

AN ANALYSIS OF A STUTTERING CHARACTER IN *ONCE UPON A TIME IN HOLLYWOOD* FILM

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ABSTRACT

This research aimed to find the types of stuttering and the types of associated behaviors in *Once Upon a Time in Hollywood* film. The chosen character to be analyzed is Rick Dalton. This research used Hedge and Davis' theory of the types of stuttering and Zebrowski's theory of the types of associated behaviors concluded in psycholinguistics field. This research applied a descriptive qualitative method. The data sources of this research are *Once Upon a Time in Hollywood* film and its script. The data were taken from the words and sentences uttered by Dalton in the film which showed the stuttering phenomenon, as well as certain gestures that accompanied Dalton's stuttering. Through the findings of the analysis, the researcher found two out of four types of stuttering, namely repetition (part-word repetition, whole-word repetition, and phrase repetition) and block (sound prolongation). Also, all types of associated behaviors were found, they are: (1) head, torso, and limb movement, (2) audible inhalations and exhalations, (3) visible muscle tension in orofacial tension, and (4) eye behaviors. Through this research, the readers can have more understanding and raise their awareness of stuttering phenomenon that also happen in real life which can affect someone's life who suffered from stuttering.

Keywords: Psycholinguistics, Speech Disorders, Stuttering, Associated Behaviors, *Once Upon a Time in Hollywood* Film

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan jenis gagap dan jenis perilaku terkait dalam film *Once Upon a Time in Hollywood*. Karakter yang dipilih untuk dianalisis adalah Rick Dalton. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori jenis gagap milik Hedge dan Davis dan teori jenis perilaku terkait milik Zebrowski yang tercakup dalam lingkup psikolinguistik. Penelitian ini menerapkan metode kualitatif deskriptif. Sumber data dari penelitian ini adalah film *Once Upon a Time in Hollywood* dan naskahnya. Data diambil dari kata-kata dan kalimat yang diucapkan oleh Dalton dalam film yang menunjukkan kegagapan, juga gestur tertentu yang menyertai kegagapan Dalton. Melalui temuan dari analisis, peneliti menemukan dua dari empat jenis gagap, yaitu pengulangan (pengulangan sebagian kata, pengulangan seluruh kata, dan pengulangan frasa) dan blok (jeda sesaat). Pun, semua jenis perilaku terkait ditemukan, yaitu: (1) pergerakan kepala, badan, dan lengan, (2)

penghirupan dan penghembusan napas yang terdengar, (3) ketegangan otot pada otot orofasial, dan (4) pergerakan mata. Dari penelitian ini, pembaca bisa lebih memahami dan meningkatkan kesadaran mereka terhadap fenomena gagap yang juga terjadi di kehidupan nyata, yang dapat mempengaruhi kehidupan seseorang yang menderita kegagapan.

Kata Kunci: Psikolinguistik, Gangguan Berbicara, Gagap, Perilaku Terkait, Film *Once Upon a Time in Hollywood*

A. INTRODUCTION

As social beings, people want to relate to other people and their surroundings. In order to do so, they use language as a way to communicate with each other. Language influences human life as the bridge to have a relationship with other people and society. Therefore, language holds an important role in human interactions to let out their ideas and thoughts through communication.

In the process to be able to communicate, humans first learned how to speak when they were babies. They communicate through verbal sounds that have specific meanings. As they grow up, humans have the capability to produce words or sentences. They think of what they want to say before saying it. Speaking, by then, becomes the most common way to communicate with each other. It seems that the act of speaking to express human thoughts, feelings, and ideas is easy and effortless. Although as effortless as it seems, when speaking, humans have to successfully proceed through the stages of choreographed movements of the head, neck, chest, and abdomen to be able to produce speech (Lanier 6). However, there are certain conditions or situations when people are disfluent sometimes, such as disruptions in one of the stages of producing speech. This disfluency phenomenon is caused by speech disorders.

Stuttering or stammering is one type of speech disorder. According to Sleeper, stuttering is a speech disorder where repetitions and prolongations of syllables, sounds, and words interfere with a person's ability to speak fluently (69). Usually, people who stutter are conscious of the stutters in their speech. They know and understand that the sound or the word that they produce is not properly constructed, but they are unable to control the flow of it. This case then leads the speaker to produce repetition (part-word repetition, whole-word repetition, and phrase repetition), sound prolongation, silent pauses (block), and broken words in their speech, or what is called stuttering.

