



SPEECH DISFLUENCY AS SEEN IN AUTURO GAVINO'S BEFORE ALL OTHERS KETIDAKFASIHAN BERBICARA YANG DITEMUKAN DIDALAM FILM BEFORE ALL OTHERS OLEH AUTURO GAVINO

Rosiana Alo¹, Simon Sira Padji², Fransiskus Maria Separ³,
English Literature Study Program, University of Flores Ende, Indonesia
alorosiana@gmail.com, simonsirapadji@gmail.com, hanzfms@gmail.com.

ABSTRAK: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan jenis ketidakfasihan berbicara dan jenis ketidakfasihan berbicara yang paling sering digunakan dalam film *Before All Others* karya Auturo Gavino. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif untuk menentukan jenis ketidakfasihan berbicara dan metode kuantitatif yang digunakan untuk menghitung jenis yang paling sering ditemukan dalam film *Before All Others*. Data dalam penelitian ini diambil dari film *Before All Others* dan dalam bentuk ujaran. Hasilnya memperlihatkan bahwa, ada 64 yang menunjukkan delapan jenis ketidakfasihan berbicara didalam film *Before All Others* penelitian ini menunjukkan 64 gangguan berbicara dari delapan tipe ketidakfasihan. Jenis-jenis tersebut adalah senyapan diam (13), senyapan berisi (7), pengulangan (27), kata seru (10), pengulangan awal yang salah (1), tidak mengulangi awal yang salah (1), perbaikan (1), dan gagap (4). Sementara itu jenis ketidakfasihan berbicara yang paling sering muncul yang ditampilkan di dalam film *Before All Others* adalah pengulangan dengan persentase 42.75%.

Kata kunci : ketidakfasihan, film, *Before All Other*

ABSTRACT: This study aimed at determining the types of speech disfluency and the most dominant of speech disfluency as seen in Auturo Gavino's movie *Before All Others*. The method used in this study was a qualitative method to determine the types of speech disfluency and the quantitative method was used to count the most frequent types found in *Before All Others* movie. The data in this study was taken from the *Before All Others* movie and the data form of utterances. The result show that there were 64 utterances showed eight types of speech disfluency in *Before All Others*. Those types were silent pause (13), filled pause (7), repetition (27), interjection (10), un-retraced false start (1), retraced false start (1), correction (1), and stutter (4). Meanwhile, the most frequent type of speech disfluency that appeared in *Before All Others* is repetition with a percentage 42.75%.

Keywords: Speech disfluency, film, *Before All Others*

PENDAHULUAN

Psycholinguistics is the field of scientific that is combination between linguistics and psychology. Linguistics is the study about language while psychology is the study about human behavior, cognition, and mental process of humans. Therefore, psycholinguistics discussed about the relation between humans and the use of language in every life. According to Cowles (2011:10), psycholinguistics is the studies phenomena at the intersection of linguistics and psychology.

Linguistics is the scientific study of language. While psychology is the scientific study of human behavior and cognition, the union of the two fields is principally concerned with the processing and knowledge



representations that underlie the ability to use language, and how they relate to other aspects of human cognition. There are language acquisition, comprehension and speech production that includes in psycholinguistics purposed by Clark and Clark (1998:4). But this section discussed about speech disfluency as well as a part of speech production. Most people may assume that the native speakers automatically have a good ability in used English because it is their mother tongue and they use English for they life communication. Grice in Lycan (2008:87) defined that sentence meaning is grounded in the mental and proposed to explicate ultimately in terms of the psychological states of individual human beings. It means the psychological process by a speaker puts a mental concept into some linguistic form, such as word, phrases, and sentences used to convey a message to listener. So, the speech production is the process by the speakers turn their mental concept into their spoken utterances to convey a message to their listener in the communicative interaction. Producing speech means forming the idea into the sound of speech (Pramudita, 2014). The production of speech has fluencies and disfluencies as produced by the speaker. Fluencies of speech are the comprehension spoken by a human being smoothly. According to Redrof (2015:445), fluency is the articulation of speech that is flow and smooth. And the disfluency of speech means lacking, and the various issues surrounding its use. It means the ability of the spoken depend on the way of mind that used by the speaker. speech disfluency is differences with speech error. Speech error is the incorrect words used by the speaker while speech disfluency is the way of speech convey their words is not fluently. Most people often confused to distinguish the speech error and speech disfluency but, they're both are two kind in different terms.

