

**SPEECH DISFLUENCY IN THE DIALOGUE IN AMERICA'S LAWYER SHOW**

**SKRIPSI**

*Submitted in partial fulfillment of the Requirements  
For the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)  
English Education Program*

**By**

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**FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION**

**UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**

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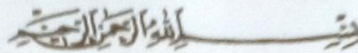


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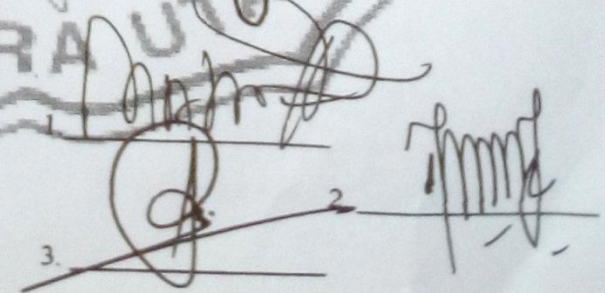
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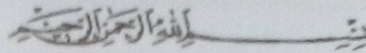
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Tanggal	Materi Bimbingan Skripsi	Paraf	Keterangan
04/09/2017	Abstract . Revise		
	Chapter I : - Background and Formulation of the problem		
09/09/2017	Chapter II : References		
	Chapter III : - Source of Data : explain more detail		
15/09/2017	Chapter IV : Data & Data Analysis		
06/10/2017	Chapter V : Conclusion and suggestions Revise		
10/10/2017	Check all instrument : final check		
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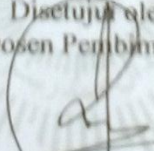
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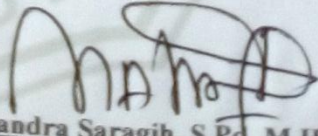
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## **ABSTRACT**

**Sandi, Muhammad. 1302050122. Speech Disfluency in the Dialogue in America Lawyer Show. English Education Program. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education. University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2017.**

This study deals with speech disfluency in the dialogue in America Lawyer Show. It was aimed at investigating types of speech disfluency and the most dominant types of speech disfluency in the dialogue in America Lawyer Show. This study was conducted by using qualitative descriptive research. The source of data was conversation between host and participant season 14 episode 378 about flint water crisis. Data were analyzed utterances by utterances which contained types of speech disfluency and the dominant of speech disfluency in the dialogue in America Lawyer Show. The result showed that there were 41 data found in America Lawyer show. Specifically 14 (34.15%) for Silent Pause, 19 (46.34%) for repeat, 1 (2.44%) for Retraced False Start, and 7 (17.07%) for correction. And the most dominant types of speech disfluency found in America Lawyer show was repeat amount of 19 (46.34%). It means that in this speech, as majority many people always repeat their speech so that it can continue what they want to say. when someone speak and confused to deliver words, so one way to make other person understand to us was repeat what we said just now while we think something in our mind.

**Keyword: Speech Disfluency, Speech Production, America Lawyer**

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During the process of writing this study, the researcher realized that he had to learn more about this thesis. Meanwhile, he has also received a lot of helpful suggestions and comments from many people. In this time, a very special debt of gratitude is directed to her beloved parents, Suyatno and Sumarsyah for their full support, care, and prayers that have been given to her.

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**The Researcher,**

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. The Background of Study

Speech is the vocalized form of communication used by human which is based upon the syntactic combination of items drawn from the lexicon (Catford & Esling, 2006). Speech is so familiar a feature of daily life that we rarely pause to define it. It seems as natural to man as walking, and only less so than breathing. Yet it needs but a moment's reflection to convince us that this naturalness of speech is but an illusory feeling. The process of acquiring speech is, in sober fact, an utterly different sort of thing from the process of learning to walk. In the case of the latter function, culture. Furthermore, speech is one of the ways to communicated or express one idea, from that definition. Speech permits all people to communicated or interact.

Speech and human mind connect each other. They are dealing with psycholinguistic study. Psycholinguistic is how the mind is organized and how it work and how people acquire language and represented or processed in the brain (Steven, 2008). In our reality, producing speech is a common activity. Every normal human being can produce verbal communication well and easily. While producing speaking, people not only responsible to construct what their message that will be delivered but also how to produce language to other clearly and smoothly. Doing speech is almost no effort and very little conscious thought to turn our thoughts into word and sentences in order to communicate to other.

Kormos (2006) argues that producing language for first English speaker is mostly effortless, fast, requires no attention on the part of the speaker, and can be done parallel with other activities such as driving, washing up, and listening to music. According to Roger (2010), the ability to speak clearly involved a complex brain system that is not fully

understood. Sometimes, people will feel difficult to produce a language itself. Speaking is not easy. It involves a complex process of thinking language aspect and skill. Therefore, there are some difficulties that the speaker usually faces when they speak to people and almost every speaker makes disfluency unconsciously.

According to Corley (2008) that speech disfluency is any interruption in the normal flow of speech. We all experience speech disfluencies from time to time. For example, it's not uncommon to hear people use sounds such as 'um' or 'uh' while speaking. We are more likely to experience speech disfluencies when we are stressed, nervous, excited, or tired. We also tend to be more disfluent when we are asking questions or when someone else asks us a question.

Speech disfluency can become a normal part of speech, especially for children between the ages of 2 and 7. Normal speech disfluencies do not have an apparent cause, nor do they follow a particular pattern. There is usually no presence of physical symptoms (i.e. eye blinking or frustration) in people who experience normal speech disfluencies. These individuals also seem to rarely notice that they have speech disfluency.

