

ANALYSIS OF APHASIA SUFFERED BY COMEDIAN SONY WAKWAW IN DIGIDIVA YOUTUBE CHANNEL ENTITLED "BISA SEBUT NAMA SAYA?": A PSYCHOLINGUISTIC APPROACH

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Abstract

Aphasia is a language disorder that is experienced by many people. Aphasia is a communication disorder caused by damage to the part of the brain that controls language. Therefore, this study aims to develop an understanding of Aphasia, a language disorder. The writer chose Sony Wakwaw, a comedian from Indonesia as the object of this research. Sony Wakwaw has had Aphasia since he was a child which is caused by the high fever he often experiences. This condition has attracted the interest of writer to explore the aphasia disorder experienced by Sony Wakwaw, with a focus on identifying the type of aphasia that occurs and its impact on his daily life. In analyzing the types of aphasia experienced by Sony Wakawaw, the writer refers to Ardila's theory, in which aphasia is classified into two main types, namely Wernicke's Aphasia and Broca's Aphasia. The data for this study were taken from the utterances uttered by Sony Wakwaw in the video entitled "Bisa Sebut Nama Saya?" which was uploaded on the Digidiva YouTube channel. This study used a qualitative descriptive method, which allowed researchers to gain an in-depth understanding of Sony Wakwaw's experiences in dealing with the aphasia disorder.

Keywords: *Language Disorder, Aphasia, Sony Wakwaw*

INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the key aspects for humans to be able to communicate with others. Clark (2017) argues that communication is the most important function of language when humans are born. To create good communication, proper delivery is needed by the speaker so that messages and information can be conveyed properly to others. Talking and listening are types of communication based on basic human activities. However, in everyday life, many people experience language disorders which cause communication to become obstructed and not going well.

Language disorder can be defined as a communication disorder in which sufferers have difficulty interacting with others, an inability to express ideas, use words and their meanings incorrectly, an inability to use correct grammar, a reduced vocabulary, and they are unable to follow directions (Niccy, 2011). One common type of language disorder is language development disorder. This disorder occurs in children and can affect their ability to understand and use language. Children with language development disorders often experience delays in speech development, have a limited vocabulary, and have difficulty understanding complex sentences.

Language disorders can also result from a brain injury, such as a head injury or stroke. This injury can interfere with brain functions related to language processing, so that individuals have difficulty speaking, understanding, reading or writing. It is in line with the opinion of Chaer (2009), there are two causes of language disorders. First, disturbances due to medical factors, namely disorders caused by abnormalities in brain function or due to disorders of the speech apparatus. Second, due to social environmental factors such as being left out or isolated from the environment where people live. However, it should be underlined that language disorders are not an indication of a person's intelligence. Individuals with language disorders can still have normal or even above average intelligence. Language disorders can affect an individual's daily life, including the ability to interact socially, achievement, and self-confidence. However, with the help of language therapy and

appropriate support, individuals with language disorders can develop compensatory strategies and improve their communication skills. One of the language disorders that many people suffer from is aphasia.

Aphasia is a language disorder caused by damage to the part of the brain that controls language. This disorder can affect language comprehension and production, interfering with a person's ability to speak, understand words, read, and write. Aphasia can result from a variety of conditions, such as a stroke, head injury, or brain tumor. This condition can have a significant impact on the daily life of individuals who experience it, including social interactions, work, and overall quality of life.

Aphasia can happen to anyone regardless of age. Both lay people and well-spoken people, such as public figures or well-known celebrities, can experience aphasia. One example of a celebrity who suffers from aphasia is Soni Kurniawan, or better known as Sony Wakwaw. He was born on June 9, 2004 with an imperfect condition. The first time he had this language disorder was when he was a baby, Sony often had prolonged high fevers. This has an impact on the development of his body. Until the age of 11 years, Sony's body was still small and not comparable to other children his age. In addition, this high fever caused an injury to Sony's brain which caused his comprehension to be weak which affected his speaking ability where Sony spoke unclearly and sometimes did not understand what the other person was saying. But with this deficiency, Sony Wakwaw does not keep away from social life. Precisely even made him a celebrity that is known by many people. This is why the writer decided to choose Sony Wakwaw as the object of this research.

