

# Disfluencies in Stand-up Comedy

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## Disfluences in Stand-up Comedy: A Psycholinguistic Analysis on Drew Lynch's Stuttering

WIDYA NINDI HARDIANTI  
widyainindi12@gmail.com

ROHMANI NUR INDIAH  
indah@bsi.uin-malang.ac.id

English Literature Study Program, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim  
Malang, Indonesia

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**1** **ABSTRACT** Difficulties of producing speech sound in stutterers are indicated by the repetition, pause, prolongation, revision, and filled pause on the speaking. However, such difficulties do not hinder the communication as shown in the speech of a stand-up comedian named Drew Lynch. This study aims at exploring the types of fluency disorder identified in Lynch's utterances on stage. This study uses the descriptive qualitative method employed through the process of observing, transcribing, describing, and analyzing his utterances in American Got Talent videos. The result shows Lynch produces all kinds of disfluency covering filled pause, phrase repetition, revision, multisyllabic whole-word repetition, monosyllabic whole-word repetition, repetition of individual sound or syllable, prolongation of sound, and block. The monosyllabic whole-word repetition is more dominant. The combination happens between revision with monosyllabic whole-word repetition, prolongation, or multisyllabic whole-word repetition. These findings confirm that in the context of stand-up comedy, the disfluencies in stuttering do not hamper the transfer of meaning.

**Keywords:** disfluency, fluency disorder, stand-up comedy, stuttering

### INTRODUCTION

Psycholinguistics concerns with the psychological states underlying individual's ability to produce language (Indah 2017). The psychological states such as being angry, confused, nervous, surprised, or tired may cause one to stutter. Stuttering could develop because of the condition that happened (Lavid 2003). Sleeper (2007) stated that conditions may increase the stutterers tense while they are speaking. The cause of stuttering is not only triggered by a mental or psychogenic cause, as it may occur following neurological trauma, for example, stroke, brain injury, tumor, neurosurgical procedure, and so on. Those external factors are believed can disrupt the coordination between the brain and the components required for fluid speech (Hill 1987 in Constantino et al. 2017).

The disruption in speech according to Ward (2006) and ASHA (2017) is called disfluency that tends to be characterized by hesitation or long pause in formulating language, filled pause, revision, and phrase repetition. Meanwhile, stuttering disfluency is more frequent than normal disfluency in speaking. The types of disfluency was firstly proposed by Campbell & Hill (1987) (cited in Ward 2006) and Constantino et al. (2017) covering filled pause, phrase revision, unfinished word, phrase repetition, prolongations, block, and inappropriate breathing pattern. These disfluency types occur more in stutterers despite the various contexts of speech. This phenomenon becomes the starting point of **4** his study.

Stuttering belongs to **5** speech disorder which in general is mostly characterized by the troubles in pronouncing a specific letter or sound clearly (American Speech Hearing Association 2017). Those problems include physical imperfection and detriment to the vocal tract suffered since childhood (Cincinnati's Children 2018; Lanier 2010) or may also happen in a

variety of reasons accompanying speech problems for those who have a brain injury (*Birth Injury and Guide* 2017; Logan 2015). These speech problems interfere with communication on social need (Aronson & Bless 2009). It also affects the articulation showing difficulty in pronouncing the sound and make some errors in the way of the sound strung together (CSLD 2018). Overall, these conditions are characterized by the interruption of speech (Communication Disorder Clinic 2018).

Stuttering or stammering is one of the popular fluency disorders in speech pathology, which is characterized by a disruption in the production of speech sounds (Sleeper 2007). According to Lavid (2003), stuttering is a general term for describing speech that does not follow the normal rhythm. Fraser (2007) confirms that the sufferer has to struggle with their physical and mental limitations. A stutterer usually has self-conscious about their speech, they know very well that the sounds they are producing are not part of standard speech, but they are unable to control the flow (Lanier 2010).

Stuttering can be suffered by various conditions of children and adult. The sufferer may have trouble pronouncing the word and produce understandable speech. It can be caused by brain damage and injury, which impairs mechanism to speech (Lanier 2010). It is also characterized by the disturbance in the flow of speech with the interruption of the smoothness while speaking. Starkweather (1987) in Manning (2009) explains that the sufferer breaks of continuity, rate, duration, co-articulation, and effort of speaking needed to produce understandable and fluent speech. These kind of speech disturbance are suffered by an adult stutterer named Drew Lynch that becomes the subject to observe in this study.

