# PSYCHOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF STUTTERING IN JOE BIDEN'S SPEECH

THESIS



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#### ABSTRACT

Febriana, Saskia Nur.(2019). *Psycholinguistic Analysis of Stuttering In Joe Biden's Speech*. Thesis.English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities.State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

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This research presents Stuttering by Joe Biden's Speech. It analyzes "Types of Stuttering" and "Treatments of Stuttering" by Joe Biden. The aims of this research are to find out and describe the "Types of Stuttering" that was suffered by Joe Biden and to know the possible Treatments which help to reduce Joe Biden's stuttering.

In this research, the researcher applied descriptive-qualitative approach which can be useful to describe Stuttering by Joe Biden. The researcher uses eight videos which the researcher thinks, it was fulfilled the requirements as the data of this study that used in this study were taken from Youtube. The researcher used Joe Biden's speech as the data in the form of words, phrases, clause and sentences of eight videos as the source of the data. To answer the problems of the Stuttering, the researcher answered by using theories related to the Speech Disorder classification. The researcher uses Campbel and Hill theory of Stuttering to answer the Types of Stuttering. Furthermore, the researcher uses Arbib and Billiard theory of Mirror Neurons to answer the Treatments of Stuttering.

As the result, the researcher found Six Types of Stuttering by Campbel and Hill such as Repetition, Part word repetition, Whole word repetition, Prolongation, Block, and Broken word. Related to the research findings, there are 89 words occurrences of stuttering that shows Joe Biden's. In fact, Whole- word repetition rank as the highest for the most often appeared phenomenon. Furthermore, block and broken word are the lowest ranks for the same category. Second problems, the researcher found gets the result of the treatment used by Joe Biden. The researcher found that Joe Biden's Stuttering is as same as what has described in Developmental Stuttering phenomena.

#### ABSTRAK

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Pembimbing : Raudlotul Jannah, M. App. Ling

Keywords: Psycholinguistic, Stuttering

Penelitian ini menyajikan Kegagapan dari Pidato Joe Biden. Penelitian ini menganalisa tentang "Jenis-jenis Kegagapan" yang terjadi pada Joe Biden. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui sekaligus menggambarkan "Jenis-jenis Kegagapan" yang dialami oleh Joe Biden. Serta, untuk mengetahui "Treatment" yang memungkinkan untuk mengurangi Kegagapan dari Joe Biden.

Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menerapkan pendekatan Desktiptif-Kualitatif yang dapat berguna untuk menggambarkan Kegagapan oleh Joe Biden. Peneliti menggunakan delapan video yang telah memenuhi persyaratan, karena data peneletian yang digunakan diambil dari Youtube. Peneliti menggunakan pidato Joe Biden sebagai data dalam bentuk kata, frasa, klausa dan kalimat dari delapan video sebagai sumber data. Untuk menjawab pokok permasalahan dalam "Kegagapan" peneliti menggunakan teori yang berkaitan dengan klasifikasi Speech Disorder. Peneliti menggunakan teori Campbel dan Hill Gagap untuk menjawab Jenis Gagap. Selanjutnya, peneliti menggunakan teori Arbib dan Billiard dari "Mirror Neurons" untuk menjawab Treatments dari Kegagapan tersebut.

Sebagai hasilnya, peneliti menemukan Enam Jenis Kegagapan menggunakan teori dari Campbel dan Hill. Seperti "Pengulangan Kata Bagian", "Pengulangan Kata Pengulangan", "Perpanjangan", "Terhenti", dan "Kata yang salah". Terkait dengan temuan penelitian, terdapat 89 kata kejadian gagap yang menunjukkan kata Joe Biden. Bahkan, "Pengulangan Kata Bagian" sebagai peringkat tertinggi pada kasus Joe Biden. Selain itu, "Terhenti", dan "Kata yang Salah" adalah peringkat terendah untuk kategori yang sama. Pada rumusan masalah kedua, peneliti telah menemukan Treatment yang sesuai digunakan oleh Joe Biden. Peneliti menemukan bahwa Kegagapan Joe Biden sama dengan apa yang telah dijelaskan dalam fenomena Kegagapan.

# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Inside Cover Page	i
Inside Title Page	ii
Thesis Advisor's Approval Page	iii
Thesis Examiner's Approval Page	iv
Declaration	v
Acknowledgement	vi
Abstract	vii
Abstrak	viii
Table of Contents	ix

# CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study	. 1
1.2 Problems of the Study	. 7
1.3 Objectives of the Study	. 7
1.4 Significant of the Study	. 7
1.5 Scope and Limitations	. 8
1.6 Definition of Key Terms	. 8

# CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

1

2.1 Speech Disorders	10
2.2 Types of Speech Disorder	11
2.3 Types of Stuttering	18
2.4 Treatments of Stuttering	22
2.5 Mirrors Neuron Treatment	35
2.6 Joe Biden	38
2.7 Previous Study	39

## **CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHODS**

3.1 Research Design	43
3.2 Data Collection	43
3.2.1 Data and Data Source	43
3.2.2 Instruments	44
3.2.3 Techniques of Data Collection	44

3.2.4 Data Analysis	45
CHAPTER IV: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS	
4.1 Findings an Discussions	48
CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	
5.1 Conclusion	64
5.2 Suggestion	66

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#### **CHAPTER I**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents the background of the study, statements of the problem, the objectives of the study, scope and limitation of the study, the significance of the study, and definition of key terms.

#### 1.1 Background of the study

Human has the ability to speak which can communicate their thoughts. The ability to speak is comprehensive with word planning skills in the brain which can express their utterances. Word planning can make people to produce their utterances through the respiratory of muscle movements and through their articulation. Articulation involved air movements of throat, palate, tongue, and release in the lips. Furthermore, articulation movements can release into the lips and produce their utterances.

Speaking is one of the main ways in which people communicate their thoughts, feelings, and ideas with others. The act of speaking requires the precise coordination of multiple body parts, including the head, neck, chest, and abdomen. A person, who cannot produce their speech easily or delayed in speech, is known as Speech Disorder. However, a Speech Disorder is marked as someone has who trouble to produce an utterance correctly or fluently or has a voice problem. It can affect human's ability to form utterances which can make human to communicate to the others. Moreover, It prevent people to forming correct speech sound, while can affect a person's ability to learn words or understand what others say to them.

There are three kinds of Speech Disorder, including *Apraxia*, and *Dysarthria* and *Stuttering*. *Apraxia* is a general term referring to brain damage that impairs a person's motor skills and it can affect any part of the body (Lanier, 2010: 53). *Apraxia* of speech or verbal, it refers to the impairment of motor skills that affect an individual's ability to form the sounds of speech correctly, even though they know which words they want to say. However, *Dysarthria* occurs when there is damage on the brain which causes muscle weakness in a person's face, lips, tongue, throat, or chest. Muscle weakness in these parts of the human body can ruin the speaking ability. Moreover, Stuttering is one of the types of Speech Disorder which actually common phenomenons in human life, but people are not aware of it.

"Stuttering" is a speech disorder characterized by *Repetition, Prolongation, Block,* and *Broken word.* Both Stutterer and normal human can speak fluently and also can make mistakes or disruptions in speak. However, speak fluency is easier to be noticed Stutterer's utterances. A person who does a repetition of a word for more than ten times in five minutes can be identified as a stutterer (Ward,2006:1). However, it refers to language and the brain. There is a combination study between language and the brain which is called as *Psycholinguistics*. Harley (2001:174) states that *Psycholinguistics* concerns to discuss about mental processes in language use, including production, comprehension, storage of spoken and written language. Moreover, the brain has a number of languages related to functions. It controls the cognitive process which involves in producing and understanding language. Production of Speech can make Stutterer has a trouble or make them repeating their words. This case is involves articulation movement of tongue, lips, vocal cords.

Moreover, a person who is repeating in the same word for eight times is possibly perceived as having a speech problem, although if it happens only twice in a five-minute when the speaker speaks. A person who is "Stutter" knows what he or she would like to utter but has a trouble to produce the utterances which they want to say. Moreover, these speaking disruptions are followed by struggle behaviors, such as rapid eye blinks and tremors of the lips. "Stuttering" can make human has difficulty to communicate with other people and it can affect a person's quality of life and interpersonal relationship. "Stuttering" may influences person's job performances and opportunities. There are many factors which caused Stuttering including, *Developmental Stuttering* and *Acquired Stuttering*.

One of the factors of Stuttering is *Acquired Stuttering*. *Acquired Stuttering* may happen after definable brain damage, e.g., stroke, intracerebral hemorrhage, or head trauma. It is a rare phenomenon that has been observed in a variety of brain areas (Grant et al. 1999; Ciabarra et al. 1000). The forms of *Acquired Stuttering* are Neurogenic Stuttering and Psychogenic Stuttering. Moreover, Neurogenic Stuttering is occurred by the following Neurogical trauma varying aetiologies, head injury,

tumor, drug use, and misuse. Neurogenic stuttering can make a brain difficult to coordinating the differences of brain which is brain regions involved in speaking and resulting in problems production of fluent speech. Otherwise, Psychogenic Stuttering is related to a distressing event such as, bereavement and divorce. All "Stuttering" believed to be Psychogenic Stuttering and caused by emotional trauma, but today we know that Psychogenic Stuttering is rare.

