

# LANGUAGE DISORDERS IN CHILDREN'S TALK DEVELOPMENT

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## Abstract

This article's issue dealt with a language disorder that affects children's speech development. One type of communication disorder that indicates a child's inability to use any symbols in language is the language disorder on the speech development of children. A disorder in the nervous system or abnormalities in related organs that relate to the process of using language and to children's speech occurred as a result of prenatal, natal, and postnatal injury or trauma. This caused the language disorder on speech development of children. In addition, it could be that the children's environment did not provide them with a sufficient stimulus when they were developing their language and speech. Those difficulties were experienced by children who lacked language development skills. These things could happen in phonology, semantics, and syntax problems, causing children to have trouble transforming, which was very important for communication activities. Speech therapy, oral motor, and melody intonation were the handling goals that could be accomplished for children who had language disorders in the development of their speech.

**Keyword:** disorder, language, development, speech, children

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## INTRODUCTION

The human speech apparatus uses sound symbols as a means of communication between people (Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021). Language is regarded as the best instrument (Putri & Sari, 2020), capable of conveying both concrete and abstract thoughts and feelings (Sartika & Pranoto, 2021). Humans are required to have excellent language skills in line with the advancement of science and technology (Samanik & Lianasari, 2018). When it comes to oral and written communication (Kuswoyo et al., 2020), a person with strong language skills will be better able to absorb and convey information (Sari & Oktaviani, 2021).

The four components of language skills are listening, speaking, reading, and writing (Aminatun & Oktaviani, 2019). In order for humans to be proficient in language (Oktaviani et al., 2020), these four aspects need to be mastered. Speaking is an essential component of language because it supports other skills (Sinaga & Oktaviani, 2020). Despite the fact that most people are born with the ability to speak, this ability cannot be passed down through generations (Mandasari, n.d.). Communication is growing and

expanding in line with the development of abilities and physical maturity (Mandasari & Aminatun, 2019), particularly those related to the speech process (Puspita et al., 2021). The development of a child's language is always correlated with his or her age (Al Falaq & Puspita, 2021). Early speech development in children is mumbling or parroting (Suprayogi, Puspita, et al., 2021). A baby from day to day will experience the development of language and speech skills, but of course, each child is not exactly the same attainment, some are quick to some conversations are lengthy (Puspita & Amelia, 2020). To support the development of the mother, stimulation that is individualized to each child can be helpful. Parents should always keep an eye on these developments because they really affect how children learn (Puspita, 2019). This is accomplished by leading by example, inspiring children to learn, and so forth.

We face a lot of cases of language disorders or disorders in this modernization era, including speech disorders (Hutauruk & Puspita, 2020). Some young children, still in the toddler stage, suffer from these disorders (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021). These disorders are frequently regarded as normal (Nuraziza et al., 2021). However, few parents are aware that their child has a speech disorder, and most parents only become aware of it as their children get older (Mulyasari & Putri, 2020).

Most of the time, a variety of disorders show up in children younger than 5 years old (Choirunnisa & Sari, 2021). He still mumbles like he's breathing when his peers can say certain words. Children, for instance, can say a few words, but after a certain age, they stop saying them, changing from being active to passive and quiet (Riskiono et al., 2021). Problems with articulation, voice, fluency (stuttering), aphasia (difficulty using words, typically caused by brain injury), and delays in speech are all examples of speech disorders (Sari et al., 2013). There are a number of potential causes of speech delays, such as hearing loss or environmental factors (Fithratullah, 2019). Other areas that support this process, such as oral muscle function and hearing function, are also closely related to speech disorders. A simple "abnormal" voice (nasal, hoarse) or an inability to understand or use language or the inability of the oral motor mechanisms to function in speech are examples of delays and impairments. Speech delay can be fatal if parents do not understand their children's activities (Fithratullah, 2021). Even though each child's speech development is unique, most parents will view it as normal. However, if the child has a speech delay, you must exercise caution .

As a result, the following points will be made clear from the explanation provided in this article the general stage of children's language development (speaking) and speech disorders in children's speech development. The following are the objectives of this article to determine the general stage of children's language development (speaking) to determine the causes of speech and language disorders, and to determine the signs and how to treat speech and language disorders. We've seen that semantic, grammatical, and phonological encoding are the first steps in the language process. While phonological encoding begins in the brain and is carried on by speech tools that involve the brain's nervous system (neuromuscular), semantic and grammatical encoding take place in the brain. According to , the process of orally expressing thoughts and feelings (from the brain) in the form of words or sentences is what we call language.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Language development is divided into two major periods (Suprayogi, Samanik, et al., 2021), namely Prelinguistic period (0--1 years) and Linguistics (1-5 years). This linguistic period begins the child's desire to say the first words (Samanik, 2021), which is the most amazing time for parents. According to the initial developmental stage of speech in children is divided into 3 stages, namely naming stage or one-word phase (holophrase), telegraphic stage/phase of more than one word, transformational and morphemic/differentiation stages (Afrianto & Gulö, 2019). Furthermore, explains that the stages of children's language acquisition are divided into four, namely, the babbling stage, the one-word one-phrase stage (holophrastic stage), the two-word stage (Afrianto & Restika, 2018). one phrase, a telegram-like stage a. Stadia/Babbling Stage At this stage the child is about six months old, he begins to babble. In this stage the child utters a number of meaningless word sounds and a small part resembles a meaningful word or fragment by chance (Kuswoyo & Rido, 2019). Stadia / Stage One Word or Holophrase At this stage the child uses one word to express complex thoughts, whether in the form of desires, feelings or findings without clear differences (Kuswoyo & Audina, 2020). For example the word sitting, for children it can mean "I want to sit", or the word chair, can also mean "mama is sitting" (Wahyudin & Rido, 2020). Parents can only understand and understand what the child means if we know in what context the word is said, while observing the facial expressions of movement and other body language. In general, the first word anointed by children is a noun, after some time it is followed by a verb (Wahyudin, 2018). Telegraphic Stage/More than One Word Stage The two-word stage appears in children around 18 months of age. At this stage the child is able to make simple sentences consisting of two or three words.

