

# Lingual Forms of Latah Speech Spoken by the Caregiver Mother at the Putri Siti Khadijah Orphanage in Rantau Prapat Study: Psycholinguistics

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## Abstract

*This study aims to describe the lingual form of talkative speech spoken by caregivers at the Rantau Prapat City Orphanage, and identify the factors that cause the lingual form of talkative speech spoken by the caregivers at the Rantau City Orphanage. This study uses a qualitative approach from data taken from the words of the caretaker of the Putri Siti Khadijah Orphanage in the City of Rantau Prapat. This research was conducted at the location, namely Jl. Supratman No. 36 Rantau Prapat City, West Billa District, Labuhan Batu Regency, North Sumatra Province. The theory used in this research is psycholinguistics, stimulus-response, factors that cause talkativeness. This study uses a qualitative method with data collection used is the proficient method and the listening method with note and record techniques, and interview techniques that do not. The results found in this study were lingual forms of talkative behavior in the form of words and sentences, including: (1) Koproalia (2) Ekolalia (3) Auto Ekolalia, and (4) Automatic Obidience. In this study, it was also found that the factors that caused the caretaker of the Putri Siti Khadijah Orphanage in Rantau Prapat City to behave in talkative speech. Factors consist of imitation, suggestion, identification, and sympathy.*

## Keywords

talkative speech;  
psycholinguistics; orphanage



## I. Introduction

Talking behavior may be familiar or considered common to everyone. This behavior is not something that is considered strange anymore according to (Anjar 2015). Some people have considered this behavior to be normal, because this behavior does not pose any danger, in fact, this speechless behavior is considered humorous in hindsight, but on the other hand, talkative behavior is a disease that arises due to several environmental factors or dream factors, as exemplified by several in Rantau Prapat City.

Talkative behavior is not only among the elderly, low-income people or people with low education, but in fact now many people with higher education also suffer from talkative behavior. Sometimes this behavior arises because of environmental conditions, there is even talkative behavior that only follows the words of (Bakker & Tijssen in *Praktik Psychology* 2013: 154). This behavior is a psychological symptom of a person when one of the sufferers' friends with the expression of the expression deliberately surprises the person, either by touching the subject's body part or usually when an object falls in front of the subject by repeating the word or sentence.

Putri Siti Khadijah Orphanage in Rantau Prapat City at the initial observation was very interesting about the speech with talkative people, of course in different languages how to adjust it. This is acknowledged by people or even the nanny is a challenge that is also a call for the soul, how to deal with various different personalities, it takes awareness to deal with it by speaking who has been tired from a long time ago. The phenomena above are something worth examining how they communicate with one another. By looking at the above phenomena, the author sees a difference. Starting from differences in individual characters, differences in age, both administrators and foster children, which of course have a unique side in interacting because they are united to live together in an orphanage.

Based on the facts that occurred after completing research in the community, especially at the Putri Khadijah Orphanage, Rantau Prapat City, talkative disorders usually grow in society. There are many theories that suggest that people with talkative behavior are usually older people, women, have low education, come from the economy class. But now that theory is no longer relevant. In reality, there are a lot of highly educated people from both the lower and upper middle class who suffer from talkative behavior. The number of talkative people who are mostly women, because women's society is bound by rules or norms that greatly limit their scope. So when looking directly at the subject, almost all genders on average experience speaking linguistically, even though they are of different ages.

Language is a pattern of interaction that is intertwined with people in society who cannot live without using both. Language is used to express one's ideas so as to express the world view of that interaction pattern. Interactions on social media as well as cultural, environmental, and human variations are discussed in an interactive phenomenon in which people develop thoughts, actions, and ways of expressing feelings. In this case, language is also a form of reality from a virtual interaction culture.

Language does not belong to a particular society which has been assigned to a particular society also only in the language of its tribe. Language-speaking communities are free to choose and use the language they want in their interactions, including interactions in the environment. However, if you look at the fact that language behavior is an entity form of a culture or a pattern of interaction that is often done, it is natural for language-speaking communities to behave according to the form of language that exists in the culture of interaction.