There are eight types speech disfluency purposed by Clark and Clark (1998:4) they are silent pause, filled pause, repetition, interjection, retraced false start, un-retraced false start, correction, and stutter.

In this study, the writer chooses the movie *Before All Others* movie as the source of research. There are two reasons why the writer chooses this title. Firstly, this title is the family movie and shows types of speech disfluency and certainly gives knowledge to the reader. The second reason is the movie tells about a young woman Rachel is turned upside down when he struck by a paralyzing disease and forced to live with her estranged grandmother Rose because of this Rachel becomes not confident and rarely talks when she is talking, she has not fluency of speech.

METHOD

The research used the descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data about the types of speech disfluency in *Before All Others Movie*, and quantitative method to analyze the data about the most frequent of speech disfluency use by the main character in the movie. Creswell (2018) defined that qualitative research as an approach for explored and understood the meaning individuals or groups a scribe to a social or human problem. It means that qualitative research was an approach

that focused on understood the social phenomenon among individuals or groups. The objective of this method was to gain a rich understood of the problems discussed in this research. While quantitative researched is the process of collecting, analyzing, interpreting, and writing the result of the study. The finding of the analysis was explain descriptively with described the result of the analysis into words.. As one of the objectives of this research was to find the dominant characteristic of speech disfluency in the selected data, the writer had firstly identified the types of speech disfluency and found how the main character used the most frequent of speech disfluency.

ANALYSIS

Speech disfluency always occur in speech on the other hand it is happened in naturally because influenced by the psichological of human being itself. There are eight types of speech disfluency purposed by Clark and Clark (1998:263). They are silent paused, filled pause, repetition, retraced false start, correction,



interjection, and stutter. Based on the data in *Before All Others* Movie, there are eight types shown in the movie and one hundred and four utterances which classify as the types of speech disfluency that shown by the main character in the movie.

Table. 4.1 Types of Speech Disfluency

No	Types of Speech Disfluency	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Silent Pause	13	20.25%
2	Filled Pause	7	10.75%
3	Repetition	27	42.75%
4	Interjection	10	15.25%
5	Un-retraced False Start	1	1.25%
6	Retraced False Start	1	1.25%
7	Correction	1	1.25%
8	Stutter	4	6.25%
Total		64	100.00%

Silent Pause

Silent pause is a period of no speech between words Clark and Clark (1998:263). These are the periods when the speaker does not speak. However, not all silences are necessarily disfluencies since speakers may take brief pauses for breathing or other articulatory systems. In *Before All Others* Movie, which happens nine times occurrence, the example of utterances have found in the research.

Rachel : **Grandma.....** what happened between you and mom?

Rose : It's a bit complicated your mother was a very complex.

(Time 00:35:11)

Since Rachel was a child, she was never see her mom visited Rose at the Cabin. So that she want to know the reasons why. She said "**grandma.....** what happened with you and mom?" When Rachel want to asked Rose about the problem, she look hesitant and suddenly lost her words. It is

because she was nervous and did not want to hurt her grandmother. After inhaling and exhaling Rachel then continued her question. This expression often occurs when the speaker did not find suitable words to convey, but she must. So, the speaker was silent to continue or stop asking. Rachel knows that this conversation was very sensitive. she was not close with her grandmother, even though they live in the same home, but there was still a distance between both, because they were meet when Rachel was an adult then her mother and grandmother were not on good terms, so it was very difficult to talk about sensitive things.

Filled Pause

Filled pause is an articulation by the speaker that encountered between utterances but is not to be mistaken for a lengthened sound within. A filled pause occurs most when a speaker is thinking. It is a filled pause in that the speaker breaks off speech while continuing to articulate. However, the articulation is neither a part nor part of a word it is may stand alone as a turn of its own. Filled pause can expression such as: uhm, mm, ah, yeah and err.

