

**STAMMER SPEECH IMPEDIMENT OF JESSIE DAVIES**

**IN “*TALK TWENTIES*” PODCAST**

**THESIS**

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF HUMANTIES  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM  
MALANG  
2023**

**STAMMER SPEECH IMPEDIMENT OF JESSIE DAVIES  
IN “TALK TWENTIES” PODCAST**

**THESIS**

Presented to

Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

In Partial Fullfillment of The Requirements for The Degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S)*

By:

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MALANG  
2023**

## STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “**Stammer Speech Impediment of Jessie Davies In Talk Twenties Podcast**” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 10 November 2023

The Researcher



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## APPROVAL SHEET

This to certify that Nurrisca Ubahiroh As Syadza's thesis entitled **Stammer Speech Impediment of Jessie Davies of Talk Twenties Podcast** has been approved for thesis examination at Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.).

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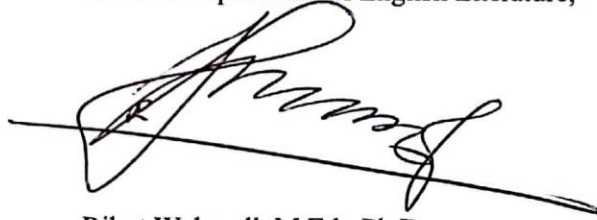
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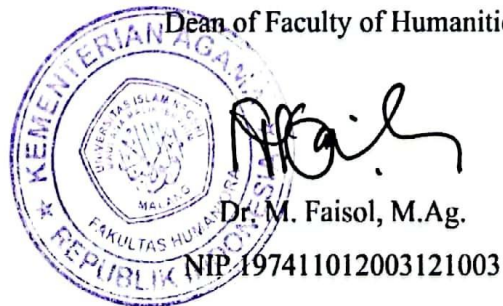
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## **MOTTO**

Don't use shortcomings as an excuse for not achieving the dreams you have built.

everything will find its way, and you can achieve your dreams.

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this thesis primarily to myself. My previous self was pessimistic when carrying out this thesis because of several problem that were present in my life. I am willing to put aside my youthful ego to complete several obligations including this thesis. Yesterday's me might have failed, today I try to be the best and in the future I will be successful. for me who always believes that God will not take me this far just to mourn my failure. The clouds before the rain will be cloudy, then it will rain very heavily and then stop and present a rainbow. I finished this thesis by planting a sense of belief that this is part of the rainbow that will be present in my life. Brought me to a new life, a new me and all other new things.

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*Alhamdulillahirabil 'alamin*, all praise and gratitude to Allah SWT. Who has bestowed His grace and guidance. Sholawat and greetings are still given to the Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has guided us to the bright path so that the author can complete writing a thesis entitled *Stammer Speech Impediment of Jessie Davies in Talk Twenties Podcast* to complete undergraduate education (S1) in the Department of English Literature , Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang.

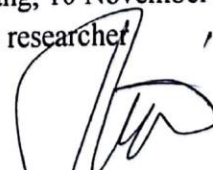
With all the efforts, guidance, and support from various parties in the process of writing this thesis, the author expresses her sincere thanks and appreciation for their assistance, direction, and insight to: Dr. Rohmani Nur Indah, M.Pd., has patiently offered priceless direction, guidance, advice, and support throughout the thesis-writing process. All lecturers of The Faculty of Humanities, State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, who has enlightened and given the researcher useful information. A personal dedication to my father Choirul Anwar, my mother Fitria Nuraidah, my sister Nisrina Chumaira As Syadza, my little brother Alm. Muhammad Hasan Anwar who gives the endless love, support and prayer. All assist me to n persuing my degree. Many thanks to all of my friends Syafya, Sabrina, Vinsa, Muhimmatul, Izza, Maretta and Melly who help, encouraged and amused while being a student at this campus. May Allah make your journey easy on all of them who came with me on my college trip to Malang. See you up there. For the people who love me



and I love. I hope that all the support you provide will bring blessings for the smooth running of your life.

Suggestions and constructive criticism are highly welcomed in this thesis. That The researcher hopes that this thesis will be useful and informative for readers as a researcher.

Malang, 10 November 2023  
The researcher



Nurrisca Ubahiroh As Syadza  
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## ABSTRACT

**Syadza, Nurrisca Ubahiroh As** (2023), *Stammering Speech Impediment of Jessie Davies in “Talk Twenties” Podcast*. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Dr. Rohmani Nur Indah, M.Pd.

*Keywords : speech impediment, stammering and talk twenties*

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Speaking is challenging for those with stammering as language impediment. To just produce sounds, syllables, phrases, or sentences requires some effort on their part. They may have to repeat a word or pause in the middle of a sentence. Furthermore, they may also have trouble creating sound. People who stammer frequently struggle to articulate starting vowels, consonants, or syllables, which makes it difficult for them to finish phrases (Indah, 2017). Each individual with stammering impediment has its own challenges. Jessie Davies became one of the people who succeeded in stammering. Therefore, this research aims to find type of stammering find out the type of stammering impediment that exists in Jessie Davies's utterances and how she experiences it as a stammerer. The theory used to analyze the data was the type of stammering theory by Hedge and Davies (2009) and experienced of adult stammerer by the theory of Dickson (cited in Hundsaker, 2011). The descriptive approach used in this study as the research design. The process of description includes describing, noting, analyzing, and interpreting a phenomenon's nature, makeup, or process. This study found that in Jessie Davies' utterances, the type of stammering that often appeared was identified, namely the repetition type. It was also found that the type of stammering that appeared the least was the broken word type. Jessie experienced failure in communication and had difficulty making friends. This is shown in her expressions which show that she experienced difficulties in the form of failure in communication and difficulty getting friends and partners.