There is a relationship between language behavior and the mental attitude of the speakers. Then their language behavior will be affected. Poor language skills are caused by speech disorders, so that they have not been able to respond properly to all existing phenomena, so that the absorption of the meaning of the message cannot be digested properly, respecting one's own property, but highly respecting others. This attitude is reflected in language behavior which is caused by a desire to always respect foreigners, thus becoming an individual who speaks unlike the language reflected in culture. Speech behavior is a person's mental attitude in choosing and using language. Basically a person is free to choose a language and is free to use that language. This freedom is a certain part of human rights.

Language is a medium for conveying information, ideas or ideas through sounds or symbols that are spoken from the human speech apparatus. Language is not only used to communicate with other humans but is also used as a tool for self-expression. This statement is in accordance with the opinion (Mustakim 1994: 4) that language can be used as a tool for expression or to express everything that is embedded in a person's mind, whether in the form of ideas, thoughts, feelings, or experiences he has.

In this study, the researcher uses a psycholinguistic approach, which is a combination of two sciences, namely psychology and linguistics. According to (Fraisie in Pateda, 1998: 13) psycholinguistics is the study of the relationship between our needs for expression and communication and the objects offered to us through language learned from childhood and subsequent stages. Thus, in examining the linguistic language among residents of Rantau Prapat City, Bila Barat District, the author uses a psychological approach, because the emergence of linguistic language has something to do with the pressure experienced by a person, both pressure from within the individual and pressure from outside the individual. In addition, the appearance of spoken language that usually appears when someone is surprised needs to be studied more deeply, namely through a psychological approach.

Environmental influences do not all have a good impact, but also have an unfavorable impact on language development. One of the unfavorable influences is the natural form of talkative behavior by several Overseas Prapat Towns. The form of talkative behavior is a form of talkative behavior in the form of language. The behavior appears as a result of touch and stimulation, such as "ehhhh fall".

Researcher : Eh, Ma'am (while touching the subject's body from behind) "Hi Mom"  
 Nanny : Eh Chicken (in a low voice by holding hands and waving), "Just make a surprise, what are you doing?"  
 Researcher : This is ma'am, I want to play with you, take a look,

(Data 1)

Symptoms of this speech are linguistic symptoms of people who have talkative behavior in the form of self-expression. Through speechless language, talkative people are free to express themselves or express their looks without the slightest shame. These talkative symptoms appear when the person gets more attention or gets stimulated by friends. Without realizing it, the lazy person easily releases words or sentences when there is someone who intentionally or unintentionally gives a touch or stimulus to a talkative person. Touch on a talkative person is usually a touch on the body part either slowly or hard. When a talkative person gets a touch, usually the person will issue dirty or dirty words or the words heard by the talkative person will be repeated both the words they say themselves and the words spoken by other people.

From the above discussion, it has contributed to this research, both from the talkative concept studied and the research method carried out. The similarities of this research from the three studies are both using qualitative research methods, and researching the form of lingual linguistics, in this study, researchers use a psycholinguistic approach. which was learned since childhood and thus in studying the language of speech in the city of Rantau Prapat a psycholinguistic approach was used, because the appearance of the language of speech had nothing to do with the pressure experienced by a person psychologically, both individual pressure and pressure from outside the individual. Besides that, the appearance of blasphemy that usually appears when someone is surprised in fact there is a loss of emotional control. Latah people do not realize that the language that comes out of their mouths is dirty words. When they are calm, serene and peaceful the feelings of these latah people, including people who use clean language, but when shocked, then come out these dirty words.

This out-of-control phenomenon is not permanent, because at a certain moment, the lazy person looks back to normal. According to the researchers, this phenomenon is very interesting and needs to be studied psychologically. From a linguistic point of view, the form of words and sentences that come out of the person's mouth without being aware of it

psychologically can be studied, so that psychological and linguistic interdisciplinary works together which cannot be separated to form psycholinguistic science. In this study, the authors tried to identify several cases of slurred behavior that resulted in the included speech sounds.

This is the background for choosing the title, there are cases related to the lingual form of the Orphanage Caregiver in the City of Rantau Prapat in a psycholinguistics study, especially words and sentences from the speaker.

## **II. Review of Literature**

### **2.1 Talkative Speech Behavior**

According to (Dardjowidjojo 2005) talkative behavior is an act of language and language in which a person, when surprised or surprised, utters words spontaneously and is not aware of what he is saying is talkative, including one of the psychological disorders called Culture Bound Syndrome. It is called like this because *latah* is only found in Southeast Asian residents, especially in Indonesia and Malaysia. It is said that until now there has never been found a western person who is *latah*.

