

**A PSYCHOLINGUISTICS ANALYSIS ON
SPEECH DISORDER OF A CEREBRAL PALSIK MAN
IN “DOOR TO DOOR” FILM**

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG
JULY 2007**

**A PSYCHOLINGUISTICS ANALYSIS ON
SPEECH DISORDER OF A CEREBRAL PALSIK MAN
IN “DOOR TO DOOR” FILM**

THESIS

Presented to
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In partial fulfillment of the requirements
For the degree of *Sarjana Humaniora (SI)*

By
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JULY 2007

APPROVAL SHEET

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MOTTO

إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا

Verily, with every difficulty there is relief.

وَإِلَىٰ رَبِّكَ فَارْغَب

And to thy lord turn (all) thy attention

(Sura Al-Inshirah, 94: 6, 8)

“Every obstacle is a stepping stone to success; you should view problems

in your life as opportunities to prove yourself”

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to:

My parents, Bapak Sutarto & Ibu Tatik Masrurotin

Thanks for their endless love, solemn prayers,

And sacrifices

My beloved husband, Didik Suhartanto, S.T. (*Mas didik*)

Thanks for loving, supporting, and guiding me

In all of my decisions

My sister, Novita Wulan Sari, S.Pt. (*Mbak Vita*)

My brothers, Rofiul Amri, S.T. (*Mas Amri*) &

Faisal Rohman (*cho-cho*)

Thanks for carrying, supporting, and praying me

Into the better way

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Finally, the researcher truly realized that this thesis still needs the constructive criticism and suggestion from the readers in order to make it perfect and hopefully it can be useful for the readers, especially for the Language and Letters students.

Malang, July 2007

The Researcher

ABSTRACT

Mukminah, Isroatul. 2007. *A Psycholinguistics Analysis on Speech Disorder of a Cerebral Palsic Man in "Door to Door" Film*. Thesis, English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities and Culture, State Islamic University of Malang. Advisor: Rohmani Nur Indah, M. Pd.

Key words: speech disorder, cerebral palsy

God has created individual as perfect as possible, people are created better than other creature. However, God still gives sufficiency and frailty in every person, because there is no body perfect except God. The characteristics of no perfection also refer to human's speech system which is categorized as speech or language disorder. Speech or language disorder refers to a language disability which causes the difficulties of understanding and expressing language, such suffered by cerebral palsic man.

Cerebral palsy is one of a number of neurological disorders that appears in infancy or early childhood and permanently affects body movement and muscle coordination. It is one of the diseases caused by the brain damage causing language disorder.

This research uses descriptive qualitative method that emphasizes the specific case—language disorder by using psycholinguistic approaches to analyze the language of a cerebral palsic man taken from true life story of a cerebral palsic man from USA namely Bill Porter who has been successful in his life as door to door salesman. Therefore, the researcher is interested in observing him in order to find out the kind of linguistic disorder produced by him and describe it. She collected the data by observing his utterances in "Door to Door" film.

The results of this study show that Bill Porter's utterances have some kinds of speech and language disorder namely articulation disorder (from the manner of articulation), phonological disorder (substituting, failure, and omitting sound), voice disorder (improperly, talking too long, and unnatural pitch), and also stuttering (dysfluency and pauses). The result also shows that voice disorder is mostly found and stuttering seldom occurs.

Finally, by analyzing the language of a cerebral palsic man of native speaker, the researcher and the readers are expected to know about the kinds of language disorders. Moreover, this study can lead the next researchers to conduct a research on the native language disorder of women or children with cerebral palsy in the purpose of enriching the understanding of psycholinguistics.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the study, problem of the study, objective of the study, scope and limitation of the study, significance of the study, and definition of the key terms.

1.1. Background of the Study

إِنَّا خَلَقْنَا الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ نُطْفَةٍ أَمْشَاجٍ نَبْتَلِيهِ فَجَعَلْنَاهُ سَمِيعًا بَصِيرًا (الانسن : 2)

“Verily We have created man from a drop of mingled sperm, in order to try him: so We gave him (the gifts) of hearing and sight”. (Sura Al Insaan, 76:2).

The verse above means that God has created individual as perfect as possible, people are created better than other creature. However, God still gives sufficiency and frailty in every person, because there is no body perfect except God. There are many people who have certain frailty that impair the function of the body, and it finally influences their communication skill.

فإِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ تُرَابٍ ثُمَّ مِنْ نُطْفَةٍ ثُمَّ مِنْ عَلَقَةٍ ثُمَّ مِنْ مُضْغَةٍ مُخَلَّقَةٍ وَغَيْرِ مُخَلَّقَةٍ لِنُبَيِّنَ لَكُمْ (الحج : 5)

“(Consider) that We created you out of dust, then out of sperm, then out of leech-like clot, then out of a morsel of flesh, partly formed and partly unformed, in order that We may manifest (Our power) to you”. (Sura Al Hajj, 22:5).

The characteristics of no perfection also refer to human's speech system which is categorized as speech or language disorder. Speech or language disorder is one of an interesting discussion in application theories of psycholinguistics that explains about the difference of speech act.

Language disorder refers to a language disability which causes the difficulties of understanding and expressing language. It is usually caused by some reasons namely biological aspect, neurological aspect, psychological aspect and environmental aspect. It means that a person who suffers a certain disease of language disorder may not capable to produce language as well as a normal person. Person who has problems in his or her speech process has certain way to produce language. For example, a deafness that the deaf encounter in home and school, then an autistic child who suffers social and emotional disabilities as their significant language problems, and children who have dysphasia, a form of language disorder that occurs in children without neurological cognitive emotional or perceptual problems. Those are children with special attention to the different communication systems (Carroll, 1986: 376-377). There are many kinds of diseases which damage the human's speech system, such as autism, apraxia, aphasia, dysphasia, deafness, dyslexia, dysgraphia, stuttering, cerebral palsy etc.

Here the researcher tries to research about cerebral palsy. It is one of the diseases caused by the brain damage causing language disorder. Children with cerebral palsy use wheelchairs and others walk with crutches or braces. In some cases, child's speech may be affected or the person might not be able to speak at all. Cerebral palsy (say: seh-ree-brel **pawl**-zee) is a condition that affects

thousands of babies and children each year. It is not contagious, which means you cannot catch it from anyone who has it. The word *cerebral* means having to do with the brain. The word *palsy* means a weakness or problem in the way a person moves or positions his or her body. Children with cerebral palsy have trouble controlling the muscles of the body. Normally, the brain tells the rest of the body exactly what to do and when to do it. But, because cerebral palsy affects the brain, depending on what part of the brain is affected, a child might not be able to walk, to talk, to eat, or to play the way most children do (Bachrach, cited from www.kidshealth.org: March 2006).

Based on the previous explanation, as human being a cerebral palsy person needs to produce speech in communication to send and to receive information signal or message by talking, writing, and also acting which are the elements of language. In communication, language is the important thing. As the main vehicle of human communication, language is indispensable (Clark and Clark, 1977:3).

In this research, the researcher discusses about a cerebral palsy. Rosenbaum (2005) states on adults with cerebral palsy, it is resultant of motor disorders, though not always, accompanied by "disturbances of sensation, cognition, communication, perception, and/or behavior, and/or by a seizure disorder". His found that cerebral palsy causes the communication disorder, whereas the sufferers still need to communicate. Then according to The United Cerebral Palsy (UCP) Foundation, it is estimated that nearly 800,000 children and adults in the United States live with one or more of the symptoms of cerebral

palsy, and in addition according to the federal government's Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, each year about 10,000 babies born in the United States develop cerebral palsy (cited from www.ninds.nih.gov). From this phenomenon, it means that cerebral palsy has spread in the world each year. Therefore, the researcher is interested in discussing about a cerebral palsy man from USA who is characterized in a film with the title "Door to Door". This film tells about the true life story of a cerebral palsy man whose name Bill Porter who has successful in his life. This movie is produced by TNT and the film has shown around the world, because this film has won 6 of the 13 Emmy nominations, and numerous other acclaim and awards throughout the industry for its high standards and story content. Therefore, in this research the researcher chooses this film to be analyzed and it discusses about the language disorder of a cerebral palsy man by the title **"Language Disorder of a Cerebral Palsy Man In "Door to Door" Film"**.

1.2. The Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher focuses on a problem that want to be discussed in this research namely "What kind of linguistic disorder is found in Bill Porter's utterances in "Door to Door" film?"

1.3. Objective of the Study

Related to the problem of the study above, the objective of the study is to describe briefly the kind of linguistic disorder that is found in Bill Porter's utterances in "Door to Door" film.

1.4. Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study is psycholinguistic research. In this research the researcher focuses on finding out the kinds of linguistic disorder found in a cerebral palsic man's utterances. To avoid the broadening of the discussion and to make her research clear, the researcher limits her study in researching Bill Porter's utterances as a cerebral palsic man in "Door to Door" film and she does not discuss the grammatical errors of Bill Porter's utterances. Therefore, the researcher also limits to analyze once of the same datum to make this research simple and readable. Then the researcher uses the Carroll's theory about language disorder that deals with this research which will be explained on the next chapter.

1.5. Significance of the Study

The result of this study is generally expected as theoretical contribution, the researcher hopes that it can provide important application of psycholinguistics principles and offer the assessment of general principles of psycholinguistics.

And practically, it is dedicated to provide information for those who are going to study further about the linguistics disorder in English speaker. Besides, this research is expected to be a beneficial reference for the next students who will investigate this area and for those who want to compare the linguistics disorder of English speakers. Therefore, English Letters and Language Department students can use this research as a starting point.

1.6. Definition of the Key Term

To avoid misunderstanding, the researcher defines some key terms as following:

1. **Language production:** it is the lexicalization process, the generation of syntactic structure , phonological encoding, the production of referential pronouns, and the computation of dependencies in sentences
2. **Speech disorder:** difficulties in producing speech sound or problems with voice quality.
3. **Cerebral palsy:** is one of a number of neurological disorders that appear in infancy or early childhood and permanently affect body movement and muscle coordination.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher discusses some topics which concerns with this study. The discussion as follows:

2.1. Language Production

Generally, language means as a verbal tool which is used for communication. Language is not a single system, but it is formed by some subsystems namely phonology, syntax, and lexicon. Itqiana (2006) said that language is a code that one learns to use in order to communicate ideas and express any wants and needs. The main topics in language production concern of the lexicalization process, the generation of syntactic structure (grammatical encoding), phonological encoding, the production of referential pronouns, and the computation of (long distance) dependencies in sentences (cited from www.nici.kun.nl).

Wundt (1832-1920) said that language is a tool for bear our mind. In the beginning language has born as an action form which is used to bear the strong feeling unconsciously, and then this feeling handled by the brain and then performed as a language.

Taylor (1990: 363) explains that processes of language can be selectively impaired in brain damage. When language is impaired, linguistics items acquired early in childhood tend to be preserved better than those acquired late. Chomsky

states that Language learning is not something that the child does: it is something that happens to the child placed in the appropriate environment, much as the child's body grows and matures in a predetermined way when provided with appropriate nutrition and environmental stimuli.

Therefore to produce a language that can bear our mind we should think first. However, we still often make mistake. Even, people think that speech production more difficult than speech comprehension. When we are bearing our mind we have experienced language production and the mental process happen when we are speaking, listening, understanding, and remembering something. It can be explained in the human's cognitive system.

2.2. Language and the Brain

It is important to know about the relationship between the language and the brain. Firstly, the study of brain regions related to language makes our discussion of some rather abstract linguistics concepts, such as syntax, semantics, and phonology more concrete. Secondly, the study of brain and language raises questions about the biological limits on language use and language acquisition that will be important in our consideration of language development (Carroll, 1986: 66)

Dingwall (1975a) explains that language is not the only species-specific aspect of human communicative behavior; speech is also specific to human behavior. A striking dissociation of these motor control systems is often seen global aphasia, where patient with little evidence of speech, language, or the

ability to carry out individual limb movements to command (ideomotor praxis) can nevertheless respond to complex axial commands, such as stand up, turn around, go to the door, bow, and so on (Gleason, 1998: 64)

Before discussing about cerebral palsy, firstly we need to know the relationship between brain and language. Taylor (1990: 363) said that the left and right hemispheres of the cortex have different but complementary functions. As the recent study is discovered the motorist aspect (include speaking ability) that is controlled by the left hemisphere, often called *sulcus centralist rolandi* (pre central area). For example language disorder of left hemisphere brain damage to the left hemisphere of the brain can lead to cognitive-communication problems, such as impaired memory, attention problems, and poor reasoning (cited from www.asha.org). Whereas the other aspect is the sensory aspect (include understanding ability) is controlled by the part of post central brain. In these parts are the language inputs analyzed. There are five subsystems of language use system in a person; they are recognizer, sentence analyzer, conceptual system, sentence generator, and articulator. These five subsystems have relation with mental dictionary (lexicon). Inside of brain, all of subsystems are interlaced are another and they are as one unit which are integrated, that is called language use system.

In conclusion, as the explanation above there is an important relationship between the language and the brain. Particularly on the language production and human's left hemisphere. Therefore, the center of human's speech ability is on the left hemisphere.

