Blocks on Bertie's Stutter Utterances in The King's Speech Movie

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Abstrak

Hambatan, yang merupakan salah satu ciri gangguan bicara khusus yang di alami oleh Bertie atau Raja George ke VI akan di teliti secara mendalam dalam penelitian ini. Penelitian dalam tulisan ini di lakukan dengan menganalisa bunyi-bunyi yang terhambat dalam ucapan-ucapan Bertie yang gagap, lalu, bunyi-bunyi tersebut akan di analisa untuk menemukan alasan mengapa bunyi-bunyi tersebut terhambat. Di samping itu, penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisa dan menjabarkan data. Data tersebut di dapat dari sebuah film berjudul *The King's Speech* dengan menggunakan teknik analisa dokumen. Lantas, data terssebut kemudian diteliti dengan langkah reduksi data, analisa data, dan simpulan. Setelah data tersebut di analisa, hasil dari penelitian ini pun ditemukan. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah di temukan fakta bahwa Bertie mengalami hambatan pada dua belas bunyi-bunyian, bunyi-bunyi tersebut adalah /p/, /m/, /d/, /n/, /k/, /g/, /dʒ/, /f/, /ð/, /ʃ/, /h/, dan /w/, dan di temukan juga dua alasan mengapa bunyi-bunyi tersebut terhambat dalam ucapan-ucapan Bertie yang gagap. Alasan tersebut adalah penempatan bunyi-bunyi tersebut di dalam kata dan tempat dimana dan cara bagaimana bunyi-bunyi tersebut diucapkan.

Kata kunci: ucapan, gagap, hambatan.

Abstract

Block, which is one of characteristics of stuttering, that occurred on Bertie or King George VI will be analyzed deeply in this study. The analysis is done by analyzing the speech sounds that got blocked on Bertie's stutter utterances and then, those speech sounds will be analyzed to find the reasons why those speech sounds got blocked. In addition, this study is using descriptive qualitative method to analyze and describe the data. Moreover, the data in this study is collected from the movie entitled *The King's Speech* using analysis document. Then, the collected data is analyzed by data condensation, data analysis, and conclusion. After the analysis was done, the results were found. The results are this study found that Bertie experienced block on twelve speech sounds, those are /p/, /m/, /d/, /n/, /k/, /g/, /dʒ/, /f/, /ð/, /ʃ/, /h/, and /w/, and this study also found two reasons why those speech sounds got blocked on Bertie's stutter utterances. Those reasons are the placement of those sounds in a word and the place and the way those speech sounds are produced.

Keywords: utterances, stuttering, block.

INTRODUCTION

Stuttering is one of communication disorders where a speaker's flow of speech is interrupted (Guitar, 2005; in Gillam et al., 2011). Thus, the stutter speaker could not speak fluently because he was interrupted by prolongation, repetition, and or blockages. In addition, according to Carlson, the number of stutter speaker in the world is about 1% of the world's population (2013). Thus, it means that this condition could happen to anyone, including someone who was going to have a duty to speak in front of a lot of people and dedicated to those people. It could be imagined that if someone having that duty and also having this communication disorder would be having a hard task to accomplish his responsibility while overcome his disorder. And that phenomenon is a real condition which happened on The King George VI or Bertie.

Bertie got his disorder since he was a child until he was old. At the age of 42, he had to ascend the throne as King George VI. Thus, he had to cope his stammer to be able to communicate effectively, especially in giving speech. And after he had been treated by his speech therapist, finally he was succeeded in overcome his stutter and able to give wartime speeches through the radio broadcast. And through his broadcasts, Bertie became a symbol of national resistance during the dark days of World War II at that time.

The successfulness of Bertie in accomplishing his duty while coping his disorder made Bertie became one of famous person with stutter in the history. And that is the reason why the researcher of this study is interested

in choosing Bertie as the subject of this study, focusing on his stutter utterance. From those stutter utterances, this study decides to analyze stutter utterances that got blocked only. It is because the researcher of this study wants to analyze this characteristic of stuttering deeply in order to explain the phenomenon of the occurrence of block on stuttered speech by listing the speech sounds that got blocked on Bertie's stutter utterances, moreover, by analyzing those speech sounds, the researcher of this study may reveal the reasons why they got blocked. After the reasons were found, the explanation of the phenomenon of the occurrence of blockage can be done.

To accomplish the purpose of this study, there are several theories that being used in the analysis of this study. Those theories are the stuttering theory of Gillam et al. that being used to differentiate the stutter utterances of Bertie to find the block only. Then, the phonology theory by Fromkin et al. is used to gain the pronunciation transcription of that block utterances to find the speech sounds that got blocked. After that, those speech sounds will be analyzed by using Yule's phonology theory to find the reason why those speech sounds got blocked according to the placement of those speech sounds in a syllable. Thus, the other reason will be found according to the place and the way those speech sounds are produced by using stutter speech production theory of Gillam et. al and phonology theory of Fromkin et al.

METHOD

As stated earlier, it is clear that the researcher of this study is dealing with the data that are not numerical, because the data of this study is the form of utterances of Bertie. From that point, descriptive qualitative method is applied for this study to reveal the stutter utterances of Bertie. This method is applied in this study, especially in the analysis of this study, by describing the data in this study that already been gathered, and then analyzing the data using some theories, after that, comparing the data with the other. After the analysis was done, the researcher of this study will interpret the result to draw conclusion.