### **2.2 The Emergence of Latifical Speech**

Experts are one theory that this disorder occurs in response to extreme conditions to something influenced by cultural factors. However, so far there has been no research and medical explanation that supports the cause of this disorder. However, this condition is often associated with neuropsychiatric disorders. This is because of the surprise that talkative people are considered excessive and inappropriate.

### **2.3 Factors that cause talkative**

According to Bastaman 1995, there are several factors that cause speechlessness in a person, including the environment. A person suffers from the condition of his environment or in other words he is infected by his environment. Research (Bastaman 1995) states that patients with speech disorders usually have close enough contact with other people who are also talkative so that these sufferers feel that they have been infected by other people.

(Winzeler 1995) said that someone who is talkative usually has a talkative family so that the talkative person is obtained by observing or observing talkative family members as well, usually the family members are older. Older family members here serve as a model of the talkative symptoms that appear in someone.

### **2.4 Putri Siti Khadijah Orphanage in Rantau Prapat**

(Anatomically, the orphanage comes from two words, namely the word orphanage which means an institution or work unit which is an infrastructure and facilities that provide social services based on the social work profession, and foster care has the meaning in the form of efforts given to children who do not have parents and are neglected, abandoned children and children who have behavior problems, which can grow up temporarily and develop as a natural and social substitute for parents or families. ).

### **2.5 Psycholinguistics**

Psycholinguistics is the study of the relationship between our needs for expression and communication and the objects offered to us through language learned from childhood and later stages. Psycholinguistics according to (Arifudin 2010: 03) is a process and cognitive representation that is behind the use of language. Psycholinguistics is divided

into four areas of study, namely: (1) language production; (2) language comprehension; (3) bilingual lexicon, and (4) deviant language behavior.

## 2.6 Stimulus and Response

Stimulus and response are simple principles, whereas effect is a reaction to a particular stimulus. Thus, it can be understood that there is a link in the reaction. The main elements of the stimulus include the basic assumption stimulus and response that can be seen from the stimulus and response in any form that is delivered, if the quality of the stimulus given properly will greatly affect the response generated.

## 2.7 Consciousness and Unconscious Latah Speech

Consciousness is conscious in human psychology. Consciousness works at the conscious level and is complex. According to Jung, "The ego, as a specific content of consciousness, is not a simple or elementary factor but a complex one which, as such, cannot be described exhaustively" (Jung, 1968: 3). Through this statement, it can be stated that the ego is the main component in consciousness and cannot be explained in depth. The collective unconscious is a collection of all human psychological unconscious and part of the soul that is different from the personal unconscious. According to Jung, "The collective unconscious is part of the psyche which can be negatively distinguished from a personal unconscious by the fact that it does not, like the latter, owe its existence to personal experience and accordingly is not a personal acquisition" (Jung, 1968: 42).

## III. Research Method

In this study, the purpose of this study was to examine more deeply the communication of caregivers towards language behavior at the Rantau Prapat city residence. Researchers use a qualitative descriptive approach according to (Moleong 2005: 6), which is research that intends to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects such as perception behavior, motivation, action, etc., holistically and by way of description in the form of words and language, in a special natural context. is said to be descriptive because it describes various situations, conditions, and various variables that support research. Qualitative research is essentially observing people in their environment, interacting with them, trying to understand their language and interpretation of the world around them.

## IV. Result and Discussion

### 4.1 Lingual Forms of Latah Speech

The talkative language spoken by the orphanage mother to the researcher

#### 1. talkativeword form

Orphanage mother : *ayam-ayam*

Researcher : *ayam terbang Bu*

Orphanage mother : *terbang-terbang*

Data (1) latahaya chickens in the form of a noun which is a stimulus from the orphanage mother to the orphanage child, and the response from the orphanage child "*ayam terbang*" (in the form of a verb) the talkative stimulus from the orphanage mother "flying talkative chicken also by the orphanage child.



## 2. Talkative sentence form

Orphanage : *melebu-melebu ayamnya ke kolam*

Orphanage mother : *lempar –lempar ayam kolam*

Orphanage builder : *jangan –jangan lempar ayam*

Data (2) uttered the form of sentences that sounded directly from the Orphanage Children “*melebu-melebu ayam kolam*” and the response from the Orphanage Mother “*throwing the chicken at the pool and the response from the Orphanage Trustees “jangan-jangan lempar ayam”*”.