Furthermore, *Developmental Stuttering* as known as *Idiopathic Stuttering*. It refers to Stuttering that arises in childhood, usually in the preschool years and for multi factorial reasons. *Developmental Stuttering* occurs before puberty, usually between two until five years of age without apparent brain damage or other known cause ("idiopathic"). Stuttering occurs in early age of children when they are still learning speech and language skills. It is the most common form of Stuttering. Some scientists and clinicians believe that *Developmental Stuttering* occurs in the children's speech and language abilities are unable to meet the child's verbal demands. Most scientists and clinicians believe that *Developmental Stuttering* stems from complex interactions of multiple factors. Recently, brain imaging study shows the consistent of differences in those who stutter compared to non-stuttering peers. "Stuttering" related to hemispheres in human brains and it can make stutterer has trouble to produce an utterance normally.

Human brains consist of two Hemispheres. The Left Hemisphere is with analytic process and symbolization. Otherwise, the Right Hemisphere is associated with the perceptual and spatial representation. The Left Hemisphere is particularly implicated in language processing. The lack of dominance which is happen on the Left Hemisphere is believed as factor to contributing the speaking problems and the factors to the dysfunctions of reading and writing (Steinberg, 1993: 178).

The Hemisphere of Stutterers and Non-Stutterers are slightly different. Stuttering may emerge when both hemispheres are processing the information which comes and motor programming of segmental linguistic units in the Right Hemisphere (a non-segmental processor). Moreover, the differences of those processing are affected the ability, the certain circumstances and to handle the segmentation aspects of language. This is suggesting the importance of linguistics segmentation as it relates to motor programming in some Stutterers.

There are some researchers who had analyzed about Stuttering. Those researchers are Leliana Desiata (2016) introduced about "Parental Guidance Movie: Psycholinguistics perspective of utterances in Turner Simon's". She focused on the types of disfluency and speech sound of a child had Stuttering in psycholinguistics perspective. The second is Novanda Alim (2011) introduced about psycholinguistics analysis on a Stuttering character in Rocket Science Movie. The third is Wahyu Pamuji (2010), this research is about "A psycholinguistic analysis of speech error produce by main characters in Finding Nemo Movie.

This present study analyzes Types of Stuttering that are portrayed on eight videos from Joe Biden's Speech and wants to find out the possible treatment which may reduce Joe Biden's Stuttering. Joe Biden is a very famous person who suffered from Stuttering through much of his childhood and into his twenties and overcame it by spending many hours reciting poetry in front of a mirror. Although there were many researchers who has analyzed Stuttering but they limited in their types and treatments of Stuttering. However, this present study put it concern on analyzing types of Stuttering and the possible treatments for Stutterer.

Based on the study focusing on the field of Speech Disorder theory, the researcher specifies the main problems by focusing on types of Stuttering and the treatment of Stuttering. The purpose of the study is to identify and describe the types of Stuttering which used by Joe Biden's on his speech videos. Moreover, the researcher wants to discover the treatment that may help to reduce Joe Biden's Stuttering trough Psycholinguistics Perspective.

The researcher concerns about the phenomena which was explained above and wants to improve the knowledge of linguistic, especially in Speech Disorder's case. Such as, types of Stuttering and the possible treatment of Stuttering. It also can indirectly make people aware on how to see and accept people with Stuttering. Thus, they will understand on the way to handle Stuttering. The results of this research can enrich the Development Stuttering of Psycholinguistics knowledge, especially on Types of Stuttering and Treatment of Stuttering.

#### **1.2 Problems of the Study**

Based on the background of the study and the purposes of this study, the researcher would like to specify the main problems into the following questions below:

- 1. What are the Types of Stuttering that Joe Biden suffered?
- 2. What are the possible treatments which help to reduce Joe Biden's Stuttering?

#### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of this Study are:

- 1. To find out and describe the types of stuttering that was suffered by Joe Biden.
- 2. To know the possible treatments which help to reduce Joe Biden's stuttering.

#### 1.4 Significant of the Study

Regarding the background and the objectives, this research is hopefully able to bring significance for:

1. Theoretically

The results of this research can enrich the development of psycholinguistics knowledge, especially in Types of Stuttering and Treatment of Stuttering. 2. Practically

The result of the research to give a contribution to the following parties:

 a. The writer wants to know more about language disorder especially in types of disfluency and treatment of stuttering.

#### **1.5 Scope and Limitations**

This present research discusses about Stuttering which focuses to types of Stuttering, and treatment that can makes his stuttering reduce in eight Joe Biden's Speeches. Types of Stuttering by Campbell and Hill (2006) are used to analyze types of Joe Biden's Speech. This research aims to analyze the types and the treatments of Stuttering in Joe Biden's Speech.

#### **1.6 Definition of Key Terms**

Through the research problems which has stated above, the researcher gives a brief definition of some words which uncommonly used by people.

1. Psycholinguistics

Psycholinguistics is a psychology of language with psychological and neurological factors that enable humans to acquire, use, comprehend and produce language (Altman, 2001, p.1).

# 2. Stuttering

Stuttering or stammering is a kind of speech disorder in which fluency is disruption by repetitions and prolongations in syllables, sounds, and words (Sleeper, 2007: 69).



#### **CHAPTER II**

#### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

This chapter explains several important theories which is related to the research. There are language disorder, stuttering, disfluency types and treatment of stuttering by Joe Biden Speech videos. Through this chapter, the researcher explains about previous studies, which is relevant to this study.

#### 2.1 Speech Disorders

Nowadays, we already know the various cases about disorders. Speech Disorder is one of the parts of disorders that very common among people and it can happens to children and adult (Lanier, 2010: 53). Speech Disorders it can be experienced to children in preschool years. However, it can be happened in multifactor reasons. In the age of 5 years old, a normal person can utter some words and sentences. However, a child who has Speech Disorder will be experienced a delay in talking and stringing words even sentences. Speech disorder divided into two branches, Developmental Disorder and Acquired Disorder. The Developmental Disorder usually occurs from early ages. it happens because of impairment which manifests itself during the acquisition of the first language. It also may derive from processing problems, as same as dyslexia and dysgraphia may be caused the effectiveness of speech, similar with of stammering (Lanier, 2010: 53).

Moreover, the Acquired Disorder is an impairment which occurs after the establishment of first language. It may be caused by a particular brain damage particularly on left hemisphere. The damage is caused by illness, accident or surgery. Moreover, it may be caused by general cognitive deterioration which is known as the causes of dementia. Dementia can be acquired as the results of surgery, stroke, an accident or old age. In certain cases, Dementia caused an effect on the ability to communicate, both in writing and speaking (Lanier, 2010: 53).

#### 2.2 Types of Speech Disorder

Speech Disorders are categorized as receptive or expressive. A person with a receptive language disorder has difficulty to understand language and how to use language. Moreover, Field (2003: 93) states the problems of a language disorder may be *receptive* (impaired language comprehension), *expressive* (language production), or even combination of both. Disorders of speech are impairment in the production of the fluency and comprehension in speaking such as stuttering. For example, phonological disorder such as speech sound disorder [SSD]. That SSD is the problem lies in the production and proper use of speech sounds and developmental verbal dyspraxia (Field 2003: 93).

In this case, there is an impairment of the coordination and motor control of the speech organs. Disorders of Speech are may be less perceptible but it is not rare to be found. The problems which may be involved are, words (morphology), sentences (syntax), the derivation of meaning (semantics), or the use of linguistic context (pragmatics) and it may affect expressiveness and receptive language as well as nonverbal language (e.g., reading and writing developmental dyslexia). Furthermore, the brief explanations about types of Speech Disorder are explained below:

#### 2.2.1 Dyslexia

Dyslexia is one of Speech Disorder. In this case, a person will have a difficulty to read or even in specific language and speech skill. A person with dyslexia usually has difficulties with other language skills such as spelling, writing, and pronouncing words. Dyslexia affects individuals throughout their lives. However, its impact can change at different stages in a person's life. A person with Dyslexia may also have a short term memory, including has a slow thinking to process.

There are two types of Dyslexia, developmental dyslexia and acquired dyslexia. First, Developmental Dyslexia may be a general factor. Parents who have reading problems may be not have children who have similar cases. Moreover, there are recorded cases of similar types of dyslexia in twins but not in other family members. Second, Acquired dyslexia is a disorder experienced by people who have lost some aspect of their reading ability as a result of brain damage. It is an umbrella term for many specific forms of dyslexia which can be caused by a variety of neuropathic logical diseases such as brain damage, stroke, dementia, and multiple sclerosis.

#### 2.2.2 Aphasia

Aphasia is a disability to produce or to process a spoken language. The causes of it are brain damage caused by an accident, a stroke or invasive surgery, tumor, head injury and drug use. But, some factor is indicated as the effect of dementia. The aphasic's evidence is provided the possible insights of the location of language store at the brain, and to the constituent parts of language processing, some of which may be lost by an aphasic and others retained.

#### 2.2.3 Apraxia

Apraxia is a motor disorder caused by damage on the brain. This case makes the individual has difficulty with the motor planning to perform task or movements of speech. For instance, they may not be able to lick their lips or wink. Moreover, apraxia affects a person's ability to intentionally move arms and legs. in apraxia of speech, a person finds it difficult or impossible to move his or her mouth and tongue to speak. Even it happens to the person who has the desire to speak and the mouth and tongue muscles are physically able to form words. it provides the request or command is understood and the individual is will to perform the task. The nature of brain damage determines the severity and the absence of sensory loss or paralysis helps to explain the level of difficulty.

#### 2.2.4 Cluttering

Cluttering is a speech disorder of fluency that affects the ability to convey messages to others in a clear and concise manner. A person who has cluttered speech often report that their listeners have difficulty understanding them, and attribute this to factors such as their rate of speech, the clarity of their speech, and/or the organization or relevance of their message.

Furthermore, clustering is that unlike stuttering, many who clutter are unaware of their difficulties with communication. This is one reason many are not diagnosed with the disorder until adulthood. Another reason for the delaying in diagnosis relates to the fact that clustering is misunderstood among the public and professionals. Therefore, those who clutter may be misdiagnosed as stutterers or "anxious speakers." Cluttering can often co-exist with stuttering.

