

The Analysis of Speech Error in King George VI in the Movie “King’s Speech” By David Seidler

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the speech errors made by King George VI in David Seidler's "The King's Speech." The study seeks to identify these errors and describe the treatments used to remedy them. Adopting a qualitative method, with a psycholinguistic approach, note-taking is employed as the primary tool for data collection through watching of movie clips, reading script materials, categorizing data based on applicable theories. Timely resolution needs addressing relevant issues before they become regular habits. This thesis serves an integral purpose within English Literature research-education thus proving highly beneficial among students alike-unlocking epistemic learning potentiality assessments concerning this category English literature genre.

INTRODUCTION

Language is pivotal device for correspondence, including the utilization of sound and images with erratic implications. Psycholinguistics is a field that combines a useful communication tool in our lives. An arrangement of correspondence by sound, through the organs of discourse and hearing, among people of a specific gathering or local area is the other clarification of what is psycholinguistics. utilizing symbols whose conventional meanings are arbitrary (Pei and Gaynor, 1986:119). Thusly, language is an interior arrangement of the psyche/cerebrum, individual to the speaker as opposed to a property of networks of speakers, and can be determined freely of properties of the singular's current circumstance (Fitzgerald, 1986: 23). Thusly, individuals who need to explore how a speaker produces language through the brain/cerebrum and afterward delivers discussion, concentrate on psycholinguistics. Psycholinguistics, which joins brain research and phonetics, investigates the connection between the human psyche and language (Field, 2003: 2). Generally, it is characterized as the investigation of human language cognizance, language creation, and language procurement (Marcussen Seal, 1983:1).

All in all, psycholinguistics is an etymological science that concentrates on the connection among language and cycles in the cerebrum, correspondence, and the interaction and coming about elocution. A form of language disorder in which a person has trouble speaking is known as speech error. They can happen at each period of discourse creation, including lemma recovery, syntactic and phonological encoding, as well as enunciation (Levelt, 1989: 3). According to Hartsuiker, Kolk, and Martensen (2005), it has been hypothesized that the speaker can pay greater attention to inner speech errors or overt speech when monitoring for speech errors. Speech errors are common when it comes to human error, and important figures like King George VI in "The King's Speech" have made them. This film recounts the narrative of Ruler George VI (played by Colin Firth). An account of how a lord fight with a discourse obstruction. Bertie, as he respects, looks for the assistance of a language instructor (played by Geoffrey Rush). The connection among them burn through the majority of the film holding notwithstanding contrasts in their economic wellbeing. Toward the finish of the film, the language instructor has vanquished his stammer. English individuals are well headed to vanquishing one party rule, helped by a moving regal location from Buckingham Castle after the German intrusion of Poland. This endearing story plays out typically and unobtrusively. "The Ruler's Discourse" is the movies that isn't content to show us a connection between two individuals yet additionally how their creating more than two hours. At the point when we watch the film, it can likewise let us know how much the companionship means to the two of them (Chotiner, 2011:3).

By understanding discourse blunders and language hardships, we can do whatever it may take to actually analyze and treat these issues. The main issue in "The King's Speech" is that King George VI's character, Bertie, has trouble speaking. This essentially affects his job as a pioneer, as each time he talks, it can influence the state of his country. The author means to explain that the person really encounters discourse mistakes in the film through this exploration. Given the emphasis on discourse mistakes in "The Lord's Discourse," the essayist is anxious to break down the kinds of discourse blunders experienced by the principal character, Ruler George VI, as well as how they address individuals who face comparative difficulties.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Speech Errors

In communication, the process of converting thoughts into spoken words or sentences is crucial. According to Indah & Abdurrahman (2008:114), a well-functioning brain and speech organs are essential for effective communication. However, individuals with mental or brain-related issues may experience speech errors, which are defined as utterances that produce anomalous perceptions recognized by the speaker (Dell, 1986: 3).

Types of Speech Errors

Speech errors can be caused by developmental issues or acquired due to surgery, stroke, accidents, or old age, and can significantly impact an individual's ability to communicate. There are different types of speech errors, such as dysarthria, cerebral palsy, lisps, apraxia, and stuttering (Lanier, 2010: 53).

Dysarthria

Dysarthria, as described by Lanier (2010: 27), is a group of speech errors related to neurological issues. It is characterized by motor speech errors caused by brain lesions affecting the planning, execution, and control of speech movements. Dysarthria is most common in individuals with cerebral palsy, muscular dystrophy, stroke, tumor, or degenerative diseases like Parkinson's. Symptoms may range from slight hoarseness to complete inability to speak, with speech being slow, slurred, and difficult to understand due to articulation errors. Other indications include a nasal voice, hoarseness, or rapid, mumbling speech. The severity of symptoms depends on the extent and location of nervous system damage, and in extreme cases, alternative communication methods may be necessary.

Cerebral Palsy

Cerebral Paralysis is commonly brought about by cerebrum injury or harm that happens previously, during, or soon after birth (Lanier, 2010: 38). Boys and girls of all ethnicities are affected. Controlling their movements and remaining balanced are challenges for people with cerebral palsy. Due to dysarthria, approximately two-thirds of people with cerebral palsy have difficulty speaking or writing. The particular discourse issue changes relying upon the kind and seriousness of the mind injury.

Lisps

Lanier (2010: 24) characterizes a drawl as a discourse blunder portrayed by error of the letters "s" and "z," like saying "yeth" for "yes" or "that" for "sat." In outrageous cases, the tongue might distend from the mouth, delivering a delicate "th" sound. While a drawl because of lost teeth is impermanent, one that continues into school and adulthood can cause shame and prodding. Luckily, stutters can as a rule be remedied. Many individuals can address the issue all alone with cautious retraining, yet language training is likewise a choice. Notwithstanding this, a few grown-ups decide to live with a drawl. Fruitful grown-ups with gentle to direct drawls can be tracked down in high-profile callings, and mainstream society has embraced characters with stutters, like Sylvester the feline, Cindy Brady, and Barbara Walters.

Apraxia

Apraxia of discourse may be a engine discourse clutter caused by brain harm. There are two sorts: formative apraxia of discourse (DAS) and obtained apraxia. DAS happens in children from birth, driving to postponed discourse improvement. Obtained apraxia is found in grown-ups and is caused by conditions such as stroke or head harm. Individuals with obtained apraxia battle to build discourse accurately and are mindful of their blunders, making communication challenging.

Stuttering

Sleeper (2007: 69) characterizes faltering as a discourse blunder that upsets familiarity with reiterations and prolongations in syllables, sounds, and words. It is brought about by disturbances in breath, vocalization, and enunciation, and can prompt trouble in beginning words. Sleeper (2007: 70) makes sense of that faltering happens due for disturbances in the mind's coordination of discourse creation parts. With primary and secondary symptoms, stuttering can be broken down into developmental dysfluencies and pathologic dysfluencies. The essential side effects can be hard to separate from typical formative dysfluency, while the optional side effects are much of the time a reaction to negative input. Managing faltering includes tending to the sorts of dysfluencies, related ways of behaving, and medicines.

Repetition

As long as the repetition did not alter or revise the content, it was considered a repetition if it included more than one word or a portion of a word. Reiterations allude to the redundancy of individual hints of language, not individual letters, as in some cases a mix of letters utters just a single sound (Pediatric Annuals, 2003: 455).

Prolongation

This class incorporated any unduly drawn out sound. In the event that a sound was drawn out two times it was considered both a delayed sound and as a redundancy of sound (Pediatric Annuals, 2003: 455).

Avoidance

Avoidance is a complex and ambiguous concept that is used by people to convey various messages. It involves both the spoken and unspoken, as well as the actions taken and those that are not. (Dr. Huda Fadhil Isma'ee, 2011: 3).

Frustration

Disappointment is frequently connected to the degree of control an individual feels they have in a circumstance. At the point when there is little feeling of control, the individual generally feels frail to change what is happening, prompting pressure (Jonathan, 1999: 2). In view of the clarification above, there are five kinds of discourse blunders: Dysarthria, Cerebral paralysis, drawls, Apraxia, and stammering. The essayist will dissect these sorts of discourse mistakes in the film "The Lord's Discourse" by David Seidler.