In addition, the subject of this study is Bertie or King George VI, whom a main character in The King's Speech movie that represents the real stutter condition. He got his illness since he was a child until he was old. To cope with a stammer, Bertie saw Lionel Logue, an Australian speech and language therapist. The men became friends as they work together, and after his brother abdicated the throne, the new king relied on Logue to help him make his first wartime radio broadcast on Britain's declaration of war on Germany in 1939.

Moreover, this research uses analysis documents to collect the data because the data are stutter utterances that collected from the movie entitled The King's speech. In addition, in this study, the researcher is the instrument of the study. The researcher takes the main role; in fact, the researcher is the one who collect all of the information needed in this study.

RESULT

The /p/ Sound That Got Blocked on Bertie's Stutter Utterances

Fragment 31
Data 356

Lionel Logue	: Lock me in the Tower.
Bertie	: I would if I could!
Lionel Logue	: On what charge?
Bertie	: Fraud. With war looming, you've saddled this nation with a voiceless... King. You've destroyed the happiness of my family, all for the sake of ensnaring a star... (blocking) **patient** you couldn't... (blocking) **possibly** hope to assist.

Bertie stuttered on /p/ sound which initiating two words, those are *patient* and *possibly*. Below is the table 1.1 for more detailed description:

Table 1.1 Data 356/p/ sound phonetic transcription

Stuttered word	Phonetic transcription		Blocked speech sounds
	Standard English	Bertie's	
Patient	[peɪʃənt]	[…peɪʃənt]	[p] initial sound
Possibly	[pɒsəbli]	[…pɒsəbli]	[p] initial sound

Bertie succeeded in forming his both lips to make a closure for /p/ sounds of both two words, but there is nothing came out from his mouth, it is because Bertie was stuck when trying to produce those two sounds for about one and a half seconds. After that, the /p/ sounds appeared but they sounded louder than usual, especially the last /p/ sound of the word *possibly*. It means that Bertie really did forming his oral cavity to create /p/ sound, but it seemed that his articulators was so tense that they do not allow any sound to come out when the airstream was pushed through that articulator, and after the airstream was released, it caused the /p/ sound appeared with an effect like an explosive sound. In addition, that condition was caused by the occurrence of blockage that made both this bilabial stop sounds failed to come out at the right time and sounded louder than it should be. And after those /p/ sounds appeared, Bertie continued to utter the next sound and continued his speech.

In addition, Data 356 showed /p/ sounds acts as onset in the first syllable on both words, and they were blocked. While, if this sound placed on onset in second syllable like on data 104 below, it showed no blocking.

Fragment 10

Data 104

Bertie : Perhaps, upon occasions... you might be requested to assist... in coping with... with some minor event.

Table 1.2 Data 104 /p/ sound phonetic transcription

The word that being analyzed	Bertie's Pronunciation Transcription
Upon	[əpɒn]

In addition, this /p/ sound not only shows no blocking if its position is on onset in the second syllable, it also shows no blocking when this sound acts as coda just like on the data 25 below:

Fragment 4

Data 25

Bertie : With wings so big, that he could wrap them both around his two girls together.

Table 1.3 Data 25 /p/ sound phonetic transcription

The word that being analyzed	Bertie's Pronunciation Transcription
Wrap	[ræp]

The /m/ Sound That Got Blocked on Bertie's Stutter Utterances

Fragment 16

Data 182

Logue: Are you naturally right-handed? Bertie: Left. I was... punished, and now I use the right. Logue: Yes, that's very common with stammerers. Any other corrections? Bertie: Knock knees. (blocking) **Metal** splints were made. Worn... worn day and night.

Bertie stuttered on the /m/ sound which initiating the word *metal.* Below is the table 1.4 for clearer description:

Table 1.4 Data 182 /m/ sound phonetic transcription

Stuttered word	Phonetic transcription		Blocked speech sounds
	Standard English	Bertie's	
Metal	[metəl]	[…metəl]	[m] initial sound

Bertie was successful in forming his lips to create the /m/ sound which can be seen on the scene that included data 182. It is proved by the prolongation of the /m/ sound for one second, but then, he could not produce any sound for one up to two seconds because the occurrence of blockage. After that, the /m/ sound came out but it sounded louder than it should be which caused by the effort of Bertie to produce that sound through the block. Moreover, the /m/ sound is a bilabial stop sound that produced with a closure of the airstream for a couple of milliseconds. And what happened with Bertie at that time is the airstream was stopped for a longer period that made the /m/ sound failed to produce at the right time and sounded louder than usual. After Bertie able to pronounce the /m/ sound, he kept going until the word *metal* could be said correctly.

In addition, /m/ sound that got blocked on data 182 acts as onset in the first syllable in the word *metal*. But it will be different if that sound's position is on onset in the third syllable, in fact, there will be no blockage which occurs in that case. The evidence is provided in data 262 below:

Fragment 22

Data 262

Bertie: She's asking for a divorce, and he's determined to marry her.

Table 1.5 Data 262 /m/ sound phonetic transcription

The word that being analyzed	Bertie's Pronunciation Transcription
Determined	[dɪtɜmɪnd]

The same thing also happened on data 174 below. There is also no blockage which occurs on the /m/ sound, but in this case, the /m/ sound's role is coda.