## ABSTRAK

**Syadza, Nurrisca Ubahiroh As** (2023), *Gangguan Bicara Gagap Jessie Davies di Podcast “Talk Twenties”*. Jurusan Sastra Inggris Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Dr. Rohmani Nur Indah, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci : hambatan bicara, gagap dan talk twenties

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Berbicara merupakan tantangan bagi mereka yang mengalami kegagapan sebagai hambatan bahasa. Untuk sekadar menghasilkan bunyi, suku kata, frasa, atau kalimat memerlukan upaya dari pihak mereka. Mereka mungkin harus mengulang sebuah kata atau berhenti di tengah kalimat. Selain itu, mereka mungkin juga kesulitan menghasilkan suara. Orang yang gagap sering kali kesulitan mengartikulasikan huruf vokal, konsonan, atau suku kata di awal, sehingga menyulitkan mereka untuk menyelesaikan frasa (Indah, 2017). Setiap individu dengan hambatan gagap mempunyai tantangan tersendiri. Jessie Davies menjadi salah satu orang yang berhasil mengatasi gagap. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan jenis gagap, mengetahui jenis hambatan gagap yang ada dalam ucapan Jessie Davies dan bagaimana dia mengalaminya sebagai seorang gagap. Teori yang digunakan untuk menganalisis data adalah teori jenis gagap yang dikemukakan oleh Hedge dan Davies (2009) dan teori yang dialami oleh orang yang gagap dewasa menurut teori Dickson (dikutip dalam Hundsaker, 2011). Pendekatan deskriptif digunakan dalam penelitian ini sebagai desain penelitian. Proses deskripsi meliputi mendeskripsikan, mencatat, menganalisis, dan menafsirkan sifat, susunan, atau proses suatu fenomena. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa dalam tuturan Jessie Davies teridentifikasi jenis gagap yang sering muncul, yaitu jenis pengulangan. dan ditemukan juga bahwa jenis gagap yang paling sedikit muncul adalah jenis patah kata. Jessie mengalami kegagalan dalam komunikasi dan kesulitan dalam menjalin pertemanan. Hal ini terlihat dari ungkapannya yang menunjukkan bahwa akibat hambatan gagap yang dialaminya, ia mengalami kesulitan berupa kegagalan komunikasi dan kesulitan mendapatkan teman dan pasangan.

## مستخلص البحث

الشذى، نوررزق اباهره (٢٠٢٣)، عائق النطق المتعلم لدى جيسي ديفيز في البودكاست "تالك توينتييس". قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة الإسلام نيجيري مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. المستشار الدكتور روحاني نور إنداه، م ف د .

الكلمات المفتاحية: إعاقة النطق، التأتأة، حديث العشرينيات

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يعد التحدث أمرًا صعبًا بالنسبة لأولئك الذين يعانون من التأتأة كعائق لغوي. إن مجرد إنتاج الأصوات أو المقاطع أو العبارات أو الجمل يتطلب بعض الجهد من جانبهم. وقد يضطرون إلى تكرار كلمة أو التوقف في منتصف الجملة. علاوة على ذلك، قد يواجهون أيضًا مشكلة في إنشاء الصوت. كثيرًا ما يواجه الأشخاص الذين يتعلمون صعوبة في نطق حروف العلة أو الحروف الساكنة أو المقاطع البادئة، مما يجعل من الصعب عليهم إنهاء العبارات (إنداه ٢٠١٧). كل فرد يعاني من عائق التأتأة لديه تحدياته الخاصة. أصبحت جيسي ديفيز واحدة من الأشخاص الذين نجحوا في التأتأة. ولذلك يهدف هذا البحث إلى معرفة نوع التلعثم ومعرفة نوع عائق التأتأة الموجود في أقوال جيسي ديفيز وكيف تواجهه باعتبارها متعلمة. وكانت النظرية المستخدمة لتحليل البيانات هي نوع نظرية التأتأة التي وضعها هيدج وديفيز (٢٠١٩) وتجربة المتعلم البالغ من خلال نظرية ديكسون (مستشهد بها في هوندساكر، ٢٠١١). سيتم استخدام المنهج الوصفي في هذه الدراسة لتصميم البحث. تتضمن عملية الوصف وصف وملاحظة وتحليل وتفسير طبيعة الظاهرة أو تركيبها أو العملية. ووجد الكاتب أنه في أقوال جيسي ديفيز تم تحديد نوع التلعثم الذي يظهر غالبًا، وهو نوع التكرار. وقد وجد أيضًا أن نوع التأتأة الذي ظهر على الأقل هو نوع الكلمة المكسورة وما هي الخبرة التي مرت بها كإنسان بالغ كان يتلعثم. أن جيسي عانت من فشل في التواصل وواجهت صعوبة في تكوين صداقات. وهذا ما يظهر في تعبيرها الذي وجده المؤلف. حيث هناك كلمات جيسي التي تبين أنه بسبب التأتأة التي مرت بها واجهت صعوبات على شكل فشل في التواصل وصعوبة في الحصول على أصدقاء وشركاء.

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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The background of the study, research questions, significance of the study, scope and limitations of the research, key term definitions, research methodologies, and previous research are all presented in this chapter

#### **A. Background of Study**

People that stutter or stammer are frequently made fun of or bullied because of it. Bullying can take many different forms, including verbal, physical, and isolated social interactions (Langevin, 1999). According to Beilby, Byrnes, and Yaruss (2012), stammering during adolescence is linked to social exclusion, rejection, teasing, and bullying. According to Beilby et al., (2012), adults who stammer may experience poorer quality of life, interpersonal interactions, and psychosocial functioning. According to Guitar (2014), a person's feelings can contribute just as much to the condition of stammering as their speech behaviors, with feelings like fear, humiliation, and embarrassment having the ability to cause stammers just as well as trigger them.

Teenagers and adults who stammer typically have many unfavorable opinions about themselves that are generated from years of stammering experiences, according to Blood, Blood, Tellis, and Gabel (2003). In their research, they discovered a significant relationship between the severity of teenage stammering, communication anxiety, and self-perceived communication skill. Their study also made clear the need

of managing communicative anxiety in teenage stammering therapy. Blood et al. (2003) focused on how adolescents cope with their stammering. In an effort to lessen a perceived stigma that they believe may be connected to stammering, they discovered that adolescents utilize specific methods like undervaluing things they were not excellent at or comparing themselves to other adolescents who stammer.

