

STUTTERING LANGUAGE DISORDER OF STAND-UP COMEDIAN OFF-STAGE SPEECH

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the type of stuttering found in a stand-up comedian's speech when speaking offstage. It used a descriptive qualitative method. The theoretical concept used is from Carrol (1986) on the types of language disorders and it adapted the theoretical framework of Handoko (2014) and Saragih (2018) to analyze the types and the occurrence of stuttering language disorder. Based on the results of the analysis, there are two kinds of expressive language disorders found in namely fluency disorder and voice disorder. Fluency disorder occurs in the form of repetition, prolongation, interjection, and pause. The type of stuttering mostly found is repetition. There is no characteristic of circumlocution stuttering. In addition to bringing up the types of individual characteristics, the utterances also show combinations of voice disorders.

Keywords: stuttering, language disorder, stand-up comedian.

INTRODUCTION

A language disorder is a disorder that affects a person's ability to produce speech that is not normal. One of the speech disorders is stuttering. Stuttering means that it is not regular speaking, stagnation does not flow freely, suddenly stops speaking, repetition of the first syllable, remaining words, and after successfully saying a word, they can complete all sentences according to Indah (2017). The main symptom is blocking airflow, causing long pauses and difficult speech attempts. Older breaks are usually followed like emm or aaa to fill in gaps. Example syllable repetitions (Look at look at the c-c-computer, com-com-computer), word extension (Sometimes we stay home), and stopping sound (inability to start sound).

About 5% (1 in 20) children aged 2-5 years can experience stuttering for weeks or even years. Meanwhile, 1 in 100 children aged 7-10 years experiences speech stuttering directly, some of which last into adulthood (Disya, 2017). A demographic study says that around 70 million people experience stuttering in the world. If grouped by gender, men have 4 times more speech stuttering than women. Stuttering is a symptom, not a disease, but the term stutter usually refers to disorder and symptoms (Ward in Zakiah, 2015). In Indonesia, stuttering is often misunderstood by people. Many Indonesians do not understand in detail about stuttering. It affects the stutterer himself. People with stuttering often experience bullying by fluent people. Even stutterers are often ridiculed, yelled at, harassed, even made a laughing stock. Famous figures in the world who have been bullied

for stuttering, such as Rowan Atkinson 'Mr.Bean', Bruce Willis, Tiger Woods, Julia Roberts, and Samuel L. Jackson (Moneysmart.id, 2017). These five celebrities were bullied because of their stuttering but they become the most expensive celebrities in the world. They can teach us that nothing prevents us from being successful even if we stutter. Stuttering people are people who also have the potential to become great.

This study adapts the theories used by Handoko (2014), Siagian (2014), and Saragih (2018) to analyze types and explain the occurrence of stuttering language disorders. Also, researchers use the theory of language disorder by Carrol (1986) because this theory provides explanation details about language disorder and its types. According to Carroll (in Zubair, 2013), a language disorder is divided into two types. Expressive language disorder and receptive language disorder. People with receptive language disorders usually have difficulty speaking or have problems communicating with others caused by strokes or brain injuries. This study focuses on stuttering that occurs in A stand-up comedian on YouTube channel. The researcher took A stand-up comedian's website as an object to be analyzed because of his familiar website. The YouTube channel has reached 1.7 million subscribers and 100 million views.

DL (DL) is an adult man with a non-biological stutter. When he was a teenager he had joined a softball game group. But at the age of 20 Drew suffered an injury while playing softball that hit the throat causing some vocal trauma, and changed his voice to stutter until now. Obtained speech injury or has changed his life, he has difficulty interacting socially with others. He never hung out with anyone at that time. Besides, he is one of the most famous YouTubers and comics in America. DL on his YouTube channel often publishes daily vlogs which makes him talk more often. This research examines the type and stuttering produced by DL on the YouTube channel. In general, previous studies have been carried out by examining the film and on stage speech. Besides, previous research subjects were women who suffer from cerebral palsy, adult men who suffer from autism, adult men who suffer from stuttering, and children's students who suffer from stuttering. Furthermore, this research examines several videos of DL's off-stage speech published in 2018. Researchers chose DL as the subject of research because stuttering disorders are his trademark. Also, this study uses the theory of David W Carrol because this theory is still relevant and by the characteristics of the data to be examined.

This study departs from the assumption that the types of stuttering language disorders in the words of DL as a comedian have a type of stuttering that is influenced by varied contexts that cause various types of disorders. Additionally, the next assumption is that stuttering language disorders can occur in DL's speech because stuttering is his trademark. Analysis with the theory of David W Carrol (1986) is assumed to reveal the stuttering that occurs in DL on YouTube channel.

