

**A CASE STUDY OF SYNTACTIC IMPAIRMENT IN SEMANTIC
REVERSIBLE SENTENCES OF A PATIENT DIAGNOSED WITH
BROCA'S APHASIA**

DEEPA A/P VISVANATHAN

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

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REVERSIBLE SENTENCES OF A PATIENT DIAGNOSED WITH
BROCA'S APHASIA**

By

DEEPA A/P VISVANATHAN

**Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of
Master of Arts/Science**

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ABSTRACT

This present study investigates the typical characterization of syntactic impairment in different semantic reversible sentences found in a patient diagnosed with Broca's aphasia at National Stroke Association of Malaysia (NASAM), Petaling Jaya, Malaysia. The current study adopts the theory of Chomsky's (1981) Government and Binding Theory that consist of four level of representation, two of then are relevant for the description of agrammatic comprehension: (D)eep Structure and (S)urface Structure as a framework for the research and adopts an influential hypothesis by Grodzinsky's (1990) Trace Deletion Hypothesis (TDH) concerning agrammatism, which consist of a description of agrammatic representation of structures that Broca's aphasics cannot comprehend. The study investigates the performances level (chance, above chance and below chance) by using Grodzinsky's (1990) percentage and performance level standard norm that gives rise to TDH and this findings serve as a guidelines to evaluate the performance level of that patient in this study. This study also is to determine whethet the patient assign thematic roles based on Default Strategy as stated in TDH and to ascertain the performance of Broca's aphasic comprehension pattern in subject relatives clause, object relative caluse, active and passive sentence could be accounted according to TDH. The sentences structures used in this study are the object-subject-verb (OSV), object-verb-subject (OVS) structures in English. These structures are syntactically identical to the base order subject-verb-object (SVO) except for the movement of the object to the beginning of the sentence known as derived order, and thus enable examination of syntactic movement in agrammatic comprehension. Apart from that, these sentences are canonical Agent-Theme

KAJIAN KES TENTANG KECELARUAN SINTAKSIS DI DALAM KEBOLEHTERBALIKAN AYAT SEMANTIK OLEH SEORANG PESAKIT YANG DIDIAGNOS SEBAGAI AFASIA BROKA

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini menyiasat ciri-ciri tipikal kecelaruan sintaksis di dalam pelbagai kebolehterbalikan ayat semantik oleh seorang pesakit yang didiagnos sebagai afasia Broka oleh Persatuan Pesakit Strok Malaysia (NASAM), Petaling Jaya Malaysia. Kajian ini adalah berdasarkan Teori Kekuasaan dan Tambatan (*Government and Binding Theory*) yang dipelopori oleh Chomsky (1987) yang merangkumi empat lapisan representasi yang mana dua daripadanya adalah relevan bagi diskripsi pemahaman agramatik; yakni Struktur dalam (*Deep structure*) dan Struktur Luar (*Surface structure*) sebagai kerangka konseptual serta *Trace Deletion Hypothesis* (TDH) yang disarankan oleh Grodzinsky mengenai agramatik yang merangkumi representasi struktur yang tidak dapat dikenalpasti oleh pesakit brocha aphasia. Kajian ini menyiasat tahap penghasilan yang berdasarkan peratus dan norma standard yang disarankan oleh Grodzinsky (1990), (*chance, above chance and below chance*) sebagai panduan bagi menilai tahap pemahaman oleh pesakit di dalam kajian ini. Kajian ini juga dijalankan bagi menentukan samada pesakit didalam kajian ini. Kajian ini juga dijalankan bagi menentukan samada pesakit di dalam kajian ini menggunakan peranan tematik yang berlandaskan strategi tetapan (*default strategy*) seperti yang dinyatakan oleh TDH dan menentukan samada TDH boleh digunapakai bagi menerangkan pola kefahaman pesakit didalam penghasilan klausa relatif, klausa objek relatif, serta ayat aktif dan pasif. Struktur ayat yang digunapakai di dalam kajian ini termasuklah objek-subjek-kata-kerja (OSV), objek-kata-kerja-subjek (OVS) yang terdapat didalam struktur bahasa bahasa Inggeris. Struktur tersebut mempunyai peranan

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