AN ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE DISORDERS SUFFERED BY THE MAIN CHARACTER IN *IT* (2017) MOVIE

THESIS

BY:

RAHMA FIRLIYAN MIRZA SARTIKA

REG. NUMBER: A73216082

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES

UIN SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA

2020

DECLARATION

I am the undersigned below:

Name : Rahma Firliyan Mirza Sartika

NIM : A73216082

Department : English

Faculty : Arts and Humanities

University : UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

truly state that the thesis I wrote is really my original work, and not a plagiarism/fabrication in part or in whole.

If in the future it is proven that this results from plagiarism/fabrication, either in part or in full, then I am willing to accept sanctions for such actions in accordance with the applicable provisions.

Surabaya, June 3rd 2020

Who make the statement

METERAI TEMPEL 4ED28AHF479971443 6000 ENAM RIBU RUPIAH

Rahma Firliyan Mirza Sartika

APPROVAL SHEET

AN ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE DISORDERS SUFFERED BY THE MAIN CHARACTER IN *IT* (2017) MOVIE

By

Rahma Firliyan Mirza Sartika

Reg.Number: A73216082

Approved to be examined by the Board of Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Surabaya, June 3rd 2020

Thesis Advisor

Raudlotul Jannah, M. App. Ling.

NIP. 197810062005012004

Acknowledged by:

The Head of English Department

Dr. Wahju Kusumajanti, M.Hum

NIP. 197002051999032002

EXAMINER SHEET

This thesis has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya on June, 30th 2020

The Board of Examiners are:

Examiner 1

Raudlotul Jannah, M.App.Ling.
NIP. 197810062005012004

Examiner 2

Prof. Dr. Zuliati Rohmah, M.Pd.
NIP. 197303032000032001

Examiner 3

Dr. A. Dzoul Milal, M.Pd.
NIP. 196005152000031002

Examiner 4

Dr. H. Mohammad Kurjum, M. Ag
NIP. 196909251994031002

Acknowledged by:
The Dean of Faculty of Arts and Humanities
UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Dr. Agus Aditoni, M.Ag
NIP. 196210021992031001

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA
PERPUSTAKAAN
Jl. Jend. A. Yani 117 Surabaya 60237 Telp. 031-8431972 Fax.031-8413300
E-Mail: perpus@uinsby.ac.id

LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI
KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

Sebagai sivitas akademika UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya:

Nama : Rahma Firliyan Mirza Sartika
NIM : A73216082
Fakultas/Jurusan : Adab dan Humaniora/Sastra Inggris
E-mail address : rfmirzas23@gmail.com

Demi pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan, menyetujui untuk memberikan kepada Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif atas karya ilmiah :
■ Sekripsi ☐ Tesis ☐ Desertasi ☐ Lain-lain (……)
yang berjudul :
An Analysis of Language Disorders Suffered by the Main Character in It (2017) Movie

beserta perangkat yang diperlukan (bila ada). Dengan Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Ekslusif ini Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya berhak menyimpan, mengalih-media/format-kan, mengelolanya dalam bentuk pangkalan data (database), mendistribusikannya, dan menampilkan/mempublikasikannya di Internet atau media lain secara ***fulltext*** untuk kepentingan akademis tanpa perlu meminta ijin dari saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebagai penulis/pencipta dan atau penerbit yang bersangkutan.

Saya bersedia untuk menanggung secara pribadi, tanpa melibatkan pihak Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, segala bentuk tuntutan hukum yang timbul atas pelanggaran Hak Cipta dalam karya ilmiah saya ini.

Demikian pernyataan ini yang saya buat dengan sebenarnya.

Surabaya,

Penulis

(Rahma Firliyan Mirza Sartika)
nama terang dan tanda tangan

ABSTRACT

Sartika, R. F. M. (2020). *An Analysis of Language Disorders on a Stuttering Character in IT (2017) Movie*. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Raudlotul Jannah, M. App. Ling

Keywords: language disorder, stuttering, associated behavior.

A language disorder is a type of disorder in which the speaker is doing repetition or prolongation of speech sounds, syllables, or words. Stuttering is included in one of the types of language disorder that is an expressive language disorder. The writer researched language disorder in "IT" movie that shows stuttering phenomena suffered by the main character named Bill Denbrough. There are three problems to be solved in this research, (1) what kinds of stuttering are found in the utterances produced by a stuttered boy in "IT" movie, (2) what types of associated behavior experienced by Bill Denbrough found in "IT" movie, (3) what causes of stuttering are suffered by Bill Denbrough in "IT" movie.

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach. It is descriptive because it described the data from the utterances spoken by Bill Denbrough and his behavior when stuttering from "*IT (2017)"* movie. Then it is qualitative because the researcher wanted to provide in-depth analysis and give the explanation more detail. The data were taken from a movie script and stuttering words produced by Bill Denbrough. The analysis continued by identifying the associated behavior experienced by Bill Denbrough and finally causes of stuttering suffered by Bill Denbrough by looking at the film and one of the quotations from novel that can support and explain causes Bill stuttering.

This study reveals that only four out of six types of stuttering (part-word repetition, whole-word repetition, sound prolongations, and block). There were also three out of four types of associated behavior (head torso limb, audible inhalations and exhalations, and eye behaviors) and cause of his stuttering is include in psychogenic stuttering by looking at the series of event in the novel and the movie. When Bill was three years old, he hit by a car and crashed into the side of the building so it makes him comma for seven hours. Bill tends to be stuttering when he felt relaxed, nervous, or when he tried to cover up lies, while for his associated behavior seen from the way he panic, irritated, and nervous. Then it can be said that only some of the types of stuttering and types of associated behavior revealed and the cause of his stuttering did not found in the film but it can be found in the novel instead.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

ABSTRAK

Sartika, R. F. M. (2020). *Analisa Gangguan Bahasa pada Pemeran Gagap di film IT (2017)*. Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Dosen Pembimbing: Raudlotul Jannah, M. App. Ling

Kata kunci: gangguan bahasa, gagap, perilaku terkait gagap.

Gangguan bahasa adalah jenis gangguan saat pembicara melakukan pengulangan atau perpanjangan bunyi, suku kata atau kata-kata. Gagap termasuk dalam salah satu jenis gangguan bahasa yaitu gangguan bahasa ekspresif. Penulis melakukan penelitian tentang gangguan bahasa dalam film "IT" yang menunjukkan fenomena kegagapan yang diperankan oleh tokoh utama bernama Bill Denbrough yang berusaha menemukan saudara lelakinya yang hilang. Ada tiga masalah yang harus dipecahkan dalam penelitian ini, (1) apa jenis kegagapan yang ditemukan dalam ucapan-ucapan yang dihasilkan oleh laki-laki gagap dalam film "It", (2) apa jenis perilaku terkait yang dialami oleh Bill Denbrough yang ditemukan di "It" movie, (3) faktor apa yang menyebabkan Bill Denbrough menjadi gagap.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif. Deskriptif dipilih karena menggambarkan data dari ucapan yang diucapkan oleh Bill Denbrough dan perilakunya ketika gagap dari film "It (2017)". Maka bersifat kualitatif karena peneliti ingin memberikan analisis mendalam dan memberikan penjelasan secara lebih rinci. Data diambil dari naskah film dan kata-kata gagap yang dihasilkan oleh Bill Denbrough dengan menerapkan kode yang sesuai dalam naskah. Analisis dilanjutkan dengan mengidentifikasi perilaku terkait yang dialami oleh Bill Denbrough dalam film dan akhirnya penyebab gagap dialami oleh Bill Denbrough dengan melihat film dan salah satu kutipan dari novel yang dapat mendukung dan menjelaskan penyebab gagap Bill.

Studi ini mengungkapkan bahwa hanya empat dari enam jenis kegagapan (pengulangan sebagian kata, pengulangan seluruh kata, perpanjangan dan blok suara), tiga dari empat jenis perilaku yang terkait (kepala badan tungkai, pernafasan dan penghembusan yang terdengar, dan perilaku mata) dan penyebab kegagapannya termasuk dalam gagap psikogenik melihat dari serangkaian kejadian yang terdapat dalam novel dan film. Ketika Bill berumur tiga tahun, dia ditabrak mobil dan koma selama tujuh jam. Bill cenderun gagap ketika dia merasa santai, gugup, atau saat dia berusaha untuk menutupi kebohongan, sedangkan untuk perilaku terkaitnya dapat dilihat dari caranya panik, tersinggung, dan gagap. Lalu dapat disimpulkan bahwa hanya beberapa tipe gagap dan tipe perilaku terkait yang ditemukan dan penyebab gagap tidak dapat ditemukan di film melainkan ditemukan di novel.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

TABLE OF CONTENT

Cover Page
Inside Cover Page i
Approval Sheet.....ii
Examiner Sheet iii
Declaration iv
Acknowledgement.....v
Abstract viii
Abstrak ix
Table of Contents xi
List of Tables.....xiii
List of Appendices xiv

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study.....1

1.2 Problems of the Study 6

1.3 Signifincance of the Study 7

1.4 Scope and Limitation 7

1.5 Definition of Key Terms 8

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Language Disorder 9

2.1.1 Expressive Language Disorder 10

2.1.2 Receptive Language Disorder.....13

2.2 Speech Error.....15

2.3 Associated Behavior.....25

2.4 “IT” Movie 26

2.5 Previous Study 30

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODS
3.1 Research Design.....33
3.2 Data Collection.....33
3.2.1 Data and Data Sources.....33
3.2.2 Instruments.....34
3.2.3 Data Collection Techniques.....34
3.3 Data Analysis.....35

CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS
4.1 Findings.....40
4.1.1 Types of Stuttering experienced by Bill Denbrough in "IT" (2017) Movie.....40
4.1.2 Types of Associated Behaviors experienced by Bill Denbrough in "IT" (2017) Movie.....56
4.1.3 Causes of Stuttering experienced by Bill Denbrough in "IT" (2017) Movie.....68
4.2 Discussions.....69

CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS
5.1 Conclusions.....73
5.2 Suggestions.....74

REFERENCES.....76

APENDICES
Appendix 1.....80
Appendix 2.....89
Appendix 3.....94

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

LIST OF TABLES

Tables Pages

3.1 Codes for Types of Stuttering 36
3.2 Codes for Kinds of Associated Behavior 36
3.3 Classifying Data for Types of Stuttering 37
3.4 Classifying data for Types of Associated Behavior.....38

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

LIST OFAPPENDICES

Tables Pages

Appendix 1 80
Appendix 2 89
Appendix 3 94

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is divided into five parts. There is a background of the study, research problem, the significance of the study, scope, and limitation, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

A language disorder is a disorder that occurs in an individual in the process of learning language and its applications such as speaking, writing, and using sign language. Steinberg (1993) stated that language disorder happens in the hemisphere area where the language is processed. An individual with a lack of understanding in language affects the production of vocabulary, sentence structure, and discourse as well. It makes people who suffer language disorders have difficulty in understanding vocabulary, grammar, and not capable of joining in a conversation. People with language disorder understand what they wanted to say but have difficulty in conveying the message.

The problems range from whether the person unable to pronounce the specific letters or unable to produce understandable speech. Language disorder can happen when the brain gets an injury, and it makes somebody have a loss of language disabilities (Carroll, 2004). Language disorder can affect both speech production and comprehension. Language disorder also makes a person have difficulty in understanding and the interpretation of language. An individual with

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

language disorders sometimes underestimated even he/she is brilliant, and he stressed due to a poor self-image (Lanier, 2010). Language disorders as known as language impairment is disorders which occurs in the use of subject, structure, and utterances. The content leads to what is being talked about or understand. The form is about part of pattern and voice of word include its mixing word endings, words, or sentence pattern, while for the utterances concerned on what's underlying a person say and the way he/she made up a conversation based on what they understand related to the listener and context (Bloom, 1988). Kid who suffered language disorders may have problem in some or the whole areas. Quoted from Kid Sense Child Development (2020), if the language is late to acquire and the way its language being formed does not show the normal sequential developmental pattern, so that it is a language disorder. One of the language disorder types is stuttering.

Based on Cambridge Dictionary (2020), the stutter is a difficulty when someone want to deliver or respond something, specifically in the first part of the word, for example, delaying before it or repeating it several times (m-m-m-my voice). Frequently, the stuttering is characterized by blocks or repetition, which may cause long pauses and struggle to talk. Claimed by Sleeper (2007), people who suffer stutter, generally know what he/she wants to say, but they have difficulty in producing it. Stuttering is a problem for an individual, which causes delaying and repetitions and prolongation in syllables, sounds, and words. Delivering a general speech is a complex mechanism that needs the brain to

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

coordinate with another muscle, including those involved in breathing, vocalization, and articulation.

Stuttering is a problem of someone who is not fluent in speaking. Usually characterized by irregular utterances, stagnant, not expressed freely, quickly stop when others speak, then repeat the first syllable word, after that finish the last one, and after completing all the words and then completing all the sentences (Indah and Abdurrahman, 2008).

The phenomenon of stuttering is portrayed in films; one of them is "IT" (2017). This film is a supernatural horror genre and released in 2017. This film is form on Stephen King's book and directed by Andreas Muschietti. "IT" (2017) film totally focused on the Losers Club who has a conflict with Pennywise. The main character who suffer stutter is Jaeden Lieberher, as Bill Denbrough. Bill described as having worse conditions start from his brother passed away. During the whole movie, he stutter and sometimes not. Bill's stutter get worse when he is frightened or nervous. Bill Denbrough's speech is clear and well-spoken, but in some words or sentences, Bill produces contain language disorder.

