

Fadhilatul Hannaniyatur Rafiah. 2026. *Analisis Bentuk Gangguan Fonologis pada Penderita Afasia: Kajian Psikolinguistik*. Skripsi, Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Trunodjoyo Madura. Pembimbing: Mixghan Norman Antono, S.S., M.Pd.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan bentuk gangguan fonologis pada ujaran penderita afasia pascastroke dalam kajian psikolinguistik. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif. Subjek penelitian berjumlah dua orang penderita afasia pascastroke. Data berupa tuturan subjek yang dikumpulkan melalui teknik observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi, kemudian dianalisis berdasarkan bentuk penyimpangan bunyi yang muncul. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa gangguan fonologis yang ditemukan meliputi omisi, substitusi, adisi, dan ketidakberaturan bunyi. Dari 56 data, substitusi merupakan bentuk yang paling dominan, diikuti oleh omisi, sedangkan adisi dan ketidakberaturan ditemukan dalam jumlah terbatas. Penggantian bunyi umumnya terjadi pada bunyi yang sulit diucapkan dan digantikan dengan bunyi lain yang lebih mudah secara artikulatoris. Selain itu, ditemukan ketidakberaturan bunyi yang ditandai dengan perubahan susunan bunyi dalam ujaran. Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa gangguan fonologis pada penderita afasia pascastroke memiliki pola tertentu yang berkaitan dengan keterbatasan dalam mengoordinasikan alat ucap, terutama dalam proses produksi ujaran.

Kata kunci: afasia, pascastroke, broca, psikolinguistik

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the forms of phonological disorders in the speech of post-stroke aphasia sufferers in a psycholinguistic study. This study used a qualitative approach with descriptive methods. The research subjects were two people with post-stroke aphasia. Data in the form of subject speech collected through observation, interviews, and documentation techniques, then analyzed based on the form of sound deviations that appeared. The results showed that the phonological disorders found included omissions, substitutions, additions, and sound irregularities. Of the 56 data, substitutions were the most dominant form, followed by omissions, while additions and distortions were found in limited numbers. Sound substitutions generally occurred in sounds that were difficult to pronounce and were replaced with other sounds that were easier to articulate. In addition, sound irregularities were found characterized by changes in the arrangement of sounds in speech. These findings indicate that phonological disorders in post-stroke aphasia sufferers have certain patterns related to limitations in coordinating the vocal tract, especially in the process of speech production.

Keyword: *aphasia, post-stroke, broca, psycholinguistic*