The lingual forms that emerge from some talkative people are in the form of words and sentences, namely this talkative behavior usually saying unkind words (koprolalia), this talkative behavior imitating the words and sentences given by other people (ekolalia), this talkative behavior usually repeats the words it says itself (auto ekolalia), and this talkative behavior usually spontaneously carries out commands obedience).

The emergence of lingual forms of talkative language among caregivers at the Orphanage of West Billa District, Rantau Prapat City are various. The following is a description of the lingual forms of talkativeness that appear.

### 4.2 FormLingual Latah in the form of words

#### a. Lingual form in the form of speechless behavior words Koprolalia

The lingual form of talkative in the form of words in the speechless behavior of coprolalia is this talkative behavior usually saying bad words. The lingual form of this word usually appears spontaneously according to the stimulus or stimulus given. The slower the stimulus given, the slower the words issued by the subject. The appearance of the lingual in the form of a word that mentions the word koto in the behavior of coprolalia can be seen from the intonation that accompanies the lingual appearance. This can be seen when one of the subjects speaks lingually about dirty words in a low voice and it is not known that there is a final intonation that ends the lingual.

Context: This conversation occurred between the researcher and the subject's Caregiver Mother. The subject was at an orphanage cooking in the morning at 09.00 WIB. The researcher met the subject and then asked him to have a conversation.

Researcher : *Eh, Bu (sambil menyentuh pelan badan subjekdari belakang) “haiBu”*

Nanny : *Eh Ayam (dengan suara pelan dengan memegang ayam dan melambaikan tangan), “buat kaget saja, mau ngapain?”*

Researcher : *Ini Bu mau main-main aja kesini lihat lihat*

(data1)

Context: This conversation took place between the researcher and subject 1 the foster mother of the orphanage. The subject was in the house while cooking in the morning at 10.00 WIB. The researcher met the subject and then asked him to have a conversation with other subjects.

Researcher : *Eh, Bu (sambil menepukpelan tangansubjekdari belakang) “hai Bu”*

Nanny : *Monyet(dengan suara pelan dan melambaikan tangan), “ buat kaget saja, mau ngapain Kak?”*

Researcher : *Cuman mau antar Sayur Bu Ke Panti*

(data 2)

Based on the test results, it can be described that the lingual form that is raised by subject 1 in a conversation is in the form of a word. The lingual form that is raised by the

subject can be identified when the subject raises the lingual form of the word "Monkey" in a low voice. The researcher does not notice the intonation that ends the appearance of the lingual form of the word. , so that the subject raises the form of talkative speech. The stimulus in the form of touch was proven when the researcher touched the body and hands of the foster mother, the foster mother of the orphanage spontaneously responded with the word monkey. Lingual talk in the form of words is also influenced by the type of stimulation received by the subject.

### **b. Lingual Forms of Talkative Behavior Words Ekolalia**

The lingual form of latah in the form of words in latahekolalia behavior is this talkative behavior imitating the words given by other people. The appearance of lingual words in this speechless behavior was also identified from the presence or absence of a final intonation that followed the type of speechless lingual appearance spoken by the subject. In this speechless behavior, the subject received an stimulus and the subject spontaneously imitated the sound that was nearby. This can be seen in the following data.

Context: The orphanage child and subject 3 are at the orphanage, where the subject is cooking in the kitchen. The orphanage child invites to talk about the subject and offers a plate to the subject.

orphanage : *Sudah masak sayurnya Bu?*  
Nanny : *Belum Kak, bentar lagi ni mungkin.*  
orphanage : *Ow...!!Saya kira udah masak Bu.*  
Nanny : *Belum Kak.*  
orphanage : *Ini loh piringnya Bu(dengan sengaja diam-diam menjatuhkan cangkir ke lantai sehingga membuat kaget Ibu Pengasuh)*  
Nanny : *Piring, ehhhh piring(sambil mengangkat tangandan sendok sayur yang subjek pegangdan melambai-lambai).*

(data 4)

Based on these data, it can be described that the lingual form raised by subject 3 is in the form of words. The appearance of the lingual plate form is a repetition of the words spoken by the author. The subject spontaneously repeats the word because the subject feels surprised by the stimulus in the form of throwing a cup suddenly given. The lingual form of the word plate is identified as a word form, because the subject raises the word slowly so that the researcher does not catch him with the final intonation that follows the lingual appearance. The lingual form of the 'plate' spoken by the subject can be analyzed using a substitution technique that the writer uses by replacing the object that the writer mentions and the subject feels surprised or surprised.

