

## SPEECH DISORDER ANALYSIS OF STUTTERED MAN IN "A FISH CALLED WANDA" MOVIE

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### Abstrak

Komunikasi adalah kemampuan penting yang dimiliki oleh semua orang di seluruh dunia. Mereka menggunakan bahasa verbal untuk berkomunikasi dengan orang lain agar bisa lebih dimengerti. Sementara itu, beberapa orang mengalami kesulitan dalam melakukan komunikasi mereka dan hal itu disebut sebagai gangguan komunikasi. Gagap adalah salah satu gangguan komunikasi yang membuat pembicara tidak bisa melakukan komunikasi dengan baik terhadap lawan bicara mereka. Apalagi, hal itu juga akan mempengaruhi kehidupan sosial mereka. Salah satu karakter dalam film berjudul "A Fish Called Wanda" menderita gagap yang hampir selalu dilakukannya dalam setiap percakapan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis perilaku gagap yang dilakukan oleh Ken dengan menggunakan teori dari Mark Onslow (2011), dan juga mengetahui bagaimana factor sosial dan dimensi mempengaruhi kondisi gagap Ken berdasarkan Janet Holmes (2012). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif yang lebih menitik beratkan pada fenomena subjek. Data dikumpulkan dan ditulis secara manual dari film yang di unduh dari internet. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Ken menggunakan *repeated movement, fixed postures, and extraneous behavior* dalam kalimatnya selama percakapan. Sebagian besar perilaku gagap yang digunakan Ken adalah pengulangan suku kata yang tidak lengkap, karena lawan bicara yang ditemuinya. Gagap dapat dipengaruhi oleh beberapa factor sosial dan dimensi yang membuatnya melakukan hal tersebut. Lawan bicara, setting, dan topic adalah factor sosial yang mempengaruhi gangguan komunikasinya. Selain itu, *social distance, formality, and status scale* adalah dimensi sosial yang terjadi selama percakapannya.

**Kata Kunci:** sosiolinguistik, gangguan komunikasi, gagap.

### Abstract

An Communication is an important skill which owned by everyone in all over the world. They use a verbal language to communicate with others and order to get better understanding. Meanwhile, some people have difficulties in doing their communication and it is called as communication disorder. Stutter is one of communication disorder which is make the speaker cannot perform a good communication against their interlocutor. Moreover, it will also affect their social life. One of the character in the movie entitled "A Fish Called Wanda" suffered from his stuttering in his conversation against the people around him. The aims of the study are to analyze stuttering behaviors produce by Ken based on Mark Onslow (2011), and also find out how the social factor and dimension affect Ken's stutter condition based on Janet Holmes (2012). This study uses the descriptive qualitative method which more focuses on the phenomenon of the subject. The data are collected and transcribed manually from the movie which was downloaded from internet. The result of this study shows that Ken used repeated movement, fixed postures, and extraneous behavior in his sentences during the conversation. Most of stuttering behaviors which are used by Ken is incomplete syllable repetition, because of the participants which is met by him. Stutter can influence by some social factors and dimensions that lead him doing stuttering. Participants, settings, and topic are the social factors which influence his communication disorder. Moreover, social distance, formality, and status scale are the social dimensions which are occurred during his conversation.

**Keywords:** sociolinguistic, communication disorder, stuttering.

## INTRODUCTION

According to Algozzine (2006:9), communication disorder is divided into two types, affect speech (speech disorders) and symptoms (language disorders). As the result, the speakers are unable to

deliver their speech well. Stuttering or cluttering is known as speech disorder that is mostly experienced by people. The speaker will have difficulty in uttering their speech, known as stumbling. In this disorder, which is (at least initially) involuntary, the flow of speech is broken (or one breaks that flow) in the form of repetition, prolongation, or cessation of sound. The speaker knows

what he wants to say but cannot say it (Shell, 2005:7) for example for our purposes here, there would be repetition of the schwa vowel with consonants (“d-d-daddy”), reiteration of syllables (“da-da-dada”), prolongations of vowels (“daaaaaad”), and nonstandard stoppages (no sound), as well as an accompanying struggle to speak differently. He also said that stutter is the break in the flow of speech results from excitement, indecision, or sudden emotion (such as fear, anger, delight, or grief), as well as from constitutional conditions of the organs of speech or of the nervous system. However, the ideas above create theoretical questions about the characteristics of voluntary and involuntary action, and the distinguished features between the psychological and biological realms, and speaker’s understanding of what he or she means to say.

Ward (2006:5) also mentioned that stutter is a kind of fluency disorder that occurs in the speech. It is a complicated phenomenon, distinguished by speech disorder in which indicated by stuttering and changes of cognitive, behavioral, and affective speech. Some of the behaviors related to stutter is hesitation, interjection, phrase/sentence revision, incomplete word repetition, prolongations, and block.

Later on, stutter, as Onslow (2011:2) mentioned that instead of being labeled as disorder, stuttering can refer to individual’s speech being influenced by it. For instance, “she was stuttering a lot yesterday” and “stuttering on the telephone is a problem for him”. Sometimes, the therapists describe stuttering behavior in formal term, such as written and conference reports. The definition of behavior in stuttering context is a bit different from term of daily use. Speech behavior refers to something that you can see or hear. For instance, anger, it cannot be seen or heard because it is emotion, not behavior. The emotion is able to recognized by telling it directly of being treated in such way. Experts sometimes use the stuttering term behavior in scientific case. For instance, “the observers were instructed to push a button for every stuttering behavior,” and “the stuttering behaviors reportedly began suddenly.” It means that the stutter has some factors to trigger it, and it could be analyzed from its behavior as Ward and Onslow had.

### Stuttering Behaviors

According to Onslow (2011:7), more specific of these stuttering behaviors (spelled behavior in the United States) has divided eight terms of it, the word repetition, sound/syllable repetition, phrase repetition, incomplete phrase, interjection, revision, broken word, and prolongation. Those all symptoms can be experienced by people who have stuttering issue. Those categories are repeated movements, fixed postures and extraneous behaviors, but there is nothing new about these terms. Variations of them have been used for decades: for example, repetitions, prolongations, and accessory feature.

- Repeated movements

Repeated movements refer to recurring movement in unambiguous stuttering. Generally, the therapists refer this as repetitions. Repeated movements are divided into three kinds:

The first type is *syllable repetition*



Syllable repetition is direct, the stuttering sounds like the whole syllable. For instance, “when-when-when-when,” “if-if-if-if-if,” and “not-not-not-not.” Nevertheless, not all syllable repetitions are repetitions of entire syllables. There is a case in which only part of syllables is being repeated. It is called *assyllable repetition*.



Even the unfinished syllable repetition might also look like the normal syllable repetition there nevertheless a number of the differences among a syllable repetition and an incomplete syllable repetition which pretty obvious. As an example, Onslow defined that “can-can-can-can” is probably heard as a repetition of the entire syllable, with all its phonemes. However, with “ca-ca-ca-ca-can” the speaker has produced handiest the first two phonemes of the syllable earlier than in the end getting it proper. In incomplete syllable repetition, remarking the plausible moment is useful to marks any changes. If we look at the sample of syllable repetition “now not-no longer-no longer-no longer,” if what we listened is “no-no-no-not”, it would be an incomplete syllable repetition. Additionally, if what being heard is “I-I-I-I-I.”, it would be likely to be a syllable repetition. However once more, it is appropriate to listen carefully. The word “I” is a diphthong in most spoken English and the speaker won’t whole the two vowel-like elements of this, and rather something like “uh-uh-uh-uh” is probably heard whilst trying to mention “I.” In which case, it might be an incomplete syllable repetition. Repeated movements also can contain a couple of syllable, wherein case the time period *multisyllable unit repetition* is used.

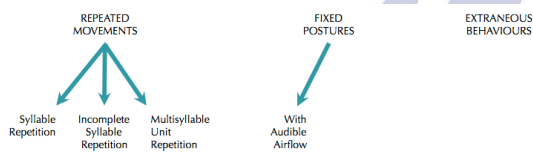


Examples of multisyllable unit repetition "I was-I was-I was-I was hoping," "I think that-I think that-I think that-I think that," and "then-I then-Ithen-I."

- **Fixed postures**

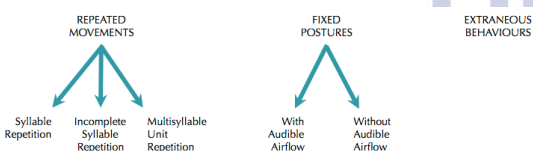
Fixed postures are in a context in which the abnormality occurs in no movement. In fixed posture cases, the speakers' jaws and lips stop moving. It might stop moving for several times if it might be necessary, when taking in to stuttering moments, some feature will disguise so then a lot of people would take some times with recognize it. It will be distant additional clear at fixed postures happen for a long period or for a few seconds. On extreme cases, fixed postures cause delaying speech, which interrupts the communication.

The first category is *with audible airflow*.



There are many kinds of airflow that can be audible. These include articulators and laryngeal fricative noises and, more commonly, phonation. Clinicians often refer to fixed postures with audible airflow as "prolongations," because that is exactly how they sound: as if the speaker is prolonging a sound. There are several types of prolongation that commonly known in every speech, which is prolongation in **subject** of sentence, prolongation in **verb** of sentence, prolongation in **object** of sentence, prolongation in **preposition**, prolongation in **complement**, prolongation in **article**, those types would differentiate which part of speech that prolonged in some speech during the stuttering moment.

The second category is *without audible airflow*.

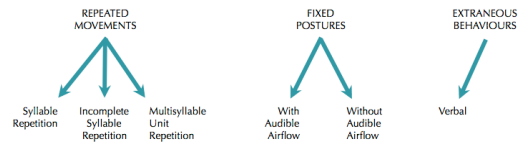


During these no airflow is audible, it is necessary to listen carefully to the participant who stutters in order to make sure that there really is no sound. Sometimes the audible airflow during fixed postures can be barely audible. Clinicians often refer to fixed postures without audible airflow as "blocks," because they give the impression that something is blocking speech. Moreover, the block is kind of fixed posture that not prolonging any sound.

- **Extraneous Behaviors**

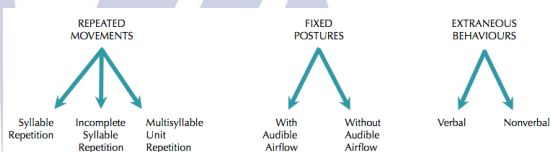
The final category of stuttering moments is *extraneous behaviors*. This kind of behavior affect the utterance as it normally would be spoken, hence the term extraneous. These are often the most disfiguring of the observable problem behaviors of stuttering.

The first kind of extraneous behaviors is *verbal*.



It is called verbal extraneous behaviors because it is not sure whether they has necessity to the intended speech. Johnson's taxonomy refers to them as interjections, which is a term that assists the understanding of how they can sound. An example would be "oh well-oh well-well-um-um."

The other kind of extraneous behaviors is *nonverbal*.



It's not difficult to notice nonverbal extraneous behavior as they are noticed by the superfluous marks to the speech. They include compressed lips, open mouth, breath holding, blinking, nostril dilating, eyebrow raising, grimacing, facial, head, and torso movements, inspiratory airflow, grunts and other inappropriate noises, and aberrant fluctuations in pitch and loudness. Stuttering is an idiosyncratic disorder. It is rare to see two people whose stuttering looks identical and nonverbal extraneous behaviors are the most idiosyncratic features of the disorder.

## METHOD

This study is designed to find out what kind of stuttering behavior and how social factor and dimensions affect the way Ken speaking especially his stuttering symptoms. From the research design, it is seen that the suitable method for this study is descriptive qualitative. A qualitative research refers to the broadest meaning that produces descriptive data such as people's written and spoken as well as observable behavior. The collected data which is in form of sentence or the utterances are used to analyze a description of the phenomena of stuttering that is found in the process of the research (Shuttleworth, 2008). The descriptive data is presented in the form of words and phrases, not in numerical data or statistics.

This study uses the stuttered character in A Fish Called Wanda movie as the subject. In A Fish Called Wanda movie tells about a man who suffer stuttering that

makes him has a difficulty in deliver his speech, and there are some reasons that can be affect his stuttering. The data were analyzed by using Onslow and Holmes' theories to get more understanding on types of stuttering behavior and the social factor and dimension that affect his stuttering.

The data is the sounds produced by Ken, who suffers from stuttering. Additionally, others sound from supporting character were also taken as the supporting subject of this study. In determining the sample, the writer used purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a technique of taking sample based on certain purposes. The writer took Ken's utterances which contain language and speech disorder as the sample from the script, then analyzed them based on what kind of stuttering behavior and how social factor and dimensions affect the way Ken speaking that are related to the theories proposed.

The initial form of observation is in qualitative, for example downloading, transcription and notes relating to the subject's behavior and language (Wray, Trot, Bloomer, Reay, and Butler,1998).

After the data, has collected the next step is to analyze the data. The researcher using the descriptive qualitative method, the data of qualitative descriptive research focuses on discovering the essence of the particular event under research.

During the study, this step is also important for the researcher. Usually during in this step, researcher makes the table for their data analysis for their related study. In this case researcher makes a table list of conversational analysis in the object in order to make the study easier and faster. Some researcher may need to analyze the same data more than one time; this kind of thing would really helpful for the researcher in analyzing the second question.

## FINDINGS

### Scene 1

Wanda: *Hi, Ken.*

Ken: *Hallo, Wwwanda. (1.1)*

Wanda: *Ken, this is Otto.*

Otto: *Hallo, Ken, Wanda's told me a lot about you. Hey! Great fish.*

Ken: *Oh, thank ...*

Otto: *A little squeeze of lemon, some tartare sauce, perfect.*

Wanda: *George back yet?*

Ken: *Nnnno. He had to ggggotttto the bbbb.. Wwwwha...(1.2)*

Otto: *That's er, quite a stutter you've got there, Ken.It's all right, it doesn't bother me. So...George needs a weapons man, eh?*

Wanda: *A cup of tea, Ken?*

Ken: *Yyyy...(1.3)*

Otto: *Yeah, he'd like one. I had a good friend in the CIA who had stutter. Cost him his life, dammit.*

Wanda: *Hi, George.*

Ken: *Hallo, George. Get you a scotch?*

George: *Yeah.*

Wanda: *George, this is Otto.*

George: *So, you're Wanda's brother.*

Otto: *Good to be here, George. England is a fine country.*

George: *She tells you what we need?*

Otto: *Something like that?*

George: *Something like that.*

In the scene above, Ken had been busy at his house when Wanda and Otto suddenly came inside his house. At that time, Ken was surprised by Wanda's coming. Also, he wondered who the guy that Wanda came with was. The purpose of the conversation above was to introduce Ken to Otto who would be his partner for robbing a bank. After introducing Otto to Ken, Wanda asked about George to Ken. Then, George came to Ken's house, and Otto came after him. They introduced themselves and they knew that Otto was Wanda's brother.

#### a. Repeated Movement:

In this scene, Ken uttered "*Hallo, Wwwanda*" (1.1), "*the bbbbbb..., wwwwwha*" (1.2), and "*yyy*" (1.3). These utterances indicate as repeated movement, because his stuttering contain a recurring movement in which he uttered the words repeatedly. The repeated movement that is produced by Ken is categorized as an incomplete syllable repetition. This type of behaviors is mostly indicated as repetition that is similar to other type of repetitions. What differ it from others is the unfinished words.

#### b. Fixed Postures:

Ken prolongs the sound "t" for 3 second before Otto cut his speech and prolongs other sound such as "g", "b", and "w" as in "*He had to ggggotttto the bbbb..Wwwwwha....*". At the beginning of the sentence, he utters the speech without stuttering. However, after several words, he begins stuttering the words. He makes prolongation in verb (go), preposition (to), adverb of place (bath), and subject (Wanda). The prolongation occurs in every word after the word "to" except the word "the" which he pronounces it well.

#### c. Extraneous Behavior:

In the scene above, the extraneous behavior that is done by Ken is nonverbal. Data 1.1 shows that Ken did the compressed lips when he talks to Wanda. Ken has a hard time to deliver the word "yes". He compresses his lips because of nervousness that he feels when he is talking to the other person.

Based on data 1.2, Ken raises his eyebrow that is the type of nonverbal extraneous behavior. In this scene,



he raises his eyebrow when he talks to Wanda "Nnnno. He had to ggggotttto the bbbb..Wwwwha...". In data 1.2, Ken has a hard time to utter the word "go" and "to" and becomes stuttering. During the speech, Ken shows a symptom in which his eyebrow raises frequently. Similar to the next data in 1.3, Ken also had an extraneous behavior and he does facial, head, and torso movement.

As the result of this frequent movement, especially the stuttering condition that caused an odd point of view in Otto's perception toward his first impression to Ken so that he keep bullying Ken afterward.

## Scene 2

George: *They're worth about a hundredthousandeach. There are onehundred andthirty-five ofthemthat makes thirteenmillion, myfriends.*

Wanda : *Dollars or pounds?*

George : *Pounds, pet. This is the big one. So*

Wanda : *...OK.*

George : *Otto?*

Otto : *Yes?*

George : *...OK?*

Otto : *What?*

George : *The plan.*

Otto : *Yeah! Great. No problem. What was the, er, middle thing about the police?*

George : *We don't meet up at Heathrow until Tuesday because...*

Otto : *Oh yeah, yeah ...*

George: *I haven't finished yet... because thepolice willwatch all the airports forseventy-two hours.*

Otto : *I know, I know.*

Ken : ***You wwwwantmmme to ggget a bbb...Bbbig... cccar... ffff for the... ggg... gggetaway? (2.1)***

George : *Yes, Ken, a limo, OK? And put diplomatic plates on it. Right?*

Otto : *What if he has to say something during the break-in?*

George: *Nobody says anything during the break in, Otto.*

Wanda: *It's OK, Otto. Ken's good.*

George: *So next week, we won't have to lookfor work andit won't have to lookfor us. (to Wanda) Oscar Wilde.*

Otto : *You really like animals, don't you, Ken? What's the attraction?*

Ken : ***Because you can ttt... ttt... trust them and they don't sh... sh... sh...(2.2)***

Otto : *Shit on you?*

Ken : *Show off all the time.*

Otto : *You know what Nietzsche said about them? Hesaid they were od's second blunder. Bye, sis!*

Ken : ***Wwwell, you ttell him from me that Icccc...(2.3)***

Otto : *Bye George. (to Wanda) If you talk to Mum tellher I said hi.*

Wanda : *OK.*

Otto : *Don't let him touch you. (Whispers)*

Wanda : *One more day we're together. (Whispers)*

Wanda: *I'm sorry about my brother, Ken, Iknow he's insensitive. He's had ahard life, Dad used to beat him up.*

Ken : *Good.*

This conversation happened in the back of warehouse after they succeeded to robe the bank. Ken worked as the disruption, so that police would not chase them. Before saying goodbye, there were some conflicts between four of them. During the last part of the conversation, Ken was being insulted by Otto who was also insulted by George at that time. Ken started to stutter when he was angry to Otto after he insulted him because of his incapability.

### a. Repeated Movement:

In this scene, Ken uttered "You wwwwantmmme to ggget a bbb... Bbbig... cccar... ffff for the... ggg... gggetaway?" (2.1), "Because you can ttt... ttt... trust them and they don't sh... sh... sh..." (2.2), and "Wwwell, you ttell him from me that I cccc..." (2.3). These utterances indicate as repeated movement, because his stuttering contain a recurring movement in which he uttered the words repeatedly. The repeated movement that is produced by Ken is categorized as an incomplete syllable repetition. Those words should be "want me to get a big car for the gateway", "trust them and they don't show", and "can".

### b. Fixed Postures:

Ken prolongs the sound "w" for 3 seconds when Ken has a conversation with Otto, Wanda and George after robbing the bank. The prolonging condition is known as prolongation in object of sentence (want). In line with the previous prolonging term, Ken prolongs some sentences during his stuttered condition. It also happened in data 2.2 and 2.3 where Ken also does the same prolongation. In data 2.2 Ken prolongs the sound "sh" for several times, he makes prolongation in verb of sentence (show). In data 2.3 Ken prolongs the sound "t", and he makes prolongation in verb of sentence (tell).

### c. Extraneous Behavior:

The nonverbal extraneous behavior which is used by Ken is eyebrow raising and facial, head and torso movement in data 2.1. This scene appears

that Ken does eyebrow raising and facial, head and torso movement when he had a conversation with Otto, George, and Wanda. "You *wwwantmmme* to *ggget* a *bbb...Bbbig... cccar... ffff*or the... *ggg... gggetaway?*" this part of Ken's speech shows that he has a hard time to utter every word that he tries to tell others, except the words "you", "to", and "the" and he becomes stuttering.

#### Scene 4

George: *Youdone well, my son!Where we gonna hide it?*

Ken: *The fish tank.*

George: *Very good.Don't tell Wanda anything. Otto might get something out of her.*

Ken: ***George.You are going to g-get off? (4.1)***

George: *Don't worry, Ken. We'll fix it. Anything on Otto?*

Ken: ***N-not yet. (4.2)***

George: *You watch him.*

This conversation took place in the jail cafeteria and it's between Ken and George. They talked to each other, and George was praised Ken after what he had done. Ken also told him about the hidden key to George. Then George also warned Ken about Otto and asked Ken to have an eye on him.