According to Dingemanse (2013) stated that speech disfluency, also spelled speech dysfluency, is any of various breaks, irregularities (within the English language, similar speech dysfluency occurs in different forms in other languages), or non-lexical vocables that occurs within the flow of otherwise fluent speech. These include *false starts*, i.e. words and sentences that are cut off mid-utterance, phrases that are restarted or repeated and repeated syllables, *fillers* i.e. grunts or non-lexical utterances such as "huh", "uh", "erm", "um", "well", "so", and "like", and *repaired* utterances, i.e. instances of speakers correcting their own slips of the tongue or mispronunciations (before anyone else gets a chance to). "Huh" is claimed to be a universal syllable.

But in reality happen in daily conversation that many problems found by the researcher where most of people did not know exactly what speech disfluencies is until they have bad grammar or incomplete knowledge of language user. In addition, they did not know function and advantages of speech disfluencies which causes unconsciously repeat their speaking and give interjection in their conversation. Besides, they difficult to produce language until they pause in the middle conversation to think what they want to say. As in previous research, Robert (2004) has observed speech production on Indonesian children in their daily speech. In his study that he found pauses and repetition in giving information to their friends.

The purpose of this research was to investigate speech disfluency used by host and participant in talk show. In this case, the researcher takes America Lawyer as this object of the study. America Lawyer is a talk show that airs weekly on HBO, hosted by comedian and political satirist Bill Maher. Much like his previous series Politically Incorrect on ABC (and before that, on Comedy Central), America's Lawyer features a panel of guests who discuss current events in politics and the media. Unlike the previous show, guests are usually more well-versed in the subject matter: more experts such as journalists, professors and politicians participate in the panel, and fewer actors and celebrities are included. Additionally, many guests appear via satellite.

America's Lawyer is a weekly hour-long program with a studio audience, airing live on Friday nights at 10:00 pm EST. It originates from Studio 33 ("The Bob Barker Studio") at CBS Television City in Los Angeles. In addition, a 10- to 15-minute "Overtime" segment quickly follows the show on YouTube (Live Streams) which answers questions posted by viewers through HBO's online website for the show. Prior to 2009, approximately 12 new weekly episodes aired from February to early May, followed by another such set of new



episodes from late August to November. In 2009, the show began airing as one continuous season.

Based on the phenomena above, the writer interested to conduct this study with the title **Speech Disfluency in the Dialogue of America's Lawyer.**

## **B. The Identification of Problem**

In relation to the background of the study, the problems were identified as follows:

1. Host and guest did not know exactly what speech disfluencies is until they have bad grammar or incomplete knowledge of language user.
2. Host and guest did not know function and advantages of speech disfluencies which causes unconsciously repeat their speaking and give interjection in their conversation.
3. Host and guest difficult to produce language until they pause in the middle conversation to think what they want to say.

## **C. The Scope and Limitation of Study**

This scope of this study was speech disfluency and was limited in America Lawyer show season 14 episode 378 about flint water crisis.

## **D. The Problem of Study**

In relation to the background of the study, the problems were formulated as the following.

1. What kinds of speech disfluency used by host and guests in America's Lawyer show?

2. What the most dominantly of types of speech disfluency used by host and guests in America's Lawyer show?

### **E. The Objectives of Study**

In relation to the problems of the study, the objectives of this research were:

1. to investigate kinds of speech disfluency used by host and participant in America Lawyer
2. to determine the most dominantly of types of speech disfluency used by host and participants in America Lawyer

### **F. The Significance of Study**

Findings of the study were expected to be relevant theoretically and practically, where they were expected to enrich the theories of Psycholinguistic especially about speech disfluency, specifically in talkshow.

Theoretically, the findings of the study are expected to

1. add up new horizon in theoretically of linguistics, especially about speech disfluency and
2. be references for further studies related to speech disfluency in talkshow

Practically, the findings of this study are useful for:

1. the students' university who are interested in studying psycholinguistic and interested in conducting any further studies in speech disfluency.
2. the readers, especially for the students of English Department, the results of the study can be purposed to introduce them which referred to speech disfluency and its realization in the talkshow.

3. other researchers can give surprising progress in psycholinguistic field and can be references for them to conduct in different object.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### A. Theoretical Framework

##### 1. Psycholinguistic

Psycholinguistics is a field that combines methods and theories from psychology and linguistics to derive a fuller understanding of human language. From psychology, it inherits experimental methodology and a body of knowledge about process in perception, memory, attention, learning, and problem solving. From linguistics, it derives detailed descriptions of specific languages, rigorous accounts of the shape of grammar, and ideas about the nature of human language. The basic issue that motivated the establishment of psycholinguistics as a separate field of the study was the problem of the 'psychological reality' of linguistic concepts. For example, speakers of English can form the plural of noun by adding the suffix-*s*. This process allows us to form the plural *chandeliers* from *chandelier*. But do we actually use a productive rule to produce this plural or do we simply retrieve the plural chandeliers from our long-term memory as a unit? Psycholinguistics research shows that, in fact, both rote and rule are operative at various times in language production (Fernandez, 2011).

According to Steven (2008) state that psycholinguistics is the study of language acquisition and linguistic behavior, as well as the psychological mechanism responsible for them." The definition above emphasizes on the limitation between language acquisition and linguistic behavior. The acquisition of language is closely concerned with the language learning, otherwise, linguistics behavior relates to the process of competence and performance. The process of competence and performance are at all times, with other words, the mechanism of psychology has a very important role.