#### 2.2.5 Stuttering

"Stuttering" is a speech disorder characterized by the repetition of sounds, syllables, or words prolongation of sounds and interruptions in speech known as blocks (Van Riper, 1982). They exactly know what a person would like to say but have trouble producing a normal flow of speech. These speech disruptions may be accompanied by struggle behaviors, such as rapid eye blinks or tremors of the lips. Furthermore, "Stuttering" can make it difficult to communicate with other people, which often affect a person's quality of life and interpersonal relationships. "Stuttering" can affects negatively influence job performance and the treatment can come at a high financial cost (Van Riper, 1982). There is a part of fluency of verbal expression characterized by involuntary, audible or silent, repetitions or prolongations of sounds or syllables. Stuttering has correlations on the human brain.

The human brain consist of two hemispheres, the left hemisphere in most individuals is associated with analytic processing and symbolization, while in the right hemisphere is associated with perceptual and spatial representation. The left hemisphere is particularly implicated in language processing. The hemispheres look roughly similar, but this is an illusion. One of them usually the left hemisphere, is the more powerful dominant hemisphere. This is not only because it controls the right side of the body and the majority of human are right-handed but also because it normally controls language (Aitchison, 2003: 144). The lack of dominance of the left hemisphere is believed to be a factor contributing to speaking problems and to various reading and writing dysfunctions (Steinberg, 1993: 178). The hemisphere of stutterers and non-stutterers slightly different. Stuttering may emerge when both hemispheric processing incoming information and motor programming of segmental linguistic units in the right hemisphere. These processing differences may be related to ability, under certain circumstances, to handle the segmentation aspects of language. This may suggest the importance of linguistics segmentation as it relates to motor programming in some stutterers.

These are not immediately controllable and may be accompanied by other movements and by emotions of negative nature such as fear, embarrassment, or irritation (Wingate 1964). Strictly speaking, stuttering is a symptom, not a disease, but the term stuttering usually refers to both the disorder and symptom. Symptoms of Stuttering can vary significantly throughout a person's day. In general, speaking before a group or talking on the telephone may make a person's "Stuttering' more severe, while singing, speaking reading, in unison may temporarily reduce or stuttering."Stuttering" is sometimes referred to as stammering and by a broader term, disfluent speech.

Stuttering is seen as a delicate balance between the inherent ability that a person has to produce fluent speech and the disfluencies presented by the constantly changing demands of different environment and external pressure. Besides that, Stuttering can quit the flow of speech at a much higher rate than typical disfluency. While a person who stutters is also inclined to the same kinds of disfluency as a typical speaker.

Normally produced can make speech sounds through a series of precisely coordinated muscle movements involving breathing, phonation (voice production), and articulation (movement of the throat, palate, tongue, and lips). Muscle movements are controlled by the brain and monitored through our senses of hearing and touch. Normal non-fluency typically occur more frequently than typical stuttering.

Wingate (2002) suggests an average of around 10 stuttering events per 100 words as a reasonable estimate of an average, taken from a range of studies, but speaker vary widely in frequency, with rates of 50% reported in severe case, while some cases self-report as stuttering, while apparently fluent. There is still a lot that is unknown about the cause of stuttering, but experts agree that it is probably caused by a combination of factors.

First, genetics is believed to play a part because stuttering tends to run in families. Most children that stutter have a family member that also stutters or stuttered as a child. Second, developmental factors are believed to be a contributing factor. During the preschool years, a child's physical, cognitive, social/emotional, and speech/language skills are developing at a very rapid rate. This rapid development can lead to stuttering in children who are predisposed to it. This is why stuttering often begins during the preschool years. Third, environmental factors can have an influence. Some examples of these factors include parental attitudes and expectations, the child's speech and language environment, and stressful life events. This does not mean that parents are doing anything wrong. Often these things are not harmful to a child that doesn't stutter but can aggravate stuttering in a child that has a tendency to stutter. Finally, the child's fear and anxiety of stuttering can cause it to continue and even worse.

#### 2.3 Types of Stuttering

This study used approach by Campbell and Hill theory in David (2006) in order to define the types of stuttering which produced. They classified six types of stuttering which are usually found in people with a stutter. They are as follow,

#### 2.3.1 Repetition

The first type of disfluencies is repetition when a unit of speech is unusually repeated once or many times. According to Campbell and Hill theory (David,2006:5), the unit of speech can be in the forms of a single sound, a syllable, a word, a phrase, and a group of words. Therefore, Campbell and Hill (David:2006) categorize repetition into three types of part-word repetition, whole-word repetition, and phrase repetition.

#### A. Part-word Repetition

Part-word repetition is a repetition on some parts of the word rather than a whole of the word when someone makes dysfluency in their utterances. This type mostly happens in stutterers rather than normal people. Therefore, this repetition is a remarkable dysfluency that distinguishes between the dysfluency of normal people and stutterers (David,2006:5)

*"Th-Thank You, Gr-Grandpa"* is a brief example of part-word repetition. The stutterer repeats the part word or syllable *"Th-"* from the word *Thank*. That is why the part-word repetition is only a repetition of a syllable and it cannot be found in higher forms than a syllable.

#### **B.** Whole-word Repetition

Whole-word repetition is a repetition of a single word rather than a part of the word or multiple words when someone makes disfluency in their utterances. This kind of disfluency also happens in normal people's disfluency. Therefore, this repetition is an ambiguous disfluency that can be found in the disfluency of a normal person and a stutterer. However, comparing the wholeworld repetition between a normal person and stutterer, there are several differences in terms of the causes and forms. According to Campbell and Hill (David:2006), a whole-word repetition in normal people happens because of self-repair and emphasis. Meanwhile, the whole-word repetition in stutterer happens because of the problem in the speaker's mind. "Where are you-you *going to be?*", the whole-word repetition is also called as the repetition of a single word because that repetition covers the whole of the word (David,2006:5)

#### C. Phrase Repetition

Phrase repetition is a repetition of a group of words without a finite verb. Therefore, the definition of the phrase in phrase repetition is different from the definition of a normal phrase. All of a group of words including a sentence can be called as a phrase.

#### **D. Sound Prolongation**

Prolongation is a phenomenon in producing a speech in which the unit of speaking is unnaturally prolonged or lengthened. The prolonged unit is usually the first sound of a syllable or word. It happens when the articulator is unable to move from the position of the first sound into the next one so that it becomes a single continuant long sound. For instance, a stutterer is having difficulty moving from the "*L*" in "*Like*" to the remaining sound in the word. He finally is able to pronounce the sound /s/ after some time. The needed time is different from one stuttering person to another. What they usually say when making prolongation is, "*Llllike somebody else*"(David,2006:6)

#### 2.3.2 Block

Block is a complete stop of speech which is caused by the inappropriate cessation of both sound and air. In other words, a block is a condition in which people are totally unable to utter any sounds although they have had an intention to speak. Block sometimes confused with a pause. In fact, the stops in blocking and pause are different. In blocking, there is something like a huge force coming from the inside which is not there in pause. That is why a block is usually accompanied by body gestures which are as if to force that thing out. block commonly occurs in the form of a long pause. It is usually a 3-sec pause or more. However, Campbell and Hill (David:2006) states that the phenomenon of a block is not always indicated by a long period pause. There are cases when the long period pauses cannot indicate the phenomenon of a block. Therefore, he states that the analysis of what the speaker intends to say is more effective to recognize the phenomenon of a block rather than the period of pauses.

#### 2.3.3 Broken Word

Broken word is when stuttering people experience some interruptions of words without any effort of completion by retracing and correcting them. In fact, this does not occur too often since people, either normal or stuttering, are aware of what they say so that when they feel that their speech is either incomplete or wrong, they usually retrace and correct it. There are four errors that are included in broken words. Those are phonological, morphological, lexical, and syntactical errors. The phonological error refers to the error when the stutterer makes a sound (David, 2006:6). The morphological error refers to the error when the stutterer fails to construct a word. The lexical error refers to the error when the stutterer fails to choose the correct word. Meanwhile, syntactical error refers to the error when the stutterer fails to build a correct sentence.

#### 2.4 Treatments of Stuttering

Stuttering can relates to many factors. The factors of stuttering divided into two types, Developmental Stuttering and Acquired stuttering.

#### 2.4.1.Developmental stuttering

Developmental stuttering sometimes called idiopathic stuttering, refers to stuttering that arises in childhood, usually in the preschool years, and for multi-factorial reasons. Throughout this book, the term stuttering is used to refer exclusively to the developmental condition, unless explicitly stated otherwise. Developmental stuttering involves before puberty, usually between two and five years of age, without apparent brain damage or other known cause ("idiopathic"). It is important to distinguish between this persistent developmental stuttering (PDS), which we focus on here, and acquired stuttering. "Stuttering" occurs in young children while they are still learning speech and language skills. It is the most common form of "Stuttering". Some scientists and clinicians believe that *Developmental Stuttering* occurs when children's speech and language abilities are unable to meet the child's verbal demands. Most scientists and clinicians believe that *Developmental Stuttering* stems from complex interactions of multiple factors. Recent brain imaging studies have shown consistent differences in those who stutter compared to non-stuttering peers. *Developmental Stuttering* may also run in families and research has shown that genetic factors contribute to this type of stuttering. Starting in 2010, researchers at the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD) have identified four different genes in which mutations are associated with "Stuttering".

