

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

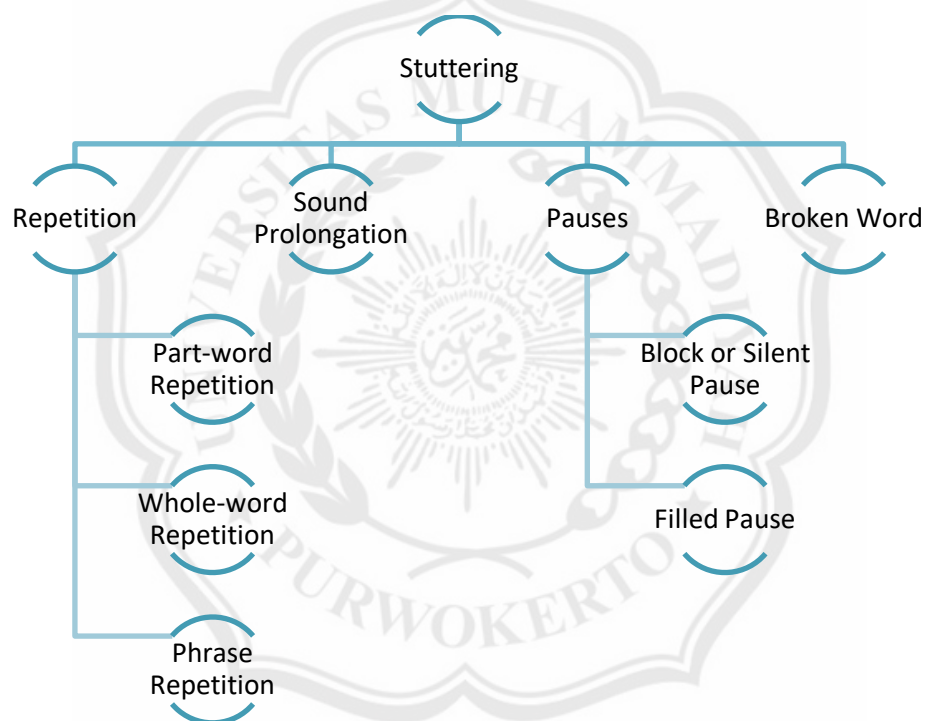
B.1 Theoretical Framework

In analyzing the talk show videos entitled *Learn English with Taylor Swift Talk Show - English Subtitles* (2018) and *The Therapist Season 1 Episode 7 Katy Perry* (2017), the researcher uses stuttering theory by Hedge, M. N. and Davis, D. in order to explore and describe the stuttering phenomenon that appear in the videos. This theory is suitable to reveal the phenomenon of conditional stuttering. It can be seen the majority of types that appear on the guest stars's stuttering utterances due to situations that require them to answer directly on the spot as well as reveal the causes based on their facial expressions and body movements. Moreover, the study does not only require theory of stuttering, but it requires other references related to this research. The references may be researches that have been done before and it also consists of similarities with the theory or topics that are used.

B.1.1 Types of Stuttering By Hedge and Davis

Stuttering is one of speech disorder types and it is also called stammering (Sleeper, 2007:69). In general, it is a condition when the fluency during speaking is disrupted by some errors. In addition, Lanier says that although a person who stutters involuntarily makes mistakes like repeats sounds and syllables but they

are usually self-conscious about it, yet they are unable to control the flow (2010:20). According to Clark and Clark, these errors resulted that the speaker has trying to plan and execute speech at the same time (Muniroh, 2013:2). Based on theory of Hedge, M. N. and Davis, D. is about the types of stuttering divided into four general branches: repetition, sound prolongation, pauses, and broken words as presented on the graphic below.