In studying the phenomenon of aphasia, a psycholinguistic approach provides an important understanding framework. Psycholinguistics is a field of study that combines psychology and linguistics to understand how language is processed in the human mind. In the context of aphasia, a psycholinguistic approach helps in analyzing and understanding this communication disorder from the perspective of cognitive processes and language.

Psycholinguistics

Psycholinguistics is a branch of linguistics that combines approaches from psychology and linguistics to understand how language is understood, produced and acquired by humans. This discipline studies the mental processes involved in language use, both in terms of comprehension and production.

Samsunuwiyati (2005:1) concludes that general psycholinguistics involves research on how adults observe and perceive language, and how they produce language. In addition, this field also studies the cognitive processes that underlie a person's use of language. Meanwhile, according to Chaer (2009: 6), psycholinguistics is a science that seeks to explain the essence of language structure, as well as how these structures are obtained and used when speaking, as well as in understanding the sentences in the conversation. The main goal of psycholinguistics is to explain how humans process, store, and retrieve words, phrases, and structures in language. Some of the topics studied in psycholinguistics include language comprehension, sentence formation, word memory, speech production processes, sound perception in language, and language acquisition in children. Research in psycholinguistics has led to a better understanding of how humans process language and how language is perceived and generated by the human mind. The results of this research have far-reaching implications in a variety of fields, including education, speech therapy, and language technology development. In conclusion, psycholinguistics is an important field of study for understanding the relationship between language and the human mind. Through psycholinguistic research, we can understand the mental processes that occur in language processing and language development.

Language Disorders

In the aspect of language, there is a process of expressing thoughts and emotions (from the brain) through speech, using words or phrases. The brain receives and understands language through hearing. Good brain function and speaking ability will make it easier to communicate. However, individuals who experience impaired brain function and speaking ability will face difficulties in language, both in understanding and in the ability to produce speech. This condition is known as a language disorder. According to Sidhartha (1989-163), language disorders can be classified into three

types, namely speech disorders, language disorders, and thinking disorders. If people with these disorders have normal hearing, then the three types of disorders can still be overcome. However, if hearing is not normal, it will be difficult or very difficult to overcome the disorder.

Aphasia

Aphasia is commonly caused by a stroke, which occurs when blood flow to the brain is cut off, resulting in damage to the language center. Other causes include brain tumors, traumatic brain injury, infections, and degenerative neurological conditions such as Alzheimer's disease. The symptoms of aphasia vary depending on which part of the brain is affected. According to Ardila's theory, there are two main types of aphasia:

Broca's aphasia

Broca's aphasia, also known as expressive aphasia or non-fluent aphasia, is a specific type of aphasia characterized by difficulties in speech production and articulation. Individuals with Broca's aphasia usually have intact comprehension skills but struggle with expressive language. They may have difficulty forming words and constructing grammatically correct sentences. Their speech may be slow, jerky, and difficult, with a limited vocabulary. They often have difficulty finding the right words (a condition known as anomia) and may be forced to use simpler phrases or single words to convey their thoughts. While individuals with Broca's aphasia have impaired speech output, their understanding of spoken and written language is generally preserved. They may be able to understand complex sentences and follow instructions, but they struggle to articulate their own thoughts and ideas.

Aphasia Wernicke

Wernicke's aphasia, also known as fluent or receptive aphasia, is a neurological condition that affects a person's ability to understand and produce meaningful language. It is caused by damage to Wernicke's area, which is located in the left hemisphere, usually posterior to the superior temporal gyrus. Individuals with Wernicke's aphasia usually have difficulty understanding spoken and written language. They may have difficulty understanding the meaning of words and sentences, and their speech may be fluent but lacking in meaning. They often produce sentences that are grammatically correct but contain many errors in word choice, known as "paraphasias." These errors can include substituting the wrong word, using made-up words, or mixing up sounds and syllables. People with Wernicke's aphasia may also have difficulty picking up words and may display poor naming skills. They may not be aware of their language deficits and may not recognize their mistakes, which is known as a lack of insight or anosognosia.

