

An Analysis of Utterances Produced by People with Hyperekplexia:

A Case of Mpok Atik (An Indonesian Comedian)

THESIS

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Anisa Nurjanah

18249/2010

ADVISORS:

Prof. Dr. M. Zaim, M.Hum

Havid Ardi, S.Pd., M.Hum

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

THE FACULTY OF LANGUAGES AND ARTS

THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF PADANG

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HALAMAN PERSETUJUAN SKRIPSI

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A Case of Mpok Atik (An Indonesian Comedian)

Nama : Anisa Nurjanah

BP/ NIM : 2010/18249

Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris

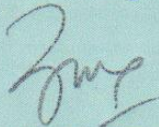
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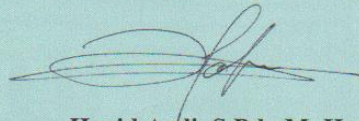
Disetujui Oleh:

Pembimbing I



Prof. Dr. M. Zaim, M.Hum.
NIP. 19610321 198602 1 001

Pembimbing II



Havid Ardi, S.Pd., M. Hum.
NIP. 19790103 200312 1 002

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Jurusan



Dr. Kurnia Ningsih, M.A.
NIP. 19540626 198203 2 001

HALAMAN PENGESAHAN

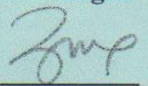

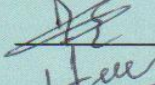
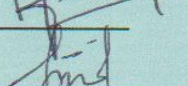
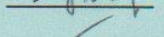
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Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni
Universitas Negeri Padang

AN ANALYSIS OF UTTERANCES PRODUCED BY PEOPLE WITH HYPEREKPLEXIA: A CASE OF MPOK ATIK (AN INDONESIAN COMEDIAN)

Nama : Anisa Nurjanah
BP/ Nim : 2010/18249
Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : Bahasa dan Seni

Padang, Februari 2015

Tim Penguji:

Nama		Tanda Tangan
1. Prof. Dr. M. Zaim, M.Hum.	Ketua	
2. Havid Ardi, S.Pd., M. Hum .	Sekretaris	
3. Prof. Dr. Jufrizal, M.Hum.	Anggota	
4. Dr. Hamzah, M.A, M.M.	Anggota	
5. Leni Marlina, S.S, M.A.	Anggota	



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Kampus Selatan UNP Air Tawar Padang

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Saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Anisa Nurjanah
NIM/TM : 18249/2010
Program Studi : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Jurusan : Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
Fakultas : FBS UNP

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Diketahui oleh,

Ketua Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris,

Saya yang menyatakan,

Dr. Kurnia Ningsih, M.A
NIP. 19540626 198203 2 001



Anisa Nurjanah

ABSTRAK

Nurjanah, Anisa. 2015. “An Analysis of Utterances Produced by People with Hyperekplexia: A Case of Mpok Atik (An Indonesian Comedian)”. *Skripsi. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni. Universitas Negeri Padang.*

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap tipe-tipe ujaran yang dapat memicu timbulnya reaksi latah dan jenis-jenis respon yang berupa ujaran terhadap ujaran pemicu tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif. Data diambil dari 10 video dari *youtube* yang berisi reaksi latah Mpok Atik (comedian Indonesia) ketika berinteraksi dengan orang lain. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori yang diajukan oleh APA/American Psychiatric Association (2000) mengenai jenis-jenis latah dan jenis-jenis stimuli yang diajukan oleh Albanese and Jankovic (2012) mengenai jenis-jenis stimuli yang memicu timbulnya reaksi latah. Dari hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa jenis respon sangat erat kaitannya dengan ujaran yang digunakan sebagai stimuli. Ketika dikejutkan dengan menggunakan sebuah kata, maka responnya seringkali berupa kata juga walaupun terkadang diikuti oleh frasa dan kalimat. Kemudian begitu juga dengan stimulus yang berupa frasa, Mpok Atik akan merespon kembali dengan frasa walaupun terkadang responnya dapat berupa kata dan kalimat. Ketika dikejutkan dengan menggunakan kalimat, reaksi yang keluar seringkali berupa kalimat juga namun terkadang ada juga berupa kata dan frasa. Selain itu, ujaran pasien latah juga berbeda dengan orang normal, dimana orang latah seringkali mengulang perkataan orang lain atau memproduksi ujaran-ujaran secara berulang-ulang. Tipe latah yang disebabkan oleh stimuli yang berupa ujaran hanyalah jenis echolalia saja. Kesimpulannya Mpok Atik akan memberi respon sesuai dengan stimulus yang diberikan dan juga akan mengatakan sesuatu yang dipikirkannya setelah itu. Hasil penelitian ini mungkin akan berbeda apabila data dilihat dari video-video yang berbeda.