There have been several previous researchers researching language disorders and stuttering with different data. Research from Iriyanti (2016) analyzed the stuttering character in the "*Parental Guidance*" movie named Turner Simmon. Her research is about identifying and describing the types of stuttering associated with the kinds of speech sounds. She classified the types of dysfluencies and speech sounds. She used movies through the script and watch the movie as her sources of data. In her research, she found the types of stuttering,

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

such as part-word repetition, sound prolongation, and block. The most common type that happened in the movie is part-word repetition. While the speech sound that found in her research is /s/, /w/, /d/ and /ð/. A study from Safitri (2014) analyze the characteristic of stuttering and the main factor causing stutter in the main character of the "*Rectoverso*" movie. Safitri use movies through the script and watch the film as her sources of data. Her results show there are two stuttering aspects suffered by "*Abang*" namely audible and silent blocking and monosyllabic whole-word repetition. "*Abang*" suffered stutter because of stress factors, neurotic familial, and habit factor.

Third is the research from Sartika (2019) about the stuttering participant in America's Got Talent (AGT) 2015 named Drew Lynch. She found that there are 25 types of stuttering, there are part word repetition, whole word repetition and sound prolongation. But it less detail in explaining the each types related to Drew utterances and the reasons why or when he stuttered like that. The other research is from Ramadhan (2016), Suherman (2015), Zakiah (2015), and Zubair (2013).

From seven earlier studies above, this research has closeness and differences from those researchers. Iriyanti identifies and describes types of stuttering associated with the kinds of speech sounds, types of dysfluencies, and speech sound in the "*Parental Guidance*" movie. While for Ramadhan identifiy types of speech errors and the proper treatment for the main figure in "*King's Speech*" movie. He found only stuttering that revealed in that movie, for the proper treatments are providing relaxed, not reaching negatively, speaking in slightly and keep supporting the main figure in "*King's Speech*". Safitri analyze

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

the characteristic of stuttering and what factors causing "*Abang*" become stutter in the "*Rectoverso*" film. Sartika identify about types of stuttering participant in "*America's Got Talent (2015)*" Then, Suherman describe the category of language disorder on the main role in "*My Name Is Khan*" movie. The next is Zakiah, who describe language disorder's category and the main figure's experience in the "*Skallagrig*" movie. The last is Zubair, who concerned on types of expressive language disorder in "*The Waterboy*" movie. After comparing all the seven researchers above, the similarity is every single studies examine about speech error and language disorder.

In this research, there is an exciting thing to be discussed. The main character in "IT" movie is a normal boy, but when his young brother gone and he gets abused by his senior in school, it makes him become stutter and getting worse. Not only the condition of the main character but also about his behaviour when he gets stutter. People with stutter have his "own" behaviour when he/she gets stutter rather than normal people when talks. So far, none of the researchers analyzed associated behaviour related to the main character that gets stutter.

This research completes the previous researchers by adding associated behaviour as one of the research problems. This study discusses the utterances uttered by the main character, Bill Denbrough, in "IT" movie. The researcher concerns analyzing the kinds of stuttering, what factors causing stuttering, and also the associated behaviour by Bill. The film tells the phenomenon of stuttering, which includes the characteristics of a person who suffers stuttering and associated behaviour.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Bill Denbrough is the main character in the "IT" movie. He is a stuttered boy and the Loser's Club leader, finding his missing brother, Georgie. "IT" released in 2017. This movie is based on one of the popular novels by the famous writer, that is Stephen King. The novel also has the same title as the movie "IT". Andreas Muschietti directs this film.

“IT” (2017) film totally focused on the Losers Club who has a conflict with Pennywise. Pennywise is a clown which kidnapped Georgie, that's why Bill and his friends want to fight and get Georgie back. Bill's stutter gets worse when he knows that Georgie passed away. During the whole movie, he stutters and sometimes not. Bill’s stutter get worse when he is frightened or nervous. Bill Denbrough's speech is clear and well-spoken, but in some words or sentences, Bill produces contain language disorder. The researcher also finds out how Bill Denbrough's associated behaviour when he gets stutter and the causes why he is stutter.

1.2 Research Problems

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher investigates the following problems:

1. What kinds of stuttering are found in the utterances produced by a stuttered boy in "IT" (2017) movie?
2. What types of associated behaviour are suffered by Bill Denbrough found in "IT" (2017) movie?
3. What causes of stuttering are suffered by Bill Denbrough in "IT" (2017) movie?

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

1.3 Significance of the Study

The researcher expects it can contribute to the theory and functional case. Theoretically, this research is supposed to build up the enlargement of psycholinguistics research, particularly in sentences formed by the main character in the "IT" (2017) film. Practically, the researcher wants to give advantages to the next researchers who intends to conduct a study in the same area. Moreover, this research can be a reference to dysfluencies, especially in stuttering. The researcher also wants to give the readers another point of view about people with a stutter and build awareness of various parties to care and keep supporting stuttering people.

1.4 Scope and Limitations

This research focused on the language disorder in "IT" (2017) movie. This study focused on the kinds of stuttering, types of associated behaviour, and what factors causing stutter. This study uses Hedge and Davis theory for kinds of stuttering, while for types of associated behaviour, it uses Patricia M. Zebrowski's approach. To find out the cause of stuttering, the researcher using a novel which has the same title with the film, “IT”. This study does not focus on the treatment for those who suffer stuttering.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

In order to make the readers get easier to understand, here are the definition of key terms that are required to be recognized as follows:

1. A language disorder is a disorder that occurs in an individual in the process of learning language and its applications such as speaking, writing, and using sign language.
2. Stuttering is a problem for an individual, which causes delaying and repetitions and prolongation in syllables, sounds, and words.
3. "IT" (2017) is a film about mysterious clown who appear every 27 years and likes to kidnap a child.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter include language disorder, kinds of language disorder, stuttering, associated behaviour, causes of stuttering, "IT" (2017) movie, and previous study.

2.1 Language Disorder

The disorder is a type of disorder in which the speaker is doing repetition or prolongation of speech sounds, syllables, or words. Linguistically language disorder is a lack of language in collecting and processing a linguistic message. They claim that failure occurs in achieving and preparing the message, which can impact his primary language ability when talking to the speaker (Indah & Abdurrahman, 2008).

Language disorder as known as language impairment is disorder which occurs in the use of subject, structure, and utterances. The content leads to what is being talked about or understand. The form is about part of pattern and voice of word include its mixing word endings, words, or sentence pattern, while for the utterances concerned on what’s underlying a person say and the way he/she made up a conversation based on what they understand related to the listener and context (Bloom, 1988). Allen (2010) said that language disorders happen in the brain area that has a function to handle the processing of language and information. Kid who suffered language disorders may have problem in some or the whole areas.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Quoted from Kid Sense Child Development (2020), if the language is late to acquire and the way its language being formed does not show the normal sequential developmental pattern, so that it is a language disorder. From the explanations above, a language disorder is a lack of interpret and use the language properly because there is an area in the brain do not function properly to support the mechanism uttered the utterances. The disorder can be avoided in a certain way such as do not use drugs or consume alcohol during pregnancy, stay safe with wear a seat belt in a car, or wear a helmet when skateboarding.

Language disorder has two categories; those are expressive language disorder and receptive language disorder. A person with a receptive language disorder has struggled in learning language, while for expressive language disorder; a person has struggled in communication, especially for spoken language, and how to respond to it.

The problems of a language disorder may be receptive (impaired language comprehension), expressive (language production), or even a mixture of both (Field, 2003). To get a detail explanation about each type of language disorder is, then it can be explained as follows.

2.1.1 Expressive Language Disorder

Expressive language disorder can happen when kid is gain to talk or acquired because of brain damage. An expressive language disorder is a situation when a person knows about language but has a problem in using it. A person with an expressive language disorder can recognize the language well and effortlessly rather than they can't express it (Morales, 2012). Expressive language disorder

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

may the effect of brain damage too. Some of the aspects to pay attention to expressive language disorders are limited in using vocabulary, trouble in determining or explaining, inability to recall the proper word to use, lack of grammar, and unextended or unfinished sentences.

Expressive language disorder has no exact cause. However, the inability to hearing (as a result of repeated ear disease) may lead to a restriction in language development. Expressive language disorder can occur as an effect of brain injury like a stroke, traumatic head shock, or other serious diseases. An expressive language disorder is often considered by the physician curing person who suffered a brain injury, then refers to speech-language pathologist. An expressive language disorder is recognized when somebody shows the ability to learn the proper material for his/her age, but not be able to convey that knowledge.

Some of the characteristics that may refer to expressive language disorder like failure to begin or hold a conversation can not to the point of what they are trying to speak, using the wrong words in speech and always comprehend the right word. It is so crucial to have a diagnosis earlier so that it can leads as expressive language disorder from other disorders as intellectual inability, disapproval environment, or another possibility may reveal as a language problem at first. Speech therapy from speech-language pathologists can be the primary treatment. Supporting from parents and teachers is needed because it can make the progress increase, and it can give a maximum benefit. There are three types of expressive language disorder; those are fluency disorder, articulation disorder, and voice disorder.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

1. Fluency Disorder

The disorder can occur to a person who has a disruption of speech. Lenkey (1999) stated that stuttering is include in fluency disorder. Psychogenic disfluency, mixed fluency failure, and neurogenic disfluency are other kinds of a fluency disorder. There are two forms of fluency disorders that are language-based disfluency and normal developmental disfluency. The causes of fluency disorders are genetics, child evolvement, and neurophysiology. A person with fluency disorder has secondary behaviours as a reflection during speech production such as contraction of the lips, jaw, and neck, facial or mouth shaking, eye blinking, head twist, or foot tapping. The characteristics of people with speech disorders are repetition or prolongation of speech sounds, syllables, or words (Carolinas Medical Centre, 2011).

2. Articulation Disorder

An articulation disorder is an abnormal condition in the production of speech sounds, including replacement of one voice for addition word, excluding sounds or sounds distortion. The example is "ship" for "hip". Here are the characteristics:

a. Omission: when a person pronounce words and sentences that entirely excluded.
b. Substitution: occurs when the children are trying to say something, but they do not articulate clearly.
c. Distortion: a condition when an individual is trying to make an exact sound even the outcome is not good enough.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

d. Additions: happen when there are syllables added to the word.

3. Voice Disorder

This condition remarked by the different voice made by the speaker. There are some factors that people can get voice disorders, one of them is when air comes through from the lungs and going to the vocal cords and then going to the throat, nose, and lips. Voice disorder can give impact to those who suffered, such as a person's vocal pitch, resonance, volume, and quality.

2.1.2 Receptive Language Disorder

When somebody has problem in recognizing what others said to them is called receptive language disorder. A receptive language disorder is also known as a language comprehension deficit. Another explanation of receptive language disorder is an uncommon condition that influences the skill to understand spoken, written, and language (Lagsdon, 2010). Weil (2008) also claimed that receptive language disorder is an inability to accepting and answer the language or even both of them. From the definitions above, a receptive language disorder is a condition when somebody has difficulty in communication with the listener, especially in understanding and response.

The example is if the listener asks, "what are you doing?" the speaker with a receptive language disorder may answer "it's near from here," or the speaker may respond with a different question like "it's on the table." This disorder not only occurs to the adults or teenagers but also to the child who generally has problems with language comprehension in three-years-old. Toddler with receptive language disorder also have an expressive language disorder at the same time

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

mostly, because toddler have to know uttered-form first earlier, then children can practice language to communicate. Better Health Channel (1999) stated three and five per cent of toddler suffered receptive or expressive language disorder or even both of them.

There are lots of receptive language disorder symptoms like consistently not pay attention when they are in a conversation or they more prefer to less interested when storybooks readout. Some of them have trouble understanding the sense of words and sentences, incapable of accepting complex sentences, and having a problem to remind all the words in a sentence.

The causes of receptive language disorder are often unknown; however, genetic factors can contribute to a lack of understanding of the language because family history is also another important point. The other is limit exposed to listen their language in the environment and inability to think (cognitive). A receptive language disorder is generally related to developmental disorders like autism or down syndrome. In other conditions, receptive language disorder can occur to someone who had a stroke or brain injury, trauma, and tumour. A receptive language disorder linked to hearing destruction too.

Hearing destruction is a condition when a person decreased his/her ability to use language because of the capability of hearing or vision impairment. It can happen when someone deficiency of clues such as facial looks and gestures. Attention disorders is another one. It can happen because of the problem in not fully pay attention to what is being discussed.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Either receptive or expressive language disorder, it is diagnosed by a speech-language pathologist to recognize the child's language capacity. It can correlate the conclusion to the proper ability achievement for the child's age. A vision test is also necessary to control whether there is a disease or not. Another test is listening check by an audiologist to check-up children whether the trouble is lead to hearing impairment or failure to notice to voice and language. An individual can get a benefit from their speech-language therapy.

Parents and teachers are expected in this therapy and may be involved because families have to provide information in order that they can support speech development at home and get different support at school. In other that, working with the child's teacher may be the best way to help the child communicate in the classroom and it makes learning effective.

2.2 Speech Error

Speech error has became a common phenomenon that happen to all the people in the world. During the enlargement of several related research in speech error, the experts provide some interpretation. Based on Goldrick and Daland (2007), speech error is an unexpected interchange from the object that want to produce. Another definition is from Bomer & Laver (1968) "a slip tongue...is an involuntary deviation in performance from the speaker's current phonological, grammatical or lexical intention".