Speech characteristics also follow a "Developmental Stuttering" track. Bloodstein (1995: 107) reports that the relatively simple whole word and sound repetitions that dominate early stuttering give way to more complicated patterns as the disorder evolves. Disfluencies themselves shift from function words such as prepositions, pronouns, and conjunctions to content words like verbs and nouns. The covert, internal reactions of the speaker also go through an evolutionary process from little overt reaction to disfluency, through selfidentification as a stutterer to the eventual strong emotional reactions, fear, and embarrassment of the untreated, fully developed stutterer. On a more internal or covert level stutterers often have internalized a belief system about communication that varies from the perceptions of other speakers. Normal speech is a mystery to them. As they grow, they develop lifestyles designed to specific, preidentified speaking situations in which disfluency is expected. However, although stutterers evidence specific fear or anxiety reactions toward speech, their personalities are not markedly different from others (Bloodstein, 1995: 109).

#### 2.4.2 Acquired stuttering

Acquired stuttering is a disorder characterized by stuttering-like disfluencies which appear gradually or suddenly in most adult patients who have no previous history of stuttering. It rarely occurs in children and contrasts with developmental stuttering which normally has its onset between the age of 2 and 6 years (Bloodstein, 1995: 110). Acquired stuttering might happens after definable brain damage, e.g., stroke, intracerebral hemorrhage, or head trauma. It is a rare phenomenon that has been observed after lesions in a variety of brain areas (Grant et al. 1999; Ciabarra et al. 2000).

Acquired stuttering decided on two types of onset. It often co-occurs with nonorganic somatic complaints, which may raise a suspicion of neurologic disease and thus complicate the differential diagnosis between neurogenic and psychogenic stuttering (Theys, 2009: 428).

#### a. Neurogenic Stuttering

Neurogenic Stuttering occurs in neurological trauma, for example (stroke, head injury, tumor, drug use, and misuse). With neurogenic stuttering, the brain has difficulty coordinating the different brain regions involved in speaking, resulting in problems in the production of clear, fluent speech. Generally, neurogenic stuttering is observed in adults who have undergone confirmed brain damage. The cause of neurogenic stuttering can be varied. Most commonly, it arises from brain damage associated with stroke, but other causes include brain tumor, progressive supranuclear palsy, traumatic brain injury, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, drug usage, and renal dialysis. Therefore, neurogenic stuttering has been labeled variously as stuttering secondary to brain damage and cortical stuttering.

### b. Psychogenic Stuttering

Psychogenic Stuttering which may be related to a distressing event for example (bereavement, divorce). Van Riper (1982) has also argued that there is a third type, called occult stuttering. This covers to the appearance of stuttering in adulthood with no apparent neurological or psychological onset that Van Riper argues is actually the re-emergence of a developmental stutter which may have gone undiagnosed in early life and has subsequently been in some state of remission. Psychogenic stuttering occurs when thought and reasoning are affected. This type of stuttering usually occurs in people who have gone through severe mental stress or anguish. Psychogenic stuttering usually involves stuttering on the first syllable of a word or the stressed syllable within the word (Silverman,2004: 144). There are no signs of any brain damage in a person who suffers from Psychogenic Stuttering. Psychogenic disfluency may be grouped into three categories: emotionally based disfluency, manipulative disfluency, and malingering. According to Duffy (2005: 68), emotionally based disfluency is the disfluency that happens because of the Stutterer's emotion. Sometimes it is considered as the true psychogenic stuttering. Meanwhile, manipulative disfluency and malingering are the behaviors of an individual who either feigns mental illness or greatly exaggerates his symptoms for the purpose of receiving some type of external benefits.

In fact, emotionally based disfluencies commonly happen rather than manipulative disfluency and malingering as documented phenomena. In emotionally based disfluency, an identifiable personal crisis and sudden onset of symptoms in otherwise fluent speakers are the most characteristics of this type of disfluency (Duffy, 2005: 69). Furthermore, "Stuttering" was believed to be psychogenic, caused by emotional trauma, but today we know that psychogenic stuttering is rare.

This study used approach by Van Riper (1973) state that the treatments stuttering consists of a sequence of identification, desensitization, modification,

and stabilization, although these are not necessarily discrete stages and can overlap.

#### a. Identification

This phase is for the client to become aware of both primary and secondary features of the stutter. The treatment focuses throughout the period of therapy is on confrontation. Here the individual learns to understand both the motoric presentation of the disorder and his reactions to it. Acknowledging all the features of the stutter, increases the likelihood of approach, lessens avoidance.

Therapist gives an course and knowledge which correlation between stuttering for client. They make his client understand and knowing about how to control motoric presentation and prepare how to arrange a sentence become to fluent. Identification targets Include core behaviors (blocks, prolongations, repetitions, tremor), avoidance or difficulty with specific linguistic stimuli (word and phoneme fears), avoidance of nonlinguistic stimuli (situational and person avoidance), sites of tension (neck, shoulders, entire body), post-stuttering reactions (embarrassment, shame) and negative emotions prior to speech, during speech and following speech. It is necessary that identification of stuttering should be structured in hierarchical order, starting with the least stressful, often easier moments of stuttering before moving on to more difficult secondary behaviors such as eye blinking or head nodding. Identification is achieved through use of a number of mechanisms.
## b. Desensitization

After indentified the components of the stutter, the client now works on reducing the increased degree of emotional arousal that may have become established alongside the primary features of the stutter. There are a number of procedures that can help lessen the impact of the stutter and build up tolerance both to the client's feelings of frustration and toughening the client's feelings toward any negative listener reaction. Some of these might appear difficult to the client, so a skilled therapist with a positive therapeutic manner is important here. The positive outcome of the desensitization phase is that the client's stuttering response to certain situations is no longer viewed as being as feared. This may be achieved through a number of techniques:

#### • Open Stuttering

Here, the client may be asked to undertake a series of difficult speaking situations that otherwise would have been avoided. Similarly, an individual who has a covert stutter and is skilled at avoiding difficult words might be asked to confront difficult sounds and words – that is actively choosing stuttering over avoidance. As with all areas of stuttering modification therapy, this needs to be approached carefully and in a hierarchical way. Initially, encouraging the client to stutter openly in clinic may be the primary goal. The client might then progress to stuttering openly with closer friends or with colleagues at work before attempting more feared situations.

#### • Pseudostuttering

Based on Van Riper (1973), This technique also known as voluntary stuttering, involves the client stuttering deliberately. There are different ways of approaching pseudostuttering, but the most common one has the client pretending to stutter, initially on a word which is not usually stuttered, and thus when the client is feeling secure. The sense of control over the voluntary stutter serves to decrease the sense of anxiety normally associated with stuttering activity, and so increases approach and lessens avoidance.

While doing this, the client observes the reaction of the listeners. It is often found that listeners are much less concerned about the stuttering than the client envisaged. This process also helps desensitize the client to the fact that he can keep calm even on the rare occasions when there is negative listener reaction. Clients usually learn to pseudostutter using easy repetitions, or sometimes prolongations. At first this is either one to one with the clinician, or within the confines of the group. By building up practice, confidence increases, and so the pseudostuttering is developed increasingly to approximate the genuine type of stuttering, including more feared words, and eventually in more feared situations.

#### • Freezing

This is a technique where, in the middle of a moment of stuttering, the client is called upon by the clinician to *freeze* the vocal tract and continue to hold the posture until told to release it. For example, a "frozen" prolongation would require a further stretching of the sound, whilst a block would continue to be held with the same degree of tension, in silence. To start with the moment of freezing is fleeting, but the length increases with practice.

To help desensitize the client to listener reaction, the clinician may fake impatience or other negative behaviour into the reaction. Repeated practice of this routine helps the client become more tolerant of the core stuttering behaviours, and also to develop a resistance to the feeling of time pressure and the perceived need to move forward quickly with speech, even if this is likely to result in increased struggle and more stuttering.

#### c. Modification

This is the phase of therapy where "abnormal" stuttering is changed into a less effortful version. Rather than aiming directly for a reduction in the percentage of stuttered syllables, as is the case in many fluency shaping programs, the goal here is to promote "fluent stuttering" or controlled stuttering. The new type of stuttering is more desirable because it does not incur negative reactions either from the speaker or from the listener. The goals of this phase of treatment are to condition more appropriate stuttering behavior, to eliminate previously learned stuttering behaviors and develop proprioceptive awareness of motoric aspects of speech.

Stuttering modification is achieved through the use of three techniques. There are cancellation, pull-outs and preparatory sets. Before starting on this phase of therapy, it is important that the client is prepared to take on feared words and that

postponing devices, for example, extra words inserted to help run up to a feared word or sound, are not being used. Of course, these issues will have been tackled in the desensitization phase, but may need a little more work as speech modification techniques are implemented.

#### • Pull-Outs

This technique, also known as within block modification, involves a smooth withdrawal from an ongoing moment of stuttering. I give some examples of this with a range of stuttering behaviors below. Pulling out of a prolongation initially involves prolonging further until the client becomes aware of the nature and location of the accompanying muscle fixation. This procedure uses the freezing technique already learned during desensitization. In doing this, the client becomes highly conscious of the physiological events associated with the stutter. The client then uses proprioceptive information from the frozen position to slowly change to a less tense and more normal articulatory posture. Initially, the client will work from this on command from the clinician. As proficiency in this process increases, the client will do this automatically.

Pull-outs from tremors may also be achieved by utilizing proprioceptive feedback. Here, the client slowly reduces the rate of oscillation and relaxes the point of tension during the moment of stuttering. Laryngeal blocks may be modified by using low frequency and low amplitudinal vibration of the vocal cords. This mode of vibration, called vocal fry or creaky voice, differs from the chest-pulse register type normally associated with speech, in that it is achieved using lower subglottal air pressure, which in turn results in a more irregular opening and closing of the glottis, and reduced amplitude of vocal fold movement. With airflow moving slowly and in a controlled manner, full voicing can then be developed with practice. Repetition of syllabic or phonemic units may be modified using a similar method to that used to control tremor. First, the rate of repetition is slowly decreased. The client then changes the slowed repetition into a prolongation of the sound. Adjustment of the articulatory posture may also be needed to move from the vowel centralization (schwa) which is a common feature of a more established stutter, and toward the original vowel target.