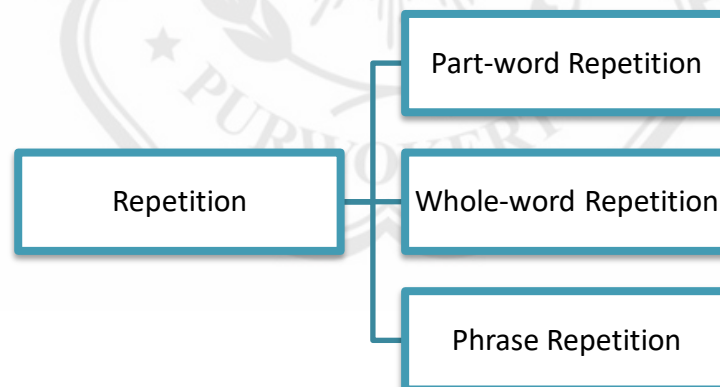


As seen above, it is understandable that stuttering is divided into four main types based on different ways of producing stutters from the errors or mistakes made by the speaker during speaking. Although there are several same forming units such as a single alphabet, syllable, word which can be found within the examples of some types, but the forms and characteristics of each type are differs from one another. In addition, it also applies on the subdivisions below

the main types of stuttering. Stuttering in daily basis of human being usually has small effect on the interlocutor side rather than the one produced by people who has special condition which is more likely to create discomfort on the other party.

B.1.1.1 Repetition

Repetition in Hedge and Davis's theory is a condition of repeating a group of words with or without a finite verb (Desita and Adam, 2016:71-72). Moreover, it also can be described as a situation when a unit of speech is uncommonly repeated once or many times. Repetition has subdivided into some types as such: part-word, whole-word, and phrase repetition. It can be depicted in a simply way, such as:



The three branches of repetition above have similar processes and forms on its application, but only the parts that are used as forms of errors are different. All of them have to do with repeated process of “word” in a speech. However, the first type uses only a small part of a word, the second part is one

whole word (no more and no less), and the last is a combination of two or several words.

B.1.1.1.1 Part-Word Repetition

As mentioned before, part-word repetition is a repetition in some parts of a word and usually it would be a syllable. Desita and Adam also mention that this type of repetition cannot have a form more than syllable (2016:71). It is very unlikely happening with a repeat of more than one syllable. In some real cases found in some works, it not belongs to stuttering but rather the speaker only repeats the syllables consciously duo to correct him/herself. The example of part-word repetition is the syllable [*do*] in the statement [It's my *do-do-document*].

B.1.1.1.2 Whole-Word Repetition

The second is whole-word repetition, which is the opposite of part-word repetition. While the part-word is only take the syllable to be repeated, then for the whole-word repetition it would be repeat a single word, no more and no less. It is because if the repeated word more or less than one word, then it becomes other kinds of repetition type. The example of this subdivision is the word [*good*] in a simple sentence, such as [It is a *good-good* idea]. This kind is commonly used unconsciously to buy time by the speaker so she/he could think of the next appropriate words to be conveyed.

B.1.1.1.3 Phrase Repetition

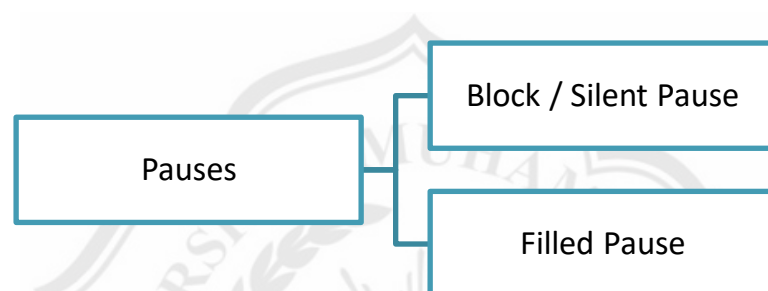
Phrase repetition is a repetition of a group of words with or without a finite verb or can be sentence because Desita and Adam mention that Hedge and Davis think that phrase and sentence are similar (2016:71), the example is the phrase [*I like*] in the statement [Yes, *I like-I like* this]. On the other word, it can be acquired with the condition of repeating two words as the minimal condition during speaking. Although there is not any restriction in the maximum number of words, but it is obvious that the repeated phrases won't be too long. It would be unnatural to happen and become out of stuttering field study.