### **c. Lingual form in the form of speechless behavior words Auto Ekolalia**

The lingual form of talkative in the form of words in auto-echolalia speech behavior is this talkative behavior which usually repeats the words spoken by itself. The identification of lingual appearances in the form of words in auto-echolar speech behavior can be seen from the intonation that accompanies the lingual appearance. The appearance of lingual speech in the form of words is usually raised by the subject without the intonation that accompanies the lingual, meaning that the subject pronounces a lingual word in a low voice and almost the researcher does not hear the presence of the lingual spoken by the subject. The appearance shows that there is no final intonation that ends the lingual form.

Context: In the morning when the researcher was at the Orphanage. Subjects gathered together with the mothers of Caregivers. One of them offered a meal to subject 3.

Researcher : *Kemana saja Bu, kemaren saya ke sini kok rame sekali di Panti Asuhan.*

Nanny : *Sibuk Kak, kemaren lagi ada kasih sumbangan berupa makan di Panti Asuhan.*

Mother Builder: *Masak, kan ada terus di rumah*

Nanny : *Beneran Kak, lagi ada acara di Panti Asuhan. Tidak bohong saya*

Researcher : *Oh, ia Bu. Ini ada makanan Bu, di makan ya? (dengan sengaja melempar makanan ke depan subjek)*

Nanny : *Jatuhh, eh Jatuh (sambil melambaikan tangannya ke atas)*

(data 6)

The lingual appearance that fell on the data was in the form of words. The subject spoke the word in a state of surprise when he received an stimulus from the researcher in the form of throwing food at the subject's body. The subject spontaneously repeated the word when he received a stimulus.

#### **d. Lingual form in the form of speechless behavior automatic obedience**

The lingual form of *latah* in the form of words in *latah* behavior is automatic obedience, this behavior usually carries out commands spontaneously when surprised. The identification of lingual appearances in the form of sentences in this *latah* behavior can be seen from the call from the researcher. The data that shows the appearance of lingual sentences in automatic obedience talkative behavior are as follows.

Context: In the morning when the subject is shopping at the shop. The researcher then asked the subject to have a conversation, then asked subject 2 to sit in front of the researcher. Based on these data, it can be described that the lingual form spoken by the researcher and then repeated by the subject is in the form of words. It can be identified as a sentence,

Researcher : *Bu, mau kemana Bu kenapa cepat-cepat jalanya Bu?*

Nanny : *Ini mau ke pajak Kak, ada perlu apa Kak kok tumben pagi-pagi ke sini?*

Researcher : *Ini mau minta Bu, Lari Bu. (dengan suara keras dan lantang)*

Nanny : *lari Bu (dengan cepat dan terkejut segera subjek melakukan perintah lari yang mau dibawa subjek dan mengulangi kata yang diucapkan peneliti).*

From this data, there are main ingredients regarding the behavior of Automatic Obidience's speech, which carries out orders spontaneously when surprised and issues the word in the form of a verb phrase.

### **4.3 Latah Lingual Forms in the Form of Sentences**

#### **a. Lingual form of talkative in the form of sentences Koproalia's talkative behavior**

The lingual form of talkative in the form of a sentence on the talkative behavior of *koprolalia* is this talkative behavior usually saying bad sentences. The lingual form of this sentence usually appears spontaneously when a talkative person gets a stimulus or response from a friend, either in the form of a slow or hard touch. Not good can be seen from the intonation that accompanies the lingual appearance. The lingual appearance is in the form of sentences that are raised by the subject with clear intonation. When the subject is surprised or says a sentence about animals, the subject raises the lingual in a loud and clear



voice. loud and clear voice indicates the final intonation that ends the lingual. The lingual appearance is identified as a form of a sentence. This can be seen in the data below.