2.3. Language Disorder

People with language disorder can produce speech correctly, but he or she cannot comprehend well. Language disorder may be related to other disabilities such as mental retardations, autism, or cerebral palsy (Itqiana, 2006:1). Language disorder is known as loss of language abilities due to brain damage, it is called *aphasia*. In addition, Carroll also states that a language disorder produced by brain damage is called aphasia. There are two kinds of aphasia according to the place of the hemisphere of the brain. Firstly namely Broca's Aphasia, it is described by a French surgeon, Paul Broca. He said that the problems with language appeared to have resulted from brain lesion on the left side of the head. Then the second is Wernicke's Aphasia which is explained by Carl Wernicke, a German. The area of interest to Wernicke was contiguous with this cortical area of hearing.

Field (1993: 53) said that the two areas identified by these researchers have known, respectively, as Broca's area and Wernicke's area, and seem to be especially closely associated with the processing of language by the brain. Damage to either will often (but not always) lead to a condition known as aphasia, in which patients lose some of their powers of speech.

Carroll (1986:376) states that there are three issues that are germane to each of the different kinds of language disorder will consider. First is whether the disorder is a deviant from of language development or merely a delay in normal development. The second is whether the disorder is generalized or is specific to certain aspects of language, and finally is it considers whether biological factors,

cognitive development, and the linguistics environment play an influential role in language disorder.

2.4. Speech Disorder

Carroll noted that all of the sound of a language can ultimately be described in terms of the movements of the physical structures of the vocal tract. It is the places of articulation, namely bilabial, labiodental, dental, alveolar, palatoalveolar, palatal, velar, uvular, glottal. Itqiana (2006: 11) states that speech is normally produced through a series of precisely coordinated muscle movements involving respiration (the breathing mechanism), phonation (the voicing mechanism), and articulation (throat, palate, tongue, lips, and teeth). Speech disorder is known in four symptoms namely rhythm, phonation, articulation, and symbolization. People with speech disorder can understand but the sufferer difficult to articulate. Speech disorders are disorders of motor speech production. They can be congenital (present from birth) or acquired (resulting from stroke, head injury, or illness). The act of producing understandable speech is very complex. The brain, having decided what message it wishes to send, must then send a series of signals to the speech muscles, telling them what to do. The muscles must then act in a coordinated fashion to produce the series of sounds intended. The motor speech productions are including articulation, phonology, stuttering, voice, dysarthria, and apraxia.

2.4.1. Articulation Disorder

Articulation is the production of speech sounds. Intelligibility is a measure of how well speech can be understood. Someone with an "articulation disorder" can be hard to understand because they say sounds incorrectly. Carroll (1986:110) states that the place of articulation of some consonants such as [b] and [p], are articulated at the lips and called bilabial consonant. Others, such as [d] and [t], are formed by placing the tongue against the alveolar ridge, these are called alveolar consonant. Still others, such as [g] and [k], are produced in the back of the mouth; since the tongue is placed against the velum at the back of the mouth, these are called velar consonants. In English there are seven major points at which the mouth can be constricted, and these are shown as follow:

- 1) Bilabial: p, b, m, w (the two lips together)
- 2) Labiodental: f, v (the bottom lip against the upper front teeth)
- 3) Dental: θ, ð (the tongue against the teeth)
- 4) Alveolar: t, d, s, z, n, l, r (the tongue against the alveolar ridge of the gums just behind the upper front teeth)
- 5) Palatal: š, ž, č, j, y (the tongue against the hard palate in the roof of the mouth just behind the alveolar ridge)
- 6) Velar: k, g (the tongue against the soft palate, or velum, in the rear roof of the mouth)
- 7) Glottal: h (the glottis in the throat)

Consonants also differ in their manner of articulation, the mechanical means by which the sound is produced. The six main categories are as follows:

- 1) Stops: p, b, t, d, k, g
- 2) Fricatives: f, v, θ, ð, s, z, š, ž, h
- 3) Affricates: č, ĵ
- 4) Nasals: m, n, ŋ
- 5) Laterals: l
- 6) Semivowels: w, r, y

And the place of articulation as shown in the table (2.1)

Table 2.1 the English Consonant

| MANNER OF ARTICULATION | POINT OF ARTICULATION | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------|---|--------|---|----------|---|---------|---|-------|---|---------|---|
| | Bilabial | | Labio Dental | | Dental | | Alveolar | | Palatal | | Velar | | Glottal | |
| Stops | p | b | | | | | t | d | | | k | g | ʔ | |
| Fricatives | | | f | v | θ | ð | s | z | š | ž | | | | h |
| Affricates | | | | | | | | | č | ĵ | | | | |
| Nasals | | m | | | | | | n | | | | ŋ | | |
| Lateral | | | | | | | | l | | | | | | |
| Semi-vowel | | w | | | | | | r | | y | | | | |

Source: Clark & Clark (1977: 180-182)

2.4.2. Phonological Disorder

Phonology is the science of speech sounds and sound patterns. Every language has rules about how sounds can be combined. If a child does not use the conventional rules for his or her language but develops their own, they may have a "*phonological disorder*". In this case, classes of sounds, rather than single sounds are affected. Phonological disorders are characterized by failure to use speech sounds that are appropriate for the individual's age and dialect.

Phonological disorders involve a difficulty in learning and organizing the sounds needed for clear speech, reading and spelling ([cited from www.speechville.com](http://www.speechville.com)).

2.4.3. Voice Disorder

Voice is produced when the vocal folds (often called vocal cords) come close together and air from the lungs sets them vibrating in a regular fashion. The vibration causes a series of pulses which in turn causes the air column in the vocal tract to resonate and produce voiced sound. Functional voice disorders arise when the voice is used improperly. Misuse of the voice includes talking too much or too loudly, yelling, or using an unnatural pitch (faking a deep or high voice).

2.4.4. Stuttering

Stuttering is speech that has more dysfluencies than is considered average. Actually everyone has dysfluencies in their speech and everyone has dysfluencies from time to time. Fluent speech is smooth, forward-moving, unhesitant and effortless speech, and dysfluency is any break in fluent speech.

2.4.5. Apraxia

Apraxia is a motor disorder in which volitional or voluntary movement is impaired without muscle weakness. *Acquired Apraxia* is apraxia that happens as a result of an incident causing brain damage is said to be "acquired". This can result from stroke, head injury, brain tumours, toxins, or infections and *developmental apraxia of speech* (DAS) is a disorder that occurs in children and is present from

birth. It is difficult to diagnose as expressive language impairment may cloud the issue.

2.4.6. Dysarthria

Dysarthria is a speech disorder that is due to a weakness or in coordination of the speech muscles. Speech is slow, weak, imprecise or uncoordinated. It can affect both children and adults. "Childhood dysarthria" can be congenital or acquired. It is often a symptom of a disease, such as cerebral palsy, Duchenne muscular dystrophy, myotonic dystrophy, Bell palsy. In both adults and children, it can result from head injury (cited from home.ica.net).

2.5. Cerebral Palsy

The word cerebral palsy is divided into two terms, first is the term *cerebral* refers to the two halves or hemispheres of the brain, in this case to the motor area of the brain's outer layer (called the cerebral cortex), the part of the brain that directs muscle movement; then the term *palsy* refers to the loss or impairment of motor function. The word cerebral means having to do with the brain. The word palsy means a weakness or problem in the way a person moves or positions his or her body. ([Bachrach](#), cited from www.kidshealth.org).

In some cases of cerebral palsy, the cerebral motor cortex hasn't developed during fetal growth normally. In others, the damage is a result of injury to the brain either before, during, or after birth. In either case, the damage is not repairable and the disabilities that result are permanent.

Cerebral palsy doesn't always cause profound disabilities. While one child with severe cerebral palsy might be unable to walk and need extensive, lifelong care, another with mild cerebral palsy might be only slightly awkward ([cited from www.ninds.nih.gov](http://www.ninds.nih.gov)).

Impaired hearing is also more frequent among those with cerebral palsy than in the general population. Speech and language disorders, such as difficulty forming words and speaking clearly, are present in more than a third of those with cerebral palsy.

- ***Drooling.*** Some individuals with cerebral palsy drool because they have poor control of the muscles of the throat, mouth, and tongue. Drooling can cause severe skin irritation. Because it is socially unacceptable, drooling may also isolate children from their peers.
- ***Incontinence.*** A common complication of cerebral palsy is incontinence, caused by poor control of the muscles that keep the bladder closed. Incontinence can take the form of bed-wetting, uncontrolled urination during physical activities, or slow leaking of urine throughout the day.
- ***Abnormal sensations and perceptions.*** Some children with cerebral palsy have difficulty feeling simple sensations, such as touch. They may have *stereognosia*, which makes it difficult to perceive and identify objects using only the sense of touch. A child with stereognosia, for example, would have trouble closing his eyes and sensing the difference between a hard ball and a sponge ball placed in his hand ([cited from www.ninds.nih.gov](http://www.ninds.nih.gov)).

2.6. Biography of Bill Porter

Bill Porter is one of famous people with cerebral palsy. He was born in September 9, 1932 in California, Porter moved to Portland, Oregon with his mother at a young age. Bill Porter is a salesman for Watkins Incorporated whose life story was told in the TV movie Door to Door. This film is told the true story about Bill Porter; he is a man with cerebral palsy who became a successful door-to-door salesman through persistence, sincerity, hard work, and just plain good business practice. Bill Porter worked for the Watkins Corp., selling household products door-to-door in one of Portland's worst neighborhoods. Afflicted with cerebral palsy and burdened with continual pain, Porter was determined not to live on government disability and went on to become Watkins's top-grossing salesman in Portland, the Northwest, and the U.S. He was unable to gain employment due to his cerebral palsy, but refused to go on disability. Porter eventually convinced Watkins Incorporated to give him a door-to-door salesman job, selling its products on a ten-mile route in the Portland area. He eventually became the top seller for the company. After breaking his hip in a 1998 accident, Porter retired from his door-to-door salesman job, but continues working for Watkins as a consultant and online salesman. He also works as a motivational speaker, along with his assistant, Shelly Brady, who delivers products to Porter's customers. (cited from en.wikipedia.org).

There are some others famous people with cerebral palsy, they are Christy Brown, the famous Irish writer and painter who wrote My Left Foot, which was later adapted into an Oscar winning movie of the same name starring Daniel Day Lewis; Bruce Perens, an open source developer; Eric S. Raymond, an open source evangelist; Christopher Widdows aka Steady Eddy, Australian Comedian; Francesca Martinez, English stand-up comedienne; Josh Blue, comedian and winner of the fourth season of Last Comic Standing, who often jokes about his condition; Gianna Jessen, singer-songwriter and pro-life activist; Stephen Hopkins, signer of USA Declaration of Independence, reputed to have stated, "My hand trembles, but my heart does not."; Karen Killilea, the subject of the book *Karen* (1952) and its sequel, *With Love from Karen* (1963), by her mother Marie Killilea; Gabriela Brimmer, poet and disability rights activist; Geri Jewell, actress and comedienne; Paul Henshall, British TV actor; Ruben Gallego, writer of *White on Black: A Boy's Story*, a memoir book on his early life in Russian institutes; David Ring, American Christian evangelist and motivational speaker. It is believed that the roman emperor Claudius had cerebral palsy; and TraGiC, rapper, but uses the term "Handicap-Hop". They are all of the great people who use their frailty as their sufficiency. However as a human being, an individual with cerebral palsy still have to continue his or her life as another normal people.

2.7. Previous Studies

This research is as natural phenomenon which describes a language disorder used a cerebral palsy man through his speech and utterances. This

research is related to Fauziyah's (2003), Chamimah's (2006), and Itqiana's (2006) studies.

Fauziyah's study (2003) entitled "A Pragmatic Study on Speech Acts Used by Autistic Children" the speech act of autistic children. It concerns with the kinds of illocutionary acts which is used by autistic children, using Searle's five typologies of speech acts. In conclusion, it is found three acts from the utterances of autistic children. They are assertive acts, directive acts, and expressive acts.

Chamimah's study (2006) is on illocutionary act and felicity conditions which are used by mentally retarded students such as assertive, directive, commissive, and representative act. It uses Austin and Searle's theory. She found that the utterances of mentally retarded students were the representative act, and it is found that the utterances of male are better than the females. Beside their acts are unique, they have their own intonation and gesture when making communication.

Itqiana's study (2006) deals with speech disorder of a stuttered man aged 26. The results of this study show that from his daily communications in six different situations, there are three situations, within several kinds of linguistic disorder produced by the stuttered man namely disfluency, blocking, avoidance behavior, and severity.

From some studies above, it can be concluded that the current researches deal with autism, mentally retarded, and stuttering. Meanwhile, cerebral palsy language has not been explored much. Therefore, this research discusses about language disorder of a cerebral palsy man of an English native speaker. It is from

the true story of Bill Porter's life, and it is taken from "Door to Door" film. In addition, this research using the Carroll's theory about speech and language disorder.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the research method of this study. It consists of the research design, data source, research subject, research instruments, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1. Research design

This research is classified as a descriptive qualitative method; descriptive means that in this research the researcher describes the data from the words and the utterances which are spoken by Bill Porter, the cerebral palsy man taken from the film. Then, it is called as qualitative, because the data because the data in this research not deal with numbers at all. Therefore, the researcher chooses descriptive qualitative method as the appropriate method than quantitative since the data are explained descriptively.

