

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **CONCLUSION**

#### **4.1. Summary of the Findings**

I here argue that I have accomplished all the objectives of study that has been stated in chapter two.

1. In terms of categories of speech disfluencies, I observed all the types and sub-types of speech disfluencies based on Lickley's theory as shown in 3.1. Among the major types, hesitations have the highest frequencies (102 times) in which silent pauses dominated (46 times). Hesitations function as a delay for Dory to have more time to come up with the next words as she is uncertain about her utterances. Silent pauses dominate as they are easier to produce compared to the other sub-types of hesitations.
2. In terms of causes of speech disfluencies, short-term memory loss interrupts the process of Dory's speech production which resulting speech disfluencies. The stages which are interrupted by short-term memory loss are conceptualization, formulation, and self-monitoring. The reason for conceptualisation difficulties, which result on hesitations is because Dory lacks of semantic knowledge as she has limited pieces of information stored in her memory. Formulation difficulties, which on hesitations and repetitions, occurred because the target words are hard to retrieve, have low accessibility, complex, and unfamiliar for Dory who has memory issues. Repetitions often apply to functions words, which are typically present preceding to the target

words, because they are highly frequent, highly accessible, and easy to retrieve. Repairs are produced as a result of a success self-monitoring stage because Dory has realized that she makes mistakes and then decides to correct them. In several cases of deletions repairs, I argue that they resulted from failed self-monitoring process because she does not detect any mistakes and corrects them, instead she forgets the current conversation and decides to abandon it by continuing to a whole new utterance.