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Types of Speech Errors

Speech error can happen because of surgery, stroke, wrack, or age. In several matters, the effect is on their capability to communicate; for example, one's wants to join in the conversation but have difficulties in uttered the sentence. Not only that, but it also happens when one's desire to write something (Lanier, 2010). There are a variety of speech disorders like dysarthria, cerebral palsy, lisps, apraxia, and stuttering. Here are the description of these varieties of speech disorders:

1. Dysarthria

As supported by Lanier (2010), dysarthria is a disease that attacks the nervous motor system. Dysarthria can happen because of brain injury in an area that works as arranging, doing, and handling the speech movements. The damage makes the speech muscle weak. Dysarthria can happen to a person who suffered stroke, tumour, or degenerative disease such as Parkinson. Dysarthria not only can happen to adults, but Dysarthria also can occur to an infant. One's who suffer dysarthria has some inability when slightly huskiness until lack of speak.

Damaged caused by dysarthria are late, blemish, and hard to accept because of errors when utter the consonants. These failures are always steady and expected. Another mark of dysarthria can be sound, which the speaker uttered speaking by his/her nose; this is related to the lack of airflow, huskiness, speed talking, but tends to mumble—the position of the severity of symptoms placed in the amount of damage to the nervous system. In acute cases, the speaker cannot

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

speak at all, and the speaker need another way to join in the conversation to be a crucial needed.

2. Cerebral Palsy

Cerebral palsy is the effect brought by brain trauma occurring to the infant. It can be when the infant still in the womb or when the infant has just born. It include boys and girls of all traditional troops in the world (Lanier, 2010). People who suffer cerebral palsy are so hard in managing the mobility and handling the stability. Some of the two-thirds of people who suffer cerebral palsy get broken at speak or language because of dysarthria. The various kinds and scope of brain injury influenced the types of speech problems.

3. Lisps

Lisp is a failure at pronunciation, mispronounce the alphabet "s" also "z". An individual speak "yeth" as "yes" either "that" as "sat" (Lanier, 2010). It is so hard to identify the people whether he/she is suffering lisps because it is not marked. In acute matters, a person with lisps have difficulties in controlling the position of his/her tongue because sometimes it can be out from mouth during speak in some letters, making a soft "th" sound. Lost teeth of a person may make an individual becomes lisp, but that condition is only temporary. When the speakers growing, lisp may become an embarrassing moment and can be a mockery.

In other matters without physical causes, a lot of people who suffered lisp usually can solve their problem and cure but definitely it takes the time of curing. The best idea is when the speaker is thinking before speaking if he/she wants to

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

utter it. If this idea cannot work, speech therapy is going to be the best way. Not a few people are trying to accept their "imperfection", that is lisping. Lanier (2010) said that there are so many people can be a success as the ordinary people do and get a job in various fields like communications and another prestigious job.

4. Apraxia

Apraxia can happen when a person receives a brain injury then affect their motor speech, so it becomes an error in the relevant area. The results are error in pronunciation, eloquence, and sound error, moreover the combination. Generally, there are two types of apraxia. The first is developmental apraxia, which actually can happen since infants or children. Infants who have developmental apraxia could be categorized as silent and calm babies, prefer to murmuring talks. The first syllables of the word always starting late in comparison to the normal time. Nevertheless, people who have developmental apraxia do not have trouble listening and accepting in join the conversation when they are adults.

The second is acquired apraxia, usually found in men or women, and it’s attack the capability to speak. This incapability results from sickness like a stroke, head injury, or tumour. The symptom is when a person who experience from it have lack of forming their sentence in the clear structure when showing what they understand. Besides, they are mindful of their speech errors so that they constantly effort to fix it up, despite it turns into wasting time.

5. Stuttering

Stuttering as known as stammering. Stuttering is a condition that attacks the fluency of someone, generally indicated by its repetition and prolongation in

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

words, voice, or syllables (Sleeper, 2007). People with stutter feel a strain to start speaking. An individual with stutter always struggle with several things like the first syllable, as an interruption in respiration, articulation, and pronunciation, which include larynx, palate, tongue, lips, and teeth. Besides, Sleeper (2007) define that stuttering happen because of disruption between the brain that want to match by all of the things needed for speech production.

Stutterers are trying to refrain many words, which is considered hard to notice. Further, Sleeper (2007) explains stuttering occurs because of an error and usually marked by the speech rhythm. A person who suffers stutter understands what he/she wants to speak, but they have a problem to finish or start it as caused by impulsive repetition, lengthening, or ending of sound. In the case of stuttering, there are two types of disfluencies.

The first is developmental disfluencies. This disfluency can occur to adults, whether it is a man or woman. The second is the pathologic disfluencies. Neurogenic stuttering is usually occurs after a stroke, head trauma, or another brain trauma. Stutterers have two types; the first is primary symptoms such as repetition and prolongation. The second is secondary symptoms, which include avoidance and frustration. The primary symptoms are somewhat problematic to recognize and marked from the regular developmental disfluency.

The secondary symptoms mainly earn from the closely related person like family, friends, or even neighbour when the speaker is a child, and it can be give a negative feedback. Relate with stuttering, three main issues arise. The first is talking about the kinds of disfluencies of a person who suffer stutter. The second

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

is the kinds of associated behaviours of stutterers, and the third is focused on the types of healing or therapy for a stutterer to get back from stuttering.

Types of Stuttering

As claimed by Hedge and Davis (cited in Shipley, 2005, p.348), there are six types of stuttering commonly found in people who suffer stutter. They are as follow:

1. Repetition

The first type of disfluencies is repetition. It is when a component of speech is unusually retold once or many times. Hedge and Davis (cited in Shipley, 2005, p.350) stated that the group of speech may be place on a single voice, a consonant, a word, a diction, and a group of words. Hedge and Davis classify repetition become three types of part-word repetition, whole-word repetition, and phrase repetition.

a. Part-word Repetition

Part-word repetition is when someone repeats the part of a word, generally in first syllables. A person who makes part word repetition less fluent in their speech. This type is often happens on people who suffer stutter instead of normal people. This repetition is a noticeable disfluency that differentiate among the disfluency of normal people and stutterers claimed by Hedge and Davis (cited in Shipley, 2005, p.352). "av-av-av-avocado toast. I don't know" is a clear case of part-word repetition. The stutterer repeats the part word or part "av-" from the

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

word "avocado". That is why part-word repetition is only repeating the syllable, and it is only in bigger pattern than a syllable.

b. Whole-word Repetition

Whole-word repetition is when stutterers repeat one whole word when he or she wants to utter the sentence. This type of disfluency also happens in general people's disfluency. Thus, this repetition is an unclear disfluency and can occur in a non-stutterer and a stutterer. Though, there are still have several differences in the causes and forms between a non-stutterer and the stutterer. A whole-word repetition in a non-stutterer occurs as a result of self-repair and tension.

The whole-word repetition in people who suffers stutter occurs as a result of the question in the speaker's brain "It's-it's still had a good beat!". Furthermore, Hedge and Davis (cited in Shipley, 2005, p.356) said that whole-word repetition as known as the repetition of a singular word as a result that repetition involve all of the word.

c. Phrase Repetition

Hedge and Davis (cited in Shipley, 2005, p.358) said phrase repetition is when one's repeats the phrase or a group of words with or without exact verb. The description of the phrase in phrase repetition is unlike from the explanation of a common phrase. All of the idiomatic expression, including a sentence, can be mentioned a phrase. It occurs because of Hedge and Davis assume that a sentence and a phrase have identical forms and concerns in this fact.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

2. Sound Prolongation

Prolongation is an event in speaking where the part of speaking is abnormally prolonged or extended. The extended group is commonly begin with voice of a syllable or word. It occurs when the articulator is incapable to move from the first sound position toward the next one then it becomes a single continue lengthy sound. In some cases, the stutterer is having obstacle moving from "h" in "hi"' to the residual voice in the word. He is already capable to utter the voice /h/. Time required of stuttering person to another is not same. What they generally said when producing prolongation is, "hhhhhhhhi I just ate here."

3. Block

Block is a totally stop-speech because the incorrect end of both voice and breath. Specifically, a block is a case where an individual is cannot to speak any voice, even they have had an aim to say a word. Block sometimes confused with the pause. The break in blocking and pause are different. In block, there is something like a tremendous pressure coming from the inside, whereas not there in pause based on Hedge and Davis (cited in Shipley, 2005, p.360).

That is why a block is mostly consistent with body language, which close to put that thing out. Block mostly happens in the prolonged pause scheme. It is mostly in a 3-sec pause or more. However, Hedge and Davis (cited in Shipley, 2005, p.420) said that a long period of break does not always indicate the phenomenon of a block. There are conditions when the long period pauses cannot show the event of a block. Hence, what the speaker intends to say is more easily to be recognized as the phenomenon of block rather than the pauses period.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

4. Broken Word

Broken word is happen during people who suffered stutter meet some disruptions of terms without any struggle of fullfilment by repeating and fixing them. The broken word does not happen in many time since people, either non-stuttering or stuttering, are mindful of what they say so when they feel that their speech is either unfinished or false, they generally repeat and fix it. Claimed by Hedge and Davis (cited in Shipley, 2005, p.362), a broken word divided into four errors.

The above mentioned are phonological, morphological, lexical, and syntactical errors. A phonological error can occur when people suffered stutter fails to make a voice. The morphological error happens when one's failure to compose a word. The lexical mistake can arise when one's missing to select a proper word. And the last is a syntactical error. It is when one's go wrong to compose an appropriate sentence.

Causes of Stuttering

Until today, the origins of stuttering have not known yet because there is no exact explanation, but experts continue to find out (Indah and Abdurrahman, 2008). Genetic factors are one of the sources for stuttering. It is assumed to become available because stuttering prefers to run in families or may be dealing with one of the family member that stutter too or stuttered as a child. Stuttering can develop at one of the family members get stutter, so the other stutter also. It can be said that stuttering may appear from genetic abnormalities.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

The other is neurogenic stuttering. The neurogenic stuttering can occur after stroke, head injury, or different kinds of brain injury. The brain has a problem in organizing the particular unit include in speaking, which ultimately affects the brain's difficulty delivering signals to nerves or muscles. Some data indicates that something falls in speech motor control like timing, sensory, and motor coordination. The next is developmental factors. Usually, it starts at kids during learning speech and language skills period. Preschool is a period when children experience stuttering. Children not only learning speech and language abilities but also about developing their bodily, intellectual, social, and emotional at a rapid scale. Speech and language competence are not similar to the child's verbal interest.

Moreover, there are psychogenic factors. NIDCD Fact Sheet Stuttering (2014) stated that stuttering can occur after someone getting an emotional trauma, an anxious moment, or series of situations. These factors usually mark with stuttering on the first syllables or the stressed syllables within the word. Last but not least is environmental factors. In these factors, some element has a complicated relationship because it is interrelated to each other. The examples are parental character and assumption like parents put too much pressure, or parents are too strict to their children. That kind of situation may involve some impacts in the way child talk.

The next example is a child's speech and language environment and demanding life experiences. All those factors make the child's worry and nervousness. It also makes continue and even depresses. Parents with children

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

suffer stutter encourage to maintain a home with a calm situation, avoid response negatively when child stutters, be tolerant to the child during his/her speak and pay attention when the child speak and wait until he/she says the expected word. Parents also can not push children to talk in a certain way. Instead of doing that, let the child speaks in a slow tempo calmly. Do not try to help him/her to finish their words and talk honesty to the kid about stuttering if he/she discusses it. Let the kid see that it is does not matter for some interruption to happen.

2.3 Associated Behavior

Zebrowski (2003) claims that associated behaviour divided into three schemes, the first is head, torso, and limb movement. The torso is the human body considered without a head, arms, and legs. Head is the upper part of the human body. Besides, a limb is an arm or leg of a person.

Audible inhalations and exhalations mean that noises in the lungs made when a person breathes in and out. Audible inhalations and exhalations categorized into three types, there are gulping, holding the breath, and nostril flaring. Naturally, gulping is an activity to makes a swallowing movement because of fear, surprise, or excitement. The meaning of holding the breath is if someone makes his/herself stop breathing for a few moments. Furthermore, nostril-flaring is nasal widening during inhalation.

Visible muscle tension in the orofacial tension has only one type, which is a jaw jerk. Besides, muscle tension can occur when muscles in the body still semi-contracted for a period. It is because of the tired body due to stress and back pain.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Moreover, jaw jerks are reflex that includes the contraction of the masseter and temporalis muscles when someone's lower jaw is pat.

Eye behaviors include blinking, squeezing the eyes shut when stuttering happens, side-to-side movements of the eyes, and consistent loss of eye contact. Eye movements actually can occur from side to side, up and down or in a circular pattern. Generally, eye blinks followed by prolonged eye closure. Naturally, a light contraction including raising the eyebrow or jowl movement. A person with stutter refers to look away and perhaps to get afraid to stare at the person to whom he/she is talking (listener) because of stutterer worried that the listener would react with pity, rejection, or impatience.

2.4 “IT” Movie

Bill Denbrough is the main character in the “IT” movie. He is a stuttered boy and the leader of the Losers Club, finding his missing brother, Georgie. “IT” released in 2017. This movie is based on one of the popular novels by the famous writer, that is Stephen King. The story also has the same title as the movie "IT".

Andreas Muschietti directs this film. “IT” (2017) film totally focused on the Losers Club who has a conflict with Pennywise. Pennywise is a clown which kidnapped Georgie, that's why Bill and his friends want to fight and get Georgie back. Bill's stutter gets worse when he knows that Georgie passed away. Bill's stutter gets worse when he knows that Georgie passed away. During the whole movie, he stutters and sometimes not. Bill’s stutter get worse when he is frightened or nervous Georgie and Bill are siblings. Georgie is six years old. They are living in a small town in Derry, Maine.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

One rainy day, Georgie asking Bill to make a craft, that is a paper boat. Georgie decided to go out of home and sails his boat along the streets, but unfortunately, his paper boat falling to the sewer. Georgie is trying to take his sailboat back, and surprisingly he sees a clown in the drain. That clown introduce himself as Pennywise, the Dancing Clown. Georgie gets some conversation with Pennywise; even Georgie said that he prohibited to talk with someone who do not look familiar with it.