The sentence sometimes consists of a subject and a predicate, sometimes a sentence subject with an object with incorrect grammar (Heaverly & EWK, 2020). After two words, three word sentences appear, followed by four words and so on. In this period the language used by children is no longer egocentric, from and for themselves. Start communicating with other people smoothly. Parents began to ask questions with children in a simple way. Children also begin to be able to tell stories in their own simple sentences. Transformational and Morphemic Stage (Differentiation Stage) The last stage of toddlerhood which lasts between the ages of two and a half to five years. Children's

speaking skills begin to develop smoothly and rapidly. In speaking, children not only increase their amazing vocabulary, but children begin to be able to pronounce word for word according to its type, especially in the use of nouns and verbs. The child has been able to use the personal pronoun "I" to refer to himself, able to use words in the plural, prefix, suffix and communicate more smoothly with the environment. Children begin to be able to criticize, ask, answer, command, tell and other forms of sentences that are common for an adult "style" conversation.

Factors Affecting Children's Language development early language recognition is needed to acquire good language skills (EWK, 2018). says that language development is influenced by 5 factors, namely: health factors, intelligence, socioeconomic status, gender, and family relationships. In detail, a number of factors that influence language development can be identified as follows ,The level of individual cognitive abilities will affect the speed at which an individual's language development is slowed down. This is relevant to the previous discussion that there is a significant correlation between thoughts and one's language (Oktavia & Suprayogi, 2021). b. Communication Patterns in the Family. In a family where the pattern of communication in many directions will accelerate the development of the family language. Number of Children or Number of Families. A family that has many family members, children's language development is faster because there is a variety of communication compared to those with only one child and no other members besides the nuclear family (Kardiansyah, 2019). The language development of a child whose birth position is in the middle will be faster than that of the eldest or youngest child. This is because the eldest child has a downward communication direction only and the youngest child only has an upward communication direction. Bilingualism (The use of two languages), Children who are raised in families that use more than one or more languages are better and faster in language development than those who only use one language because children are accustomed to using languages in a variety of ways (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2021). For example, at home he uses the local language and outside the home he uses Indonesian.

## **METHOD**

In this study, researchers applied qualitative method. It focuses on comprehension, description and narattive analysis. Descriptive research only seeks to describe situations or

events (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020), it does not attempt to discover or explain relationships, test hypotheses, or make predictions. According to (Aminatun et al., 2019) qualitative research is a process of making the world In several extent, qualitative analysis considers real phenomena in society as found in several studies Furthermore, this research method is adaptable and provides for multiple perspectives on the data. In other words, the data for our technical qualitative research comes from the Lewis Carroll Alice in Wonderland movie data source. The researcher applied two sources of data, as follows; firstly, qualitative research data is text that includes narrative and dialogue., scripts make it easier for researchers to create sentences and text conversations

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

From the description above, it can be concluded that language and speech disorders are one of the types of communication disorders which are indicated to have disturbances in the symbolic process. Causes of language disorders and speech is very slow. This can be due to disturbances in the nervous system or abnormalities in organs related to language and speech processes that occur due to injury or trauma during prenatal, natal, and postnatal. In addition, it can be caused by the environment where at the age of speech and language development the child does not get a good stimulus from the environment. Children who experience these difficulties can occur in phonology, semantics and syntax. Thus, children who have difficulty in transformation really need communication activities. One of the symptoms in children with language and speech disorders is that there are pronunciation errors, both in the movement mechanism of the articulation point and in the pronunciation. Handling that can be done for children who have language and speech disorders is to do speech therapy, oral motor, and melodic intonation

## **CONCLUSION**

One of the symptoms in children with language and speech disorders is that there are pronunciation errors, both in the movement mechanism of the articulation point and in the pronunciation. Handling that can be done for children who have language and speech disorders is to do speech therapy, oral motor, and melodic intonation, so, it can be conclude that language and speech disorders are one of the types of communication disorders which are indicated to have disturbances in the symbolic process. Causes of language disorders and speech is very slow. This can be due to disturbances in the nervous

system or abnormalities in organs related to language and speech processes that occur due to injury or trauma during prenatal, natal, and postnatal

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