Similar to other disabilities, individuals who stammer experience higher rates of victimization than individuals who do not stammer (Rose et al., 2015). There is a complex interaction between stammering, bullying at school, and psychosocial problems in adulthood, such as social anxiety, fear of negative evaluations, and low satisfaction with life (Blood & Blood, 2016). Stammering is defined as speaking that is haphazard, halting, or abruptly stopping, followed by a repetition of the first syllable and the next few syllables, followed by the successful completion of the phrase (Indah, 2017).

Stammering is usually defined as a communication barrier, which is characterized by involuntary interruptions when talking or speaking in public, such as repetition, prolongation, and blocks (Delmar, 2008). People who stammer have a hard time express what to say. Words, sounds, repeated syllables, and impaired speech rates are some signs of stammering. Stammering is also characterized by involuntary-audible or silent repetition or prolongation in speech of short speech elements that occur frequently and cannot be easily controlled. It also includes the presence of emotional states ranging from general states of excitement or tension to more specific negative emotions (embarrassed, annoyed, scared, etcetera).



Speaking is challenging for those with stammering as language impediment. To just produce sounds, syllables, phrases, or sentences requires some effort on their part. They may have to repeat a word or pause in the middle of a sentence. Furthermore, they may also have trouble creating sound. People who stammer frequently struggle to articulate starting vowels, consonants, or syllables, which makes it difficult for them to finish phrases (Indah, 2017). For example, open the-the-the d-d-d-door.

People who stammer tend to avoid speaking with others more frequently, due to their dislike of hearing and seeing other people's reactions to their stammer. However, some persons who stammer do not mind it, others are confident in their speaking style, and some feel self-conscious about it (Blood,2003). In this case, the majority of adolescents acknowledge that they rarely or never discuss their stammering. Nevertheless, some kids would rather not talk about their stammering (Blood,2003).

Each individual with stammering impediment has its own challenges. some people get past bullying and some cannot get away from it. Jessie Davies became one of the people who succeeded in stammering. She can turn her stammer into a skill, and develops into a makeup artist and influential person. Along with being well-known and successful, stammered individuals included Drew Lynch, Annie Glenn, Emily Blunt, Joe Biden, James Earl Jones, and Darren Sproles (Stammeringhelp,2017). Bullying toward stammering sill not last forever, but they can overcome it to achieve success. It demonstrates that individuals with stammering problems are capable of achieving success and overcoming their speech impediment.

Jessie Davies, a makeup artist from Mountain Ash in Cynon Valley, started her own makeup line Mimi Darling Beauty named after Mimi's pug. She realized there was a gap in the market for good quality, cruelty-free vegan products and decided to start her own brand. One of Jessie Davies dreams in 2022 was to open a pop-up shop in Cardiff and be able to offer make up classes, but with her stammering condition she ended up having a lot of thoughts that kept her from doing so. Until one day finally she got a brilliant idea. Namely posting videos of herself to approach people in public and to deal with her anxiety as well as build her confidence to help with her stammer. Since Jessie Davies posted her videos to her account on TikTok- Mimi Darling Beauty- it only took her six weeks for her to grow her followers to 159K and her videos topped 4.7 million views. Through the videos she makes, Jessie travels to various south Wales urban centers such as Pontypridd and Merthyr Tydfil to challenge herself by approaching people and offering free products from her beauty brand, or offering to buy their coffee orders at local businesses (Nude,2023).

In a podcast on the YouTube channel called "Talk Twenties", Jessie Davies reveals her life experiences as a person with a stammering impediment. Not only that, she also explained about why she decided to share her stammer journey online, and why challenging herself is so important. Moreover, she explained about what helped her become the person she is and she shared how she accepted herself as a person with a stammering impediment (Talk Twenties 2023).

There have been several previous research of language impediment and stammering with different data. Sari (2020) examines the characters from the film

Rocket Science. She found various types of stammering that Hal Hefner displayed in the film and the way the stammering affecting some social situations. She also discovered that fear of speaking was the most frequent effect in the movie. Nurnisa (2022) found that the stammering in the movie King George VI showed anticipatory anxiety, and the flow of speech was interrupted involuntarily by repetition and prolongation of sounds, syllables or phrases, and pauses. To overcome this speech impediment, King George VI underwent speech therapy and received several treatments such as brain flexibility and maneuvers.

Not only concern to stammering in movies, the speech impediment analyzed is also taken from TV show. Sartika (2019) examined the stammering participant in America's Got Talent (AGT) 2015 named Drew Lynch. She found several types of stammering such as word repetition, whole word repetition and sound prolongation.

Some other studies concern stammering in childhood. Borisova (2020) looked at the treatment of stammering in preschoolers with specific language impairment. The finding showed that preschoolers' speech exhibited a particular language impairment that require the treatment to increase their oral fluency to express themselves and build communication skills for various circumstances. Lu (2022) concerns the types of symptoms in children with stammering or progressing language impediments. The finding shows how the intervention and correction can significantly reduce their stammering symptoms. Since recovery may be more challenging than when they are halting, it serves more as a guide for their mental

health development. Sunarsi (2022) also explained that stammering is one sort of speech problem that can affect any person including children. They are less adept at communicating or interacting with others frequently stammer. Stammering children showed a variety of stammering disfluencies, including syllable repetition, prolongation, repeat of a single word, interjection, and repetition of noises. Mwangi (2022) presented different types stammering in children of varying degrees in each child. Phonetic elements such as alveolar sounds, fricatives, bilabial plosives, and approximations play a key role in manifestations of stammering of this type.

Apart from research on children, Samson (2022) examined the stammering suffered by adolescent boys and girls. In his research, he came to the conclusion that his investigations offer insight into how teenage female stammerers view their stammering more negatively and are more inclined than lazy people to mask overt stammering symptoms. Therefore, women who stammer run the danger of not receiving enough help because it could seem as though the stammering has vanished. According to Coleman (2018), the comprehensive stammering treatment for adolescents must make sure that all aspects of stammering are taken into account during the assessment and treatment process. Accordingly, doctors might be guided by the international classification of functioning, disability, and health model. Instead of concentrating solely on reducing speech issue, thorough examination and treatment enable the clinician to address all pertinent aspects of stammering distractions.

Study also concerns to the reasons of the stammering occurrence. Briley (2021) argued that children and teenagers with stammering have revealed a connection

between neurodevelopmental stammering and sleep issues. His study came to the conclusion that speech-language pathologists need to be aware of the link between stammering and sleeplessness as well as the fact that young people who stammer on average get fewer hours of sleep each night. It is discussed if shorter sleep duration and insomnia may have an impact on daily stammering variability and hinder stammering improvement.

In some of the previous studies above, it appears that most researchers examine stammering impediments with a vulnerable age of children until adolescence. Most of them such as Borisova (2020), Lu (2022), Sunarsi (2022), Mwangi (2022) examine the meaning, symptoms, causes and treatment of children. While others such as Samsons (2022), Coleman (2022), and Briley (2021) use the category of stammering adolescents to analyze their symptoms, causes as well as therapy. From the several previous studies above, this current research wanted to fill in the gaps with the difference in the age range of stammerers by using the adult category. The researcher studied Jessie Davies, a 29-year-old woman who suffers from stammering.

In some studies, it appears that the utterances analyzed concern stammering impediments through films such as Sari (2020) and Nurnisa (2022). Not only through films but they also analyzed the stammering impediment in talent show such as "America's Got Talent". However, this current study explored more on the phenomenon of stammering by using video podcasts as research objects. This study selected one of the channels on the YouTube platform, namely "Talk Twenties

Podcast" as a data source. The video podcasts were chosen because compared to movies and talent contests, video podcasts are considered more realistic because there are no demands for acting or anything like that. Not only that, video podcasts are also considered a medium that is easily accessible by many people because the videos are aired on one of the platforms, namely YouTube. This study also analyze consequence of being adult stammerer which many of the previous studies above did not discuss so the researcher was interested in researching consequence of being adult stamerer.

### **B. Problem of Study**

Based on the background of the study, the analysis in this research is oriented to answer the research questions formulated below.

1. How is the pattern of stammering impediment of Jessie Davies in "Talk Twenties" Youtube channel?
2. How is the stammering consequence by the adult stamerer in "Talk Twenties" Youtube channel?

### **C. Significance of Study**

This research was made with hope to provide good knowledge for children, adolescents and adults about language impediments, especially stammering impediments. Thus, this discovery was also made in the hope of helping instill awareness of the existence of language impediments, especially stammering impediments, both children, adolescents and adults. So that it can reduce the risk of bullying towards people with language impediment both in the school, college and in

the general public.

#### **D. Scope and Limitation**

This research covers language production and stammering impediment with the theory of hedge and Davies (2009) and consequence of being adult stamerer in her social life by the theory of Dickson (cited in Hundsaker, 2011). This research does not discuss the psychological aspects experienced by adult stamerers. The analysis in this study is limited to only the utterances containing stammering in the YouTube podcast videos titled "stammer speech impediment of Jessie Davies" in Talk twenties podcast released in June 2022. This video can be accessed via this link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FOPUNnfCAbA&t=402s>.

#### **E. Definition and Key Terms**

1. Speech impediment is the verbal expression impediment in the form of stammering that in this study is experienced by one of the twenties talk podcast guest stars, namely Jessie Davies.
2. Stammering is the utterances that contain several repetition, prolongation that belongs to speech impediment because it is different from the occasional repetition that everybody experiences.
3. Talk Twenties podcast is a YouTube channel broadcasting about adult life including experience of adult individuals who have several difficulties such as stammering. They invited some of the most inspiring people to talk about the

roller-coaster decade of their twenties.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This chapter contains psycholinguistics, language impediment and stammering using Hedge and Davis (2009).

#### **A. Psycholinguistics**

A subfield of linguistics called psycholinguistics examines the psychological mechanisms at work during human communication. According to Chaer (2009), psycholinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies how individuals acquire language as well as the psychological processes involved in producing and comprehending the sentences they hear when talking. Researchers not just in psychology and linguistics but also in the fields of health and neurology have given psycholinguistics a great deal of attention (Ramani, 2018).

According to Carroll (2004), the merger of psychology and linguistics is known as psycholinguistics. The study of the mind and behavior in people is called psychology. Where The study of linguistics focuses on the history, structure, and application of language. In conclusion, psycholinguistics is the study of the



psychological aspects of human communication. Additionally, psycholinguistics describes how humans learn language, how language functions, and how language itself develops.

The goal of psycholinguistics is to understand how language is learned by humans and the psychological processes that occur when someone pronounces the phrases they hear while talking (Cazahu,1973). Therefore, the major goal of psycholinguistics is to develop a theory of language that can both psychologically and linguistically explain the nature of language and language acquisition. To put it another way, psycholinguistics seeks to explain the nature of language structure and how this structure is acquired, employed during speech, and understood during speech.

From some of the definitions above, it can be concluded that psycholinguistics has the benefit of knowing and providing an explanation of the psychological and neurological processes involved in the process of self-expression through spoken language. By understanding the definition and benefits of psycholinguistics, research can be developed to try to understand various phenomena such as language impediment.

## **B. Language impediment**

According to Carroll (2004), language impediments or impediments are a loss of linguistic abilities brought on by brain injury. It can also be described as a language impairment that interferes with both language understanding and language

expression. The term "language impairment" describes a difficulty understanding words in context, both orally and nonverbally. A developmental disease known as language impediment affects how people interpret and use spoken, written, and other symbols. Language functions in communication, as well as language forms and content, may be affected. Using words and meanings that are unsuitable, having trouble expressing ideas, using improper grammar, having a limited vocabulary, and having trouble following instructions are just a few characteristics of language problems.

Language impediments come in two flavors: receptive language impediment and expressive language impediment. The language condition known as receptive language impediment affects how well a person understands a language. People who have receptive language impediments are unable to comprehend written or spoken language. Even simple motions could be difficult for them to comprehend. Many people will take someone raising their hand palm up toward you as a signal to stop, for instance. The meaning of those gestures, however, could be unclear to people with receptive language problem. Expressive language is the second kind disturbance. Where those who suffer from expressive language impairments have trouble speaking, signing, or using language. This struggle could be ongoing for someone with an expressive language issue. They struggle to communicate (Gans 2022).

From the several definitions that have been described, consequently, language impediment useful for knowing and providing more insight about the existence of

language impediments. By understanding the meaning and benefits of studying language impediments, research can be developed to try to understand various phenomena such as other language impediments.