Pennywise persuades Georgie to get closer into the sewer, and Georgie bloody because Pennywise bites his arms and pulls him into the drain. The next summer, Bill with Richie Tozier, Stan Uris, and Eddie Kaspbrak run improperly of Henry Bowers, the older-bully-gang. Bill still remember about Georgie. He wish that Georgie's body may sink in a soggy desert called the Barrens. He decided to call up his friends to consider may Georgie still alive. Ben, one of Georgie's classmates, knows that there is something big hidden from the public.

Something disturb the city by unexplored tragedies and child loss for centuries. Ben has been targeted by Bower's gang unwittingly, and run away into Barrens and finally meets Bill's group. On the way to escape, they found Betty Ripsom's sneaker. Betty Ripsom is one of the missing girls. Meanwhile, one of the Bower's gang, Patrick Hockstetter, was killed by Pennywise when they tried to chasing Ben. Beverly Marsh is a girl oppressed over the hoax of promiscuity, and she decided to joins Bill's group. Both Bill and Ben have feelings for Beverly.

The member of Bill's group gets increasing. Later, Mike Hanlon also joins Bill's group after being bullied by Bower's gang. Bill's group protect and oppose

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

from Bower's gang. Every member of Bill's group believes that an embodiment of the terrifying identic clown attacked Georgie. The example is a headless hunted boy experienced by Ben, a washstand that pulls out blood only children can recognize experienced by Beverly. While Eddie encountered diseased and decaying leper, an irritative depiction come into life experienced by Stanley, Mike's parents are burning up, and terrific Georgie's spirit. After they get along together, they decided to name themselves "The Losers Club" because they recognize that they are being haunted by the same creature, which refers to "IT".

They find out one fact, "IT" is the image of what they worry most, showing up every 27 years to eat the Derry's kids before going to sleep for a period of time, and move by running the sewer lines, which all direct to an old stone covered under a neglected house. After another strike by Pennywise, Bill's gang is going to the house to face "IT". Upon arrival, they are just have detached and terrorized. Pennywise ridicule Bill about Georgie, The Losers Club get along together again, and Beverly stab Pennywise through the head, making Pennywise retreat. The Losers Club runs away from the house and starts to split. Only Bill and Beverly can make dependable in conflict with Pennywise.

Weeks later, Beverly tells her friends that she paralyzed and confronts because her father was doing sex abuse to her. Pennywise kidnapped her. The Losers Club get along together again and going back to the neglected house to save her. Bowers also killed his father because he is being persuaded, his mind is being confused by Pennywise. Not only that, but he also hit Bill's group, Mike.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Then Mike against and pushes Bowers into the well and his death. The Losers Club is going down to the sewers and surprisingly found an underground lair, which has a pile of ruined circus properties and kids stuff, around which child victim's bodies lie on the surface air. Suddenly, Beverly gets unconscious after being threatened to bright lights inside her gaping mouth; the Beverly gets normal again when Ben kisses her. Bill confronts his brother, Georgie, but he knows that it is just a trick from Pennywise. Pennywise takes Bill as his hostage, asking the others to go out to hibernation if they let eat on Bill.

The Losers Club did not want to do it; they against while defeating their different fears. At the end of the time, “IT” defeated and stepped back more in-depth into the sewers. Bill also tells “IT” that “IT” can feels hunger for a long time during its hibernation. Bill found the raincoat piece of Georgie. He finally can accept that his brother died, and his friends are there for Bill.

When summer ends, Beverly tells her group that when she was unconscious, she saw they are against “IT” again as grownup. The Losers Club vow a blood that when something happen to Derry, they are comeback to Derry and face “IT” together. Bill and his group saying goodbye and leave, Beverly and Bill discuss a plan on the next day that she is going to Portland and live with her aunt. Before she has gone, Bill expresses his feelings, and they kiss.

2.5 Previous Study

There have been some previous researchers researching language disorders and stuttering topics with different sources of data. Research from Iriyanti (2016) analyzes the stuttering character in the "*Parental Guidance*" movie named Turner

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Simmon. Her research is about identifying and describing the types of stuttering associated with the kinds of speech sounds. She classify the types of dysfluencies and speech sounds. She use movies through the script and watch the movie as her sources of data. In her research, she found the types of stuttering, such as part-word repetition, sound prolongation, and block. The most common type that occurred in the movie is part-word repetition. While the speech sound that found in her research is /s/, /w/, /d/ and /ð/.

Research from Ramadhan (2016) discuss the types of speech error and healing in David Seidler's movie "*King's Speech*". He use movies through the script and watch the film as his sources of data. In his research, there are several kinds of speech errors such as dysarthria, cerebral palsy, lisp, apraxia, and stuttering experienced by King George VI as the main character in "*King's Speech*" film. He identify the proper therapy for King George VI's speech error; there are calm, be positive, speech-free, and encouraging.

Safitri (2014) analyzed the characteristic of stuttering and the main factor causing stutter in the main character of the "*Rectoverso*" movie. Safitri use movies through the script and watch the film as her sources of data. Her results show that there are two characteristics of stuttering experienced by "*Abang*" namely audible and silent blocking and monosyllabic whole-word repetition. "*Abang*" suffer stutter because of stress factors, neurotic familial, and habit factor.

While research from Sartika (2019). She analyze about participant in "*America's Got Talent (2015)*" who suffer stuttering and she found out that there are 3 types of stuttering such as part-word repetition, whole word repetition, and

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

sound prolongation. Suherman (2015), who investigated about language disorder of central role in the movie "*My Name Is Khan*". Suherman used a film through the script and watched the movie as his sources of data. The research concerned with types of language disorders, they are expressive and receptive language disorder.

Another research was already done by Zakiah (2015), which use the "*Skallagrigg*" movie as her source of data. Her research concerned with one of the types of expressive language disorders that is cerebral palsy. She use movies through the script and watch the movie as her sources of data. Her research not only concerned with expressive language disorder but also focused on Esther's experience, who is the main character in the "*Skallagrigg*" movie. There are several types of language disorders in "*Skallagrigg*" movies, such as articulation disorder, phonological disorder, voice disorder, stuttering, and cerebral palsy. The most common kind that occurred in the "*Skallagrigg*" movie is articulation disorder. The results for Esther's experiences are mad, enjoy, sincere, and underrated condition.

Research from Zubair (2013) explored varieties of expressive language disorder in the main actor of "*The Waterboy*" film, which is Bobby Boucher. In his research, he found that there are two kinds of expressive language disorders, such as fluency disorder and voice disorder. The primary type found in "*The Waterboy*" movie is a fluency disorder. Bobby's speech includes repetition and prolongation based on types of language disorder. Not only about types of language disorders, but he also identify the cause of stutter. From his research

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

shows the factor that makes Bobby's speech become stuttering; when he feels unconfident to speak in front of people who he doesn't know.

From seven earlier studies above, this study has closeness and differences from those researchers. Iriyanti identifies and describes types of stuttering associated with the kinds of speech sounds, types of dysfluencies, and speech sound in the "*Parental Guidance*" movie. Ramadhan identifie types of speech errors and the proper treatment for the main figure in the "*King's Speech*" movie. Safitri analyze the characteristic of stuttering and what factors causing "*Abang*" become stutter in the "*Rectoverso*" film. Sartika analyze the types of stuttering from Drew Lynch, who is the participant in "*America's Got Talent (2015)*". Then, Suherman describe the kinds of language disorder on the main figure in "*My Name Is Khan*" movie. On the other hand, Zakiah describe kinds of language disorder and the main figure experience in the "*Skallagrig*" movie. The last is Zubair, who focused on types of expressive language disorder in "*The Waterboy*" film.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter divided into several subchapters those are research design, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This study used descriptive qualitative as a method. The descriptive method used to describing the data from the utterances spoken by Bill Denbrough and his behaviour when stuttering from "IT (2017)" movie. To found out what makes Bill stuttering, the researcher taken the data from the novel and connecting to what happen with Bill in the movie. The qualitative used in this research because the researcher wanted to explain more detail and enlarged understanding about language especially in language disorders. The descriptive qualitative method was a scheme which practised to explain the data from both "IT (2017)" movie and script. This research was designed to identify types of stuttering uttered by Bill Denbrough, kinds of associated behaviour while he stutters, and what causes that made him stuttering.

3.2 Data Collection

3.2.1 Data and Data Sources

The data were verbal. Those were stuttering words and phrases. The researcher add verbal transcript related to the way Bill behave during stuttering. The causes of his stuttering was taken from the novel. The "IT (2017)" movie script and “IT” novel were being the data in this research. The data sources were

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Bill's utterances by watched the movie and read the novel. The movie downloaded from http://pahe.in . The IT's script was beneficial for matched between statements in the film and within the script. Sometimes what had said in the film could be different from what had wrote in the text. IT's script help the researcher identified Bill's utterances.

3.2.2 Instruments

The research instrument was the researcher herself. The researcher watched, collected, classified, identified, and analyzed the data directly. The researcher sorted the data into some types related to the utterances and behaviour by Bill Denbrough based on the "*IT* (2017)" movie.

3.2.3 Data Collection Technique

The researcher collected the data by the following steps:

1. The researcher downloaded the "*IT* (2017)" movie from https://pahe.in.
2. Then, the researcher downloaded "*IT* (2017)" movie's script from www.springfieldspringfield.co.uk.
3. Next, the researcher watched the movie and pay attention to Bill Denbrough, who produced stuttering words and his behaviour while he stutters.
4. After that, the researcher read "IT (2017)" movie's script and re-watched the film to ensure nothing missed, such as the utterances and Bill's behaviour while he stutters. The IT's script was beneficial for matched between statements in the film and within the script. Sometimes what had said in the movie could be different from what had wrote in the text. The IT's script helps

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

the researcher identified Bill's utterances that marked as a stuttering words related to the research problems.

5. Related to the second research problem, the researcher gave stuttering utterances with a certain behavior by Bill with verbal transcripts related to associated behavior. The researcher realized that Bill's stuttering tends to be in a particular behavior and interconnected.
6. To show the causes of stuttering, the researcher used the novel entitled "IT" to support the causes of his stuttering because not everything in the film explained clearly about the origins of his stuttering. The film just implied it. Therefore, the explanation from the novel helps the researcher to find out the causes of his stuttering and strengthen the explanation.

3.3 Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher did some steps as follows:

1. Identifying the selected data

After all the data were selected, the researcher marked all of the utterances in the script contained types of stuttering and has added verbal transcript leads to kinds of associated behaviour. In this study, the researcher concentrate on types of stuttering, such as *part-word repetition*, *whole-word repetition*, *phrase repetition*, *sound prolongation*, *block*, and *broken word*. In contrast, for kinds of associated behaviour such as *head torso limb*, *audible inhale and exhale*, *visible muscle tension in the orofacial tension*, *and eye blinking*. The researcher developed the code for types of stuttering and kinds of associated behaviour. The detail as follow:

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Detail code for types of stuttering:

Table 3.1 Code for Types of Stuttering

Stuttering	
PW	Part-Word
WW	Whole-Word
Phr	Phrase
SP	Sound Prolongation
Bl	Block
BW	Broken Word

Detail code for kinds of associated behavior:

Table 3.2 Code For Kinds of Associated Behaviour

Associated Behavior	
HTL	Head Torso Limb
AIE	Audible Inhalations and Exhalations
VMTOT	Visible Muscle Tension in the Orofacial Tension
EB	Eye Behaviors

Note:

PW : Part-word repetition occured when someone repeats the part of a word, generally in first syllables.

WW : Whole-word repetition occured when stutterers repeat one whole word when he or she wants to utter the sentence.

Phr : Phrase repetition repetition occured when one's happens the phrase or a group of words with or without an exact verb.

SP : Sound prolongation occured when speaking was unnaturally prolonged.

Bl : Block was a complete stop of speech caused by the inappropriate end of both sound and air.

BW : Broken word when stuttering people experienced some interruptions of words without any effort of completion by repeating and correcting them.

HTL : Head, torso, and limb occur when one's move his/her head, arm, or leg.

AIE : Audible inhalations and exhalations, noises makes when a person breathes in and out.

VMTOT : Visible muscle tension in the orofacial tension occured when muscles in the body still semi-contracted for a period.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

EB : Eye behaviours include blinking, squeezing the eyes shut during moments of stuttering, side-to-side movements of the eyes, and consistent loss of eye contact.

2. Classifying the data

The researcher classified the types of stuttering and kinds of associated behaviour. The classification formed in the table consist of utterances produced by Bill (verbal) and verbal transcipt related to Bill's behaviour during stutter.

Table 3.3 Example of Classifying Types of Stuttering

No	Code	Utterances	Types of Stuttering						Explanation
			PW	WW	Phr	SP	Bl	BW	
1.	SP/D.05	**Sssshe** is not dead.				✓			
	REP/PW/D.06	She is **m-m-missing**	✓						

Table 3.4 Example of Classifying Types of Associated Behavior

No	Code	Utterance	Types of Associated Behavior				Explanation
			HTL	AIE	VMT OT	EB	
1.	H/HTL/D.01	"You didn't see the ***v-v-v-vomit*** ***(head move from left, looked down and turned left again)*** coming out of my nose this morning?"	✓				

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

3. Analyzing the data

In this process, the researcher answer according to 3 research problems. First, to answer the types of stuttering, the researcher taken the data from Bill's words when stuttering in his dialogues. After that, words or phrases that indicated as repetition or prolonged marked as stuttering words. The researcher explain about words / phrases included into what types and also explained related to what happened in that scene.

