

The Analysis of Language Disorder Between Children Vs. Adult: Aphasia

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Article Info

Article history:

Received 22 06, 2023

Revised 06 07, 2023

Accepted 15 08, 2023

Keywords:

Aphasia

Aphasia in Children

Aphasia in Adult

Language Disorder

ABSTRACT

The research aims to know the differences Aphasia sufferers between children and adult. The researchers in this study noted a child and an adult language impairment characteristics. This study employed a qualitative descriptive method, and in collecting the data, the researchers watched and transcribed the utterances containing the language disorder with the intended person in the YouTube channel. The researchers utilized the two videos as research samples. However, aphasia is a linguistic disorder which ends in language loss or impairment and is brought on by brain damage. Stroke is one of the illnesses that frequently results in aphasia. Children under the age of five have a hard time understanding the words that have been said. Adults find it challenging to communicate, such as speaking with excessive pauses and repeats.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Language disorders are the inability to recognize spoken, structured, gestural, and other picture frames. Children who have a language disorder have trouble understanding language and communicating. A child who has a receptive language disorder has trouble understanding what is said to them. When a child has an overt language problem, the person exhibits a major deficiency in the level of progress of language comprehension. This deficiency affects how the child's capacity is socially or scholastically. Communication disorders are common descriptions in most cultures involving speech difficulties. There's a broken stream of speech (or one stream of it rest) in the form of repetition, prolongation, or cessation of sound. Speaker knew what he wanted to say but couldn't say it (Dewi, & Saifullah, 2019). Those with speech impairments will have trouble, especially when it comes to speaking or understanding a language. However, speech disorders are neurological conditions that can occur in any language, as stated in the introduction. It is as an outcome of the fact that language disorders can affect anyone.

Aphasia is characterized by impairment to the left hemisphere and is divided into two categories: fluent and non-fluent (Code, 2019). Deficiency in speech and language a person's ability to participate in society might be restricted by communication issues, which can also affect their social and emotional wellbeing. Speech and language impairments frequently have negative financial consequences for both the individual and society. (Community Affairs References Committee & Siewert 2014). 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 research aims to analyze characteristics of Broca's aphasia and patient levels of verbal impairment that occurs in a child and an adult. And the objects of the research are found in YouTube channels in which the level of language impairment phenomena on the patients are also different. In this case the researcher analyzed the differences between language disorders and aphasia experienced by children and adults. Which turned out to be a difference between the two. This research aims to (1) add insight based on research results related to efforts to improve language skills, (2) provide an overview of semantic errors in informants in expressing language.

2. METHOD

Because the data in this study is in the form of sentences created by Youtube channels, it was a qualitative descriptive methodology based on observation through video. In qualitative research, non-numerical data are gathered and analyzed to better comprehend ideas, viewpoints, and experiences. The goal of this study is to comprehend phenomena' reality in great detail.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

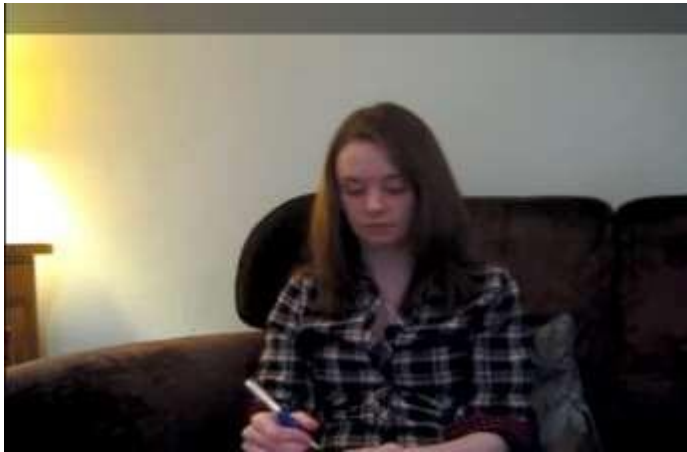
Based on the observation, researchers found that there are differences in data between people affected by aphasia in children and adults. The conversation that has been done between people affected by aphasia with their speech therapist can find out the person's speaking ability. Although the questions asked by their speech therapist are different.

Video 1 (<https://youtu.be/P22D44j7d8E>)



Based on the Youtube Channel video of NationwideChildrens, a 3 years old child named Darien is suffering from childhood apraxia of speech. Darien went to speech therapy in July of '11 when he couldn't speak anything. Children with apraxia know what they want to say but they have difficulty producing and planning precise movement of the tongue, lips, jaw and palate, necessary for intelligible speech. As many as one in 100 kids have childhood apraxia of speech. In November of '13, Darien was able to produce sounds with both vowel consonants and different motor patterns.

Video 2 (<https://youtu.be/1aplTvEQ6ew>)



Based on the Youtube Channel video of SymphUK, a woman named Sarah Scott suffered a stroke with aphasia. She had a stroke about 1 year ago, starting from May 2009. According to Rohde, et. al. (2018), aphasia affects up to 42% of stroke survivors and impacts on a person's verbal expression, auditory comprehension, reading and/or writing. In the conversation, Sarah spoke with the help of her book and pen. She said the word after she wrote it. She writes it down because it's easier and also speaking is easier, but a long sentence says she can't read. However, to answer the question in the conversation, she struggled to find the right words. She often uses the word "um..." when she pronounces statements with little pauses, repeats, and fillers while pondering how to escape it. She sometimes provided improper responses in response to questioning. She admitted towards the end of the conversation that while her brain can comprehend what other people are thinking and doing, it may be quite challenging to find the appropriate words to use when speaking to them.

Discussion

Darien had difficulty in pronouncing words, he seems to lag behind other children his age in speaking ability. Darien uttered incoherent words when asked and he also couldn't move his motor very well. Meanwhile, in adults with Aphasia from Sarah cases, she always answers questions with ambiguous sentences. Sarah 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. Sarah's answer sentences were difficult to understand.

Both children and adults who have aphasia have considerable differences in this regard. Speaking ability is quite good in speech therapy, especially when producing words and sentences. According to the video observation and the summary above, parental and familial support is crucial. To train their children in creating language, words, or phrases, parents can take them to a speech therapist or frequently invite them to communicate. The same goes for adults, who must converse frequently.

4. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, there are significant variations in the causes, manifestation, and methods of treatment between language impairments in children and adults with aphasia. The results emphasize the significance of taking age-specific factors into consideration when diagnosing and treating aphasia in persons. As a result of developmental factors, aphasia in children may manifest in different language problems, but acquired brain lesions are the most common cause of aphasia in adults. To develop effective intervention methods that address the specific needs and obstacles faced by all ages, it is important to fully understand these differences.

The analysis also emphasizes the significance of early identification and treatment in aphasic children. Early identification enables speedy therapy to begin, increasing the possibility of language recovery while minimizing the long-term impact on cognitive and

social development. Adults with aphasia, on the other hand, profit from comprehensive rehabilitation programs that focus on both language abilities and psychosocial aspects in an effort to improve effective communication and quality of life. We can enhance outcomes for both children and adults with aphasia by recognizing these differences and putting age-appropriate treatments in position, eventually improving their integration into society and establishing a situation that is suitable to effective communication.

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