To illustrate, pull-out of a syllabic repetition on the word "blocking" might present as something like this:

# Blu – blu – blu – blu – blu – blo – blo – blo – cking

The client should be able to use pull-outs before moving on to preparatory sets (see below).

## d. Increasing proprioceptive awareness

As mentioned earlier, Van Riper believed that disturbed auditory feedback was a causative factor in stuttering. To counteract this, the client is encouraged to develop proprioceptive monitoring of motor speech activity. This blocking of auditory feedback helps the client focus on motor activity. Effective proprioceptive monitoring is seen in increased articulatory precision and exaggerated articulatory movement. Techniques to increase proprioceptive awareness include DAF, masking noise, pantomiming (exaggerated speech rehearsal) and visual monitoring. All these techniques were seen as drawing attention away from auditory processing. Some, such as DAF and masking, work by blocking out or changing this feedback route; others such as pantomiming actively increase motor speech activity and strength of motor speech movements. (We see this process in all three of the speech modification techniques.)

## • Preparatory sets

This is also known as preblock modification. The term refers to a repositioning of the articulators immediately before a difficult or feared word. Van Riper's premise is that many who stutter develop abnormal preparatory sets. This can sometimes be observed as articulatory tension and struggle behaviour in moments immediately preceding a block. Preparatory sets replace these inappropriate postures which trigger stuttering with new positionings, or "sets" which stimulate slow motion speech and fluent stuttering. The new preparatory sets require careful initiation of airflow and voicing in conjunction with the light articulatory contact, or soft vowel onsets. The slowness of the production also gives a prolonged quality to the word. As with cancellation and pull-outs, preparatory sets are practised initially in easy nonconfrontational situations within the clinic, working

through a hierarchyof less feared words toward more challenging assignments involving harder speaking situations and more difficult words.

## e. Stabilization

The purpose of this phase of therapy is to strengthen the new fluent stuttering patterns and to ensure that these can be used across a range of different situations and speaking scenarios. During this final phase of therapy, the clinician's role becomes more one of a sounding board or consultant, as the client is encouraged more and more to become his own clinician, and slowly time spent with the clinician is reduced. Emphasis in the stabilization phase is also given to develop the client's ability to deal with stressful speechrelated situations. This may be achieved first by continued practice of the fluency modification techniques in a variety of settings. On occasion, preparatory sets or pull-outs may fail to deal with a moment of stuttering, and a stuttered word is produced. The appropriate use of cancellation in particular is regarded as central here. As the name implies, a moment of stuttering can literally be cancelled out by this technique, and a sense of frustration or other negative emotions associated with a perceived failure to use a pull-out or preparatory set can be avoided. Doing this lessens the likelihood that the previous stuttering response will return. Pseudostuttering is also employed to practice and strengthen pull-out and cancellation procedures and can be used to tackle any remaining feared situations. Throughout the course of treatment, the client is encouraged to be open about feelings associated with stuttering.

## **2.5 Mirrors Neurons Treatment**

Mirror Neurons were find through research on monkeys in the 1990's when scientists discovered neurons firing equally when the monkeys witnessed an action as when the monkeys performed the same or similar action (Arbib, Billard, Lacobonic, & Oztopa, 2000). These mysterious single cells are located in the superior temporal sulcus (SPS), a long trench in the temporal lobe that separates the superior gyrus from the middle temporal gyrus, and are also believed to have strong implications in the production of speech and language.

Mirror neuron are relate to motoric gesture, such as speech, to be immediately recognized. A representation of that action is imitation to helping the bridge between one agent and another through action understanding. Action understanding is the neural process to understand the behavioral intend to others without preforming the behavior itself. This research suggests that mirror neurons achieve action understanding by simulating the 'goal' of the action, as opposed to imitating the observed action in one's own motor system (Arbib, Billard, Lacobonic, & Oztopa, 2000).

Understanding, in this case, is achieved when an individual maps an observed action onto his or her own motor representation of that action, enabling him or her to immediately understand the goal. Therefore, it enables to understand the goals of an action as an outcome to which one's own goals can be directed without any higher order processing. According to Arbib, Billard, Lacobonic, & Oztopa, (2000), "This is pertinent to stuttering as a person who has stutters can be provided with the framework for fluent speech gestures through the activation of these action understanding mirror neurons systems by a second speaker or stimulus". The idea that mirror neurons are primitive and not use higher order processing is supported by research and is crucial in how mirror neurons assist with fluency.

The discovery of mirror neurons has revolutionized researcher's conceptions of how humans learn, imitate, and empathize, as well as the evolution of the capacity of language (Arbib, 2002). Mirror neurons have a unique function within the neural system. When someone views an action, their neurons fire in areas homologous with the execution of that same action. In other words, upon observation of an action, the observer's mirror neurons fire in regions as if the viewer was performing the action, although in reality the action is only being observed (Arbib, 2002). With the discovery of mirror neurons, a direct link between perception and production is established. Mirror neurons were originally discovered in primates, in a region corresponding to the location of Broca's area in humans (Rizzolatti & Craighero, 2004). It should be noted that mirror neuron networks do not activate when viewing every action. Instead, activation is more likely when the observer is attempting to learn an action (Arbib, Billard, Lacobonic, & Oztopa, 2000). It has also been suggested that mirror neurons can facilitate reflexive responses from the observer (such as yawning), and this reflexiveness has been implicated in the immediacy with fluency-enhancing conditions reduce dysfluencies which (Kalinowski & Saltuklaroglu, 2003a). Mirror neurons points to their ability to enable the observer to

breakdown visual movements into components that can be replicated and used in the construction of motor plans (Arbib, 2002). The importance of mirror neurons in the ability to learn and replicate movements through observation, in conjunction with the existence of a complex mirror neuron system within Broca's area (Nishitani & Hari, 2002) provides sufficient reason to investigate the role of visual feedback in the production of speech. Furthermore, evidence from the DIVA model suggesting PWS over-rely on sensory.

Based on Snyder (2016), "Mirror Neurons fire approximately 100 milliseconds after the onset of an action, suggesting that the imitation is spontaneous and reflexive. Mirror neurons, therefore, are believed to be innate and require no training to develop. Although stuttering is also considered to be involuntary, the block appears to be with the distal origins in the central nervous system". This is applicable to stuttering because this primitive response is able to bypass or override the stuttering glitch, thus enhancing fluency. Action understanding mirroring neurons can be used in therapy to help enhance fluency of those with a stutter through perception of a secondary speech signal (SSS), or the speech feedback of a second concurrent and kinetically similar speech signal. The SSS can be present as a visual, auditory or tactile sensory signal received synchronously or asynchronously relative to the primary spoken speech signal. This signal activates the mirror neurons and allows the speaker to bypass their stuttering reflex and initiate more fluent speech.

## 2.6 Joe Biden

Joseph Robinette Biden, JR., was born November 20, 1942, in Scranton, PA, the first of four siblings. In 1953, the Biden family moved from Pennsylvania to Claymont, DE. He graduated from the University of Delaware and Syracuse Law School and served on the New Castle county council. Then, at age 29, he became one of the youngest people ever elected to the U.S. Senate. Just weeks after the election, tragedy struck the Biden family, when Senator Biden's wife, Neilia, and their 1-years old daughter, Naomi, were killed and their two young sons critically injured in an auto accident. Joseph Biden was sworn into the U.S. Senate at his sons' hospital bedside and began commuting to Washington every day by train, a practice he maintained throughout his career in the Senate.

In 1977, Senator Biden married Jill Jacobs. Jill Biden, who holds a Ph.D. in education, has been an educator for over two decades. Joseph Biden has three children, Beau, Hunter, and Ashley. Beau serves as Delaware's attorney general and recently returned home from Iraq where he served as a captain in the 261st Signal Brigade of the Delaware National Guard. Ashley is a social worker, and Hunter is an attorney. Senator Biden has five grandchildren: Naomi, Finnegan, Roberta Mabel ("Maisy"), Natalie, and Robert Hunter. Joe Biden is an American politician who served as the 47th Vice President of the United States from 2009 to 2017.

According to U.S. Government Printing Office (2012), Joe Biden is a member of the Democratic Party, he represented Delaware as a U.S. Senator from 1973 to 2009. Joe Biden is an Ex-Vice President of the United States, US politician, and lawyer from Wilmington, Delaware. He is a member of the Democratic Party and a senior Senator from Delaware, currently in his 6th term. On August 22, 2008, it was announced that Barack Obama had chosen Biden as a partner for his vice presidential candidate in the 2008 presidential election. Biden is considered one of the most charismatic Senate members. But who would have thought, if, during his childhood, Biden was often ridiculed by his classmates? This was due to Biden's stuttering style of speech. Little Biden tried hard to get rid of his stuttering. He was always scared every time he was told to read in front of the class. To overcome this weakness, Biden diligently practiced reading aloud in front of a mirror.

# **2.7 Previous Studies**

The writer found some previous studies on psycholinguistics dealing with Stuttering. The first is the study of the stuttering case which was done by Leliana Desita Iriyanti (2016) entitled *Parental Guidance Movie: Psycholinguistics Perspective of Utterances in Turner Simmons's Stuttering*. She tried to find out of the types of dysfluencies and speech sound of a child who has stuttering in psycholinguistics perspective. The writer concluded 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 u. Mostly part – word repetitions occurred at the beginning of the word. While, the speech sounds that mostly appear in Turner's stuttering are /s/, /w/, /d/, and /ð/. The /s/ sound is the highest sounds that often occur in Turner's utterances.