Fragment 16

Data 174

Bertie: Not at the same time, of course.

Table 1.6 Data 174 /m/ sound phonetic transcription

The word that being analyzed	Bertie's Pronunciation Transcription
Same	[seɪm]
Time	[taɪm]

The /d/ Sound That Got Blocked on Bertie's Stutter Utterances

Fragment 31

Data 342

Lionel Logue	: Everything all right? Let's get cracking.
Bertie	: I'm not here to rehearse, (blocking)

Dr. Logue.

Bertie stammered on /d/ sound which initiating the word *doctor*. Below is table 1.7 for clearer description:

Table 1.7 Data 342 /d/ sound phonetic transcription

Stuttered word	Phonetic transcription		Blocked speech sounds
	Standard English	Bertie's	
Doctor	[dɒktər]	[…dɒktər]	[d] initial sound

Bertie nearly succeeded in producing that /d/ sound at the right moment. It is because Bertie was successful in forming his oral cavity to create that sound, but the process of the production of that sound is taking a little bit harder than it should be. It can be proved by the situation when Bertie uttered the initial sound of *doctor* a little bit louder than usual and he needed a little bit struggle, and that struggle was caused the occurrence of sound of struggle just before the correct /d/ sound came out. In addition, he did that struggle because the /d/ sound got blocked which made this stop sound stopped a little bit longer. After this alveolar stop sound came out, Bertie moved on to utter the next sound and continued his speech.

In addition, the /d/ sound that got blocked on data 342 acts as onset on the first syllable. If that /d/ sound's role is onset on the second syllable, it will be different, because there will be no blockage which occurs just like on data 61 below.

Fragment 7
Data 61

Bertie: Don't be ridiculous.

Table 1.8 Data 61 /d/ sound phonetic transcription

The word that being analyzed	Bertie's Pronunciation Transcription
Ridiculous	[rɪdɪkjʊləs]

The same thing also happened on data 18 below, but in this case, the /d/ sound acts as coda.

Fragment 4
Data 18

Bertie	: And what made matters worse is that she... she sent him to the South Pole, which is an awfully long walk back if...if you can't fly.

Table 1.9 Data 18 /d/ sound phonetic transcription

The word that being analyzed	Bertie's Pronunciation Transcription
Made	[meɪd]

The /n/ Sound That Got Blocked on Bertie's Stutter Utterances

Fragment 7
Data 68

Lionel Logue	: So... when you talk to yourself, do you stammer?
Bertie	: No... of course not.
Lionel Logue	: Well, that proves that your impediment isn't a permanent part of you. What do you think was the cause?
Bertie	: I don't... don't know. I... I don't... I don't care! I... I stammer! (blocking) **No** one can fix it.

Bertie stuttered on the /n/ sound that included in the word *no*. For the clearer description, table 1.10 is presented below:

Table 1.10 Data 68 /n/ sound phonetic transcription

Stuttered word	Phonetic transcription		Blocked speech sounds
	Standard English	Bertie's	
No	[noʊ]	[…noʊ]	[n] initial sound

As information, the /n/ sound is a stop sound and its articulation is on alveolar. In addition, the process of production of that sound is almost done successfully by Bertie on data 68. It is because he has already tried to form his oral cavity to create a shape of the production of /n/ sound, he was opening his mouth while his tongue was moving from touching his alveolar ridge that can be seen on data 68 even though it was not very clear. But unfortunately, his trial did not work. It is proved by the occurrence of sound of struggle that sounded like a stuck /n/ sound which occurred after the trial of uttering /n/ sound. And that sound of struggle was caused by the effort of Bertie to pass the moment of stuck of /n/ sound production at that time. Additionally, that moment of stuck was caused by the occurrence of block that lasted for one second, and that blockage made this stop sound stopped for longer period of time, therefore, this /n/ sound is late to come out. After that sound appeared, Bertie move on to continue uttering the next sound.

In addition, the /n/ sound on the word *no* that got blocked is initial consonant. It means that the /n/ sound is onset. In contrast, if that /n/ sound acts as coda, it will be not showing block which occurred just like on data 350 below:

Fragment 31
Data 350

Bertie: Inquiries have been made.

Table 1.11 Data 350 /n/ sound phonetic transcription

The word that being analyzed	Bertie's Pronunciation Transcription
Inquiries	[ɪnkwaɪəris]
Been	[bin]

Similarly, data 391 below also showed no block which occurs on Bertie's utterance. Especially, when he produced the /n/ sound, but in this case, the /n/ sound acts as onset on the third syllable.

Fragment 36
Data 391

Bertie: Then I'm the solemnest king who ever lived.

Table 1.12 Data 391 /n/ sound phonetic transcription

The word that being analyzed	Bertie's Pronunciation Transcription
Solemnest	[sɒləmnest]

The /k/ Sound That Got Blocked on Bertie's Stutter Utterances

Fragment 31
Data 345

Bertie	: True, you... never... called yourself Doctor. I did that... for you. No training. No diploma, no... (blocking) **qualifications**. Just... a great deal of nerve.
Lionel Logue	: The Star Chamber inquisition, is it?