##### a. Repeated Movement:

In this scene, Ken uttered "*You are going to g-get off?*" (4.1) and "*N-not yet.*" (4.2). These utterances indicate as repeated movement, because his stuttering contain a recurring movement in which he uttered the words repeatedly. The repeated movement that is produced by Ken is categorized as an incomplete syllable repetition. Those words should be "get" and "not".

##### b. Fixed Postures:

The conversation above indicates the prolongation in verb of sentence and prolongation in article. In the sentence "*You are going to g-get off?*", it shows that Ken stuttered in the form of verb "get". Prolongation in a verb of sentence is the most common prolongation that occurs in Ken's speech. Ken prolongs the sound "g" for two seconds. In data 4.2, it shows that Ken stuttered in the form of article "not" from "N-not yet". He prolongs the sound "n" for two seconds.

## DISCUSSION

This chapter is discussion which gives a deeper understanding from the previous chapter. This chapter discusses the stuttering behaviors and the relation of stutter in social factor and dimension according to Onslow and Holmes's theory.

Stuttering behavior is a habit of people who stutter that usually occurs during their stuttering condition. The discussion is taken from stuttering

condition acquired by Ken in A Fish Called Wanda movie. According to Onslow (2016:7), the stuttering behaviors are divided into three main core behaviors which are divided as repeated movements, fixed postures and extraneous behavior which each of it also divided into several categories and types.

The repeated movement behavior is divided into three terms: repeated movement with syllable repetition, incomplete syllable repetition and multi-syllable repetition. In the movie, Ken shows all of the behaviors of the repeated movement that Onslow has been mentioned. However, every type of repeated movement has close similarity with other types of it, so in some cases there will be a stuttering condition that would refer to two terms of repeated movement.

The results of the analysis show that Ken had some of the stuttering speech, indicated some syllable repetition which repeating one syllable of phrase or word in some speech. As Onslow (2012) stated, syllable repetition is direct, the stuttering sounds like the whole syllable. For example, like in the scene 5 data 5.7, Ken repeats "no" for several times which are surely a repetition of syllable in phrases of some sentences. There are a lot of more examples, such as scene 1 data 1.3 in which Ken repeats "yyy" for several seconds. It is the indication of syllable repetition in words. The other examples of this condition are scene 10, data 10.3, and 10.6. This type of repeated movement is one that mostly occurred in Ken's speech during the movie. It is because Ken usually has short conversation during his speech in the movie.

The next result that is being discussed in repeated movement is incomplete syllable repetition. This term of syllable repetition is nearly the same as the first term of syllable repetition. The incomplete syllable repetition is also some terms that repeating some words or phrase in a sentence which is incomplete. For example, in the scene 1 in data 1.2 and 1.3, Ken says "bbbb" (1.2) and "yyyy" (1.3) that are unfinished in the end of the utterances. The other examples in the movie is in the scene 2 (2.1, 2.2, 2.3) scene 3 (3.1, 3.1, 3.2) scene 4 (4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4) which Ken also has similar incomplete syllable repetition behavior. It is related to Onslow (2016) theory, even the unfinished syllable repetition might also look like the normal syllable repetition there nevertheless a number of the difference among syllable repetition and an incomplete syllable repetition which pretty obvious.

The third type of the repetition behavior is multi-syllable unit repetition. This type of behavior is repetition of two words at the same time. As Onslow (2016) stated, repeated movements also can contain a couple of syllable, wherein case the time period

multisyllable unit repetition is used. For example, in the sentence "I was-I was-I was-I was hoping," the speaker repeated "I was" for several times before he finishes his utterances. In the movie, Ken also has several multisyllable repetition behaviors that occur in his speech. In scene 9.2 Ken says "H-Hello. Oh, hello, Otto" which he repeats the words "hello" and had difficulty in saying Otto's name. The other examples of this also can be found in 6.1, 9.11, 10.1, 11.2.

This kind of stuttering behavior usually affects most of Ken's stutter, especially Incomplete Syllable Repetition which found in 5 times. However, Ken was still affected by other repeated movement such as Multi-syllable Syllable Repetition which only has 5 evidences and the following Syllable Repetition with only 2 evidences based on the movie.

