

**LIMITASI FONOLOGIS ANAK DISABILITAS PENYANDANG
CEREBRAL PALSY DISPARITAS TIPE EKSTREMITAS
(*ATHETOSIS & SPASTICITY DIPLEGIA*):
TINJAUAN NEUROLINGUISTIK**

TESIS

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**Phonological Limitations of Children with Disabilities Cerebral Palsy Disparity
in Extremity Types (Athetosis & Spasticity Diplegia): A
Neurolinguistics Research**

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ABSTRACT

Cerebral palsy causes disturbances in the speech process so that an error occurs at the phonological level of a person when speaking. This study aims to explain the shape and disparity of phonological limitations, as well as the implications of sound production for people with cerebral palsy, namely the case of Fahri and Fatir who are students of SLB Negeri 1 Padang.

There are three stages of research used, namely the stage of providing data, the stage of analyzing the data, and the stage of presenting the results of data analysis. At the stage of providing data, Nunan's methods were used, namely analytical observation methods, case studies, and natural observations. In addition, to support this stage, the observation method proposed by Sugiyono and the narrative recording behavior method proposed by Satler was also used. Followed by the application of recording techniques and note-taking techniques emphasized by Wray, et.al. At this stage, the SA praat application instruments and picture cards presented by Arsyad and Sastra were also used.

At the data analysis stage, the articulatory equivalent method proposed by Sudaryanto was used. The application of the basic technique used the determining element sorting technique (PUP) with the next technique being the differential comparison technique (HBB) proposed by Mastoyo and Kesuma. At the stage of presenting the results of data analysis used verbal methods and formal presentation methods.

Based on data analysis, the phonological limitations experienced by FA & FR are caused by phonological errors in their speech. The phonological errors are substitution, omission, addition, and distortion with the respective percentages are 51.89%, 26.58%, 11.39%, and 10.12% (for FA) and 56.25%, 36, 25%, 1.25%, and 6.25% (for FR). With a dominant phonological error in both, namely substitution. Regarding sound production, FA is able to produce vowels [e], [i], [a], [ə], [o], and [u] and consonant sounds [b], [d], [j], [p], [t], [w], [l], [m], [k], [h], [y], [w], [n], [ŋ], [r], as well as [t]. While the production of FR vowel sounds are the sounds [a], [i], [ə], [u], and [o] and the production of their consonants, there are [b], [g], [c], [n], [p], [ŋ], [j], [y], [j], [w], [t], [m], [h], [l], [ŋ], and [s].

Keywords: *phonological limitation, cerebral palsy, sound production, phonological error*

**Limitasi Fonologis Anak Disabilitas Penyandang *Cerebral Palsy* Disparitas
Tipe Ekstremitas (*Athetosis & Spasticity Diplegia*):
Tinjauan Neurolinguistik**

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ABSTRAK

Cerebral palsy menyebabkan timbulnya gangguan proses wicara sehingga terjadi kesalahan pada tataran fonologis seseorang saat berujar. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memberikan penjelasan terkait bentuk dan disparitas limitasi fonologis, serta eksplikasi produksi bunyi terhadap penderita *cerebral palsy*, yakni pada kasus Fahri dan Fatir yang berstatus sebagai siswa SLB Negeri 1 Padang.

Terdapat tiga tahapan penelitian yang digunakan, yaitu tahap penyediaan data, tahap penganalisisan data, dan tahap penyajian hasil analisis data. Pada tahap penyediaan data digunakan metode dari Nunan, yaitu metode pemerhatian analitik, studi kasus, dan observasi alami. Selain itu, untuk mendukung tahapan ini digunakan juga metode observasi yang dikemukakan oleh Sugiyono dan metode *narrative recording behavior* yang dikemukakan oleh Satler. Dilanjutkan dengan penerapan teknik rekam dan teknik catat yang ditandaskan oleh Wray, *et.al*. Pada Tahapan ini, juga digunakan instrumen aplikasi *SA praat* dan kartu gambar yang dikemukakan oleh Arsyad dan Sastra.

Pada tahap penganalisisan data digunakan metode padan artikulatoris yang dikemukakan oleh Sudaryanto. Penerapan teknik dasar digunakan teknik pilah unsur penentu (PUP) dengan teknik lanjutannya ialah teknik hubung banding membedakan (HBB) yang dikemukakan oleh Mastoyo dan Kesuma. Pada tahap penyajian hasil analisis data digunakan metode verbal dan metode penyajian formal.

Berdasarkan penganalisisan data, limitasi fonologis yang dialami FA & FR disebabkan oleh kesalahan fonologis yang terdapat pada ujaran mereka. Kesalahan fonologis tersebut ialah substitusi, omisi, adisi, dan distorsi dengan persentase masing-masingnya ialah 51,89%, 26,58%, 11,39%, dan 10,12% (untuk FA) dan 56,25%, 36,25%, 1,25%, dan 6,25% (untuk FR). Dengan kesalahan fonologis yang dominan pada keduanya, yakni substitusi. Terkait produksi bunyi, FA mampu memproduksi bunyi vokal [e], [i], [a], [ə], [o], serta [u] dan bunyi konsonan [b], [d], [j], [p], [t], [w], [l], [m], [k], [h], [y], [w], [n], [ñ], [ŋ], [r], serta [t]. Lalu, produksi bunyi vokal FR ialah bunyi [a], [i], [ə], [u], serta [o] dan produksi bunyi konsonannya, yakni bunyi [b], [g], [c], [n], [p], [ñ], [ŋ], [y], [j], [w], [t], [m], [h], [l], [ŋ], serta [s].

Kata Kunci: *limitasi fonologis, cerebral palsy, produksi bunyi, kesalahan fonologis*