Bertie stammered on the /k/ sound which initiates the word *qualifications*. For more detailed description, table 1.13 is presented below:

Table 1.13 Data 345 /k/ sound phonetic transcription

Stuttered word	Phonetic transcription		Blocked speech sounds
	Standard English	Bertie's	
Qualifications	[kwɒlɪfikeɪʃən]	[…kwɒlɪfikeɪʃən]	[k] initial sound

Bertie succeeded in forming his oral cavity to create that /k/ sound, but he was struggling in producing that sound. It can be known by analyzing that data which contained the scene when Bertie did more effort to utter that sound. He struggled for three seconds, and while he did that, he produced some sounds of struggle that sounded like a stuck /k/ sound. And the moment when he was struggling is caused by the occurrence blockage which made this velar stop sound stopped longer and uttered harder than usual. And after this /k/ sound appeared, Bertie kept going to form the whole word.

In addition, the data below indicated that /k/ sound not showing blockage which is different with data 345 above. It is because on data 345, /k/sound is onset on the first syllable. While, the data 351 below presents the word that contains /k/ sound which acts as coda. Below is the evidence:

Fragment 31
Data 351

Bertie: You have no idea who I have breathing down my neck.

Table 1.14 Data 351 /k/ sound phonetic transcription

The word that being analyzed	Bertie's Pronunciation Transcription
Neck	[nek]

If the previous data presents no blocking occur on /k/ sound as coda, while data 397 will present no occurrence of block also, but in this case, this sound plays role as onset on the second syllable.

Fragment 36
Data 397

Bertie	: Why? Because... the nation believes that when I... I speak, I speak for them.

Table 1.15 Data 397 /k/ sound phonetic transcription

The word that being analyzed	Bertie's Pronunciation Transcription
Because	[bɪkəz]

The /g/ Sound That Got Blocked on Bertie's Stutter Utterances

Fragment 16
Data 148

Lionel Logue	: I wasn't there for my father's death. Still makes me sad.
Bertie	: I can imagine so. What did your father do?
Lionel Logue	: He was a brewer. At least there was free beer. Here's to the memory of your father. (toasting his glass of beer to the Bertie's glass)
Bertie	: I was informed, after the fact, that my father's... My father's last words were..."Bertie has more (blocking) **guts** than the rest of his brothers put together." Couldn't say that to my face.

Bertie stuttered on the /g/ speech sound which existed in the word *guts*. For more detailed description, table 1.16 is presented below:

Table 1.16 Data 148 /g/ sound phonetic transcription

Stuttered word	Phonetic transcription		Blocked speech sounds
	Standard English	Bertie's	
Guts	[gʌts]	[…gʌts]	[g] initial sound

As information, similar with /k/ sound, /g/ sound is also a velar stop sound. The way to produce this sound is also the same, but what makes them different is just the

voicing. In addition, when Bertie wanted to produce this sound on data 148, he was successful in forming his oral cavity to create this sound, but suddenly he was stuck before the /g/ sound produced. It is proven by the occurrence of sound of struggle that sounded like a /g/ sound but failed that caused by the effort of Bertie when he wanted to pass the moment of stuck which lasted for one second. And the moment when he was stuck is caused by the occurrence of blockage that made this sound produced harder and longer than it should be. After the moment of stuck has passed, the correct /g/ sound was produced, then, Bertie moved on to completely say the word.

In addition, the /g/ sound that got blocked on data 148 is onset of the single syllable of the word *guts*. And if that sound acts as coda, it will be different with the previous data above because that /g/ sound not showing a block just like on data 21 below:

Fragment 4
Data 21

Bertie	: swam up The Thames, out through the plughole and gave the cook, Mama and Mrs. Whittaker quite a shock.

Table 1.17 Data 21 /g/ sound phonetic transcription

The word that being analyzed	Bertie's Pronunciation Transcription
Plughole	[plʌghəʊl]

Similarly, data 25 below also showed no block, but this time, the /g/ sound's role is onset on the second syllable:

Fragment 4
Data 25

Bertie	: With wings so big, that he could wrap them both around his two girls together.

Table 1.18 Data 25 /g/ sound phonetic transcription

The word that being analyzed	Bertie's Pronunciation Transcription
Together	[təgeðər]

The /dʒ/ Sound That Got Blocked on Bertie's Stutter Utterances

Fragment 7
Data 45

Lionel Logue	: What will I call you?
Bertie	: Your Royal Highness. Then... it's "sir" after that.
Lionel Logue	: It's a little bit formal for here. I prefer names.
Bertie	: Prince Albert Frederick Arthur... (blocking) **George**.
Lionel Logue	: How about Bertie?
Bertie	: Only my family uses that.

Bertie was stuttering when he told Logue about his full name. He stuttered on the /dʒ/ sound which included in the word *George*. Below is table 1.19 for clearer description:

Table 1.19 Data 45 /dʒ/ sound phonetic transcription

Stuttered word	Phonetic transcription		Blocked speech sounds
	Standard English	Bertie's	
George	[dʒɔdʒ]	[…dʒɔdʒ]	[dʒ] initial sound

Bertie did not succeed in producing the /dʒ/ sound at the right time because of the stuck moment that lasted for one second while he did the production of this palatal affricate sound. Even though he did the movement of his jaw and lips to form a production of the word *George*, but unfortunately, he was failed. Both of the stuck moment and the failed trial are caused by the occurrence of block. After the stuck moment has passed, the /dʒ/ sound finally came out, even though it was late.