B.1.1.1.2 Sound Prolongation

The second in the order is sound prolongation. It focuses in a unit or an alphabet. On the other word, it is a phenomenon producing a speech with a unit unusually or unnaturally become longer than normal or necessary. Usually it happens to the first sound of a syllable or word. The example is the [*S*] alphabet in [*Something*] that become [*Sssssssomething* is off]. It usually produced because the speaker needs to gets more time to planning of her/his next speech or words. In addition, it is also often uses as an expression from the speaker's interest toward the conversation topic which mentioned by the other party, but it usually uses by female speakers due to their habit of speak using various tones and intonations.

B.1.1.3 Pauses

The third is pauses which consist of two different pauses, they are block or silent pause and filled pause. Pause itself is a stop that longer than space and it is usually placed between words. The presented below is the simply chart of the pause and it's divisions.



Pauses are a very common error made by people in their speeches. It commonly occurs to mark hesitation and to control the course of a conversation while speaker thinks what to say next. As for it's subdivisions are described below.

B.1.1.3.1 Block / Silent Pause

According to Desita and Adam, block is a complete stop of speech. Although it is a complete stop but it is different with ending of a sentence which uses period punctuation. It can be found between words in a sentence. Usually it is followed by body gesture (2016:72). On the other word, block is a condition in which people are totally unable to produce any sound although they have had intention to speak and for the example is [*I.....can't reach the book*]. Sometimes

it is a bit difficult to catch due to the duration of silent which is various with some of them are not too long to be noticed by the listener.

B.1.1.3.2 Filled Pause

Filled pause uses opposite application way than the block. It is because the filled pause is a concept to fill a conversation gap (Ateng, 2016:96, 98). Rather than unable to produce sound and become silent, it is using a simple sound, syllable, words, and even phrase instead. It commonly occurs to mark hesitation and to control the course of a conversation while speaker thinks what to say next. It also has other functions such as, to hold the turn, time-creating devices, and editing term. The examples of filled pause such as [*Eeeee...*], [*Ummm...*], [*Well*], [*I mean...*], and [*Just like...*].

B.1.1.4 Broken Word

The last type of stuttering is broken word. It is a condition when the speaker experiences some interruptions without any effort of completion by retracing and connecting them. However, this broken word rarely occurs because of the speaker would be immediately aware of the mistake and correct it. Desita and Adam say it divide into four: phonological, morphological, lexical, and syntactical errors (2016:72).

B.1.2 Causes of Stuttering

As people say that 'no smoke if there is no fire', as well as the stuttering phenomena which must have some reasons behind it. Although stuttering happens in daily life and not limited to people in certain categories or condition, but there are still many who do not know what causes it especially in this daily basis. Pamuji says that these stutter situations caused of certain causes which are reflected in the utterances of the person in charge (2010:2-3). Naturally, there are some kinds of causes such as the most common between the scientists: genetic, neurology, and brain damage or injury. However, the one that being discussed in this article is the relation between stuttering and emotional matter, situation, condition which can affect the pressure that influences the speaker speech. It happens when the topic is pretty sensitive and the other party identity is in other level.

The coordination between stuttering and emotional matter has more relation with psychological matter as Zubair states that stuttering is present when an individual shows impaired understanding or expression of a spoken, written, or other symbol system. Moreover, it is proven when someone speak to fast, angry, confused, nervous, surprised, or even dealing with words that are rarely used, people tend to cannot speak follow normal or get stutter (2013:16-17). It supported further by Jones, that activities would provide an important feature of emotional reactivity and regulation that may present, follow, or act

concurrently with more expressions of emotion which could affect the action (2014:3).

According to Zhu, the causes of stuttering are consist of two different parts, internal and external causes. The former relates to emotional alteration, gender, age, and physical condition. Meanwhile, the external causes are made up of cognitive, social, and cultural factors (2018:3-4). The research presented the analysis of the data in the next discussion.

B.2 Review of Related Researches

This research focuses on utterances produced by Taylor Swift and Katy Parry as the guest stars on two talk show videos for that contain of stutter. The analysis focus on Stuttering theory by Hedge and Davis in the videos entitled *Learn English with Taylor Swift Talk Show - English Subtitles* (2018) and *The Therapist Season 1 Episode 7 Katy Perry* (2017) to support the findings. Moreover, the study does not only require theory of stuttering, but it requires other references related to this research. The references may be researches that have been done before and it also consist of similarities with the theory or topics that are used. There are eleven related researches that found by the researcher to support the analysis.