METHOD

This research is documentary research with the type of research method that will be used by the writer is descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative method is a research approach used to understand phenomena or events by describing and analyzing them in detail. This method is often used in the social sciences, humanities, and other fields that require a deep understanding of experience, perception, and social context. According to Moleong (2017, p.11), qualitative research is describing something as it is through data collected in the form of words, pictures, and not numbers. Meanwhile, according to Nazir (2009: 54), the descriptive method is a method in examining the status of a group of people, an object, a set of conditions, a system of thought, or a class of events in the present. Therefore, the writer uses qualitative research because the writer's data is described and explained in the form of words. Data is presented in the form of words or sentences without numerical data and generates the results.

The data collected in this research came from utterances uttered by Sony Wakwaw from a video entitled "Bisa Sebut Nama Saya?" on the Digidiva YouTube channel. To collect data, the writer watched the video repeatedly and after that the writer took the data by taking notes. So that the writer can reduce the data that the writer should not take the analysis. After the data was collected, an analysis was carried out for each utterance based on the difficulties experienced by Sony Wakwaw when issuing words, especially when answering questions from Arbie Seo and trying to convey his

ideas with appropriate utterances. Finally, the data is classified based on how Sony Wakwaw produces the language. This data classification aims to make it easier to understand the types of aphasia experienced by Sony Wakwaw. The data serves to increase knowledge about language, thoughts, and language disorders experienced by people with aphasia.

In qualitative research, valid data can be considered as good data. Triangulation is a technique for checking the validity of data by utilizing other factors. According to Denzin (1978) quoted in Moleong (2018, p.330), there are four types of triangulations which include the use of sources, methods, researchers, and theories as examination techniques. The researcher took several steps to validate the data. First, the researcher watched the "Bisa Sebut Nama Saya?" video 10 times to ensure the validity of the research data. Second, if the researcher still doubts the data, the researcher reads several sources related to expert theories that are relevant to this research.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Types of Aphasia

The researcher found several problems from Sony Wakwaw when making utterances and talking with Arbie Seo which lead to both aphasia characteristics, namely Broca and Wernicke. In this study, Sony Wakwaw's speech which showed some of the characteristics of Broca's and Wernicke's aphasia included six speech errors. Its characteristics are unclear and disconnected pronunciation, but the authors only took three data to explain in the results of this study.

Datum 1

Arbie: Nama saya Arbi Seo
 Sony: Abri Seo
 Arbie: Arbie Seo
 Sony: Abrie Seo
 Arbie: Arbie bukan Abrie. Arbie Seo
 Sony: Abrie
 Arbie: Kita coba sekali lagi ya.
 Arbie: Nama saya Arbie Seo.
 Sony: Abrie Seo
 Arbie: Arbie
 Sony: Abrie
 Arbie: Nama aku Arbie Seo
 Sony: Abrie
 Arbie: Arbie
 Sony: Abrie
 Arbie: Mmm A-R-B-I-E. R sebelum B. Arbie
 Sony: Abrie
 Arbie: Arbie
 Sony: Arbie
 Arbie: Yahhh... Arbie Seo
 Sony: Abrie Seo.....Arbie Seo
 Arbie: Yahhhh.....Arbie Seo
 Sony: Ardie Seo
 Arbie: Arbie
 Sony: Abrie Seo
 Arbie: Arbie Seo
 Sony: Abrie Seo
 Arbie: Arbie
 Sony: Ari
 Arbie: Arbie
 Sony: Arni
 Arbie: Arbie
 Sony: Armi
 Arbie: Arbie

Sony: Abri Seo
 Arbi: Arbie Seo
 Sony: Abri

In the conversation above, Arbie Seo introduces his name to Sony Wakwaw, but he pronounces it wrong. Not just once, Sony Wakwaw keeps making the same mistakes over and over again. Instead of saying the name "Arbie", Sony even said it with "Abrie, Ardie and Arni". Arbie Seo, the interviewer, had helped him by spelling out the letters one by one and clarifying the position of the letters. Sony also managed to pronounce his name very correctly, but after the error returned, Arbie Seo gave up. It can be seen that Sony wakwaw has problems in his pronunciation and Broca's aphasia type appears in this conversation.