Second, in answering the types of associated behavior, the researcher shown one of the utterance added with verbal transcript which contain Bill's expression during stuttering shown specific head or eye movements at the same time. The researcher also gave Bill's dialogues and marked them as word or phrase spoken when he was stuttering and showing the specific movement. After that, the researcher explain the situation happened in that scene and also explained the way he behave when he stutter.

The last research problems, the researcher took the data from the novel “IT”. The researcher highlight the quote which believed to be the cause of Bill's stuttering and related to Bill’s incident experienced in the film then the researcher described it. The researcher using the novel as a source of data because the film did not explain it clearly about the cause of Bill's stuttering. Therefore, the researcher used the novel to strengthen the cause of Bill's stuttering to become a whole series of events.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

4. Drawing conclusion

After doing with analyzing the data, the researcher concluded the explanation as to the result of the research.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter discusses finding and discussion of this research. The researcher gives a detail explanation of the results and show the data.

4.1 Findings

A stuttering phenomenon is portrayed clearly in Bill Denbrough's case. The researcher found that Bill Denbrough's stuttering is the same as what has describe in stuttering phenomena. This shows four out of six types of stuttering, three out of four kinds of associated behaviour and the causes of stuttering. The researcher also found the origins of stuttering experienced in "*IT* (2017)" movie and in a novel to support the explanation and give some detail.

4.1.1 Types of Stuttering experienced by Bill Denbrough in "*IT*" (2017) Movie

Based on the results, the researcher found only four types of stuttering suffered by Bill Denbrough, such as part- word repetition, whole-word repetition, sound prolongation, and block. There are 79 words made by Bill Denbrough, consist of part- word repetition, whole-word repetition, sound prolongation, and block. Part-word repetition is the highest frequency with 47 times, whole-word repetition occurred 20 times, while sound prolongation found 8 times and block happened 4 times.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

1. Repetition

The first type of disfluencies is repetition when a unit of speech is uncommonly repeated once or many times. Hedge and Davis (cited in Shipley, 2005, p.350) stated that the unit of speech could be in the forms of a single sound, a syllable, a word, a phrase, and a group of words.

a. Part-word repetition

Part-word repetition is when someone repeats the part of the word, generally in first syllables. A person who makes part word repetition means less fluent in their speech. This type mostly occurs in stutterers rather than ordinary people. Therefore, Hedge and Davis (cited in Shipley, 2005, p.352) state this repetition is a remarkable disfluency that distinguishes between the disfluency of normal people and stutterers.

In these types, the researcher found 47 data out of 79 times stuttering words produced by Bill Denbrough. In part-word repetitions, the speech delivered by Bill usually starts at the beginning of the first word or syllable, both words that contain two syllables or three syllables. Examples of words can be seen in several conversations with different moments below:

Data 1

Bill : "Don't be a ***w-w-wus***. I'd come with you if I weren't (cough) dying."
Georgie : "You're not dying."
Bill : "You didn't see the ***v-v-vomit*** coming out of my nose this morning."

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

In this scene, Georgie asks Bill if Bill wants to accompany Georgie, but Bill can't because Bill is sick, and the rain is so heavy in the outside. With that kind of situation, of course, Bill shouldn't get rain.

Data 2

Bill : "Hey, Stan. What happens at the Mitzvah anyways? Ed says, you slice the tip of the ***d-d-dick*** off."

That word can be categorized as part-word repetition because the word only repeats syllable or part of a word. In this scene, Bill asking Stanley about what happens with Stanley in the Mitzvah.

Data 3

Bill : "Oh, I really don't read much ***poe-poe-poetry***."
Beverly : "Oh, I just….never mind."
Bill : "Oh, just so you know. I never believed any of the rumors. None of us ***lo-lo-losers*** do. We like hanging with you."

Beverly asked Bill about the poetry entitled 'January embers', but Bill didn't know about what's Beverly means. Beverly has so many negative rumours about her behaviour, which is not true at all, she feels happy to become parts of "The Losers Club" then Bill said to Beverly that he never believe the rumours about her. They are all happy with Beverly around them.

Data 4

Bill : "Guys, spikes."
Ben : "Stan?"
Bill : "Stan, we all have to go. ***Bev-bev-beverly*** was right. If we split up like last time, that clown will kill us, one by one. But if we ***ssstick to-to-together***, all of us will win. I promise."

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

They enter the well-house for the second time, this time with a firm enough intention because Beverly is kidnapped by IT, and The Loser's Club can not allow this to happen; they must help Beverly. When they all entering the well-house, Stanley is still standing at the door and do not want to join because he is afraid that if something happened to him and he can not handle it. Nevertheless, Bill trying to convince Stanley that if they are together against IT, they can successfully fight and save Beverly. If they are not together, then they can be divided and lose. Finally, Stanley want to enter the well-house with the others and face IT together.

The data show that Bill Denbrough repeat the first letter "w" repetition in "w-w-wus" words that commonly pronounce as "wus" and "v" repetition in "v-v-vomit" that usually utter as "vomit". He also repeat the first letter "d" in the "d-d-dick" word that commonly pronounces as "dick". Bill said those words as "po-po-poetry" and "lo-lo-losers" beside the normal person utter it as "poetry" and "losers". He produce it as “Bev-bev-beverly”, “sssstick”, and “to-to-together” beside the ordinary people pronounce it as “Beverly”, “stick”, and “together”. Those words can be categorized as part-word repetition because it only repeats syllable or part of a word.

In the “stick” word, it is sound prolongation because he prolonged the first letter “s” for “stick”. Sound prolongation is a phenomenon in producing a speech in which the unit of speaking is unnaturally prolonged or lengthened. It can be seen that Bill utter stuttering words consist of one to three syllables. The words include in one syllable are "wus", and "dick". As for the two syllables include

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

"vomit", "poetry", and "losers", while those involved in the three syllables are "Beverly" and "together".

All of the words that Bill says repeats at the beginning of the word. From the above quote, the condition when Bill utters stuttering is relax and not stressed.

Part-word repetition does not only occur when Bill is with his friends or while at school, but can also happen when Bill feels nervous, trying to cover up lies. When he feels cornered and cannot talk, this can be seen from the following conversations with different situations:

Data 5

Eddie's Mom : "Eddie bear, where are you boys off into such a rush?"
Bill : "Um, ***j-j-just*** my home, my backyard home, Ms. K. I got a new **– (paused for 3 seconds)**"
Richie : "A new croquet set. Jeez spit it out Bill."
Ms. Kaspbrak : "Okay."

It tells the situation when Richie and Bill are at Eddie's home to take some snacks as their supplies while playing on the barrens and sewers. The condition of Bill when answering the question from Ms. Kaspbrak is nervous; it seems from the way he's talk and his eyes movement. They are going to the sewer, but Bill said that they are going to his backyard because he got a new toy, but he does not know what else to say.

Data 6

Ms. Kaspbrak: "You, you did this! You know how delicate he is."
Bill : "We were attacked, ***M-m-m-ms***. K."

The Losers Club just after get attacked from "IT". Eddie gets hurt from "IT". His right hand broken because he fell from the second floor to the first floor

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

and get a severe injury. After that, they get out to save Eddie. Soon after, Ms. Kaspbrak come to pick up Eddie, and she is angry with them. Ms. Kaspbrak think that Eddie get hurts because of them. Ms. Kaspbrak do not want to hear anything from them because she is mad with them. Ms. Kaspbrak can not understand what they just face in Neibolt House, and she is so panic to see Eddie's condition.

From the utterances above, the repetition that occurr above the situation is a word consist of one syllable like “just” dan “Ms”. Bill said words "j-j-just" and "M-m-m-ms" beside the normal person pronounce it as "just" and "Ms". It means that the repetition happen in the first part of the word. Not only repetition, from the data above it, can be identify that Bill produces a block. Block is a complete stop of speech caused by the inappropriate end of both sound and air. Bill pauses his utterances because he do not know what to say to Ms. Kaspbrak. Richie said, "a new croquet set…" quickly, to not make Eddie's Mom worry and cover Bill's utterances.

b. Whole-word repetition

Whole-word repetition is when stutterers repeat one whole word when he or she wants to utter the sentence. This kind of disfluency also occurs in ordinary people's disfluency. Therefore, this repetition is an ambiguous disfluency. It can be found in the disfluency of a healthy person and a stutterer. In these types, the researcher found 20 out of 50 times stuttering word produced by Bill Denbrough as follows:

Data 7

Richie : “How do you think Betty feels…going around these tunnels with only one fucking shoe.”

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Stanley : “What if she’s still there?”
Richie : “Eddie, come on!”
Eddie : “My mom will have an aneurysm if she finds out we were playing down here. I’m serious. Bill?”
Bill : “***If-if*** I were Betty Ripsom, I would want us find. ***G-g-g-georgie*** too.”

This scene describes one day, Bill, Richie, Eddie, and Stanley are going to the sewer when the summer holiday come. When Bill and Richie enter the sewer, Bill found one shoe that is Betty's mine while Eddie and Stanley still on the outside of the drain because Eddie worry about the hygiene related to the smell, the water, and the disease if they are still around there. Stanley scared about whether Betty Ripsom still in the sewer or not. After that, Eddie asked Bill about what's next, and Bill still want to find out his missing brother, Georgie. He imagines if he was Betty, Bill wants them to find him, and he hopes that Georgie can be found in the sewer.

Data 8

Bill : “Okay. Look. That's were ***G-g-georgie*** disappeared. There's the Ironworks, and the Black Spot. Everywhere IT happens ***it's-it's*** all connected by the sewers and they all meet up at the –
Ben : “The well-house”
Stanley : “It’s the house on Neibolt Street.”

Bill is trying to explain to his gang about the old map of the Derry and insert the slide into the projector's tray. In the projector, it shows a plan and written "Storm Drain", that is what Bill pointing of, the location where Georgie disappeared. The word "it's" leads to the place like the Ironworks and the Black Spot, where the dancing clown as known as "IT" usually comes up.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Data 9

Georgie : “I lost it Billy. Don’t be mad.”
Bill : “***I’m-I’m*** not mad at you.”

Bill talk with Georgie in the cellar. Georgie is in the corner of the basement, almost hiding. Georgie said that he lost the boat, and he wish Bill do not get mad at him. Then Bill said, "I'm not mad with you". The cellar is full of water. Bill get shock because he can meet Georgie again, but Bill do not realize that it is just a manifestation of "IT".

Whole-word repetition spoken by Bill is a word consist of one to two syllables like “if”, “it’s”, and “I’m”. Bill repeat the whole word "if" and "it's-it's" two times. The term "I'm" leads to Bill himself. The part-word repetition produce by Bill when saying the name of his brother, "Georgie". Bill said "G-g-georgie" besides general person pronounce it as "Georgie". Part-word repetition is when someone repeats the part of the word, generally in first syllables. Bill also feel sad whenever he recall the incident about Georgie's disappearance or something related to Georgie, and he is going to stutter.

Whole-word repetition also happens when Bill is with his friends in a panic, confused, and in a hurry. It can be seen from his words like "should-should" and "we'll-we'll". That word reiterated two times. The conversation can be listened to through the following quote:

Data 10

Richie : “Mike!”
Bill : “I ***should-should*** get up there.”
Eddie : “Are you insane? With what?”

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

The Losers Club was trying to save Beverly because she get hypnotized by "IT". They enter the well in the well-house at Neibolt Street because they believe that the well is the only way to save Beverly. And now, Mike turns to go into the well with a rope. Suddenly, come Bowers and hit Mike until Mike fell. Bowers get angry with Mike because he do not listen to Bowers that he must go out from Derry because Mike is an outsider, and Bowers hate it. Then, Bowers hit Mike to make Mike go out from Derry.

Data 11

Bill : "***We'll-we'll*** leave a lookout. Now, Richie ***sssstay-stay*** here."
Richie : "What if her dad comes back?"
Stanley : "Do what you always do. Start talking."
Richie : "It is a gift."

Beverly invited Bill's gang to come to her apartment because she want to show something to them. Beverly has just face an incident in her bathroom at night. Something appears from the sink that is blood and hair over there that makes her so frighten about that. But Beverly afraid at her Dad if her Dad knows that there are boys in an apartment, then Bill tells Richie to standby out of the apartment. Besides whole-word repetition, Bill also uses some prolongs or lengthen his syllables when he produced the word "s" for "stay". The prolonged in "stay" word can be categorized as sound prolongation. Sound prolongation happens when the articulator is unable to move from the position of the first sound into the next one; then, it becomes a single continued long sound. Bill

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

2. Sound Prolongation

Prolongation is a phenomenon in producing a speech in which the unit of speaking is unnaturally prolonged or lengthened. The extended part is usually the first sound of a syllable or word. It happens when the articulator is unable to move from the position of the first sound into the next one and it becomes a single continuant long sound. In these types, the researcher found 8 data out of 79 times stuttering words produced by Bill Denbrough. In general, Bill experience sound prolongation when he is confused, surrender, almost surrender, quite complicated, and angry. It can be seen in the following conversations in different situations:

Data 12

Bill : " ***Yyyyyou*** okay?"
Beverly : "I'm fine. What's wrong with you?"
Stanley : "None of your business."
Eddie : "New kid outside looks like someone killed him."
Bill : "We need some ***ssssupplies,*** but we don't have enough money."