The second belongs to Novanda Alim Setya Nugraha (2012) entitled *Psycholinguistics Analysis on a Stuttering Character in Rocket Science Movie.* He tried to find out the types of dysfluencies and the types of associated behaviors. Besides, the writer also proposed to find out the kinds of treatments experienced by the stuttering character in *Rocket Science.* The writer of this study concluded that the important points *Interjections* can rank as the highest phenomenon in *between-word dysfluencies.* Second, *Eye behaviors* can rank as the highest phenomenon in the associated behaviors of stuttering because this phenomenon is the earliest and most frequently observed associated behaviors that typically involve the eyes. They are *maneuvers that can induce fluency, cognitive-behavioral therapy,* and *speech therapy.* In addition, for the stuttering character, the implementations of those treatments are successful enough in overcoming the stuttering although the film shows that the treatments just can help.

The third is from Wahyu Pamuji (2010) entitled *A Psycholinguistic Analysis* of Speech Error Produced by Main Characters in Finding Nemo Movie. He tried to describe the types of speech errors, the frequency of the types of speech errors, the causes of speech errors, and the frequency of the causes of speech errors. The research findings contain the types of speech errors - non-fluency, a slip of the tongues, the frequency of types of speech errors, the causes of speech errors and the frequency of causes of speech errors.

The same core of deficits on Stuttering the also described from Saskia Nur Febriana (2017) about A Psycholinguistics Analysis On a Stuttering Character In Lady In The Water Movie. The researcher focused on causes the stuttering disappears the main character and find out difficulties of the characters have a language disorder. From this research report, She focuses on the analysis of a movie entitled Lady in Water to find out the correlation stuttering include this movie, stuttering the main character in Lady in Water. The researcher also finds out the types of associated behaviors of stuttering by the characters from Cleveland Heep. She explains causes appearance of stuttering from the main characters in Lady in Water and causes stuttering to disappear the main character in Lady in Water. The result from her study covers causes appearance of stuttering from the main characters in Lady in Water and find out causes stuttering disappear the main character in Lady in Water.

Looking at those previous studies above, they have a similarity that focuses on the stuttering phenomenon. Most of them used the data from the movie. For the first previous study, it only discussed She focused only on the types of disfluency and Speech Sound of a child who has stuttering in psycholinguistics perspective. She focused only on the types of disfluency and Speech Sound of a child who has stuttering in psycholinguistics perspective. For the second previous study, it may similar to this study that talked about language disorder in stuttering. But, it only discussed the types of associated behaviors and the kinds of treatments experienced by the stuttering character in Rocket Science Movie. For the third previous study, it discussed the types of speech errors, the frequency of the types of speech errors, the causes of speech errors. The last previous studies talked about the phenomenon causes the stuttering to disappear the main character and find out difficulties of the characters to have a language disorder. Moreover, there has not been any researcher who studied the possible treatment might be affected by stutterers became reduced. The data from this study were taken from Joe Biden's Speech on YouTube. Unfortunately, most of the previous research takes the data from the movie and just focused on kinds of disfluency involving in syllables, types of speech errors, the causes of speech errors, and the frequency of the causes of speech errors. Those further researchers make this research different from the previous research, that wants to focus on types of disfluency of stuttering. Moreover, there has not been any researcher who studied the possible treatment might be affected by stutterers became reduced. The data from this study were taken from Joe Biden's Speech on YouTube.



## **CHAPTER III**

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

This chapter provides the method which is used to conduct this study including research design, data and data sources, research instrument, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis

#### **3.1 Research Design**

In this study, the writer was used descriptive qualitative to analyze the data, this method used to make the researcher understand about stuttering phenomenon including types of Stuttering and possible treatments given to Joe Biden. In order to find the condition of Joe Biden's stuttering through his utterances and expression of Joe Biden in eight videos.

## **3.2 Data and Data Sources**

The researcher took eight videos which the researcher thinks, it was fulfilled the requirements as the data of this study that used in this study were taken from Youtube. The researcher interested to analyzed types of Stuttering and treatments of Stuttering. The researcher used Joe Biden's speech as the data in the form of words, phrases, clause and sentences of eight videos as the source of the data.

First is "Joe Biden 2014 AIS Gala" with the duration in 04:48 minutes and "Joe Biden Opens Up about Stuttering 2015" with the duration 02:30. The third videos entitled, "Vice President Joe Biden ACS Convention 2016" the duration in

57:40. The next videos from "American Institute for Stuttering 2016" this video have duration 25:55. The fifth entitled "Biden at the National Stuttering Association 2016" with the duration 03:16 and "VP Joe Biden Class Day Speech Harvard Commencement 2017" with the duration 46:50. The last entitled is "Joe Biden's Council Speech on Global Affairs 2018" the duration of this video is 01:06:52 and "I'm a Democrat and I Love John Mc Cain CNN 2018" with the duration 30:14.

## **3.3 Instrument**

The instrument for this research is the researcher herself. Qualitative research allows the researchers to collect the data themselves through examining documents, observing the behavior and interviewing participants (Creswell, 2007: 38). The researcher collected data and classified the data by herself. The researcher analyzed the data and made interpretation from words, phrases, clauses and sentences data and finally reports the result of the research. Moreover, the researcher used some laptop, notes, paper, and pen as the tools.

## **3.4 Technique of Data Collection**

To complete the data, the researcher collected the data by the following steps:

- 1. The researcher downloaded Joe Biden's speeches from Youtube.
- 2. The researcher downloaded the transcripts of Joe Biden's speeches from Youtube
- 3. The researcher watched the video of Joe Biden's speeches from Youtube

5. The researcher re-watched the video to make sure that the data she got are correct.

## 3.2.4. Data Analysis

The writer took some steps in analyzing the data of this research, such as:

1. Developing Codes

The researcher made codes to mark the data and to classify the data into the catagories of types of Stuttering. The purpose of this method was to make the researcher read the result of the data easily. The researcher gave codes to underline the data with these following rules:

- A. Coding Table of Types of Stuttering
  - **D.01**: Datum number 01

V.01: Videos 01

Bl: Block

**PW**: Part-Word

WW: Whole-Word

Ph: Phrase

**SP**: Sound Prolongation

BW: Broken Word

2. Classifying the data into categories of types Stuttering

The researcher used the data sheet to classify the data. The data sheet was made by the researcher herself to make the researcher analyzed the data easily. The data sheet for classify the data was looked like:

CODE	TIMES	UTTERANCES	TYPES OF STUTTERING					
			PW	ww	РН	SP	BI	BW
PH/REP/S. 01/D.01/V.0 1	03:42-03:45	"want you all to know that-when that-when that comment was picked up"			V			

3. Interpreting the data

From the data analysis, the researcher interpreted the data with these following steps:

a. First, the researcher explained the situation that happened in conversation

- b. Second, the researcher described the researcher's interpretation about the situation that happened in conversation. The researcher did interpretation to explain the data more detail.
- 4. Drawing conclusion

The last steps of analyzed the data was drew a conclusion. After analyzed all of the data and made a brief the result of data.



## **CHAPTER IV**

#### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter consists of finding and discussion of this study. Through this chapter, the researcher provides the explanation of the result of the data.

#### 4.1 Findings and discussions

A Developmental Stuttering phenomenon is reflected clearly in Joe Biden's case. The researcher found that Joe Biden's Stuttering is as same as what has described in Developmental Stuttering phenomena. This case are shows the six Types of Stuttering and Mirror Neurons treatment that may be possible to reduce Joe Biden's Stuttering. Moreover, the researcher also found some experiences of Developmental Stuttering based on Joe Biden's speech video. Joe Biden's Stuttering that was happened through his childhood. This is the main reason why his type of Stuttering is Developmental Stuttering. Likewise, Stuttering is not due to family dynamics, parental expectations, or particular character traits.

## 4.1.1 Types of Joe Biden's stuttering

Joe Biden's Stuttering divided into six types, including Part-word repetition, Whole word repetition, Phrase repetition, Sound prolongation, Block and Broken words. Speech Disorder related to dysfluency of Stuttering. Disfluency of Stuttering was experienced by normal speech. Disfluency of normal speech, generally five times in one minute. The researcher was found six Types of Stuttering: Part-word repetition, Whole-word repetition, Phrase repetition, Sound prolongation, Block, and Broken word. Based on the results which had been analyzed in the previous section, it was found that the analysis of all utterances speech by Joe Biden. The researcher presented the types of Stuttering appear although the data is as same as the others. Because of that, the utterances of Joe Biden as data could be found more than one types of Stuttering.

There are 89 words occurrences of stuttering is showed Joe Biden's Speech experienced almost all kinds of stuttering such as, Part-word repetition, Whole-word repetition, Phrase repetition, Block, Sound prolongation, and Broken word. In fact, Whole- word repetition is the highest frequency of the six types. There are found 34 out of 89 times in Joe Biden's speech. Sound prolongation is the second rank that found 20 out of 89 times. Furthermore, block and broken word are the lowest ranks for the same category. Block and broken word only found 1 out of 89 times.

# 1. Repetition

Repetition is a unit of speech is uncommonly repeated once or many times. Based on Campbell and Hill (2006), Repetition is the unit of speech can be in the forms of a single sound, a syllable, a word, a phrase, and a group of words. These repetitions are divided into 3 Parts, part-word repetition, Whole-word repetition, and Whole word repetition.

