

## Speech Disorder in Children: Stuttering Disfluency in Selected Video

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### Abstract

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This study aims to present language disorder that is happened in stuttering symptoms in human language and speech. This study uses qualitative method that collects the data from selected YouTube video entitled Stuttering: For Kids, By Kids and other sources from books that are selected from some theories. The object of the study is in English that provides some children who have stuttering in their speaking skill.

**Keywords:** Speech Disorder; Disfluency; Children

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## INTRODUCTION

According to an American literary critic, MH Abrams (A glossary of literary terms, 1999, pp. 140-141 & 247-248) that psychological criticism divides with a literary work which is formed in an expression form, in fictional work form that is related to the study of mind and the personality of the author (Abrams, 1999). Linguistic is the study of language elements and the principles that are combined form and organized form (Abrams, 1999). Psycholinguistic is presented in psychological statements or studies that depict to human language production (Indah, 2017).

The psychological study that depicts the anger, nervous, surprise or exhaustion that happened to human may causes human's stuttering. Stuttering condition is the causes of production, understanding, memorizing the oral language and written language (Ward, 2006). The stuttering causes the speech disorder that increases the hesitations such as long pause in formulating language, filled pause, revision, and phrase repetition, thus it is called as disfluency in speech (Ward, 2006). Furthermore, there is cluttering which is defined as disorder of fluency that can be characterized in two strands of breakdown: those relating to motor speech and those relating to linguistic variables (Ward, 2006).

The fallacy can be detected between person to person and Ward added that no one of speaker is perfect, even the most fluent speaker is sometimes getting disfluency moment in their speech (Ward, 2006).

To understand the nature of stuttering disfluencies, we first need to consider the range of disfluencies that may occur in speech. Campbell and Hill (1987) have identified a number of major disfluency types:

1 Hesitation (of one second or longer). 2 Interjection (such as “um” and “er”). 3 Phrase/sentence revision (where a speaker goes back to rephrase the sentence or phrase). 4 Unfinished word. 5 Phrase/sentence repetition. 6 Word repetition. 7 Part-word repetition (which can be either sound, syllable or multisyllabic repetitions). 8 Prolongations (the unnatural stretching of a sound). 9 Block (a session of sound, which can either be momentary or lasting, arising from an occlusion in the vocal tract which is either at an inappropriate location; at an appropriate location, but mistimed; or both). Blocks are usually accompanied by increased localized tension. 10 Other (amongst other possibilities, this may include inappropriate breathing patterns) (Ward, 2006, p. 5)

From the previous quotation which is taken from Ward’s book entitled *Stuttering and Cluttering* and provides the number of major disfluency types that are taken from Campbell and Hill in 1987.

## **METHOD**

This study uses qualitative method that collects the data and source from the selected YouTube video entitled *Stuttering: For Kids, By Kids* as the object of the study, book and some journal articles that may amplify this study presenting as the evidence. The object is from YouTube and provides English children who has stuttering. This study uses two essential theories from David Ward who wrote his study in a book by using some grand theories from essential theorist.

## **STUTTERING IN PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE**

Warded had clearly told that the development of stuttering has great relation with the environment of that person. This is where their stuttering may be developed. Thus, the environment has relation with the stuttering development for human (Ward, 2006). Warded (2006) added that the stuttering nation can be thought of as something bad habit for children or human experience. He added more about Johnson stuttering experience;

Stuttering onset was typified by specific types of fluency errors – syllable repetitions, voiced prolongations and complete blocks – whereas nonstuttering children had phrase repetitions, interjections and pauses (Ward, 2006, p. 102).

He concluded that stuttering was fluency errors that are typed of syllable repetitions, voiced prolongations and complete blocks, whereas nonstuttering children had phrase repetitions, interjections and pauses.