METHOD

This research involves DL as a research subject. This research data was taken from YouTube. The data are in the form of utterances in the video vlogs of the Dog Vlog

program, which were published in June-July 2018. These videos have a duration of 29 minutes. The whole dialogues are valuable data that are collected through observation. The data are stuttering words and utterances spoken by DL. The data source in this study were the videos published on DL Youtube Channel. Videos taken from the youtube channel are *My Biggest Fan Meeting*, *Reacting To My Wikipedia Page*, and *My Response To Delta Banning Pit Bulls On Flights*. The researcher uses several steps to collect data. First, she opens YouTube and searches for videos that match the research topic. Second, she downloads the video using Video Tube. Third, she looks for and downloads video transcripts. Fourth, she watches and listens to the contents of the video several times to get an understanding of the video. Fifth, the researcher chooses the kind of speech to be analyzed. The researcher analyzes the data by performing the following steps. First, she classifies sentences according to the type of stuttering language disorders by the theory of David W Carroll (1986). Second, she explains and discusses the first and second questions of the types and stuttering that occurs in stuttering. Finally, she makes conclusions as a result of both analyzes.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this section, a discussion is presented about the types of stuttering language disorders that arise in DL's speech while speaking offstage. Besides, researchers explain the data that has been found and analyzed by researchers in the previous chapter. The discussion also answered the research problem formulation contained in chapter one. First, in the discussion mentioning the types of stuttering language disorders that occur in DL when speaking offstage. Second, explaining how the occurrence of stuttering in DL when speaking offstage. After that analyze for discovered several types of stuttering language disorders that occur in DL when speaking offstage. The results of the analysis found thirty-two data that correspond to the types of stuttering language disorders. Of the thirty-two data, there were seventeen types of repetition stuttering, nine prolongations, three interjections, one pause, and two combinations. The results of the analysis are summarized in figure 1.

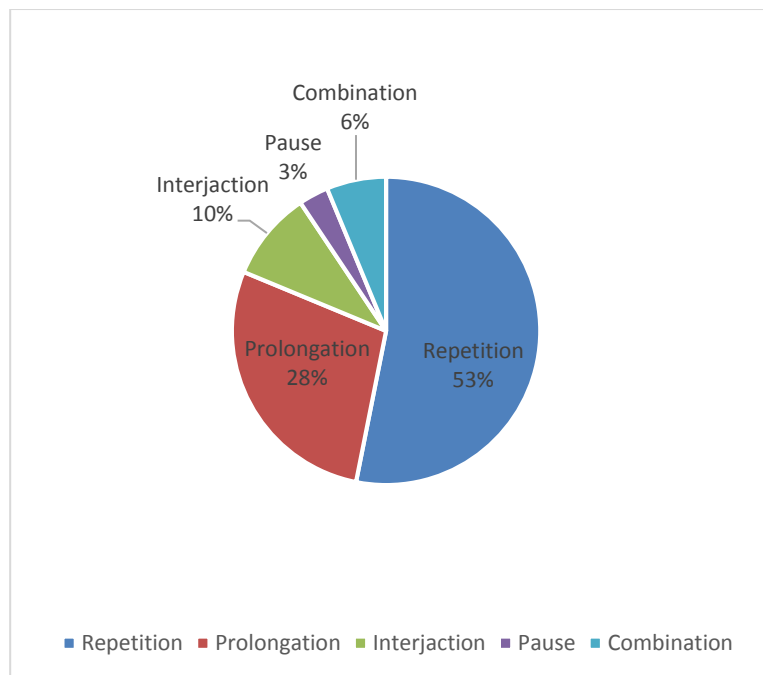


Figure 1 Speech Characters On Stuttered

In general, language disorders are the inability to engage in an interactive dialogue, understand other people's speech, understand, and use words in an appropriate context, both verbal and non-verbal. According to Handoko (2014), there are three types of expressive language disorders; fluency disorders, articulation disorders, and voice disorders. Based on the findings of the above analysis of language disorders, researchers found that DL's words of speech are fluency disorder and voice disorder.

The first discussion types of expressive language disorders. Expressive language disorder occurs when a person's condition is difficult in expressing language to others. As Morales (2013) in Zubair (2013) states that the condition of someone who experiences expressive language disorder understands language for them rather than communicating. Expressive language disorders can be associated with developmental disorders in brain damage in stutterers. The discussion here is about the types of language disorders that arise in DL's speech. Two types of language disorders occur in a speech from thirty-two data from three videos, namely fluency disorder and voice disorder.