The phenomenon of stuttering is also portrayed in films. One of the films that portray the stuttering phenomenon is entitled *Once Upon a Time in Hollywood*. It is a comedy-drama film written and directed by Quentin Tarantino. It was released in 2019 and produced by Columbia Pictures, Bona Film Group, Heyday Films, and Visiona Romantica. Basically, *Once Upon a Time in Hollywood* takes set in 1969 Los Angeles. It is a story about Rick Dalton, who was once a popular TV star, and his longtime stunt-double and also a best friend, Cliff Booth, who are now struggling to make their way around Hollywood that they hardly recognize anymore.

Hence, this research will focus on Rick Dalton, one of the main characters in *Once Upon a Time in Hollywood* film. Dalton, who was once a popular TV star, suffers from stuttering. Dalton's stuttering leads the researcher to put an interest in him. Therefore, the researcher decides to analyze him by using speech disorders theory, specifically the types

of stuttering. The researcher attempts to seek the types of stuttering and the types of associated behaviors that accompanied Dalton's stuttering in *Once Upon a Time in Hollywood* film. Moreover, the researcher finds out that there is still none of the researchers of English literature students in the same university where the researcher is studying, analyzing this character by using speech disorders theory, specifically the types of stuttering and the associated behaviors. Hence, that is one of the reasons why the researcher doing this research in *Once Upon a Time in Hollywood* film. By doing so, hopefully, the readers of this research will have more knowledge about Dalton's stuttering. Furthermore, the researcher hopes that this research can raise readers understanding and awareness about the stuttering phenomenon, since this phenomenon also happens in real life which can affect someone's life who suffered from stuttering.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Speech Disorders

Speech disorders include various conditions that can affect children and adults as well, which can range from difficulty pronouncing a specific word or sound, to the inability to produce an understandable speech. Moreover, some of these speech disorders are the result of a physical deformity, such as the result of damage to the speech mechanism (larynx, lips, teeth, tongue, and palate) that is caused by injury or diseases. However, there are some cases where the cause of the speech disorder is unknown. In other words, speech disorder is a condition where the speaker has trouble producing a sound or a letter, which results in disfluency in communication with others. Lanier further explains that several speech disorders are common to occur in society, they are dysarthria, lisps, apraxia, spasmodic dysphonia, and stuttering (20).

2. Stuttering

Stuttering or stammering is a speech disorder in which repetitions and prolongations of syllables, sounds, and words interfere with a person's ability to speak fluently (Sleeper 69). Furthermore, Sleeper explains that stuttering occurs when there are disruptions in the process of speech production that requires the brain to coordinate with several muscles that include respiration, vocalization, and articulation (involving the throat, palate, tongue, lips, and teeth), which results in the difficulty in producing a sound or a word (69). Often, the people who stutter may be accompanied by struggle behaviors, such as rapid eye blinks, tremors of the lips or jaw, head jerks, or clenching fists.

In certain conditions or situations, the speaker might feel tired, nervous, excited, under stress, feeling self-conscious, or struggling with the complexity of language. These occurrences can make their stuttering get worse for them. Hedge and Davis further explain that stuttering is most typically associated with repetition (part-word repetition, whole-word repetition, and phrase repetition), sound prolongation, silent pauses (block), and broken words (qtd. in Shipley 348).

a. Repetition

The first type of stuttering is repetition. It occurs when a unit of speech is unusually repeated once or various numerous times. Hedge and Davis explain that the unit of speech can be in the forms of a single sound, a syllable, a word, a phrase, and a group of words (qtd. in Shipley 350). Repetition categorizes into three types, they are part-word repetition, whole-word repetition, and phrase repetition.

i. Part-word Repetition

Part-word repetition refers to when the speaker makes disfluency in their utterances, the repetition only occurs in some parts of the word rather than the whole word. Part-word repetition is a remarkable disfluency that distinguishes between stutterers and normal people. Because, this type mostly happens to stutterers rather than normal people (qtd. in Shipley 352).

ii. Whole-word Repetition

Whole-word repetition occurs when the speaker makes disfluency in their utterances, the repetition happens on a whole word rather than a part of a word or multiple words. It is different from a part-word repetition, whereas the repetition mostly happens to stutterers. The whole-word repetition also occurs to normal people (qtd. in Shipley 356).