### **C. Stammering**

Stammering is a type of language impediment and is also called stammering (Sleeper, 2007). Someone who has a stammering impediment will have difficulty starting words because of repetition, vocal and articulation impediments involving the throat, palate, tongue, lips, and teeth. Some people with this trait fear public communication or worry about their ability to speak in certain situations (Booth-Butterfield, 2004). When the stammerer is overexcited, exhausted, or agitated, as well as when they feel self-conscious, pressed for time, or stressed, this issue may worsen. For someone who stammers, situations like speaking in public, in a group, or over the phone can be quite challenging. Based on the type of stammering hypothesis proposed by Hedge and Davis (2009), it is classified into four broad divisions, namely:

#### **1. Repetition**

Repetition is a condition of repeating a collection of words with or without an endless number of verbs, according to the theory of Hedge and Davis (2009) (in Adam 2016). Additionally, it can be defined as a circumstance in which a speech unit is repeated once or repeatedly in an unusual manner. Following is a list of the several

subtypes of repetition:

a. Part-Word Repetition

As explained earlier, part of the repetition is the repetition in several parts of the word and is usually in the form of syllables. Hedge and Davis (2009) also said that this type of repetition should not have more than syllable sounds. Very unlikely to occur with repetition of more than one syllable. In some real cases, it was not stammering but the speaker simply repeating syllables consciously to correct himself. An example of repetition of part words is the syllable "Do" in the statement "it's my do-do-do document".

b. Whole-Word Repetition

The second type is the opposite of the part-word repetition, namely the repetition of the whole word, as (Hedge and Davis 2009) contend. Where the part-word repetition only takes the syllables to be repeated and for the whole-word repetition it would be repeated a single word, no more and no less. Because if the word that is repeated is more or less than one word, it will turn into another type of repetition. An example of a whole-word repetition is the word "Good" in a simple sentence, such as "it's a good-good idea". This type is usually used consciously to buy time by the speaker so he can think of the right words to say next.

c. Phrase Repetition

As Hedge and Davis (2009) contend that phrases and sentences are analogous, phrase repetition is defined as the repetition of a set of words with or without a finite

verb or in the form of a sentence, according to Hedge and Davis (2009). The word "I like" in the phrase "yes, i like-i like this" serves as an illustration. In other words, it can be attained by saying at least twice in two words. The maximum word count is unlimited, although it is obvious that the repeated sentences will not be excessively long. It is strange for it to occur and to result from a stammering field investigation.

## 2. Sound Prolongation

According to (hedge and davis 2009), sound prolongation is the second type of stammering. This conversation is all about units or alphabets. It is described as a phenomena that causes utterances to be longer than typical or necessary due to unusual or unnatural unit lengths. It usually occurs on the first sound of a word or syllable. For instance, "Something" becomes "Sssssss someone died" when the "S" is removed. Typically, this is done because the speaker needs extra time to prepare his speech or his next few words. It is typically employed by female speakers due to their propensity for speaking in a variety of tones and intonations, but it is also frequently used as a sign of interest in the topic of the performance stated by the other party.

## 3. Pauses

The third sort of stammering is a pause that combines two distinct pauses, namely a block or quiet pause and a full pause, as (Hedge and Davies 2009) contend. A pause itself is a stop that is longer than a space and is usually placed between words. Pauses are a very common error made by people in their speeches. It frequently happens to indicate hesitancy and to regulate the flow of a conversation as the speaker

mulls over his or her next move. The following are subtypes of phases:

a. Block/Silent Pauses

According to Hedge and Davis (2009), block is a complete stop talking. although it is a complete stop but it is different from the ending of a sentence which uses full stop punctuation. It can be found between the words in a sentence. Usually followed by body movement. in other words. Block is a syndrome when people are absolutely unable to make any sound, although having the desire to communicate for example is "I..... can't reach the book". Sometimes it's a little hard to catch the duo going in a diverse silent direction with some of them not taking too long for the listener to notice.

b. Filled pauses

Blocks are applied using the opposite technique as filled gaps. This is due to. A concept for bridging conversational gaps is called filled pauses (Ateng, 2016: 96, 98). Instead of being silent and mute, he spoke with basic noises, syllables, words, and even phrases. It usually indicates reluctance and taking control of the conversation as the speaker mulls their next move. Other features include the ability to control speed, make timers, and change phrases. The words [Eeeee...][Ummm...], [Yeah], [I mean...], and [Just like...] are examples of filled pauses.

#### 4. Broken Word

Broken words are the final variety of stammering condition, according to Hedge and Davis (2009). Broken word is a condition when the speaker experiences several interruptions without any attempt to resolve by tracing back and connecting them, but disconnected words rarely occur because the speaker will immediately notice the error and correct it. Adam (2016) says it is divided into four: phonological, morphological, lexical, and syntactic errors.

As seen above, it is understood that stammering is divided into four main types based on the different ways of stammering resulting from errors or mistakes made by the speaker during speaking. Although there are several forming units that are the same as one alphabet, syllables, words that can be found in examples of several types, the forms and characteristics of each type are different from each other. Moreover, this also applies to the subdivisions under the main types of stammering. Everyday stammering in humans usually has little effect on the other party than that produced by people who have special conditions that are more likely to cause discomfort to the other party.

#### **D. Consequences of Being Stammering in Social Life**

Many in advertent speech disruptions, including syllable repetition, prolongation, sound blocking, substitution, and word avoidance, are collectively referred to as stammering. This speech impediment is a social and communication issue that affects many facets of adult life, including mental and emotional well-being, in both positive

and negative ways. Thus, most stammerers find that their everyday activities are impacted, and in certain situations, stammering results in communication difficulties when speaking, such as when making phone calls or giving a speech in front of others. Furthermore, it is common for communication issues to arise during different tasks at work, home, or school (Kasbi, 2014).

Years-long stammering is very bothersome because it can impair a person's ability to adapt to their surroundings and social situations outside of their home, according to Dickson (quoted in Hunderstak, 2011). Adults who stammer for an extended period of time frequently struggle in social situations because they feel self-conscious about their inability to speak clearly. As can be seen from the above explanation, Dickson (cited in Hundsaker, 2011) classified several consequences of stammering in communication into four categories: fear of speaking, communication failure, bullying or ridicule, and difficulty making friends or partners.

#### 1. Fear to Talk

Most people have little trouble speaking most of the time. It's true that people occasionally hesitate and fumble over their words, particularly when they're stressed or tired, but they don't seem to care too much about it. Still, stammerers tend to overreact to their own errors. They felt helpless and worried that something might happen. Speech either stops or refuses to start as long as the tension is this high.

#### 2. Failure in Communication



The process of exchanging information between people via a shared set of signs, symbols, or behaviors is known as communication. Any action, whether vocal or nonverbal, that affects the thoughts, feelings, or behaviors of others is considered communication (West, 2010). People who stammer, however, need to have a telltale sign that causes them to falter when speaking with others. The initial sign is uneasiness. Stammerers often experience nervousness, which makes it difficult for them to express what they want to say. This is because speaking becomes difficult when one is speaking to others, and people are reluctant to voice their opinions in public forums. The final sign is to refrain from responding to inquiries. This is due to the fact that stammerers have trouble finding the correct words or searching for words that don't cause them to stammer. For this reason, it is challenging to get a prompt and precise response from them.

### 3. Mocked or Bullying

Bullying is a multifaceted phenomenon that can originate from anyone and can take many different forms. Intentional and vindictive bullying can be overt or more subtle, such as expressed in a condescending manner or by using a demeaning viewpoint or tone of voice. Bullying can take many forms, such as physical, verbal, intimidatory, or just plain social alienation. Only a small percentage of kids are made fun of because they stammer. But the majority of these people were afraid due to the variation in their speech. Imitation and name-calling are the most common forms of bullying (Roth Beal, 1999).

#### 4. Hard to get Friends or Partners

Stammering can have an impact on a person's ability to find work, how other people see them, how they see themselves, how they relate to their peers, and how they interact in close relationships. According to Dickson (quoted in Hundersaker, 2011), people who stammer are thought to be less suitable friends and romantic partners. As a result, stammerers frequently experience loneliness and lack friends or partners. They also believe that because of their disfluency, no one wants to be friends with them.

As seen above, it can be understood that the consequences of stammering impediment fall into four main types. Where every inch of these four types has a different role but all four are interconnected. Thus it can create clarity in the research. Where a person's experience can be covered in all areas.

## **CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter covers the research instrument, data and data source, and data analysis.

### **A. Research Design**

The descriptive approach will be used in this study as the research design. The process of description includes describing, noting, analyzing, and interpreting a phenomenon's nature, makeup, or process. Using this method reasoning. Focusing on description and explanation that show the utterances of Jessie Davies in “Talk Twentis” podcast based on Hedge and Davis (2009) and Dickson (cited in Hundsaker, 2011) theories.

### **B. Data and Data Source**

This research is sourced from a podcast video with a duration 59 minutes with the tittle “Sharing My Stammer with Jessie Davies” this video was first released in June 20, 2022 and researcher choose to watch this video which uploaded to a YouTube channel called “talk twenties”. This video can be accessed via <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FOPUNnfCAbA&t=483s> .

### **C. Research Instrument**

The researcher acts as the primary observer and employs the technique for data collection. It looks at the type of stammering impediment Jessie Davies exhibits in her speech and in her stammering on the "Talk twenties" YouTube channel.

### **D. Data collection**

This research goes to collecting data. In terms of the video object used by researcher, the first step is to make transcripts and conversations between hosts and guest stars in the podcast. Then proceed with the second step, namely by performing data display and redaction on data that has similarities. Then followed by the final step, namely triangulation to check the validity of the data.

### **E. Data Analysis**

In the process of analyzing the data covers the following steps. The first is done by identifying the types of stammering and consequence of adult stammerer of each utterance. The second step is to group the finding. Develop analysis to answer research on emerging stammering patterns. The analysis carried out in this study was by existing data ordered to be combined with how journey of the guest star, namely Jessie Davies according to stage in the theory of Hedge and Davis (2009) and Dickson (cited in Hundsaker, 2011). After that, the researcher analyzes how Jessie Davies' stammering impediment is in the video podcast. Eventually, the researcher concludes all findings and discussions in accordance with interpretation that researcher found.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter describes the research findings and discussion. The findings are intended to answer the research questions in Chapter I, whereas discussions are made based on the findings.

#### A. Findings

##### *Datum 1*

(0:01:25) "it is also a challenge and....and usually I would never do anything like that."

The sentence above is a snippet of a sentence where Jessie Davies explains how she feels when she comes to the Talk Twenties podcast. She explained that she was very excited and she also felt very happy. However, she also felt that this was a challenge for Jessie. Because she had never done anything like this either.

In this datum, stammering was found in the sentence "it is also a challenge and....and usually". In the sentence beside there is one type of stammering (whole word repetition). identified as whole word repetition because the sentence contains repetition in the form of the word "and" where whole word repetition only takes the syllables to be repeated and in this part is repeated a single word. In the end, some words were spoken which indicated a repair in his speech.

##### *Datum 2*

(0:01:58) "so I am.....so I am, as you know, I am, I can't even say it."

Jessie Davies still talking about how she finally felt challenged to explore the world of social media further in her condition as a stammerer. She explained that at first she didn't want to be involved in that world at all, but in the end after he tried to share parts of his life as a star and got a good response, it even made him have thousands of followers. she told her story with such joy that he once again stammered while telling the story. She said "so I am" over and over again until finally he laughed and said "I can't even say it". This was proof that Jessie's happy thoughts were not controlled, causing her to stammer.

In the datum above, one type of stammering can be found, namely phrase repetition. The sentence "so I am" which is repeated several times shows that the sentence is included in the stammering type, namely phrase word repetition, where the phrase repetition itself is a repetition of a set of words. Because of this, the sentence above can be categorized as one of the types of stammering, namely phrase word repetition.

*Datum 3*

(0:02:27) "and it is so hard to be a person who has a speech..... Impediment".