Sternberg quoted by Dingemanse & Torreira (2013) “Psycholinguistics deals directly with the process of encoding and decoding as they relate states of message to state communicators.” This definition stresses on the process of encoding and understanding to the codes delivered between speaker and listener. These processes, decoding and encoding take place in human mind. The speaker and listeners hold an important role in this case. The speaker delivers his or her messages in codes, later on, the listener will try to perceive the meaning codes. That is the reason why it needs mutual understanding between speaker and listener.

After having collected some linguists’ views on Psycholinguistics, it can be summarized as follows:

- a. Psycholinguistics is actually a study that talks about the relationship between language and human mind.
- b. Psycholinguistics emphasizes on the language acquisition and linguistic behaviour.
- c. Psycholinguistics is closely concerned with decoding and encoding process, in other words, it relates to the process of selecting and interpreting the codes.
- d. Psycholinguistics examines language change, language knowledge, and language use.

In addition, psycholinguistics talks about the process which occurs between the hearer and the speaker concerning with language. As mentioned earlier psycholinguistics discusses the process of how people produce language. In interpreting a language, people generally have and follow a set of accepted rules that is concerned with sounds and meanings. If we want to perceive the meanings of listening and speaking, we get perceive also the meaning of relation between language structure and the process of listening and speaking. The accepted rules of language structure are usually called Grammar.

## **2. Speech Production**

To explain how speech is produced, a theory must describe the mental representations that support the translation between ideas, which are mentally represented in a non-language form, and the mental plans that cause muscles to move. After all, speech requires physical action—a process called articulation. In fact, speech is more complicated than many other physical actions that we perform, because speech requires exquisitely tight control over more than 100 muscles moving simultaneously. Theories of speech production try to answer questions like: Once you have an idea that you wish to convey, what steps must you take to retrieve the linguistic representations you need to express your idea? How do you organize those representations? How do you translate those representations into a form that the motor system can use to generate the actual, physical gestures that create speech sounds?.

Speech production requires at least three kinds of mental operations. First, you have to think of something to say. The processes that accomplish that are called conceptualization. Once you have something to say, you must figure out a good way to express that idea given the tools that your language provides. This type of processing is called formulation. Finally, you need to actually move your muscles to make a sound wave that a listener can perceive. These processes are called articulation. Human communication occurs most frequently via speech, so understanding speech production (talking) and comprehension lays the foundation for an understanding of human language abilities. Contemporary theories of speech production take as their starting point the moment in time where the speaker has an idea she wishes to convey.

Thus, they focus primarily on how speakers convert ideas into a form that can be expressed in speech and take for granted that speakers have ideas to convey. (A separate branch of cognitive psychology focuses on how people come up with ideas and how people select ideas to express. While the basic process of speech planning seems simple—you have

an idea, you pick words to express the idea, you say the words— research on speech planning and production shows that the mental processes that intervene between thinking of an idea and producing the physical movements that create speech are quite complex. One of the main goals of this chapter is to describe some of the hidden complexity of the speech production system.

Once a speaker has decided what to say and how to say it, she produces a set of behaviors that change her immediate physical environment, chiefly by creating a pattern of sound waves—an acoustic signal—that is available to listeners. The listener's chief task is to somehow analyze the acoustic signal so that the speaker's intended meaning can be recovered. This, too, seems like a simple task. The listener recognizes the words that the speaker produced, matches those words to concepts, and, hey presto! understands what the speaker meant to say. However, acoustic analysis of speech shows that the sound waves that speakers produce are wickedly complex and that, just as in speech production, there is a great deal of mental work that needs to be done after sound waves hit the ear drum before the listener can recover the speaker's intended meaning. This chapter will explain why analyzing the physical properties of speech is tricky and review current theories that try to explain how listeners overcome obstacles created by the peculiar acoustic properties of speech.

### **3. Speech Disfluency**

According to Corley (2008) that speech disfluency is any interruption in the normal flow of speech. We all experience speech disfluencies from time to time. For example, it's not uncommon to hear people use sounds such as 'um' or 'uh' while speaking. We are more likely to experience speech disfluencies when we are stressed, nervous, excited, or tired. We also tend to be more disfluent when we are asking questions or when someone else asks us a question. Speech disfluency can become a normal part of speech, especially for children between the ages of 2 and 7. Normal speech disfluencies do not have an apparent cause, nor

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Speaking and listening are two activities of human beings that are sometimes included as basic activities in communication. These activities have become the observation of psychologist purposed for mental activities. We can listen to everyone's ideas, get particular information to shape up our way of thinking, and make up our ideas through the words, while in speaking, we can freely deliver our ideas into words and expresses our feeling and way of thinking. These activities have become two fundamental things in communication. In speaking, people can convey some ideas, knowledge, and information. That is why speaking is a fundamentally instrumental act. Therefore, shows up to be divided into two types of activity---planning and execution. Speaker first plans what they want to say based on how they want to change the mental state of their listeners. They then put their plan into execution, uttering the segments, words, phrases, and sentence that make up plan.



The division between planning and execution, however, is not a clean one. At any moment speakers are usually doing a little of both. They are planning what to say next while executing what they had planned moments before. It is impossible to say where planning leaves off and execution begins. Despite these problems, planning and execution are convenient labels for the two end of speech production. The considerations that come into planning an utterance can generally be distinguished from those that go into execution.