Several Treatments of Speech Errors

According to Pallin (2008: 2), there are various types of treatments to help people recover from speech errors. These treatments include:

1. Creating a relaxed home environment that provides ample opportunities for the individual to speak, and encouraging conversations, especially when the person is excited and has a lot to say.
2. Avoiding negative reactions when the person stammers, offering gentle corrections, and praising them when they speak without errors.
3. Speaking in a slightly slow and relaxed manner, listening attentively, and allowing the person to complete their sentences without interruption.
4. Building confidence by reassuring the individual that they can communicate successfully despite their speech errors.
5. Providing consistent, friendly, and non-judgmental feedback about their speech.
6. Involving the family in the treatment process
7. (the Lidcombe approach), where the family helps the individual speak slowly, praises them for error-free speech, and occasionally corrects errors.
8. Error modification, which helps reduce the fear of errors and improves confidence.
9. Psychological therapies, particularly for adults and those with acquired speech errors, aimed at reducing stress and anxiety that exacerbate speech errors.
10. Feedback devices, such as electronic devices that provide sound feedback to help individuals control their speech, for example, by slowing down their speaking speed.

Based on these treatments for speech errors, the writer concludes that there are nine approaches to treating individuals diagnosed with speech errors. The writer will analyze some of these treatments as depicted in the movie "The King's Speech" by David Seidler.

METHODOLOGY

Research Method

This research utilized a descriptive qualitative method to analyze speech errors in the movie "King's Speech" by David Seidler. The data was gathered by watching the movie and reading the script.

Source of Data

This research primarily uses the 2010 movie "The King's Speech" by David Seidler as its main data source. The writer utilized both the film and the script of the movie. The movie has a duration of one hour and forty-six minutes, and the script is 92 pages long.

Instrument of the Research

In this examination, the essayist used note-taking as a strategy for recording data. Note-taking includes utilizing cards to record the last name of the creator, page numbers, and related data (Nazir, 2013: 24). The author utilized hued cards to arrange various sorts of discourse blunders. The tones utilized were red for sorts of dysarthria, blue for kinds of cerebral paralysis, dark for sorts of drawls, green for kinds of apraxia, and orange for kinds of faltering.

Procedures of Data Collection

The data collection procedures for this research involved the following steps:

1. Intensive viewing of The King's Speech movie.
2. Transcribing data on types of speech errors into colored cards based on specific criteria.
3. Identifying types of speech errors in the movie.
4. Recording the data on types of speech errors onto color cards.
5. Classifying the data based on Dell's speech errors theory.

Technique of Analyzing Data

The data was analyzed using a psycholinguistic approach to identify speech errors in both movies and scripts. Only data related to speech errors was transcribed into notes, and the writer then determined whether the speech error was real or fake. Dell's theory was used to analyze the speech errors in the data.

RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Types of Speech Errors

Dysarthria Cerebral palsy Lips Apraxia Stuttering According to Lanier, (2010: 53) there are several different types of speech errors. However, Lanier only mentions stuttering as a speech defect in the movie "The King's Speech". Stuttering occurs when it is difficult to start words because of interruptions in breathing, speaking, and articulation of the tongue, mouth, and teeth. Stuttering can be broken down into four parts:

1. Repetition

Repetitions (more than one word or one word plus part of another word) were considered to be Repetitions as long as the content of the Repetitions was not altered or changed as a result of the repetition (pediatric annuals,2003: 455).

Extract 1

Far away, at a seemingly impossible distance, is the big intimidating microphone, the only thing between the terrified observer and 100,000 people. Silence falls over the stadium. Overhead, thick roiling clouds. BERTIE approaches...like a death march. Bertie's eyes widen in terror as he reaches the microphone. The red transmission light blinks four times then glows solid (E1, P21, M 23:17).

George VI was always mad at Lionel because he felt pressure from Lionel's questions and stuttered at times. But he didn't know that he was stuttering. This happens to many people who stutter and they don't realize it.

Extract 2

The yellow light next to him disappear, indicating the broadcast is done. Robert Wood, the BBC engineer from Wembley, stands by as well as an official photographer. King George V sees Bertie, who is standing next to him. KING GEORGE V (CONT'D) Easy when you know how. (E2, P23, M 24: 58).

