

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter consist of the methodology used in this study. It includes research design, data collection, and data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

This research identifies the phonological errors in stuttering, specifically, errors in pronouncing lexical words. The method used in this research is a descriptive qualitative approach that involves one participant that is Akbar Pera Baharudin as a person who stutters. Cresswell 2012, explained that “qualitative descriptive research characteristic is described a research problem through a description” (p.13). This research aims to uncover the variations, characteristics, and causes of phonological errors of a stuttered person. Furthermore, it also tried to explain the characteristic of error that occurred in the Indonesian stuttering case. The analysis results were displayed in the form of tables and figures.

#### **3.2 The Corpus**

The subject of this research is a YouTuber and a Celeb-gram (someone who is popular on Instagram) who is famous for his unique way of speaking, stuttering, Akbar Pera Baharudin. The chosen participant, Akbar, was selected as he purely does have a speech disorder, stuttering. Different from other public figures who usually use this kind of speech phenomenon only as a gimmick. Akbar is a 25 years old young adult who works as private assistance of the General Secretary of the National Construction Services Association, Andi Rukman Karumpa. As explained by the participant on “Cerita singkat hidup gue,” in one of his YouTube videos, Akbar explained that he in his early childhood had suffered a speech delay. However, he has never received proper therapy from his mother or a professional therapist due to his economic condition. His mother, who is known as a stuttering person, has worsened the condition. In line with what had been said by Drayna and Carlos (2017) in their journal that a person who has a family member who stutters is more likely to stutter. Moreover, the lack of medication during his critical age worsened Akbar’s condition, that he became stuttered severely even until now. On

the ground with this, Wendell Johnson (1950) explained that stuttering was the result of negative reactions by parents or other people in a child's immediate environment to normal developmental disfluencies.

Furthermore, the disfluencies or stuttering have affected Akbar's daily life. In everyday conversation, Akbar has to face some troubles that prevent him from communicating fluently. Most of the time, he could not produce the target words properly due to his lack of ability in pronouncing some words or syllables such as /l/ and /r/ and the limited number of vocabularies. He also has trouble in controlling pauses (abrupt pauses), prolongation, and sometimes other associated behavior like facial grimacing appears on his speech. The occurrence of such disorder disrupted his daily life as he cannot communicate properly. All in all, it is worthwhile to choose the particular participant, Akbar, as what happened to Akbar as an adult who stutters (AWS) is interesting to be analyzed.

Moreover, the selected corpus of this research is from the official YouTube channel of Akbar Pera Baharudin "Ajudan Pribadi". The corpus consisted of five recent videos that performed the participant's monologue. The uploaded videos were between 2020-2021. The duration of each video is between 15-20 minutes long. The videos that are currently uploaded were taken into consideration to follow the current trend of the linguistic style of a stuttered person. The objective of this research is to uncover the phonological errors that occurred in the participant's speech especially errors in pronouncing the lexical items or well-formed words that have meaning.

### **3.3 Data Analysis**

Butterworth's (1981) theory on the classification of phonological substitution was used as the guideline for this research. This particular theory is used as the guideline as it gives a clearer notion of the classification of phonological errors in spontaneous speech. This theory had explained thoroughly by Butterworth himself in his research in 1992 entitled "Disorders of Phonological Encoding" to analyze the phonological disturbances in aphasic speech. In recent years, another study on phonological errors using Butterworth's classification was also conducted by Seth and Maruthy (2019) who are using the classification of phonological

substitution to analyze children who stutter (CWS) in Canada. Both of the researches were assessed based on spontaneous speech and using group participants. However, different from the previous researches that obtained the data through testing toward the spontaneous speech, the obtained data of this research gain through transcribing videos that may have been edited or not spontaneous as the access to the participant is limited. Further, this research focuses on a single Indonesian participant. The objective is to carry in-depth study on phonological errors in Indonesian participants. Although the participant and the process of collecting the data are not similar, the ultimate purpose of the study is considerably similar to identify the phonological error in speech.

Further, there are three kinds of speech errors that occurred in speech according to Butterworth. One of them is based on phonological substitutions. In phonological substitution, Category 1 – *Preservation* means an earlier segment replaces a later item as in “black boxes” become “black bloxes”; Category 2 – *Feature Substitution* the switch between voiced and voiceless sound as in “tap stobs” became “tap stops”; Category 3 – *Anticipation* a later segment takes the place of an earlier segment as in “reading list” became “leading list”; Category 4 – *Metathesis* switching of two sounds, each taking the place of the other as in “pus pocket” became “pos pocket”; Category 5 – *Sound-exchange Error* two sounds switch places as in “night life” became “knife light”. The procedure started by transcribing all the five videos into a script with a .txt format/Notepad-version document (Lubis, 2018). After transcribing the videos, the researcher was identifying errors, underlying the phonological errors, and classifying the phonological errors into several categories based on Butterworth’s phonological errors classification and put them together in the form of a table. The following table represents an example of a data analysis process.

TABLE 3.1 A Sample of Data Analysis

| Type                 | Target    | Error       |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Preservation         | tips-tips | tipis-tipis |
| Feature substitution | gelas     | jelas       |
| Feature substitution | berat     | berak       |
| Feature substitution | panjang   | hanjang     |
| Anticipation         | hilal     | halal       |
| Metathesis           | suscriber | skuriber    |

After classifying the phonological errors, the data were interpreted to find the causes of the errors based on Brown's (1980) theory on communication strategies. There are five causes of errors in speech according to Brown, those are: 1) avoidance; 2) prefabricated patterns; 3) cognitive and personality style; 4) appeal to authority; 5) languages switch. After finding the cause, I also attempted to examine the characteristic of phonological errors that occurred in the participant's speech based on Green and Qualls (2010). According to Green and Qualls (2010), there are four types of general characteristics of articulation and phonological errors: omission, substitution, distortion, and addition. Lastly, I wrote the conclusion and discussion from the finding of the study.