The next discussion type of expressive language disorder is a fluency disorder. A fluency disorder is speech production that refers to continuity, fluency, speed, and effort. Fluency disorder can be defined as a repetition of the first sound of a word (stuttering). Based on the analysis of the data above, the most common language disorder that occurs in stuttering is a fluency disorder. Almost all of the data that contains Drew's stuttering utterances are fluency disorders. There are thirty-one related data in the data analysis above, such as the sample datum 1 (*of of dog vlog*) while Drew had repeated the word "of" several times quickly and tried to repeat the word he was about to say. If related to speech characters on stuttered repetition and prolongation are characteristics that often occur in the data review above. Repetition occurs more than prolongation. Interaction sometimes

and pause are very rare in DL's words. In his speech also raises a combination of stutter but this is also rare.

The other discussion which includes fluency disorder is Repetition. Repetition is the repetition of sounds more than twice the sounds and syllables because the stutterer loses ideas so he spoke quickly and tried to repeat the words he would say (datum 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17), and cannot control his words when emotions in intonation speak. That the voice he delivered to the interlocutor became a high note so he finds it difficult to speak (datum 5). It consists of the repetition of some words (one syllable and two syllables), repetition of all syllables, and repetition of phrases. The analysis of the data above shows DL's words often occur in the repetition of words. In particular, the repetition of a portion of the one-syllable word occurs eleven times, the repetition of a portion of a two-syllable word occurs three times, and the repetition of a phrase occurs three times.

The first discussion is the repetition of a part of a syllable. The repetition of some of the words in the form of one syllable repetition is one of the characteristics of repetition found among stutterers. The repetition of part of this word occurs in words consisting of one syllable. In this discussion, the repetition of part of one-syllable words often occurs in the words of DL. There are eleven related data in the data analysis above, namely datum 1 (*of of dog vlog*), 2 (*I found my my my my biggest fan*), 3 (*I didn't show it that at at at at*), 4 (*then but they have if if*), 5 (*like pebbles down a waterfall how how how*), 6 (*I can tell right into the river b::bus a sweet sweet*), 7 (*I only wish to be happened all right so so so*), 8 (*that's everybody i i i i*), 9 (*thanks for watching the dog dog dog dog vlog*), 10 (*that apparently has has has*), 11 (*That that that i need to exhume*).

The second is the repetition of part two-syllable words. The repetition of part two-syllable words is a repetition of the initial affixes such as *ber-*, *ke-*, *pe-*, etc. This repetition sometimes occurs in the words of DL. There are three related data in the data analysis above, datum 12 (*I'm a I'm a man I am a whopping fi fi fi five foot*), 13 (*I think odd born August 10th nineteeen ni ni ni ninety one*), 14 (*That is where we are often times do do doing bloopers*).

The last is the repetition of phrases, this repetition is different from other repetitions because the repetition of phrases occurs by repeating a series of words in one sentence. This repetition of the phrase sometimes occurs with DL. There are three related data in the data analysis above namely datum 15 (*What's size what's size*), 16 (*There he was there he was and he was like he was like*), 17 (*Wow dropping words down like a like a like*).

The next discussion which includes fluency disorder is prolongation. An extension is to extend speech in certain letters by lengthening the sound of a word. Extensions are also the most frequent after the repetition that occurs in DL's remarks. This extension occurs in several words in Drew's speech based on the sound of consonants. In the following discussion, there are nine data extension analysis in words based on the sound of consonants the data is in datum 18 (*So I am almost exactly five of Ryan's shoes destice ss:::stacked*), 19 (*do you find that you're not aware of your sss:::surroundings*), 20 (*it does but boy was it one of the biggest fff:::faucets*), 21 (*Drew Carey, Drew Barrymore, Drew Brees, Drew*

Mmm:::mmcIntyre), 22 (There is a British **ppp:::professional** wrestler), 23 (*He's a stand up comedian known for his sss:::sssevere* stutter), 24 (*woke up the next day with a sss:::stutter*), 25 (*people say is that that that that I am the brother of of sss:::steven* Lynch), 26 (*even access to a Q&A; with Sss:::stella*).

The next discussion which includes fluency disorder is an interjection. Incorrect insertion or addition of voices while speaking due to confusion, so that he is unable to express what he thinks to the speaker clearly (datum 27, 28, and 29). In this discussion, the insertion or addition of sounds sometimes occurs in a few words in the words of DL. There are three data in the analysis of data interjection data in datum 27 (*I want to say thanks to Brian so much emmmm emmm for being a part of the vlog*), 28 (*a a a a specialized birthday shoutouts also um um um make sure you check out my tour schedule*), dan 29 (*Doubt I could even do that kind because mmm cause mmm so bad at comedy*).

