

Definitions

Stuttering

Dysfluency

Re-definitions

Stammering

Disfluency

What to define?

How to define?

Does it matter?

Older Perspectives

- Gutzmann A. (1837-1910) published article on stuttering, **1879**;
- Hermann Gutzmann, med doctor
 - → ‘the father of logopedics’
- → Froeschels 1884 -1972 IALP **1924**
- Psychological origin Chewing method
- Incorporated different theories, Tx

20C Theories Definitions

- Orton - Travis Hemispheric Dominance
 - Iowa School Johnson Diagnosogenic :
 - 'Anticipatory hypertonic avoidance reaction'
 - Van Riper 1972
 - Learning Theories
 - Psychogenic
 - Neurogenic:
- | |
|-------------------|
| Stuttering Stigma |
| Attitudes |
| Desensitization |
| Acquired St |

‘Hesitation Phenomena’

1959 Maclay & Osgood

Filled and unfilled pauses, repeats, false starts

1969 Howell & Vetter ‘.... Cognitive complexity of the utterance....’

- 1961; 1968 Goldman-Eisler
- Pausing
- Interjections
- Repetitions
- Tempo changes
- ‘Normal’ non-fluencies : filled and unfilled pauses 30% of the time
- Functions:

Transitions in Speech

- Phonetics
- SLP: NB clinical application
- Linguistics Psycholinguistics Neurolinguistics
- Descriptions of Different Phenomena?

Dalton & Hardcastle, 1977

'Transition Smoothness'

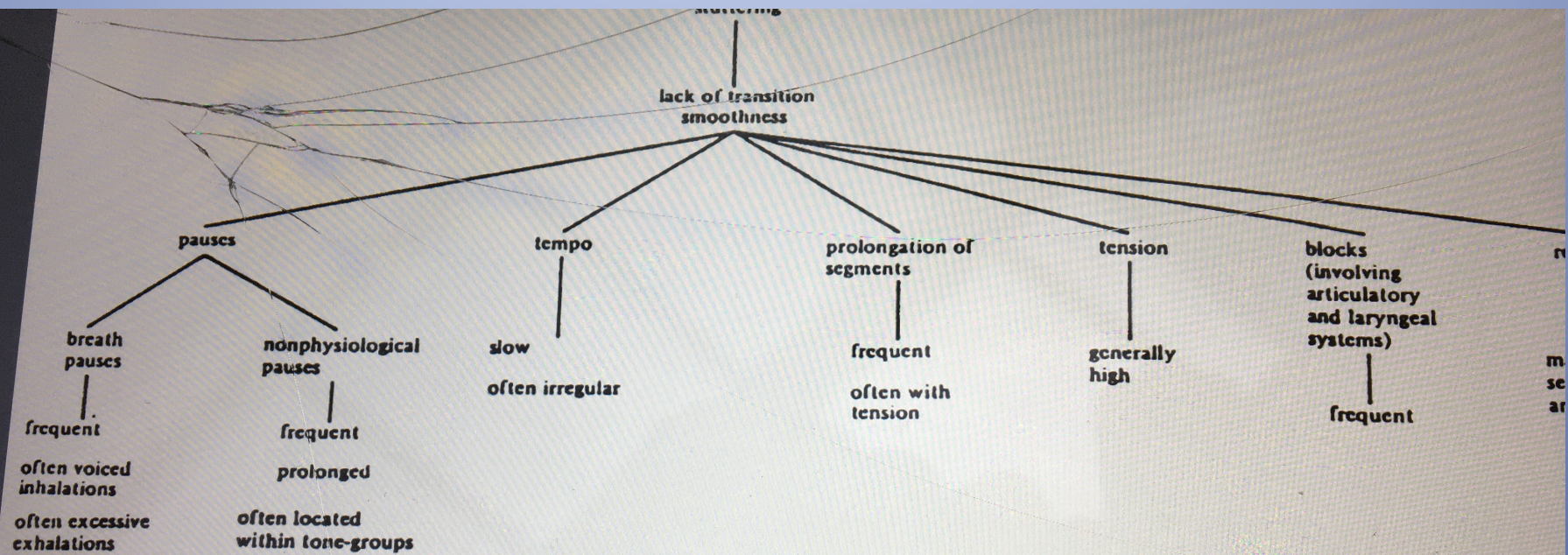


Figure 4.2.9

Van Riper, 1972

- 'A stuttering behavior consists of a word improperly patterned in time and the speaker's reaction thereto' p15.
- Timing Sequencing **REACTION**

ICF (icidh2) definitions 2003

- **Body functions:** physiological functions inc. psychological functions
- **Body structures:** anatomical parts of body
- **Impairments** problems e.g., significant deviation or loss
- **Activity** is execution of task or action
- **Participation** is involvement in a life situation
- **A** and **P** limitations: difficulties experienced

- **Environmental Factors** **external** features of the physical, **social and attitudinal** world with impact on individual's performance

WHO ICD 11 2009

6A01.1 Developmental speech fluency disorder

International Classification of Diseases for Mortality and Morbidity Statistics

Developmental speech fluency disorder is characterised by frequent or pervasive disruption of the normal rhythmic flow and rate of speech characterised by repetitions and prolongations in sounds, syllables, words, and phrases, as well as blocking and word avoidance or substitutions. The speech dysfluency is persistent over time. The onset of speech dysfluency occurs during the developmental period and speech fluency is markedly below what would be expected for age. Speech dysfluency results in significant impairment in social communication, personal, family, social, educational, occupational or other important areas of functioning. The speech dysfluency is not better accounted for by a Disorder of Intellectual Development, a Disease of the Nervous System, a sensory impairment, or a structural abnormality, or other speech or voice disorder.

Campbell , Constantino, Simpson 2019

- Stuttering
- Stammering
- Neurodevelopmental variation that leads to unpredictable and unique forward execution of speech sounds in context of language and social interaction.

O'Dwyer (2016)

Stuttering consists of involuntary disruptions to the rhythmic flow of speech, the speaker's cognitive and emotional reactions to them, and the speaker's perceptions of listener reactions.

In persistent stuttering, the speaker develops a sense of self-who- stutters resulting from attributing meaning to personal experiences through self-narrative. The construction of self-who-stutters is influenced by the speaker's relationships with others. Current research indicates a neurodevelopmental basis for stuttering, with epigenetic influences. The narratives of people who stutter are key environmental factors contributing to the epigenetic process.

Today's offering (Leahy)

- Stuttering is an individual style of talk-in-interaction with occasional, variable, involuntary breaks in word and sound transitions. Influences on the quality and quantity of this speech style include socially-shared interpretations of the dominant narrative of stuttering, and the neuronal activity regulating speech transitions of the PWS.

Selected References

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