iii. Phrase Repetition

Phrase repetition refers to the repetition that happens in a form of a group of words with or without a finite verb when the speaker makes disfluency in their utterances (qtd. in Shipley 358).

b. Sound Prolongation

Sound prolongation refers to producing a speech phenomenon, whereas the unit of speaking is uncommonly prolonged or lengthened. Usually, the first sound of a word or syllable where the prolonged happens. Because, the speaker has difficulty holding the first sound to move to the next sound, therefore it becomes a single continuous long sound.

c. Block

Block or silent pauses occurs when the speech is at a complete stop or getting stuck because the speaker is unable to utter or produce any sounds even though they had an intention to speak. It happens because of the inappropriate cessation of both sound and air in the process of speech. Hedge and Davis explain that block is different than pause (qtd. in Shipley 360). Block usually occurs for a 3-sec pause or more. There is something like a huge force coming from the inside in blocking, making the speaker stuck with no noise to utter the sound or word, which is not happening in pause. Hence, the block is commonly accompanied by body gestures that indicate to force that thing out from the inside.

d. Broken Word

Broken word refers to the phenomenon when stuttering people speaking, there is an interruption of words which makes the sound or word incomplete, but the speaker had no effort to retracing and correcting them (qtd. in Shipley 362).

3. Associated Behaviors

In the process of speech, a person who stutters may be accompanied by struggling behaviors, such as eyes blinking, holding the breath, clenching fists, etc. These certain behaviors are called the associated or secondary behaviors which can occur as soon as a person begins to stutter. Zebrowski states that these behaviors are divided into four forms, they are Head, Torso, and Limb Movement, Audible Inhalations and Exhalations, Visible Muscle Tension in Orofacial Tension, and Eye Behaviors (455).

a. Head, Torso, and Limb Movement

Usually, when someone stutters, certain gestures or movements include the area of the head, torso, and limb. For example, the movement of the head towards the left and right side, moving their arms around when stuttering, arm jerks, knee-slapping, or stomping onto something when the stutter emerges.

b. Audible Inhalations and Exhalations

Audible inhalations and exhalations are conditions where there are noises that have been produced when someone breathes in and out. These behaviors often occur in the middle of or between words when a stutterer wants to avoid their stuttering. This type of associated behavior is divided into three kinds, which are gulping, holding the breath, and nostril flaring.

c. Visible Muscle Tension in Orofacial Tension

Visible muscle tension in the orofacial tension has only one type, which is a jaw jerk. Some stutterers seem to have a problem that is located in their jaw, whereas their lower jaw seems to have come unhinged from their mouth. This can cause a stutter as they cannot stabilize the position of their lower jaw where it is supposed to be.

d. Eye Behaviors

Naturally, the eyes movement can occur from up and down, side-to-side, and in a circular pattern. The eyes can also blink which is followed by prolonged eyelid closure. These behaviors are the last type of associated behaviors. It includes blinking, squeezing the eyes shut during moments of stuttering, side-to-side movements of the eyes, and consistent loss of eye contact. A person who suffered from stuttering tends to do those behaviors to avoid eye contact with their listener due to the reason of afraid or worry about their reactions. Also, it could be their natural reflexes by doing so because of the stuttering.

C. RESEARCH METHOD

1. Research Design

According to Miles and Huberman, qualitative data is usually in the form of a word rather than numbers (1). This research is applying the descriptive qualitative method since it involves collecting data that consists of written or spoken words and people's behaviors to test hypotheses or to answer questions concerning the current status of the study (Gay 217). In this case, the researcher watched the *Once Upon a Time in Hollywood* film and read the film script thoroughly while focused to analyze and understand Rick Dalton's types of stuttering and the associated behaviors that accompanied the stuttering throughout the film.

2. Data and Data Source

To conduct this research, the data sources were a film entitled *Once Upon a Time in Hollywood* and its script. Meanwhile, the chosen character to conduct this research was Rick Dalton. Therefore, the data of this research were the words and the sentences that were used in dialogues of the character in *Once Upon a Time in Hollywood* film. Specifically, they were the utterances that showed the signs or evidence of Dalton's stuttering based on Hedge and Davis' theory of types of stuttering and Zebrowski's theory of types of associated behaviors.