Drew Lynch as an adult sufferer of stuttering successfully moves his stuttering into becoming a talent in his stand-up comedy performance. This fact is unique as despite his speech limitation, he can manage producing speech as a kind of dynamic system which needs an active and complex process of practicing (Schultz et al. 2017). In general, his speech characterizes some disfluencies of stutters such as repeating a word, then suddenly stop and repeat the first syllable to the next syllable until they can complete their utterances (Indah 2017).

As a stand-up comedian, the ability of perfect speaking is the first thing that people should have. The issue of this research is how to deliver the content of comedy, people have to produce the right word to the audience. Drew Lynch comes differently as a stand-up comedian. He performs in confident with his stutter and inspires many people. He stutters since twenty years old right after the 2011 softball accident which seriously damaged his vocal cords. He firstly appeared on the public when he joined in the tenth season of *American Got Talent* 2015 as a severe stutter. He finished the competitions in second place. Furthermore, he got more popularity as a YouTuber.

Several studies on stuttering concern on the disfluency of stuttered children and adult. Zebrowski (2003) found between-word and within-word disfluencies. It also implied on associated behavior from child stutters that take many forms such as head, torso and limb movement, audible inhalations and exhalations, visible muscle tension, and eye behaviors. Seth & Maruthi (2019) found that stuttering dominantly occurs in initial words with consonants rather than vowels. They also demonstrated a few phonological revisions in their speech (Sasisekaran & Weathers 2019). However, there is no

evidence that stuttering risk increases in bilingual children (Choo & Smith, 2019).

The gap of the research is there are empirical findings on stuttering in adult speaker concern with the data taken from movies. Nugraha (2012) found that the stuttering character in the Rocket Science movie showed a lot of between-word disfluencies combined with associated behaviors. Sari (2014) argues that the stuttering experienced by the main character of The King Speech movie is mostly in an audible or silent block. It occurs with several types of motor behavior such as lip tremor, head jerk, nodding, jaw jerk, gulping, blinking, and eye contact avoidance. While in movies the characters only imitated the stuttering act as shown by the previous studies, it needs some comparison with the real disfluency suffered by adult stutterer in real contexts. Therefore, this study concerns with the stuttering in the real context such as in the stage of stand-up comedy.

This study focuses on analyzing the types of disfluency of the stuttering of an adult stand-up comedian using the framework of Zebrowski (2003). It aims at identifying the kinds of disfluency and the context triggering the fluency disorder shown in Drew Lynch's utterances both in on-stage and vlogs. Zebrowski (2003) classified all speech of disfluency in stuttering into two categories; between-word and within-word disfluencies. While, within-word disfluency includes the repetition of individual sounds or syllables, prolongation of sounds, and silent pause. Hill (1987) cited in Constantino et al. (2017) also mentioned multisyllabic whole-word repetitions and monosyllabic whole-word repetitions as another subtype of disfluency in stuttering.

#### RESEARCH METHOD

This study was conducted in a descriptive-qualitative research design, focusing on the disfluency types that happened on Drew Lynch's speech while performing stand-up comedy on the *American Got Talent* 2015 stage. It covers four videos from YouTube which are transcribed and marked with the words, syllable, and the sounds of the data. All of the utterances comprising the disfluency was taken as the data. The data collection merely involves observation by viewing the videos for several times to comprehend the context of the stuttering and to transcribe the subtitle of the videos into written form. The data were then analyzed on the types of disfluency according to the framework of Zebrowski (2003), and Campbell and Hill (1987). Then, the data are discussed further by using context found from the four videos. The last stage is drawing conclusions based on the research findings.

#### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The analysis below covers the fluency disorder in the videos of Drew Lynch. Out of 116 data, the following analysis is done on fifteen of them. The first video shows the first time Drew Lynch came to *American Got Talent* 2015's stage. In this section, Drew Lynch is a participant of the *American Got Talent* 2015 audition responding to the questions of the judge.