Ruler George VI inquired as to whether he paid to treat him. Lionel strolled over to him to reply and afterward inquired as to whether he faltered while addressing himself and when he began stammering. Lord George VI said no and that he didn't have any idea when he began stammering. Lionel persuaded him that his faltering wouldn't be super durable. Once more, lord George VI faltered and responded to Lionel's inquiry, rehashing similar words. He was of the opinion that no one could cure or treat his condition.

Extract 3

Now breath slowly...can you feel that resistance? Down goes your Royal Highness...inhale slowly...and.. comes your Royal Highness. breath and down. Yes. Inhale and up. You get the idea. (E3, P27, M 30:32).

King George VI received instructions from his father, King George V, on how to speak fluently in public. However, he rejected his father's request and pretended to be unable to read the speech contents. As a result, his stuttering worsened, and he struggled to speak, often repeating the same words and having difficulty breathing.

Extract 4

Huge industrial wheels whir noisily in neutral as WORKERS line up dutifully to hear the visiting Royal. Bertie's lips move, but due to the racket he cannot be heard. Elizabeth watches in relief. A guard, trying to help the machinery halts, the factory falls silent. At first, the momentum of talking without being heard carries Bertie backwards. (E4, P42, M 49: 18).

During the long talk in Lionel's room, King George VI revealed personal details about his life, such as his father's preference for him over his brother. But King George VI found it difficult to speak; his mouth froze and he started saying the same things over and over. Lionel then proposed that King George VI sing.

Extract 5

I am glad glad to visit this important manufacturing district and see for ourselves one or two of the industries which have made it famous. (E5, P53, M 1:00: 25).

David was advised by King George VI to abandon his plan because he believed it would be a terrible idea for the Kings in the future. While Lord George VI was talking, he abruptly started to falter and experienced issues creating words. David offended him by imitating Ruler George VI's movements.

Extract 6

Stammering Vary Badly

Bertie awaits beside a shooting break, a stiff breeze whipping his coat, as a small plane lands and tax. While he awaits Bertie practices breathing exercises. The cockpit canopy returns to slides back and - DAVID - leaps out, removing his skin helmet and goggles, gold hair gleaming, a sunshine god descendant from the sky. (E6, P80, M 1: 36:00)

Before delivering his speech to the people of England, King George VI practiced, but he struggled with a bad stammer, repeating the same words. Despite his speech therapist's encouragement, he continued to struggle.

Extract 7

DAVID arriving prematurely to complicate problems. BERTIE Oh for heaven's sake, David. You know how long he's been ill. DAVID Wallis explained. She's terribly clever. (E7, P81, M 1:37:04)

In an attempt to stop his stammering, Lord George VI started his speech at the beginning once more. However, he was unable to stop it, and the letter "P" usually makes it difficult for him to speak in public.

Prolongation

This class incorporated any unduly drawn out sound. On the off chance that a sound was drawn out two times it was considered both a delayed sound and as a reiteration of sound (Pediatric Annuals, 2003: 455).

Extract 1

Whereas by letters patent under the Great Seal, bearing date of Westminster, the eleventh June 1912 his Majesty King George V did constitute, order and declare that there should be a guardian, Custos Regni, in the form of Councillors of State. (E1, P4, M 04: 44).

It was Top dog George VI's most memorable time giving a discourse, however he disapproved of his tongue. At the point when he saw the mouthpiece, he felt apprehensive and needed certainty, particularly since he needed to talk before the general population. King George couldn't control his

speech, which was stuttering and full of long words. Every individual who joined in, including his significant other Elizabeth, had a negative response to his discourse. They couldn't completely accept that what had simply occurred.

Extract 2

It's the order of the Council for the State, Sir. So, we may act on your behalf. *Stammer growing in intensity. "I'm not... Here to discuss personal matters.* (E2, P21, M 23:10)

As they sat facing each other, Lionel submitted his rules that King George VI had to obey before beginning therapy. However, the King did not have to answer any questions that made him uncomfortable. This made King George VI angry, as he did not want to discuss his personal problems with anyone. He struggled to express himself clearly.

Extract 3

I'm on with Wallis! (Continues as though Bertie didn't exist) I know, darling, a talk, even a lovely long talk, is a poor substitute for holding tight and making drowsy. Nor making our own drowsies either, as we've had to do far too often lately. (Kisses the phone and hangs up) Wallis misses me terribly. (E3, P28, M 32: 52).