3. Research Instrument

Creswell states that the researchers are allowed to collect the data by examining documents, observing the behavior, and interviewing participants in qualitative research by themselves (185). Therefore, the main instrument of this study was the researcher herself. The researcher collected, classified, and analyzed the data from the film and its script by herself.

4. Data Collection

The researcher applied the descriptive qualitative research method, since the data collected were from words and sentences that were used both in the film and the film script's dialogues, not numbers. In qualitative research, Christensen points out that qualitative data consist of words, pictures, clothing, documents, or non-numerical information (32). Hence, the researcher collected data by doing these following steps.

First, the researcher watched the film and read the film script thoroughly to understand the whole content of the film. Second, the researcher found some evidence from the words and utterances that were used in the dialogues of the character in the film, which supported the idea of Dalton's types of stuttering and types of associated behaviors. Third, after found some evidence, the researcher collected and categorized the words and utterances that contain Dalton's stuttering and associated behaviors.

5. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, according to Miles and Huberman, the researcher analyzed the data in this research which consists of these three following steps: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing (10).

a. Data Reduction

In this step, the data sources of this research were a film entitled *Once Upon a Time in Hollywood* and its script. The researcher watched the film and read the film script thoroughly to find Dalton's stuttering and associated behaviors. Then the researcher selected and categorized the data which was from words and sentences uttered by Dalton based on Hedge and Davis' theory of types of stuttering and Zebrowski's theory of types of associated behaviors.

b. Data Display

The data display was the next step of data analysis, which aimed to present the data that has been observed or analyzed in order to make it easier to understand. Thereby, the researcher displayed or present the data that has been analyzed which contain the stuttering and associated behaviors of Dalton throughout the film based on Hedge and Davis' theory of types of stuttering and Zebrowski's theory of types of associated behaviors. The researcher used tables to display the data. The arrangements of the code used in the data were for the types of stuttering and the types of associated behaviors. The details are as follows:

Table 1 Code for Types of Stuttering

| Types of Stuttering | Code |
|-----------------------|------|
| Part-word Repetition | PW |
| Whole-word Repetition | WW |
| Phrase Repetition | PH |
| Sound Prolongation | SP |
| Block (Silent Pauses) | BL |
| Broken Word | BW |

Table 2 Code for Types of Associated Behavior

| Types of Associated Behaviors | Code |
|---|-------------|
| Head, Torso, and Limb Movement | HTL |
| Audible Inhalations and Exhalations | AIE |
| Visible Muscle Tension in Orofacial Tension | VMT |
| Eye Behaviors | EBV |

In addition to the code above, the researcher also used timestamp of the scenes for coding as follows:

Table 3 Code for Timestamp of the Scenes

| Name | Code |
|-------------|-------------|
| Scene | SN |
| Data | D |

c. Conclusion Drawing

The last step of data analysis was conclusion drawing. After reducing and displaying the data, the researcher drew a conclusion. In order to do so, the collected data from Dalton's stuttering utterances and associated behaviors were analyzed to conclude the result of the research based on the research questions and the theories that were discussed in the previous chapter.

D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

1. Findings

This section is intended to investigate the data collected by the researcher that contains the types of stuttering and the types of associated behaviors which was produced by Rick Dalton in *Once Upon a Time in Hollywood* film. The findings are derived from the research questions, in which the first question concerns about the types of stuttering and the second question concerns about the types of associated behaviors of Dalton. The following data described the stuttering and the associated behaviors which were found in Dalton's dialogues or utterances, facial expressions, and gestures in the film.

1) Repetition

a. Part-word Repetition

i. Part-word Repetition Accompanied with Visible Muscle Tension in Orofacial Tension

Data 12

Booth : But I haven't been a full-time stuntman for a while now, and from where I'm standing, going to Rome to star in movies does not sound like the fate worse death that you seem to think it is.

Dalton : Come on, now. **Y-y-you** ever seen an-an-an Italian Western, huh? They're awful. **I-I-It** is a fucking farce.

Booth : Yeah, how many you seen? One? Two?

Dalton : I-I-I **h-h-ha-have** seen enough, all right? Nobody likes Spaghetti Westerns.