As a qualitative research, this research concerned to the characteristics of the qualitative research. Therefore, the researcher needs to observe the object by watching the film. The researcher collects the data via observing the dialogues of a cerebral palsy man in “Door to Door” film. Moreover, the findings are discussed and analyzed in the term of words, utterances, and sentences.

3.2. Data source

In this research the primary source of the data is taken from the dialogue shown in the true story of a cerebral palsic man from USA who is played as the main character in “Door to Door” film. The whole dialogues are the valuable data that are collected through observation. The data are words and utterances spoken by the cerebral palsic man who is played as the main character in “Door to Door” film

3.3. Research subject

The subject of this research is the speech disorder of Bill Porter as a cerebral palsic man which is taken from his speech and utterances.

3.4. Research instruments

The research instrument is an important part in the research method to be used to obtain the representative data. The main instrument in this study, the researcher herself, uses other instruments namely observation to the film, and the transcript which are taken from the subtitle.

3.5. Data collection

As the data collection procedure, the researcher collects the data by some steps as follow: First, she collects the data by watching “Door to Door” film. Second, she takes note of Bill Porter’s utterances in the film. Third, the researcher

compares whether they are the same as the film script. Finally, she arranges the obtained data deals with the research problem systematically.

3.6. Data analysis

After getting the data from the film of cerebral palsic man the title "Door to Door", the researcher arranges the data of the language production of Bill Porter. The data which are relevant with the research problem are categorized as the type of a speech or language disorder, namely articulation, phonological, voice, stuttering, apraxia, and dysarthria. Finally, the findings are confirmed with Carroll's theory of language disorder before the conclusion is drawn.

3.7. Triangulation

In this research, the researcher uses triangulation to support the research findings and recheck its validity. The researcher uses two types of triangulation, data source and investigator triangulation. Related to data source triangulation, besides observing the subtitle of the film, the researcher compares the speech in the film with the film script. She proves that the utterances are similar. Therefore the utterances are valid. In investigator triangulation, she discusses the data, for instance in with the other researcher namely Ulin Nafiah who also conducts research on similar field with her research in order to recheck the validity of the data.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

After the data are collected, this chapter presents the analysis of data findings and discussion based on the analysis of data presentation to explain the research concerned.

4.1. Research Finding

This part will explain the finding of the data which are analyzed. In the research finding the researcher describes and identifies the speech and language disorder which are taken from Bill Porter's utterances in "Door to Door" film. The data are divided to some case according to the time in every scene of the film. The researcher uses the number [01.1] means that the first utterance from the first scene and [02.1] means the first utterance from the second scene, etc. The italic words are described using the phonetic transcript following the scene. After that, the data analysis is described directly after displaying the data.

4.1.1 Data Display

Scene 1. Oktober, 1955. "I think, here is something wrong with me"

From the beginning of the story it happens when Bill Porter apply for a job, and the researcher gets some data of Bill Porter's utterances, such as:

- *Mr. Hernandez, give me your worse route ...*[01.1]
give : /giv/ → [givv]
worse : /wərs/ → [wəərs]

- **Give me area nobody** wants...[01.2]
give : /gɪv/ → [gɪv̩]
nobody : /nəʊbədɪ/ → [nəʊbəd̩hɪ]
- **What do you get loss?** [01.3]
do : /duː/ → [dhuː]
loss : /lɔːs/ → [lɔːss]
- **If I can sell it, you are my hero...allright...** [01.4]
sell : /sel/ → [shell]
allright : /əːlraɪt/ → [əːllraɪt]
- **May I be candid be truth?** ...[01.5]
candid : /ˈkændɪd/ → [ˈkænd̩ɪ]
truth : /truːθ/ → [truː]
- **The greatest value in our catalogue is the double vanilla extract become in four ons, six ons** [01.6]
catalogue : /kætəlɒɡ/ → [kætəlɒk]
double : /ˈdʌbl/ → [ˈdhʌːbl]
- **Good morning, my name is Bill Porter** [01.7]
morning : /ˈmɔːnɪŋ/ → [ˈmɔːnɪŋ]
- **And I'd like to take a moment of your time** [01.8]
I'd : /aɪd/ → [eɪd]
moment of : /ˈmɔːmənt/ /əv/ → [ˈmɔːməntəv]
- **And tell you about some ...(unclear word...)from Watkins product that bbill and of course 100% money back guarantee** [01.9]
- **My name is Bill Porter, and I should...(pause)**[01.10]
I should : /aɪ/ /fədː/ → [aɪfədː]
- **I don't need charity.**[01.11]
charity : /tʃærətɪ/ → [tʃæːrətɪ]
- **But you need(unclear word).**[01.12]
- **You can see your(unclear word). It's poolish...**[01.13]
- **May I be candy be thruth?** ...[01.14]

candid : /'kænd ɪd/ → ['kænd ɪ]

- No, *may I be candid?*....[01.15]

may I be : /meɪ/ /aɪ/ /bi/ → [meɪ:aɪbi:]
candid : /'kænd ɪd/ → ['kænd ɪ]

- In my *experience* [01.16]

experience : /ɪk'spiəriəns/ → [ɪk'spiəriəns]

- *The greatest value in our catalogue is the triple action laundry detergent and at threenainfivedolars a box* [01.17]

three nine five dolars : /θri:/ /nam / /faɪv/ /'dɒlə(r)s/ →
[θri:namfaɪv'dɒlə(r)s]

- *You can see what a great sell with this level.* [01.18]

a great : /a/ /greɪt/ → [egreɪt]

- *How many boxes may you want to order (unclear word) for?* [01.19]

order : /'ɔ:də(r)/ → ['a:də]
for : /fə(r)/ → [fə:]

- *Really...(pause a moment)..MayI ask you to fill in the order for me?...*[01.20]

May I ask : /meɪ/ /aɪ/ a:sk/ → [meɪaɪa:sk]
the order : /ðɪ/ /'ɔ:də(r)/ → [ðɪə:də]

- *Thank you...* [01.21]

Thank you : /θæŋk/ /ju:/ → [θhæŋkju:]

- *Best I am not... (unclear word).* [01.22]

- *I didn't feel proud of my self, if I do not tell you about our fabric softener.* [01.23]

proud of : /praʊd/ /əv/ → [praʊdəv]
fabric : /'fæbrɪk/ → ['ffæ:brɪk]

- *I must be walked ten miles today, I can sell* [01.24]

today : /tə'dəɪ/ → [tə'təɪ]
can : /kæn/ → [kæ:n]

- *Yeah...almost fifty dollars* [01.25]

dollars : /'dɒlə(r)s/ → ['dɒllə(r)s]

- *Really...I can do this. I get \$ 4.25 today and I will spend all. I will bring you to*

the town [01.26]

this : /ðɪs/ → [thɪ:s]

- *I drink little, it was vodka...he...he...* [01.27]

vodka : /'vɒdkə/ → ['vɒdkə:]

- *What can I do? I.....(unclear word)* [01.28]

- *Dads watch?* [01.29]

dads watch : /dæds/ /wɒtʃ/ → [dædswɒtʃ]

- It is *Jack Paar*... [01.30]

Jack : /dʒæk/ → [dʒæk]

Paar : /pa:(r)/ → [pa:(r)]

- *I will go to bed, now I am a working man* [01.31]

I am a : /aɪm/ /ə/ → [aɪmə]

working man : /wɜ:kɪŋmæn/ → [wɜ:kɪŋmæ:n]

- *It's only...four days...I am building...It takes time...!* [01.32]

It takes : /ɪt/ /teɪks/ → [ɪteɪks]

time : /taɪm/ → [taɪ:m]

- *Give me until the end of month* [01.33]

Give me : /gɪv/ /mi:/ → [gɪmɪ:]

- *Hi...my name is Lyle...you can call me Lyle or Gyle or Mr. Pyle)*

Lyle : /laɪl/ → [laɪ:yeɪ]

Gyle : /glɑɪl/ → [glɑɪ:yeɪ]

Pyle : /paɪl/ → [paɪ:yeɪ]

- *But whatever you do...don't smile, you better don't smile...* [01.35]

smile : /smaɪl/ → [smaɪ:yeɪ]

- *It is very lovely home.* [01.36]

home : /həʊm/ → [həʊ:m]

- *Mom...mother?...* [01.37]

mom : /mʌm/ → [mʌ:m]

- *Mrs. Warren, do you see my mother?* [01.38]

mother : /'mʌðə(r)/ → ['mʌ:θə(r)]

- *No she is missing...you don't **understand**...* [01.39]
understand : /ʌndə'stænd/ → [ʌndə'stæ:nd]
- *I don't know, I am work...**at work!*** [01.40]
at work : /ət/ /wɜ:k/ → [ætɹwɜ:k]
- ***He...how long** you on Washington street?* [01.41]
how long : /haʊ/ /lɒŋ/ → [hehaʊlɒ:ŋ]
- *What are you doing **over there?*** [01.42]
over there : /əʊv'θeə(r)/ → [əʊv'θeə:(r)]
- *There is no **shoes shop** on Washington street...* [01.43]
shoes shop : /fu:s/ /fɒp/ → [fʊ:sfɒp]
- *Why **didn't** you call? **Mom...*** [01.44]
mom : /mʌm/ → [mʌ:m]

Scene 2. February, 1962 “Now we're even”

- ***Thanks** Benny...I'm little late this **morning**...* [02.1]
Thanks : /θæŋk(s)/ → [θhæŋks]
morning : /'mɔ:nɪŋ/ → ['mɔ:u:nɪŋ]
- *How about “**your**” baby? I have a **joke** for you...* [02.2]
your : /jʊə(r)/ → [jʊə:(r)]
joke : /jɔ:k/ → [jɔ:k]
- *A salesman **passes** in the **farmhouse**..* [02.3]
passes : /pa:s(es)/ → [paa:s(es)]
farmhouse : /fa:m/ /haus/ → [fa:mhaaʊ:s]
- *He sees a pig **with** a wood **leg*** [02.4]
With : /wɪð/ → [wɪðh]
Leg : /leg/ → [læg]
- *He **says** to the **farmer** “Why is with the leg?”* [02.5]
says : /seɪs/ → [seɪ:ss]
farmer : /fa:me(r)/ → [fa:me']

- *And he says 'It's **very** special pig'* [02.6]
Very : /'veri/ → [vherɪ]
- *A view **months ago** my hoouse got fire* [02.7]
months ago : /mʌnθ/ /ə'gəʊ/ → [mʌnθə'gəʊ]
- *The pig comes in **wake me up** andmy homefield* [02.8]
wake me up : /weɪk/ /mi:/ /ʌp/ → [weɪkmi:ʌp]
- *So, the salesman says "But why with **wood** leg?"* [02.9]
Wood : /wʊd/ → [wʊ:d]
- *"**Wait a moment**" the farmer say* [02.10]
Wait a moment: /weɪt/ /ə/ /'məʊmənt/ → [weɪt ə'məʊmənt]
- *My **little girl**, which was play in the road and.....(unclear word) truck.....* [02.11]
little : /'lɪtl/ → ['hlɪtl]
girl : /gɜ:l/ → [gɜ:hl]
- *That is amazing!" the salesman...But **why with wood leg?**" "Because..."* [02.12]
why with wood : /waɪ/ /wɪθ/ /wʊd/ → [hwaɪ, hwɪθ, hwʊd]
- *A **couple of** chicken and one steak of Delmonico* [02.13]
couple of : /'kʌpl/ /əv/ → ['kʌpləv]
- *Dotty's **daughter** is getting married* [02.14]
Dotty : /'dɒtɪ(s)/ → ['hdɒtɪ(s)]
daughter : /'dɔ:tə(r)/ → ['hdɔ:tə(r)]
- *She is a **mechanic*** [02.15]
mechanic : /mɪ'kænik/ → [mɪ'khænikh]
- *Dotty, ...I should go **work!*** [02.16]
work : /wɜ:k/ → [wɜ:k]
- *No mom, you **can't**...!* [02.17]
can't : /kændt/ → [kæ:ndt]
- *No, you should stay here* [02.18]
no : /nəʊ/ → [nəʊ:]
- *Because you **why know**...they care for you here* [02.19]
why : /waɪ/ → [hwaɪ:]

know : /nəʊ/ → [hnəʊ:]

- *You go home for this **weekend**. I'll see you tonight...who?* [02.20]

weekend : /wi:k'(end)/ → [wii:k'(e:nd)]

- *I think you don't...**Never mind Mr. Winter**...* [02.21]

Never mind : /'nevə(r)/ /mamd/ → ['nevəma:nd]

Mr. Winter : /'mɪstə(r)/ /wɪntə(r)/ → ['mɪstə,wɪntə]

- ***No, thanks*** [02.22]

No : /nəʊ/ → [nəʊ:]

Thanks : /θæŋk(s)/ → [θhæŋk(s)]

- *Mrs. Kotlarenko!...Where...?(**pause**)“Where is my **mother's suitcase**?”* [02.23]

mother's : /'m ʌðə(r's)/ → ['m ʌ:θə(r's)]

suitcase : /su:tkeɪs/ → [hsu:tkeɪ:hs]

- *We are **leaving**...* [02.24]