- (1) JUDGE : Hello, how you doing up there?  
 DREW : H-H-Hi  
 JUDGE : you doing okay?  
 DREW : Y-YYYes my name – mmy name – mmy name is Drew uh... I have\_ s – have\_ s – have e\_ s – stutter that what that is.

At the first word 'yes' there are two kinds of disfluencies produced. Those disfluencies are revision and prolongation of sound. Revision happens when Drew tries to say 'yes'. Firstly, he produces only the sound 'y' then revises it into a complete word 'yes'. In order, prolongation of sound happens when he does revision. Drew prolongs the sound 'y' becomes 'yyes'. Drew seems very hard to say 'my name'. This phrase involves two kinds of disfluency, it is phrase repetition and prolongation of sound. When Drew tries to continue his words, he is stuck for a second and looks at the audience then he produces filled pause by saying 'uh' before he goes to the next word. Then after, he repeats the word 'have' three times which refers to monosyllabic whole word repetition. Besides, he does monosyllabic whole-word repetition, he does revision from the sound to the word. In this case, Drew links the word 'have' and the sound 's' as long as the repetition happens.

(2) JUDGE : What's your talent?

DREW : I'm-I'm-I'm comedian

JUDGE : Okay, when you're start doing comedy?

DREW : For-for about four years ago I-I-I didn't want to aaa... always do co-comedy but uh... I had a ssssport-ssssport-sport injury that is why I talk-talk like this.

At the beginning of the utterance, he performs monosyllabic whole-word repetition on the word 'for'. In this time, he repeats the word 'for' twice before continuing his words. Then, the same kind of disfluency happens in the following word, 'I'. He repeats the word 'I' three times, which is included as monosyllabic whole-word repetition. Drew says 'I didn't' while he tries to continue the word, he does filled pauses for some second by saying 'aaaaa'. After that, he changes the words 'didn't want to' become 'always do' which is included as revisions. Drew repeats the word "sport" for about three times. On the first and second repetition, he prolongs the sound 's' becomes 'sssport-sssport'. Subsequently, monosyllabic whole-word repetition happens again in the next word 'talk'. The word 'talk' is repeated twice.

(3) DREW : Almost four years-years ago I was on a soft-soft-softball team, that was a grounder that took a bad hope and aaa... hit me-mmmmy throat which damaged some nerves in my vocal throat.

In this utterance, Drew shows disfluency firstly on the third word that is 'years'. In this word, he does monosyllabic whole-word repetition by repeating the word 'years' two times. In the following word, the disfluency appears in the word 'softball'. Drew separates the syllable 'soft' and repeating this syllable three times before he successfully says 'softball' in a complete form. This case is referring to the repetition of individual sounds and syllables. When he tries to tell about his chronology accident when the ball hit his throat, he does filled pause by saying 'aaa' before continuing his word.

(4) JUDGE : How does softball causes stutter?

DREW : aaa... well, I guess you are not ssssupposed to go to sleep on con-con-concussion but uh... hahahha (laugh) I-I-I know that now and uh... living-living-living you learn.

From the first time of his speaking, he produces filled pause 'aaa'. Drew does prolongation of sound in sound 's' from the first sound of the word 'supposed' becomes 'sssupposed'. Next, when he goes his word, he does repetitions of individual sound or syllable in the word 'concussion'. In this

word he separates the syllable 'con' then repeats it two times before he successfully says 'concussion' in a complete form. He does monosyllabic whole-word repetition by repeating the word 'I' twice. After that, multi-syllable whole-word repetition is identified in repeating the word 'living' for three times before he completes his word on the word becomes 'living you learn'.

(5) JUDGE : and she support on your stand-up carrier?

DREW : NNNno

JUDGE : No? She's not support you?

DREW : No, I mean she-she-she is ... (silent) sorry try not to get emotional, she took an-ssshe took on three jobs so I can per-pursue this.

Lynch does prolongation of sound on the word 'she' becomes 'ssshe'. Further, he does revision in the word 'an' becomes 'on'. This revision happens again in the next words, he revises the syllable 'ur' into a complete word 'pursue'.

(6) DREW : I'm ok with-with my-my-my voice but I \_ s-I \_ s-still struggle with some-sssome-something, like-like-like-like I have the hardest time at the drive-thru.