In addition, /dʒ/ sound that got blocked is onset on the single syllable of the word *George*. While, data 309 below will show /dʒ/ sound as onset, but as onset of the fourth syllable. Therefore, it will be a different thing compared with the previous data because the next data is not showing a block.

Fragment 28
Data 309

Bertie	: Waiting for a King to apologize, one can wait rather a long wait.

Table 1.20 Data 309 /dʒ/ sound phonetic transcription

The word that being analyzed	Bertie's Pronunciation Transcription
Apologize	[əpɒlədʒaɪz]

Not only the previous data presents no blocking sound, the next data also presents no blocking sound. But there is one thing that made them different, if data 309 above showed /dʒ/ sound as onset, while the data 176 below will show /dʒ/ sound as coda. Here is the data:

Fragment 16
Data 176

Bertie: Father encouraged it.

Table 1.21 Data 176 /dʒ/ sound phonetic transcription

The word that being analyzed	Bertie's Pronunciation Transcription
Encouraged	[ɪnkʌrɪdʒd]

The /f/ Sound That Got Blocked on Bertie's Stutter Utterances

Fragment 28
Data 314

Bertie	: I... I understand with what you were trying to say, Logue.
Lionel Logue	: I went about it the wrong way. I'm sorry.
Bertie	: So, here I am. Is the nation ready for two... minutes of radio silence?
Lionel Logue	: Every stammerer always fears going back to square one. I don't let that happen.
Bertie	: If I (blocking) **fail** in my duty, David could come back. I've seen the placards. "God save our... King." They don't mean me.

Bertie stammered on the /f/ sound which included on the initial part of the word *fail*. For clearer description, table 1.22 is presented below:

Table 1.22 Data 314 /f/ sound phonetic transcription

Stuttered word	Phonetic transcription		Blocked speech sounds
	Standard English	Bertie's	
Fail	[feɪl]	[…feɪl]	[f] initial sound

Bertie succeeded in forming his oral cavity to prepare to utter /f/ sound of the word *fail*. It can be proved with the fact that Bertie was did produced the linking sound between the sound /ai/ of the word *I* and the sound /f/ of the word *fail*. But unfortunately, he was stuck on /f/ sound and cannot produce the next sound which is vowel /a/. It is because the occurrence of blockage that stopped the airstream. Therefore, the /f/ sound was late to come out even though just about a half second. And after this labiodentals fricative sound appeared, Bertie moved on to produce the whole word completely.

In addition, the /f/ sound on data 314 is placed on onset of a single syllable. While, the /f/ sound on data 18 below is also placed on onset, but it is not an onset on the first syllable, it is an onset on the second syllable. In addition, both of that sounds are different in the way they are uttered. The previous /f/ sound was blocked, while, the next /f/ sound is not. Here is the evidence:

Fragment 4
Data 18

Bertie	: And what made matters worse is that she... she sent him to the South Pole, which is an awfully long walk back if...if you can't fly.

Table 1.23 Data 18 /f/ sound phonetic transcription

The word that being analyzed	Bertie's Pronunciation Transcription
Awfully	[ɔːfəli]

The same condition also happened on data 48 below, but the /f/ sound on that data is coda. Here is the data:

Fragment 7
Data 48

Bertie	: I'd be... at at home with my wife, and no one would give a damn.

Table 1.24 Data 48 /f/ sound phonetic transcription

The word that being analyzed	Bertie's Pronunciation Transcription
Wife	[waɪf]

The /ð/ Sound That Got Blocked on Bertie's Stutter Utterances

Fragment 36
Data 397

Bertie	: There may be dark days ahead... and...
Lionel Logue	: Try again.
Bertie	: There may be dark days ahead, and...
Lionel Logue	: Turn the hesitations into pauses and say to yourself, "God save the King."
Bertie	: I say that continuously, but apparently no one's listening.
Lionel Logue	: Long pauses are good. They add solemnity to great occasions.
Bertie	: Then I'm the solemnest king who ever lived. You know, if I'm a king, where's my power? Can I... can I form a government? Can I... can I... levy a tax? Declare a... a war? No. And yet I'm the seat of all authority. Why? Because... (blocking) **the** nation believes that when I... I speak, I speak for them. But I can't speak.

Bertie stuttered on the /ð/ speech sound that contained in the word *the*. Below is table 1.25 for the clearer description:

Table 1.25 Data 397 /ð/ sound phonetic transcription

Stuttered word	Phonetic transcription		Blocked speech sounds
	Standard English	Bertie's	
The	[ðə]	[ðə]	[ð] initial sound

The process of producing that /ð/ sound is done by Bertie in a hard way. It is because Bertie needed to struggle when he wanted to utter this sound that caused by the stuck airstream which lasted for about one and a half second. After the airstream was released, the /ð/ sound appeared but the /ð/ sound that he made was produced louder than usual because of the struggle that he done. It means that Bertie was forming his oral cavity

to create a /ð/ sound correctly, but the airstream was blocked that caused this interdental fricative sound come out late and a little bit loud. After the correct /ð/ appeared, Bertie moved on to utter the next sound to continue his speech.