#### **4. Types of Speech Disfluency**

Planning and execution, so the evidence suggest, are interleaved in a complex way so that extra planning may lead to delays of execution. In a talk, people always think of what they want to convey and this process involves our articulatory program. The first thing we do is to start the conversation, then pick the correct words, which can express what we are thinking of. In this way, it is the time how we start, what to get involved with, what to omit, and what words are correct to use. When we pass through this process, we may hesitate a lot and get into position of being anxious what to say next after the first utterance. Even though what we are going to say in our mind, but we may produce speech errors in our speaking.

Based on Clark (1998), common types of speech disfluency can be seen as follows:

##### **a. Silent Pause**

A period no speech between words can be called silent pause. Speed of talking is almost wholly controlled by the sum of such pausing. People who speak slowly hesitate a lot when they speed up their rate words: they do it by eliminating the pauses, not by shortening the words. This kind of speech error is usually symbolized by [//] for example:

- 1) *Please close the//window!*
- 2) *Don't put it near the//table!*

b. Filled Pause

The filled pause is the next type of speech disfluency. We can hear this kind of disfluency when the period no word between the speeches is filled up by the expression such as “mm”, “ah”, “uh”, “err”, or any others that filled the gap while the speaker is speaking. This second type of speech error is symbolized by [...] for example:

- 1) *Please close the, mm, the window!*
- 2) *Don't put it near the , uh, the table!*
- 3) *Give me that, mm the book!*

c. Repeat

This is must be the third type of speech disfluency. Repeats occur when the speakers repeat one or more words in utterance. When people talk very fast and spontaneously, this kind of speech errors will happen. Repeats can be symbolized by [/] for example:

- 1) *Please close the window / the window!*
- 2) *Don't put it near the table / the table!*

d. Retraced False Start

Retraced False Start is another type of speech disfluency. It simply means the correction of a word. It also includes one or more words before the corrected words. This kind of speech error is symbolizes by [\] for example:

1. *Please close the door \ the window!*

2. *Don't out it near the chair \ the table!*

e. Unretraced False Start

The next type of speech disfluency is Unretraced False Start. It is quite similar to retraced False Start. It does not include the repetition of one or more words in a sentence before the words that are being corrected. There is no repetition of the words before the corrected words. What we are to do is correcting words to the right ones directly. This type of errors is usually marked by [\\] for example:

a) *Please close the door \\ window!*

b) *Don't put it near the chair \\ table!*

f. Correction

The category of speech disfluency that is called corrections is quite similar to false starts. Something that makes them different is that correction is expressed in explicitly “I mean”, “or rather”, “that is”, or “well” to mark the phrases as a correction. Corrections occur when the speaker’s better utterances to say and then the corrections they make take over the place of previous words, which are considered to be misplanned. This type can be marks why they are breaking their speech. Corrections are symbolizes by [-] for example:

a) *Please close the door – I mean the window!*

b) *Don't put it near the chair – I mean the table!*

g. Stutter

Learning to talk is not always easy. Some people have difficulty combining sounds into words. They repeat or prolong the beginning sounds of many words, which is furthermore called a disfluency, because they break up the smooth flow of speech. More specifically a person who has such a disfluency stutters, which by definition, is speech characterized by abnormal hesitations, repetitions, and prolongations that may be accompanied by gestures, grimaces, or other bodily movements indicating a struggle to speak, blocking of speech, anxiety, or avoidance of speech. It is a disorder, which we have all heard and recognized, or perhaps even experienced before: it's the most frequent type of fluency disorder.

According to Fromkin and Starley (2001), all individuals are disfluent at times, but what differentiates the person who stutters from someone with normal speech disfluencies is the kind and amount of disfluencies. The average person will have between 7-10 % of their speech disfluent. These disfluencies are usually words or phrase repetitions, fillers (um, ah) or interjections. When a speaker experiences disfluencies at a rate greater than 10 % they may be stuttering. Stuttering is often accompanied by tension and anxiety. The types of disfluencies in stuttering may also be different. Sound or syllable repetitions, silent "blocks", and prolongations (unnatural stretching out of sound) and facial grimaces (tics) can be present. Stuttering has a strong genetic link.

People who stutter are very likely to have inherited their "stuttering potential" or

"stuttering predisposition" from their mother, father, grandmother, and grandfather,

with 50 up to 75% of people who stutter having at least one relative who also stutters.

#### h. Interjection

Interjection is a big name for a little word. Interjection is a short exclamation like: Oh!, Um!, or Ah! They have no real grammatical value but it is used them quite often, usually more in speaking than in writing. When interjections are inserted into a sentence, they have no grammatical connection to the sentence. An interjection is sometimes followed by an exclamation mark (!) when written. Interjections are words or expressions, which are inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. Interjections are usually placed at the beginning of a sentence. They have no grammatical connection to the sentence in which they occur: therefore, interjections may stand alone. In addition, if an interjection is mild, it is followed by comma. If it is strong, it is followed by an exclamation point. In no instance should an interjection with comma or exclamation point be followed by period or comma respectively. Examples include words like: Oh, Darn, hey, Well. This type of error is symbolized with [\*...\*]. The following are two examples of the proper usage of interjections in sentence, for example:

- a) *Well, I supposed I should stay home and study this weekend.*
- b) *Darn! I broke my fingernail.*

### 5. America's Lawyer

America Lawyer is a [talk show](#) that airs weekly on [HBO](#), hosted by [comedian](#) and [political satirist Bill Maher](#). Much like his previous series [Politically Incorrect](#) on [ABC](#) (and before that, on [Comedy Central](#)), America's Lawyer features a panel of guests who discuss current events in [politics](#) and the media. Unlike the previous show, guests are usually more well-versed in the subject matter: more experts such as journalists, professors and politicians participate in the panel, and fewer actors and celebrities are included. Additionally, many guests appear via [satellite](#).

