebral-Palsied Children in YPAC Cabang Surabaya (A Phonological Approach)". A thesis submitted as partial fulfilment of the requirements for the Sarjana degree of the English Department Faculty of Letters Airlangga University, 2000.

Dysarthria (articulatory disorders caused by poor motor control) among the cerebral-palsied children are frequently the most obvious aspect of the possible speech syndromes. A baby with cerebral palsy does not usually encounter babbling stage like a normal baby who usually encounters it at the age of six months. This may be caused by poor head and body controls. When a baby tries to babble, it may cause tonal reactions that the target sound may not be accomplished. A baby with poor control has difficulty to maximize its speech organ and it cannot afford to utter its voice either.

This study analyses phonemes which are disordered by the cerebral-palsied children. The analysis is based on the four phonologic disorders: substitution, omission, distortion, and addition. To get the data, the writer takes 6 cerebral-palsied children as informants. She uses qualitative descriptive method in this study.

The result of this study shows that articulatory disorders which occur among the cerebral-palsied children are substitution, omission, and addition. The position of the phoneme in the words determines whether they substitute, omit, add, or not. Distortion does not take place here. However, there are some disorder words, which cannot be categorized into one of those four phonologic disorders produced by cerebral-palsied children. The sound produced is very deviated, for example word [parkðr] becomes [pakon].

The disorder phonemes produced by cerebral-palsied children are distinctive. Articulatory disorders among them depend on the individual characteristics. There are no general phonemes which are disordered by them. However, there is one phoneme, in which all cerebral-palsied children cannot produce. This phoneme is *Apikoalveolar /t/*.

Two informants produce distinctive feature with the same phoneme. One informant cannot distinguish phoneme *Mediopalatal /c/* from *Mediopalatal /j/*. The other cannot distinguish phoneme *Mediopalatal /c/* from *Mediopalatal /j/*, and phoneme *Laminoalveolar /s/* from *Mediopalatal /c/*.

Finally, this study finds that consonants are more frequently disordered than vowels. The cerebral-palsied children tend to do that because consonants are more difficult to produce than vowels.



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION