STUTTERING LANGUAGE DISORDER OF DREW LYNCH'S

OFF-STAGE SPEECH

THESIS

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

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STUTTERING LANGUAGE DISORDER OF DREW LYNCH'S

OFF-STAGE SPEECH

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I certify that the research I wrote under the title *"Stuttering Language Disorder Of Drew Lynch's Off-Stage Speech"* to fulfill the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Literature Department Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang is my original work. It does not incorporate any material previously written or published by another author. In addition, I am the only person who has responsibility for the thesis.

Malang, 12 December 2019

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LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Ainun Rahmania Saputri's thesis entitled **Stuttering Language Disorder Of Drew Lynch's Off-Stage Speech** has been approved by the thesis Advisor for further approval by Board of Examiners as the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S)

Malang, 30 December 2019

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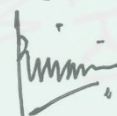Malang, 18 Desember 2019

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MOTTO

Anyone can be anything

DEDICATION

This thesis is specifically dedicated to:

My beloved father, Samsu and my mother, Sukaemi who always gave me

encouragement, support, prayer, and love, and my husband, Muhamad Subhan,

thank you very much for the endless love and my prayers I love you.

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<div align="right">Malang, 30 December 2019</div>

<div align="right">The writer</div>

ABSTRACT

Ainun Rahmania Saputri. 2019. *Stuttering Language Disorder of Drew Lynch's Off-Stage Speech*. Thesis. Malang: English Literature Department, Faculty of Humanities, State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor   : Dr. Rohmani Nur Indah, M.Pd
Keywords   : Stuttering, Language Disorder, Drew Lynch.

This study aims to analyze the type of stuttering found in Drew Lynch's speech when speaking offstage. Also, this study aims to illustrate how stuttering disorders occur in Drew Lynch's speech when speaking offstage. The object of this research is a video vlog when Drew Lynch speaks offstage. This research assumes that the types of stuttering language disorders in Drew Lynch's speech as a comedian have a type of stuttering that is influenced by varied contexts, causing various types of disorders. Besides, Drew Lynch's stuttering language disorder is his trademark.

This study used descriptive qualitative method. Namely describing the language produced by stutterers in Drew Lynch's speech when speaking offstage. Moreover, the data generated in this study were sentences taken from stuttering speeches. This study uses three videos that are transcribed into written text. Drew Lynch's speech data was then analyzed using the theoretical concept from Carrol (1986) which explains the types of language disorders and theoretical frameworks from the journal Handoko (2014) and Saragih's thesis (2018) to analyze types and explain the occurrence of stuttering language disorders.

Based on the results of the analysis, there are two kinds of expressive language disorders found in Drew Lynch's words namely fluency disorder and voice disorder. Fluency disorder is a language disorder that most often occurs in the words of Drew Lynch. Also, the analysis states that there are thirty-two data from the four types of stuttering characteristics, namely repetition, prolongation, interjection, and pause. The characteristic type of stuttering repetition is the type that often occurs in Drew Lynch's speech. This research also proves that there are no characteristic types of circumlocution stuttering. In addition to bringing up the types of individual characteristics also bring up several types in their utterances, namely combinations.

ABSTRAK

Ainun Rahmania Saputri. 2019. *Stuttering Language Disorder of Drew Lynch's Off-Stage Speech*. Thesis. Malang: English Literature Department, Faculty of Humanities, State Islamic University of Mulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor   : Dr. Rohmani Nur Indah, M.Pd
Keywords   : Stuttering, Language Disorder, Drew Lynch.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis tentang jenis kegagapan yang ditemukan dalam ucapan Drew Lynch ketika berbicara di luar panggung. Selain itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan bagaimana gangguan gagap terjadi dalam ucapan Drew Lynch ketika berbicara di luar panggung. Objek dari penelitian ini adalah vlog video ketika Drew Lynch berbicara di luar panggung. Penelitian ini berasumsi bahwa jenis-jenis gangguan bahasa gagap pada ucapan Drew Lynch sebagai seorang komedian memiliki jenis kegagapan yang dipengaruhi dengan konteks berfariasi sehingga menyebabkan jenis gangguan yang beragam. Selain itu, gangguan bahasa gagap Drew Lynch adalah ciri khasnya.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Yaitu mendeskripsikan bahasa yang dihasilkan oleh penderita gagap dalam ucapan Drew Lynch ketika berbicara di luar panggung. Sebagai tambahan, data yang dihasilkan pada penelitian ini berupa kalimat-kalimat yang diambil dari ucapan penderita gagap. Ada tiga video yang ditranskripsi menjadi teks tulisan. Data ucapan Drew Lynch kemudian dianalisis dengan menggunakan konsep teori dari Carrol (1986) yang menjelaskan jenis gangguan berbahasa serta teoritical framework dari jurnal Handoko (2014) serta tesis Saragih (2018) untuk menganalisis jenis dan menjelaskan terjadinya gangguan bahasa gagap.

Berdasarkan hasil analisis, ada dua macam gangguan berbahasa ekspresif yang ditemukan dalam ucapan Drew Lynch yaitu gangguan kelancaran dan gangguan suara dalam berbahasa. Gangguan kelancaran berbahasa adalah gangguan berbahasa yang paling sering terjadi dalam ucapan Drew Lynch. Selain itu, hasil analisis juga menyatakan ada tiga puluh dua data dari empat jenis karakteristik ucapan gagap yaitu repetition, prolongation, interjaction, dan pause. Jenis karakteristik ucapan gagap repetition merupakan jenis yang sering terjadi pada ucapan Drew Lynch. Penelitian ini juga membuktikan bahwa tidak ditemukan jenis karakteristik ucapan gagap circumlocution. Selain memunculkan jenis karakteristik individu juga memunculkan beberapa jenis dalam ujarannya yaitu kombinasi.

مستخلص البحث

عينون رحمانية سبوتري. ٢٠١٩. *اضطراب اللغة من خطاب Drew Lynch خارج المرحلة.* أطروحة. مالانج: قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة مولانا الإسلامية مالك إبراهيم مالانج.

المستشار   : د. الحاج. رحماني نور إنده ، M.Pd

الكلمات المفتاحية : التأتأة ، اضطراب اللغة ، Drew Lynch.

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل نوع التأتأة الموجودة في خطاب Drew Lynch عند التحدث خارج الكواليس. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى توضيح كيفية حدوث اضطرابات التأتأة في خطاب Drew Lynchعند التحدث خارج الكواليس. الهدف من هذا البحث هو مدونة فيديو عندما يتحدث Drew Lynchعن الكواليس. يفترض هذا البحث أن أنواع اضطرابات اللغة المتعثرة في خطاب Drew Lynchكممثل كوميدي لديها نوع من التأتأة يتأثر بسياقات متنوعة ، مما تسبب في مجموعة متنوعة من أنواع الاضطرابات. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، فإن اضطراب اللغة في Drew Lynch هو علامته التجارية.

يستخدم هذا البحث المنهج الوصفي النوعي. أي وصف اللغة التي تنتجها تلعثم في كلمات Drew Lynchعند التحدث خارج الكواليس. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، كانت البيانات الناتجة في هذه الدراسة جمل مأخوذة من خطب متعثرة. هناك ثلاثة مقاطع فيديو يتم نقلها إلى نص مكتوب. ثم تم تحليل بيانات خطاب Drew Lynchباستخدام المفهوم النظري من (Carrol 1986) الذي يشرح أنواع اضطرابات اللغة والأطر النظرية من مجلة (Handoko 2014) وأطروحة (Saragih 2018) لتحليل أنواع وشرح حدوث اضطرابات اللغة المتعثرة.

استنادًا إلى نتائج التحليل ، يوجد نوعان من اضطرابات اللغة التعبيرية في خطاب Drew Lynch ، وهما اضطرابات الطلاقة والصوت. التداخل في الطلاقة هو اضطراب اللغة الأكثر شيوعًا في كلمات Drew Lynch. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، ينص التحليل أيضًا على وجود ٣٢ بيانات من أربعة أنواع من خصائص الكلام المتعثرة ، وهي .repetition, prolongation, interjection, pause النوع المميز repetition المتعثر هو النوع الذي يحدث غالبًا في خطاب Drew Lynch. هذا البحث يثبت أيضا أنه لا توجد خصائص التأتأة circumlocution.بالإضافة إلى إظهار أنواع الخصائص الفردية ، يمكنك أيضًا طرح عدة أنواع في نطقها ، وهي المجموعات المختلطة.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the background of the researcher, the formulation of the problem, the object of research, the scope and boundaries, the significance of the research, the definition of keywords, previous research and research methods.

1.1 Background of Study

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 (S::::ometimes 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 2006 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.

The results in this study are expressive types of language disorders found in stuttering speech conducted by Bobby's talk at The Waterboy Film. Zakiah (2015) examined the types of language phenomena in the film Skallagrigg on the character of Esther suffering from Cerebral Palsy using Carrol's theory. The results of this study indicate that Esther's speech has several types of speech and language disorders, namely articulation disorders, phonological disorders, sound disorders, and stuttering. Suherman (2015) found about the types of language disorders in the main character in the film "My Name is Khan" who suffers from Autism with Carrol's theory. The results showed that the type of language disorder experienced by the main character "My Name is Khan" is a type of expressive language disorder and receptive language disorder. Saragih (2018) investigated the language forms of elementary school children who experienced impaired

fluency in speaking or stuttering using Carrol's theory. The results show that the language form of children who experience impaired fluency (stuttering) is a form of language repetition.

Other researchers and as a comparison for research, Salamun (2018) observed the speech of a stuttering comedian stand-up - Drew Lynch, second winner of America's Got Talent 2015 using a grouping of theories from Fromkin (1971), Garret (1975), Dell (1975), Dell (1975) 1986), and additional theories from Grice (1989). The results of this study show stuttering at stand-up comedy shows, Drew Lynch shows the phase of regular speech production planning.

This study uses a theoretical framework from the journal Handoko (2014), the Siagian thesis (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 Drew Lynch on YouTube channel. The researcher took Drew Lynch'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.

Drew Lynch 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. Drew Lynch on his YouTube channel often publishes daily vlogs which makes him talk more often. This research examines the type and stuttering produced by Drew Lynch on 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 Drew Lynch's off-stage speech published in 2018. Researchers chose Drew Lynch 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 Drew Lynch 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 Drew Lynch'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 Drew Lynch on YouTube channel.

1.2. Research Question

1. What kind of stuttering problem in the utterance of Drew Lynch's off-stage speech?

2. How are the stuttering occurrences in the utterance of Drew Lynch's off-stage speech?

1.3. Research Objectives

1. To identify the kind of stuttering problem in the utterance of Drew Lynch's off-stage speech

2. To describe how stuttering disorder occurs in the utterance of Drew Lynch's off-stage speech

1.4. The significance of the Study

The findings of this study should contribute theoretically and practically. Theoretically, research findings can be a reference for research in the field of psycholinguistics. Besides, this research can also increase knowledge and as a

reference for the type of stuttering in adult men who experience stuttering disorders when speaking off-stage.

Practically, the findings of this study are expected to provide more knowledge and understanding to English learners about the types of stuttering and stuttering of adult males when speaking offstage. Furthermore, this research is also useful for future researchers who are interested in the topic of stuttering with different objects and examine deeper stuttering.

1.5. Scope and Limitation

This research focuses on Stuttering Language Disorder Off Drew Lynch's Off-Stage Speech. To analyze the type of stuttering Drew Lynch when speaking offstage, this study researchers used Carrol's theory to explain the types of stuttering and theoretical frameworks from the journal Handoko (2014), the Siagian thesis (2014), and Saragih (2018) to analyze types and explain the occurrence of stuttering language disorders.

As a limitation, this research focuses on the analysis of Stuttering Language Disorder of Drew Lynch's Off-Stage Speech. This study used three videos published in June-July 2018, with the duration of 29 minutes. These videos show the off stage utterances of Drew Lynch.

1.6. Definition of Key Terms

There are definitions of the key terms of this research are as follows:

1. A stuttering language disorder is a disorder in the speech rhythm where each individual knows exactly what it wants to say, at a stagnant moment of no free flow of accidental repetition, prolongation, and discontinuation of sound. Stuttering language disorder in this study is a disorder that occurs from Drew Lynch on the youtube channel.

2. Andrew Lynch is a non-biological stutter patient, He stutters since 20 years old. After the 2011 softball accident which seriously damaged his vocal cords.

3. Off Stage is the videos of daily activities of Drew Lynch with his dog. For Drew Lynch, uploading off stage videos is one of the therapies to reduce his stuttering.

1.7. Previous Study

In this case, the previous study is needed to get much information about the detailed explanations of stuttering. Some previous studies give us more information about the details of this study.

First, Zubair (2013) describes the language disorder of main characters in the Waterboy movie. This research focuses on the type of stuttering produced by Bobby or the main character in the film The Waterboy. This study used the

Carroll Theory. The results in this study are expressive types of language disorders found in speech stuttering conducted by Bobby's talk at The Waterboy Film.

Second, Zakiah (2015) examines expressive language disorder that occurs in the Skallagrig movie about the character of Esther suffering from cerebral palsy. This research examines the types of expressive language disorders. This study used the Carroll theory. The results of this study indicate that Esther's speech has several types of speech and language disorders, namely articulation disorders, phonological disorders, sound disorders, and stuttering.

Third, Suherman (2015) investigated the types of language disorders in the main character in "My Name is Khan" who has autism. This research focuses on the types of language disorders in My Name is Khan movie. This study used the ASHA Theory (1982) to analyze the types of language disorders in My Name is Khan movie. The result of this research is, there are two types of language disorders, namely expressive and receptive language disorders.

Fourth, Saragih (2018) discusses child stuttering. This study used Chaer (2009), Eka (2010), and Efnida, et al (2015) theories. The results show that the language form of children who experience impaired fluency (stuttering) is a form of repetitive language (repetition).

Another study, Salamun (2018) describes speech production planning of Drew Lynch a stuttering stand-up comedian. This study focuses on the speech of a stand-up comedian that stutters, namely Drew Lynch. He was the second winner

of the Americas Got Talent 2015. The study used the theories of Fromkin (1971), Garret (1975), Dell (1986), and Grice (1989). The results of this study showed stuttering on a comedy stand-up show, Drew Lynch showed a regular phase of the production planning of speech.

The similarity in this study and the previous study is, first the research object mostly taken from the movie and on stage speech on YouTube channel. Second, Carroll theory (1986) is also used by the researcher to examine the data because it is still relevant and in accordance with the characteristics of the data to be examined. While, the differences between this study and the previous study in this study, the subject of the researchers use adult males who suffer from stuttering that occurs when off stage speech in their own YouTube channel. While the previous studies mostly use 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 Drew Lynch off stage speech as the subject of the study.

1.8. Research Method

This section presents the research design, research participants, data and data sources, data collection and data analysis.

1.8.1. Research Design

This study uses descriptive qualitative methods to analyze data. This qualitative method is to interpret and describe the data concerned with the situation that is happening. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method to describe stuttering language disorders that focus on the type of stuttering Drew Lynch when speaking off-stage.

1.8.2. Research Subject

This research involves Drew Lynch as a research subject. Drew Lynch is an adult man with a non-biological stutter. At the age of 20, he stuttered because his throat was hit by a ball when he was in a softball race, causing vocal trauma that made him stutter until now. Besides he is one of the most famous YouTubers and comics in America. Drew Lynch on his YouTube channel often publishes daily vlogs which makes him talk more often.

1.8.3. Data and Data Sources

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 the duration of 29 minutes. The whole dialogues are the valuable data that are collected through observation. The data are stuttering words and utterances spoken by Drew Lynch. The data source in

this study were the videos published on Drew Lynch 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.*

1.8.4. Data Collection

The researcher uses several steps to collect data. First, she opens YouTube and search 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.

1.8.5. Data Analysis

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.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter discussed the review of theories related to the topic in the present study. These are Language disorder includes the type of language disorder, stuttering includes the characteristics and type of stuttering, Drew Lynch, previous study.

2.1. Psikolinguistics

Psycholinguistics, which is a combination of psychology and linguistics. Psycholinguistics starts from the existence of linguistic experts who are interested in psychology and the existence of psychologists who are involved in linguistics. Followed by cooperation between the two experts. Then psycholinguistic experts emerged as disciplines.

Altman (2001 in Salamun 2018) defines psycholinguistics or language psychology as a study of psychological and neurological factors that enable humans to acquire, use, understand and produce language. In addition, psycholinguistics includes cognitive processes in producing meaningful grammatical and sentences of vocabulary and grammatical structures as well as processes that make it possible to understand speech, words, texts, etc. (Miller & Gold, 1983 in Salamun 2018).

Psycholinguistics is the science that describes the psychological processes that occur when a person produces sentences and understands the sentences he

hears when communicating and how language skills are acquired by humans (Simanjuntak, 1987: 1 in Harras and Bachari, 2009). Aitchison (1984 in Harras and Bachari 2009) limits psycholinguistics as the study of language and mind.

The main goal of a psycholinguist is to find the structures and processes that underlie the human ability to speak and understand language. There are three things that really attract psycholinguistic attention, namely (1) the problem of acquisition of language, (2) the relationship between language knowledge and language use, and (3) the process of producing and understanding speech. In addition, various fields are used in the study of psycholinguistics such as psychology, cognitive science linguistics, and neurolinguistics.

Psycholinguistics is a disciplinary field that is included in the field of macro linguistics. As macro linguistics, psycholinguistics is a linguistic field that studies language in relation to factors outside of language. Another goal of psycholinguistics is to find a language theory that is linguistically acceptable and can psychologically explain the nature of language and its acquisition. In other words, psycholinguistics tries to explain the nature of the structure of language, and how this structure is obtained, used at the time of the speech, and at the time of understanding the sentences in the speech.

On the other hand, according to Clark and Clark (1977 in Fianna, 2014) states that psycholinguistics is related to three main things namely comprehension, production, and language acquisition. From these definitions, it

can be concluded that psycholinguistics is the study of mental processes that humans go through in their language.

In detail psycholinguistics studies four topics. First, comprehension, that is mental processes that humans go through so that they can grasp what people are saying and understand what is meant. Second, production, that is, mental processes in us that make us able to say as we say. Third, the biological and neurological foundation that makes humans able to speak. Fourth, acquisition of language, that is, how children acquire language.

In practice, psycholinguistics tries to apply linguistic and psychological knowledge to issues such as language teaching and learning, teaching reading beginning and reading, bilingualism and language, language-related diseases such as aphasia, stuttering and so on; and other social issues related to language, such as language and education, language and development of the homeland and nation.

2.2. Language Disorder

In general, a conversation is the inability to speak interactively, understand the conversation of others, understand, and use words in an appropriate context, both verbal and non-verbal; Solve problems, read and understand what is read, and discuss their thoughts through the ability to speak or solve through writing.

Indah (2017) states the inability to obtain and process linguistic information. Furthermore, language problems can be divided into three aspects.

The first aspect is biological problems or imperfections of the hearing or speech organ. As experienced by the deaf, visually impaired and speech impaired.

The second aspect that causes language disorders according to Indah (2017) is cognitive and psychogenic aspects. The relevance of language and thought is the quality of language to arouse verbal thoughts. Therefore, it can be concluded that it is a verbal error obtained from the customer's mind. There are many types of diseases that occur from this case such as dementia, down syndrome, stuttering, depression and so on.

The third aspect according to Indah (2017) is language disorders caused by linguistic aspects. Inability to obtain and process linguistic information. this can be caused by developing language disorders and acquired language disorders. Furthermore, they stated that the disorder referred to as a language disorder that developed from an abnormality since birth. Some children have difficulty in obtaining language because of problems with growth. Speech for people who have language disorders will not develop normally. Language disorders can affect written language skills as well as what is spoken. People who have language disorders will have more difficulty communicating with others. this can limit their ability to socialize with others. Based on the above definitions of language disorders, it can be concluded that language disorders are disorders of the brain that affect linguistic information that can inhibit the process of receiving, remembering, and responding.

Based on the above explanation of language disorders is the inability to have interactive dialogue, understand the conversation of others. According to

Indah (2017), there are three aspects of language disorders, namely biological aspects, cognitive and psychogenic aspects, and finally linguistic aspects.

2.2.1. Kind of Language Disorder

Kinds of Language Disorders According to Carroll, language disorders are divided into two types. Expressive language disorders and receptive language disorders. One type of language disorder that will be used to analyze data is an expressive language disorder. The following is an explanation of expressive language disorder.

2.2.1.1. 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. According to Handoko (2014), there are three types of expressive language disorders; fluency disorders, articulation disorders, and sound disorders.

2.2.1.1.1. Fluency disorder

A fluency disorder is speech production that refers to continuity, fluency, speed, and effort. This influence can be accompanied by physical tension, negative reactions, secondary behavior, and avoidance of sounds, words, or

speaking situations. In other terms, interruption of fluency can mean repetition of the first sound of a word (stuttering) and other problems in producing "soft" speech. For example "Y, Y, Y, Yes" (Handoko, 2014 p. 3).

2.2.1.1.2. Articulation disorders

Articulation disorders are specific developmental disorders where the child uses speech below the level appropriate for his mental age, but where there is a normal level of language skills. Another meaning is the difficulty in producing certain words, added replacement, change, and delete. For example "wabbit" for rabbit (Handoko, 2014 p. 4).

2.2.1.1.3. Voice Disorder

Voice disorder can be characterized as a process caused by phonological or functional factors that can shift vocal production, laryngeal function, or a combination. In general terms, voice disorders occur in someone who has problems with the larynx or sounds through the nose or throat. For example, high voice or buzzing (Handoko, 2014 p. 6).

2.2.1.2. Receptive Language Disorders

The second type of language disorder is receptive language disorder. A receptive language disorder is a problem of someone who has problems with understanding language or using language to understand ideas. This language

disorder is denied by problems such as hearing loss, learning disorders, or mental retardation.

Weil (2008) in Zubair (2013), said that changes in receptive language are conditions where a person has a disability that can affect understanding or changing language or both. Three to five percent occur in children. If they cannot process what they will say and express, they will have problems in socializing. In short, people with language difficulties rarely speak, use few words or very few sentences, often talk about people in conversation. English is often used with autism.

Based on the explanation of language disorder there are two kinds according to Carroll, namely the problem of expressive language and receptive language disorders. Disorders of expressive language can be resolved by stuttering. There are three types of expressive language disorders according to Handoko (2014), namely fluency disorders, articulation disorders, and sound disorders. While receptive is often confirmed by developmental problems like autism.

2.3. Stuttering

Stuttering is speaking fluency in which a person repeats a word or syllable, extends the sound of words or syllables, cannot say a word (paused for some time when trying to say a word) according to Miltenberg (2008 in Ramadhani 2015).

Almost similar to Miltenberg's, Davidson (2006 in Ramadhani 2015) defines stuttering, which is a verbal fluency disorder characterized by one or more

speech patterns characterized by (1) frequent repetition or prolongation of consonant or vocal pronunciation; (2) long pauses between pronunciation of one word with the next word; (3) replace words that are difficult to pronounce with words that are easily pronounced (for example, words that begin with certain consonants), and repeat words (among other things, say "ke-ke-ke-ke" instead once saying "ke", sometimes verbal fluency is characterized by a lot of movement in the body and flickering of the eyes.

Indah (2017) added that stuttering means that irregular speech, stagnation does not flow freely, suddenly stops speaking, repetition of the first syllable, remaining words, and after successfully saying a word, they can finish all sentences. The main symptom is blocking airflow, causing long pauses and difficult speech attempts.

Stuttering can occur when the brain is unable to send and receive messages in the normal way. Stuttering attacks usually occur in children aged two to seven years who are still learning to speak but usually disappear along with more perfect brain development, but this stuttering can continue and get worse, this condition is called developmental stuttering so that stuttering can be carried to a more mature age (klikdokter.com, 2011). In adults, stuttering can limit work choices or progress because people with stuttering tend to avoid the type of work that will make it difficult in the communication process. Besides stuttering also has an impact on social communication. People with stuttering are usually difficult to communicate by telephone, speak in public, and talk to people who are new. This

certainly will greatly hamper the process of social communication of individuals with the community or the environment.

2.4. Kinds of Stuttering

Types of stuttering speech disorders are divided into three types, among others :

2.4.1. Developmental Stuttering

Disorder of emotional emotion of children who are passionate and speech control usually occurs in children aged 2-4 years. Stuttering in the 2-4 year age period is a condition that is still normal to occur as part of the child's speech development process. Stuttering usually arises because the emotional control is still low and the enthusiasm of children to express their ideas has not been accompanied by the maturity of his speech tool. While adolescents are usually caused by a lack of confidence and anxiety due to physical, mental and social changes that are being experienced by Efnida et al (2015 in Saragih 2018)

2.4.2. Temporary Stuttering

Stuttering caused by psychological factors usually occurs in children aged 5-8 years. Generally, it is caused by psychological factors, for example, children begin to enter a new wider environment, such as school and social environment, so children need time to adjust both mentally and socially (Efnida et al., 2015 in Saragih, 2018).

2.4.3. Permanent Stuttering

Stuttering with no effort or endeavor is 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).

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that there are three types of stuttering people, namely developmental stuttering, temporary stuttering, and permanent stuttering.

2.5. Speech Characters On Stuttered

Each individual as a stutterer has different stutter characteristics. The characteristics of stuttering are as follows :

2.5.1. Repetition

Repeating sounds more than twice the sounds and syllables, because the stutterer loses ideas, forgets, is nervous, so he finds it difficult to talk with his interlocutor (Eka, 2010 in Saragih, 2018). Repetition consists of the repetition of part of the word, repetition of all syllables, and repetition of the phrase (Siagian, 2014 p. 18).

2.5.1.1. Part repetition of words

Repeated parts of the word occur in words that are more than one syllable. This repetition involves repeating one syllable and repeating two syllables. This repetition is still considered as a repetition of part of the word because it repeats only part of the word (Siagian, 2014 p. 18).

2.5.1.1.1. Repetition of one syllable

The repetition of some words in the form of repetition of one syllable is one of the characteristics of repetition found among stutterers. The repetition of part of this word occurs in words consisting of one syllable.

Example: *Bom..bom.. siapa itu yang meledak?* (Siagian, 2014 p. 18).

(Bomb ... bomb ... who is it that exploded?)

The repetition above occurs at the beginning of the word [bom].

2.5.1.1.2. Repetition of two syllables

Besides the type of repetition of one syllable, there is also a partial repetition of words in the form of repetition of two syllables. The repetition is in the initial affixes such as ber, ke, and pe.

Example: *Ber..bermain dulu aku* (Siagian, 2014 p. 19).

(Play ... play let me play first)

The repetition above occurs in part in the form of two syllables that have a bearing [ber]. The word consists of two syllables [ber] and [main]. The stuttering example above occurs at the beginning of the syllable and not the second syllable or the end of the syllable [bermain].

2.5.1.2. Repetition the whole word

The repetition of all words often applies to syllables in the form of original syllables and also syllables that result from the weakening of the word process.For

example: *Hingga saat ini aku gak gak gak pernah berobat lagi* (Siagian, 2014 p. 19). (Up to now I have never been treated again).

The repetition above occurs all words in the form of original syllables [gak]. Stuttering in the example above occurs at the end of a syllable and not at the beginning of a syllable, does not reduce or exaggerate the syllable, the syllable is repeated in its entirety [gak].

2.5.1.3. Phrase repetition

Repetition of this phrase is not so similar when compared with other forms of repetition.

Examples: *Yang paling bising saya punya mmm apa mmm mulut sayalah mulut sayalah   saya suka mengganggu kawan* (Siagian, 2014 p. 20).

(The noisiest I have mmm what mmm my mouth is my mouth I like to disturb friends).

The repetition above occurs in the repetition of a phrase that is different from the repetition of the others because there is no subject or predicate [mmmm]. Stuttering in the example above occurs at the end of a syllable and not at the beginning of a syllable, does not reduce or exaggerate the syllable.

2.5.2. Prolongation

Extend words to certain letters by extending the sound of a word (Eka, 2010 in Saragih 2018).

Example: *Pppppppppppappa, Aaaakkkuuuuu* (father, I)

The extension above has happened to the word papa and me by strung out the letters [pppp] or [aaaa] with the same letter sound.

2.5.3. Interjection

Incorrect insertion or addition of voices while speaking due to confusion, forgetfulness, nervousness, so that he is unable to express what he thinks to the interlocutor clearly (Eka, 2010 in Saragih 2018).

Example: Eh...eh...eh... *Aku duluan yah* (Uh ... uh ... uh ... I'll go first)

The sound absorption or addition above is [eh] by adding more than one vote.

2.5.4. Pause

There is a pause between the words that are said that have a pause or hold a word or word that cannot be pronounced at all Eka (Eka, 2010 in Saragih 2018).

Example:...*aku gak tau.* (... I don't know.)

The above explanation in the form of [...] occurs by holding back or not saying a word at all before speaking.

2.5.5. Circumlocution

Substitute or replace alternative words to avoid problematic words. Caused by a child who looks tense and struggles to talk that can be seen from facial muscles, especially around the mouth. The child is seen as if experiencing physical pressure when saying words that are sometimes the child's voice such as gasps, air or sound held for a few seconds (Eka, 2010 in Saragih 2018).

Example: *Apppppaaa, Beggggitu* (What, I see)

The circumstance above occurs in [apa] and [begitu] the speaker struggles to hold the letters [pppp] or [gggg] to avoid the problem word without replacing it with another word.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the language characteristics of stuttering sufferers are five, namely repetition, prolongation, interaction, pausing, and circumlocution.

2.6. Drew Lynch

Andrew Lynch or commonly known as Drew Lynch was born on August 10, 1991, in Indiana and raised in Las Vegas. 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. With the support of his friends, he entered Stand Up Comic and began to change his life motivation that in any situation can be turned into a positive situation. He often participates in talent search events, one of which is the America's Got Talent show. In the tenth season of 2015 from America's Got Talent he had won the Stand-Up Comic and made it famous. Drew Lynch also has a YouTube channel that already has 2 million subscribers. He often uploads videos and talks about his life with a dog named Stella, sometimes using self-humiliation comedy.

2.7. Previous Study

In this case, the previous study is needed to get much information about the detailed explanations of stuttering. Some previous studies give us more information about the details of this study.

First, Zubair (2013) describes the Language Disorder of Main Characters in the Waterboy movie. This research focuses on the type of stuttering produced by Bobby or the main character in the film The Waterboy. This study used the Carroll Theory. The results in this study are expressive types of language disorders found in speech stuttering conducted by Bobby's talk at The Waterboy Film.

Second, Zakiah (2015) examines expressive language disorder that occurs in the Skallagrig movie about the character of Esther suffering from Cerebral Palsy. This research examines the types of expressive language disorders. This study used the Carroll Theory. The results of this study indicate that Esther's speech has several types of speech and language disorders, namely articulation disorders, phonological disorders, sound disorders, and stuttering.

Third, Suherman (2015) investigated the types of language disorders in the main character in "My Name is Khan" who has autism. This research focuses on the types of language disorders in My Name is Khan movie. This study used the ASHA Theory (1982) to analyze the types of language disorders in My Name is Khan movie. The result of this research is, there are two types of language disorders, namely expressive and receptive language disorders.

Fourth, Saragih (2018) discusses the form of children's language in the public elementary school of Labuhan Deli who stutter. This study used Chaer (2009), Eka (2010), and Efnida, et al (2015) Theories. The results show that the language form of children who experience impaired fluency (stuttering) is a form of repetitive language (repetition).

Another study, Salamun (2018) describes speech production planning of Drew Lynch a stuttering stand-up comedian. This study focuses on the speech of a stand-up comedian that stutters, namely Drew Lynch. He was the second winner of the Americas Got Talent 2015. The study used the theories of Fromkin (1971), Garret (1975), Dell (1986), and Grice (1989). The results of this study showed stuttering on a comedy stand-up show, Drew Lynch showed a regular phase of the production planning of speech.

The similarity in this study and the previous study is, first the research object mostly taken from the movie and on stage speech on YouTube channel. Second, Carroll theory is also used by the researcher to examine the data because it is still relevant and in accordance with the characteristics of the data to be examined. While, the differences between this study and the previous study in this study, the subject of the researchers use adult males who suffer from stuttering that occurs when off stage speech in their own YouTube channel. While the previous studies mostly use 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 Drew Lynch off stage speech as the subject of the study.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents an analysis based on data findings and discussion on research problems. These findings are discussed based on the types of stuttering language disorders that occur in Drew Lynch's speech while speaking offstage. Besides, the data are presented based on the utterances spoken in three videos that contain stuttering sentences by Drew and are explained in each data. Next, the discussion is based on an analysis of the data findings to explain the relevant research.

3.1. Finding

In the findings, the data are presented first in the form of utterances spoken in three videos that contain stuttering sentences by Drew. Thirty-two of the following data are taken from speech data that lasts for three videos that contain stuttering utterances. The findings are discussed based on the types of stuttering language disorders that arise during Drew's conversations in the video "Meeting My Biggest Fan", "Reacting To My Wikipedia Page", dan "My Response To Delta Banning Pit Bulls On Flights".

The first kind of language disorder found is repetition of part of one-syllable word. The opening of the vlog video titled Meeting My Biggest Fan shows the scene that took place in the living room with Drew Lynch's friend Ryan. Drew Lynch opened the video program by greeting a subscriber who had seen the video. In the video, Drew Lynch raises stuttering in datum (1) and (2) below.

> *Drew   : Hey everybody welcome to another ep ep ep episode **of of** dog vlog **(1)** I found **my my my my biggest fan (2)***
> *Friend : Just just just Eugene's*
> *Drew   : Best incidentally there is smaller fan*

The words *"of"* and *"my"* he had repeated several times quickly. The datum (1) and (2) show that he is included in the speech disorder fluency disorder because he spoke quickly and tried to repeat the words he would say. The type of stuttering that he says repeatedly includes repetition of all the words in one syllable *"of"* and *"my"*. This is because he cannot control his words so he finds it difficult to say the words he is saying. The word *"of"* is included in the preposition that appears after the noun at the beginning of the sentence, and the word *"my"* includes the pronoun that occurs in the middle of the sentence.

The next in the video Meeting My Biggest Fan show that Drew and Ryan talked about Ryan's shoe size which was very different from Drew's shoe size. Drew explained that the size of his friend's shoes was bigger than the size of his shoes. In addition, Drew also said that the price of Ryan's shoes has a price that is comparable to the price of women who can be rented as a woman night. He also said that his foot size was almost the same as Ryan's. After saying this Drew invited Ryan to go see the show, but Drew was doubtful because he had not yet gotten a seat to see the show. In the video, Drew Lynch raises stuttering in datum (3) and (4) below.

> *Drew : I'm a I'm a man I am a whopping fi fi fi five foot four still it that's impending by the way we're gonna have that month that's not done and then Ryan is something to you don't see the same itches thank you send all the inches if I think seven feet this*
> *Friend : it looks larger than your*
> *Drew : What's size what's size of my team you can legally have sex with this new size in women's waves live women's higher lower lower lower*

women's is lower prices than you never mind yes yes I've seen a ninety-year-old dude how long is the them toda I've never I've never mention mention of inches I'm sorry well call your penis in half and then shoes should be thirteen point six inches Wow

Drew : So I am almost exactly five of Ryan's shoes destice ss::::::stacked on top of each other trust less fear okay

*Drew : I didn't show it that **at at at at (3)** the improv and then Ryan was like hey I would like to go ceases it was let's go see a show and then he was there and then but they have **if if (4)** they have seats*

The words *"at"* and *"if"* he had repeated several times quickly. The datum (3) and (4) show that he is included in the speech disorder fluency disorder because he spoke quickly and tried to repeat the words he would say. The type of stuttering that he says repeatedly includes repetition of all the words in one syllable *"at"* and *"if"*. This is because he could not control his words because he was doubtful so he found it difficult to say the word he was saying. The word *"at"* is included in the preposition that appears in the middle of the sentence, and the word *"if"* includes the noun that occurs before the end of the sentence.

Then in the video Meeting My Biggest Fan show that Drew told his experience to Ryan that he had been abused because his video content was always with his dog. For Drew that hurt him deeply, he said as if someone else had never done anything like him. When he told the experience without realizing the emotions in him had made his voice stutter. In the video, Drew Lynch raises stuttering in datum (5) below.

*Drew : There he was there he was and he was like he was like hey man i wa wa watch dog vlog and I'm and I was like oh I was like holy men I can't even hear you call me because Wow dropping words down like a like a like pebbles down a waterfall **how how how how (5)** are you right are 21 line first so do you play basketball.*

The word *"how"* has been repeated several times quickly. From the statement datum (5) shows that he was included in the speech disorder voice disorder because when he spoke, he had the emotional intonation of speech when he delivered what he said. So that the voice he delivered to the interlocutor became a high note. The type of stuttering that he says repeatedly includes repetition of all the words in one syllable *"how"*. This is because he cannot control his words when emotions in intonation speak so that he finds it difficult to say the words he is saying. The word *"how"* is included as an adverb that appears in the middle of a sentence.

In the video Meeting My Biggest Fan when Drew heard Ryan's story that his height had been negatively rated by someone, Drew expressed his opinion that his assessment of Ryan's height was a good thing because Ryan liked sports. In the video, Drew Lynch raises stuttering in datum (6) below.

> *Friend : there have been two occasions where I have fully just walked with my arm someone right in the face lot are only a Todd was turned and one clothesline that's right people who are [Laughter] [Music] Miami's why do you need to them yeah it's just you know we don't listen*
> *Drew : patronizing I get up on the table like like like like a baby let's see I mean what's what's difficult for you*
> *Friend : door was delays I one time I walked outside of a restaurant and they kind of metal a metal friend*
> *Drew: yeah you should get one of the IceCube cars those are those cubes those cubes you don't say here and then you should and then and then hook your head out under the Sun roof and you'll be like a like a little cheese cube at a party*
> *Friend : it's always*
> *Drew : a nice go go go all the way up oh are they just I mean like because I mean because i mean yeah I can tell right into the river b:::bus a **sweet sweet (6)** person I like that ab:::::bout that bad about him he's a good sport about things do you have any any bob up any bob any any ball*

busting jokes about me about maybe my height maybe my my my my my maybe my right

The word *"sweet"* had been repeated several times quickly. From the statement datum (6) shows that he was included in the speech disorder fluency disorder because he spoke quickly and tried to repeat the words he would say. The type of stuttering that he said repeatedly included repetition of all the words in one syllable *"sweet"*. This is because he cannot control his words so he finds it difficult to say the words he is saying. The word *"sweet"* is included in the noun that appears in the middle of the sentence.

Next in the video Meeting My Biggest Fan show Drew would like to thank Ryan for being willing to accompany the creation of a vlog in this video. He also thanked his subscriber who had been willing to see the contents of all of his vlog videos that were considered not useful by some people. In the video, Drew Lynch raises stuttering in datum (7), (8), and (9) below.

> ***Drew :*** *I only wish to be happened all right **so so so (7)** that's everybody **i i i i (8)** want to say thanks to Brian so much emmmm emmm for being a part of the vlog and let let me that I may be you know just to just just an idiot and actually my dumb question is mom and thanks for watchi ning the **dog dog dog dog(9)** vlog as you do if you do want to see the bloopers and outtakes from this video which boy there a there a there was a lot you there I'm sure nothing major and if you see if you see there is the that you can actually go to our patreon account where you can have access to like you a a a a some photos that were not that we're not posted on outtakes and a a a a specialized birthday shoutouts also um um um make sure you check out my tour schedule as as as I'm doing a stand-up all over that all over the country and as Brian can vouch for is*

The words *"so", "i",* and *"dog"* he had repeated several times quickly. From the statement datum (7), (8), and (9) show that he is included in the speech

disorder fluency disorder because he spoke quickly and tried to repeat the words he would say. The type of stuttering that he says repeatedly includes repetition of all the words in one syllable *"so", "i",* and *"dog".* This is because he cannot control his words so he finds it difficult to say the words he is saying. The word *"so"* is included in adverbs and has a function as a conjunction that appears at the beginning of a sentence. The word *"i"* includes a pronoun that appears at the beginning of a sentence after the word *"so"* and the word *"dog"* includes a noun that appears in the middle of a sentence.

In another video, the title is Reacting To My Wikipedia Page. In the second video, Drew discusses his data published on Wikipedia. Many interesting things were discussed about him. One of them he felt impressed that he was quite familiar. In the video, Drew Lynch raises stuttering in datum (10) and (11) below.

> *Drew: So today we are gonna read my my my my Wikipedia*
> *And that apparently **has has has (10)** a some very a a a a interesting and*
> *riveting material matters. **That that that (11)** i need to exhume. Hate*
> *looking my my my my self a i hate looking myself up. Wiki...pe pe pedia...*
> *Drew. Oh cool*

The words *"has"* and *"that"* have been repeated several times quickly. The datum utterances (10) and (11) show that he is included in the speech disorder fluency disorder because he spoke quickly and tried to repeat the words he would say. The type of stuttering that he says repeatedly includes repetition of all the words in one syllable *"has"* and *"that".* This is because he cannot control his words so he finds it difficult to say the words he is saying. The word *"has"* is included in the verb that appears at the beginning of the sentence and the word *"that"* includes the pronoun that appears in the middle of the sentence.

Next tipe kind of language disorder found is repetition of part two-syllable words. In the video Meeting My Biggest Fan shows when Drew and Ryan talked about Ryan's shoe size which was very different from Drew's shoe size. Drew explained that the size of his friend's shoes was bigger than the size of his shoes. In the video, Drew Lynch raises stuttering in datum (12) below.

> *Drew : I'm a I'm a man I am a whopping **fi fi fi five**(12) foot four still it that's impending by the way we're gonna have that month that's not **done** and then Ryan is something to you don't see the same itches thank **you** send all the inches if I think seven feet this*
> *Friend : it looks larger than your*

The word *"five"* has been repeated several times quickly. From the statement datum (12) shows that he was included in the speech disorder fluency disorder because he spoke quickly and tried to repeat the words he would say. The type of stuttering he repeated repeatedly included the repetition of some of the words in the two syllables *[fi-]* and *[ve]*. This is because he cannot control his speech at the beginning of the syllable and not the second syllable or the end of the *"five"* syllable so that he finds it difficult to say the word he is saying. The word *"five"* is included in the adjective which serves to describe the noun at the beginning of the sentence before the foot word.

Furthermore, in the video Reacting To My Wikipedia Page. Drew said that when he read about his data on Wikipedia, he was surprised because when he searched for his name "Drew Lynch" on the internet pages that appeared not only his name but many other Drew names that appeared. Also, there are no additional photos of his data on Wikipedia. The next information the author lists the date and

year of birth. Drew is also known as a person who experiences severe stuttering. In the video, Drew Lynch raises stuttering in datum (13) below.

> **Drew :** *What the hell alright if i tag Drew L Drew Lachey comes up latchey. Lachey, Drew Lablanc alright lets see Drew Lynch yeah here we go Drew Lynch here it goes here it comes up. Alright there is there isn't picture. I think odd born August 10th **ninetheen ni ni ni ninety (13) o**ne(1991). He's a stand up comedian known for his:::sss s::::sssevere stutter.*

The word *"ninety"* has been repeated several times quickly. From the statement datum (13) shows that he was included in the speech disorder fluency disorder because he spoke quickly and tried to repeat the words he would say. The type of stuttering he repeated repeatedly included the repetition of some of the words in the two syllables *[nine-]* and *[ty]*. This is because he cannot control his speech at the beginning of the syllable and not the second syllable or the end of the syllable *"ninety"* so that he finds it difficult to say the word he is saying. The word *"ninety"* is included in the noun that appears before the end of the sentence.

Then in the video Reacting To My Wikipedia Page show that Drew's reaction when he read Wikipedia on the part about his love of dogs, so he plans to make the next video by making Q&A with his dog named Stella. In the video, Drew Lynch raises stuttering in datum (14) below.

> **Drew**: *You know everybody loves loves an underdog. Some people like just just to be next to them though. That's our show i want to say hey guys make sure you are checking out our Patreon account that is. That is where we are often times **do do doing(14)** bloopers and you'll get additional content and even access to a Q&A; with S::::stella and I so make sure you check that out. And then you can even get a special fan shoutout Like like like this person.*

The word *"doing"* has been repeated several times quickly. From the statement datum (14) shows that he was included in the speech disorder fluency

disorder because he spoke quickly and tried to repeat the words he would say. The type of stuttering which he uttered repeatedly included repetition of some of the words in two syllables *[do-]* and *[ing]*. This is because he cannot control his speech at the beginning of the syllable and not the second syllable or the end of the syllable *"doing"* so he finds it difficult to say the word he is saying. The word *"doing"* is included in the noun that appears before the end of the sentence.

Another type of kind of language disorder found is repeating phrase. The title of this video is Meeting My Biggest Fan. Drew talks about Ryan's shoe size which is very different from his shoe size. He said that the size of his friend's shoes is bigger than the size of his shoes. Besides, Drew also said that the price of Ryan shoes has a price that is comparable to the price of women who can be rented as a woman night. He also said that his foot size was almost the same as Ryan's. In the video, Drew Lynch raises stuttering in datum (15) below.

> *Drew : What's size what's size (15) of my team you can legally have sex with this new size in women's waves live women's higher lower lower lower women's is lower prices than you never mind yes yes I've seen a ninety-year-old dude how long is the them toda I've never I've never mention mention of inches I'm sorry well call your penis in half and then shoes should be thirteen point six inches Wow*
> *Drew : So I am almost exactly five of Ryan's shoes destice ss::::::stacked on top of each other trust less fear okay*

The phrase *"what's size"* has been repeated several times quickly. From the statement datum (15) shows that he was included in the speech disorder fluency disorder because he spoke quickly and tried to repeat the words he would say. The types of stuttering that he says repeatedly include phrase repetition. Repetition of the above phrase occurs at *"what's size"*. This is because he cannot control his

words by not reducing or exaggerating the repeated phrases so that he finds it difficult to say the words he is saying. The word *"what's zise"* is included in the phrase at the beginning of the sentence.

Furthermore, in the video Meeting My Biggest Fan. Drew told his experience to Ryan that he had been abused because his video content was always with his dog. For Drew that hurt him deeply, he said as if someone else had never done anything like him. When he tells his experience without realizing the emotions in him has made his voice stutter. In the video, Drew Lynch raises stuttering in datum (16) and (17) below.

> ***Drew : There he was there he was and he was like he was like (16)*** *hey man i wa wa watch dog vlog and I'm and I was like oh I was like holy men I can't even hear you call me because Wow dropping words down **like a like a like (17)** pebbles down a waterfall how how how how are you right are 21 line first so do you play basketball.*

The phrase *"there he was"* and *"like a"* was repeated several times quickly. From the words datum (16) and (17) show that he is included in the speech disorder fluency disorder because he spoke quickly and tried to repeat the words he would say. The types of stuttering that he says repeatedly include phrase repetition. The repetition of the above phrase occurs in *"there he was"* and *"like a"*. This is because he cannot control his words by not reducing or exaggerating the repeated phrases so that he finds it difficult to say the words he is saying. The word *"there he was"* is included in the phrase at the beginning of the sentence and the word *"like a"* includes the phrase in the middle of the sentence.

Next tipe kind of language disorder found is prolongation. In the video Meeting My Biggest Fan shows that Drew was surprised that his foot size was almost the same as Ryan's, only five points apart. In the video, Drew Lynch raises stuttering in datum (18) below.

> **Drew :** *So I am almost exactly five of Ryan's shoes destice ss:::::stacked (18) on top of each other trust less fear okay*

The word *"stacked"* has been extended and seeks to achieve the word he wants to convey and this disorder is included in the fluency disorder. The datum (18) also shows that it is included in the form of the language of the word extension, which is to extend the speech at the beginning of the consonantal letter *[sss]* to the word *"stacked"* with the same letter sound. This is because he could not control his words, so he found it difficult to extend one of the initial letters on the word he wanted to say. The word *"stacked"* is included in the adjective that appears before the middle of the sentence.

Furthermore, in the video Meeting My Biggest Fan shows that Drew was surprised that his foot size was almost the same as Ryan's, only five points apart in Drew and Ryan's conversation, Drew said that Ryan when dealing with many people he was often laughed at because his height was different from the average person. In the video, Drew Lynch raises stuttering in datum (19) below.

> **Drew :** *just with like the game like like for you you meet someone is it like that they have to have*
> **Friend :** *it's weird i long-term relationship stuff had you were always with the men who were I don't know if anyone taller than you actually.*
> **Drew :** *(talking) 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 (19)*

The word *"surrounding"* has been extended and seeks to achieve the word he wants to convey and this disorder is included in the fluency disorder. The datum utterance (19) also shows that it is included in the form of the language of the word extension, which is to extend the speech at the beginning of the consonantal letter *[sss]* to the word *"surrounding"* with the same letter sound. This is because he could not control his words, so he found it difficult to extend one of the initial letters on the word he wanted to say. The word *"surrounding"* is included in the adjective that appears at the end of the sentence.

Next in the video Meeting My Biggest Fan shows, when Drew heard all of Ryan's stories, he realized that Ryan had always been too ordinary to the attitude of people who had underestimated him. He did not realize that it was a very painful thing. In the video, Drew Lynch raises stuttering in datum (20) below.

> ***Friend :*** *see during the during the set would you make fun of me mrs. Alba you didn't*
> ***Drew :*** *wait do they make fun of eat dirt dirt dirt or by myself*
> ***Friend :*** *during the show you were you're doing a set and I laughed one time yeah and I Went*
> ***Drew :*** *it does but boy was it one of the biggest **fff:::faucets (20)** there ever was pennies for leaving two waterfalls*
> ***Drew :*** *redemption everybody we love you guys thank you so much so subscribe and check out my card with my man my friend Ryan he's the best buy it right hey arm wrestling now*

The word *"faucets"* he has extended and strives to achieve the words he wants to convey and this disorder is included in fluency disorder. The datum iteration (20) also shows that it is included in the language form of word extension, which is to extend the speech at the beginning of the consonant letter *[fff]* to the word *"faucets"* with the same letter sound. This is because he could not control his words, so he found it difficult to extend one of the initial letters on the

word he wanted to say. The word *"faucets"* is included in the noun that appears in the middle of the sentence.

After that in the other video Reacting To My Wikipedia Page shows that Drew had read the personal data information about himself written by someone on Wikipedia. For him, this is something that needs to be read and responded because it is very interesting and the material is very amazing. He felt inappropriate his data had been written on Wikipedia but when he read a little he began to feel that this is very cool. In Wikipedia, it is written that Drew's name is not just him. There are named Drew Carey, Drew Barrymore, Drew Bares, and Drew McIntyre a professional wrestler from England. In the video, Drew Lynch raises stuttering in datum (21) and (22) below.

> **Drew   :** *So today we are gonna read my my my my Wikipead (Wikipedia) And that apparently has has has a some very a a a a interesting and riveting material matters. That that that i need to exhume. Hate looking my my my my self a i hate looking myself up. Wiki...pe pe pedia... Drew. Oh cool*
> *They show that Drake came up let's see how many Drew down i am. Drew Carey, Drew Barrymore, Drew Brees, Drew **Mmm:::mmcIntyre(21)** There is a British **ppp:::professional (22)** wrestler.*

The words *"Mclyntyre"* and *"professional"* he has extended and strive to achieve the words he wants to convey and this abnormality is included in fluency disorder. From datum (21) and (22) also indicate that it is included in the form of language extension, namely, extend speech at the beginning of the consonants [mmm] and [ppp] to the words *"Mclyntyre"* and *"professional"* with the same letter sound. This is because he could not control his words, so he found it difficult to extend one of the initial letters on the word he wanted to say. The word

"Mclyntyre" is included in the noun that appears in the middle of the sentence and the word *"professional"* is included in the adjective before the end of the sentence.

Furthermore, in the video Reacting To My Wikipedia Page shows that Drew's response when he read his data by starting to write Drew L. He was surprised that what appeared was not his name Drew Lynch but Drew Latchey. When he found Drew Lynch he began to respond that there were no photos on him. He thinks this is very strange information on personal data that there are no photos relating to the person written. He said that he was born on August 10, 1991. He was a comedian who was famous for his stuttering. In the video, Drew Lynch raises stuttering in datum (23) below.

> ***Drew :*** *What the hell alright if i tag Drew L Drew Lachey comes up latchey. Lachey, Drew Lablanc alright lets see Drew Lynch yeah here we go Drew Lynch here it goes here it comes up.*
> *Alright there is there isn't picture. I think odd born August 10th ninetheen ni ni ninety one(1991). He's a stand up comedian known for his sss:::sssevere (23) stutter.*

The word *"severe"* he has extended and strives to achieve the word he wants to convey and this disorder is included in the fluency disorder. The datum iteration (23) also shows that it is included in the form of the language of the word extension, which is to extend the speech at the beginning of the consonant letter *[sss]* to the word *"severe"* with the same letter sound. This is because he could not control his words, so he found it difficult to extend one of the initial letters on the word he wanted to say. The word *"severe"* is included in the adjective that occurs before the end of the sentence.

Then in the video Reacting To My Wikipedia Page shows that Drew told me when he suffered an injury while playing softball. He was hit by his ball which hit

the throat causing damage to his vocal cords and turned his voice into a stutter until he was dubbed the King stuttered by everyone. In the video, Drew Lynch raises stuttering in datum (24) below.

> **Drew**: *That that parts true unknowingly suffered a concussion Lynch fell asleep and woke up the next day with a* **sss:::stutter** *(24) And super**hero** alter ego Named ALKOR KING OF S..ST..STUTTERING! *all* **hail** ALKOR**
> *laughs*

The word *"stutter"* has been extended and seeks to achieve the word he wants to convey and this abnormality is included in fluency disorder. From speech (24) also shows that it is included in the form of language extension words, namely extending speech at the beginning of consonantal letters *[sss]* in the word *"stutter"* with the same letter sound. This is because he could not control his words, so he found it difficult to extend one of the initial letters on the word he wanted to say. The word *"stutter"* is included in the noun that occurs in the middle of a sentence.

After that in the video Reacting To My Wikipedia Page shows that Drew was very famous in America and all over the world with his poor dog Stella. Many think that he is the brother of Steven Lynch with stuttering and muscular. He did not confirm this but instead, he laughed. In the video, Drew Lynch raises stuttering in datum (25) below.

> **Drew :** *He is often seen saving America and the rest of the world from the evil Stella. That parts also true another thing is people say is that that that that I am the brother of of* **sss:::steven** *(25) Lynch which is not true at all I dis i dis disowned him. Known for his sss::::severe stutter and great biceps*
> *laughs*

The word *"steven"* has been extended and seeks to achieve the word he wants to convey and this abnormality is included in the fluency disorder. From the datum iteration (25) also shows that it is included in the form of the language of the word extension, which is to extend the speech at the beginning of consonantal letters *[sss]* in the word *"steven"* with the same letter sound, this is because he cannot control his words, so he finds it difficult to extend one of the initial letters to the word he is trying to say. The word *"steven"* is included in the noun that appears in the middle of a sentence.

Furthermore, in the video Reacting To My Wikipedia Page shows that Drew's reaction when reading Wikipedia on the part about his love of dogs, so he plans to make the next video by making Q&A with his dog named Stella. In the video, Drew Lynch raises stuttering in datum (26) below.

> ***Drew***: *You know everybody loves loves an underdog. Some people like just just to be next to them though. That's our show i want to say hey guys make sure you are checking out our Patreon account that is. That is where we are often times do do doing bloopers and you'll get additional content and even access to a Q&A; with **S:::::stella (26)** and I so make sure you check that out. And then you can even get a special fan shoutout Like like like this person.*

The word *"Stella"* has been extended and seeks to achieve the word he wants to convey and this disorder is included in the fluency disorder. The datum iteration (26) also shows that it is included in the form of the language of the word extension, which is to extend the speech at the beginning of the consonant letter *[sss]* to the word *"Stella"* with the same letter sound. This is because he could not control his words, so he found it difficult to extend one of the initial letters on the

word he wanted to say. The word *"Stella"* is included in the noun that appears in the middle of the sentence.