America's Lawyer is a weekly hour-long program with a studio audience, airing live on Friday nights at 10:00 pm EST. It originates from Studio 33 ("The [Bob Barker Studio](#)") at [CBS Television City](#) in [Los Angeles](#). In addition, a 10- to 15-minute "Overtime" segment quickly follows the show on YouTube (Live Streams) which answers questions posted by viewers through HBO's online website for the show. Prior to 2009, approximately 12 new weekly episodes aired from February to early May, followed by another such set of new episodes from late August to November. In 2009, the show began airing as one continuous season.

The format of the show usually features an opening current events or political [skit](#), followed by the credits and a comedy monologue. Maher then interviews an important figure via satellite or in-studio before sitting down with three panel guests for an extensive debate. Halfway through the panel session, Maher does a comedy skit that usually satirizes current news items. Following the comedy bit, Maher interviews another figure via satellite or in-studio. The format varies, with two or three people on the interview panel. Maher explains that the format is not rigid and that they prefer live interviews to satellite interviews. Near the end of every episode, Maher has a segment called "New Rules" which serves as a humorous editorial on popular culture and [American politics](#). The final "New Rule" segues into Maher's closing editorial monologue.

Since the show airs on HBO, the participants do not have to restrict their language to conform to the broadcast standards that existed on *Politically Incorrect*. Also, pictures shown on New Rules sometimes have nudity or uncensored images. In the first season, [Paul F. Tompkins](#) was featured as a correspondent. Also, every episode would end with a performance by a [stand-up comedian](#), none of which were [political satirists](#). The segments featuring Tompkins and comedians were dropped after the tenth episode. Viewers were also

able to call into the live show in the first season and ask questions over the air, but this was also dropped.

Starting with episode 67 in February 2006, audio-only episodes were made available as a free [podcast](#) via the [iTunes Store](#) and as a raw [RSS](#) feed. The podcasts also feature material cut from the show but taped during the studio rehearsal, including New Rules not aired in the final version. During the fall of 2006, Maher began hosting a live chat (now called "Overtime") on HBO's website following each broadcast, usually including some of the show guests. Viewers are invited to submit questions prior to and during the original telecast for Maher and the guests to answer and discuss afterwards. It is also available on the show's [YouTube](#) channel. The opening sequence begins with a spoken phrase from the (now defunct) Los Angeles [speaking clock](#), featuring an (uncredited) [Joanne Daniels](#) as the [time lady](#) saying "Good Afternoon". The theme song is composed by [Christopher "Kid" Reid](#) and his voice is heard saying "Start the clock", "Real Time" and "Bill Maher". A montage of historical events from the beginning of time to election night on November 4, 2008 accompanies the music along with a crawl at the bottom listing the guests for that night's show. According to HBO the show receives an average of 4 million viewers per week.

## **B. Conceptual Framework**

Speaking and listening are two activities of human beings that are sometimes included as basic activities in communication. These activities have become the observation of psychologist purposed for mental activities. We can listen to everyone's ideas, get particular information to shape up our way of thinking, and make up our ideas through the words, while in speaking, we can freely deliver our ideas into words and expresses our feeling and way of thinking. These activities have become two fundamental things in communication. In speaking, people can convey some ideas, knowledge, and information. That is why speaking is a fundamentally instrumental act. Therefore, shows up to be divided into two types of

activity---planning and execution. Speaker first plans what they want to say based on how they want to change the mental state of their listeners. They then put their plan into execution, uttering the segments, words, phrases, and sentence that make up plan.

Speech disfluency is any of various breaks, irregularities or [non-lexical vocables](#) that occurs within the flow of otherwise fluent speech. These include *false starts*, i.e. words and sentences that are cut off mid-utterance, phrases that are restarted or repeated and repeated syllables, [fillers](#) i.e. grunts or non-lexical utterances such as "huh", "uh", "erm", "um", "well", "so", and "like", and *repaired* utterances, i.e. instances of speakers correcting their own slips of the tongue or mispronunciations (before anyone else gets a chance to). "Huh" is claimed to be a [universal syllable](#).



## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **A. Research Design**

This research was conducted by apply qualitative descriptive research. Sharan B. Meriam (2009) describes qualitative research is a situated activity that locates to the observer in the world. Qualitative design attempts to describe what is going on and what data shows. In addition, Jo Moriarty (2011) states that qualitative method is a broad term that can be applied to a range of research approaches that have their theoretical origins in a range of disciplines including anthropology, sociology, philosophy, social psychology and linguistics. Furthermore, Berg (2007) explained that qualitative research thus refers to the meaning, concept, definition, characteristics, metaphors, symbols, and description of things. Qualitative design attempts to describe what is going on and what data shows.

Bogdan and Biklen (2007) say that official documents data include memos, newsletters, policy document, books, proposals, code of ethnic, student's record, statement of philosophy, and news releases. Based on the statement, book or novel is available to be researched.

This type of this study was content analysis. Content or document analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material (Ary, 2010). It was used to determine the presence of certain words or concepts within texts or set of texts to find out the kinds of speech disfluency and the dominant of speech disfluency.