Coincidentally Beverly meets Bill, Eddie, and Stanley in Keene's Pharmacy. Beverly look at them, and she put her right hand into her back quickly because she brings tampons, and she feel ashamed if Bill, Eddie, and Stanley know that. Bill asked Beverly, and she say she is okay. Beverly asked them are they okay, but then Stanley do not want to answer honestly while Eddie already brought cotton balls, bandages off, and antiseptic. So Bill say that they have to buy cotton balls, andages off, and sterile because Ben get attacked by Bowers, and they are trying to help Ben.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Data 13

IT : "I'm taking him, only him. And then I'll have my long rest, and you will all live to grow old and drive and lead happy lives until old age takes you back to the weeds."
Bill : "Leave. I'm the one who dragged you all into this. I'm ***ss-so-sorry***. Go."
Beverly : "Guys, we can't."
Bill : "***Sssssorry.***"

At that time, Bill and The Losers Club are facing Pennywise or IT in the well-house. IT attacks all members of The Losers Club, and one of the target is Bill, IT only wants Bill then IT can go with him. The Losers Club is shock and Beverly can not take this. Beverly can not bear to see Bill who almost taken by IT and finally Richie, Mike, Ben, and the others also help Bill so they can escape from IT.

Data 14

Bill : "IT always knew. Okay, ***sssso*** let's go!"
Ben : "Go? Go where?"
Bill : "Neibolt. That's were ***G-g-g-georgie*** is"
Stanley : "After that?"
Richie : "Yeah, it's summer. We should be outside."
Bill : "If you say it's summer one more ***fffffucking*** time – "
Mike : "Wait, Bill..— "

This scene tell the condition when they are saw "IT" suddenly popping out from the wall in Bill's garage. All the Loser's Club member want to stop finding Georgie because they think it is too dangerous to do, except Bill because he still want to find his missing brother. It seems from the way Bill and Ben talk. Bill has significant power and believes that Georgie remains can be found. Stanley and Richie also not support Bill at this time because they think "IT" is so horrible, and

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

they do not want to see anymore because summer holiday it's a time for them to go outside and not let them in a dangerous situation. Bill feels angry with them because no one is supporting him again, except Beverly, to finding Georgie. Then Bill take his bike alone to Neibolt Street without hearing their friends calling.

Bill's sound prolongations in "you", "supplies", "sorry", "fucking", and "so". Bill lengthened his syllables when he produced word of "y" for "you" and "s" for "supplies". The prolonged unit is usually the first sound of a syllable or word. It is in line with the data produce in the first word. The extended in "sorry" can be categorized into sound prolongation even he didn't finish it.

The second is Bill uttered repetition in "sorry" word. Part-word repetition is when someone repeats part of the word, generally in first syllables. It means that the repetition happened in the first syllable word. It is categorized as part-word repetition. Bill said words as "so-sorry" beside ordinary a person pronounce it as "sorry". It means that the repetition happene after sound prolongation in one word, that is, "sorry". Part-word repetition is when someone repeats the part of a word, generally in first syllables. Bill's utterances are "Georgie". Bill said "G-g-g-georgie" besides general person pronounce it as "Georgie".

He also uses some prolongs or lengthens his syllable when he produced word of "f" words for "fucking". The last is Bill produce block. Block is a condition in which people are unable to utter any sounds, although they have an aim to speak. It can be seen from the way he didn't finish the word after say "time", he take his bike without saying anything. He has a significant effort to find

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Georgie, whatever the risk is. His gesture is inhale and exhale when he stop the word.

The phenomenon of sound prolongation not only seen in confusion and anger but also found when he is normal and tends to be calm. It can be found in the following conversations in a different atmosphere:

Data 14

Bill : "She didn't imagine. I ***ssssaw*** something too."
Stanley : "You saw blood too?"
Bill : "Not blood, I saw ***G-g-g-georgie***. It seemed so real. I mean it seemed like him but there was this – "
Eddie : "A clown. Yeah, I saw him too."

Bill say that not only Beverly who experience strange things, but Bill also face the moment when he meet with Georgie at the flooded cellar in the night. He is trying to clarify and remember the way IT haunted them. Bill also faces the same thing differently. The condition is "IT" is starting to exist by haunted Bill's gang from Eddie, Beverly, and then Bill. They have a conversation after cleaning up Beverly's bathroom.

Data 15

Bill : "What?"
Richie : "IT, IT says I'm missing."
Bill : "***Yyyyou're*** not missing, Richie. "
Richie : "Then why is it say it there? It's my shirt, that's my hair, that's my face –"
Bill : "Calm down, that's not real. Take it easy."

In this scene, Richie see a flyer about missing people written his name, age, date, shirt, hair, and face was just like the same Richie. Richie got panic, and he scream. Bill is trying to calm his down and reminds him that the flyer is a way

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

of "IT" play the tricks on Richie. Bill wants Richie to know that it is just a trick, and Richie do not have to be panic.

Based on the data above, Bill produced “saw”, “Georgie”, and “you’re”. The word "saw" and “you’re” uttered in prolonged or lengthened. The extended unit is usually the first sound of a syllable or word. It is in line with the data spoken in the first word. The prolonged in "saw" word can be categorized as sound prolongation.

Bill utter repetition in "Georgie". Bill said those words as "G-g-g-georgie" besides normal people pronounce it as "Georgie". Part-word repetition is when someone repeats the first part, generally in the first syllables. It means that the repetition happen in the first syllable word. It is categorized as part-word repetition.

3. Block

Block is a complete stop of speech caused by the inappropriate end of both sound and air. Block is a condition in which people are unable to utter any sounds, although they have had an aim to speak. Block is usually followed with body gestures, which are as if to force that thing out. Claimed by Hedge and Davis (cited in Shipley, 2005, p.360), block commonly occurs in the form of a long pause. It is usually a 3-sec pause or more. In these types, the researcher found 4 data out of 79 times stuttering word produced by Bill Denbrough as follows:

Data 17

Ms. Kaspbrak : “Eddie bear, where are you boys off into such a rush?”
Bill : “Um, ***j-j-just*** my home, my backyard home, Ms. K. I got a new **– (paused for 3 seconds)**
Richie : “A new croquet set. Jeez, spit it out Bill.”

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Ms. Kaspbrak : “Okay.”

Bill is trying to answer the question from Ms. Kaspbrak. They are going to the sewer, but Bill say that they are going to his backyard because he get a new toy, but he do not know what else to say. The condition of Bill when answer the question from Ms. Kaspbrak is nervous; it seems from the way Bill talk and his eyes movement. Then he pauses his utterances because he do not know what to say to Ms. Kaspbrak. Richie said, "a new croquet set…" quickly, so that Ms. Kaspbrak do not worry.

Data 18

Bill : “IT always knew. Okay, ***sssso*** let’s go!”
Ben : “Go? Go where?”
Bill : “Neibolt. That’s were ***G-g-g-georgie*** is”
Stanley : “After that?”
Richie : “Yeah, it’s summer. We should be outside.”
Bill : “If you say it’s summer one more ***fffffucking*** time .— “
Mike : “Wait, Bill! “

This scene tell the condition when they are after see "IT" suddenly popping out from the wall in Bill's garage. All the Loser's Club member want to stop finding Georgie because they think it is too dangerous to do, except Bill because he still wants to find his missing brother. It seems from the way Bill and Ben talke. Bill has tremendous power and believes that Georgie remains can be found. Stanley and Richie also not so support Bill at this time because they think "IT" is so horrible, and they do not want to see anymore because summer holiday it's a time for them to go outside and not let them in a dangerous situation. Bill feels angry with them because no one was supporting him again, except Beverly,

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

to finding Georgie. Then Bill takes his bike alone to Neibolt Street without hearing their friends calling.

Data 19

Ms. Kaspbrak : "You, you did this! You know how delicate he is."
Bill : "We were attacked, ***M-m-m-ms***. K."
Ms. Kaspbrak : "No, don't! Don't try and blame anyone else."
Beverly : "Let me help."
Ms. Kaspbrak : "Get back! Oh I've heard of you, Miss March. And I don't wanna dirty girl like you touching my son."
Bill : "Ms. K, I ss –"
Ms. Kaspbrak : "No! You are all monsters. All of you. And Eddie is done with you. Do you hear? Done!"

Eddie get hurt from "IT". His right hand broken because he fall down from the second floor to the first floor and get a severe injury. After that, they get out to save Eddie. Soon after, Ms. Kaspbrak come to pick up Eddie, and she is angry with them. Ms. Kaspbrak think that Eddie get hurt because of them. Ms. Kaspbrak do not want to hear anything from them because she is mad with them.

Ms. Kaspbrak can not understand what they just face in Neibolt House, and she is so panic to see Eddie's condition. Block utterance produced by Bill when he is talking with Ms. Kaspbrak; he stop and do not finish his sentence after say, "Ms. K, I sss…". In the movie, Ms. Kaspbrak is so panick and angry with them because Eddie get hurt after fell from the second floor into the first floor in the well-house. Before he finish his word, Ms. Kaspbrak say to them quickly, and it makes Bill stop his sentence even Bill has an intention to finish his sentence.

From the utterances above, it can be identify that Bill's block along with other types such as part-word repetition in words "just", "Georgie", and "Ms. K". Part-word repetition is when someone repeats part of the word, generally in first

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

syllables. It means that the repetition happen in the first syllable word. There is also sound prolongation in “so” and “fucking”. Prolongation is a phenomenon in producing a speech in which the unit of speaking is unnaturally prolonged or lengthened. The extended part is usually the first sound of a syllable or word. The characteristic that can be deduced from the block occurred in Bill is that all blocks occurr at the end of a sentence with different conditions. For example, when Bill is confused about something to cover up, or Bill is angry and upset because no one else wants to help find his sister, and he feels cornered because Ms. Kaspbrak is so fierce and do not accept Eddie, whose hand is hurt.

4.1.2 Types of Associated Behaviors experienced by Bill Denbrough in “*IT*” (2017) Movie

These are some associated behaviours experienced by Bill Denbrough that found in "*IT*" (2017) movie as head, torso, and limb, audible inhalation and exhalations, and the last is eye behaviours. There are 55 associated behaviours suffered by Bill Denbrough. They are head, torso and limb, audible inhalations and exhalations, and the last is eye behaviours. Head torso and limb happened 8 times, audible inhalations and exhalations experienced 15 times, while eye behaviours found 32 times, then the total is 55 times.

1. Head, torso, and limb

The torso is the human body considered without a head, arms, and legs. Head is the upper part of the human body. A limb is an arm or leg of a person. In these types, the researcher found 8 data out of 55 times associated behaviour experienced by Bill Denbrough. It can be seen from this dialogues:

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Data 1

Georgie : "Sure I will not get into trouble, Bill?"
Bill : "Don't be a w-w-wus. I'd come with you if I weren't (cough) dying."
Georgie : "You're not dying!"
Bill : "You didn't see the ***v-v-v-vomit*** (head move from left, looked down and turned left again) coming out of my nose this morning?"

Data 2

Richie : "I'm just saying, let's face facts. Real world. Georgie is dead. Stop trying to get us killed, too."
Bill : "Georgie is not dead."
Richie : "You couldn't save him, but you can still save yourself."
Bill : "No, ***ttttake*** (a little bit looked down then staring at Richie) it back! You're scared and we all are, but take it back!"

Data 3

Bowers : "Sad, that I couldn't have done it myself.
Eddie : "Run, Mike!"
All : "Mike!"
Bill : "I ***should-should*** (head move from top left to top right and straight to left again) get up there."
Richie : "Are you insane? With what?"

Bill's head movement generally moves to the left and right side, up and downside, and staring at whom on being a conversation. When he say "vomit" he show a certain kind of behaviour during utter the word because he stutter. It can be identify from the way his head moves during stutter say "vomit". His head turn to the left when he talk to Georgie, then his head a little bit look down, and finally turn to left again. This kind of behaviour includes head movement because of the way his head moves when he stutter.

Bill uttered the word "take" with prolonged in the first syllable, and his head moves. His condition is so emotional because he do not accept what Richie

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

say that Georgie is dead. Bill feel very angry with Richie, and he fight with Richie. His head is staring closely, and then a little bit away.

When Bill say "should", he show a specific behaviour during utter the word. It can be seen from the way he moves his head in that situation. First, his head look up to the top left, then turn up to the top right, then his head look straight to the left again while pointing at something. This kind of behaviour includes head movement because of the way his head moves when he stutter. A person who suffer stutter generally has an appropriate response because it's reflected from the inside. There is a massive effort to say something during stuttering, and it is influenced by the way a person behaves, and Bill in that scene portrays it.

Georgie ask Bill to accompany him to play with his paper boat, but Bill can not do that because he is sick. Georgie feel doubt about playing on the outside because he is alone, and the rain is so heavy. Georgie worry about playing paper boat alone on the outside because there is no one accompany him, and worry if anything happen to him without no one knows. Then he ask Bill to accompany him, but in that morning, Bill is sick.

In data 2, Bill argue with Richie. Bill still wants to know more and finding Georgie at the well-house in Neibolt Street, but Richie stated that he con not do that again, helping Bill to get Georgie because he think that it just makes him into a problem. Bill optimist that Georgie is not dead, and he believe that Georgie is still there, but Richie do not listen to Bill so he say that Bill can always save himself, but not with Georgie. Bill punch Richie and almost cample.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

In data 3, The Losers Club is in the well-house at Neibolt Street because they are trying to save Beverly. Beverly is kidnapped by "IT" and she is hidden somewhere down through the tunnel. All of the members are already going down and only Mike, who is still in the upside. When Mike ready to go down there, suddenly Bowers come and he directly attack Mike. Bowers is the boy who hate Mike just because Mike is an outsider or newcomer. Bowers wants to kill Mike so that Mike is not seen anymore. Bill, Richie, and Eddie got panic because they knew that Mike in a dangerous, then Bill trying to help Mike.

