

## CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

### A. Conclusions

Based on the results of both the findings and discussion in Chapter IV, some conclusions can be drawn. The researcher also made consideration of both the formulations of the problems and the objectives of this research when making the conclusions. Finally, they are stated as follows:

1. There are 100 data analyzed in the analysis of the types of speech dysfluencies and associated behaviors of stuttering. There are two types of dysfluencies that occur 218 times. They are *Between-Word Dysfluencies*, which consist of 80 occurrences, and *Within-Word Dysfluencies*, which consist of 138 occurrences. In addition, all types of speech dysfluencies are found except *Prolongations of Sounds* which are categorized into *Within-Word Dysfluencies*.

In *Between-Word Dysfluencies*, the most-often appearing phenomenon is *Interjections* which occur 60 times out of 80 (75%). As the second rank phenomenon of *Between-Word Dysfluencies*, there is *Revisions* which appears 12 times (15%). After that, *Multisyllabic Whole-Word Repetitions* ranks the third by appearing only 6 times (7.5%). The last rank in *Between-Word Dysfluencies* is possessed by *Phrase Repetitions* of which the occurrence is only two times (2.5%).

Then in *Within-Word Dysfluencies*, the first most-appearing phenomenon is *Blocks (Silent Pauses)* which occur 94 times out of the total of

138 occurrences (68.11%). After that, *Monosyllabic Whole-Word Repetitions* ranks the second by appearing only 42 times (30.43%). The last rank in *Within-Word Dysfluencies* is possessed by *Repetitions of Individual Sounds and Syllables* of which the occurrence is only twice (1.44%), and in *Prolongations of Sounds*, there are no data which can be categorized into this type of speech dysfluencies.

*Interjections* can rank as the highest phenomenon in *Between-Word Dysfluencies* because it is the most usual type of dysfluencies. Even normal people sometimes experience *Interjections* to delay the initiation of a word the speaker expects to get stuck on. Meanwhile, *Blocks (Silent Pauses)* in *Within-Word Dysfluencies* can rank as the highest phenomenon because it is also the most usual type of dysfluencies too; even normal people sometimes experience *Blocks (Silent Pauses)*.

1. Among the 100 data analyzed, associated behaviors of stuttering occur 117 times. All types of associated behaviors of stuttering are found in the data. The highest occurrence goes to the category of *Eyes Behaviors* of which the percentage is 56.41% (66 occurrences). The second is the phenomenon of *Visible Muscle Tension* whose percentage is 17.95% (21 occurrences). After that, there is the phenomenon of *Head, Torso, and Limb Movement* of which the percentage is 13.67% (16 occurrences). Finally, the least appearing phenomenon is *Audible Inhalations or Exhalations* of which the percentage is 11.96% (14 occurrences).

*Eye Behaviors* can rank as the highest phenomenon in the associated behaviors of stuttering because it is the earliest and most frequently observed associated behaviors that typically involve the eyes. Some of the more common *Eye Behaviors* are blinking, squeezing the eyes shut during moments of stuttering, side to-side movements of the eyes, and consistent loss of eye contact with the listener during instances of types of speech dysfluencies.

2. There are 19 data analyzed in the analysis of the kinds of treatments that Hal Hefner experience to overcome his stuttering. Three categories of treatments occur 24 times. They are *Speech Therapy*, *Manuevers that can Induce Fluency*, and *Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (CBT)*. The first most-often appearing treatment is *Manuevers that can Induce Fluency* which is divided into nine subtreatments. It occurs 11 times out of the total of 24 occurrences. In other words, out of the total 100%, its percentage is 45.38%. The first rank of subtreatment in the *Manuevers that can Induce Fluency* is *Singing*. It occurs 4 times of which the percentage is 16.66 %. Next in the second rank of subtreatment, there is *Speaking Alone*. It occurs 3 times with the percentage of 12.50 %. The last rank of subtreatment is possessed by the subtreatment named *Speaking with Metronome* and *Whispering* of which the occurrence is only twice for each treatment. Each of these subtreatments brings only the percentage of 8.33% out of the total 100%. *Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT)* occurs 8 times out of the total of 24 occurrences. In other words, out of the total 100%, its percentage is 33.33%. The next treatment is *Speech Therapy*, which occurs 5 times. This way, its percentage is 20.83%. In

addition, for the stuttering character, the implementations of those treatments are successful enough in overcoming the stuttering although the film shows that they just can help Hal induce his fluency, not to make him recover from his stuttering.

### **A. Suggestions**

In this study, the researcher proposes some suggestions to the following parties:

#### **1. The Readers**

It is suggested that they learn more about the kinds of speech disorder especially in the stuttering phenomenon. They can also know more about the types of speech dysfluencies, the kinds of associated behaviors of stuttering, and the kinds of treatments that the stuttering people use to overcome their stuttering. Moreover, it is hoped that this research can give some inspiration and knowledge to the readers that stuttering is not something strange. They can contribute and help stuttering people by giving them motivation, support, and also any treatments that can help them recover from their stuttering.

#### **2. Students of English Department**

This research shows that film can be used as a means of studying the kinds of speech disorders especially in the stuttering phenomenon. It is one of advantageous media for those who are willing to enrich their knowledge about stuttering phenomena. Learning the kinds of speech disorders through film will give experiences to the students, especially English Department students to

understand more about the phenomenon of stuttering which is a part of psycholinguistics study.

### **3. Other Researchers**

This research is only a little part of psycholinguistic research, especially in the stuttering phenomenon as a part of speech disorders. It is hoped that this research can give some inspiration to other researchers who are interested in psycholinguistics especially in speech disorders to conduct more research on stuttering phenomena using other theories and objects.

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