

ABSTRACT

Hamdani, I. 13.05.111.00115. A Study of Echolalia Found In Bangkalan Dictriect: A Case Study of Three Families in Bangkalan (Psycholinguistics Approach). Thesis. English Study Program Department of Social and Cultural Sciences Faculty of Social and Cultural Sciences Trunojoyo University, Madura. Adivsor : Iqbal Nurul Azhar, S.S.,M.Hum.

This study focuses on the echolalia that are found in Bangkalan district. This study aims to explain the kinds of echolalia which are produced by the members of three Bangkalanese families. It also aims to explain the contributing factors that cause the families to suffer the echolalia disorder. This study uses two theories. Those are Maramis (2005) and Gerungan (2004).

This study was conducted by using qualitative design because the data are in the form of words and sentences. The writer used three families in Bangkalan district suffering echolalia disorder as the source of data. The data are the utterances produced by the members of three families which contain echolalia. The method of collecting the data used by this study was observation method.

Based on the study, the writer found 40 data. The writer found four kinds of echolalia; 7 data included as echolalia, 3 data included as echopraxia, 25 data included as coprolalia, and 5 data included as automatic obedience. The writer also found 40 data that indicate as the contributing factors that caused the families to be an echolalia sufferer. 25 data belong to imitation factor, 5 data belong to suggestion factor, and 10 data belong to identification factor. The sympathy factor is not found in the study.

Keywords : Echolalia, Families in Bangkalan, Kinds and Factors of Echolalia