



## A CASE STUDY OF APHASIA

SIRIGIRI JOYCE<sup>\*1</sup>, Dr.SK.SHEELA<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Research Scholar in KL University, Vaddeswaram, (Guntur Dist), A.P. India.

<sup>2</sup>Associate Professor of English, KL University, Vaddeswaram, (Guntur Dist), A.P. India



### ABSTRACT

Aphasia is the impairment of language abilities following brain damage. This damage may be the result of tumor, trauma, infection or accident being referred to as a stroke. The linguistic sciences directly connected with mind and psychological behavior. The linguistic expression of a man depends many times on the mental states. Such as a love, anger, hurled, surprise, distress – all have a deep effect on language sometimes the language especially speech loses its control which means the mental state is expressed disease also depends on the specific type of speech. The focus of an aphasic disability is definitely on the problems of expression and comprehension in a grammar and semantics whether in LSRW or singing, but these problems related closely to difficulties of a conversation, dialogue, speech, proper sounds.

**Keywords:** Aphasia, language, speech, disease, LSRW,

### INTRODUCTION

In our body heart and brain are main subordinate parts. The heart has pumping supplying blood; and brain was controlled whole part of the body. This brain is totally dependent on the oxygen conveyed by its blood supply, brain cells not works it will die. They aphasia affected certain different incidents:-

1. Fatty cholesterol deposits
2. Smoking
3. Diet
4. Lack of exercise
5. Stroke
6. A head injury
7. Surgery to remove a tumor
8. The herpes simplex virus
9. Dementia
10. Neurological disorder

After all these situations the human being cannot speak. While as language is such an important suppressed feature where this is present patient some time they recover within the three months and full recovery increasingly after six months.

### Classification of Aphasia

Aphasia have been many different classifications

1. Broca's aphasia: Brocas aphasia main symptoms in called expressive or motor aphasia. The language is usually missing pelt, non-fluent often syllable at a time with great difficult in assiculation.
2. Wernicke's aphasia: Wernicke's aphasia is symptoms had led to he used fluent but marked difficulties



Understanding words and sentences. The main problem in Intonation words and phonemes and problems in retrieving words from memory.

3. Global aphasia: The symptoms are those severe Broca's and Wernicke's aphasia combined. There is an almost total reduction.

#### Case Study of Abner Shobad C. Govt. Employee

Abner was a Headmaster for Z.P.H. School in A.P. responsible for deploying 15 employees. In the struggle of a family, the brain was damaged at the age of 38 years in 2003. He was in the coma for three months; he lost his memory and articulation speech words, intonation. The Doctor has recognized an aphasic may suffer from other disorder which their difficulties in talking mask. This makes for difficulties when he goes out since he tends to bump into an object on the right and can miss seeing turnings. He was paralyzed his right hand, leg unable to walk.

Three years later he still has small words pronunciation came back. At first he was aware that he was speaking in single words; it was not till 4 years produced a short length sentences. His feeling of disturbed hearing during the first focused on his left ear voices and sounded far away but not indistinct. His vision, walking returned slowly but reading remained difficult because printed character ran together and seemed to slope down words; the edges of the pavement and stairs also seemed to slope away, a difficulty Abner surmounted by going backward.

He has struggled in understanding verbal non-verbal instruction and in answering simple yes/no questions, and his wrists and shoulders. He was equally at a loss whether verbal materials were given to him in written or auditory form. His spontaneous spoken output was restricted to yes/no and ability to repeat even monosyllabic sing vowel sound was extremely limited with a distorted production verbal apraxia.

In the six years following brain damage with periods of speech therapy the family member was used regularly intensive practice from a listening practice using of tape record at home. In advising a fellow aphasic stroke patient to fight all time and in offering visitors refreshment.

His ability to discriminate between words which are close. He has difficulty to choosing between picture in the chart, when he reads or hears the words "symbol".

After the seven years, he manages to live satisfactorily on his own on to do his own shopping and started to for the job in the school. He sat the class he controlled the students one of the volunteer teachers had taught the lessons. Anyhow 80% he became healthy physically, mentally situations.

#### A brief review of Aphasia

As the above real case study show, clinical observations of people diagnosed as a being aphasic patients. This section will review how such clinical observations were developed into the current themes of the reflection of aphasia. Abner's appears to be very few words to reading any description, but he also makes some correction, when he asked to choose appropriate picture hearing reversible sentences. The primary influences in refining interpretation of aphasia up to the 1980's were from psychometrics and neurology. In 1860 aphasia was developed as physiology

#### Conclusion

In the above discussion described some of the particular topics which the study of aphasia established this theory since 1970's. The Sociolinguistic a pragmatic disorder of aphasia with its emphasis of general conversation has been developing independently of the cognitive neuropsychological.

#### Treatment techniques

1. Verbal communication therapy – revisable sentence like (VCT)
2. Aphasic Dialogue between – two are three members. (A.D)
3. Copy and recall therapy – learning of LSRW improve single word sentence.
4. To visiting some good natured places - different location, landscape, green pastures – etc..



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5. Sound symbolic therapy recognizing voices of people, animals, and birds.
  6. Attending occasion, creating some humorous social situation's recreation of different some situation and happiest moment.
  7. Using computers is that it can greatly increase intensity of therapy

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