In the end, the point of repetition behaviors in stuttering is the speaker is repeating a word, phrase or letter in his utterances during some conversation with their interlocutor. In this movie, Ken also has several difficulties in his speech. As the result, this behavior is noticed during some conversation between Ken and his interlocutors.

According to Onslow (2016), fixed posture is a type of stuttering in which jaws, lips, and mouth stop moving. This interrupts the communication as it causes a pause in between the conversation. This kind of behavior of the fixed posture itself is also known as prolongation which is also divided into several kinds. The prolongation divided into prolonging the subject of sentence, verb of sentence, object of sentence, preposition, complement, and article. Each type of prolongation presents a better understanding of a prolongation. Organizing is essential in categorizing which stutter is prolonged and what word is prolonged in the speech.

The main idea of prolongation is a word that is being prolonged in a few seconds as one of the behavior in people who stutter. This condition is mostly occurred in people who stutter like Ken. As stated by Onslow (2016), the fixed posture is about understanding the airflows that affect the speech. Understanding the prolongation especially in specific way could be useful sometimes to figure out what the speaker would try to say.

In this case, most of Ken prolongation is categorized by the verbs of sentences, which has 5 evidences. The other prolongation data such as object of the sentence have only 2 data followed by the rest of prolongation types which only have one evidence. However, Ken stuttering speech was not really affected by prolongation. The fixed posture behavior seems has less evidence to be repeated movement behavior and the extraneous behavior.

Stutter behavior is a kind of habit that mostly occurs in their stuttering condition. Repeating a word or phrase normally happens with people who stutter as the one of behaviors. In deeper understanding, people who stutter would also have some fixed posture behaviors known as prolongation. That kind of stuttered behavior could be affected by some other factors which more likely caused by a social factor and dimension and will be discussed further in the next sub chapter.

The next term to be analyzed in the stuttering behaviors is the extraneous behavior. It contains the verbal and nonverbal term in the theories. However, based on the movie, there is only nonverbal extraneous behavior that occurs during Ken's speech. According to Onslow (2016), there are several kinds of nonverbal extraneous behavior, they are breath holding, compressed lips, open mouth, blinking, nostril dilating, eyebrow raising, grimacing, blinking, nostril dilating, facial, head, and torso movements, aspiratory airflow, grunts and aberrant fluctuations in pitch and loudness, and other inappropriate noises. In the movie, Ken shows some of the nonverbal extraneous behaviors during his speech like compressed lips, eyebrow raising, facial, head, and torso movements. Ken's facial expression was changed in some of his speech during his stuttering condition. However, the extraneous behavior only occurs when Ken in stuttering condition.

The extraneous behavior occurs only when Ken has a hard time in uttering his speech. The extraneous behavior that usually occurred in Ken's speech is the eyebrow raising and facial, head, torso movement. There also unusual lips movement that occurs. In Ken's speech, not all of his stuttering condition forces him to show some extraneous behavior. The extraneous behavior has another factor which triggers it and is related to the social factor and dimension. This factor would be discussing further in the next discussion. In the end, the extraneous behavior specially in the term of nonverbal mainly showed in Ken's speech during the movie; however, it will not affect any speech that flow during his utterance but it only affects the way the interlocutor sees him.

## **CONCLUSION**

The process to exchange information with others and the ability of producing and comprehending messages are called communication. Communication is one of the ways people sharing their thought by using verbal language in order to communicate with others. It is a skill which is owned by everyone because in doing communication, they have to use it in order to get better understanding. People can communicate with others by using verbal language. Meanwhile, this communication may not happen smoothly because the speaker may have a communication disorder. Communication disorder is a

disability to receive, send, process, and comprehend concepts in the verbal language. Stuttering is one of communication disorder which can influence the occurrence of conversation.

In this movie, Ken uses repeated movement, fixed postures, and extraneous behavior during his speech in stuttered condition. The most type that he used in repeating his speech is incomplete syllable repetition. Moreover, he also used all of types in fixed postures with audible airflow (prolongation), such as prolongation in subject of sentence, verb of sentence, object of sentence, preposition, complement, and article. The most prolongation which he used in his speech is prolongation in verb of sentence. In addition, Ken also uses extraneous behavior in the language in this movie.

The researcher hopes there will be other researchers who will conduct another deeper and wider study with the same or similar topic which is about stuttering condition by considering this movie as their subject of study. The researcher also has a high expectation that this study could become the reference in studying the same issues. Moreover, the researcher hopes that this study could be useful in real life situation.

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