(D12/PW/WW/HTL/VMT/SN 00:16:42-00:17:05)

The conversation above happened when Dalton throw tantrum towards Booth. In fact, Booth just tried to reassure Dalton when his best friend got an offer to act in an Italian film. Dalton did not happy with the offer he got from Mr. Schwarz, because he thought Italian films were awful. Due to his tantrum, Dalton stuttered the part-words of “you”, “it”, and “have” numerous times. While Dalton stuttered, he “jerked his jaw”, “gritted his teeth”, and “flailed his arms around”. Hence, these kinds of gestures were categorized as visible muscle tension in orofacial tension and head, torso, and limb movement.

b. Whole-word Repetition

i. Whole-word Repetition Accompanied with Eye Behaviors

Data 02

Mr. Schwarz : Well... since I just finished watching a Rick Dalton fucking film festival, I think I know who you are. Put it there.

Dalton : Well, it's my pleasure, Mr. Schwartz. **And-and-and** thank you for taking an interest.

(D02/WW/EBV/SN 00:05:26-00:05:39)

The conversation above happened when Mr. Schwarz wanted to met Dalton at a bar. When Mr. Schwarz appeared while greeted Dalton, he suddenly stand up from his seat to greet back Mr. Schwarz. In the dialogue, Dalton repeated the “and” word for three times. This stuttering happened because Dalton was kind of startled when Mr. Schwarz greeted him. If a stutterer felt shock or startled, they tend to stuttered, and this phenomenon happened to Dalton. While Dalton shook hands with Mr. Schwarz, he stuttered a little bit and followed with “clenched his eyes shut” and “rapid eyes blinked”. Therefore, these gestures were concluded as the eye behaviors.

c. Phrase Repetition

i. Phrase Repetition Accompanied with Audible Inhalations and Exhalations

Data 28

Dalton : **Me and... Me and** three Georges.

Stacy : Which three Georges?

Dalton : Peppard, Maharis and Chakiris.

(D28/PH/AIE/SN 01:03:53-01:03:58)

The conversation above happened when Jim Stacy, who was really excited to heard Dalton's story, asked Dalton about his role in *The Great Escape* film. Dalton then told Stacy about the truth that he was not chosen as the lead character in that film. In fact, he was one of the candidates besides other actors. The other candidates were the Georges brothers. Stacy asked Dalton which Georges brothers he was compete with, and Dalton told him. In the middle of his utterances, Dalton stuttered a bit. He stuttered the phrase "me and" twice. This occurrence happened because Dalton felt a slight embarrassed and regrets that he did not have the role. Between Dalton's stutter, he "hold his breath" and "exhaled quite loudly". These certain behaviors marked as audible inhalations and exhalations.

2) Block

i. Block Accompanied with Head, Torso, and Limb Movement

Data 14

Dalton : B-Besides S-S-Screen Gems ain't gonna have nothing good to say about me. You know that.

Booth : Shit. You made *Bounty Law*.

Dalton : Nobody's gonna forgive me for that last season. No matter what I do... **(pause)** I'm always gonna be the horse's ass t-t-that got *Bounty Law* canceled because I wanted some... **(pause)** fucking rinky-dink movie career.

(D14/PW/BL/HTL/SN 00:18:11-00:18:27)

The conversation above happened when Booth tried to convince Dalton to stay in LA and continued his career as an actor of *Bounty Law*. However, Dalton refused it. He thought that he would be rejected by people because of what happened in the last season of *Bounty Law*. In Dalton's utterances, the pauses or blocks happened twice. First, after Dalton said, "No matter what I do," there is a few seconds of pause before he continued his utterances, thus, while struggling to utter the next word, Dalton "clenched his eyes shut". The second pause happened when Dalton said, "because I wanted some...", there was also a few seconds of pause before he can continued his utterances. While in that phase of the pause happened, Dalton "jerked his hand" as if he tried to force something out of his body. These kinds of gestures were categorized as head, torso, and limb movement.

2. Discussions

This section presents the discussion based on the findings of the research in the previous section. This research is concerned with Rick Dalton's stuttering and the

associated behaviors throughout the *Once Upon a Time in Hollywood* film. To answer the first research question, after collected the data, the researcher found that there were two out of four types of stuttering which were found in Dalton's stuttering throughout the film, they are repetition (part-word repetition, whole-word repetition, and phrase repetition) and block (silent pauses).