Leaving : /li:viŋ/ → [lii:vi:ŋ]

- *There are **cold cheese** in the freezer for lunch* [02.25]

cold : /kəʊld/ → [kəʊ:ld]

cheese : /tʃi:z/ → [çtʃii:z]

- ***Mama**... I will **home** at seven o'clock* [02.26]

Mama : /mʌ:m/ → [mʌ:ma:]

home : /həʊm/ → [həʊ:m]

- *Mrs. Waren can take care **with you**...* [02.27]

with : /wɪθ/ → [hwɪ:hθ]

you : /ju:/ → [juu:]

- *She will make your lunch. **Mama please**...!* [02.28]

please : /pli:z/ → [plii:z]

Scene 3. December, 1970. “Shelly”

- *They go to the country, They go to **farmer*** [03.1]

farmer : /fɜ:mə(r)/ → [fɜ:mee(r)]

- *The farmer says: you can stay **home** but only one bed* [03.2]
home : /həʊm/ → [həʊ:m]
- *In the next **morning**... the right man says...* [03.3]
morning : /'mɔːnɪŋ/ → ['mɔːnɪŋ]
- *“My dream worse, I dream someone **play** with me”* [03.4]
play : /pleɪ/ → [ple:i]
- *The **left man** says I have same dream, someone is playing with me* [03.5]
left man : /left/ /mæn/ → [lefhtmæ:n]
- *And the center man says: “**Really?** I dream playing sky”* [03.6]
really : /'riəli/ → ['riəli]
- *I must, **sell** is still...* [03.7]
sell : /sel/ → [shell]
- *How is the tomato sauce, I will add **more**?* [03.8]
more : /mɔː(r)/ → [mɔː(r)]
- *We also have some **sweet**... **tarragon**-dill* [03.9]
sweet : /swi:t/ → [swi:t]
tarragon : /tærəgn/ → [tæræ:gən]
- *Yes me...you come here for **job**..?* [03.10]
job : /dʒɒb/ → [dʒɔːb]
- *Come on...ya, come in...sit **down**...* [03.11]
down : /daʊn/ → [daʊ:n]
- *It's wrote “it must have car” in the **paper**...* [03.12]
paper : /peɪpə(r)/ → [peɪ:pə(r)]
- *How about the **closer door**?”* [03.13]
closer : /kəʊlɪzə(r)/ → [kəʊlɪzə(r)]
door : /dɔː(r)/ → [dɔː(r)]
- *Good **morning**...good **morning**, you look good!* [03.14]
morning : /'mɔːnɪŋ/ → ['mɔːnɪŋ]
- *Arkansas versus Texas* [03.15]

Arkansas : /ærkənsəs/ → [ærkənsəshəsh]
versus : /'vɜ:səs/ → ['vɜ:ɜ:səs]
Texas : /tæksəs/ → [tæ:ksəs]

- *This is in you...that eucalyptus* [03.16]
eucalyptus : /ju:kə'liptəs/ → [juu:kə'liptəs]
- *No, four hundredts., I am working...but I am working* [03.17]
working : /wɜ:kɪŋ/ → [wɜ:ɜ:kɪŋ]
- *I have job...I am a salesman. For Watkins!* [03.18]
Watkins : /wætkm(s)/ → [wæ:tkm(s)]
- *... Dr. Stewartis in the home...* [03.19]
home : /həʊm/ → [həʊ:m]
- *I can take Kimmy over there...* [03.20]
over there : /əʊvə'deə(r)/ → [əʊvə'deə:(r)]
- *I am not mind, Charlotte! I feel, I should to take her* [03.21]
Charlotte : /Chæ'rlət/ → [Chæ:rlət]
- *Marry christmast from we all from Watkins* [03.22]
Marry : /mæri/ → [mæ:ri]
christmast : /'krisməs/ → ['kri'sməs:s]
- *I'll bring the sample of leather for clifford* [03.23]
leather : /leðə(r)/ → [le:ðə']
clifford : /klɪfə:d/ → [klɪ:fə:'d]
- *It good for him that his*[03.24]
that : /ðæt/ → [ðæ:t]
- *Where is Bred? Is he having some place to go?* [03.25]
Bred : /bræd/ → [bræ:d]
- *Its get magnet on the back, I'll attach it in your refrigerator* [03.26]
refrigerator : /rɪfrɪdʒəreɪtə(r)/ → [rɪfrɪ:dʒəreɪ:tə(r)]
- *No thank, oh ya.* [03.27]
thank : /θæŋk/ → [θhæŋk]

- *Please put it on the **taable*** [03.28]
table : /'teɪbl/ → ['teɪ:bl]
- *No it right, **excuse...me?*** [03.29]
excuse : /ɪk'skju:s/ → [ɪk'skju:s]
- ***Cerebral** palsy... **From** birth* [03.30]
cerebral : /sehrə:brəl/ → [sehrə:brəl]
from : /frəm/ → [hfrəm]
- *The doctor pulls my head with **forcep*** [03.31]
Forcep : /'fə:seps/ → ['fə:seps]
- *It **can't** catch me* [03.32]
can't : /kændt/ → [kæ:ndt]
- *Ya, **under** the sink* [03.33]
under : /'ʌndə(r)/ → ['ʌndə']
- *.....**thank** you!* [03.34]
thank : /θæŋk/ → [θhæŋk]
- ***Allof** our food and **seasoning** is 100% organic* [03.35]
All of : /ə:l/ /əv/ → [əə:ləv]
seasoning : /'si:zniŋ/ → ['sii:zniŋ]
- *I am sorry...I'll comeback in **theothertime**...* [03.36]
the : /ðɪ/ → [ðɪ:]
other : /'ʌðə(r)/ → ['ʌ:ðə(r)]
time : /taɪm/ → [taɪ:m]
- *No...I am **sorry**...* [03.37]
sorry : /'sɒrɪ/ → ['sɒ:rɪ]

Scene 4. May, 1980. "Make a wish"

- *Good **delivery**...(pause)I like my **typewriter*** [04.1]
delivery : /dɪ'lɪvəri/ → [dɪ'lɪvəri:]
typewriter : /taɪp'raɪtə(r)/ → [taɪp'raɪtə(r)]
- *It's **never**....good for you* [04.2]

never : /'nevə(r)/ → ['nevə(r)]

- *Thanks Brad... ya, in here needs **anything else**?* [04.3]

anything else : /enɪθɪŋ/ /els/ → [enɪ'θɪŋe:ls]

- *If you fight, I **should** separate you* [04.4]

should : /ʃʊd/ → [fʊ:d]

- *Hi **Jerry**, what you do to doctor said?* [04.5]

Jerry : /jerri:/ → [je'ri:]

- *He is **young**, he will be **fine**...* [04.6]

young : /jʌŋ/ → [jʌ:ŋ]

fine : /faɪn/ → [faɪ:n]

- *No, He is right, you love **the shop*** [04.7]

the : /ðe/ → [ðhe]

shop : /ʃɒp/ → [fɒ:p]

- *They have been live **forever*** [04.8]

forever : /fə'revə(r)/ → [fə're:və']

- *If you find somebody **to be loved**, that is good thing* [04.9]

to be loved : /tu:/ /bi/ /lʌv(ed)/ → [tuu:bi'lʌ:v(ed)]

- *God made **we are all** Shelly* [04.10]

we are all : /wi:/ /a:(r)/ /ɔ:l/ → [wi:'a:(r)ɔ:l]

- *He never made **mistake*** [04.11]

mistake : /mɪsteɪk/ → [mɪsteɪ:k]

- *How is **Kimmy**?* [04.12]

Kimmy : /kimmi:/ → [keimmi:]

- *I **think** Rhonda's dead really hard for Bob* [04.13]

thing : /θɪŋ/ → [θhɪŋ]

- *It is so **long** story, you **see** that **tree*** [04.14]

long : /lɒŋ/ → [lɒ:ŋ]

see : /si:/ → [sii:]

tree : tri:/ → [tri:]

- *No, I don't want you are **billing** your money* [04.15]

billing : /bɪlɪŋ/ → [bɪllɪŋ]

- *I think their parents are very..... (unclear word).* [04.16]
- **Thank** you [04.17]
 - Thank : /θæŋk/ → [θhæŋk]
- **What...Why?** [04.18]
 - what : /wʌt/ → [hwa:t]
 - why : /waɪ/ → [hwa:i]
- **I'll sell** when were going out [04.19]
 - I'll : /aɪl/ → [aɪ:l]
 - sell : /sel/ → [shell]
- *You know, you are best **thing** that happy me Shelly, you know **that?*** [04.20]
 - thing : /θɪŋ/ → [θhɪŋ]
 - that : /ðæt/ → [ðæ:t]
- *Who is **John?*** [04.21]
 - John : /jɒn/ → [jo:hn]
- *Nice to meet you **John?*** [04.22]
 - John : /jɒn/ → [jo:hn]
- *Hi Shelly, has John **offered what*** [04.23]
 - offered : /'ɒfə(r)(ed)/ → ['ɒffə(r)(ed)]
 - what : /wʌt/ → [hwa:t]
- ***When?**...The B(unclear word)* [04.24]
 - when : /wen/ → [hwe:n]
- *I could pay **computer*** [04.25]
 - computer : /kəm'pjʊ:tə(r)/ → [kəm'pjuu:tə'(r)]
- *I don't like them. **What?... Why?...*** [04.26]
 - what : /wʌt/ → [hwa:t]
 - why : /waɪ/ → [hwa:i]
- *I do the **offer** formulir* [04.27]
 - offer : /'ɒfə(r)/ → ['ɒ:fə(r)]
- *I don't want you do **them!*** [04.28]

them : /ðem/ → [ðhem]

• *I have **my way**...* [04.29]

my : /maɪ/ → [mar:]

way : /weɪ/ → [wer:]

• *I have to **read them**, so I have to **write them!*** [04.30]

read : /ri:d/ → [rii:d]

write : /'raɪt/ → ['rai:t]

them : /ðem/ → [ðhem]

• *You don't help me **Shelly*** [04.31]

Shelly : /fe:li/ → [fhe:li]

• *If you think you are helping me, **you're not!** I just have **my way*** [04.32]

you're not : /juə(r)/ /nɒt/ → [juə:(r)nɒt']

my : /maɪ/ → [mar:]

way : /weɪ/ → [wer:]

Scene 5. Noverber, 1989. "I love being a salesman"

• *Hey Chuch, **congratulation**,* [05.1]

Congratulation: /kən,gratʃu'leɪfnz/ → [kən,gra:tʃu'leɪ:fnz]

• *Nice to **meet** you...* [05.2]

meet : /mi:t/ → [mi:t]

• ***Welcome to the Watkins*** [05.3]

Welcome : /'welkəm/ → ['hwe:lkəm]

Watkins : /wætkins/ → [hwæ:tkins]

• *We will miss this guy..**excuse me?*** [05.4]

excuse : /ɪkskjʊ:s/ → [ɪkskjʊ:s]

• ***Thank you!*** [05.5]

Thank : /θæŋk/ → [θhæŋk]

• *I love being a **salesman*** [05.6]

salesman : /seɪl(s)mæn/ → [ser:l(s)mæ:n]

• *My **father** is a **salesman*** [05.7]

father : /'fa:ðə(r)/ → ['faa:ðə']

salesman : /seɪl(s)mæn/ → [ser:l(s)mæ:n]

- *I wish **he**...(pause)**he** should be here* [05.8]
he : /hi:/ → [hi:]
- *And my mother, who taught me **patience** and **persistence*** [05.9]
patience : /'peɪfns/ → ['peɪ:fns]
persistence : /pə'sistens/ → [pə'siste:ns]
- *And who never let me be **ashamed*** [05.10]
ashamed : /ə'feɪmd/ → [ə'feɪ:md]
- *I wish she could be here today, **Thank** you.* [05.11]
Thank : /θæŋk/ → [θhæŋk]
- ***No**, it is oke!...**No**, it is right!* [05.12]
no : /nəʊ/ → [nəʊ:]
- ***No**, it is oke!...**No**, it is right!* [05.13]
no : /nəʊ/ → [nəʊ:]
- *I am looking for Mrs. **Sullivan**...* [05.14]
Sullivan : /sallivən/ → [sællivən]
- *She is a **customer**, I am from Watkins Company* [05.15]
customer : /'kʌstəmə(r)/ → ['kʌ:stəmə']
- ***I**... (pause)**I** don't know he was sick!...How is she died?* [05.16]
I : /aɪ/ → [əɪ:]

Scene 6. March, 1996. "The #22 Crosstown"

- *It will be nice Richard, **thank** you...* [06.1]
Thank : /θæŋk/ → [θhæŋk]
- *Hello Peter, what is **this**?* [06.2]
this : /ðɪs/ → [θɪ:s]
- *Make the **door** to **door** guy look like **dinosaur**?* [06.3]
door : /dɔ:(r)/ → [də:(r)]
dinosaur : /'daɪnəsə:rʌz/ → ['hdainəsə:rʌz]
- *They receive ..., they don't **sell**...* [06.4]

sell : /sel/ → [shell]

- *It is **Clark**? I am **never** good **work** by phone* [06.5]