Another discussion that includes fluency disorder is a pause. Pause is a pause between words that are said to have a pause or hold a word or word that cannot be uttered at all. In this discussion, pause is very rare in DL's words. There is only one data in the pause analysis data, the data is in the datum 30 (*because the the wider the wider the range for with which a#### dog is able to mitigate*).

The last discussion which includes fluency disorder is a combination. In addition to the characteristics that appear individually in one utterance, Drew also raises several types of stuttering in his utterance. This is called a stuttering combination. In this discussion, a combination of stuttering characters rarely occurs in DL's remarks. There are only two data in this data analysis, the data is in datum 31 (*his name who is a staf###stafa hired staff hardship Stafford*) dan datum 32 (*that can also probably extend to diff different breeds or lend itself to not just a#### what what someone else's perception*).

Based on the above analysis, there is one type of speech character on stuttered that does not occur in Drew's speech when speaking outside the stage, namely circumlocution. Circumlocution or replace alternative words to avoid problem words. Judging from the results of Drew's analysis when talking there was never a visible tension that could be seen from the muscles of his face, especially around the mouth. But when he is not fluent he tries to refer to the continuity of the word he will convey by repetition (datum 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17), prolongation (datum 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26), interjection (datum 27, 28, and 29), and pause the word (datum 30).

The other discussion type of expressive language disorder is a voice disorder. Voice disorder can be characterized as a process caused by phonological or functional factors that can interfere with vocal production, laryngeal function, or both. In general terms, voice disorder occurs when someone has problems with the larynx or voice through the nose or throat. For example high voice or buzzing (Handoko, 2014, p 6). Based on the analysis of the data above, shows that language disorders that rarely appear in stuttering people are voice disorder. There is only one of all data that contains Drew's stuttering utterances. In data analysis datum 5 (*like pebbles down a waterfall how how how*) as

when Drew spoke, he had the emotional intonation of speaking to convey what he was saying. So that the voice he delivered became a high note.

Besides, the understanding of stuttering according to Miltenberg (2008) is speaking fluency in which a person repeats a word or syllable, extends the sound of words or syllables, cannot say a word (pauses for some time when trying to say a word). Meanwhile, according to Efnida, et al (2015: 4) in Saragih (2018) there are three types of speech disorders that are developmental stuttering, temporary stuttering, and persistent stuttering.

The first discussion kinds of stuttering disorder are developmental stuttering. Developmental stuttering is a condition of stuttering which is still natural to occur as part of the development process. In connection with the discussion above Drew is included in the type of developmental stuttering. In his biography, speech difficulties or stuttering can change his life. He has difficulty interacting with others. This makes his lack of confidence, mental anxiety, and social are being experienced. In accordance with Efnida, et al (2015: 4) in Saragih (2018) developmental stuttering in adolescents is usually due to a lack of self-confidence and anxiety due to physical, mental and social changes that are being experienced.

The second discussion kinds of stuttering disorder are temporary stuttering. Temporary stuttering is stuttering which is generally caused by psychological factors, for example entering a new wider environment, such as the school environment and relationships, so it requires time to adjust both mentally and socially (Efnida, et al. 2015 in Saragih 2018). But according to DL's biography, he was not included in the temporary stutter type. He stutters are not caused by psychological factors or entering a new wider environment, such as the school environment and relationships, so it takes time to adjust both mentally and socially. But he stuttered due to neurogenic factors or post-accident stuttering when playing softball.

The third discussion kinds of stuttering disorder are temporary stuttering. Stuttering is someone who has no effort or endeavors to be healed for life. Usually more due to physiological abnormalities of speech and will continue, unless assisted with speech therapy (Efnida, et al. 2015 in Saragih 2018). In connection with the above analysis, DL is classified as a permanent stutterer type. In his biography, in his teens, he had joined the softball game group. At the age of 20 Drew suffered an injury while playing softball which hit the throat and one of the nerves in his voice was cut off, causing some vocal trauma. He stuttered until now. Difficulty in speaking that has changed his life, he has difficulty interacting socially with others. But he has an effort to improve his stuttering by frequently making vlog videos with his dog. This is what makes him often talk so that he experienced stuttering began to decrease.