The other type kind of language disorder found is an interjection. In this video Meeting My Biggest Fan shows that Drew thanks, Ryan, for being willing to accompany the creation of a vlog in this video. He also thanked the subscriber who had been willing to see the contents of the entire vlog video that was considered not useful by some people. But Drew explored photos of his drums, his birthday, and his comedy stand-up tour schedule for a subscriber who loved it. In the video, Drew Lynch raises stuttering in datum (27) and (28) below.

> ***Drew :*** *I only wish to be happened all right so so so that's everybody i i i I want to say thanks to Brian so much **emmmm emmm(27)** for being a part of the vlog and let let me that I may be you know just to just just an **idiot** and actually my dumb question is mom and thanks for watching the **dog dog dog dog** vlog as you do if you do want to see the bloopers **and outtakes** from this video which boy there a there a there was a lot you there I'm sure nothing major and if you see if you see there is the that you can actually go to our patreon account where you can have access to **like you a a a a** some photos that were not that we're not posted on out**takes** and a a a a specialized birthday shoutouts **also um um um make(28)** sure you check out my tour schedule as as as I'm doing a stand-up all over **that** all over the country and as Brian can vouch for is*

The words *"emmm emm"* and *"um um um"* he had inserted or added several times while speaking. The datum utterances (27) and (28) show that he is included in the speech disorder fluency disorder because he experienced poor speaking and tried to refer to the continuity of the words he conveyed. His speech also included in the form of interjection language, because he inserted or added the words *[em]* and *[um]* which he said more than once while speaking. This is due to him being confused so that he is unable to say what is thought to insert the word. The word *"emmm emm"* is a filled pause followed by an adverbial clause that occurs in the

middle of a sentence and the word *"um um um"* is a filled pause followed by the verb "make" that occurs in the middle of a sentence.

Then in the video Reacting To My Wikipedia Page shows Drew said that the comedy he brought for the stand-up comedy had a sad genre. He insulted himself when he was depressed when he found out he had become a stutterer. He was not sure that he could comedy with things that could make people laugh with his insults. In the video, Drew Lynch raises stuttering in datum (29) below.

> **Drew** : *Genres i'm observational comedy black comedy. I don't know what that is i'm i'm as pale as it gets. Self dep dep deprecation.Yeah doubt it. Doubt I could even do that kind **because mmm cause mmm (29)** so bad at comedy.* That's an example of self deprecation and musical comedy. *sings masterfully* *continues to sing*

The word *"because mmm cause mmm"* he has inserted or added several times when speaking. From the speech datum (29) shows that he is included in the speech disorder fluency disorder because he experienced poor speech and tried to refer to the continuity of the words he conveyed. also included in the form of interjection language, because he inserts or adds the word *[mmm]* which he utters more than once while speaking, this is because he is confused so he is unable to say what he thinks clearly so that he inserts the word. *"Because mmm cause mmm"* includes the filed pause that occurs before the adjective clause and appears in the middle of the sentence.

The next type kind of language disorder found is pause or silent pause. In the title of the video is My Response To Delta Banning Pit Bulls On Flights. This video shows Drew answered the statement of his friend Kenny which Kenny gives

full support to people who have dogs by training each dog. The hope he wants to increase security for a dog at the airport. His experience was that a trained dog was hit by a train. When his dog was hit he didn't know about it, but he immediately hated people who were near his dog who only saw the incident and did not immediately prevent the dog from being hit. Then Drew agreed with Kenny's statement that any dog should be given training. Proper dog maintenance and training can ease the duty of the dog owner to watch over him and the dog can also look after himself. This would be great if it applies to all types of dogs. In the video, Drew Lynch raises stuttering in datum (30) below.

> *Kenny : And I think I think that just more guidelines on emotional support animals the training that they receive so that everyone can be safe at the airport like the last thing I want is to be at an airport and then have my dog attacked by a train well and you know I can hate watching people perceive blue something that I love so much a certain way also it's unwarranted for him like we're not judging him on something that he's done we're judging him on someone who made a mistake or didn't have their dog properly trained than that now he has to kind of bear the brunt of that.*
> *Drew : yeah any dog with the appropriate I guess training and the right Handler and the right fit for that f:::::first or whatever its job is can be pretty incredible so anyway it's also it's also in an in an interesting time for dogs and for people because the the wider the wider the range for with which a#### (30) dog is able to mitigate a task for someone is growing so that can also probably extend to diff different breeds or lend itself to not just a a a a what what someone else's perception would be all right it seemed a little bit a a a rash.*

The word *"a####"* has been withheld when he spoke. From the statement datum (30) shows that he was included in the speech disorder fluency disorder because he experienced poor speaking and tried to refer to the continuity of the words he conveyed. His speech also included in the form pause language, because he suppresses the word *"a###"* when he is talking, this is because he is confused

so he is unable to say what he thinks clearly so he is holding back the word *"a####"* is included in the filed pause. which occurs before the noun clause that appears in the middle of the sentence.

Then another type kind of language disorder found in combination. In the video, My Response To Delta Banning Pit Bulls On Flights shows that Drew made a vlog with one of Delta Airlines staff, Kenny. Drew told Kenny if he heard that Delta Airlines had a new regulation, that staff from Delta Airlines could bring pit bulls as a flying dog, but had to pay for a special seat for the dog. Then Kenny agreed with Drew's words. Drew then explained about the pit bull manifold he explained that the pit bull is one type of dog that is smart enough, he can serve his master and others. In the video, Drew Lynch raises stuttering in datum (31) below.

> ***Kenny :*** *okay okay hay everyone*
> ***Drew :*** *there is a recent development with Delta Airlines I think you can have more inches to your to your seat oh yeah you think you could pay to do that*
> ***Kenny :*** *oh cool*
> ***Drew :*** *I think four more inches yeah Delta they are now banning pit bulls*
> ***Kenny :*** *uh-huh*
> ***Drew :*** *even as as as as an emotional support animal and or as a s::::::service animal it's not what your country can do for you it's what pit bulls you have under under on your and their iPod oh yeah because the music thing so Kenny who who whom I have traveled with many done many times to do to to do news to do shows has his own song um blue is his his name who is a **staf###stafa hired staff hardship Stafford (31)***
> ***Drew :*** *that's it also commonly known as a pitbull*

The word *"staff### stafa hired staff hardship Stafford"* he had repeated several times quickly and he was resistant in the middle of the word "stafa" when speaking. From the datum (31) said that he was included in the speech disorder fluency disorder because he experienced substandard speaking and trying to refer to the continuity of the words he delivered quickly. His speech also includes the

form of a combination of silent pause in the middle of repetition, because he has repeated and retained the word *[staff##]* to the word *"stafa".* he is so confused that he is unable to say what he thinks clearly so he repeats and holds back the word he is about to say, the word *"stafa"* is included in the noun that occurs in the middle of a sentence.

Next in the video, My Response To Delta Banning Pit Bulls On Flights shows that Drew answered his friend's statement, Kenny, which Kenny gave full support to people who owned dogs by training each dog. The hope he wants to increase security for a dog at the airport. His experience was that a trained dog was hit by a train. When his dog was hit he didn't know about it, but he immediately hated people who were near his dog who only saw the incident and did not immediately prevent the dog from being hit. Then Drew agreed with Kenny's statement that any dog should be given training. Proper dog maintenance and training can ease the duty of the dog owner to watch over him and the dog can also look after himself. This would be great if it applies to all types of dogs. In the video, Drew Lynch raises stuttering in datum (32) below.

> *Kenny : And I think I think that just more guidelines on emotional support animals the training that they receive so that everyone can be safe at the airport like the last thing I want is to be at an airport and then have my dog attacked by a train well and you know I can hate watching people perceive blue something that I love so much a certain way also it's unwarranted for him like we're not judging him on something that he's done we're judging him on someone who made a mistake or didn't have their dog properly trained than that now he has to kind of bear the brunt of that.*
>
> *Drew : yeah any dog with the appropriate I guess training and the right Handler and the right fit for that f::::first or whatever its job is can be pretty incredible so anyway it's also it's also in an in an interesting time for dogs and for people because the the wider the wider the range for with which a a a dog is able to mitigate a task for someone is growing so that*

can also probably extend to diff different breeds or lend itself to not just **a#### what what (32)***someone else's perception would be all right it seemed a little bit a a a rash*

The word *"a#### what what"* has been withheld and he inserted or added words when speaking. From the words (32) shows that he is included in the speech disorder fluency disorder because he experienced poor speaking and tried to refer to the continuity of the words he deliver quickly, his speech is included in the combination of silent pause, filer, and interjection, because he has suppressed the word *"a###"* and inserted or added the word *"what"* when speaking, this is because he is confused so he is unable to say what he thinks clearly so that hold and insert or add words that he will convey the word *"a#### what what"* included in the pause followed by repetition that occurred before the noun clause and appears in the middle of the sentence.