Data 4

Bill : "***Yyyyou*** (right arm and left arm move) all packed for Portland?"
Beverly : "Yeah, pretty much. I'm going tomorrow morning."
Bill : "How long will you be gone?"
Beverly : "My aunt, she says I can stay as long as I want, so…"

Bill say "you" with stutter and nervous at the same time. It can be seen from the movie; he is trying to move his arm as a reflection within the body. Bill moves his arm twice; the first is his right arm and then his left arm. People suffer stutter generally have particular behaviour that appears at the same time when he/she utter the stuttering words. It is line with the response shown by Bill that his arm is identified as torso movement.

Bill asked Beverly whether she already pack or not to move to Portland with her aunty. After her Dad passed away, Beverly want to live with her aunty as long as her wish. Bill feels nervous when he asked Beverly; it seems from his arm.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

2. Audible inhalation and exhalations

Audible inhalations and exhalations mean noises in the lungs made when an individual exhale or inhale. Audible inhalations and exhalations categorized into three types, there are gulping, holding the breath, and nostril flaring. Naturally, gulping is an activity to makes a swallowing movement because of fear, surprise, or excitement. The meaning of holding the breath is if someone makes his/herself stop breathing for a few moments. Furthermore, nostril-flaring is nasal widening during inhalation. In these types, the researcher found 15 data out of 55 times inhale and exhale during stuttering experienced by Bill Denbrough. The researcher found that Bill's behaviour during produce the stuttering words are inhale, exhale, and the unique one is gulping.

Data 5

Bill : "His-his fists against the post… He thrusts his fists against the***...(inhale) po-po-po-(exhale) sh-sh-shit***…po-post."

Bill want to say "post" word, but before he say it, he take a deep breath, and what come out of his mouth is only the syllable "po" and he do it repeatedly. Bill is breathing through his nose, and Bill stuttered the word "sh-sh-shit". The "shit" word is a form of Bill's frustration because he can not finish the sentence. When Bill is on his way home after school, he walk and leading his bicycle. On the way to his home, he say a stuttering sentence like "shit" and "post" categorized in part-word repetition. His neck muscles are pulled and tightened during stuttering in that scene. It shows that he has a great effort to finish his

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

sentence and take a deep breath. Inhale and exhale conducted by Bill is a form of behaviour that usually occurs when the person stutters.

Data 6

Bill : “Nnneed some help? I c-c—.”
Dad : “I thought we agreed.”
Bill : “Before you say anything..”
Dad : “Bill.”
Bill : “Just let me ***ssshow*** you something first. The Barrens (inhale). ***I-it’s*** the only place ***that-that*** Georgie could have ended up. ”
Dad : “He’s gone, Bill.”
Bill : “But if the storm swept G-g-georgie in, we should have gone..”

It can be identify from Bill's utterance that he stutter at the beginning of the word “show” include in sound prolongations, and “that” contain in the whole-word repetition while for “it’s” include in part-word repetition. He continue his sentence until he say a word with pretty hard effort coming from himself. He keep repeating the sentence because he assume that the sentence can make him brave to keep trying and determine to keep looking for his brother, Georgie. Bill believes that the sentence above makes him convinced of his ability to fight "IT". Breathing in this scene is the same as what is generally do by healthy people, but what makes him different is because Bill suffered stutter and tends to have several behaviours that appear together with a stutter.

Data 7

Stanley : “What if we go to the quarry?”
Bill : “Guys, we have the ***b-b-b-barrens***.”
Stanley : “Right”
Eddie : “Betty Ripsom’s Mom.”
Stanley : “Is she really expecting to see her come out of that school?”
Eddie : “I don’t know. As if Betty Ripsom’s been hiding in Home Ec. for the last few weeks.”
Stanley : “You think they’ll actually find her?”

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Richie : “Sure. In a ditch. All decomposed covered in worm and maggots smelling like Eddie’s Mom’s underwear.”
Eddie : “Shut up! That’s freaking disgusting.”
Bill : “She’s not dead. She’s ***m-m-m-missing*** (nasal widening during inhale).”
Richie : “Sorry Bill, she is missing.”

From the conversation above, it can be seen that they go to the barrens according to Bill's advice. When Bill say the word "barrens" and “missing” with stutter, this is include in part-word repetition because he repeats the syllable "b" and Bill's behaviour leads to nostril flaring. It can be seen from his nasal widening during inhalation. When Bill says the word "missing" with stutter, the nostrils expand, unlike his standard size. It can occur because of the movement as a form of reflexes from his body.

When Bill talk about Georgie to Richie by saying that Georgie is still alive, there is a movement in his nostrils. The situation is when they are gather up after the bell ring. They talk about their summer holiday plan and agree to Bill's advice to go to the barrens. Betty Ripsom's Mom behaviour is like waiting for Betty to come out from the school even though Betty Ripsom is missing and has not been found.

Data 8

Bill : “***Yyyyou*** (swallowing and arm movement) all packed for Portland?”
Beverly : “Yeah, pretty much. I’m going tomorrow morning.”
Bill : “How long will you be gone?”
Beverly : “My aunt, she says I can stay as long as I want, so…”

Bill asked Beverly whether she already pack or not to move to Portland with her aunty. After her Dad passed away, Beverly wants to live with her aunt as

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

long as she wants. Bill experienced swallowing movement when he asked Beverly.

When he say "you", he stutters and nervous at the same time. It can be seen from the movie that he inhale and his neck like swallowing something, his neck muscles tightened. It shows that Bill experience a gulping moment when he is trying to ask Beverly. People suffer stutter generally have specific behaviour that appears at the same time when he/she utter the stuttering words. It is in line with the response by Bill that he experience gulping.

3. Eye behaviours

Eye behaviours include blinking, squeezing the eyes shut during moments of stuttering, side-to-side movements of the eyes, and consistent loss of eye contact. Eye movements actually can occur from side to side, up and down or in a circular pattern. Generally, eye blinks followed by prolonged eye closure—naturally, a light contraction including raising the eyebrow or jawline movement. A person with stutter prefers to look away and perhaps get afraid to stare at the person to whom he/she is talking (listener), because of stutterer afraid that the listener give a reaction with pity, rejection, or impatience. In these types, the researcher found 32 data out of 55 times eye movements experienced by Bill Denbrough.

Data 9

Bill : “All right, there you go. Sh-sh-sh-she’s already captain.”
Georgie : “She?”
Bill : “You always call a ***b-b-boat*** (eye blinking) “she”.”
Georgie : “She. Thank’s Billy.”

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Data 10

Bill : "***What-what*** (eye blinking) were we all doing there?"
Beverly : "I just remember how we felt. How scared we were. I don't think I can ever forget that."

When Bill say "boat" and "what" he stuttered, and have a several behaviour. It can be seen from the way he blinking his eyes. This behaviour is a specific effort from the inside to produce the word, even Bill stuttering. Bill is blinking his eyes for once. People who suffer stutter prefer to look away and perhaps getting afraid to stare at the person to whom he/she is talking, but when Bill say to Georgie, he is not scare because Georgie is his brother, and they have a pretty good closeness.

When he talk to Georgie about call the paper boat with "she", he feel happy because he share the simple thing that makes Georgie smile. When Bill pay attention to Beverly's utterance about her dream, she say that all of the Loser's Club gather up again but in older ages and Beverly feels scare. She feel like someday they face a massive thing in the future with The Loser's Club, so she decided to share it.

Beverly tells the Loser's Club her dream. That they are gather up back in the cistern. She just remember how they feel but not with what they do. Bill takes the initiative to promise each other to come back again to Derry if "IT" still alive.

The next discussion about eye blinking is raising the eyebrow.

Data 11

Bill : "Everywhere IT happens it's-it's all connected by the sewers and they all meet up at the –"
Ben : "The well-house"

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Stanley : “It’s the house on Neibolt Street.”
Richie : “You mean that creepy-ass house where all the junkies and hobos like to sleep?”
Beverly : “I hate that place. It always feels like it’s watching me.”
Eddie : “That’s where I saw it. That’s where I saw the clown.”
Bill : “***Tha-tha-that’s*** (raising eyebrow and eye blinking) where “IT” lives.”

Data 12

Richie : “How do you think Betty feels…going around these tunnels with only one fucking shoe.”
Stanley : “What if she’s still there?”
Richie : “Eddie, come on!”
Eddie : “My mom will have an aneurysm if she finds out we were playing down here. I’m serious. Bill?”
Bill : “If-if I were Betty Ripsom, I would want us find. ***G-g-g-georgie*** (raising eyebrow) too.”

Data 13

IT : “I’m taking him, only him, and then I’ll have my long rest, and you will all love to grow old, and drive, and lead happy lives until old ages takes you back to the weeds.”
Bill : “Leave. I’m the one who dragged you all into this. I’m ***sss***(raising eyebrow)***sorry*** . Go!”

Raising eyebrows means the eyebrows are slightly raise upward during produce the stuttering word. In the film, Bill raise his eyebrows when he remember Georgie, discussing "IT", trying to cover up something, and when "IT" try to take Bil away. From the dialogues above, Bill raising his eyebrows when he produce “that’s” and “Georgie” words in part-word repetition, and sound prolongations in “sorry”.

In data 11, they are gather in Bill's garage and set up a projector, a map of Derry and Ben's slide about the old city of Derry. When the plan of Derry and the

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

projector are installed, something have been found that connect everything. The word "that's" leads to the well-house.

In data 12, Bill find one shoe that is Betty's mine while Eddie and Stanley still on the outside of the drain because Eddie worry about the hygiene related to the smell, the water, and disease if they are still around. Stanley scare about whether Betty Ripsom still in the sewer or not. After that, Eddie ask Bill about what's next, and Bill still want to find out his missing brother, Georgie.

The last conversation is Beverly tells to the Loser's Club that she dream about they are in the future would gather up back in the cistern. She just remember how they feel but not with what they do. Bill takes the initiative to promise each other to come back again to Derry if "IT" still alive.

Another characteristic that can be found related to eye behaviours is a consistent loss of eye contact. His eyes did not look into whom is being talked. His eyes stare into the left or right side. The stutterer afraid that the listener react give a reaction with pity, rejection, or impatience, then the stutterer prefer to do consistent loss of eye contact.

Data 14

Bill : " Yyyyyou okay?"
Beverly : "I'm fine. What's wrong with you?"
Stanley : "None of your business."
Eddie : "New kid outside looks like someone killed him."
Bill : "We need some (look to the left) ***ssssupplies*** but we don't have enough money."

Data 15

Dad : "Bill."
Bill : "Just let me ***ssshow*** you something first. The Barrens. It's the only place ***that-that*** Georgie could have ended up. "

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Dad : “He’s gone, Bill.”
Bill : “But if the storm swept ***G-g***(loss of eye contact)***-georgie*** in, we should have gone..”

Bill produce stuttering words "supplies" and “show” in sound prolongations, while he uttered “that” in a whole-word repetition. When he say “Georgie”, it is include in part-word repetition. His eyes are consistent loss of eye contact. The moment Bill feel upset and angry because Bowers is mocked him and his friends. It makes his behaviour change and show a jawline movement.

In data 14, Beverly meet Bill, Eddie, and Stanley in Keene's Pharmacy. Beverly looks at them, and she put her right hand into her back quickly because she bring tampons and feels ashamed if Bill, Eddie, and Stanley know that it is their first time to talking, so it feel a bit awkward. Bill seems do not want to make a wrong impression.

In data 15, Bill iss trying to explain to his father the miniature water channel he make. Bill still believe that with the miniature he made, he can find Georgie. However, his father refuse loudly and said that Georgie is dead.

4.1.3 Causes of Stuttering experienced by Bill Denbrough in “*IT*” (2017) Movie

The researcher found out the cause of Bill’s stutter. The researcher use two sources, the first is a movie, and the second is a novel because the film is based on a book written by Stephen King. The researcher use the novel as a supporting statement of the causes of Bill's stuttering because the reason is found in the novel. When the researcher watch the film and look for the causes of Bill's

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

stuttering, the researcher do not find a truly moment or cause why Bill stutter. It means that in the film, it is not explain or tell why Bill stutter, because the movie only focused on Bill, who is looking for his missing brother, Georgie, and talk about The Losers Club, who successfully defeated "IT". Not only that, but also The Losers Club managed to defeat and face their fears.

While in the novel found the cause of Bill's stuttering. The researcher decided to read and find out why Bill stutter because in the novel, the story is more explicit and more detail, including the stuttering experienced by Bill. Not only that, but the researcher also use the novel to find out why Bill stuttere. The novel is use to support a series of events experienced by Bill and then related to what he experience in the film. Here is the quote:

Data 1

"When he was with George, his stutter was light—sometimes he didn't stutter at all. In school, however, it could become so bad that talking became impossible for him….Other times it simply refused. He had been hit by a car when he was three and knocked into the side of a building; he had remained unconscious for seven hours. Mom said it was that accident which had caused the stutter. George sometimes got the feeling that his dad— and Bill himself—was not so sure."

(King, 1986: 5)

Bill stutter because of an accident. Bill get hit by a car when he is three years old and crash into the side of a building. After the incident, Bill in a coma for 7 hours, and from there, he stutter. And his stuttering get worse when he remember or talk about Georgie who disappear and finally dead; this can be seen from the way he talk about Georgie to his father and friends, Bill can stutter and it makes him sad because Bill loves Georgie so much.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

After seeing the series of events above, it can be combined from the events experienced by Bill in the movie and novel. Bill stutter because of a series of events that he experience being hit by a car at the age of three years old, and he still can not accept the fact that Georgie disappear and eventually died, which make him very sad. It is in line with psychogenic factors. NIDCD Fact Sheet Stuttering (2014) said that the stuttering can occur after someone getting an emotional trauma, an anxious moment, or series of situations. These factors usually mark with stuttering on the first syllable within the word.