Context: This conversation takes place between the researcher and the subject 1. In the afternoon at 15.00 the subject was at home when he finished cleaning

Researcher : *Bu, Ibu sudah berkeluarga Bu?*

Nanny : *Sudah, tapi suami saya pergi tinggalkan Ibu jadi Ibu tinggal disini dan gak punya tempat tinggal, katanya (sambil menaruh sapu yang dipegang)*

Researcher : *Oh, ya ampun Bu. Kalau gitu saya pulang aja Bu (dengan sengaja melemparkan kertas ke tubuh subjek).*

Nanny : *Eh baaa pergi! (dengan suara lantang)*

(data 7)

The appearance of the lingual appears when the subject is surprised and surprised because he receives an stimulus in the form of a pounding object such as a paper toss, so that the lingual form appears loud and clear. This shows the final intonation with an ascending tone, so that the lingual form "ba ... b" goes an exclamation sentence, the speaker expresses it with a rising tone, so that the author's speech goes up!

### **b. Lingual form of talkative in the form of sentences, Ekolalia's talkative behavior**

The lingual form of talkative in the form of sentences on latahekolalia behavior is this talkative behavior imitating words and sentences given by other people. When the subject gets a certain stimulus, then the subject will spontaneously imitate the sound he hears. The appearance of the lingual form of talkative in the form of a sentence on the talkative behavior is a repetition process from the person who teases the talkative person which is then spontaneously repeated by the person who has the talkative behavior.

Context: The foster mother was buying vegetables at a stall (tavern) to cook the orphanage's breakfast, and the researcher deliberately approached the subject who wanted to buy vegetables as well. At that time, the researcher took the kale and deliberately dropped the kale in front of the foster mother.

Researcher : *Mau ngapain Bu, beli sayur Bu?*

Nanny : *Ia kak, ne mo beli sayur kangkung.*

Researcher : *Jatuh kangkungnya (sambil mengambil kangkung dan dengan sengaja menjatuhkannya di depan subjek)*

Nanny : *Jatuh kangkungmu. Eh jatuh kangkungnya. (terkejut dan menunjuk ke arah kerupuk yang jatuh)*

(data 9)

Based on the data above, it can be seen that the lingual form that is raised by the subject is in the form of a repetition of the sentence spoken by the author, namely falling crackers. The subject repeats the sentence because he feels surprised and then intentionally repeats it again. with decreased intonation and punctuation marks, then the sentence is included in the category of declarative sentences. The sentence 'falls kangkung' which is said by the subject when the researcher surprises the subject while saying the sentence can be analyzed by using the following pronouncing technique: (5) Falling kangkung (6) crashed the chicken (7) The monkey fell (8) The bicycle fell (9) The plane fell. The words that the cracker fell, the sandal fell, the so-and-so fell, the bicycle fell, and the cup fell are the sentences the researcher said when the researcher changed each sentence while m engage or surprise the subject. The sentence that the researcher said while surprising him was the sentence spoken by the subject when he was in a state of shock. Like when the

author said "falling off his sandals" while surprising the subject, the subject also said the words "falling hard, falling down". Likewise, the author surprised the subject while saying "melt the chicken", then the subject was surprised by saying "melt the chicken, ehhhh, melt the chicken". So from that statement based on the facts made by the researcher to the subject, it can be concluded that every object or sentence said to the subject and while surprising him, the subject will issue the same words or sentences as the author said.

### c. Talkative Lingual in the form of a sentence Auto Ekolalia's talkative behavior

The appearance of lingual sentences is also found in the speech behavior of auto echolalia. The speech behavior is speech behavior which usually repeats the words that it says itself. When getting a stimulus from other people who tease, seduce or surprise a talkative person, this chatty behavior spontaneously utters a self-uttered word. Identification of the lingual appearance of the sentence in this speechless behavior is seen from the intonation that accompanies the lingual appearance. The appearance is usually raised by the subject with a certain intonation that accompanies the lingual. This is known when the subject utters a lingual voice with a loud tone or voice, as if he is calling for the lingual.

Context: In the afternoon at 14.00 WIB, subject 3 went to the Author Orphanage not far from the Orphanage) to distribute groceries. When the subject walked in front of the researcher's orphanage, suddenly the subject's friend surprised him from behind.