#### **B. The Data and Source of the Data**

According to Bogdan & Biklen (2007), data refers to rough materials researchers collect from the world they are studying; they are the particulars that form the basis of analysis. In this case, the source of data is taken from transcription of the convesation in

American Lawyers Club to be analyzed utterances to utterances of speech disfluency and the source of the data was conversation between host and participant season 14 episode 378 about flint water crisis.

### **C. Technique of Data Collection**

The data were collected by applying a documentary technique. According to Burhan (2007), documentary technique is a method for collecting the data which is kept in the form of documentation. The document or script has been read and analyzed to find speech disfluency. The procedures of collecting data as follows:

- 1) Downloading video from youtube to take the data.
- 2) Making transcript conversation between host and participant about flint water crisis.
- 3) Selecting utterance by utterance which contains speech disfluency.
- 4) Classifying types of speech disfluency which contain in script about flint water crisis.
- 5) Showing the data into table
- 6) Converting the occurrences into percentage
- 7) and elaborate the result of data analysis with percentage to drawing conclusion.

### **D. Instrument of Data Collection**

Qualitative research is research that subjective nature, which means that the success study was determined by the ability of researcher in the field to collect data, interprets or understand the data it cannot be separated from its original context (Ary, 2010). In addition, Moleong (2000) states that the focus of qualitative research is tentative, it means that the results of qualitative research will be continue to evolve and be perfect came after researchers in the field of research. Therefore, the key instrument of the research is the researcher herself.

As Bodgan and Biklen (1992) state that the researcher is the key instrument. It means that everything which is related to this research controlled by the researcher.

### E. Technique of Data Analysis

The data of this research were analyzed by using interactive model proposed by Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014) with three steps. The steps are; 1. data condensation, 2. data display, 3. conclusion/verification.

These four streams can also represented as shown in figure1 below.

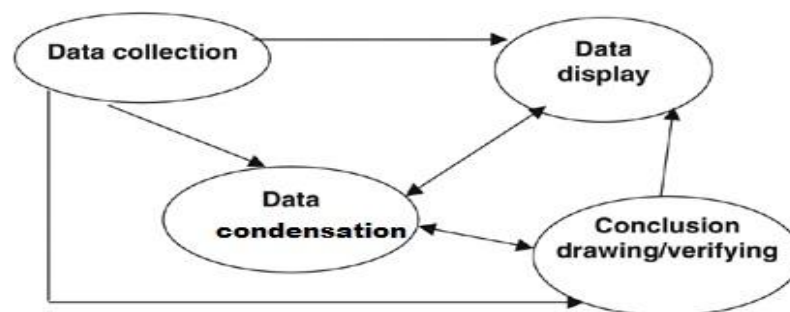


Figure 1: Components of Data Analysis: Interactive Model taken from Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014)

#### 1. Data Condensation

Data condensation refers to the process selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the raw data that appear in written-up field notes.

- (1) Selecting : The researcher selects the utterances which contain the patterns of speech disfluency that related to talkshow in America’s Lawyer.
- (2) Focusing: The researcher concerned the attention to the appropriate data. In this study, the researcher only focused on the kinds of speech disfluency used by host and participant in America’s Lawyer and the most dominant of kinds of speech disfluency.
- (3) Simplifying: Simplifying helps the researcher to simplify the data. The data that has been collected need to be simplified so the researcher will be easy to analyze it.

(4) Abstracting: Abstracting means summarize the data. In this research, the researcher summarizes the data related to speech disfluency used by host and participant.

(5) Transforming : All the data that have been selected and categorized have been transformed into table, because data display of this research is the table.

## 2. Data Display

Data display provides an organized compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing. A display can be an extended piece of text or a diagram, chart or matrix that provides a new way of arranging and thinking about the more textually embedded data. Data display, permits the researcher to extrapolate from the data enough to begin to identify systematic patterns and interrelationship. At the display stage, additional, higher order categories or themes maybe emerge from the data that go beyond those first discovered during the initial process of data reduction.

Data display can be extremely helpful in identifying whether a system of working effectively and how to change it. The qualitative researcher needs to discern patterns among various concepts so as to gain a clear understanding of the topic at hand. Data are displayed using a series of flow charts that map out any critical paths, decision points, and supporting evidence that emerge from establishing the data for each site. Looking at the displays helps us to understand what is happening and to do something based on that understanding. In this step, the data have been organized to answer the research problems.

Related to this study, data display answered the first problem of the study, what kinds of speech disfluency used by host and participant in America Lawyers. Then to answer the second question, what the most dominant of speech disfluency used by host and participant in America Lawyers.

### 3. Conclusion : Drawing/verifying

As drawing requires a researcher begins to decide what things mean. The data is noticed regularities, patterns (differences/similarities), explanations possible configurations, casual flows and propositions. This process involves stepping back to consider what the analyzed data mean and to access their implications for the questions at hand. Verification, integrally linked to conclusion drawing, entails revisiting the data as many times as necessary to cross-check or verifying these emergent conclusions.

It is the last steps to draw the conclusion from the data shown in data display. Here the writer shows and describes the findings after displaying the data. The conclusions of this research consist of speech disfluency that found in America Lawyer about flint water crisis.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA, DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

#### A. Data

The data of this study were taken from script of America Lawyer talkshow season 14 episode 378. It was obtained speech disfluency collected from one session about flint water crisis. There were utterances which showed speech disfluency in this talk show. There were 41 of speech disfluency which showed in America's Lawyer show to be analyzed which related to the theory. After conducting classifying of speech disfluency that found in America's Lawyer show, it can be seen in Appendix II.