In this discussion section, the researchers answered the results of the analysis of the formulation of the second problem. The results of the study stated that the occurrence of stuttering language disorders in Drew when speaking offstage more often occurred at the beginning of sentences and mid-sentences. From thirty-two datums, there are thirty-one

data in Drew's stuttering data analysis that occur at the beginning of the sentence and in the middle of the sentence. The data is like in the example datum 1 (*Hey everybody welcome to another ep ep ep episode of of dog vlog*), and datum 2 (*I found my my my my biggest fan*). Of the thirty-two data, there is only one data that occurs at the end of a sentence. The data is like in the example datum 19 (*Pumpkins PJ put in your my hand, you find yourself bumping into like source of lectures for like short people do you find that you're not aware of your sss:::surroundings*). He also repeated the consonant [s] more often in his stuttering speech. While the syllables that he often utters are forms of prepositions, nouns, and adjectives.

The similarity in this research and previous research is that the object of research is mostly taken from videos downloaded from YouTube. The theory used is the theory of Carroll (1986). Carroll Theory is also used by researchers to analyze data because this theory is still relevant and following the characteristics of the data to be studied. In addition to Carroll's theory, researchers also added the theoretical framework of Saragih's thesis to categorize the types of stuttering language disorders spoken by DL. Furthermore, to explain the occurrence of stuttering language that was spoken by Drew using a theoretical framework from Handoko (2014).

Meanwhile, the difference between this study and previous research lies in the research subject. The subject of this study uses adult men who suffer from stuttering that occurs when speaking offstage on the YouTube channel itself. Whereas previous researchers mostly used the subject of women who suffer from cerebral palsy, adult men who suffer from autism, and children who suffer from stuttering. No previous study uses the stuttering of DL off stage speech as the subject of the study. DL was chosen as the subject of research because stuttering is his trademark. He is also a comedian to bring up the types of stuttering that are influenced by varied contexts by making various types of stuttering disorders. To the chosen subject, DL also has relevance to the topics used by researchers.

Besides, another reason why researchers chose this research is that we as humans can take the example that it is important to care for people who have stuttering language disorders. In everyday life, one can understand the character when talking to someone who has a deep stuttering language disorder and can apply how to deal with the character of someone who has a stuttering language disorder by understanding the sentence as a whole.

CONCLUSION

According to the analysis, it can be concluded that from thirty-two data, there are four types of stuttering language disorder characters that are following the research data, namely repetition, prolongation, interjection, and pause. Among the five types, according to the results of the analysis states that the type of repetition is a type of disorder that often occurs in Drew. In the analysis of data, there are seventeen data from thirty-two data that correspond to this type. Besides, the type of stuttering that is very rare in DL's words is a pause. In the data analysis, there is one data out of thirty-two data that corresponds to this

type. In addition to the characteristics that appear individually in one utterance, Drew also raises several types of stuttering in his utterance. This is called a stuttering combination. In data analysis, the type of combination of stuttering characters rarely occurs in the words of DL.

In addition to examining the types of stuttering language disorders, researchers also examined the occurrence of stuttering language disorders in DL's speech. The results of the study stated that the occurrence of stuttering language disorders in Drew when speaking offstage more often occurred at the beginning of sentences and mid-sentences. Of the thirty-two data, there are thirty-one data in Drew's stuttering data analysis that occur at the beginning of the sentence and the middle of the sentence. Apart from thirty-two data, there is also one data that occurs at the end of a sentence. In the results of the discussion, it can be concluded that Drew was included in the stutter of development stuttering. Drew belongs to this type because of its compatibility with his biography.

In this study, four out of five speech characters on stuttered have been found. Of the four types, it is stated that stuttering that often occurs in adult men is repetition. This type of repetition is the most common type of stuttering character. The researcher recommends that future researchers who have an interest in researching stuttering language disorders are advised to research with different goals and different objects as well.

The implication of the results of stuttering language disorder research is suggested to be used as a reference and reference for further research. Specifically, psycholinguistic students can utilize video content from Drew Lynch's YouTube channel in researching stuttering characters, because Drew Lynch's stuttering is one of his trademarks. Also, most expressive language disorders in this study are fluency disorders. Thus it is advisable to use other types of context to conduct research. There may be more types of language disorders in different types of contexts. Besides this research findings are limited from data derived from video. Transcript data does not match what is said so it takes a long time to understand what is said because the sentences are also unclear. Therefore it needs to be strengthened by other studies that observe the direct conversation.

We as human beings can take an important example that, we as fellow human beings must have a sense of care and respect for each other especially for people who have special needs such as stutterers. It is recommended that everyone who communicates with someone who stutters makes a good atmosphere because the results of this study indicate that people who experience poor speaking will try to say what he is conveying very quickly. On the other hand, for people who are in a stutterer environment, it is better to help the stutterer to go through the therapy process. Because according to the results of the study, when stutterers are often invited to communicate, then they will be more trained to talk often. This is one of the therapies for the recovery process or reduces sound to make it smoother when talking.

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