Which neural circuits underlying spoken language may be inefficient or vulnerable to disruption?However, that information is often delayed because it depends on rapid updating of information about the new state of the speech system (sensory analysis) and the rapid analysis of the sound just produced (comparison of efference copy of motor commands and feedback of actual output).The findings of Sommer, Koch, Paulus, Weiller, and Buchel (2002), Chang, Erickson, Ambrose, Hasegawa–Johnson, and Ludlow (2008), Watkins, Smith, Davis, and Howell (2008), and Cykowski and colleagues (2010) suggest that individuals who stutter have less dense bidirectional fiber tracts between sensory and motor areas.One of the functions that often seems to be atypical in stuttering is sensorimotor processing, particularly auditory–motor processing.Why?