## **STUTTERING IN LINGUSTIC PERSPECTIVE**

Stuttering mostly happened in the condition when the children are in trouble with their linguistic thought which is structured in its grammatical form. Stuttering is commonly arises in children who is not a pupil in school yet or it is said that the children who are in preschool (Kloth, Janssen, Kraaimaat, & Brutton, 1995). Ward added that stuttering is producing the process of language ability. Stuttering happens when the children feel that the linguistic is challenging for them, additionally that children must use linguistic that is structured. In this time, children may feel stuttered to produce the language that they want to produce in their speech.

It may be the problem of children in speech experience and Warded said that it can be explained in motor speech also (Ward, 2006, p. 83).

## DISCUSSION AND RESULT

The discussion of this study is the data findings that are existed from selected YouTube video entitled *Stuttering: For Kids, By Kids* (2011) that provides some stutters or children who has stuttering symptoms. Thus, the discussion provides with some selected disfluency types that may be analyzed, the object will be discussed as follows:

### A. Repetition of Syllables Disfluency

#### Data 1



Note. From *For Kids, By Kids* [1:40]

#### Quotation 1

Josh: “stuttering is something that just co.. co.. co..(kh)..mes along with some people and you need to be pppp..patient” [1:37].

**Psycholinguistic Answer:** The first selected data from the selected scene, there is a stutter boy named Josh. The selected data was detected the syllables repetition occurrence in Josh who has stuttering in the words “comes and patient”, as he said “co..co..co..mes”, “pppp..patient”. Thus in Josh’s turn, he got two repetition of syllables of words, comes and patient.

### B. Prolongation Disfluency

#### Data 2



Note. From *For Kids, By Kids* [1:16]

#### Quotation 2

Wyatt: “tce...(he paused for several time)..stuttering is hotter rain when my words get stuck like just I did”.

**Psycholinguistic Answer:** From the second selected data is when the interjection happened. A stutter boy named Wyatt was talking like prolongation disfluency. The way of his starting to say about “stuttering” was detected to

prolongation disfluency. As he admitted, “..like just I did” refers to the recognition of his prolongation disfluency, the prolongation “tce...stuttering”. It is when he struggled with his speech.

### C. Single Whole Word Repetitions

#### Data 3



Note. From *For Kids, By Kids* [3:10]

#### Quotation 3

Wyatt: “I will worry about when like I’m on as words and and and they always get me stuck on stuff and work” [3:10].

**Psycholinguistic Answer:** In the selected scene which shows a stutter and agin Wyatt, His turn has repetition in his word “and”. He just repeat the same words for three times. Thus, this disfluency is called as single whole word repetitions that occurs in Whatt’s speech.

### D. Interjection Disfluency

#### Data 4



Note. From *For Kids, By Kids* [4:01]

#### Quotation 4

Mathew: “It’s easy to say wh..when it’s like lunch time at school”

**Psycholinguistic Answer:** In this selected scene that shows a stutter bot named Mathew. He had interjection disfluency when he was starting to say the word “when”, “wh..when”. Thus, this disfluency is called as interjection that occurs in Mathew’s speech.

## E. Repetition of Sounds

### Data 5



Note. From *For Kids, By Kids* [11:46]

Kate: “Kids should ignore the people who teach them about ats-ats-ats..stuttering because it’s not their fault”

**Psycholinguistic Answer:** This selected scene that shows a stutter girl who had disfluency in her speech which is called as repetition of sounds. The disfluency from Kate’s speech is detected to “ats-ats-ats”. It refers to the sounds repetition of her speech. Thus, this disfluency is called as interjection that occurs in Kate’s speech.

## CONCLUSION

This study concludes that stuttering is kind of disfluency of speech that can be happened to every human. Besides, stuttering mostly happened to children who are inexperienced in speaking or socializing. The study provides some disfluency types of stuttering that is existed in selected YouTube video such as repetition of syllables, prolongation, single whole word repetitions, interjection and repetition of sounds. Those previous mentioned disfluency types are analyzing the data or the object of the study.

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