Doctor : Do you know somebody who can help you?

Rachel : **Uhm**, my grandmother has a cabin up North. Maybe i could stay with her?

(Time 00:10:11)



The utterances above happened when Rachel was in the hospital. Doctor Brennan asked Rachel to live with someone who can help her and to protect her, during healing time. Rachel had not anyone in the world. All of her friends were work full time and her parents were passed away. She just had her grandmother who live in the suburbs, but she has not visited her in a long time. She hoped that her grandmother who can take care of her. She asked the doctor to thought of her grandmother *uhm*, my grandmother has a cabin up North. Maybe I could stay with her? Rachel was thought who could help her. While thought, she used articulation *uhm*. This sound occurred when the speaker was thought, but she did not want to lose the listener's attention. As the doctor, doctor Brennan knew that, what the patient need for their recovered. So that, he asked that who can help to recover his patient and Rachel as the patient that always lives alone, and she did anything just by herself. she knew that not anyone who can help her. The only one person in her memory who can help her was her grandmother, but she still doubted whether Rose would be help her in recovered.

Repetition

Repeats occur when the speakers repeat one or more words in an utterance. When people talk very fast and spontaneously, this kind of speech error will happen.

Rose : Well of course, anything.
Rachel : I'm going.... to be.... Laid up for a bit and **///**
need a place where I can go.... to stay if it's too
much trouble **I can I can** ask somebody else.
(Time 00:12:10)

The dialogue occurs, when Rachel has check up her health at the hospital. Rachel doubt to said that she need a help from her grandmother. When she said I'm going.... to be.... Laid up for a bit and **///** need a place where I can go.... to stay if it's too much trouble **I can I can** ask somebody

else. Rachel was repeated her words for several times. As a human she is afraid to ask some help with someone even though she is a family. In psychological science this is about mental. The circumstance that faced sometimes affect a person's mentality. Feeling stress, fear and anxiety can affect the speech.

Interjection

Interjection are words or expressions, which are inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, pain, or to gain attention. Interjection are usually placed at the beginning or in the middle of sentences. They have no grammatical connection to the sentence in which they occur, therefore, interjections may stand alone in addition, if interjection is mild, it is followed by a comma. The interjection signs are likely oh, ah, so do like.

Rachel : Hi Ben!
Ben : **Oh**, hi is your grandmother here?
(Time 00:51:06)

The situation occurred when Ben was walk around the ramp but suddenly Rachel was appeared and surprised him. Then he asked where Rachel's grandmother was. She said "**oh, hi is your grandmother here?**" when someone feel surprise it can be unable to even react. Ben used the utterances "oh" to express his surprised. He was a person who always focused on what he did. When walking he would be focus not glance at the right or the left side. When Rachel suddenly asked, he gasped in surprised him because he was not been achieved.

Retraced False Start

Retraced false start is another happened where a part or all the original utterances is repeated. It also includes of one or more words before the corrected words. It is different with correction of the word is including one or more words before the corrected word.

Ben : what happened to you?



Rachel : **it's some it's just temporary**, I should be perfectly fine in a month or so.
(Time 1:06:37)

The utterances occurred when Ben showed the lake to Rachel. They really enjoyed the lake atmosphere while told their respective lives. Ben told about his wife and son who left him alone. He want to know about Rachel too, why she could be paralyzed and lives with her grandmother. This retraced false start happened in the utterances of Rachel; **it's some, it's just temporary**, I should be perfectly fine in a month or so. There was an addition of words **it's some** in this error and repetition of words **it's just** after the addition word. Rachel knew her recovery was not to long. She almost said some but then she was sure it was only temporary especially a month or so not until a few months because she felt her condition improved in just a few weeks.

Un-retraced False Start

Doctor : You didn't feel any light-headedness during your stumbling?
Rachel : No. uhm my hands **feel felt** a little numb and my legs are still weak, but I didn't have breakfast this morning.