Key words: language disorder, utterances of hyperekplexia, Hyperekplexia

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Padang, January 10, 2015

The researcher

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

Language used by human being in doing a communication is influenced by psychological factor. People who have good psychological and good organs of speech will not face any difficulties in communication, and vice versa. This is studied in psycholinguistics field which deal with the mental processes that are involved in language use. Three sets of processes of primary interest are: language comprehension (how we perceive and understand speech and written language), language production (how we construct an utterance, from idea to complete sentence), and language acquisition (how children acquire language). Every utterance comes out from human's mouth is commanded by the brain/ mind. However, not every utterance matches with what they are thinking. This kind of phenomenon is called slip of tongue. Slip of tongue causes misunderstanding in communication. Beside slip of tongue, there are still many phenomena of language out there. They can be caused by the social life and also by the mental/ psychological factors. The examples of phenomena caused by the social life are *Alay* language, Gay's language, and so on. Language phenomena which are caused by the psychological factor are aphasia, dyslexia, hyperekplexia and so on.

There are many causes of the communication difficulties, two of them are damaging in articulation tools and the brain. Medically, according to Sidharta in

Siregar (2010:2) language disorders can be categorized into three categories, they are (1) speaking disorders (2) language disorders (3) thought disorders. The speaking disorders can be grouped into two categories; first, the mechanism of speech disorder which is implicated to organic disorder and the second one is psychogenic speaking disorders. Hyperekplexia is belonging to psychogenic disorders, because hyperekplexia is related to psychological/mental of the speakers.

Hyperekplexia usually occurs when people with hyperekplexia get a startled. Another name of hyperekplexia is hyperstartle syndrome. According to Winzeler (1995:2), anthropologist said that hyperekplexia is kind of action caused by culture bound syndrome. This syndrome is only found in Asian population, especially in Southeast Asia. It means that hyperekplexia just appears in certain culture; this syndrome is found mostly in Indonesia and Malaysia.

Hyperekplexia appears when the people get a kind of shock. According to APA (American Psychiatric Association, 2000), hyperekplexia is divided into four types, they are repeated word (echolalia), motion imitation (echopraxia), saying the bad words (coprolalia) and doing something by commanding (automatic obedience). Echolalia and coprolalia are only things that can be analyzed by linguists because they are related to linguistics. From the psycholinguistic point of view, the researcher categorized the utterances that were produced by the patient categorized based on the stimulus. The language that was analyzed here was Bahasa Indonesia because the informant speaks in this language. The researcher realized that this study was very hard to do and it would be very challenging.

Examples of Hyperekplexia:

Eh.... Copot-copot-copot

(Eh... dislodged-dislodged-dislodged)

Jongkok.... Eh jongkok donk

(Squat... Eh squat please)

Eh.... Kamu gila, bener kamu gila....

(Eh... you are crazy, right you are crazy...)

Saya suka kamu... eh...

(I like you...eh...)

Eh kodok, eh kodok

(Eh frog, eh frog)

This research topic is related to Psycholinguistics and Neurolinguistics, but the researcher discussed the topic based on psycholinguistics point of view. Psycholinguistics study talks about the relation between language and mind/mental. Someone who has a normal brain, mind, and mental functions, and also has good organ of speech must be able to do a good communication, but for the ones who have abnormalities of brain function and damage in their organ of speech would have difficulties in speaking. People with hyperekplexia produced words, phrases and even sentences when they are startled, so the researcher categorized the utterances based on the characteristic of utterances she found.

