

## UJIAN LEKSIKAL-SEMANTIK DALAM KALANGAN PESAKIT AFASIA: SATU KAJIAN KES

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Kajian ini ialah kajian neuropsikolinguistik yang dijalankan ke atas 4 pesakit afasia. Kajian pendahuluan ini dilakukan untuk mengkaji kemampuan berbaki pesakit afasia dalam membaca dan memahami kata benda konkrit. Kajian ini melibatkan 2 subjek perempuan dan 2 subjek lelaki yang berusia antara 15 hingga 49 tahun yang didapati mengalami afasia selepas strok dengan julat waktu pasca permulaan dari 12 hari sehingga 8 bulan dan 25 hari. Semua subjek diminta untuk membaca 50 kata benda konkrit dan mengenalpasti gambar-gambar tersebut sebagai ujian leksikal-semantik. Prestasi subjek dianalisis dan dibincangkan berdasarkan pembolehubah-pembolehubah yang mempengaruhi keputusan. Keputusan kajian menunjukkan bahawa NSF yang sudah berusia 15 tahun 5 bulan sebelum pendarahan otak mampu membaca 98% daripada kata-kata stimulus dan mengenalpasti 90% daripada gambar-gambar stimulus. WZM yang diuji selepas 8 bulan 25 hari pasca permulaan strok mampu membaca 54% daripada kata benda konkrit dan mengenalpasti 94% daripada gambar. MJS yang menderita daripada *multifocal infarct of bilateral frontal lobes* (bahagian kiri otak tengah) dengan *hemorrhagic transformations* menunjukkan ketidakbolehan membaca walaupun mampu mengakses representasi leksikal sebanyak 30% daripada stimulus. Sementara itu, AMZ yang baru sahaja diserang strok dan didiagnosis dengan afasia hampir 12 hari sebelum ujian, mendapat markah terendah dalam ujian leksikal-semantik. Berdasarkan kajian ini, faktor-faktor yang membezakan antara satu pesakit dengan pesakit yang lain ialah umur pada saat permulaan afasia dan lokasi lesi yang berbeza.

**Kata kunci:** strok, afasia, ujian leksikal-semantik, membaca, memahami, kata benda konkrit.

## LEXICAL-SEMANTIC TEST IN PATIENTS WITH APHASIA: A CASE STUDY

This is a small neuropsycholinguistics study on 4 aphasic patients. This preliminary study was conducted to explore the residual ability of patients with aphasia in reading and comprehending concrete nouns. The study was conducted on 2 female and 2 male subjects, aged 15 to 49 years old who exhibited aphasia following stroke with time of post-onset range from 12 days to 8 months and 25 days. All the subjects were required to read 50 concrete nouns and identify the picture of it as lexical-semantic test. The subjects performances were analyzed and discussed based on the variables that influenced the results. The result showed that NSF who was aged 15 years 5 months old prior to brain hemorrhage was able to read 98% of the words and identify 90% of the pictures. WZM who was tested after 8 months 25 days of stroke post-onset prior to testing was able to read 54% of concrete nouns and identify 94% of the pictures. MJS who was suffered from multifocal infarct

bilateral frontal lobes (left middle cerebral territory) with hemorrhagic transformations scored unable to read but able to access the lexical representations 30% of the stimulus. Meanwhile, the newly attacked stroke, AMZ who was suffered aphasia almost 12 days prior to testing, considered as the lowest scorer in lexical-semantic test. From this study, the factors that distinguished one patient from another are age at the time of onset and different site of lesion.

**Key words:** stroke, aphasia, lexical-semantic test, reading, comprehending, concrete nouns.

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