The disfluency begins in the word 'with' that repeated twice which shows monosyllabic whole-word repetition. This disfluency happens again in the next word 'my' which repeated three times. Further, revision and monosyllabic whole-word repetition occur in the words 'I' and 'still'. Drew repeats the word 'I' two times and links it with the sound 's' from the word 'struggle' in each repetition until he can say 'still' in the complete form. The next word is 'something' which contains two kinds of disfluency, it is the repetition of individual sound or syllable and prolongation of sound before he does two kinds of disfluency at the first and second repetition 'sssome-sssome-some'.

(7) DREW : I-I cccan't believe I'm-I'm-I'm-I'm here at the ssssemifinal, just y-y-yesterday I dis a show in a ssschol cafeteria, now I have to prove that I \_ b-I \_ b-I belong here.

The first disfluency happens on the word 'I' when he does monosyllabic whole-word repetition by repeating the word 'I' two times becomes 'I-I'. In the next word, he performs prolongation of sound in the sound 'c' of the word 'can't' becomes 'cccan't'. Monosyllabic whole word repetition happens in the word 'I'm', he repeats this word four times. Prolongation of sound happens again in the next word 'semifinal', Drew prolongs the sound 's' becomes 'ssssemifinal'. Another repetition is individual sound or syllable happens in the word 'yesterday'. He repeats the sound 'y' two times before saying 'yesterday' completely. He repeats the word 'I' three times and links it with the sound 'b' from the word 'belong' for about twice. After that he turns it into the word 'belong'.

(8) DREW : Y-Y-Y-Yes I'm-I'm yes I'm-I'm-I'm try-trying to-to-to pay a b-b-b-b-bill from-fffrom two weeks ago.

From the first word, he does the repetition of individual sounds or syllables on the word 'yes'. He repeats the sound 'y' three times when he tries to say 'yes' in the first part. Next, he does the monosyllabic whole-word

repetition of the word 'I'm'. He repeats the word 'I'm' three times, then continues his word. Revision occurs in the next word 'trying'. Firstly, he produces 'try' in a simple form, then he revises it to 'trying' as a present participle. Further, he performs repetition of individual sound or syllable when he tries to say 'bill'. He repeats the sound 'b' four times before saying 'bill'. Two disfluencies occur in the word 'from', he repeats the word twice and prolongs the sound 'f' at the second repetition.

In the following context, Drew acts a conversation between him as a stuttering man and a bad receptionist in his stand-up comedy on the semifinal section. He performs with his great enthusiastic show that invites a noise from the audiences who follow his enthusiastic show. He is very confident and happy hearing the noise from the audience.

(9) DREW : I'm-I'm-I'm try-try-trying to-to-to lower m-m-my voice to-to-to you hahahaha (laughing) woaaa (screaming), I-I-I just- just wanna-wanna-wanna pay-pay-pay my bill a weeks ago.

The beginning of his word 'I'm' is repeated three times which shows monosyllabic whole-word repetition. In order, he does two kinds of disfluency in the word 'try'. Firstly, he does monosyllabic whole-word repetition by repeating the word 'try' for about three times. Then, he does revision by changing the grammatical form. He revises it from simple form 'try' becomes present participle 'trying'. Next, monosyllabic whole-word repetition occurs in the word 'to' that repeated three times. Repetition of individual sounds or syllables happens in the word 'my'. He repeats the sound 'm' three times before he says 'my'. In order, monosyllabic whole-word repetition happens in the next word 'to'. He repeats the word 'to' for about three times 'to-to-to' before he goes to the next word. Further, he comes up with his word and produces monosyllabic whole word repetition in three different words. Those words are 'I', 'just', and 'pay'.

(10) HOST : Now Drew, all jokes aside though are happened to witness when you were watching the package of yourself early you got little emotional before getting on stage, I know that has to be really though for a comedian but you kind of tear it up what was that?

DREW : Uh... I just aaa... you guys as everyone does such a great jjjjob-job-job here with the show mmmaking the people who reached out to me pre \_ s – present and with known and every time I see sssomething llllike that it reminds me why Ill'm here, why I have fun, and why I lllleft my joke.