## a. Part-word repetition

Part word repetition is the repetition of a syllable. This repetition is some part of a Word rather than the whole word when someone makes disfluency of their utterances (Campbell and Hill, 2006:5). It has occurred when Joe Biden's speech has repetition in the case of an addition. His repetition was followed with rapid eye blink and facial grimacing. The result of the data of whole-word repetition, there are found 22 1 out of 89 times in Joe Biden's speech.

Part-word repetitions by Joe Biden's speech are found in the eight Joe Biden's speech. It can be seen below:

Joe Biden: "Will surely see this kick into full gears. We head in another **c-ccrritical** congressional election cycle in 2018"

## (V.07/D.73/PW/REP)

The data showed Joe Biden repeated the parts of word or syllable "cr" in the word "Critical" happened in order to give the time stutterers to think". This stutters it's similar to the function of the pause of normal people spontaneous speech. Therefore, stutterers usually used part-word repetition as the substitution of the pause. From the example above, his repetition followed with eye blink when he said the word "critical". Joe Biden: "This guy named Frank Kearns, and I said Frank I'd like to come to work for public defender's office. He said don't work for a **p-pprrick**"

#### (V.03/D.19/PW/REP)

As it showed on data above, it showed that Joe Biden repeats the Part-word or syllable "pr" from the word of "Prick". The frequency of Part-word repetition is normally twice. However, the frequency of Part-word repetition can occur more or less if another aspect affects the repetition. The example of Part-word repetition in data 19 and data 73. It is actually in line with (Campbell and Hill, 2006:5) the location of part-word repetition is almost in the initial part because it rarely occurs in the final part.

> Joe Biden: "They're not alone that with the support of people around. Their d-d-ddepest fears can be conquered and the voices can be heard. They might not decide that they can go on into the movie on stage"

#### (V.04/D.39/PW/REP)

Based in Joe Biden's speech included positive support to people. He is very supportive of the community in any circles that do not be afraid to argue because everyone has the right to be heard. When he said, "Their d-d-ddepest fears can be conquered and the voices can be heard". He showed enthusiasm so his stuttering was not controlled and repeats the syllable of "d" from the word of "deepest". Joe Biden: "There was a college elegancy country puts a **co-co-college**, puts out this prestigious award every year for bipartisanship"

#### (V.08/D.87/PW/REP)

Based on the dialog above, Joe Biden repeated the part-word or syllable "co" from the word "college". That is why the part-word repetition is only a repetition of a syllable and it cannot be found in higher forms than a syllable. For instance, in the utterance of "college" was the same repetition by Joe Biden such as word of critical, deepest, and prick. It is resulting in a decrease in the frequency of repetition to once.

## b. Whole-word repetition

This kind of disfluency is a repetition of a single word rather than a part of a word or multiple words when someone makes some disfluency in their utterances. This repetition suddenly followed by loss of eye contact, rapid eye blink, hand tapping or head nodding (Campbell and Hill, 2006:5). Whole- word repetition is dysfluency additionally happened in typical individuals. Along these lines, since this repetition could be found in the dysfluency of a typical individual and person with a stutter, this kind of dysfluency is incorporated into ambiguous dysfluency. In any case, comparing the whole - world repetition between a typical individual with stutter people, there are a few contrasts regarding the causes and structures. As cited in Campbell and Hill (2006), a Whole - word repetition in typical individuals happened due to self-repair and emphasis. The result of the data of Whole-word repetition,

There are found 34 out of 89 times in Joe Biden's speech. One of the examples of this strategy from Joe Biden's utterances below:

Joe Biden: "No, I-I really wouldn't ask him to show hands. But, I-I noticed most of you to raise your hand"

#### (V.07/D.71/WW/REP)

The conversation the data above, it showed that the utterances from Joe Biden's speech there is whole-word repetition. This kind of disfluency also occurs in normal people's disfluency. Therefore, this repetition is an ambiguous disfluency that could be found in the disfluency of a normal person and a stutterer. Joe Biden's repeated a whole word in his utterances and frequently repeats the word of "I" in 4 times in the videos 07. On the other hand, the next example will be presented in the following:

Joe Biden: "Okay, Right up front. I-I want to show of hands"

## (V.06/D.54/WW/REP)

Based on the data above, it represented that utterance from Joe Biden's speech appertaining to whole-word repetition. Whole-word repetition is a repetition of a single word rather than a part of a word or multiple words when Joe Biden makes disfluency in his utterances. It proved when he repeats the words of "I" in 3 times in video 06. The researcher has already given the example from the utterances of Joe Biden as seen below: Joe Biden: "it really important I-I know it sounds like. I'm just trying to be right. I-I-I genuinely mean it, the problem is no over doubts".

#### (V.03/D.15/WW/REP)

Based on the data above, the problem it same from the previous ones. It signified that the utterances from Joe Biden occurred whole-word repetition. His repetition of a single word rather than a part of a word or multiple words when someone makes some disfluencies in his utterances. He makes repetitions of a single word of "I". He cannot express something in her mind. This can be explained by analyzing the pattern of his utterance. The next example of a whole-word repetition by a stutterer is presented in the following:

Joe Biden: "I-I used to pray for everybody, my colleagues in the senate always kid me"

## (V.02/D.06/WW/REP)

Based on the data above, the researcher already found whole-word repetitions in video 02. He makes repetition of the word "I". Joe Biden makes whole word repetitions of "I" and followed with his eye blink. He cannot understand what he wants to say and expresses it by using a whole repetition of "I". However, by analyzing those different intonations, the causes of the whole-word repetition can be seen. The most frequent whole-word repetition in scene 1 until scene 8 is the word "I".

## c. Phrase Repetition

Phrase repetition is a repetition of a group of words with or without a finite verb. This is when a person repeats part of the phrase word (Campbell and Hill, 2006:5). This repetition suddenly followed by loss of eye contact, rapid eye blink, hand tapping or head nodding. The result of the data of whole-word repetition, There are 9 words that found in Joe Biden's speech.

On the other hand, the example of phrase repetition will be presented below:

Joe Biden: "He love Joyce and **he loved** – **he loved** Yates. He had a volume of years. It sat on Bureau and we each had one drawer of the Bureau closet, it was planty"

# (V.08/D.29/PH/REP)

Based on the data above, it showed that the utterances from Joe Biden in video 8 include phrase word repetition. Phrase word repetition is the entire group of sentences. This case proved when he repeated the phrase "He loved" and followed with taking a deep breath when he wants to say "Yates". The next following example of the phenomenon of phrase repetition is as follows:

Joe Biden: "Your parents, for putting up – for putting up with four years of standing here"

(V.06/D.56/PH/REP)

Based on the data above, it represented that the utterances from Joe Biden's speech in video 06 included phrase-word repetition. This statement proved when he repeats the sentences of "for putting up". On the other hand, his stuttering followed with an eye blink. The researcher found that Joe Biden prefers to repeat his utterances when she has difficulties to express what he intends to say. It happens because the repetition is easier to use than other types of disfluency. Another example of a wholeword repetition is as follows.

Joe Biden: "We get down to the beach and someone said, **are you - are you - are you gonna do** the polar plunge and it's cold"

#### (V.07/D.67/PH/REP)

The conversation above, it showed the utterances from Joe Biden's speech in video 07 that contains phrase-word repetition. From the statement above it demonstrate when he repeated the sentences of "are you". The researchers found that his disfluency as a normal person is mixed with her disfluency as a stutterer is more like a group of words repetition rather than a single word repetition.

## 2. Sound Prolongation

Prolongation is a phenomenon in producing a speech in which the unit of speaking us unnaturally prolonged or without a finite verb. It happens when the articulator is unable to move from the position of the first sound into the next one. It is related to Campbell and Hill (2006) theory that prolongation is a phenomenon in producing a speech in which the unit of speaking is unnaturally prolonged or lengthened. The prolonged unit is usually the first sound of a syllable or word. It happens when the articulator is unable to move from the position of the first sound into the next one so that it becomes a single continuant long sound. The result of the data of sound prolongation, There are 20 words that found in Joe Biden's speech. The following examples from sound prolongation as follows below:

(V.04/D.30/SP)

Joe Biden: "To try to control how I spoke Bruce you memorized place **f-ffrom** the beggining"

#### (V.04/D.31/SP)

The conversations above, it can be seen that Joe Biden is through sound prolongation. It is confirmed when Joe Biden uses some prolongs or lengthens his syllables when he produced word of "v" words for "very" and word of "f" words for "from". Those words are difficult for him to say those words. It can be categorized as sound prolongation because is word prolonged usually in the first syllable. Joe Biden uses some prolongs or lengthens his syllables when he produced word of "b" words for "badly". Those words are difficult for him to say those words. It can be categorized as sound prolongation because the word is unnaturally prolonged or lengthened. The prolonged unit is usually the first sound of a syllable or word.

#### 3. Block

This phenomenon of Block in Joe Biden's speech utterances occurs 3 or 3% out of 89 times of occurrence. In fact, Block is a complete stop of speech which is caused by the inappropriate cessation of both sound and air. In other words, a block is a condition in which people are totally unable to utter any sounds although they have had an intention to speak. The examples of whole-word repetition present in the below:

# Joe Biden: "It's the single greatest Bulwark for our translate perentship. It's an un (paused 5 seconds) shakable"

## (V.07/D.78/BL)

Based on the data above, it showed that the utterances from Joe Biden's speech there is Block. Block is a distinct and special symptom of a stuttering disorder. It is known that Joe Biden wants to speak something but cannot express it into words. Instead, he pauses his utterances to indicate the missing words there. Therefore, the phenomenon of *a block* is affected by the emotion of the speaker rather than the grammatical error and it is generally in the form of long pauses.

As the second most-often appearing phenomenon, there is a block in scene 4. In fact, only appears 1 time. In other words, out of the total 100%, its percentage is 33% of the block. For instance, the following example gives a clear description of the phenomenon of Block.

