

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Background

Psycholinguistic is the study of language and associated with mental and neural processes, then this study related to speech production and it looks easier however it is more complicated. Actually, many ways humans communicate however human communications occur frequently through speech and this comprehension could be a basic of the understanding of human speech abilities, it involved thought and mental work. Speech involved mental and physical features. to produce words through the mouth the mind prepare and describes some idea, after all, speech involves physical action (a process) called *articulation*. According to Meister, Wilson, Deblieck, Wu, and Iacoboni, Speech process necessity more than 100 muscles moving simultaneously with tight control Besides the involvement of superior temporal regions in processing complex speech sounds(Meister et al., 2007), evidence suggests that the motor system might also play a role This suggests that the hearer might perceive speech by simulating the articulatory gestures of the speaker. It is still an open question whether this simulation process is necessary for speech perception. We applied repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation to the premotor cortex to disrupt subjects' ability to perform a phonetic discrimination task. Subjects were impaired in discriminating stop consonants in noise but were unaffected in a control task that was matched in difficulty, task structure, and response characteristics. These results show that the disruption of human premotor cortex impairs speech perception, thus demonstrating an essential role of premotor cortices in perceptual processes. (Meister et al., 2007) Speech process necessity more than 100 muscles moving simultaneously with tight control. Next speech production at least has 3 kinds of mental operations We have to think of ideas (something to say), this process is called *conceptualization* firstly. Secondly, we have to figure out a good way to explain the idea that appropriate with language provides tools, the processing called (*Formulation*), and last we have to move the muscle (speak up) to

make a sound that able to perceive the listener. This process is called *articulation*. (Griffin and Ferreria, 2006) According to Levelt, he use the schematic of speech production model speech production. it could not be activated automatically the speech, some ide have to create and express it, as same way when thinking about “squirrel” that could not be automatically produce sounds “S-Q-U-I-R-R-E-L”. by reason as the process of speech is not automatic frequently we are confused about putting the words in order to express an idea, especially when someone placed under pressure condition that forced them to processed an idea into words faster hence occur speech error or called Speech disfluency (Masgoret & Ward, 2018). mentioned speech disfluency is the kind of fluency speech that appeared kinds of symptoms stuttering, changes of cognitive-behavioral and effective speech. this condition complicated, the speaker knows anything that will be spoken however the speaker cannot say it .however that statement does not means the speakers should speaking well without have a second thought to correct the message at the same time, spotting and tried to fixed inaccuracy in some message or the production, struggling to find the right words to told or without being interrupted by interlocutor and other distraction. It can be conclude not everyone could be perfectly speaking without any distraction. Correspondingly with Clark and Clark that the speakers commonly select their words constituent by constituent, when the speakers started to speak they planned all of constituent in their mind. sometimes the speakers forced to speaking even they not finish yet planned all of constituent. (Clark H.H., Clark E.V. - *Psychology and Language_ An Introduction to Psycholinguistics- Harcourt Brace Jovanovich (1977) (2).Pdf*, n.d.) Moreover speech disfluency occurred when the speakers difficult to find the right words to use so as it could be the reason the speakers sometimes doing some speech disfluency.

Bortfield, Eklund, Fox Tree and Shriberg state that Disfluency occurred at average speed around six per hundred 'fluent' words (R. J. Lickley, 2016). A symptom of disfluency occurred while speaking in public than alone (Ingham in (Yang et al., 2017) and speech disfluency often occurred in spontaneous speak thus the speakers should begin speaking and arranged the words at the same time. According to Lickley the longer and more cognitively some utterance, it would be more than 43% contains disfluency even every speakers have different percentage of disfluency it appeared that sometimes everyone is disfluent and could not perfectly speaking without any distraction. (R. Lickley, 2017)

Speech disfluency had something to trigger it. The speaker feels difficult to speak. this disorder breaks their speech be in from such repetition, prolongation or speech has stopped. Then he also mentions that the break in the flow of speech is the result of emotion such as happiness, hesitation, anger, delight, and sadness subsequently emotions appear from the speech organ conditions or nervous system, (Nibras & Damanhuri, 2012) Speech disfluency has viewed by Sigmund Freud, Sigmund Freud mentioned that speech disfluency showed to the unconscious mind and it revealed the true inner thought- the thought to control the idea (mind) into words in order to be polite. basically characteristic of disfluency speech be able seen when someone tried to produce words.. For example :

Example 1 : Repetition:

*But **III** never smoking, I swear*

Example 2: Unfilled Pause:

I bring(.....) the book to school.