Additionally, the /ð/ sound that got blocked on data 397 is onset on a single syllable. On the contrary, if the same sound is placed as onset on the second syllable of a word, it will not show a blocking sound, just like on data 147 below:

Fragment 16
Data 147

Bertie: What did your father do?

Table 1.26 Data 147 /ð/ sound phonetic transcription

The word that being analyzed	Bertie's Pronunciation Transcription
Father	[fɑðər]

Similarly, data 78 below also presents the example of the /ð/ sound without the appearing of blocking sound. Here is the data:

Fragment 7
Data 78

Bertie: You're not... well acquainted with royal princes, are you?

Table 1.27 Data 78 /ð/ sound phonetic transcription

The word that being analyzed	Bertie's Pronunciation Transcription
With	[wɪð]

The /ʃ/ Sound That Got Blocked on Bertie's Stutter Utterances

Fragment 20
Data 228

Bertie	: (shouts angrily) And you put that woman in our mother's suite!
David	: Mama's not still in the bed, is she?
Bertie	: That's not funny.
David	: Here it is. Wallis likes the very best.
Bertie	: I don't care what woman you carry on with at night, as long as you... (blocking) **show** up for duty in the morning!

Bertie stammered on the /ʃ/ sound, which contained in the word *show*. For the clearer description, table 1.28 is presented below:

Table 1.28 Data 228 /ʃ/ sound phonetic transcription

Stuttered word	Phonetic transcription		Blocked speech sounds
	Standard English	Bertie's	
Show	[ʃoʊ]	[ʃoʊ]	[ʃ] initial sound

The process of the production of this palatal fricative sound is done by Bertie longer than it should be and a little bit harder. The evidence is the moment when Bertie was stuck lasted for one second when he wanted to utter the /ʃ/ sound, and not long after that, that sound appeared but it was produced a little bit louder than usual. In addition, those stuck moment and loud utterance were caused by the occurrence of blockage that obstructed his speech. After that sound came out even though a little bit late and loud, Bertie moved on to the next sound and continued his speech.

The placement of /ʃ/ sound on the word *show* as stated on data 228 above is onset in a single syllable. While, the same sound on data 33 below is also an onset, but it is placed on the fourth syllable. Moreover, the /ʃ/ sound on the next data is not showing a blocking sound, and that is what makes it different with the previous data. Here is the evidence:

Fragment 5
Data 33

Bertie: I'm not having this conversation again.

Table 1.29 Data 33 /ʃ/ sound phonetic transcription

The word that being analyzed	Bertie's Pronunciation Transcription
Conversation	[kɒnvəseɪʃən]

The same thing also happened on the next data. Data 27 below also showed non occurrence of blocking sound on the /ʃ/ sound, but this sound acts as coda. Below is the data:

Fragment 4
Data 27

Bertie: Feed them, brush them and to bed.

Table 1.30 Data 27 /ʃ/ sound phonetic transcription

The word that being analyzed	Bertie's Pronunciation Transcription
Brush	[brʌʃ]

The /h/ Sound That Got Blocked on Bertie's Stutter Utterances

Fragment 7
Data 53

Lionel Logue	: What was your earliest memory?
Bertie	: What on earth do you mean?
Lionel Logue	: Your first recollection.
Bertie	: I'm not... (blocking) **here** to discuss personal matters.

Bertie stuttered on the /h/ sound of the word *here*. Below is table 1.31 for clearer description:

Table 1.31 Data 53 /h/ sound phonetic transcription

Stuttered word	Phonetic transcription		Blocked speech sounds
	Standard English	Bertie's	
Here	[hɪər]	[…hɪər]	[h] initial sound

Bertie did the process of the production of /h/ sound longer and harder than usual. The proof is the scene which included that data contained the moment when Bertie struggled to utter the /h/ sound because he was stuck when trying to utter this sound. Thus, his struggle caused the occurrence of the sound of struggle that sounded like a stuck /h/ sound. Moreover, after he was stuck for three seconds, the /h/ sound finally appeared but it sounded harder than it should be. Then, it means that Bertie actually did forming his oral cavity to create an /h/ sound correctly, but his articulator was so tense that cause the occurrence of blockage. After this glottal fricative sound appeared, Bertie automatically continued his speech.

If the /h/ sound that got blocked on the word *here* stated on data 53 above is analyzed, it will be known that /h/ sound acts as onset of single syllable. On the contrary, the same sound but on the different place of syllable will not show a blocking sound. Below is data 21 as the evidence:

Fragment 4
Data 21

Bertie	: Swam up The Thames, out through the plughole and gave the cook, Mama and Mrs. Whittaker quite a shock.

Table 1.32 Data 21 /h/ sound phonetic transcription

The word that being analyzed	Bertie's Pronunciation Transcription
Plughole	[plʌghəʊl]

The /w/ Sound That Got Blocked on Bertie's Stutter Utterances

Fragment 7
Data 37

Lionel Logue	: I believe when speaking with a prince, one waits for the prince to choose the topic.
Bertie	: (blocking) **Waiting** for me to... commence a conversation, one can wait rather a long wait.