Jessie in her sentence tells that in the world of influencers. Jessie experiences difficulties because of her stammering impediment. But she finally got through the hall and he declared that this was him now. Standing here is known as Mimi Darling Beauty 29 years old woman from South Wales. In this position Jessie feels uncontrollable happiness. So that she gets pressure when she wants to say a word.

In this datum, types of stammering blocks/silent pauses have been discovered. in the sentence "speech.....impediment" it can be identified that Jessie is in a difficult situation so that she stops and cannot make a sound. then she took a breath to relax her. So she can continue the word "impediment". In this case it can be concluded that there is one type of stammering, namely Block/Silent Pauses.

*Datum 4*

(0:02:36) “And so, yeah, I am on..... i am on TikTok known as Mimi Darling Beauty”

Jessie in this sentence still continues the same discussion. She told how she struggled to deal with her condition as a stammerer. Pioneered her fate in the world of influencers so that she could stand alone, known as the current Jessie Davies. This created a feeling of happiness in her so that she lost control of his words again.

Phrase repetition has been detected as one of the stammering types in this datum. This is proven by a fragment of a sentence spoken by Jessie Davies. In her conversation she said "And so, yeah, I am on..... I am on TikTok known as Mimi Darling Beauty". In that case, Jessie repeated the sentence "i am on", which included repetition of a set of words. This makes this sentence fragment identified as a type of stammering (phrase repetition).

*Datum 5*

(0:04:08) “as I.... as i just never thought in”

Jessie Davies in this conversation tells about how she was when she walked outside. She met a lot of people and most of them greeted him saying "oh my god, you're the girl off TikTok". Jessie felt very grateful because she did not expect that her struggle during this time would get so much love and support. Then she said "I just feel so grateful as I just never thought in...a million years, to talk about my struggle would ever get this much love and support. And I just feel truly grateful" by showing her happiness.

In this datum, the stammering type is found in the sentence "as I.... as I just never thought in". where the sentence is included in the stammering phrase repetition type. This is because there is repetition in a set of words. the words "as i" pronounced twice. That's why this sentence falls into the type of stammering (phrase repetition).

*Datum 6*

(0:07:12) “as it is a.... a video app”

Gaby Mendes as the host of this podcast asked Jessie about why Jessie on her Instagram account only posts before and after Make Up videos/photos. But on his Instagram account she doesn't really show her personality. So, what does TikTok mean to Jessie Davies. Then Jessie answered she explained that she felt her personality was emerging and she could be herself and she didn't just hide behind photos. So, she just thought of TikTok so she can express who she really is and according to her it's much easier than Instagram.

In this datum, Jessie says "I mean, with TikTok, as it is a..... video app". In her speech she stopped and tried to take several breaths while trying to say the next words. This shows that in this sentence there is a type of stammering block/silent pauses. This is because in the sentence "as it is a..... video app" Jessie has a complete stop talking that can be found between the words in a sentence. Therefore block/silent pauses can be identified in the sentence.

*Datum 7*  
(0:09:39) "O...oh my gosh, no"

Jessie Davie in this part was asked by Gaby Mendes as host of the Talk Twenties Podcast. Gaby Mendes asked how she felt when she first posted her video on TikTok. "Is it vulnerable?" then Jessie answered "very vulnerable" she explained that at first she was afraid to look at her phone. But it turned out everything was beyond her expectations. She was surprised because the response from people was so much support for her. Believes that she can do this despite the impediments she experiences. Many of them also encouraged and even gave love to Jessie Davies.

This datum shows that it belongs to one type of stammering, namely sound prolongation. on the sentence "O...oh my gosh" Jessie Davies stopped several times while taking steps to say the next word. This is due to phenomena that cause utterances to be longer than normal or necessary due to unusual or unnatural units of length. That's why this datum is categorized as one type of stammering, namely sound prolongation.



*Datum 8*

*(0:10:34) "All you need to be i.... is yourself"*

Jessie Davies in this conversation answers questions asked by Gaby Mendes as host of the Talk Twenties Podcast. She received questions about how the content she created could explode so massively and she gained three million followers. Then Jessie answered, she explained that she also didn't know how that could happen. Honestly, that surprised her too. Even though she just appeared to be herself. She explains that perhaps the key to all of that is being honest and being yourself.

In the sentence "All you need to be I... is yourself" shows that she experiences a type of stammering impediment called sound prolongation. This is shown by Jessie having difficulty pronouncing the word "is". She stopped at the word "I" and stammered several times so she also took a few breaths to relax her to reach the next word. That is why the datum above is included in one type of stammering, namely sound prolongation.

*Datum 9*

*(0:10:35) "and you just need to be open..... and honest and to talk about your struggles."*

Jessie is still continuing her discussion about how she gets a lot of support, affection and even followers through the content she creates. he explains that we should just be honest and open about our struggles. he also explains that we can do something that we believe we can do even if other people can't.

In this datum, Jessie says a sentence. then he stopped in the middle of his sentence. he said "and you just need to be open..... and honest and to talk about your struggles". After saying the word "open" Jessie started stammering again. He stopped long enough while taking continuous breaths so that he could relax and be able to continue the next word. then after feeling calmer he was finally able to continue saying "and honestly and to talk about your struggles". In this case it can be concluded that there is one type of stammering impediment experienced by Jessie, namely block/silent

pauses. This can be identified because of the presence of a complete stop between the sentences that Jessie said so that it was difficult for her to continue the next sentence.

*Datum 10*

*(0:10:43) "If you feel..... if you feel that you can,"*

Jessie Davies in her speech gave advice to the audience. About how she should behave both behind and in front of the camera. Apart from explaining that you have to be honest and open about everything you go through. Apart from that, if we can do something then do it. Even though other people can't, if you feel you can do it then you have to do it.

In this datum, Jessie Davies said "If you feel..... if you feel that you can,". In this sentence there is a repetition of a set of words "if you feel". In this condition, Jessie repeats her sentence at least twice. From the incident seen, it can be defined as stammering impediment with the phrase repetition type.

*Datum 11*

*(0:11:04) "I mean, I did, I did...uhm.... I did, I did I talked to my friends"*

Gaby Mendez as the host asked Jessie Davies about what Jessie's situation was like before she finally became famous as she is now. Then Jessie Davies answered. She explains that previously she was also the same person as she is now. She remains herself, open and what it is to anyone who sees it.