The disfluency firstly appears when he wants to start his words, he does filled pause by saying 'uh'. When starting his words, he looks upset and looks at the audience then he starts his words by saying 'I just'. Abruptly, he does filled pause by saying 'aaa' before he recreates his words. He then changes the incomplete words 'I just' becomes 'you guys...' and completes it into a new sentence that refers to revision. Further, the disfluency happens in the word 'job'. He does monosyllabic whole word repetition by repeating the word 'job' three times and performs prolongation of sound in the first repetition 'jjjjob-job-job', he prolongs the sound 'j'. The following word prolongation happens again when Drew says 'my' by prolonging the sound 'm' becomes 'mmy'. Then after, he does revision in the word 'present'. At the first, Drew links the syllable 'pre' and the sound 's' of the syllable 'sent'

and revises it into a complete word 'present'. Further, the prolongation of sound appears in the next three words: 'ssomething', 'lllike', and 'lll'm'.

The following analysis deals with the video entitled *Why My Stutter is Getting Better*. Lynch sits on the chair with his dog while holding a bottle of mineral water. Then, he says hi to the viewers and introduces himself and his dog's name.

(11) DREW : Hi everybody welcome – w-w-w-w-welcome to another epi \_ s-episode of dog-dog-dog-dog vlog, this is my dog Stella.

He repeats the word 'welcome' twice which refers to **multisyllabic whole-word repetition**. Then, the **repetition of individual sounds or syllables** happens in the second repetition. In this case, Drew repeats the sound 'w' four times when greeting the viewers. Next, prolongation of sound and revision happens in the word 'episode'. Firstly, he says the syllable 'epi' and links it with the sound 's' from the syllable 'sode' then he revises it to the complete word 'episode'. When he does revision, he performs prolongation of sound 's' of the word 'episode'. Next, Drew shows monosyllabic whole-word repetition on the word 'dog' which repeated four times. At the last, he does prolongation of sound again when he says his dog's name. He prolongs the sound 's' from his dog's name 'SSStella'.

(12) DREW : I still cannot say-say-say-say banana-banana-banana-banana-banana, it's the same you're u-u-u-used to like it-like it-like it-like it-like it is an accent.

Firstly, he produces monosyllabic whole-word repetition when he says 'say'. He repeats the word 'say' four times. Then he does multisyllabic whole-word repetition in the word 'banana'. Then, the repetition of individual sound or syllable happens when he tries to say 'used'. He repeats the sound 'u' three times before completing it to the word 'used'. Next, he does phrase repetition in the form of a verb phrase 'like it'.

(13) Drew : You become-c-c-c-c-become-become better not me, I'm the same so stop-stop-ssstop saying it's getting better.

The disfluency firstly appears when Drew speaks in high tension and it happens when he says 'become'. It belongs to multisyllabic whole-word repetitions and repetitions of individual sound or syllable. Drew repeats the sound 'c' three times after saying 'become' and he produces monosyllabic whole-word repetition by repeating the word 'become' two times. Further, monosyllabic whole-word repetitions and prolongation happen in one word that is 'stop'. In this part, he repeats the word 'stop' three times and prolongs the sound 's' in the last repetition become 'stop-stop-ssstop'. In order, prolongation happens in the next word in the same form. He prolongs the sound 's' from the word 'saying' becomes 'ssaying'.

The following datum is a sample taken from the last video on why I don't stutter when I'm singing.

(14) DREW : I am a co-co-co-comedian uh... I used to-to have a joke about how I-I-I couldn't sing w-w-w-when I stutter because I would jjjust sing all the time.

Drew begins the disfluency from the word 'comedian', he does repetitions of individual sound or syllable by repeating the syllable 'co' three times then he says 'comedian' in a complete word. Further, he does filled



pause by saying 'uh' when he wants to continue his word. In order, he performs monosyllabic whole word repetition on the word 'to' that repeated two times. The monosyllabic whole word repetition exists when Drew says 'I'. He repeats the word 'I' three times 'I-I-I'. In the following word, he shows the repetition of individual sounds or syllables in the word 'when'. He repeats the sound 'w' three times before saying the complete word 'w-w-w-when'. Lastly, prolongation of sounds happens in the word 'just' becomes 'jjjust'.

(15) DREW : I-I-I-I'm doing a ply next-nnnnext month called pi-pi-pillow man in new jersey buy-buy-buy-buy tickets bellow.