Bertie stammered on the /w/ sound of the word *waiting*. For the clearer description, below is the figure:

Table 1.33 Data 37 /w/ sound phonetic transcription

Stuttered word	Phonetic transcription		Blocked speech sounds
	Standard English	Bertie's	
Waiting	[weɪtɪŋ]	[…weɪtɪŋ]	[w] initial sound

Bertie was not successful in uttering the /w/ sound at the right time, even though he did trials of uttering that sound by forming both of his lips to create that /w/ sound for twice. But unfortunately, those trials were failed. Moreover, Bertie did those trials with more effort because he was stuck at that time. The

Therefore, the struggle of Bertie when trying to utter that sound caused the occurrence sound of struggle that sounded like stuck/w/ sound. The struggle that done by Bertie also made the appearance of the correct /w/ sound sounded louder than usual. Beside the harder way to utter this sound, the stuck moment also caused the production of this labio-velar glide sound longer than it should be which is five seconds. Additionally, the stuck moment is caused by the occurrence of block that interrupted Bertie's speech. And after the correct /w/ sound came out even though longer and louder than usual, Bertie moved on to continue his speech.

The /w/ sound as onset is contained on data 37 above. Similarly, data 8 below also contained the /w/ sound as onset too. But there are two different things of the /w/ sound on the previous data and the next one. The first, the place of onset of /w/ sound on the previous data is on the single syllable, while the /w/ sound on the next data is onset but placed on the second syllable. The second, the /w/ sound on the previous data is preceded by blocking sound, while the next data is not preceded by blocking sound. Here is the evidence:

Fragment 4
Data 8

Bertie: Oh, to fly away.

Table 1.34 Data 8 /w/ sound phonetic transcription

The word that being analyzed	Bertie's Pronunciation Transcription
Away	[əweɪ]

DISCUSSION

The researcher of this study has been explored the subject of this study's stutter utterance. All of speech sounds that got blocked and the reasons why those sounds got blocked have been found. The speech sounds that got blocked were found through the analysis of Bertie's stutter utterances. Those stutter utterances were gathered from Bertie's utterances which contained in the conversation between Bertie and other characters. After that, those

stutter utterances were analyzed using Gillam et al.'s stuttering theory, and after the analysis, twelve blocked speech sounds were found. Below is table 1.35 for clearer description:

Table 1.35 Recapitulation data

Stuttered word	Phonetic transcription		Blocked speech sound	Manner and place of articulation of blocked speech sound
	Standard English	Bertie's		
Patient, Possibly	[peɪʃənt] [pɒsəbli]	[…peɪʃənt] […pɒsəbli]	[p] as initial sound	Bilabial stop
Metal	[metəl]	[…metəl]	[m] as initial sound	Bilabial stop
Doctor	[dɒktər]	[…dɒktər]	[d] as initial sound	Alveolar stop
No	[noʊ]	[…noʊ]	[n] as initial sound	Alveolar stop
Qualifications	[kwɒlɪfɪkeɪʃən]	[…kwɒlɪfɪkeɪʃən]	[k] as initial sound	Velar stop
Guts	[gʌts]	[…gʌts]	[g] as initial sound	Velar stop
George	[dʒɔdʒ]	[…dʒɔdʒ]	[dʒ] as initial sound	Palatal affricate
Fail	[feɪl]	[…feɪl]	[f] as initial sound	Labiodental fricative
The	[ðə]	[…ðə]	[ð] as initial sound	Interdental fricative
Show	[ʃoʊ]	[…ʃoʊ]	[ʃ] as initial sound	Palatal fricative
Here	[hɪər]	[…hɪər]	[h] as initial sound	Glottal fricative
Waiting	[weɪtɪŋ]	[…weɪtɪŋ]	[w] as initial sound	Labio-velar glide

People who stutter sometimes feel like they become stuck as they are producing sounds, and it called as block (Gillam et al., 2011). The same thing also happened on the subject of this study, which can be seen clearly on the data which contained twelve stuttered words on the table 1.35. When Bertie wanted to produce those words, he was stuck when trying to utter all of the initial sound of those words, which is similar with what Gillam et al. stated about the condition of people whose utterance were blocked (2011, p. 157).

In addition, table 1.35 also presents a fact that all of stuttered speech sounds were initial sounds. It might be made the reader wonder why that could be happened, fortunately, the researcher of this study will be explained that phenomenon but after table 1.36 below.

Table 1.36 Result 1

Blocked speech sound	Block occurred on…		
	Onset		Coda
	Onset on the first or single syllable	Onset not on the first or single syllable	
[p]	✓	×	×
[m]	✓	×	×
[d]	✓	×	×
[n]	✓	×	×
[k]	✓	×	×
[g]	✓	×	×
[dʒ]	✓	×	×
[f]	✓	×	×
[ð]	✓	×	×
[ʃ]	✓	×	×
[h]	✓	×	×
[w]	✓	×	×

The table above is containing the result of the analysis of the placement of speech sound that got blocked. From that table, it can be seen that all of speech sounds that got blocked are placed on the initial part of a word which is similar with table 1.35. Thus, to find a way to explain that phenomenon, the researcher of this study compared the sound which got blocked as initial with the same sound but it acts as onset not on the first or single syllable and the same sound but it acts as coda. The result, as it can be seen on table 1.36, is the same sound which placed on onset but not on the first or single syllable and placed on coda did not get blocked, but it must be noticed that not every speech sound that got blocked will be blocked every time if it is placed on onset or as initial sound. Then, it means that those speech sounds will be having more chance to get blocked if it is placed on onset of the first or single syllable rather than if it is placed on

onset but not on the first or single syllable or placed on coda.