Clark : /klɑ:k/ → [kɫɑ:rk]

never : /nevə(r)/ → [ne:vəʹ]

work : /wɜ:k/ → [wɜ:ɜ:k]

- *And...womens **think** my voice is sexi and I **think** it **disturb** them* [06.6]

think : /θɪŋk/ → [hθɪŋk]

disturb : /dɪ'stɜ:b/ → [dɪ'stɫɑ:b]

them : /ðəm/ → [hðəm]

- *Not really, where is the door in door office? **Thank** you...* [06.7]

Thank : /θæŋk/ → [θhæŋk]

- *Is Rita **here**? She was head **door** in **door** division* [06.8]

here : /hɪə/ → [hɪə:r]

door : /dɔ:(r)/ → [dɔə:(r)]

- *So who change **her** place?* [06.9]

her : /hɜ:(r)/ → [hɜ:ɜ:(r)]

- *I need product cards for her new **catalogue*** [06.10]

catalogue : /'kætəldʒ/ → ['kæ:təldʒ]

- *No, I have the new **catalogue**, I need the product card* [06.11]

catalogue : /'kætəldʒ/ → ['kæ:təldʒ]

- *My eyes are **closed**!* [06.12]

closed : /kləuz(ed)/ → [kləu:z(ed)]

- ***Thank** you...bye...bye...* [06.13]

Thank : /θæŋk/ → [θhæŋk]

- *The **insurance** of company...Watkins product* [06.14]

insurance : /ɪn'fʊərəns/ → [ɪn'fə:rə:ns]

- *It is my **false**.. I cross in the center of **false** block* [06.15]

false : /fə:ls/ → [fəə:ls]

- *It is not their **faalse*** [06.16]

false : /fə:ls/ → [fəə:ls]

- *I will **sell**... my house* [06.17]
sell : /sel/ → [shell]
- *It cost.....(**unclear word**) to keep up* [06.18]
- *To place little **more**..!* [06.19]
more : /mə:(r)/ → [məə:(r)]
- *No, **I'll really sell** my house* [06.20]
I'll : /aɪl/ → [aɪ:l]
really : /rɪəli/ → [rɪə:lɪ]
sell : /sel/ → [shell]
- *It is right to do.... **Sorry!*** [06.21]
Sorry : /'sɒri/ → ['sɒ:ri]
- *It is a great with eight boxes, it is super **concentrate*** [06.22]
concentrate : /kɒnsntreit/ → [kɒ'nsntrei:t]
- *It cost about three cent a lot. But, may I **candid** be truth?* [06.23]
candid : /'kændɪd/ → ['kæ:ndɪ]
- *This is our best value, it most effective when it use in the colour **blinch** and the **fabric** softener* [06.24]
blinch : /blɪnf/ → [blɪnfh]
fabric : /'fæbrɪk/ → ['fæ:brɪk]
- *They are designed for **together*** [06.25]
together : /tə'geðə(r)/ → [tə'gæ:ðə(r)]
- *I have too, I've very nice, it is **protectively*** [06.26]
protectively : /prə'tektiv(li)/ → [prə'tæktiv(li)]
- *I love to be **here!** I like it, **no...this good*** [06.27]
here : /hɪə(r)/ → [hɪə:(r)]
no : /nəʊ/ → [nəʊ:]
this : /ðɪs/ → [θɪ:s]
good : /gʊd/ → [gʊ:d]
- *No, you should go back to your **childs Shelly!*** [06.28]
childs : /tʃaɪld(s)/ → [çtʃai:ld(s)]
- *I have to let **you go**...*[06.29]

you : /ju:/ → [ju:]
go : /gəʊ/ → [gəʊ:]

- *I can't **pay** you. At least until I go back to work. I can... (unclear word)* [06.30]

pay : /peɪ/ → [peɪ:]
you : /ju:/ → [ju:]

- *I have to go to the **kitchen**, go to the **bathroom*** [06.31]

kitchen : /'kɪtʃɪn/ → ['kɪtʃɪn]
bathroom : /bɑ:θru:m/ → [bæ:θru:m]

- *With my (unclear word) like them* [06.32]

- *I can't **pay** you. No...* [06.33]

pay : /peɪ/ → [peɪ:]
you : /ju:/ → [ju:]

- *Why your corporation... (unclear word) with my home?* [06.34]

- *What the name of **corporation**?...* [06.35]

corporation : /kə:pə'reɪʃn/ → [kə:pə'reɪʃn]

- *How much I have **to pay**?* [06.36]

to : /tu/ → [tu:]
pay : /peɪ/ → [peɪ:]

- *You think I stupid, I don't want **chaerity*** [06.37]

charity : /tʃærəti/ → [tʃæ:rəti]

- *Why didn't you **tell me**? I wont let you **buy my house*** [06.38]

you : /ju:/ → [ju:]
tell : /tel/ → [te:l]
me : /mi:/ → [mi:]
buy : /baɪ/ → [baɪ:]
my : /maɪ/ → [ma:i]
house : /haus/ → [hau:s]

- *You **cheat** me... You **treat** me like a child* [06.39]

cheat : /tʃi:t/ → [tʃi:t]
threat : /tri:t/ → [tri:t]

- *No Shelly, you have a **family*** [06.40]

No : /nəʊ/ → [nəʊ:]
family : /fæməli/ → [fæməli:]

- *I...and you don't **cheat** me with...You **treat** me like a creper man* [06.41]

| | |
|--------|----------------------|
| cheat | : /tʃi:t/ → [tʃii:t] |
| threat | : /tri:t/ → [tri:t] |

Scene 7. October, 1997. “..an invisible thread..”

- *Could be!...No, this is the **check***[07.1]

| | |
|-------|---------------------|
| check | : /tʃek/ → [čtʃe:k] |
|-------|---------------------|
- *No, I am a **dinosaurus**, yeah...I am a **dancer, disco dancer*** [07.2]

| | |
|------------|------------------------------------|
| dinosaurus | : /ˈdainəsə:rʌz/ → [ˈhdainəsə:rʌz] |
| disco | : /ˈdiskəʊ/ → [ˈdiskəʊ:] |
| dancer | : /da:ns(er)/ → [daa:nsš(er)] |
- ***Why** do you here?* [07.3]

| | |
|-----|-------------------|
| why | : /waɪ/ → [hwa:t] |
|-----|-------------------|
- ***Wallace**, 362 **Chesnut*** [07.4]

| | |
|---------|----------------------------|
| Wallace | : /wɒllæz/ → [wællæ:z] |
| Chesnut | : /ˈtʃesnʌt/ → [ˈčtʃesnʌt] |
- *No, I have to go. But no...**don't do this*** [07.5]

| | |
|-------|----------------------|
| don't | : /dəʊnt/ → [dəʊ:nt] |
| do | : /du:/ → [duu:] |
| this | : /ðɪs/ → [ðɪ:s] |
- *It is so **funny** Shelly* [07.6]

| | |
|-------|----------------------|
| funny | : /ˈfʌni/ → [ˈfhʌni] |
|-------|----------------------|
- ***What** do you want?* [07.7]

| | |
|------|-------------------|
| what | : /wɒt/ → [hwa:t] |
|------|-------------------|
- ***Can** you send it for me?* [07.8]

| | |
|-----|------------------|
| can | : /kæn/ → [kæ:n] |
|-----|------------------|
- *I'll pay you...**forget it*** [07.9]

| | |
|-----------|------------------------|
| forget it | : /fəˈget/ → [fəəˈget] |
|-----------|------------------------|
- *I'll take **care** my self* [07.10]

| | |
|------|------------------------|
| care | : /keə(r)/ → [keə:(r)] |
|------|------------------------|
- *I've said, I'll take **care** my self* [07.11]

| | |
|------|------------------------|
| care | : /keə(r)/ → [keə:(r)] |
|------|------------------------|

- *I've said no!* [07.12]

| | |
|------|------------------------|
| I've | : /aɪv/ → [aɪ:v] |
| said | : /seɪ(d)/ → [seɪ:(d)] |
| no | : /nəʊ/ → [nəʊ:] |

- *I don't want he writes it* [07.13]

| | |
|------|--------------------|
| want | : /wɒnt/ → [wɒ:nt] |
|------|--------------------|

- *No, we both say **thing** bad, and **the** job, it wastes time* [07.14]

| | |
|-------|------------------|
| thing | : /θɪŋ/ → [hθɪŋ] |
| the | : /ðe/ → [hðe] |

- *I'll do to **kick boxing*** [07.15]

| | |
|--------|--------------------------|
| kick | : /kɪk/ → [kɪ:k] |
| boxing | : /'bɒksɪŋ/ → ['bɒ:ksɪŋ] |

- *Is **there Peter**?... I don't need department* [07.16]

| | |
|-------|----------------------------|
| there | : /ðeə(r)/ → [hðe:ə(r)] |
| Peter | : /pɪ:tə(r)/ → [pɪə:tə(r)] |

- *I don't want to fish, I wanna **woork!*** [07.17]

| | |
|------|-------------------|
| work | : /wɜ:k/ → [wɜ:k] |
|------|-------------------|

- *Why I should be **care**, I wanna go **fishing*** [07.18]

| | |
|---------|------------------------|
| care | : /keə(r)/ → [keə:(r)] |
| fishing | : /fɪfɪŋ/ → [fɪʃfɪŋ] |

- *A salesman go to the dark country **walk**...He completely **lost*** [07.19]

| | |
|------|--------------------|
| walk | : /wɜ:k/ → [wɜ:k] |
| lost | : /lɒst/ → [lɒ:st] |

- *After the **time**, he runs out of gas* [07.20]

| | |
|------|--------------------|
| time | : /taɪm/ → [taɪ:m] |
|------|--------------------|

- *Luckly, there is **farmhouse** in **front of** road* [07.21]

| | |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| farmhouse | : /fɑ:mhaʊs/ → [fha:mhaʊs] |
| front of | : /frʌnt/ /əv/ → [fhrʌ:ntəv] |

- *he goes **there** and **knocks the** door* [07.22]

| | |
|-------|-------------------------|
| there | : /ðeə(r)/ → [hðe:ə(r)] |
| the | : /ðe/ → [hðe] |

- *The farmer's wife comes to the door and says "Can I help you?" [07.23]*
 can : /kæn/ → [kæ:n]

- *Yes" he said "You can" [07.24]*
 can : /kæn/ → [kæ:n]

- *I run out of gas and I lost my way [07.25]*
 way : /wei/ → [hwe:i]

- *And she said "you can spent the night [07.26]*
 can : /kæn/ → [kæ:n]

- *But I don't have a daughter... [07.27]*
 daughter : /'dɜ:tə(r)/ → ['hdɜ:tə(r)]

- *You have a nice room for you yourself.. [07.28]*
 room : /ru:m/ → [ruu:m]
 for : /fə(r)/ → [fə:(r)]
 yourself : /juə'r'self/ → [ju:ə'r'self]

- *We don't have any livestock [07.29]*
 livestock : /laɪvstɒk/ → [lar:vstɒk]

- *And my husband and I in very happily marriage [07.30]*
 marriage : /mæɪdʒ/ → [mæɪɪdʒ]

- *The salesman looks around, and confused... [07.31]*
 looks : /lʊk(s)/ → [lʊ:k(s)]
 confused : /kən'fju:z/ → [kən'fjuu:z(ed)]

- *Then he said back to the farmer's wife and say "Oh guys, I must be in the wrong joke..." [07.32]*
 then : /ðen/ → [hðen]
 the : /ðe/ → [hðe]
 joke : /dʒəʊk/ → [dʒəʊ:k]

4.2. Analysis

BP's utterances above can be classified into articulation disorder, phonological disorder, voice disorder, and stuttering. BP speaks in hard way to articulate each word, then his sound shows unclear pronunciation, and also he utters the sentences improperly. Therefore his utterances are often difficult to be understood. Here, the researcher analyzes the utterances based on the chronological order of the data as follow:

4.2.1 Scene 1. Oktober, 1955. "There is something wrong with me"

The utterance [01.1] is produced when he applied for a job; it involves phonological disorder, and articulation disorder. It can be seen from how BP produced the utterance "*givve* me your *woorse* route..", the phone of "*givve*" sound /v/ is part of labiodental and "*woorse*.." sound /e/ is part of vowel, but the word is pronounced unclearly and too much. Then the utterance [01.2] "*Givve* me area *nob bhody* wants", is included into articulation disorder, "*Givve*" sound /v/ is part of labiodental, and "*nob bhody*" sound /b/ is part of bilabial. From the utterance "What *dho* you get *losse*?" [01.3], in the word "*dho*" sound /d/, and sound /s/ "*losse*" are part of alveolar. It is also found as voice disorder when it is pronounced longer as shown in [01.4] "If I can *sheel* it, you are my hero...*Awllright*." In the word "*sheel*" sound /s/ is part of alveolar, but he utters as palatal, and word "*Awllright*" /l/ is part of alveolar too.