Joe Biden: "I f (paused 3 second) ind find myself when I'm tired c-c-ccatching myself like that once"

#### (V.04/D.44/BL)

This data above, it showed that the utterances from Joe Biden's speech there is Block. The example is clearly the evidence that the phenomenon of the Block is not always in the form of 5-sec pauses or more. In the data, it is actually in the form of a 3-sec pause. Analyzing other utterances, the researcher knows that Joe Biden wants to say something. However, because he cannot say it into words of "find". And he Blocks his utterances and makes disfluency of prolongation in the word of "catching".

The researchers found the phenomenon of blocks by Joe Biden's speech prefer in scene 7 and scene 4. But in scene 1, scene 2, scene 3, scene 5, scene 6, scene 8 there is no frequency of block. The first most-often appearing phenomenon is block in scene 7. It occurs 2 times out of the total of 3 occurrences of the block. In other words, out of the total 100%, block its percentage is 3%.

#### 4. Broken Word

A broken word or word break is the last type of disfluency of which the occurrence in Joe Biden's speech that portrayed the least often 1 out of 89 times of occurrence. This makes it have a percentage of only 1%. In fact, what belongs to this

phenomenon is when stuttering people experience some interruptions of words without any effort of completion by doing either retracing or correcting it. An example of a phonological error is presented in the following dialogue:

> Joe Biden: Community college increasing the growth of <u>GBTGB (Broken</u> word) GDP, The gross domestic product by 2% a year by one thing"

# (V.07/D.76/BW)

The next conversation proved that Joe Biden runs into a broken word of scene 07 in the datum 13. At first, it is difficult to understand the meaning of the utterance "GBTGB" and it seems to the abbreviation. However, when it is analyzed deeper, the utterance "GBTGB" is actually a repetition of the words "GDP". He wants to explain about GDP in his country. GDP is an abbreviation of gross domestic product. This case is also evidenced by Joe Biden's behavior to repeat her utterances when he makes disfluency. Pronunciation error occurred when the stutterer utters nonsense words or something that cannot be identified as a word.

A broken word or word break is a part the type of disfluency of which appears in Joe Biden's utterances portrayed in the eight videos the least often 1 out of 89 times of occurrence. This makes it have a percentage of only 1% out of a total of 100%. This phenomenon is when stuttering people experience some interruptions of words without any effort of completion by doing either retracing or correcting it

#### 4.1.2 Treatment used by Joe Biden

#### **4.1.2.1 Developmental Stuttering**

In eight speech videos and biography by Joe Biden showed that Developmental Stuttering. Developmental stuttering is the most common form of dysfluency, generally between the ages of 2 and 5 years. Preschool children often experience a temporary period of dysfluency. Developmental stuttering is a temporary break in the fluency of speech that occurs when the child has a giant spurt in language development but lacks the motor coordination to keep up with increasingly complex verbal messages. One of person who has struggled with Developmental Stuttering is Joe Biden.

Joe Biden is a very famous person suffered from Developmental Stuttering through much of his childhood and into his twenties. He was poor eye contact and always embarrassed when he wants to speak up in front of the class. He did not want to look at their friends when he speaks. He always believes what his mother said, that he should be brave to speak in front of many people. He must prove to people he can do share his information and experience. Therefore, it has been suggested Mirror Neurons session as the treatment by Joe Biden.

## 4.1.2.2 Mirror Neuron

When Biden's was a college, he signed Public Speaking Class to make him stand up. Biden used Mirror Neuron session as the treatment, and then he practiced to

speak clearly by spending many hours reciting poetry in front of a mirror every night. Look at the mirror and repeat over and over again because maintaining eye contact is very important to stutterers. Joe Biden should stare at the other person's face when talking because eye contact it is important to his to challenge that he brave to speak in front of many people.

The best way to overcome his fear is practice to maintaining eye contact with standing in the mirror every night. After that, he should try to control his stuttering, when he stutters it is the most debilitating. Good eye contact with standing in the mirror session is one of the important apart to become more effective speakers but it also can give our listener a better Impression in our feelings.

Use a Mirror Neuron session he can observe what he doing above all get feels deep in your muscles of the movements involved easy talking. The first steps that Joe Biden doing every night in mirror session with talked with a single word. After that, he should watch himself in the mirror as his place mouth in position to say the first sound. Next, move slowly and gently from sound to sound through the word. Subsequently make silently sounds, whispering sounds and then loud sound to feel the sensation of relaxed movement of the throat, move to tongue and release in the lips. Through awareness of muscle movement, and then he can control his speech production when he talking to other people even when he talks to other people and are unable used mirror.

He explained in the one of the Biden's speech video, he learned how to fight his stutter. When he got stutter, he always remembers his mother said. Biden's mother always reminds him. Like the moment when Biden wants to go out, his mother reminded to look at her eyes. With that, she makes her daughter be to convince and remember to Biden that he is the smartest boy in the class, nobody's better than him, he is a really good person. His mother made him focused on things about him that he thought. He really could develop and that stuttering in the sense hid those things from other people. His wife is also one of the people could get his spirit. Biden's wife always said to him that everything had a part of weakness.

Joe Biden believes that there is no weakness that cannot be resisted. From the weakness that taught him to anticipate. He always anticipates his mind when he wants to utter his feeling. Biden's said about stutter does not define who you are. All of human a good person,, but no one absolutely perfect. The weakness does not refer to intellectual competence, decency character. We live in the world had any goals and challenges. For the challenges make a person be stronger and better for it. King speech is the best movie related to stutter, this movie help to stutterers. Because it made people who do not stutter understand the pain from a stutter.
# **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

This chapter recapitulates the findings of this present study and the suggestion for further research.

#### **5.1 Conclusion**

This Study analyzed about Stuttering by Joe Biden's Speech. It concerns to find the types of Stuttering and the possible treatment which help to reduce Joe Biden's stuttering. Stuttering is one of the types of Speech Disorder which actually common cases in human life, but not people are not aware of it. Stuttering is a kind of Speech Disorder which is the fluency of speaking disrupted the fluency of speaking by repetition, prolongation, block, interjection, and broken word. Stutterer and normal human have speak fluency which may make mistakes or disruptions in the word that speaker intends to say. Stuttering can make human have difficulties communicate with other people and it can affect a quality of person and interpersonal relationships. Stuttering may influence in job performance and opportunities.

Moreover, the researcher uses types of Stuttering are stated by Campbel and Hill. There are six types of Stuttering in eight speeches by Joe Biden, Such as Partword repetition, Whole-word repetition, Sound prolongation, Block, and Broken word. Related to the research findings, there are 89 words occurrences of stuttering that shows Joe Biden's Speech experiences almost all kinds of stuttering, Part-word repetition, Whole-word repetition, Phrase repetition, Block, Sound prolongation, and Broken word. In fact, Whole- word repetition rank as the highest for the most often appeared phenomenon. There are found 34 out of 89 times in Joe Biden's speech. The second rank is Part word Repetition are found 22 out of 89 times in Joe Biden's speech. The next rank is possessed by Sound prolongations are found 20 out of 89 times. Furthermore, block and broken word are the lowest ranks for the same category. Block and broken word are found 1 out of 89 times.

Furthermore, the researcher gets the result of the treatment used by Joe Biden. The researcher found that Joe Biden's Stuttering is as same as what has described in Developmental Stuttering phenomena. Joe Biden is a very famous person suffered from developmental stuttering through much of his childhood and into his twenties. He was poor eye contact and always embarrassed when he wants to speak up in front of the class. He did not want to look at their friends when he speaks. He always believes what his mother said, that he should be brave to speak in front of many people. He must prove to people he can do share his information and experience.

Joe Biden used Mirror Neuron session as the treatment is stated by Arbib and Billiard. The best Mirror Neuron Treatment to overcome his fear is practice to maintaining eye contact with standing in the mirror every night. After that, he should try to control his stuttering, when he stutters it is the most debilitating. Good eye contact with standing in the mirror session is one of the important apart to become more effective speakers but it also can give our listener a better Impression in our feelings.

Joe Biden believes that there is no weakness that cannot be resisted. From the weakness that taught him to anticipate. He always anticipates his mind when he wants to utter his feeling. Biden's said about stutter does not define who you are. All of human a good person,, but no one absolutely perfect. The weakness does not refer to intellectual competence, decency character. We live in the world had any goals and challenges. For the challenges make a person be stronger and better for it. King speech is the best movie related to stutter, this movie help to stutterers. Because it made people who do not stutter understand the pain from a stutter.

### **5.2 Suggestion**

This chapter shows suggestion as the consideration for the next researchers who are interested to analyze about stuttering. The researcher suggest for the next researcher to explore more about stuttering in different aspects. Moreover, the next researcher can use different theory about Stuttering and can develop different result about Stuttering of Speech Disorder.

The results of this study are expected to assist the next researchers who have more interests on psycholinguistics field in stuttering. There are still a few studies which explains phenomenon which is related to psycholinguistics field. This field has a great number of interesting topics to be studied and the objects could be found in movie, real live, or novel. The new researcher can also analyze deeper about stuttering based on psycholinguistics field which involve problems in one or more of dimensions or components of language; morphology, syntax, phonology, semantics, pragmatics an et cetera. In addition, this analysis could be leading the way to cure the stuttering. It is accomplished by analyzing what the speaker is doing incorrectly and by strengthening what must be done to normalize speech production within the limits of each individual.

In this study, the participant is not the main character of the movie. The next researcher may find a main character in another movie that has more stuttering phenomenon to be deeper analysis. In the end, this study analysis about psycholinguistics of utterances in stuttering character is hopefully will be helpful to enlighten the readers about the stuttering in linguistics areas.

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