Disfluency has two type namely Typical Disfluency and Stuttering Disfluency. In Typical Disfluency often occurred in spontaneous speech especially in long utterance(Oviatt, 1995) This type occurred to everyone at rate around 6 per 100 While in Stuttering Disfluency more frequently than typical disfluency (around 10 per 100 words). However sometimes people who stutters could be fluently in some occasion and very disfluent in other occasion. in addition to frequency of speech, sometimes when they are confused stuttering can stop speaking more longer than typical disfluency. Typical disfluency rarely take more than a split second while stuttering could take more than one second, sometimes take more than several second. Moreover stuttering appeared some non-speech behaviors such as strain, facial grimacing, eyes blink, and changed intonation of speech.

Speech disfluency occurs depend on the surrounding condition or when someone has a speech disorder, many factors that makes speech disfluent such as processing load, coordinate function, Familiar versus unfamiliar conversational partners, ages, gender and effects of these variables upon disfluencies however on other hand disfluency speech has related with anxiety consequently external factors such as in the crowd and under pressure condition as debates or conference.

Apart from the way of speaking, Researchers also reviewed the expressions and body language of the speaker to facilitate this thesis. Communication not only through via language (speaking) however also through “non-verbal” language. According to Gordon in his book that personally often assume that this means verbal communication, however would be surprised to learn that 90% of people communicate with each other is nonverbal, in the form of nonverbal 'signals' such as eye contact, facial expressions, gestures, postures, and a variety of noises and other sensory cues. This is how the body communicates. These signs and cues convey information about our intents, feelings, and reasons. We utilize body language to express a wide range of messages and meanings,

and most of us take it for granted, never realizing that it occurs on a subconscious rather than conscious level. It means that expressions and body gesture be able to reflect the true feeling unconsciously.

In this research would discuss about speech disfluency that experienced by Joe Biden in all of debates video with Donald Tump. Joe Biden is the fifty ninth president of America and won president election in December 2020. According to www.suara.com Joe Biden has Stuttered when he was child. He was bullied with his friend and he has a family member who stutter. He was his uncle. However he keep practice and finally he became a superior speakers and president in USA in 2020 until now. Moreover all of three's videos there are some types of speech disfluency. In addition to types of speech disfluency. This research would discuss about any conditions that make Joe Biden experienced speech disfluency.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Statement of the problem is the general statement about the subject matter that will be examined and research problem formulation in the form of questions

From the background in this research above, the researcher concludes that there are two questions that will be the main focuses of this research, they are:

1. What types of Speech disfluency are present in Joe Biden's arguments in the First US Presidential Election Debates on September, 30, 2020?
2. What factors that makes Joe Biden experienced speech disfluency in the First US Presidential Election Debates on September, 30, 2020?

1.3 Research Purposes

Based on the formulation of the research question above, the researcher is intended:

1. To discovered Speech disfluency types that was found in US Presidential Debates Election on September, 30, 2020.
2. To discovered the factors that makes Joe Biden experienced speech disfluency in US Presidential Election Debates on September, 30, 2020.

1.4 Research Significances

This research appeared about the production of speech and describe information, patterns, and characteristics of Speech disfluency to give more knowledge about Speech disfluency.

The researcher decides used TOFFA (Taxonomy of Fluency Features for Forensic Analysis) that used by McDougall and Duckworth. This theory made analysis easier. The theories help researchers all of the data turn researched using a qualitative descriptive way. The researcher decided to selecting Joe Biden in the US election video as at the moment Joe Biden in under pressure condition when tried to explain an opinion because in debates moment someone forced to think faster and speak up simultaneously therefore researcher be able to appear speech production patterns and found stutter easier.