Therefore, that finding is agreed with two things. The first is the finding of Dworynzki and Howell which found that one of difficult problem to pronounce for adult stutter speaker is onset. Then the second is the statement of Brown which mentioned that there are four characteristics that adults usually stuttered consistently, those are initial consonant; longer words; words at the beginning of sentence; and nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. From those two statements, it is true that initial consonant is having more risk to get blocked. Thus, the reason why the speech sounds got blocked in this study is because of their placement in a word.

In addition, table 1.35 also presented information that might be made the reader curious about it. And that information is the fact that all of speech sounds that got blocked on the subject of this study's utterances were produced from every part of place of articulation and produced with almost every kind of manner of articulation. To make that information clearer, the researcher of this study provided table 1.37 below:

Table 1.37 Result 2

Blocked Speech Sounds	Place of Articulation								Manner of Articulation				
	Bilabial	Labiodental	Interdental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal	Labio-velar	Stop	Fricative	Affricate	Liquid	Glide
[p]	✓								✓				
[m]	✓								✓				
[d]				✓					✓				
[n]				✓					✓				
[k]						✓			✓				
[g]						✓			✓				
[dʒ]					✓						✓		
[f]		✓								✓			
[ð]			✓							✓			
[ʃ]					✓					✓			
[h]							✓			✓			
[w]								✓					✓
Total	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	6	4	1	0	1

The table above contained the information about the manner and place of articulation of the speech sounds that got blocked in this study. As it can be seen on that table, the subject of this study, Bertie, stuttered on the speech sounds that produced from every part of place of articulation and produced with almost every kind of way to produce a consonant sound. Thus, it is obvious that the organ of speech of Bertie has a role in the occurrence of block in his utterances. The evidence is the fact that Bertie was successful in forming his oral cavity at the right place to create speech sounds. But unfortunately, his articulator was so tense when he tried to create various closures that needed to produce those speech sounds. That closure is needed because all of speech sounds that got blocked on this study were produced with an obstruction of airstream. Then, when the obstruction was going to be happened, suddenly, the airflow was stuck in the middle of its way to come out through the mouth because of the tenseness of Bertie's articulator while that articulator holding at the right place to create closure which made the obstruction that should be lasted for a couple of milliseconds became longer than it should be and made the production of those speech sounds that should be easily done became harder than usual.

Therefore, that finding agreed with three things. The first is the statement of Gillam et al. on his book that stated the problem of block is on the articulator of people who stutter. Then, the second is the finding of Putri's journal which found that block occurred in condition where manner of articulation involves an obstruction. Another finding of Putri in her journal also supported this study, which is a finding that stated the problem of her participant of stutter speaker relies on her participant's organ of speech, especially the way her participant's organ of speech produce speech sounds.

From those statements, it can be concluded that the speech sounds in this study got blocked because of the place where they produced, which is the articulator of the subject of this study, and the way those sounds produced using that articulator. In other words, the main problem is on the organ of speech of the subject of this study.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

The researcher of this study found that the subject of this study, Bertie, experienced block on twelve speech sounds. Those speech sounds are /p/, /m/, /d/, /n/, /k/, /g/,

/dʒ/, /f/, /ð/, /ʃ/, /h/, and /w/. In addition, by analyzing the placement of those speech sound in a word and the way those sounds are produced, the researcher of this study found two reasons why those speech sounds were blocked on Bertie's stutter utterances that uttered in the scenes of The King's Speech movie.

It should be known that all of the speech sounds that got blocked on Bertie's stutter utterance are produced from every type of place of articulation and produced with almost every manner of articulation. This fact comes from the result of the analysis of those speech sounds' place and manner of articulation. Then, this fact was correlated with the production of those speech sounds that got blocked on data of this study. After that, the result was concluded to find the first reason of why those speech sounds got blocked which is the place and the way those speech sounds produced. In addition, it should be noticed that all of the speech sounds that got blocked on Bertie's stutter utterance are initial consonant. From that point, the researcher of this study compared that fact with the same speech sounds but placed in non-initial consonant, and it was found that those speech sounds that placed in non-initial consonant did not get blocked, therefore, that result was concluded to find the second reason of why those speech sounds got blocked which is the placement of those sounds in a word.

Suggestion

There are two suggestions for the future study that come from the weakness of this study. Those suggestions are the suggestion about the subject of the future study and the suggestion about the field that contribute the future study. Those suggestions will be elaborated on the next paragraph.

The subject of this study is only one stutter speaker in a movie of The King's Speech. Therefore, the data that are used in this study is taken from the stutter utterances of Bertie in The King's Speech movie, it is because the researcher of this study could not find a video or audio that records the stutter utterance of the real Bertie, even though the video or audio of Bertie are exist, they just records the speech of Bertie, which are controlled utterance. Thus, it could be better if the future study take one real subject of stutter speaker or more and then develop that future study as a field research. In addition, the future study may involve other fields of knowledge whether in a movie or real life. Those fields of knowledge are neurological, psychological, and other sub fields of linguistic, etc. And if that could be done, it may help in explaining the phenomena of stuttering, especially in block.

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