

## **SATU KAJIAN KES: ANALISIS LINGUISTIK AFASIA AGRAMATISME**

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Kajian perintis ini bertujuan untuk memberikan deskripsi tatabahasa seorang penutur Melayu yang mempunyai afasia agramatisme dalam konteks perbualan. Sampel pertuturan spontan subjek diperoleh melalui interaksi bebas dalam pelbagai situasi. Rakaman ini dilakukan secara audio di rumah subjek dalam 4 sesi. Sampel bahasa ditranskripsikan dan dianalisa menggunakan *Language Assessment, Remediation and Screening Procedures (LARSP)*. Hasil kajian menunjukkan pada ujaran satu-elemen, ayat kebanyakannya terdiri daripada kata nama. Pada ujaran yang melebihi satu-elemen, didapati terdapat ketidakseimbangan penyebaran yang tertumpu pada ujaran 2-elemen iaitu pada peringkat II, serta sedikit sahaja binaan ayat kompleks dihasilkan. 69.2% daripada frasa yang dibina adalah frasa nama dan klausa jenis negatif mempunyai kekerapan yang paling tinggi, diikuti dengan struktur klausa SV (subjek+kata kerja) dan VO (kata kerja+objek). Subjek menghadapi kesukaran bahasa semasa mencerita di mana banyak ayat tidak lengkap dihasilkan. Subjek menggunakan beberapa strategi untuk menampung kelemahan gramatikal dan semantik dalam perbualan. Didapati topik dan teman perbualan mempunyai pengaruh kepada kekompleksan bahasa yang digunakan. Walaupun profil LARSP hanya terhad kepada 2 tahap, namun kecelaruan gramatikal ini tidak begitu ketara disebabkan oleh ciri idiosinkratik Bahasa Melayu kolokial yang lebih 'simpleks' tatabahasanya. Kecelaruan paling ketara bagi subjek adalah pada tahap morfologi dan sintaksis.

Kata kunci: Analisis linguistik, afasia agramatisme

### **A CASE STUDY: LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF A MALAY AGRAMMATIC SPEAKER**

This preliminary study aims to obtain a language description of a Malay speaking agrammatic aphasia in conversational context. Language samples of subject's spontaneous speech were elicited through free conversation covering different settings. The audio recording was done in the subject's home across 4 sessions. Language samples were transcribed and analysed using the *Language Assessment, Remediation and Screening Procedures (LARSP)*. Findings revealed that at a single-element utterance, the major sentence types were mainly nouns. At more than one element level, results show a restricted syntactic profile, with an unbalance distribution concentrating at 2-elements utterances at Stage II, and complex sentences were few. Noun phrase constituted 69.2% of the entire phrase constructed, negative clause had the highest frequency, followed by the SV (subject +verb) and VO (verb+object) clause structure. Subject had language difficulties during narration where there was a high frequency of incomplete sentences. Few strategic constructions were adopted to cope with the demands of conversation. Conversation topic and context was found to have an effect on the complexity of the language used. Overall, even though the LARSP profile indicated a limited 2 stage language use, subject was able to cope with the heavy demands of conversations due to the fact that colloquial Malay has the idiosyncratic characteristics of having simpler grammatical system. Subject's language impairment lies mainly on the morpho-semantic level.

Key words: Linguistic analysis, Malay agrammatic speaker

Chiang, C. P. 2005. A Case Study: Linguistic Analysis of a Malay Agrammatic Speaker. Bachelor of Speech Science Thesis. National University of Malaysia.