Based on the findings, the first type of stuttering which was produced by Dalton in *Once Upon a Time in Hollywood* film is repetition. Repetition occurs when a unit of speech is unusually repeated once or various numerous times. In the film, Dalton experienced all these three subtypes of repetition, which are: part-word repetition, whole-word repetition, and phrase repetition. These phenomenons occurred when Dalton repeated sounds, words, or sentences in his utterances for numerous times. When Dalton stuttered, it usually occurred in the beginning of his utterances or when he started to spoke, which led to the repetition either on part-words, whole-words, or phrases of his utterances. That was the reason of why repetition became the most frequent types of stuttering which was experienced by Dalton in the film.

Moreover, the second types of stuttering which was produced by Dalton in *Once Upon a Time in Hollywood* film is block (silent pauses). Block (silent pauses) occurs when the speech is a complete stop or getting stuck because the speaker is unable to utter or produce any sounds even though they had an intention to speak. There is something like a huge force coming from the inside in blocking, making the speaker stuck with no noise to utter the sound or word for few seconds. Dalton also experienced this type of stuttering. In the film, there were few scenes that showed when Dalton spoke, he suddenly stopped in the middle of his sentence while made certain body gestures as if he was forced something out for few seconds before he can continued his utterances. It happened because when someone stuttered, they were unable to uttered any sounds or words although they know what they want to speak.

Furthermore, this research also concerned with the associated behaviors that accompanied the stutterer while experiencing the stuttering phenomenon. Thus, to answer the second research questions, after collected the data, all types of associated behaviors were found, they are head, torso, and limb movement, audible inhalations and exhalations, visible muscle tension in orofacial tension, and eye behaviors. Thereby, based on the findings, Dalton tends to make certain gestures or behaviors when he stuttered. The most visible behaviors he did throughout the film were clenching his eyes shut, rapidly blinking eyes, avoiding eye contact, and moving or flailing his hands or arms around. Therefore, these behaviors were the reason why eye behaviors and head, torso, and limb movement became the two most frequent types of associated behaviors that accompanied Dalton's stuttering. Though, Dalton also flared his nostrils, exhaled quite loudly, and jerked his jaw which included as audible inhalations and exhalations and visible muscle tension in orofacial tension, even though not as much as he did the eye behaviors and head, torso, and limb movement of types of associated behaviors. In short, Dalton did certain gestures or behaviors that were concluded in all types of associated behaviors.

E. CONCLUSIONS

After conducting the research on Rick Dalton's stuttering in *Once Upon a Time in Hollywood* film using a psycholinguistics approach in terms of the types of stuttering and the types of associated behaviors, the researcher aims to point out several things.

Based on the findings, two out of four types of stuttering were experienced by Dalton in *Once Upon a Time in Hollywood* film. They are repetition and block (silent pauses). The reason was because, when Dalton stuttered, it usually occurred at the beginning of his utterances or when he started to speak, which led to the repetition on part-words of his utterances, especially when he felt certain emotions, like flustered, startled, nervous, etc. Also, in few occasions, when Dalton felt embarrassed and regret, he tend to stop for awhile in the middle of his sentence before he can uttered the next words, which led to the block on his utterances. These findings then marked repetition and block (silent pauses) as types of stuttering that experienced by Dalton throughout the film.

Moreover, the researcher also found all the types of associated behaviors that accompanied Dalton's stuttering in the film. They are head, torso, and limb movement, audible inhalations and exhalations, visible muscle tension in orofacial tension, and eye behaviors. When Dalton's stuttered, he often did certain gestures or behaviors that included in all the types of associated behaviors. These findings then marked all types of associated behaviors were accompanied Dalton's stuttering throughout the film.

In addition, it is also can be concluded that Rick Dalton in *Once Upon a Time in Hollywood* film proved that he was indeed a stutterer. The way he struggled when stuttered and tried to finished his utterances while making certain gestures were matched with Davis and Hedge's theory of the types of stuttering and Zebrowski's theory of the types of associated behaviors. Thereby, both of the two research questions in the first chapter of this research were answered. Also, after reading this research, the readers can have more understanding in terms of Dalton's types of stuttering and the types of associated behaviors that were accompanied his stuttering. As well as the readers' awareness of stuttering phenomenon that also happen in real life which can affect someone's life who suffered from stuttering.

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