(Time: 0:04:39)

Rachel was a dentist in a hospital, but she was an orphan because her parents have died. One day she was stumbled and fell on the floor while treating her patient. Her friend was a neurologist come to check her feet. After doing some neurological check the neurologist asked Rachel does, she feel dizzy when she was stumbled. Uhm my hands **feel felt** a little numb and my, my legs are still weak, but I didn't have breakfast this morning. In this dialogue Rachel was confused by her changed. But she thought that because she did not eat her breakfast. When she talked, her utterances were true but incorrect to mention and then she corrected it again.

Correction

Correction is like false starts. Something that make them different is that correction contain an explicit "I mean, rather, that is or well" to mark the phrases as a correction. Correction occur when the speaker better utterances to say then they make take over the place of previous words which are miss planed.

Rache : Oh you are, you are are all done here?
Ben : Yeah, for today but I'll be back tomorrow.
Rachel : Oh, **great I mean great**, yeah.

(Time 00:57:50)

Ben finished his work for those day and entered the room to told Rachel that his work was finish but, Rachel was a bit surprised to hear that Bens' work was done, she said "Oh You are, you are are all done here?". Rachel asked Ben how about his work for today and Ben said that he would be came again tomorrow. Rachel was happy because she would be meet Ben again. She eagerly responded to Bens words. Unconsciously and excitedly she said "Oh, **great I-I-I mean great**, yeah". After realized that she should not have responded like that, Rachel finally corrected her words again, but the correction was not the correcting the wrong words but rather than correcting her intonation by repeating the same word in a different tone by using **I mean**. She was repeated her words too. Rachel wished Ben to stay at home a little longer because she still wants to be with Ben. She felt Ben's presence comforted her and someone accompanied her to talked. When Ben told her that he wants to go home she does not know that Ben would be come again. so she stupidly asked if his work was done when she saw Bens' work was done. She does not know if she loved Ben or not but for sure she want to be close with Ben.

Stutter

Stutters occurs as abnormal hesitations, repetition 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. it is the most frequent type of speech disfluency.

Rachel : I..... **d-don't** really have anyone else.

Doctor : our other option is a skilled nursing facility.

(Time: 00:11:30)

Rachel really confused when the doctor suggested her that she needed someone to protect her during her recover. But she did not have anyone else to help her beside her grandmother. In her stressed with her disease. The doctor asked her about someone to protect her, but her friends were work full time not anyone to help her in her situation. It can make her was stressed when she thought about her condition. If someone in a stressed situation it can influences the way of thought and the way of speech of someone.

The Most Frequent of Speech Disfluency

The dominant types occurred in the main character of *Before All Others* movie are silent pause and stutter. As the result of this study shows the most occurrences speech disfluency happened in repetition it was around 42.75%. Moreover, the second common speech disfluency produced by the speaker that silent pause it was around 20.25% then follows by interjection it is arround 15.25% word during speech. Then filled pause in leve 10.75% and stutter in arround 6.25%. The last follows by un-retraced false start, false start and correction each of them is 1.25% the total number of speech disfluency that showed in the movie were 64 utterances of speech disfluency.

CONCLUSION

Meanwhile, the basic theory taken into the analysis is the theory of Clark and Clark (1998:263) which stated speech disfluency can be analyzed based on eight types of speech disfluency, there are eight utterances of disfluencies, silent pause, filled pause, repetition, interjection, retraced false start un-retraced false start, correction and stutter. The data contained in this movie consist of eight types.

All types of speech disfluency proposed by Clark and Clark are produce by the main character as the speakers. As the result of this study shows the most occurrences speech disfluency happened in repetition it was around 42.75%. Moreover, the second common speech disfluency produced by the speaker that silent pause it was around 20.25% and then the third one is interjection the word during speech. It is counted in level around 15.25% then filled pause in level 10.11% the last follows and stutter counted in around 6.25% by un-retraced false start, false start and correction each of them is 1.25% the total number of speech disfluency that happened along the movie are 99 utterances of speech disfluency.

According to the data of this study, the writer found the repetition became the highest frequent disfluency occurred in the conversation. From this finding, have concluded that when people in a difficult situation they have lost their words and they also confused what they want to say so the always repeated their words.

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