

The portrait of autism language disorder of Indonesian students (linguistics study)

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Abstract: Nowadays, the study of autism children is phenomenal but actually it needs deep analysis of the autism children's language process. This research focuses on the autism children because the children has special character than another human. The autism children's problem or needs in language then analyze by doing some observations. Language disorder itself become the main problem on autism children. From that reason the researcher uses the portrait of autism language disorder using linguistics study to studied. This research is qualitative descriptive to gain the valid data. In addition, the researcher applies the theory of language disorder to conduct the research. The researcher also uses video which is taken by researcher and show the process of autism children when process the language. Furthermore, the researcher is analysing category of language disorder. Afterwards, the researcher observes any problem in the autism children language from linguistik study. Then researcher conclude the analysis of the study. In the end, the researcher hope the reader can gain any good information from this research.

Keywords: Autism, Language Disorder, Linguistics Study

The autism is the concept which person interest only with own self and the own imagination that makes it is not controlled when interact in society. Setiafitri (2014) states that the autism is the deviation of activity where youth only interest to their own mental activity like their own fantasy or imagination. The indication are they do escape to view interlocutors' eyes, less activity in social life, hard to say something, and often repeat some sign of body language. NASET (2018) divide five series of autism spectrum disorders, among others: (a) autistic disorder, (b) childhood disintegrative disorder, (c) rett syndrome, (d) pervasive developmental disorder, not otherwise specified (pddnos), and (e) asperger syndrome. The language use by autism can get the lack or disorder. While, the language disorder has meaning that when someone process language as hard as they use it in the daily communication. The autism is commonly experience the language disorder. Most of children in this world are expected to have the same basic abilities/skills in learning (listening, speaking, reading, and writing) like others . (Reid, 2015).

In speech understanding of autism youth, especially the deaf, there is the problem with the ear as a frequency analyzer. The auditory system which role as the main receiver of language and explanatory of knowing the parts and language function like the consequence to view audience as a passive process. The auditory system does not reach the linguistic properties that arise from lexical references, grammar and meaning (American Speech-Language-Hearing Association, 2010). Another language use by autism is the body language. Mulyana (2010) states that body language can also be interpreted as a verbal message of all kind symbols that use one or more words. He states that in verbal communication, verbal signs is showed by mentioning words then express it verbally or written. Whereas, Dr. Haya Bint Ali Bin Hassan Al (2018) who states that common people know that nonverbal signs as body language. The body language is nonverbal communication that involves body movement. The body language which is absolutely non-verbal means of communication also can be termed as “Gesturing”. The body language can be detected from body parts including:

- 1) Head - Movement and placement of the head, back to front, left to right, from side to side, including hair shake.
- 2) Facial Expressions - The face has many muscles which move several areas of the face. Each of the following combination of facial movements communicates a state of mind:
- 3) Eyebrows - Up, down, frowning.
- 4) Eyes - Left, right, up, down, rotating, bounded by eyes.
- 5) Nose - Wrinkles (upper part), flares of the nostrils.
- 6) Lips - Smiles, growls, wrinkles, kisses, open, close, tight.
- 7) Tongue - In, out, roll, up or down, lick the lips.
- 8) Jaw - Open, lower jaw, raised, lower left or right.
- 9) Body Posture - The way you place your body and arms and legs, in determining each other, and in supporting it with others:
- 10) Body proximity - How far or close to another people.
- 11) Shoulder movements - Up, down, hanging, bending.
- 12) Arm placement - up, down, cross, straight.
- 13) Placement of legs and feet - straight, crossed, weight placement, feet towards other people or pointing to another place, winning shoes.
- 14) Hand and finger movements - The way you hold and move your hands and fingers is very insightful in reading people.
- 15) Handling and placement of objects (eg pens, paper, etc.). - the strange thing ... is technically not part of the body, but objects do play a big role in reading body language

Previous study: in this research, the researcher relates the research with previous studies which are dealing with the portrait of autism youth in Indonesia. “Perubahan Bahasa Pada Anak Autis Studi Kasus: Joeladevcy Anacta D.S.” was the first previous study compiled by Frederica Agustita Indri Alvisha in 2018. This source was obtained from a thesis made by

Indonesian Language and Literature Education Department of STKIP PGRI Bangkalan as a final project. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method. The results of this study are the change of autism language on Joeladevcy Anacta D.S. show that the child is not fluent to speak or the weak abilities of children in communicate with others. Whereas, the children at the same age is speak fluently. The main factor of it is the influence of environment. From phonology side, the subject of Fedrerica research named Joela can pronounce the vowel words and consonant although some words have changed. The second previous study is “Kemampuan Komunikasi Anak Autis dalam Interaksi Sosial (Kasus Anak Autis di Sekolah Inklusi, SD Negeri Giwangan Kotamadya Yogyakarta)”. This research was taken from thesis journal article in 2014 made by Fitri Rahayu as a final project at Extraordinary Education Study Program Department of Extraordinary Education Faculty of Education State University Yogyakarta. This study is a qualitative case study research. The subject of the study was a fourth grade student with autism. The result of the study shows that AS can do one-way communication skill forms in the social interaction from the researcher into the subject.