Drew does monosyllabic whole-word repetition and revision. Firstly, he does monosyllabic whole-word repetition in the word 'I' for about three times. After that, he does revision by changing the word 'I' to construction word form 'I'm'. Then, the word 'next' involves two kinds of disfluency, it is monosyllabic whole-word repetition and prolongation of sound. Drew repeats the word "next" and prolongs the sound 'n' in the first repetition 'nnnext-next-next'. Repetition of individual sounds or syllables happens in the word 'pillow'. In this case, Drew separates the syllable 'pi' two times until he can say 'pillow'. Lastly, the disfluency happens again in the word 'buy'. He repeats the word 'buy' four times that shows as monosyllabic whole-word repetition.

Overall, the disfluencies in the videos of Drew Lynch identified above are categorized into between-word disfluency and within-word disfluency.

#### Between-word Disfluency

Based on Campbell & Hill (1987) this type of disfluency includes *multisyllabic whole-word repetition* and *monosyllabic whole word repetition*. Drew Lynch produces *monosyllabic whole word repetition* in all data. It is shown by the repetition of the word which consists of a single syllable. For instance *For-for about four years ago I-I-I didn't want to.... that is why I talk-talk like this* in datum (2).

##### 1. Monosyllabic whole-word repetition

In some cases, there are combinations between *monosyllabic whole-word repetition* with another kind of disfluency. Those combinations happen between *monosyllabic whole-word repetition* with *prolongation of sound or revision*. The combination between *monosyllabic whole word repetition* and *prolongation* happen in datum (2), (10), and (13). Another combination is between *monosyllabic whole-word repetition* with *revision* happens in datum (1),(7), and (9).

##### 2. Revision

Revision refers to the paraphrasing a phrase or the changing of the sentence in grammatical form or totally changing into a new phrase or sentence (Zebrowski 2003). The stutterer uses this substitution to avoid a problem of their speaking or making people understand what their sayings are. This revision happens in datum (5) and (10). Besides, Drew performs revision not only in the form of changing the sentence or phrases. He mostly does revision in a word or within a word. The changing can be in the form of grammatical changing from simple present to participle form. This happens in datum (3), (8) and (9). Drew performs revision from a sound to complete word. In some cases, this revision happens at the same time with *monosyllabic whole-word repetition*. It happens in datum (1), (5) and (7). In other cases, Drew performs revision from the syllable to a word. It happens in datum (11).

## 3. Filled pause

Drew Lynch also shows filled pause to help him continuing or beginning the word in speaking. It has filled pause of a word with (umm, uh, er, like, aaa, oh, ah) (Zebrowski 2003). Based on the analysis, Drew shows filled pause in two forms of sound, it is 'uh' and 'aaa'. From the performances, he mostly does filled pause while he delivers a stand-up comedy on the stage. He performs the filled pause before he begins his speaking in the middle of his speaking. Drew shows filled pause in two conditions, it happens when he is emotional or too enthusiastic. In the emotional condition, mostly the filled pause happens when he tells people if he is a stuttering man or explains what the cause of his stutter is. The kinds of the condition appear in datum (1), (2), and (3). In the enthusiastic condition, the filled pause happens when Drew delivers a joke on the stage and responds to the comment from the viewer on his video like in datum (4).

## 4. Multisyllabic whole-word repetition

This type of disfluency refers to the repetition that is more than one sound of a word (Zebrowski 2003). From Drew's performances, there are five data that show *multisyllabic whole-word repetition*. In datum (4), (9), (11), (12) and (13). On the videos, Drew does multi disfluency on multisyllabic word that presented in datum (11) and (13). He combines it between *multisyllabic whole word repetition* with *repetition of individual sound or syllable*.

## 5. Phrase repetition

This condition occurs when the stutterer repeats more than one word while the sentence is unfinished (Zebrowski 2003). In Drew Lynch's performances, he does phrase repetition in two kinds of phrase, it is a noun phrase and verb phrase. The repetition happens in the middle of his utterances as in datum (1) and (12).