After he got his job as a salesman, BP tried to sell the Watkins products as in utterance [01.5] "May I be *candy* be *thruuth*?" BP found difficulty to utter the

sound produced by the part of dental in the end of the word, it is in the word “**can did**” and “**thruth**”. In the utterance [01.6] “...our **catalogue** is the **dhoouble** vanilla ekstrakt become...” the sound of velar /g/ in “**cataloggue**” is found, and the vowel of /ʌ/ in the word “**dhoouble**”. Then, in [01.7] “Good **mourning**, my name is Bill Porter” the sound of the word “**morning**” is uttered too much, BP utters some word unclearly in [01.8] “And **I’d** like to take a **momentof** your time”, he joins two words as shown in “**I would**” and “**moment of**”, because he had difficulty to say word the word. The utterance [01.9] “And tell you about some (**unclear word...**)” is unclear because BP grumbled.

As a cerebral palsic BP often had paused when he would say something like in utterance [01.10]” My name is Bill Porter, and **I should... (pause)**”. A cerebral palsic also often says word in long sound of vowel sound. It is found when BP utters sound vowel /æ/ in word “**charity**” in [01.11] “I don’t need **chaeerity**”.BP often says improper speech because he has difficulty to organize and to pronounce the sounds, and it includes voice disorder as in utterances [01.12] “But you need.....(**unclear word**)” and in [01.13] “You can see your(**unclear word**). It’s poolish!”

In BP’s first sale he produces utterance [01.14] “May I be **candy** be thruth?” BP says “**candy**”,instead of “**can did**” therefore in utterance [01.15] “No, **may I be caan diid?....**” he stresses to make clearer the utterance “**can did**” and make it longer, and it also happens in the word “**experience**” in utterance [01.16] “In my **expiirience**”. It is prolonged. BP again joins two near word as in utterance [01.17]”...and at **threenainfivedolars** a box ...” it happened because his sound to

utter the number is improper. Then in utterance [01.18] "...what a *great* sell with this level", the sound /g/ part of velar in the word "*great*" is found. Then in utterance [01.19] "...you want to *order (unclear word) for?*" BP says unclear word. In [01.20] "Really... (*pause a moment*)..*Maylask* you to fill in *theorder* for me?" he joins two near word again, and it involves improper sound. In the BP's utterance, the sound /θ/ is found, ut us the part of dental in utterance [01.21] "*Thank you...*" which is said unclearly. He utters another unclear word in [01.22] "Best I am not... (*unclear word*)."
 The sound /f/ as the part of labiodental used in joining word "*proud of*" and the word "*fabric*" in the utterance [01.23] "I didn't feel *prou dof* my selfour *fabric* softener".

After he walked to offer Watkins product all day, BP went home in happiness as presented in utterance [01.24] "I must be walk ten miles *tethay*, I *caan* sell...." BP utters sound /θ/ the part of dental when he utters word "*today*", and there is stress and longer sound in word "*can*". Then in utterance [01.25] "almost fifty *dollars*" the sound /l/ is found in the word "*dollars*" it is part of alveolar. Again, it shows stress and long sound when BP told his experience to his mother like in utterance [01.26] "I can do *this...*" and in [01.27] "it was *vodkaa...he...he...*" He expressed unclear word utterance in [01.28] "What can I do? I..... (*unclear word*)". Then he also used stress and long sound in the utterance [01.29] "*Dadswaatch?*"

As a workingman BP tried go to bed earlier as shown by his utterance in [01.30] "It is *Jack Paaar...*", and in the utterance [01.31] "I will go to bed, now *I'm a workingmaan...*". After working for several days BP was admonished by

Mr. Hernandez as shows in utterance [01.32] "...I'm building...*It take taiime!*" BP utters voice disorder. Then the researcher found the sound /m/ as part of bilabial sound in utterance [01.33] "*Gimme* until the end of month" the word "*Give*" and "*me*" are joined.

When BP tried to persuade his little customer, the data show that diphthong is found in some utterances as in [01.34] "Hai...my name is *Laiel*...you can call me Lyle or *Glaiel* or Mr. *Paiel*", and in the utterance [01.35] "you better don't *smaile*..." The researcher found there is vowel sound which uttered lengthened in [01.36] "It is very lovely *hoome*..."

Then, the data show that BP uttered some voice disorder when he arrived at home, while he was looking for his mother as in the utterance [01.37] "*Mooom*...mother?", again in the utterance [01.38] "do you see my *moothor*?", and the researcher also found in the utterance [01.39] "you don't *understaand*..", and in utterance [01.40] "I am *woork*...*at woork!*" Then, it shows stuttering in utterance [01.41] "*He*...*howw long* you on Washington street?", when BP utters "*how long*" he said disfluency. And in the last of this first case is found "What are you doing *overthere*?" from the utterance [01.42] shows the sound of /ð/ as part of dental, and also BP pronounced prolonged and unclearly word. Then in utterance [01.44] "Why didn't you call? *Maaam*..." sound vowel of /ʌ/ in the word "*Mom*" pronounced longer. Therefore it includes voice disorder. And the last is found /s/ part of alveolar in "*shoesshop*" from the utterance [01.43] "There is no *shoesshop* on Washington Street", it is uttered joined. For the last utterance in the

first case in [01.44] “Why didn’t you call? *Maaam...*” BP made a voice disorder for the word “*Maaam...*” it is stressed.

4.2.2 Scene 2. February, 1962 “Now we’re even”

When BP went to work in the morning and wanted to turn on the bus, he said hello to the driver, and made an articulation disorder in utterance [02.1] “*Thanks* Benny...I’m little late this *mourning...*” in the word “*Thanks*” it sound of /θ/ as part of dental, then in “*mourning*” is included as voice disorder. When BP met his friends, he told a funnystory, like in utterance [02.2] “How about “*your*” baby? I have a *jooke* for you...” in the word “*your*” is found /r/ is part of alveolar and for the word “*jooke*” is included as voice disorder. The researcher found in [02.3] “A salesman *passes* in the *farmhoouse...*” in the word “*passes*”/s/ is part of alveolar, and in the word “*farmhoouse*” BP uttered voice disorder. The data show in utterance [02.4] “He sees a pig *with* a wood *leg*” in the word “*with*” is found /θ/ as part of dental and the word “*leg*” /g/ is part of velar. Then in utterance [02.5] “He *says* to the *faarmer...* “Why is with the leg?”” /s/ in the word “*says*” is part of alveolar, while “*faarmer*” is included to voice disorder. And he uttered in [02.6] “And he says “It’s *very* special pig”, from the word “*very*” is found /v/ as labiodental. In the utterance [02.7] “A view *monthsago* my *hoouse* got fire”, show that the word “*monthsago*” and the word “*hoouse*”, BP makes voice disorder. The researcher found in the utterance [02.8] “The pig come in *wake me up* and(*unclear word*) my homefield”, show that in uttering word “*wake me up*” is included as phonological disorder and also as articulation

disorder /w/ as part of bilabial and velar. Then in utterance [02.9] "So, the salesman says "But why with *wood* leg?" the word "*wood*" /d/ is included as alveolar and /w/ as part of bilabial and velar, and in [02.10] "*wait a moment*" the farmer say", BP uttered the word "*waitamoment*" as voice disorder because it is improper word. The data show that in the utterance [02.11] "My *litle girl*, which was playing in the road and..... (*unclear word*) truck....." BP difficults to articulate /l/ as part of alveolar, and he also said unclear word. Then, as show in utterance [02.12] "That is amazing!" the salesman...But *why with wood* leg?" "Because..." the researcher found in the word "*why with wood*" BP difficults to articulate some /w/ that is part of velar. Then, in the utterance [02.13] "A *coupleof* chicken and one steak of Delmonico". The word "*coupleof*" is uttered as voice disorder.

When BP visited his mother, it is found some disorder as in utterance [02.14] "*Dotty's daughter* is getting married..", he difficult to articulate /d/ as the part of alveolar for the word "*Dotty's daughter*", and also in the word "*mechanic*" is found velar articulation disorder of /k/ from the utterance [02.15] "She is a *mechanic*", the researcher found in the utterance [02.16] "Dotty, ...I should go *work!*" show the voice disorder when BP uttered the word "*work*" and the word "*you caan't...*" from the utterance [02.17] "No mom, you *caan't...!*". Then, the data show in utterance [02.18] "*No*, you should stay here...", when his mother force to go home BP uttered the word "*No*" improperly. Then, the researcher found in utterance [02.19] "Because you *why know...* they care for you here", show that BP difficults to utter the word "*why know...*" /w/ as part of

velar. The data show when BP encouraged his mother in utterance [02.20] “You go home for this *weekend*. I’ll see you tonight,...Who?”, he utters voice disorder in the word “*weekend*”.

When BP visited his mother, the researcher found the difficulty to articulate /r/ as the part of alveolar in utterance [02.21] “I think you don’t...*Never mind Mr. Winter...*” happened when BP refused Mr. Winter’s invites as in the word “*Never mind Mr. Winter...*”, then the data show in the utterance [02.22] “*No, thanks*” it is /θ/ part of dental. Then, there is pauses when BP uttered the utterance [02.23] “Mrs. Kotlarenko!...Where...? (*pause*)... “Where is my *mother’s suitcase?*”, it happened when BP asked his mother suitcase, sound /s/ part of alveolar, and the researcher found voice disorder in the utterance [02.24] “We are *leaaving...*” it is improper sound.

The data presents when BP persuaded his mother in the morning, as in the utterance [02.25] “There are *cold cheeses* in the freezer for lunch”, is found /č/ as part of palato alveolar. Then, the researcher found in utterance [02.26] “*Maama...* I will *home* at seven o’clock” it is included as voice disorder in the word “*Maama*” and phonological disorder in the word “*go home*” The utterance [02.27] “Mrs. Wren can take care *with you..*” shows that BP difficulty in articulating /θ/ as part of dental in the word “*with you...*” Then it present in utterance [02.28] “She will make your lunch. Mama *pleeaase...!*” shows that BP pronounced the word “*pleeaase...!*” longer.

4.2.3 Scene 3. December, 1970. “Shelly”

As usually, BP told a funnystory to his friend as shows in BP’s utterance [03. 1] “They go to the country, They go to *faa...mer*” it is include as phonological disorder. Then data presents in the utterance [03.2] “The farmer says: you can stay *hoome* but only one bed” shows that in the word “*hoome*” it is included as voice disorder. Then, the utterance [03.3] “In the next *mourning..*. The right man says..”, in the word “*mourning*” is included as voice disorder, and also in the word “*plaay*” in [03.4] “My dream worse, I dream someone *plaay* with me”. The utterance [03.5] “The *left man* says I have same dream, someone is playing with me“ shows that BP hard to say the word “*left man*”. In the utterance [03.6] “And the center man says: *Reaally?* I dream playing sky” the researcher found that the word “*reaally*” /l/ as the part of alveolar.

When BP visited the doctor for his sickness, it shows in the utterance [03.7] “I must, *shell* is still...”, the researcher found /ʃ/ as part of palato alveolar. Although he was sick, BP still force to offer Watkins product by his self. Even BP offered to the doctor as shows in utterance [03.8] “How is the tomato sauce, I will add *moore?*”the word “*moore*” utteres too long, and also in the word “*sweet..*” The data show that in the utterance [03.9] “We also have some *sweet... tarragon*-dill”, here is also found /r/ as part of alveolar in the word “*tarragon*”.

Finally BP received the doctor’s suggestion to look for an employees to help BP’s job. The researcher found in utterance [03.10] “Yes me...you come here for *job..?*”, it uttered when he met his first employee, it is included as voice

disorder in the word “*joob*”, BP utters lengthened in the utterance [03.11] ”Come on...ya, come in...sit down...”, when BP uttered the word “*sit down..*” it also in the word “*paaper*” The data presents failure pronouncing in the utterance [03.12] “It’s wrote “it must have car” in the *paaper..*”, Then the researcher found in utterance [03.13] “How about the *closer door*”? show that BP difficult to articulate /r/ as part of alveolar in the end of the word “*closer door*”

The data presents when BP visited his mother as in the utterance [03.14] “Good *mourning*...good *mourning*, you look good!” shows that BP uttered voice disorder twice for the word “*morning*”. The researcher found articulation disorder when BP switched on the television, in the utterance [03.15] “*Arkansas versus Texas*”, he difficults to articulate /s/ as part of alveolar for some word “*Arkansas*”, “*versus*”, and “*Texas*”. The data found when BP said to his mother in utterance [03.16] “This is in you...that *eucalyptus*” is found phonological disorder when he uttered the word “*eucalyptus*”.

As a cerebral palsy man, who has frailty BP often refused any charity. He wanted to life by his own effort, as show in the utterance [03.17] “No, four hundredts..., I am *woorking*...but I am *woorking!*”, BP uttered the word “*woorking*” as voice disorder which are said twice to make sure his refusing expression. Then, the researcher found that BP again made unnatural pitch in the word “*Watkins*” in the utterance [03.18] “I have job...I am a salesman, for *Watkins!*”

As good neighbourhood, BP tried to help his neighbour, as presents in utterance [03.19] “... Dr. Stewartis in the *hoome*...” he made a voice disorder

when said the word “*hooome..*” The researcher found voice disorder when BP uttered [03.20] “I can take Kimmy *over there..*”, in the word “*over there..*” Then, the data show in utterance [03.21] “I am not mind, *Charlotte!* I feel...I should to take her.” is found that BP difficults to pronounce the name of “*Charlotte*”.

