

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is an arbitrary system of sound used by members of certain communities in working together, communicating and identifying themselves. In this case, the certain community means that a unity of people in a region has a common understanding of the language used as a communication tool.

One factor that has great influence to most of people in the activities of language is a system of the brain. System of the brain has a big influence on the activities of speaking. Therefore, brain is one of the central the activities of the human body Richard (2003, p. 2). So, if the system of the brain is interrupted, then automatically speaking activities are also affected.

One of the congenital disorders that attacks the nervous system or brain work is speech disorders in people with stuttering. Stuttering is a form of speech disorders characterized by delays in the pronunciation of words. Stuttering occurs when some words was gone, speakers know the word, but they cannot produce it (Cahyono, 1994, p. 262). Generally, a children suddenly miss the idea to say what they wanted to express so, the voice that comes out haltingly and it cannot produce any sound for some period of time.

According to Sidharta (1984) language disorders can be divided into three categories, namely (1) speech disorder, (2) other language disorders, (3) thought disorder. All three of these disorders are tackled if the disorder sufferers have normal hearing power, it is not necessarily prove difficult or very difficult (Chaer,

2009, pp. 148-149). Speech and language disorder consist of articulation problems, sound problems, and problems eloquence. They are commonly referred to stutter; aphasia, namely the difficulty in finding and using words. They are usually as a result of vascular disorders of the brain (stroke) and also head injuries due to accidents (Cahyono, 1994, pp. 263-264); and delays in speech or language.

Stuttering is an interruption during the speech. Stuttering occurs when some of the words are lost; the speakers know the word, but they cannot produce it (Cahyono, 1994, p. 262). At the time of communicating, people with stuttering are not easy to put sentences when they are speaking. Stuttering people often do repetition and extension voices, syllables, words, or phrases, as well as pause or unconscious barriers that lead to the failure of sound production.

There are many factors that may result in stuttering but still no strong cause which can be the causes of stuttering. Even though it is still unknown for certain specific causes of speech disorder, but a few things from the physical and psychological factors have impact (Indah, 2012, p. 57). Physical factors probably come from the ancestry which causes physical imperfections, such as disorders of the nerve speech, tool of speech disorder and tongue disability. While psychological factors come from a tension between a person with their environment; one of them is the mental stress because something that person can felt, but it is unable to do. According to Memphis (1998), most of stutter are caused by psychological factors than physiological factors. Trauma, fear, anxiety, and sadness in childhood can cause people to stutter into adulthood. For example,

children whose parents are often quarrel, so it can make a child feel afraid, anxious, sad and often cried.

Based on the background above, this study aims to understand more about speech disorders and describe the production of a sentence carried by the subject, the writer in this study examines two subjects which have stuttering problem. They are 17 years old and 21 years old from Shobih Bangkalan. This study also focuses on the utterances that appear a repetition in their speaking for example: Ghâllâ' engko' atâmmu bi'-bi'-bi' tang kanca kelas è pasar (just now I met with-with my classmate at the market) in this part of sentence that produced by the stutterer there is a repetition that found in word "bi'-". From that repetition, this study will analyze what types of repetition that appear from the stutterers.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the background of study presented above, the research questions are stated as follows:

1. What are the types of repetition used by people stuttering at Shobih Bangkalan?
2. What are the factors that cause by people who have stuttering at Shobih Bangkalan?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In accordance with the research problems, the objectives of the study are stated below:

1. To explain the repetition that used by people stuttering at Shobih Bangkalan.

2. To explain the factors that cause by people who have stuttering at Shobih Bangkalan.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The benefits from this study are to increase knowledge and insight of students in the field of psycholinguistics, especially those dealing with speech disorders, speech disorders specifically stuttering. This study is better to know what exactly stuttering, type, and factor causes the stutter. By this study, the writer shows how to deal with people who suffer from stuttering.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This study concerns with the theory of psycholinguistics in general. This study also focuses on the two people at Shobih Bangkalan with stuttering in repetition. This study limits its the utterances on the two people at Shobih Bangkalan, when they make conversation with other people, they get repetition in part of their conversation.