#### B. Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the data analysis was done in line with miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014) who stated that there were three steps, namely: data condensation, data display and drawing conclusion and verification.

In data condensation, the first step was data selection. The data were selected from all utterance by utterance which contains speech disfluency. The researcher tried to select whether utterance by utterance was speech disfluency or not. After that, focused on classifying types of speech disfluency from the data that have been selected in order to make sure that it was really suitable as the data. In this process, the italic-typed was used as the sign of classify which showed speech disfluency related to the theory. Next, simplified kinds of speech disfluency used by host and guests in America's Lawyer show and the most dominant of types of speech disfluency were given some codes in order to make them easier to be classified in each category. The researcher placed them into table that presented in appendix II and III in line with each category by categorizing the symbol into kinds of speech disfluency used by host and guests in America's Lawyer show. Then, data analysis was abstracted by describing in tabulation and together with research findings in this research. This step became the formation or unification of important ideas from the research in answering two research problems (kinds of speech disfluency used by host and guests in America's Lawyer show and the most dominant of types of speech disfluency). The last transformed the data have been displayed in tables as could be seen in appendix II and III.

In data display, the data were organized. The organization was explored and described in detail description in order to be easier to draw the conclusion and also to let reader know why something in the way it. It is also aimed to sort the data into group or category. In this study, the researcher made the organization by showing the data in the table to put the categorization of speech disfluency in America's Lawyer show that were enclosed in Appendix III. Then, concept made the data display into tables, some of the data were display and analyzed the detail description of the data that will be representative of each categories.

In drawing conclusion, the data were interpreted and drawn a meaning from the data display. Data display and drawing conclusion step would be discussed deeply to answer the research problem. In this section, the first answer for the research problem about kinds of speech disfluency used by host and guests in America's Lawyer show and the second answer for the research problem about the most dominantly of types of speech disfluency used by host and guests in America's Lawyer show. In analyzing the data, three examples of data that were shown as interpretation of data analysis in each category. The data analysis can be seen as follows:

## **1. Kinds of Speech Disfluency Found in America Lawyer Show**

Theoretically, there were eight types of speech disfluency, namely silent pause, filled pause, repeat, retraced false start, unretraced false start, correction, stutter, and interjection. However, there were four concepts kinds of speech disfluency found in America Lawyer Show, namely silent pause, repeat, retraced false start, and correction.

### **a. Silent Pause**

Theoretically, silent pause refers to a period no speech between words. Speed of talking is almost wholly controlled by the sum of such pausing. People who speak slowly hesitate a lot when they speed up their rate words: they do it by eliminating the pauses, not by shortening the words.

In this concept, the researcher found 14 data of silent pause in America Lawyer show, for example *they don't want him— —to actually constitute himself as the president*. From example, it showed that Maher explained to Hyden that president did not want crisis water in America. However, Maher faced a little difficulty to continue his speech and he need long time pause to organize some words. That is why, when Maher talked *they don't want him*, so he paused his speech to think suitable word in explaining crisis water to another guest and participant in talk show.

Another example of silent pause, such as *I think you are – am I wrong about that?*. Based on the example, it was speech's Maher who want to ask to Hyden about crisis water. When Maher said "*I think you are,*" he paused his speech because he saw expression of Hyden which showed doubt about the news. Maher disfluency the word of *I think you are* and continue *am I wrong about that?*

In addition, the last example of silent pause, namely *No coup but, they just – I'm serious*. From this example, it showed Hyden is a guest in America Lawyer show who has disfluency too in his speech to another people. When he explained something his statement, he paused in the middle conversation and thought something to continue what he wants to say. In this speech, he did not have ideas to say *they just –*.

## **b. Repeat**

Theoretically, Repeats occur when the speakers repeat one or more words in utterance. When people talk very fast and spontaneously, this kind of speech errors will happen. In this concept, there were 19 data found in America Lawyer show. For instance, *Hey, everybody! Thank you! Thank you very much. Thank you.* From this example, it showed happiness by the guest where participants/ audiences welcome well and give applause to them. They cannot say something to audiences because they felt happy and humble. That's why, they always repeat their speech.

Another example, *So...so, look, Tim Cook's position is that America is more secure with end-to-end, my – my first response is when somebody has put a door And, so, I see these as separable – separable things.* From the example, when the guest (Maher) gave statement and his argue about water crisis, many repeat words found in his speech. He deliver his ideas faster until occur error in his statement. He repeated many word while thought some word go on.

On the other hand types of speech disfluency of repeat, such as *I think it's – I think, partly, it's a victim of – you're a victim of your own success.* From that example, *I think it's //I think, partly, it's a victim of* occur repeat in the dialogue. Hyden delivered his statement about victim of water crisis in America, but speed of his speech caused error in giving opinion. Because too fast they speak up, so the conversation error among them when they gave opinion about water crisis.

## **c. Retraced False Start**

Theoretically, Retraced False Start is means the correction of a word. It also includes one or more words before the corrected words. In this concept, only 1 data found in the dialogue in America Lawyer show, namely *—you cannot – you are not committed, you are not required – in fact, you are required not to follow an unlawful order.* From that example showed that Bill changed his speech with correct one like the example above. He wanted say to the other guest that *you are not required* but previously, he said *you cannot*. In this example *cannot* changed be *are not*.