1.5 Conceptual Framework

Speech is more difficult than it appears. Speech production needed mental thinking as well. To begin with, speech creation requires a concept to speech, followed by figuring out an idea to communicate given the tools of languages in a decent way, and then making a sound with the tools of languages

After the explanation above it could be seen that process of speech production is not automatically. Frequently someone felt difficult express an idea into the words and sometimes make mistake in selected words or any distraction from outside. A fault of speech production called speech error. According to Sigmund Freud speech error as a window of unconscious mind. Sigmund Freud believe speech error appeared the inner thought-thought that surprised in order to polite. Disfluency speech is a special type of speech error. Speech disfluency is some disorder that marked interruption existed, furthermore the interruption appeared in smooth flow in speech. actually speech disfluency experienced by everyone as almost impossible could be speak perfectly without any distraction and obstacle.

Speech disfluency divided into two speakers such as typical speakers and stutters speakers.. This point appropriate with Shriberg that disfluency often occurs in spontaneous conversation(Shriberg, 2001). Commonly 30-50% of speech appeared when in doubt feeling.(Dwi & Aini, 2020). While in stuttering speech appeared similar like typical speech however stuttering speech more frequently than typical speech, sometimes stutter speaker could be fluently on some occasion and could be very disfluent in others.

Moreover stuttering speech not only measured by frequency however also measured by the duration instance of stuttering. The stuttering speech occurred as prudent in speech, this statement is related to Sigmund (Wahyuni, 2013) (Sukma Sukriana)Freud (1945). Next Speech disfluency has relation with anxiety. Anxiety is the mixed feeling between fear and worried that unknown caused moreover then anxiety faced people is inability speech be marked inability delivered message that appeared some reaction such as psychology and physiology. Almost most people who suffer an anxiety more uneasy to speak and feeling depressed when in crowd then they were not worried while speaking yet they more worried towards social communications. anxiety and disfluency speech comes from negative social experiments.

Speech disfluency is related to sounds intensity, pronunciation, tone, diction, and intonation. based on K. McDougall and M.Duckworth research disfluency speech has 5 general types according to TOFFA (Taxonomy of Fluency for Forensic Analysis) below:

1) Unfilled Pause

Unfilled Pause is a silence in speech (≥ 200 ms) occurred within speakers. Such as “(...) i arrived home”

2) Filled Pause

Filled Pause is the sound production from speaker during spontaneous speech that represents a pause filled by vocalization. this type actually breaks off speech while continuing to articulate however the articulation is not a word such us “*um*”, “*hmm*”, “*uhm*”.

3) Repetition

Repetition is the sound production from speaker during spontaneous speech that present words, syllable or phrase repeating in speech.

4) Prolongation

One or more words are prolonged. However according Eklund prolongation a sounds longer than normal-pace fluent speech.

5) Interruptions

A correction of utterance while speaking / interrupts and changed what had been started. However in any taxonomies this type similar as deletion, insertions or repairs.

: (Mcdougall et al., n.d.)

Disfluency Types	Example
Unfilled Pause	“(Silent)- but I think (Silent) maybe..”
Filled Pause	“um- I don’t think so”
Repetition	“and and and they trying to...”
Prolongation	“she will go- she will stay”
Interruption	“it’s- I could get it where I work”

Speech disfluency depend on some factors such as age, gender, a familiar words, processing load and coordination function, many factors that could make someone could not speech fluently above then in this journal said speech disfluency occurred in long conversation then short conversation and occurred more at a beginning of utterances. (Bortfeld, Leon, Bloom, et al., 2001) .The speaker who older would more difficult to retrieving words than younger speakers however a woman or man could did speech disfluency.

Because disfluency often occurred in spontaneous conversation the researcher selected debates as an object of research. Debates are the activities that involved exchanged a lot of information or opinion in some theme formal in organize between two sides which supporter and denial (Dwi & Aini, 2020) Moreover, debaters have to prepare

the concepts well. Psycholinguistic also studied speech behavior which seen and unseen (Natsir, 2017) Apart from speaking, communication also often from "non-verbal" language even humans are more often communicated through "non-verbal" compared to speaking unconsciously. For instance of non-verbal communication such as expressions, gesture, body language, touch, and appearance. a politician would often be faced with a debate to win a society's vote., from the way speaking, expression to body language. The speakers have to pay attention to however often because the speakers required to think quickly and speaking at the same time, the speakers would lose control of the way they speaking , expression and body language. Therefore apart from the way speaking, expressions and body language often shows their true feelings unconsciously for instance nervousness, annoyed, forgetting for a moment and others.