BP is a good salesman who never made difference his customer, he was friendly, as shown in the utterance [03.22] “*Marry christmast* from we are all from Watkins”, although he difficult to said it like for the word “*Marry christmast*” is included articulation disorder of /r/ and /s/ as part of alveolar. Then, the data show when he faced his customer which was angry as in utterance [03.23] “I’ll bring the sample of *leather* for *clifford*”, it is found /l/ and /r/ as the part of alveolar in the word “*leather*” and “*clifford*”. As the data present in utterance [03.24] “It good for him *that* his” is found articulation disorder /θ/ as part of dental for the word “*that*”.

The utterance [03.25] “Where is *Bred*? Is he having some place to go?” shows that BP said the name “*Bred*” hardly. Then, the researcher found in utterance [03.26] “Its get magnet on the back, I’ll attach it in your *refrigerator*” when BP said the word “*refrigerator*”, it is included as phonological disorder. Then, when BP uttered the word “*thank*” in utterance [03.27] “No *thank*, oh ya...” The utterance [03.28] “Please put it on the *taable*” presents that BP pronounce the word “*taable*” hardly.

As the data show in the utterance [03.29] ”No it right, *excuuuse....me?*” is found voice disorder in the word “*excuuuse..*”. When BP told to Shelly about

himself in the utterance [03.30] “*Cerebral* palsy... *Frrrom* birth” the researcher found that BP difficulties to articulate /r/ as the part of alveolar in the word “*Cerebral*”, “*Frrrom*”, and also the word “*forcep*” in the utterance [03.31] “The doctor pull my head with *forcep*”. Then, the utterance [03.32] “It *caaan’t* catch me” shows that BP pronounced lengthen for the word “*caaan’t*”. After Shelly asking to change the lamp, BP answered in the utterance [03.33] “*Ya, underr the sink*” is found articulation disorder of /r/ as part of alveolar in the word “*underr*” the data present when BP uttered in [03.34] “.....*thank you!*” again shows that BP articulated /θ/ as part of dental in the word “*thank*” difficult.

After his mother died, BP still in sadness. from the data show that BP often made mistakes when BP offered the products as in utterance [03.35] “*Allof our food and seaasoning is 100% organic*” is found voice disorder when he uttered the word “*Allof*” and “*seaasoning*”. Then, the researcher found that BP said the utterance [03.36] “I am sorry..I’ll comeback in *theothertime...*” shows that the word “*theothertime*” as voice disorder. Then the data shows that BP said an articulation disorder in utterance [03.37] “No...I am *sorry...*” is found /r/ as part of alveolar for the word “*sorry*”

4.2.4 Scene 4. May, 1980. “Make a wish”

The utterance [04.1] “Good *deliverey...*(*pause*)I like my *typewriter*” shows that BP uttered voice disorder in the word “*delivered*” and the word “*typewriter*”, and also found /r/ as part of alveolar. Then, the researcher found in

utterance [04.2] “Its *never*....good for you” show that BP difficulties to articulate /r/ as the part of alveolar for the word “*never*...”

The data present in the utterance [04.3] “Thanks Brad... ya, in here need *anythingelse*?” show that BP made a voice disorder to say the word “*anythingelse*”. The utterance [04.4] “If you fight, I *should* separate you” present that BP uttered unclear in the word “*should*” The data show in utterance [04.5] “Hi *Jerry*, what you do to doctor said?” is found /r/ as part of alveolar when BP called name of “*Jerry*” Then, the researcher found in [04.6] “He is *yoouung*, he will be *fiine*..” show that BP lengthened to say the word “ *yoouung*” and “*fiine*..” The utterance [04.7] “No, He is right, you love *the shop*” shows that BP talked the word “*the shop*” improperly. When BP talked with Shelly about their customer attitude in utterance [04.8] “They have been live *forever*” shows that he difficult to said the word “ *forever*”, and also as articulation disorder /r/ as part of palatal. The utterance [04.9] “If you find somebody *to be loved*, that is good thing” shows that BP produced the word “*to be loved*” improperly. It also found voice disorder in utterance [04.10] “God made *weareall* Shelly”, when BP said the word “*weareall*”. The researcher also found in utterance [04.11] “He never made *mistaake*” shows that BP said the word “*mistaake*” lengthen.

When BP said hello to his neighbour in the utterance [04.12] “How is *Kimmy*?” shows that BP articulated /m/ as bilabial for the word “*Kimmy*” difficulty. Then, in the utterance [04.13] “I *think* Rhonda’s dead really hard for Bob”. The word “*think*” /θ/ as the part of dental. The data show in the utterance [04.14] “It is so *long* story, you *see* that *tree*” is found voice disorder when BP

produced some words, namely “*loong*”, “*tree..*”, and “*see..*”. Then, the utterance [04.15] “*No, I don’t want you are **billing** your money*” show that BP difficult to say the word “*billing*”, because it /l/ as part of alveolar.

When BP went with Shelly for his birthday in a nightclub, he was talking with Shelly. The researcher found in utterance [04.16] “*I think their parents are very..... (unclear word).*” is found unclear sound. Then the data present in utterance [04.17] “*Thank you.*” the word “*thank*” /θ/ as part of dental. From the utterance [04.18] “*What...Why?*” is found an articulation disorder in /h/ part of glottal for the word “*What*” and “*Why*”. Then, the utterance [04.19] “*I’ll sell when were going out*” show that there is a articulation disorder of /l/ as alveolar in the word “*I’ll sell*”. When BP said to Shelly how his feeling, in the utterance [04.20] “*You know, you are best **thing** that happy me Shelly, you know **that**?*” is found /θ/ is part of dental in the words “*thing*” and “*that*”.

The utterance [04.21] “*Who is **Joohn**?*” shows that BP made a voice disorder in the word “*Joohn*”. Again it also in the utterance [04.22] “*Nice to meet you **Joohn**?*”. Then, the researcher found in utterance [04.23] “*Hi Shelly, has John **offered what**?*” show that the word “*offered*” /f/ as part of labio dental. The researcher also found an articulation disorder /h/ as part of glottal for the word “*what*”. Then also the data show an articulation disorder of /h/ as part of glottal in the word “*When*” in the utterance [04.24] “*When?...The B (unclear word)*” is found that BP made unclear word. The utterance [04.25] “*I could pay **computer***” is included as disorder to articulate /r/ as part of alveolar in the word “*computer*”. Then, again the data presents some word in utterance [04.26] “*I*

don't like them. *What?... Why?...*” is found articulation disorder in /h/ as part of glottal. When BP was angry with what Shelly has done, the researcher found the utterance [04.27] “I do the *offer* formulir” show in the word “*offer*” /f/ as part of labio dental. Then, the utterance [04.28] “I don't want you do *them!*” It is found /θ/ the part of dental in the word “*them*”. The researcher found when BP uttered in [04.29] “I have *my way...*” the utterances “*my way...*” as voice disorder. Then in utterance [04.30] “I have to *read them*, so I have to *write them!*” is found an articulation disorder of /r/ as part of alveolar and /θ/ as dental in the words “*read them*” and “*write them*”. Then the data show that there is an articulation disorder for the the word “*Shelly*” /l/ as part of alveolar in utterance [04.31] “You don't help me *Shelly*”. Then, the researcher found in the last of his enragement for Shelly. The utterance [04.32] “If you think you are helping me, *you're not!* I just have *my way*” is found voice disorder when BP uttered “*you're not!*” and “*my way*”.

4.2.5 Scene 5. Noverber, 1989. “I love being a salesman”

When BP come in Watkins Award ceremony, the data present that is found phonological disorder in the utterance [05.1] “Hey Chuch, *congratulation*” in the word “*congratulation*”. Then, the researcher found when BP introduced in utterance [05.2] “Nice to *meeet* you...” is found “*meet*” said lengthen, and also found an articulation disorder of /w/ as part of velar in utterance [05.3] “*Welcome* to the *Watkins*”. Then, the utterance [05.4] “We will miss this guy..*excuisse*

me?” shows as voice disorder. It also found disorder to articulate /θ/ part of dental for the word “*thank*” in the utterance [05.5] “*Thank* you!”

After getting an Award for Watkins Sale of the year, BP made a good speech as shown in utterance [05.6] “I love being a *salesman*” then in utterance [05.7] “My *father* is a *salesman*” is found phonological disorder for the word “*salesman*”, and for the word “*father*” it is /θ/ part of dental. Then, the data present that BP made pauses when he said “*he...(pause)he*” in utterance [05.8] “I wish *he...(pause)he* should be here” is included as an articulation disorder for /č/ as part of palato alveolar when BP said the words “*patience*” and “*persistence*” from the utterance [05.9] “And my mother, who taught me *patience* and *persistence*”. The utterance [05.10] “And who never let me be *ashamed*” is found a voice disorder when BP said the word “*ashame*”, and for the last utterance in the word “*Thank*” shows that BP difficult to articulate /θ/ as part of dental in utterance [05.11] “I wish she could be here today, *Thank* you..”

This data presents when BP, Shelly, and her daughter delivered Watkins product for BP’s customer. The researcher found in utterance [05.12] “*No*, it is oke!...*No*, it is right!” is found voice disorder when BP uttered the word “*No*”, and also for the word “*houuse..*” in the utterance [05.13] “Please send to that *houuse..!*”, it was spoken improperly.

BP was so sad when he knew that Mrs. Sullivan who was very kind has died. When he visited Mrs. Sullivan’s apartment as in the utterance [05.14] “I am looking for Mrs. *Sullivan*...” here shows that BP difficults to utter the name of “*Sullivan*”. Then, the utterance [05.15] “*She is a customer*, I am from Watkins

company” is found an articulation disorder /r/ as part of alveolar when BP said the word “*customer*”. And finally how was dissappointed BP with himself, when he knew that Mrs. Sullivan has died, therefore BP made a pause when he spoke, as shows in the utterance [05.16] “*I.. (pause)I* don’t know he was sick!...How is she died?”

4.2.6 Scene 6. March, 1996. “The #22 Crosstown”

When Watkins Company has been build for renovation, as a salesman for Watkins BP visited his company. The data show in the utterance [06.1] “It will be nice *Richard, thank* you..” shows that BP uttered articulation disorder in the word “*Richard*” it is /č/ as the part of palato alveolar, and he also difficult to articulate the word “*thank*” /θ/ as part of dental, and the word “*this*” in the utterance [06.2] “Hello Peter, what is *this*?”. Then, the researcher found that BP difficults to articulate some parts of alveolar /r/ and /s/ in utterance [06.3] “Make the *door* to *door* guy look like *dinosaurus*?” Actually BP was still wanting to sell the products of Watkins company as in utterance [06.4] “They receive ..., they don’t *seell..*” is found a voice disorder, when BP uttered the word “*seell*”. The data present that BP refused offering his product through phone or internet, because he knew that he has speech disorder, as present in the utterance [06.5] “It is *Clark*? I am *never* good *work* by phone” is found that BP difficult to say some words involved alveolar /r/ for the name “*Clark*”, “*never*”, and “*work*”. Also for the word “*disturb*” in utterance [06.6] “And...women *think* my voice is sexi and I *think* it *disturb* them”. Here also found /θ/ as part of dental for the words “*think*”

and “*them*”, then again for the word “*thank*” in the utterance [06.7] “Not really, where is the door in door office? *Thank* you...”

BP was so disappointed when he knew that door to door division was changed as shown in the utterance [06.8] “Is *Rita here*? She was head *door* in *door* division” presents some articulation disorder /r/ as part of alveolar in the end of some words “*here*”, “*door*”, and “*her*” The utterance [06.9] “So who *change her* place?” shows that the word “*change*” /č/ as part of palatal. Then, the researcher found in the utterance [06.10] “I need product cards for her new *catalogue*” is found that BP difficult to articulate /g/ part of velar in the word “*catalogue*”, and also for the utterance [06.11] “No, I have the new *catalogue*, I need the product card”.

From Watkins Company, BP was so disappointed, then he went home in pondering about his life, therefore he got an accident unconsciously. He was crashed by a bus. When BP was cared in the hospital Shelly and her family was still caring him. This utterance occurs when he was visited by Shelly’s family. BP often made a joke with Shelly’s child as in utterance [06.12] “My eyes are *closed!*” BP said it unclear. Then when BP has to separate with Shelly’s child, it is found disorder in /θ/ as the part of dental in the word “*thank*” in the utterance [06.13] “*Thank* you...bye...bye...”

As usually BP with his obtinacy, he always refused another help, as shows in the utterance [06.14] “The *insurance* of company...Watkins product”, he difficults to say the word “*insurance*”. The utterance [06.15] “It is my *faalse* I cross in the center of *faalse* block” and in utterance [06.16] “It is not their *faalse*”

show that BP uttered the word “*false*” longer. Then, in the utterance [06.17] “I will *sheell*... my house” is found /s/ part of alveolar from the word “*sheell*”. The researcher found in utterance [06.18] “It cost..... (*unclear word*) to keep up” shows BP said unclear word. Then, in the utterance [06.19] “To place little *moore*..!” is found voice disorder for the word “*moore*”. Then in the utterance [06.20] “No, *I’ll really sell* my house” presents that BP difficult to articulate /l/ as part of alveolar in the word “*I’ll really sell*”. The utterance [06.21] “It is right to do... *Sorry*!” shows that BP uttered voice disorder when he said “*Sorry*” improperly.

