

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

In the previous chapters, it is mentioned that written language production is regarded as the planned and organized. Therefore, when it is found disorganized, unplanned, there might appear a problem in expressing language in orthographic or written form. People who are at age of seventeen normally have been able to express their ideas or feelings such as through writing, except there might be a problem with them selves either psychologically or biologically.

The present case study was initiated by the reality found in a school, where the subject of the research has problem with his verbal ability, specifically in writing. It is assumed before that the person who has inability of verbal may possibly suffers from the language difficulty i.e. aphasia or dyslexia as well, because his writing ability is impaired.

The results show that the subject seems to be considered as mentally retarded which the symptoms might appear to be similar as the aphasia and dyslexia. It is supported by some experts' analysis such as speech therapist and psychologists. In addition, the basic characteristic of Aphasic that is brain injury is not discovered on the subject. There is no history of any accidents, tumor, trauma, infection, surgery, etc. on him. Mean while his mother confessed of being depressed when she was expecting A.A. because her husband was jobless when her pregnancy was three months. Based on her confession, A.A got a different treatment for health particularly in terms of nutrition. Next, mental retardation has

nothing to do with dyslexia since there is no record of heredity in A.A.'s family and besides that, his IQ is under normal.

The level of mental retardation that he undergoes is mildly retarded. The person with mildly retarded is able to learn academic subjects at school, but usually only to the certain grade. The psychologist reveals that his intelligence is far under normal compared to his peers at the same age. He has a limited ability to process information he gains from his environment. That problem hampers him to process, comprehend, store, and also arrange the symbols so that they can be meaningful. Therefore, his ability in verbal both speech and written doesn't develop optimally. He has a problem in expressing his ideas and feelings because he is lack of comprehension towards the central part of semantic language, limited vocabularies, and the skill to use them.

The difficulty in writing he undergoes seems to be problematic mostly on the level of phoneme through the process of switching or substituting. It is found that by the process of switching, he switches vowel to vowel and tends to switch consonants to other consonants. He might have difficulty in combining some letters to make up a lexicon while he could recognize letter by letter.

Most tendencies of errors in his writings could be classified into double consonants and double vowels which put in the middle, front, and back. The double consonants such as *ng, ny, gr*, etc and double vowel such as *ai, ia, au, ua*, etc. frequently found in the middle position. It might be one of causes hamper the subject in writing..

Meanwhile, the phoneme is a base to make up a meaningful lexicon that is used in making sentences afterward. Yet, his syntactic structure, specifically on the presence of subject and predicate in sentences of his written works in Indonesia is intact.

5.2. Suggestions

Having concluded the result of the study will still be far from being perfect. The analysis in this study only examined limited aspects of the written language production. Hence, there are some suggestions as follows:

1. Since the study of psycholinguistics is still rare in English Department of Indonesia University of Education, it is necessary to provide more psycholinguistics' materials since it is difficult to find any related sources of psycholinguistics in conducting this study.
2. Not all aspects of psycholinguistics discussed and investigated in this paper. Thus, it is expected that there would be other researchers who are interested in the field and conduct further researches in the similar study of psycholinguistics in order to comprehend the subject and give some contributions to the department.
3. It is worth to consider that cross-study such as between psychology and linguistics is given a special assistance to get an ease during the research, particularly if it is related to the recommended links.
4. It is worth to conduct research with new issues, particularly the study that benefit for overcoming or solving the problems happen in life. More specifically, it gives real contribution to life.