**Within-word Disfluency**

This type occurs within a word either a sound or syllable repetition (Zebrowski 2003). It is divided into three subtypes, those are *a repetition of the syllable*, *prolongation of sound*, and *block* (silent individual sound or pause). This disfluency appears at the beginning, the middle, and the last of Drew's speaking. *Within-word disfluency* happens in various conditions and multi kinds within a word.

## 1. Prolongation of sound

It refers to the spontaneous extending or prolonging speech sound (Hussain 2008). This kind of disfluency is portrayed on the videos appearing in eleven data. It happens in the first word and the middle word of Drew's utterances. In several data of the prolongation, other kinds of disfluency happen at the same time. Those are multi disfluency includes the combination between prolongation of sound with revision, *monosyllabic whole-word repetition*, phrase *repetition*, and *repetition of individual sound or syllable*.

## 2. Repetition of individual sound or syllable

It refers to *individual sound or syllable of the monosyllabic whole word or multisyllabic whole word*. Drew performs this disfluency in ten data. Those ten data are divided into two parts, it is *the repetition of individual sounds* and *syllable* within a word. This kind of disfluency happens in the

middle of Drew’s utterances while he is speaking as in datum (3), (4), (6), (14), and (15).

Second, the repetition happens in the form of individual sound. This repetition happens in the first sound of a word or the middle of a word. This disfluency happens in five data, it is found in datum 8, 9, 11, 12 and 13.

3. Block/silent pause

It refers to a moment of silence before the stutterer finishes the intended word. In some cases, this disfluency happens because of some reasons, it depends on the stutterer’s condition or feeling in his speaking. In Drew’s case, *block* (silent pause) happens when he is too emotional. This type of disfluency happens once on datum 5. At that time, he abruptly stops his speaking in the middle of a word and looks down. He tries to hold his tears then he makes a clarification about his feeling before continuing his explanation. It happens when the question section starts before he performs his talent in the audition session. In brief, Drew performs *block* (silent pause) when he discusses a touchable story for him that makes him emotional.

The summary of the findings on the types of fluency disorder identified in the utterances of Drew Lynch as a stand-up comedian is presented in Table.

Table: Types of Fluency Disorder

Types	Frequency on Video				Total
	1	2	3	4	
Between word disfluency:					
Filled pause	6	3	2	1	12
Phrase repetition	4	7	9	13	33
Revision	6	1	8	5	20
Multisyllabic repetition	1	20	7	5	33
Monosyllabic repetition	16	20	17	20	73
Within word disfluency:					
Repetition of individual sound/syllable	10	18	18	17	53
Prolongation of sound	12	18	20	17	67
Block/silent pause	1	0	0	0	1
Total	56	87	81	78	292

The dominant type is monosyllabic repetition followed by a prolongation of sound and repetition of individual sound/syllable. A similar occurrence is found in phrase repetition and multisyllabic repetition, while revision and filled pause seldom happen. In the context of disfluency, the video on semi-final performance got the highest frequency of disfluency affected by the pressure which is in line with the view that mental state influences more disfluencies (Lavid 2003; Sleeper 2007). Drew Lynch’s utterances are naturally produced showing how he is confident despite his fluency disorder as stuttering symptoms. In addition, the disfluencies of Drew Lynch as an adult stutterer show different characteristics to those found in the stuttering of pre-school children (Seth & Maruthy 2019) and school-aged children who stutter (Sasisekaran & Weathers 2019).

**CONCLUSION** The finding shows that Drew Lynch uttered all kinds of disfluency which are categorized into between-word disfluency and within-word disfluency. The disfluency consists of eight types, namely filled pause, phrase repetition, revision, multisyllabic whole-word repetition, monosyllabic whole-word repetition, repetition of individual sound or syllable, prolongation of sound, and block/silent pause. The disfluency mostly happened in Drew's performances in the videos. It deals with the theory of disfluency which refers to the spontaneous form. Drew may produce several kinds of disfluency in one utterance. His disfluency may present in the form of a combination between two disfluencies or multi disfluencies. The combination happens between prolongation with monosyllabic whole-word repetition, prolongation with multisyllabic whole-word repetition, monosyllabic with revision, revision with monosyllabic whole-word repetition or prolongation of sound. Comparing to Zebrowski (2003), the case of stuttering will be different in the background of the stuttering cause and the kinds of disfluency are performed by the sufferer.

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