Datum 2

Arbie : Apakah kamu pernah mendengar tentang artificial inteligen?
 Sony : Artisian?
 Arbie : Artificial Inteligen.
 Sony : Apaan tuh?
 Arbie : Kecerdasan buatan
 Sony : Buatan?.
 Arbie : Kecerdasan buatan.
 Sony : Buatan
 Arbi : iyaa

Here it can be seen clearly that Sony Wakwaw did not understand the question raised by Arbie Seo. If he doesn't know about artificial intelligence, Sony can simply answer with "I don't know about that" and if he wants to know about it, he can add to his answer with "Can you explain it to me?" Not answering with questions that are unclear in meaning.

Strengthened by (Wernicke, 1874) Wernicke's area is a part of the human brain that is in the cerebral cortex, left posterior part of the superior temporal gyrus, surrounds the auditory cortex, in the sylvian fissure is the part where the temporal and parietal lobes meet. As a result of the damage occurs in the child's brain system. Resulting in the communication system between the child being disrupted

Datum 3

Arbie : Lalu bisakah kamu perkirakan untuk membuat sebuah robot itu kira-kira butuh berapa orang?
 Sony : Robot?
 Arbie : Untuk membuat sebuah robot
 Sony : Mau berapa robot?
 Arbie : Sebuah robot membutuhkan berapa banyak orang?
 Sony : Membutu untuk membuamembuaadkj membutuhkan buat apaan?
 Arbie : Membuat robot
 Sony : Pasang robot maksudnya?
 Arbie : Untuk membuat sebuah robot yah butuh berapa banyak manusia?
 Sony : 10
 Arbie : 10? Okay

In the next conversation, Arbie Seo asked how many people it took to make a robot, but Sony could not properly understand the meaning of the question. After the question was further clarified by Arbie Seo, Sony started to understand it but answered it with an assumption. Here it is very clear that what he said also had no meaning, Sony Wakwaw did not understand what he meant, where is the destination. He only made perceptions in answering Arbi Seo's questions, reinforced by (Subyantoro, 2013: 29) Wernicke's aphasia child does not have the ability to catch what other people are talking about, only understands what is in his mind, that is because of damage to his brain. lobe. Supposedly if he doesn't know the answer, just answer he doesn't know, don't make a perception by guessing. Apart from that, Sony Wakwaw said something that was not clear. So, Broca's and Wernicke's types of aphasia are found in this Conversation.

The influence of Aphasia

People who suffer from Aphasia will certainly experience problems in terms of communication, where they will have difficulty socializing with other people. This makes the life of a person with aphasia different from that of someone with normal language skills. They will find it more difficult to have friends, to pursue their education, as well as to find a job. But with a character like this, a person with aphasia will be more easily recognized and remembered by others. Like Sony Wakwaw, this flaw made his character funny and many people entertained by him, this, led to quite a high popularity. Quoted from the Digiva YouTube channel with the title "Bisa Sebut Nama Saya?", Sony Wakwaw said that his funny content saved his career by the platform's algorithm which helped it go viral. Many shooting opportunities have arrived, both in a soap opera and invitations from several content creators on YouTube. In 2014, Sony Wakwaw won an award at the SCTV Awards as a Popular Little Artist.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis, the writer concludes that Sony Wakwaw has several problems, which refer to the characteristics of two types of aphasia, namely Broca's Aphasia and Wernick's Aphasia. The problem is Sony Wakwaw unable to say a name correctly, many pronunciations are unclear, and he does not understand well what his interlocutor is saying which results in an answer that is only an assumption or an answer that is not supposed to be. Even so, this shortcoming made Sony Wakwaw a comedian who was quite famous and entertained many people.

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