1.6 Previous Study

Actually this topic is not something new. the researcher searched any journal websites such as *Google Scholar*, *Sci-hub* and *Pdfdrive.com*, there are some previous studied are related to this research. Based on Dwi Utari and Nur Aini Puspita Journal titled *Kesalahan Produksi Kalimat Pada Konstitusi Mahasiswa Tahun 2018*. This journal analyse about speech disfluency collages student who had debated constitution in 2018. The similarities are both of research classifying a speech which disfluent and describing a speakers behavior during debates and the distinction of this journal are The research only classifying a speech however not classifying a types of speech disfluency. On other hand this research not describing the condition that able to made the speakers disfluent.

The research result is some speech disfluency among collages student who did debates in collages student constitution debates competition in 2018 and there are 57 speech disfluency was found such as unfilled pause, articulation errors and repetition.

Research findings by Albertus Agung Sanjaya and Veronica Esti Nugrahani on them journal titled *Speech Disfluency in Groups Presentations on English Education Master's Program Studies* in 2018. In this research In this research focused on Disfluency speech

in English Education Master's Program videos. Their research compared two videos of two students group presentation and only focused on type of speech disfluency. Similarity of this journal with research are Both of research classifying types of speech disfluency and describing the condition and behavior a speaker during presentation, and the distinction between this journal and this research are The research combine three theories however still referring types of speech disfluency such as Postma (1990), Shribergs (1994) and Bailoor, John and Laxman (2015). Their journal result found 341 cases (41 Unfilled Pause , 186 Filled Pause, 66 Repetition , 8 Deletion and 34 Substitution) in first video and 407 cases (138 Unfilled Paused, 189 Filled Paused, 52 Repetition, 11 Deletion and 17 Substitution.

Next the research by Sukma Sukriani, Jufrizal and Delvi Wahyuni on titled *SPEECH DISFLUENCY ANALYSIS ON ANXIETY SUFFERER REPRESENTED BY ZAYN MALIK: A PSYCHOLINGUISTIC APPROACH* in 2018. Their journal discussed about investigated Zayn Malik who interviewed in ten videos on *youtube* from 2015 until 2017 so as the researcher combine two theories about speech disfluency and anxiety. Their journal focused on type and factors of Zayn Malik issues however only discussed about anxiety as caused of Zayn Malik's speech disfluency. The similarity of this journal is both of research classifying types of speech disfluency and showed total of speech disfluent and the distinction of their journal are The research used qualitative descriptive method and display more numerical calculation data. On other hand the research combine Clark and Clark (1977) and Yarrus and Reardon (2010) theory. Therefore the researcher investigate Zayn Malik anxiety. Result of their journal discovered 1369 total of speech disfluency and he still typical speech since 2015-2017, his speech disfluency become increase in 2015 and decrease in 2017 in that he could control because of anxiety in a year.

The last source is thesis from Laura Carolina on her titled *a Study of Speech Disfluency Made by Indonesian Kindergarten Children in Describing a Picture* in 2006. This thesis focused on thesis investigated children in some Kindergarten in Indonesian and analyzed the frequency of speech disfluency and only focused on type of speech disfluency in Clark theories. The similarity of this thesis is Both of research classifying types of speech disfluency and showed total of speech disfluent and the distinction between her thesis and this research are The research used Clark and Clark theory to investigate speech of children in some Indonesian Kindergarten to mention a picture shown to them during a lesson. Then she used directly method by teaching gave some pictures to shown to them during lesson. This thesis have 3 participants and be discovered 4 types of speech disfluency and has 443 total of frequency of speech disfluency which each of three experienced 165, 123, and 155 times speech disfluency.