The first is a journal written by Leliana Desita Iriyanti and Adam Damanhun (2016), entitled *Parental Guidance Movie: Psycholinguistics Perspective of Utterances in Turner Simmons's Stuttering*. Leliana's journal uses

Hedge and Davis's theory of stuttering as such as the one in this research to explore the issue. This study focus to identify and describe the types of disfluencies and speech that are associated with the kinds of speech sounds that occurs in children called Turner Simmon who has a stuttering in psycholinguistics perspective in Parental Guidance movie.

Based on the data, Desita and Adam's study only found four types of stuttering from the six types of stuttering in speech Turner which is part-word repetition, whole-word repetition, sound prolongation, and block appear in Turner's phenomena. In fact, mostly part-word repetitions occurred in the beginning of word. Meanwhile, the speech sounds that mostly appear in Turner's stuttering are /s/, /w/, /d/, and /ð/. Moreover, the /s/ sound is the highest frequency appeared in Tunner's stuttering utterances. In the second one, the Hedge and Davis's theory of stuttering in this study and in the first journal also was used by Angie Ray Salvatore in her thesis entitled *A Disfluency Analysis of Psychogenic Stuttering Experienced By A Patient of Conversion Disorder in A Dangerous Method Movie* (2013). This research focused its analysis on the stuttering phenomena in a conversion disorder patient, Sabina Spielrein, the main characters in the movie *A Dangerous Metod*. As the result, she explains in her thesis about the types of disfluency, the existent of repetition as the most prominent pattern in the movie, and the main character's fear due to her experience of being abused when she was little.

The third is also a thesis about stuttering. It belongs to Novanda Alim Setya Nugraha (2012), the thesis entitled *A Psycholinguistics Analysis on A Stuttering Character in Rocket Science*. The aims of this study are finding and reveal the types of disfluencies, associated behaviours, and treatments that experienced by the main character in *Rocket Science* movie – Hal. The analyze uses speech error theory by Lanier. As the result, the researcher found there are two types of speech disfluencies, namely between-word disfluencies and within word disfluencies. Then, there are four types of associated behaviours of a stuttering person such as eye behaviour, visible muscle tension, head, torso, and limb movement, and audible inhalations or exhalations. The last, there are three kinds of treatments experienced by Hal that successful enough in overcoming the stuttering. They are maneuvers that can induce fluency, cognitive-behavioural therapy, and speech therapy.

The fourth is an article entitled *Education and Changing the Perceptions of Stuttering* (2014) by Tiffani Kittilstved. The purpose of this research is to determine how stuttering is viewed, how the perceptions of stuttering have changed over time, and whether education about stuttering will alter listener's perceptions toward the disorder and the speaker. In order to gain a matches result with the problem research, the researcher use a practical method by teach stutter people with a therapy techniques associated with Successful Stuttering Management is self-advertising. She choose interviews college students in General Education classes at Eastern Washington University as the subject. Then,

she part them into two groups educated and not educated with the therapy and compare them based on the answered questions. The result is pretty positive and at the same time, the education of stuttering in order to reduce the stigma associated with the disorder and the speakers.

In the thesis entitled *The King George VI Speech Errors in David Seidler Movie King's Speech* by Mario Ramadhan S. in 2016, there has slight different focus than the previous researches. The aims of this thesis are to describe the types of speech errors on the major character in the Scorsese's movie *King's Speech* and the treatments which are used to cure major character's speech errors in the movie by using Lanier's theory of speech error. This thesis reveals two findings. The first is a fact that the writer only found stuttering which are experienced by main character in the *King's Speech* movie. Then, he also found the treatment that effective to cure the speech errors of major character in the movie. They are providing relaxed, not reaching negatively, speaking in slightly and supporting them.