## **d. Correction**

Theoretically, correction similar to false starts. Something that makes them different is that correction is expressed in explicitly “I mean”, “or rather”, “that is”, or “well” to mark the phrases as a correction. In this concept, there were 7 data found in the dialogue in America Lawyer show. In this concept, the researcher gave two examples of Correction.

The first example, *I mean, I think the election will hinge on whether there's another terrorist attack in this country.* From the example, it showed when the speaker's better utterances to say and then the corrections they make take over the place of previous words, which are considered to be misplanned. Previously Maher said about elects trump to Hyden and then he corrected his speech by using *I mean*.



The second example, such as *you're a victim of your own success, that – I mean, 9/11 was pretty horrible*. From the example, it showed that when Maher gave statement about success of water crisis, then he corrected his utterances by using *I mean* and go on his statement to Hayden. From explanation that to make better utterances about what we had said so, the correction need in the dialogue so that there is misinterpretation and misunderstanding about what want to say.

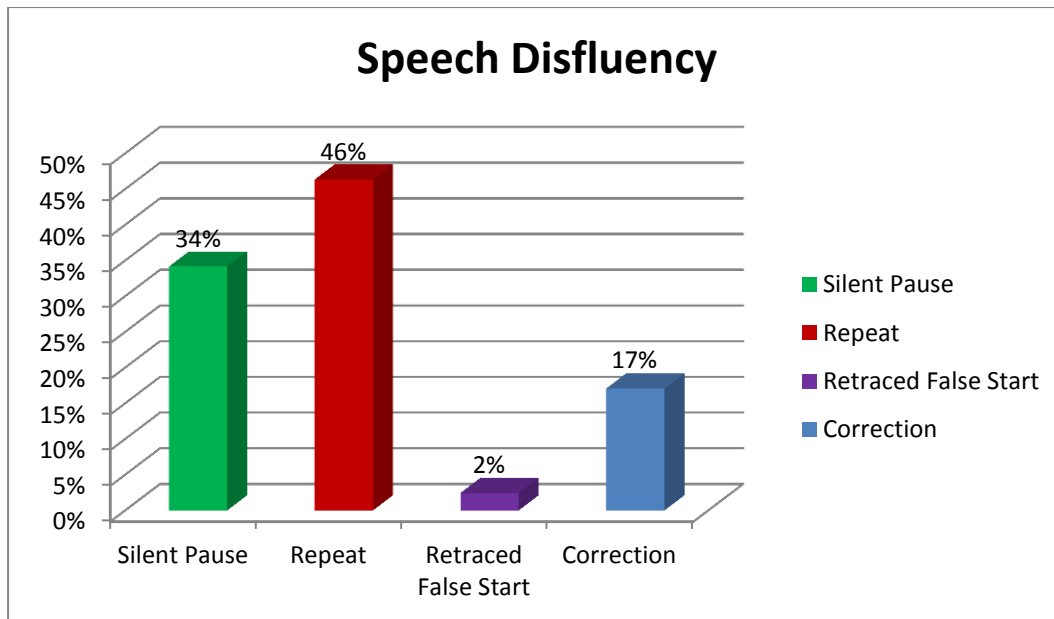
## 2. The dominant Types of Speech Disfluency in America Lawyer Show

To know the dominant types of speech disfluency found in America Lawyer show, it can be seen in table 4.1 below:

**Table 4.1**  
**The Percentage of Types of Anomaly**

No.	Types of Anomaly	Amount	Percentage
1.	Silent Pause	14	34.15%
2.	Repeat	19	46.34%
3.	Retraced False Start	1	2.44%
4.	Correction	7	17.07%
Total		41	100%

From table 4.1 above, it found that there were 41 data found in America Lawyer show. Specifically 14 (34.15%) for Silent Pause, 19 (46.34%) for repeat, 1 (2.44%) for Retraced False Start, and 7 (17.07%) for correction. The most dominant types of speech disfluency found in America Lawyer show was repeat amount of 19 (46.34%). It means that in this speech, as majority many people always repeat their speech so that it can continue what they want to say. when someone speak and confused to deliver words, so one way to make other person understand to us was repeat what we said just now while we think something in our mind. To show completed the data, it can be seen in chart below:



**Chart 1 Types of Speech Disfluency**

### **C. Research Finding**

After analysis of the data obtained in this study, it can be argued some of finding as follows:

1. There were 41 data found in America Lawyer show. Specifically 14 (34.15%) for Silent Pause, 19 (46.34%) for repeat, 1 (2.44%) for Retraced False Start, and 7 (17.07%) for correction.
2. The most dominant types of speech disfluency found in America Lawyer show was repeat amount of 19 (46.34%). It means that in this speech, as majority many people always repeat their speech so that it can continue what they want to say. when someone speak and confused to deliver words, so one way to make other person understand to us was repeat what we said just now while we think something in our mind.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### A. Conclusions

Based on the research findings, it is obtained some conclusions as follows:

3. There were 41 data found in America Lawyer show. Specifically 14 (34.15%) for Silent Pause, 19 (46.34%) for repeat, 1 (2.44%) for Retraced False Start, and 7 (17.07%) for correction.
4. The most dominant types of speech disfluency found in America Lawyer show was repeat amount of 19 (46.34%).

#### B. Suggestions

There are some constructive points suggested as the following:

4. The students' university who are interested in studying psycholinguistic and interested in conducting any further studies in speech disfluency.
5. The readers, especially for the students of English Department, the results of the study can be purposed to introduce them which referred to speech disfluency and its realization in the talkshow.
6. Other researchers can give surprising progress in psycholinguistic field and can be references for them to conduct in different object.

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