Lord George V liked to pick Ruler George VI as the following lord over his more established sibling David. They went back to practicing after a long conversation, but King George VI had trouble reading the speech clearly. In spite of this, his dad calmly upheld him and finished the sentences for him. Notwithstanding, Ruler George V's understanding was wearing ragged in light of the fact that Lord George VI was battling to plainly explain the words.

Extract 4

You know Sir, I appreciate that you are different from your father in your outlook and temperament. I want you to know that whenever the King questioned your conduct, I tried in your interest to present it in a most favourable light. (D4, P35, M 39: 32).

With the arrival of his more experienced sibling David and the plane, Ruler George VI was waiting impatiently. David didn't give it any thought, but the awful stammering quickly returned at Lord George VI when he spoke with his sibling.

Extract 5

We command our friend George to give mercy and bless of God, our Maker and Redeemer. Queen Mary took her oldest son's hand and kisses him. Then Bertie the same. (E5, P34, M 38: 33).

Unlike his father's speech at Wembley Stadium, King George VI's second speech at Mindland Factory was made in a less formal setting because he opened it alone. Thanks to the advice Lionel had given him, King George VI managed to remain composed and in control even though silence descended upon the audience when he started speaking.

Extract 6

George has fallen into his mother's arms, and sobbing. He runs from the room to another room. INT. CORRIDOR OUTSIDE KING'S BEDROOM - NIGHT David stands and smoking while Bertie comes outside from her bedroom to confront him. (E6, P45, M 53: 43).

Since Lionel and King George VI were Close when he was a child, Lionel asked him a question. King George VI stammered as he attempted to respond, haunted by memories of this past. He thought back to this close-knit grandmother, and how she loved David more than he did. It was hard for him to believe.

Extract 7

Lionel is in his desk hearing the news reader in the radio. It is talking about the death of King George V. Two of his sons sprawl lying on the floor. Valentine is studying for the School Certificate. Antony, the youngest, is taking a break from homework, building a model airplane. He switches off the wireless. (E7, P46, M 55: 02).

When his grandmother stopped loving him, Lionel was questioned about who else was close to him. Declaring that he was close to his brother Johnnie, King George VI looked sad and stammered. Nevertheless, nobody in the public knew that Johnnie had passed away at the age of 13.

Avoidance

Evasion is unmistakable as far as its dubious nature beginning from its definition, portrayal, and investigation for being a powerful critical method utilized by individuals to pass on various messages all over the place and whenever. It voices the accompanying: The said and the implied, The done and the scattered (Dr. 2011: 3 (Huda Fadhil Isma'ee). Aversion is novel in its obscure nature, as it envelops both the unequivocal and the certain, the moves made and those left scattered (Dr. Huda Fadhil Isma'ee, 2011: 3). It is a dynamic and important tool that people use to convey a variety of messages at any time, in any setting, and in any situation.

Extract 1

This is not just some woman I am carrying on with. This is the woman intend to marry BERTIE Excuse me? DAVID She's filing a petition for divorce. BERTIE Good God. (E1, P24, M 26: 08).

While searching his small pantry for hardware, Lionel came across a book. He handed the book over to King George VI to read, but the Lord rejected it. He tried to avoid using offensive language, but he had to read. His stuttering got worse as he read, and he appeared weak. He abruptly stopped reading and returned the book to Lionel.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Following data analysis, the research's findings were as follows:

1. The screenwriter for David Seidler's film "The King's Speech" recognized stuttering as one particular kind of speech error. This was separated into four additional sections:
 - a. Stuttering: King George VI, the primary character, had this speech impairment. The author identified seven instances in which King stammered in the film, either when speaking to other people or even to himself.
 - b. Repetition: This was a portion of King George VI's stuttering in the film. The author discovered four occurrences of repetition in King's speech, a common sign of stuttering.
 - c. Prolongation: The author discovered two examples, one of which was.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

For further research, the author suggests recognizing discourse errors in scientific work in order to produce a clearer study of the types of discourse errors in abstract works. In dissecting psycholinguistics, we not only pay attention to the psycholinguistics of the characters in works of art, but also think about the psycholinguistics of the author or reader.

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