Researcher : *Kak, ini ada sembako dari rumah untuk Anak Panti Asuhan.*  
 Nursing Home : *Untuk acara apa itu Bu?*  
 orphanage : *Heh.....(dengan tiba-tiba mengejutkan subjek dengan cara memegang pinggang subjek3 dari belakang)*  
 Nursing Home : *Pergi minggu depan! Eh pergi minggu depan! (sambil menggerakkan tangan dan menutup mulut dengan kedua tangannya).*

(data11)

The appearance of the lingual form of the crazy mother is a repetition of the sentence spoken by the subject himself. Based on these data, it can be described that the lingual form that is raised by subject 3 is in the form of a sentence. surprised when receiving a stimulus. The lingual form can be identified as an exclamatory sentence, because when the subject raises the lingual said in a loud voice as if he was calling for the lingual. The lingual appearance went next week! With a loud voice, it is identified as an exclamation sentence because there is an intonation with a rising tone that ends it.

### d. Lingual Latah in the form of Automatic obedience

The lingual form of latah is in the form of sentences in latah behavior, automatic obedience, which is this talkative behavior which usually carries out orders spontaneously when surprised. The identification of lingual appearances in the form of sentences in this latah behavior can be seen from the call from the researcher. The data that shows the appearance of lingual sentences in the speech behavior of automatic obedience are as follows.

Context: In the morning when the subject finishes shopping at a shop (tavern). The writer then confronted the subject on the street, then asked the subjects to sit in front of the researcher. Based on these data, it can be described that the lingual form spoken by the

researcher and then repeated by the subject was in the form of a sentence. It can be identified as a sentence,

Researcher : *Bu, dari mana Bu?*

Nanny : *Ini, dari warung tadi bang beli untuk masak makan siang Anak Panti nanti.*

Researcher : *Belanja tadi Bu, duduk Bu! (Dengan suara keras dan menyuruh subjek untuk duduk disini)*

Nanny : *Duduk Bu! duduk Bu! (dengan cepat dan terkejut segera subjek melakukan apa yang diperintahkan dan mengulangi kata yang diucapkan peneliti).*

(data 12)

The statement proves that the lingual form is a sentence.

#### 4.4 Factors that cause talkative

##### a. Factors that cause talkative behavior

###### 1. Imitation Factor imitating other individuals

Orphanage : *udah mirip-mirip azis kau.*

Orphanage Mother : *kau,,,,,kau,,,,,jelek-jelek*

###### 2. Suggestion Factor

Orphanage Trustees : *Buk....Buk makan*

Orphanage : *lapar-lapar*

Orphanage : *buat-buat nasi*

Orphanage Mother : *membuat nasi sambil mengikuti apa yang dilakukan Anak Panti Asuhan*

###### 3. Identification Factor

Orphanage Mother : *uda siap ngerjakan tugas sambil menepuk Anak Panti dari belakang*

Orphanage : *eh siap Bu!*

###### 4. The sympathy factor is that the surrounding friends like their friends so they have sympathy so they are free to express themselves

Orphanage Trustees: *daun berapa*

Orphanage Mother : *berapa Bu*

Orphanage Trustees: *daun berapa sambil memegang tangan*

Orphanage Mother : *monyet - monyet daun*

## V. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research described in CHAPTER IV, it can be concluded that the research on talkative speech in the Orphanage, Rantau Prapat City obtained a description of the appearance of the lingual form of talkative in the form of words and sentences. The appearance of lingual talkativeness is closely related to the types of talkative behavior that exist, namely, (1) echolalia, (2) coprolalia, (3) auto echolalia, and (4) automatic obedience. The lingual form of talkative that appears is lingual in the form of words on talkative behavior of echolalia, coprolalia, auto echolalia and automatic obedience, and lingual in the form of sentences on talkative behavior of echolalia, coprolalia, auto echolalia and automatic obedience.

The factor that causes the caregivers at the Putri Siti Khadijah Orphanage in Rantau Prapat City is because they want attention from the environment, especially the social environment they live in. The factors that cause these residents are environmental factors and dream factors. Environmental factors consist of imitation, suggestion, identification, and sympathy factors. The emergence of excessive attention and stimulus makes people who behave talkatively will continue to say lingually in the form of words that are not good in the form of animal words or lingual words spoken by other people will be repeated by people who behave talkatively. The factor of bad and not bad dreams occurs due to someone who before he became talkative, had a dream and the next day became talkative. feelings, attitudes, ideas, emotions or feeling pressures. (2) the interactional function, which is to strengthen the resilience and continuity of social communication, and (3) the personal function, which is to give the talkative person the opportunity to express feelings, personal emotions, and natural reactions.

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