The sixth is a journal published in 2013 entitled *Speech Error Made By Bertie, the Main Character, in The King's Speech Movie* by Zuchriyanti Muniroh. It is a research that focuses on describing the types of speech error, the highest frequency, as well as the pedagogical implication in *The King's Speech* movie by using speech error theory of Clark, Clark and Jean Aitchison. As the result, the researcher finds nine types of speech errors, namely: silent pause, filled pause,

retraced false start, unretraced false start, corrections, interjections, repeats, stutters, and slips of the tongue with silent pause as the dominant one which appears 52 times or 40% of chance.

The researcher also finds some sources that cause speech errors. Then, the journal that was written by Wahyu Pamuji (2010) under title *A Psycholinguistics Analysis of Speech Errors Produced by Main Characters in Finding Nemo Movie* is similar with the second related research. Although the main issue is speech errors but the aims are match with each other. In general, the findings of this research show that there are 203 data of speech errors produced by the main characters in Finding Nemo movie. Meanwhile in detail, the writer's aims are to explore the types and domination of both speech errors and it's factors from the movie.

Nisa conducted a research under the tittle *A Study on Speech Error Made By Global TV VJ the Music Program: Most Wanted* which published in 2009. This study focused to analyse the higher frequency of the types of speech error made by several VJ in the TV music program, and she find three types of speech error dominant occurred by VJ. These are filled pauses (42, 52%), silent pauses (29, 35%), and repeats (9, 58%). The ninth is a thesis by Hutapea (2009), it entitled *Speech Errors Made By Barrack Obama in His Presidential Inaugural Speech*. She analyzed about Speech Errors made by Barrack Obama in His Presidential Inaugural Speech. Her statement about Muslim delivery is often can be found in

actor speeches, practice readers, orators, as well as readers news. They use and be able to execute most types of sentences in a fluent speech under one smooth intonation. This is becoming the background of the writing by her.

The journal entitled *Speech-Language Therapy Given to King George VI in The King's Speech Movie* that written by Sa'adah and Hidayah Nor in 2017 was focus to figure out the phenomena of speech disorder found in the movie and attempted to analyze the language productivity problems and the possible therapy given to solve the it. The results show that King George VI has several speech disorder such as disfluency, articulation disorder and muteness. However, with some treatments such as muscle strengthening exercises, breathing strengthening exercises and phonetics therapy, he finally could reduce and overcome his speech disorder much better than the one he had beforehand. Then, by using language disorder theory by David W. Carroll, Abdullah Zubair wrote a thesis entitled *Language Disorder of Main Character in the Waterboy* (2013). The aim of this thesis is to analyse a neurological disorder phenomena of a stuttered character in *The Waterboy* movie. Moreover, it is focus on the types of stuttering produce by the main character – Bobby. Then, based on the data, there are two kinds of expressive language disorder found in stuttering utterances in Bobby's speaking in the movie, they are fluency and voice disorder.

An article by Sa'adah and Hidayah Nor entitled *Speech-Language Theraphy Given to King George VI in 'The King's Speech' Movie*, 2015 is aimed to

figure out the phenomena of speech disorder found in the movie. Using descriptive qualitative approach, the writer attempted to analyze the language productivity problems and the possible therapy given to solve the problems. The results show that King George VI has several speech disorder such as disfluency, articulation disorder and muteness. But, with some treatments, such as, muscle strengthening exercises, breathing strengthening exercises and phonetics therapy, he finally could reduce and overcome his speech disorder much better than the one he had beforehand.

From those similar researches that have been conducted by some scholars, it can be concluded that most of the researchers took the data from movies which are considered to be one of data that have no direct relation with society. The other mostly not mentioned about the cause of the stuttering, although there are some who mention it, but unfortunately their research tends to be more focused on the stuttering that caused by genetic, neurology, and event brain damage or brain injury. There aren't many who examine its association with emotions. When there is, it only being mentioned by the researcher and not analysed further in a more detailed way. This study takes the relation between stuttering and emotions such as confused, angry, flustered and so on which is nearer to our life then analyse and describe it in a more detailed way, which is expected to give some different phenomenon and understanding about stuttering.