3.2. Discussion

In this section, a discussion is presented about the types of stuttering language disorders that arise in Drew Lynch'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 Drew Lynch when speaking offstage. Second, explaining how the occurrence of stuttering in Drew Lynch when speaking offstage. After that analyze for discovered several types of stuttering language disorders that occur in Drew Lynch 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.
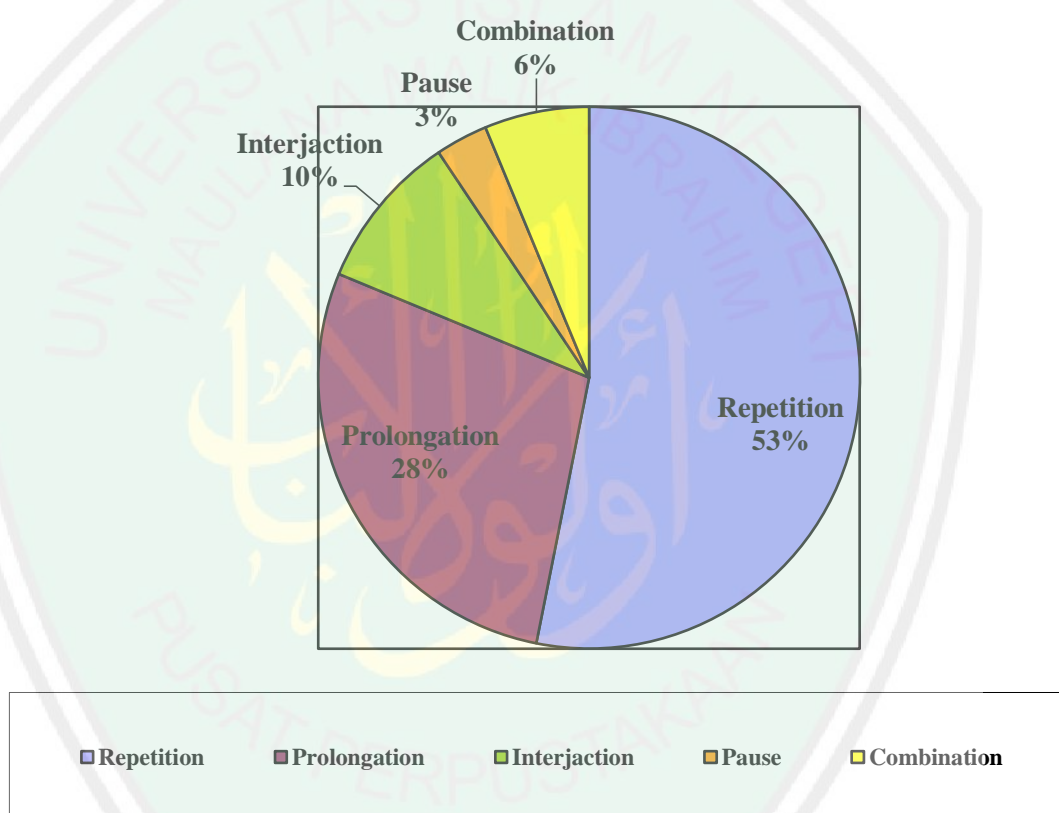
Figure 1 Speech Characters On Stuttered

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 Drew Lynch's words of speech are fluency disorder and voice disorder.

The first dicussion 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. In the discussion here is about the types of language disorders that arise in Drew Lynch's speech. Two types of language disorders occur in 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. 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 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 Drew Lynch'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 Drew Lynch's words often occur in the repetition of words. In particular, the repetition of a portion of 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 Drew Lynch. 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 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 Drew Lynch. 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 ninetheen **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 Drew Lynch. 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 Drew Lynch'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 Drew Lynch. 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 which 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 Drew Lynch'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 Drew Lynch'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 repeation (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 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.

In the other hand discussion kinds of the stuttering disorder. 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 Drew Lynch'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 Drew Lynch 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 Carrol's theory, researchers also added the theoretical framework of Saragih's thesis to categorize the types of stuttering language disorders spoken by Drew Lynch. 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 Drew Lynch off stage speech as the subject of the study. Drew Lynch 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, Drew Lynch 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.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter summarizes the findings and discussion of research on the stuttering language disorder of Drew Lynch's off-stage speech which was in the preceding chapter.

4.1 Conclusion

Based on the analysis data obtained in this study, the researcher can draw the following conclusions. This research examines the types of stuttering language disorders and stuttering language disorders that occur in Drew Lynch when speaking offstage. The types of expressive disorders that arise are fluency disorder and voice disorder. A fluency disorder is the most common language disorder from Drew Lynch's words.

According to the findings of the analysis data obtained 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 Drew Lynch'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

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utterance. This is called a stuttering combination. In data analysis, the type of combination of stuttering characters rarely occurs in the words of Drew Lynch.

There are only two data that match the analysis data. 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. This can be deduced from the analysis data because when he is not fluent in speaking he tries to refer to the continuity of the words he will convey by repeating, extending, adding, and holding the words he will convey.

In addition to examining the types of stuttering language disorders, researchers also examined the occurrence of stuttering language disorders in Drew Lynch'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.

Concerning the types of stuttering 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. 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.

4.2 Suggestion

This research examines the stuttering language disorder of Drew Lynch's off-stage speech. Based on the results of the above research, researchers provide some suggestions for further research that has an interest in the field of psycholinguistics, especially stuttering language disorders.

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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CURRICULUM VITAE

Ainun Rahmania Saputri is the name of this thesis writer. The author was born as the youngest daughter of Samsu and Sukaemi. The writer was born in Batu on November 26, 1996. The writer studied at RA 07 Al-Hasanah (graduated in 2003), continued to SDN Sidomulyo 03 (graduated in 2009), then went to MTs.Hasyim Asy'ari (graduated in 2012), and MAN 02 Batu (graduated in 2015). Until finally she was able to study at the Faculty of Humanities, English Language and Literature Department of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. She earns her bachelor degree in January 2020.

APPENDIX

Speech Characters On Stuttered

Repetition   : R

Prologation   : P

Interjection   : I

Pause   : Ps

Circumlocution   : C

No	Data Utterance	Stattering					Reason
		R	P	I	Ps	C	
1.	*Of of* dog vlog	√					**Repetition of one syllable the word** *[of]*
2.	I found *my my my my* biggest fan	√					**Repetition of one syllable the word** *[my]*
3.	I didn't show it that *at at at at*	√					**Repetition of one syllable the word** *[at]*
4.	Then but they have *if if*	√					**Repetition of one syllable the word** *[if]*

No.	Utterance						Description
5.	Like pebbles down a waterfall how *how how how*	√					**Repetition of one syllable the word *[how]***
6.	I can tell right into the river b:::bus a *sweet sweet*	√					**Repetition of one syllable the word *[sweet]***
7.	I only wish to be happened all right *so so so*	√					**Repetition of one syllable the word *[so]***
8.	That's everybody *i i i i*	√					**Repetition of one syllable the word *[i]***
9.	Thanks for watching the *dog dog dog dog* vlog	√					**Repetition of one syllable the word *[dog]***
10.	That apparently *has has has*	√					**Repetition of one syllable the word *[has]***
11.	*That that that* i need to exhume	√					**Repetition of one syllable the word *[that]***
12.	I'm a I'm a man I am a whopping *fi fi fi five* foot	√					**Repeating two syllables *[five]* of two syllables *[fi-]* and *[ve]***
13.	Think odd born August 10th ninetheen *ni ni ni ninety* one	√					**Repeating two syllables *[nine]* of two syllables *[ni-]* and *[ne]***
14.	That is where we are often times *do do doing* bloopers	√					**Repeating two syllables *[doing]* of two syllables *[do-]* and *[ing]***

15.	*What's size what's size*	√						**Phrase repetition**
16.	*There he was there he was and he was like he was like*	√						**Phrase repetition**
17.	Wow dropping words down *like a like a like*	√						**Phrase repetition**
18.	So I am almost exactly five of Ryan's shoes destice *ss:::::stacked*		√					Extend the consonant [s]
19.	Do you find that you're not aware of your *sss::::surroundings*		√					Extend the consonant [s]
20.	It does but boy was it one of the biggest *fff:::faucets*		√					Extend the consonant [f]
21.	Drew Carey, Drew Barrymore, Drew Brees, Drew *Mmm:::mmcIntyre*		√					Extend the consonant [m]
22.	There is a British *ppp:::professional* wrestler		√					Extend the consonant [p]
23.	He's a stand up comedian known for his *sss:::sssevere* stutter		√					Extend the consonant [s]
24.	Woke up the next day with a *sss:::stutter*		√					Extend the consonant [s]

No.							Description
25.	People say is that that that that I am the brother of of ***Sss:::steven*** Lynch		√					Extend the consonant [s]
26.	Even access to a Q&A; with ***Sss::stella***		√					Extend the consonant [s]
27.	I want to say thanks to Brian so much ***emmmm emmm*** for being a part of the vlog			√				Insert or add the word [em]
28.	A a a a specialized birthday shoutouts also ***um um um*** make sure you check out my tour schedule			√				Insert or add the word [um]
29.	Doubt I could even do that kind ***because mmm cause mmm*** so bad at comedy			√				Insert or add the word [mm]
30.	Because the the wider the wider the range for with which ***a####*** dog is able to mitigate				√			Hold the word *[a ###]* when saying the word that will be conveyed
31.	His name who is a ***staf###stafa hired staff hardship Stafford***	√			√			Combination silent pause the word *[Staf###a]* in the midle of repetition the word *[Stafa]*
32.	That can also probably extend to diff different breeds or lend itself to not just ***a### what what*** someone else's perception			√	√			Combination silent pause the word *[a###]*, filler, and interjaction the word *[what]*