Moreover, a thesis created by Omar, Zaharah, & Saedah Siraj (2013) that mention the research based on interview and observation that he has identified teacher need to express affection for autism children through the feeling such as: intercommunion, touch, praise, gift giving and nurture deep concern for all problems and the autism children need to get the same response. That research is close enough as another previous study for this research that helps the researcher to gain any information of the autism youth portrayal. From the previous studies, the researcher choose to make the research about autism language disorders of Indonesian youth to compare with another previous studies such as any differ of autism language and expression of youth.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research uses a descriptive qualitative research. It means that this research analyses the data by describing the data in details. At the same time, this research is qualitative because the data analyzed are not in the forms of numbers (or numeric) but they are in the forms of words, phrases, or utterances or sentences. The researcher named Taguchi (2012) states that an open approach and exploration such as using a qualitative approach can be done by researchers to achieve an understanding of the reasons behind a phenomenon or event. Data can be obtained through interviews, observations, and field notes that produce abundant information about behavior, views, and mind. Data lies in a naturalistic context by analyzing related to the holistic context, researchers can express the reciprocal relationship between contexts learner equality and characteristics, and form development dynamically. Whereas, the data of qualitative research also can be collected from a single person such as mentioned by Risk (2013). The researcher also research the single person aged seventeen named Nur Hayati. It enough complete to be the final project of this research because the

data is gained by communicate then observe the subject. The researcher must analyze and choose among single or multiple cases for the subject to escape the lack of qualitative research. This research then uses the case study as the methodology because the data are subjective experience of a single person which is researched to discover how her ability in language is observed. That is why the qualitative method is obviously appropriate to be applied to observe the Indonesian autism youth here.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Any findings associated with the linguistics study of language disorder and the response in language those are described in the following discussions. As what explain in chapter 2, in the article of Jirka Hana (2011), that the studies about sentence structure and become the part of linguistics is namely syntax. The syntax features also covers syllable and phoneme. In the following based on the present data were analyzed these types. The results of this data analysis served as syllables and phonemes produce in language disorder of autism youth such explain below:

(1) Syllable

Syllable is a unit of pronunciation having one vowel sound, with or without surrounding consonants, forming the whole or a part of a word. During the observation with Nur Hayati, she can speak only maximum 4 syllables in one sentence. It is so infrequently for her to speak than 4 syllables in one sentence. Based on the research, the first letter that spell is not clear and some word incomplete to say. When the researcher detect the sentence that produce by the subject on the interview like “kalau di sekolah” then it only has 4 syllable and become changed word. It is sound “ao sola”. Another words produce from sentence “Nur Hayati” is only has 2 syllables. That syllabe is “Nuy Aati”. The subject combine word “Hayati” into 2 syllables with more vowels like “aati”.

(2) The Phoneme

Then in the interview process, the words that contain letter with consonant changed or incomplete to produce. There are some phonemes changed such [r], [h], [y], [t], [h], [g], [d], [k], [l], [s].

Next, the response in language was showed by Nur Hayati. It is indicate that she hard to communicate with others but she has a unique way to understand language. She can process the language by seeing the interviewer lips to identify language. Whereas, the autistic with age under 17th is difficult to identify language like she does. The main factor of it is the auditory processing problem. Based on the research, Nur can make eye contact perfectly with the interviewer but so difficult to understand the words saying by researcher.

Discussion: This research was obtained from the autistic youth observation, interview to the interviewees and documentation. From the research, it can conclude that the ability of autistic youth in process language different from the one who has different age such children named Joeladevcy. In Indonesian youth autistic, Nur can make her own way to receive language by seeing the lips of interviewer. But in autism children like Joeladevcy, he still should learn how to receive language. Another different that is about cause of the autism on the Joeladevcy or Nur Hayati case. Joeladevcy gets the autism cause of the environment, but Nur Hayati get it by the auditory processing disorder (ears problem). On other hand, the relation of autism youth with family and also neighbor is so good. Based on the research, the interview result and observation, the researcher was obtained information that Nur Hayati is diagnosed has autistic disorder and get disruption on using language such speaks with good syntax or understand the words cause of her ear problem. The vocabulary that she uses limited. From phonology side, the subject of research named Nur Hayati can pronounciate the vowel words and consonant although some words have changed. So many difficulties to response language.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion: In her portrait, Nur Hayati has low ability to produce sentence with more than 3 syllables. She had been able to pronounce vowel sounds and consonant sounds eventhough there were still some sounds that changed in her pronunciation, such as the phoneme / r / phoneme / h / phoneme / y / phoneme / t / phoneme / h / phoneme / g / and phoneme / d / phoneme / k / phoneme / l / phoneme / s /. She is the only one autistic youth in her family. Her brother is normal, her parents too. Nur was born with normal condition and diagnosed autism from birth. She has good attitude in school and also get some friends with the same condition. The relation with family, relatives and neighbor is so good. She can express herself in laugh or sadness like a normal person. Her neighbor said that Nur is a good autistic youth with less problem.

Suggestion:

1. Reader

The reader can get more knowledge about autism by seeing the portrait of Indonesian Autism Youth in this research as reference, understand the linguistic study of autism youth, know the autistic feeling and try to pay more attention about it when face the autism youth, and help any person with autism to understand language.

2. The next researcher

The next researcher can use this research as a reference for further research as examples in the same subject and different problem, or complement this research with a discussion that

was not yet in this research, and develop more extensive knowledge and insights in this research.

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