4.2 Discussions

From the findings above, it can be said that the theory applied in this study supports in what happens in “IT” film. It means what happens to Bill in the film is in accordance with the stuttering theory of Hedge and Davis even though not all types of stuttering are experienced by Bill. This relates to the first research problem about types of stuttering. Hedge and Davis said there are 6 types of stuttering. After being matched with what happen in the film and the script, there are only 4 types that appear on Bill’s utterances. They are partial-word repetition, whole-word repetition, sound prolongation and block.

The theory of associated behavior from Patricia M. Zebrowski as use in the second research problem regarding the types of associated behavior also match in "IT" film. The types of associated behavior that are consistent with the theory are also apparent in Bill, although not all types exist. Only 3 of the 4 types are in accordance with Bill's behavior in the film "IT". They are head, torso and limb, audible inhalations and exhalations, and the last is eye behavior.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

The last research problem is about what causes Bill to stutter. The researcher find the cause due to a series of events happen to Bill as written in the novel that he get an accident and hit the side of the building until coma for 7 hours and continue in the film when Georgie disappear in the ditch and being attacked by IT or as known as Pennywise. This is in accordance with one of the causes of stuttering, called psychogenic stuttering.

This study supports the previous findings because there is something new in research problem about associated behavior. The previous researcher are not examine associated behavior, but prefer to examine types of stuttering, causes of stuttering, and etc. The theory use in this study is also in line with Bill in the film "IT", both the theory of the types of stuttering from Hedge and Davis, the theory of associated behavior from Patricia M. Zebrowski or the theory that explains the causes of stuttering.

The researcher shows several previous researchers researching language disorders and stuttering topics with different data. The "Parental Guidance" movie has been analyzed by Iriyanti (2016). She found the types of stuttering such as part-word repetition, sound prolongation, and block and also found speech sound mostly appear on the movie. Research from Ramadhan (2016) show that there are several types of speech errors such as dysarthria, cerebral palsy, lisp, apraxia, and stuttering experienced by King George VI as the main character in "King's Speech" film and he say that proper treatment for King George VI are have a relax time, not reaching negatively, speaking in slightly and keep supporting for people with stutter.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Safitri (2014) show that there were two characteristics of stuttering experience by "Abang" namely audible and silent blocking and monosyllabic whole-word repetition. Sartika (2019) found that there are 3 types of stuttering such as part-word repetition, whlo-word repetition and sound prolongation in stuttered participant of "*America's Got Talent (2015)*".

A study from Suherman (2015) focused on language disorder in "*My Name Is Khan*" movie and show there are two types suffered by Khan, they are expressive and receptive language disorder. While Zakiah (2015) use "*Skallagrigg*" movie as the subject of her research. There are several types of language disorder in the "*Skallagrigg*" movie, such as articulation disorder, phonological disorder, voice disorder, stuttering and cerebral palsy. The last is Zubair (2013) explore varieties of expressive language disorder in "*The Waterboy Movie*" such as fluency disorder and voice disorder. The results are Bobby's speaking include repetition and prolongation based on types of language disorder.

Because all of the previous researhers concerned on language disorders, this research want to fill the gap with add types of associated behavior as one of the research problems. This research concerned with analyzing types of stuttering, types of associated behaviour experienced by Bill, and what factors causing stuttering. The movie tells the phenomenon of stuttering from his utterances and related to the way he behave during stuttering. For the cause of his stuttering, the researcher found it in the novel clearly instead in the film.

Moreover, there is an Islamic values we can learn from Holy Quran perspective. It can be seen from Holy Quran At Taha [20]: 25-28;

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

قَالَ رَبِّ ٱشْرَحْ لِى صَدْرِى ﴿٢٥﴾ وَيَسِّرْ لِىٓ أَمْرِى ﴿٢٦﴾ وَٱحْلُلْ عُقْدَةً مِّن لِّسَانِى ﴿٢٧﴾
يَفْقَهُوا۟ قَوْلِى ﴿٢٨﴾

"[Moses] said, "My Lord, expand for me my breast [with assurance], and ease for me my task, and untie the knot form my tongue, that they may understand my speech." At Taha [20]: 25-28

From that verse, the Prophet Moses pray to Allah may his chest be broad, give the easier way to do the task, and may given the fluency in speaking so that people understand his purpose. If it is associated with stuttering, the fluency of someone when he/she want to speak is can affects the listener. It may be the listener understand or do not understand what the speaker said because people who suffer stutter get less fluent and marked with prolonged or repeat the word.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

After conducting this study, the researcher finds out that stuttering is a phenomenon when one's can not speak fluently. Generally, it marked by the repetition of syllables or words, prolongation of sounds blocks, and many more. The researcher focused on types of stuttering, kinds of associated behaviour, and the causes of the stuttering. This study showed that the main actor of "*IT*" (2017) movie, Bill Denbrough, experienced four types of stuttering using Hedges and Davis theory, they are part-word repetition, whole-word repetition, sound prolongation, and block.

There are 79 words utter by Bill Denbrough, which consist of part-word repetition, whole-word repetition, sound prolongation, and block. Part-word repetition is the highest frequency with 47 times, whole-word repetition is produce 20 times, while sound prolongation occur 8 times and block happen 4 times.

For kinds of associated behaviour suffered by Bill Denbrough during stuttering, only three out of four types as head torso and limb, audible inhalation and exhalations, and the last is eye behaviours. There are 55 associated behaviours suffered by Bill Denbrough which head torso and limb happened 8 times, audible inhalations and exhalations experienced 15 times, while eye behaviour found 32 times.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

The researcher also finds out about the causes of stuttering suffer by Bill Denbrough. It can be say that Bill stutter because of a series of events that he experience start from being hit by a car at the age of three years. He still can not accept the fact that Georgie disappear and eventually dead make him very sad. It is in line with psychogenic factors; the stuttering can occur after someone getting an emotional trauma, an anxious moment, or series of situations. The other causes like genetic abnormalities, neurogenic stuttering, developmental factors, and environmental factors do not appear in the data.

5.2 Suggestion

The phenomenon of stuttering is something that can happen around us and anyone can suffer it. In this film, Bill Denbrough suffers stuttering and there are 4 out of 6 types of stuttering in accordance with Hedge and Davis's theory. Other than that, the researcher also discuss about associated behavior when Bill stuttering such as head torso limb, eye blinking, and audible inhalation and exhalation based on Patria M. Zebrowski's theory. When Bill is stuttering, some specific behaviors are show such as when he is nervous, he suffer stutter followed by the type of sound prolongation or when he feels scare, he suffer stutter followed by associated inhale and exhales with tension. Not only that but also the cause of Bill's stuttering. It is because the psycogenic factors, which is when someone experiences a series of events he can not forget it.

In the novel, it is written that Bill is being hit by a car and hit the side of the building and Bill still can not accept the fact that Georgie is already dead. So this is in line with psycogenic factors. The researcher using a novel because in the

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

film it is not clearly illustrated why Georgie suffered stutter. The researcher found it in the novel rather than in the film. The researcher do not discuss the proper treatment for people who suffer stutter because the film does not discuss about treatment.

To complete this research, the next researcher can examine the proper treatment for people who stuttering because this is so interesting to discuss and also about the causes of stuttering of the main character in films or videos that discuss those issues. The researcher suggest for further researchers can also examine this topic with different theories such as Caroll's language disorder theory or Dell's speech error theory to find out whether the same topic using different theories shows different or the same results. The researcher suggests for the next researcher to explore more about stuttering in different aspects like content words mostly appear during stuttering (noun, verb, etc) or about slips of the tongue.

Hopefully, this research can be a reference for those who want to conduct a study in language disorder and things related to stuttering. The readers are suggested to read this research so that they can enrich their knowledge about language disorder and stuttering.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

REFERENCES

Aitchison, J. (2003). *The articulate mammal: An introduction to psycholinguistics*. New York: Routledge.

Better Health Channel Expressive language disorder Victorian Minister for Health, Australia (2014). Retrieved on January 7, 2020, from (www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au)

Büchel, C. & Sommer, M. (2004). *Unsolved mystery: What causes stuttering?*. Vol. 2, 0159-0163. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pbio.0020046. Retrieved on 1 February 2020 from http://biology.plosjournals.org .

Bloom, L. (1980). *Language development, language disorders and learning disabilities: Ld*[3]. Vol. 30, 113-132. Retrieved on January 30th 2020 from https://www.academia.edu/22933834/Language_development_language_disorders_and_learning_disabilities_LD3 .

Boomer, D. & Laver, J. (1968). Slips of the tongue [J]. *The British Journal of Disorders of Communication*, 3(1):2-12.

Caroll, D. W. (2008). *Psychology of language*. United States of America: Thomson Wadsworth.

Ducworth, D. (2004). *Causes and treatment of stuttering in young children*. 65. Retrieved on January 6, 2010, from www.hilliardschool.orr/65causeTreatment

Expressive language disorder. (2014). Retrieved January 30, 2020, from http://www.bilinguistics.com/expressivelanguagedisorder/

Field, J. (2003). *Psycholinguistics.* Canada: Routledge Publishing.

Goldrick, M and Daland, R. (2007). *Linking speech error and phonological grammar: Insight from harmonic grammar networks*. 26(1):147-185. DOI: 10.1017/S0952675709001742 May 2009.

Haira, R. (2012) . *A psycholinguistics analysis of dyslexia in backwards: The riddle of dyslexia*. Unpublished Thesis. Yogyakarta: Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta.

Hatch, H. (1983). *Psycholinguistic: A second language perspective*. London: Newbury House Publisher.

https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/stutter Retrieved on February 5th 2019.

https://www.springfieldspringfield.co.uk/movie_script.php?movie=it Retrieved on October 25th 2018.

https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/It_(film_2017) Retrieved on December 24th 2020.web

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Intermountain Healthcare, *Receptive language disorder*. Retrieved from https://intermountainhealthcare.org/services/pediatrics/services/rehabilitation/services/receptive-language-disorder/

Indah, R. N & Abdurrahman. (2008). *Psikolinguistik, konsep & isu umum*. Malang: UIN Malang Press.

Iriyanti, L. D. & Damanhuri, A. (2016). *Parental guidance movie: Psycholinguistics perspective of utterances in turner simmon's stuttering*. Language Horizon. Volume 04 Nomor 04 Tahun 2016, 69-80. Retrieved on 28 October 2018 from http://jurnalmahasiswa.unesa.ac.id.

Kid Sense Child Development. (2017). *Language disorder*. Retrieved February 24, 2020, from https://childdevelopment.com.au/areas-of-concern/diagnoses/language-disorder/

Lado, R. (1976). *Infant recognition of the sound patterns of their own name: Psycholinguistics science*. United States of America: Stanford University Press.

Lanier, W. (2010). *Speech errors*. United States of America: Gale Cengage Learning.

Nugraha, N. A. S. (2012). *A psycholinguistic analysis on a stuttering character in rocket science*. Unpublished Thesis. Yogyakarta: Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta.

Onslow, M. (2019). *Stuttering and its treatment – eleven lectures*. Australia: University of Technology Sydney.

https://quran.com/20/25-28 Retrieved on July 6th 2020

Ramadhan, M. (2016). *The king george vi's speech errors in david seidler movie: King's speech"*. Unpublished Thesis. Makassar: UIN Alauddin Makassar.

Rosyat, M. C. S. (2017). *A psycholinguistics analysis on sign language used by angel in ayah mengapa aku berbeda? movie*. Unpublished Thesis. Surabaya: UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Safitri, D. O. (2014). *Speech disorder found in the main character of rectoverso movie*. Unpublished Thesis. Malang: Universitas Brawijaya

Sartika, R. F. M. (2019). *A psycholinguistics analysis on a stuttering participant in america's got talent (agt) 2015*. Unpublished journal. Surabaya: UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Salvatore, A. R. (2013). *A disfluency analysis of psychogenic stuttering experienced by a patient of conversion disorder in a dangerous method movie.* Unpublished Thesis. Yogyakarta: Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta.

Scovel, T. (1998). *Psycholinguistics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Shipley, K. G. & McAfee, J. G. (2005). *Assessment in speech-language pathology: A resource manual*. Stanford: Delmar Cengage Learning.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Sleeper, A. A. (2007). Speech and Language. New York: Chelsea House Publisher.

Suherman, S. (2015). *Language disorder of main character in the movie "my name is khan"*. Unpublished Thesis. Makassar: UIN Alauddin Makassar.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services – National Institutes of Health. National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders Fact Sheet: Voice, Speech and Language – Stuttering. (online), https://www.nidcd.nih.gov/health/stuttering retrieved 17 Oktober 2019.

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services – National Institutes of Health. National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders Fact Sheet: Stuttering. (online), https://www.nidcd.nih.gov/sites/default/files/Documents/health/voice/StutteringFactSheet.pdf retrieved 8 Februari 2020.

Zakiah, A. F. (2015). *The expressive language disorder of the cerebral palsy in skallagrigg movie*. Unpublished Thesis. Malang: UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Zubair, A. (2013). *Language disorder of main character in the waterboy*. Unpublished Thesis. Malang: UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Zebrowski, P. M. (2003). Developmental stuttering. *Pediatric Annals. 32(7), 453-458.* DOI: 10.3928/0090-4481-20030701-07. Retrieved on 30 September 2019 from https://www.healio.com/pediatrics/journals/pedann/2003-7-32-7/%7Bce1f36d5-4a1e-4144-80f9-c63eb4b9fd5c%7D/developmental-stuttering

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id