BP still wants to work as a salesman for Watkins Company, as in the utterance [06.22] “It is a great with eight boxes, it is super *concentrate*” is found difficulty to said “*concentrate*”. Then in the utterance [06.23] “It cost about three cent a lot. But, may I *caan did* be truth?” shows that BP made phonological disorder for the word “*caan did*”. Then, the researcher found in the utterance [06.24] “This is our best value, it most effective when it use in the colour *blinch* and the *fabric* softener” us found that BP difficult to articulate the word “*blinch*” and “*fabric*” that are involve /b/ as part bilabial, then /č/ as part of palato alveolar, and /f/ as part of labiodental.

The researcher found in utterance [06.25] “They are designed for *together*” is found /θ/ as dental. For the last offering in the utterance [06.26] “I have too, I’ve very nice, it is *protectively*” show that BP difficult to utter the word “*protectively*”.

After got better BP went home from the hospital, and he looked happy as in the utterance [06.27] “I love to be *here!* I like it, *no...this good*” presents that BP uttered some voice disorder in the word “*here!*” and the word “*no...this good*” improperly. The utterance [06.28] “No, you should go back to your *childs Shelly!*” shows that BP pronounce improperly in the word “*childs*” it is included sound /č/ as part of palatal. For the utterance [06.29] “I have to let *you go...*” is uttered improperly too. Then in the utterance [06.30] “I can’t *pay you*. At least until I go back to work. I can..... (*unclear word*)” here shows that BP uttered the word “*pay you*” improperly. The researcher found the utterance [06.31] “I have to go to the *kitchen*, go to the *bathroom*”. From the word “*kitchen*” it include articulation disorder for /č/ the part of palato alveolar or palatal and also /θ/ as part of dental for the word “*bathroom*”

The utterance [06.32] “With my (*unclear word*) like them” show that BP made unclear word. Then the utterance [06.33] “I can’t *pay you*. No...” presents that BP uttered the word “*pay you*” improperly.

When someone from the corporation come to buy BP’s house as in utterance [06.34] “Why your corporation... (*unclear word*) ...with my home?” is found unclear word. From the utterance [06. 35] “What the name of *corporation?...*” is found that BP difficult to say “*corporation*” Then, from the utterance [06.36] “How much I have *to pay?*” it is included as voice disorder. The utterance [06.37] “You think I stupid, I don’t want *chaeerity*” in the word “*chaeerity*”is found a voice disorder.

After BP realized that Shelly has bought his house, BP was so angry with Shelly, and BP come to Shelly's house, as present in the utterance [06.38] "Why didn't *you tell me?* I won't let you *buy my house*" shows that BP uttered the word "*buy my house*" and the word "*you tell me?*" improperly. BP was very angry with Shelly, because Shelly cheated him. As in the utterance [06.39] "You *cheaat* me... You *treat* me like a child" shows that BP made the word "*cheaat..*" and the word "*treat...*" prolonged, not only the word "*cheaat..*" spoke longer, but also involves /č/ as part of palato alveolar. For the last, in the utterance [06.40] "*No Shelly*, you have a *family*" shows that these words are said in unnatural pitch, and it also occurs in utterance [06.41] "I...and you don't *cheaat* me with... You *treat* me like a *creper* man". The word "*treat*" and "*cheaat*" are prolonged and also involves /č/ as part of palato alveolar and then the word "*creper*" /k/ as part of velar.

4.2.7 Scene 7. October, 1997. "...an invisible thread.."

For enjoying his life, BP always cheer-up himself. As shows when he breakfast in the cafe in the utterance [07.1] "Could be!...No, this is the *check*", from the word "*check*" is found disorder of /č/ as the part of palato alveolar. Then, the utterance [07.2] "No, I am a *dinosaurus*, yeah...I am a *dancer, disco dancer*" shows that BP difficulties to articulate /r/ and /s/ the part of alveolar for the words "*dinosaurus*", "*dancer*", and "*disco dancer*"

Then, the data show in utterance [07.3] "*Why do you here?*" from the word "*Why*" and "*here*" are found /h/ as part of glottal. Then, the researcher

found the utterance [07.4] “**Wallace, 362 Chesnut**” that BP difficulties to articulate /č/ and /š/ are the part of palato alveolar for the word “**Wallace**” and “**Chesnut**”

When Shelly visited BP, the researcher found the utterance [07.5] “No, I have to go. But no...**don't do this**” shows that BP uttered unnatural pitch. Then, in the utterance [07.6] “It is so **funny** Shelly” from the word “**funny**” is found /f/ as part of labio dental. Then in utterance [07.7] “**What** do you want?” is found an articulation disorder /h/ as part of glottal. The data show in utterance [07.8] “**Caan** you sent it for me?” us found that BP uttered the word “**Caan**” longer. The utterance [07.9] “I'll pay you.**forget it**” shows that BP said the word “**forget it**” improperly. Then, the researcher found in the utterance [07.10] “I'll take **caare** my self” again shows that BP uttered the word “**caare**” longer and also occurs in the utterance [07.11] “I've said, I'll take **caare** my self”. The utterance [07.12] “**I've said no!**” is uttered in unnatural pitch. The data present in the utterance [07.13] “I don't **waant** he writes it” is found the word “**waant**” pronounce longer. The utterance [07.14] “No, we both say **thing** bad, and **the** job, it wastes time” from the words “**thing**” and “**the**” is found /θ/ as the part of dental. Then, in the utterance [07.15] “**I'll do to kick boxing**” shows that BP uttered the word “**kick boxing**” in unnatural pitch.

After knowing that BP has written in an article on the newspaper, BP shows that he did not like it as shows in the utterance [07.16] “Is **there Peter**?... I don't need department” is found an articulation disorder of /θ/ part of from dental in the word “**there**” and /r/ as part of alveolar shows when BP uttered the word “**Peter**”. Then, in the utterance [07.17] “I don't want to fish, I wanna **woork!**”

shows that BP made unnatural pitch for the word “*woork!*”. From the utterance [07.18] “Why I should be *caare*, I wanna go *fishing*” presents that BP uttered the word “*caare*” longer and also found /ʒ/ for the word “*fishing*”.

Finally BP try to comfort himself, as usually BP shared and told a funny story for another that depict his own life, as in the utterance [07.19] “A salesman go to the dark country *waalk*...,He completely *loost*”, the word “*waalk*...” and the word “*loost*” uttered longer. Then, the researcher found in the utterance [07.20] “After the *taiime*, he run out of gas” is found voice disorder when BP said the word “*taiime*”. The utterance [07.21] “Luckily, there is *farmhouse* in *front of* road” is found /f/ as the part of labio dental in the words “*farmhouse*”, and “*front of*”. Then, the data show in utterance [07.22] “he go *there* and knock *the* door” is found /θ/ as the part of dental from the word “*the*”and “*there*”. The utterance [07.23] ”The farmer’s wife comes to the door and says “*Caan* I help you?”, here shows that BP again pronounced the word “*can*” longer, it also happens in the utterance [07.24] “Yes” he said “You *caan*”. Then, in utterance [07.25] “I run out of gas and I lost my *waay*” the word “*waay*” is said in unnatural pitch, it is spoiled the sound. The utterance [07.26] ”And she said “you *caan* spent the night” shows that BP said the word “*caan*” longer. The researcher found in utterance [07.27] “but I don’t have a *daughter*...” is found /d/ as part of alveolar. Then in the utterance [07.28] “You have a nice *room for* you *yourself*...” here shows that BP difficults to articulate /r/ as part of alveolar un the word “*room*”, “*for*”, and “*yourself*”. The utterance [07.29] “*We don’t have any livestock*” presents that BP said the word “*livestock*” unclear. Then, as the data show in the utterance [07.30]

“And my husband and I in very happily *marriage*” is found that BP difficult to articulate /r/ the part of alveolar and /g/ as the part of velar of the word “*marriage*” Then, in utterance [07.31] “The salesman *looks* around, and *confused...*” is found lengthen sound when BP uttered the word “*looks*” and “*confused...*”. The researcher found in the last of his story as in the utterance [07.32] “*Then* he said back to *the* farmer’s wife and say “Oh guys, I must be in *the* wrong *jooke..*”” here shows that BP uttered an articulation disorder for the word “*Then*”, “*the*” /θ/ as the part of dental, and he also uttered the word “*jooke*” longer.

4.3. Discussion

In this discussion, the researcher shows the identification and description of the earlier analysis (4.2), the identification is used to characterize the components of research concerned, such as the kinds of language disorder and also speech disorder of Bill Porter’s utterances, as a cerebral palsy man in “Door to Door” film.

From the data analysis above, the writer finds that Bill Porter as a cerebral palsy man has some kinds of language disorder. His utterance can be classified as articulation disorder, phonological disorder, voice disorder, and stuttering. It can be concluded that voice disorder is mostly found in Bill Porter’s utterances.

4.3.1 Articulation Disorder

Articulation refers to the production of speech sounds. Intelligibility is a measure of how well speech can be understood. The most common error sounds are [s] [l] and [r]. BP has articulation disorder when he utters the speech that is primarily unintelligible and difficult to understand. In English there are seven major points at which the mouth can be constricted, there are many articulation disorder uttered by Bill Porter in “Door to Door” film, namely: bilabial, labiodental, dental, alveolar, palatal, velar, and glottal

From the analysis above, it is shown that alveolar is mostly found in Bill Porter’s utterances, and glottal sound is rarely used.

4.3.2 Phonological Disorder

Phonological disorder happen if someone speaks does not use the conventional rules for his or her language but develops their own. It is characterized by failure to use speech sounds, and also it involves a difficulty in learning and organizing the sounds, therefore the sound produces unclear. Here are phonological disorder characteristics divided into failure to produce and use sound appropriately, then substituting one sound for another, and omitting sounds.

From the analysis is found that there are several phonological disorders which are uttered by Bill Porter namely substituting, failure pronouncing, and omitting sound. It can be concluded that the language disorder mostly found is failure, and substituting seldom occurs.

4.3.3 Voice Disorder

Voice disorder happens when people say the voice improperly. Even normal people often do this. Voice disorder includes talking too much or loudly, and using unnatural pitch. The sign of people have voice disorder can be found if he or she has improperly in producing sound, then talking too long, and talk in unnatural pitch like in BP's utterances as follow:

From Bill Porter's utterances in "Door to Door" film, it shows improperly sound, then he also talking too long, and unnatural pitch. BP often pronounced his voice arises because to make another people understand what he said. From this film Bill Porter often produces utterances in talking too long, and unnatural pitch is rarely found.

4.3.4 Stuttering

Stuttering refers to a speech disorder in which is disrupted by repetitions of sounds, syllables, words, or phrases. It is characterized in pauses, and also prolongations of individuals fluently called dysfluency. Stuttering often happens normally, but as a cerebral palsic man Bill Porter difficult to avoid pauses and dysfluency. As the analysis above, it shows that Bill Porter uttered dysfluency and also pauses. In addition the researcher finds out that pauses are mostly found and dysfluency occurs rarely.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After presenting the findings and discussion in the chapter before, the researcher makes conclusion and provides some suggestions to the readers, especially the people who concern with language disorder and also the next researchers when they are going to conduct research in this field.

5.1 Conclusion

From the data that are taken from Bill Porter's utterances in "Door to Door" film, the researcher finds some kinds of language disorders which are uttered by Bill Porter namely articulation disorder, phonological disorder, voice disorder, and stuttering which are concluded as follow:

a. **Articulation disorder**

This disorder refers to someone difficulty in producing speech sounds. Bill Porter as a cerebral palsic man has an articulation disorder that hard to be understood because he uttered the sounds incorrectly. From this analysis, the researcher found that Bill Porter often used alveolar sound, and glottal sound is rarely used.

b. **Phonological disorder**

Phonological disorder is characterized by failure to use the appropriate speech sounds. From some scenes, the researcher finds some phonological disorders

uttered by Bill Porter. Here the researcher finds out that the language disorder mostly found is failure, and substituting seldom occurs.

c. Voice disorder

This disorder happens when someone uses the voice improperly or misuses the voice. These include talking too long or too loudly, yelling, or using an unnatural pitch. From this film Bill Porter's utterances often produces utterances in talking too long, and unnatural pitch is rarely found.

d. Stuttering

This disorder is known as dysfluency and pause. According to this film, the researcher finds out that the utterances of Bill Porter, pauses are mostly found and dysfluency occurs rarely.

5.2 Suggestion

The analysis in this research emphasizes on the language of someone with cerebral palsy in "Door to Door" film. After analyzing the data, the researcher has some suggestions for speech therapists who deal with cerebral palsy patients and for the next researchers in this field.

Firstly, the speech therapists who handle the cerebral palsy patient are suggested to know the kinds of language disorder uttered by cerebral palsy patients. Then the speech therapists are expected to handle the disorders which mostly occur on a cerebral palsy such as articulation disorder, phonological disorder, voice disorder, and stuttering.

Then, secondly the researcher gives suggestion for the next researchers who have the same interest to language disorder, especially to the language disorder of woman or children with cerebral palsy. In addition, the researcher hopes that the result of this study will lead the next researchers who conduct the same field of research as the reference or comparison that might be relevant to their researches.

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