

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides some subchapters, namely background of the study, statements of the problems, objectives of the study, significances of the study, and scope and limitation of the study. Those are important to describe the study generally.

1.1 Background of Study

Language is usually utilized to share information. The information is understandable well if the language is communicated fluently. In real life there are some disorders that make people cannot communicate well. It is what people call speech disorder. Speech disorder is a condition in which a person has a difficulty to communicate by using mouth.

There are many kinds of speech disorder, one of them is echolalia. Echolalia is a term to describe an action in saying words or doing something spontaneously and unconsciously. According to Dardjowidjojo (2003) echolalia is a sort of linguistic act as a result of being shocked or surprised. Accidentally a speaker removes words spontaneously and is not aware of what he is saying. It reveals that those who have echolalia utter any utterances naturally without any plan to say what they want to say.

Winzeler (1984) mentions that echolalia is a condition in which abnormal behaviors result of experiencing shock. When surprised, the affected person typically

engages in such behaviors as screaming, cursing, dancing type movements, and uncontrollable laughter.

The phenomenon of echolalia might be suffered by both men and women in a variety of social classes. This phenomenon can also be found in Bangkalan. There are three echolalia families' that are consists of six people whose suffer echolalia. They are well-known as echolalia sufferers especially by those who live around them.

Echolalia sufferer often produces the utterances which contain echolalia. One of the utterances that has been revered is **pala'âhkottong (Yourpenis breaks up)**. It occurs when the echolalia sufferer is startled by someone else. The utterance *pala'âhkottong* is categorized as coprolalia because it is accidentally and spontaneously uttered when the echolalia sufferer gets shocked. The utterance *pala'âhkottong* is also considered vulgar or taboo word because the genital of men is implicitly mentioned. Mentioning genital of men is the impolite utterance because it is not proper for someone else who hears it. In this case, the informant utters *pala'âhkottong* when she is getting shocked.

There are two previous studies which are relevant to this study. Both studies were conducted by Bambang H (2013) and Purnamasari Siregar (2010). The difference between this study and the two previous studies are the source of data and the concern. The first previous study uses villagers, while this study uses member of family. The second previous study concerned in analyzing echolalia dealt with the psychological, phonology and syntax, while this present study concerns in analyzing types of echolalia and its factors. It means that this present study is more specific than

the two previous studies because the study merely analyzes the phenomenon of echolalia occurs at three echolalia families in Bangkalan district.

1.2 Statement of the Reaserch Problems

This study is about Echolalia in three echolalia families in Bangkalan district. It analyzes the Echolalia produced by the members of the three families in. To make the analysis easier, the following questions are formulated:

- 1) What are the kinds of Echolalia utterances produced by the member of the three families?
- 2) What are the contributing factors of the existence of the echolalia produced by the members of the three families?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

There are two objectives. Those are:

- 1) To explain the kinds of Echolalia utterances produced by the member of the three families.
- 2) To explain the contributing factors of the existence of the echolalia produced by the members of the three families.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study provides theoretical and practical benefits. Theoretically, the writer hopes that this study gives information to the future researchers who are interested in analyzing echolalia. For the students of English department, the result of the study brings additional knowledge to understand what echolalia is and how it occurs. The

students are also able to improve their knowledge about echolalia when they intend to conduct a research about the topic.

Practically, those who live or stay with a person who suffers echolalia, they can understand the way to cope with their families in terms of linguistic.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study concerns with the theory of psycholinguistics in general, which focuses on echolalia. The writer uses the theory proposed by Maramis (2005) and Gerungan (2004). The writer classifies the kinds of echolalia by using Maramis (2005) and the factors that contribute the existence of echolalia based on Gerungan theory (2004). The limitation of this study is on all utterances produced by the members of the family which contain echolalia.