This phenomenon made the researcher interested to conduct the research about hyper startle syndrome/ hyperekplexia. The researcher identified types of

utterances that trigger hyperekplexia and the utterances produced by the patient based on the stimuli. Other reason why the researcher wanted to do this research was because hyperekplexia is a very small language disorder, so that many people forget about this case and assume that this is not a big problem. Whereas, hyperekplexia is a proof that there is a problem in someone's psychological factor, so that when the researcher heard the word "hyperekplexia", there are some questions on her mind such as why they get hyperekplexia and what the words they say. This research needed to do because the researcher ever read some researches about hyperekplexia and wanted to do the research also to get more information about this syndrome, but the researcher conducted this research by different surgical manner. Nasroh (2006) did a research based on Psycholinguistics point of view about hyperekplexia syndrome. Siregar conducted a research in 2010 by using psycholinguistics, phonology and syntactic point of view. The researcher continued Siregar's research but focus on the utterances produced by the people with hyperekplexia and the utterances that provoked hyperekplexia.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Hyperekplexia can be studied from different point of views including sociolinguistics, phonology, psycholinguistics, morphology and syntax. In sociolinguistics, it can be studied about how hyperekplexia can disturb someone's communication in social life. In phonology, it can be studied how people with hyperekplexia produce sound when they are shocked. Then, it can be studied in psycholinguistics study based on how words/phrases/sentences they pronounce are

processed by their mind or what are the utterances produced and the stimuli which cause those utterances. This case also can be studied in morphology and syntax that pay attention to the form and structure of words, phrases and sentences.

1.3 Focus of the Research

To avoid the lost of the major point, the researcher only focused on the types of utterances that trigger hyperekplexia as stimuli which were seen from psycholinguistics aspect. The researcher also categorized the types of utterances produced or given by the patient of hyperekplexia based on the stimuli.

1.4 Formulation of Research Problem

The problem of this research can be formulated as “What are the utterances produced by the person suffered hyperekplexia which indicate hyperekplexia based on stimuli?”

1.5 Research Question

In order to make the research applicable and easy to be conducted, the following research questions are derived from the general problem above. The research questions in this research are as follow:

1. What are the types of utterances that trigger hyperekplexia produced by Mpok Atik?
2. What are the utterances given by Mpok Atik based on the stimuli?

1.6 Purposes of the Study

The main purpose of this research was to analyze the utterances of patient of hyperekplexia/hyperstartle syndrome. Thus, related to the questions above, the purposes of the research can be generalized as follows:

1. to find out the types of utterances that trigger hyperekplexia produced by Mpok Atik.
2. to find out the utterances given by Mpok Atik based on the stimuli.

1.7 Significance of the Study

The findings of the research are expected to give contribution both theoretically and practically to the related study.

1. Theoretical Significance

This research finding is going to be the additional theories about hyperekplexia/hyperstartle syndrome study and give the information about form of the utterances of people with hyperekplexia.

2. Practical Significance

The findings of this research are also expected to give practical contribution. To the students, the findings are expected to be an additional inspiring knowledge for psycholinguistics study particularly in language disorders. Furthermore, this research can be a reference for the next researchers in doing further research that concerns about hyperekplexia/hyperstertle syndrome.

1.8 Definition of Key terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding of some conceptual terms that may appear later on, it is necessary to fix a distinct definition of some key terms used in this research. The definitions will help the readers getting the idea of the conceptual terms as follow:

Utterances	: Response that might be showed by people with hyperekplexia while getting startled. The utterances can be words, phrases and sentences.
Hyperekplexia/hyperstartle syndrome	: Kinds of reaction that appear when someone gets startled, usually by producing repeated words/phrases, follow the action, the instruction and produce such as taboo words.