In this datum, Jessie Davies' words "I mean, I did, I did...uhm.... I did, I did I talked to my friends" can be identified as one type of stammering. The word i did was repeated several times until Jessie Davies couldn't continue what she was saying. Then she said the word "uhm" and repeated the word "i did" again. This is included in one type of stammering, namely filled pauses. This is because she not only stops her words but he says "uhm" in the middle of her stammer. Therefore, this datum falls into one of the stammering categories, namely filled pauses.

*Datum 12*

*(0:12:51) "and I just go into a..... into a supermarket"*

Jessie Davies in her speech told about how she faced her difficulties as a person who stammered in dealing with strangers. then he decided to perform a random act of kindness, and he just went into a supermarket and to grab some flowers. And she goes out on the street and she approaches a stranger and she will tell them she has my speech impediment. Then she will also tell them she likes to do a random act of kindness challenges and she hopes that it's like flowers that make your day.

The word of Jessie Davies in this datum "and I just went into a..... into a supermarket" shows that this is included in one type of stammering, namely phrase repetition. This is because Jessie repeats the words "into a" many times. where the repetition is not just repeating letters or one word but a set of words. With this, this datum can be stated as one type of stammering phrase repetition.

*Datum 13*

*(0:15:00) "And I remember..... and I remember in school,"*

In her story, Jessie Davies tells that since childhood she has been a very ambitious person. She became a very determined person and a motivated person. And she thinks since childhood she's always felt like that. She recalls her memories of sitting in school, whose ambition was to win any competition held such as drawing or other creative competitions. She felt she had to win every time. She must be like her competitive friends. She must do whatever makes her passionate and ambitious.

In this datum, Jessie Davies says "And I remember.....and I remember at school,". She said the words "and I remember" several times. In this case, Jessie doesn't repeat one letter or one word. But in her words she repeated a series of words. Thus it can be concluded that Jessie Davies' words can be classified as a type of stammering, namely repetition of phrases.

*Datum 14*

*(0:15:31) "It ....o...o...o.....overcomes like my fears with my speech."*

Jessie Davies continues her words about why she has been an ambitious and motivated person since childhood. It turned out to be very helpful. Because when she wins a competition she will make a speech in front of many people. So that through speech she can overcome her fears. Not only that, but she thinks that some people will pay attention to someone if that person is beautiful/handsome. People are just so supportive of you because of how lovely you are. Like when you do meet people, you're like extremely chatty, you'll give them a big hug and stuff like that. And I think that's lovely to see.

In this datum, Jessie Davies says "It....o...o...o.....overcomes like my fears with my speech". In this sentence one type of stammering is identified, namely sound prolongation. This is because Jessie Davies repeats the first alphabet of a word. Where it is defined as sound prolongation.

*Datum 15*

*(0:16:35) "I had to change my life around. And I never, and I never, and I never, and I never, I never went for like the opportunity."*

Gaby Mendez in this session asks Jessie Davies. She asked about why Jessie Davies did so much good even she said no one she knew spread as much joy as Jessie. Gaby Mendez is curious. It's crazy to be in a situation where so many interesting things are happening to Jessie. Then Jessie Davies explained that in this case she had no intention of looking for other opportunities. She just wants to change her life for the better. Because previously Jessie felt that her life was in darkness. She often spent hours crying at work. Several times the manager told Jessie to go home because the manager knew that Jessie would like the atmosphere at home which didn't make her stressed. Until Jessie gave up and said that yeah, she couldn't talk at the office.

There is something interesting in this datum. That in the sentence "I had to change my life around. And I never, and I never, and I never, and I never, I never went for like the opportunity". It describes two types of stammering impediment. The word "i never" repeated several times makes it possible to define it as a phrase repetition. This is because the repetition is the repetition of a set of words. But on the other hand, the words "i never" which are repeated many times cause Jessie Davies to be very stressed about repeating some of these words and this makes her unable to think about continuing the words. So it takes a very long time to realize, repeat and even rearrange the sentence she is going to convey. This makes this statement also included in the stammering broken word type.

*Datum 16*

*(0:17:39) "And I just remember I booked..... a holiday and that..... and that a holiday helped me appear so much".*

Currently, Jessie Davies is telling a story about how she felt so lost in her difficulties. She experienced many bad things when she faced her situation as someone who stammered, then when she was at work. Then one day she decided to go on holiday and it turned out that this could really help Jessie Davies' mental health. She feels more relaxed so that in the future she can return to her workplace feeling better.

In this datum, two types of stammering are identified. the first is in the sentence "I booked..... a holiday". in this sentence there is a complete stop talking. This is different from stopping at the end of a sentence, but this time the stop talking is in the middle of the sentence. This causes this sentence to be categorized as a stammering impediment block/silent pauses type. the second is in the sentence "and that..... and that a holiday helped me appear so much". This sentence shows a fragment of the sentence "and that" which is repeated many times. Therefore it can be concluded that this fragment of the sentence can be categorized as One type of stammering is phrase repetition.

*Datum 17*

*(0:18:47) "I mean, I get, I get, I get, I get quite a few people who will tell me"*

Jessie Davies in this piece answers gaby mendes' question about how she was able to do this. Meanwhile, there are many people among them who suffer from stammering but they cannot survive in their career. In essence, she asked how she could get through this when other people couldn't. Then Jessie Davies answered that actually this was just a societal stigma that thought that people with stammering would not be able to survive business trips. Some people mostly pretend to cover up their jokes so that others can understand them. She didn't see other people judging that in the video. She was someone who spoke fluently but then other people also saw her stammering outside the video or in the real world. Therefore she always plays the role of being herself both in videos and in the real world.

In this datum, the sentence uttered by Jessie Davies "I mean, I get, I get, I get, I get quite a few people who will tell me" can be identified as a type of stammering phrase repetition. This is because Jessie Davies repeats the sentence "I get" several times. This is said to be included in phrase repetition because phrase repetition is the repetition of a set of words. Therefore the sentence "I get" which is repeated several times can be called phrase repetition.

*Datum 18*

*(0:21:05) "I was.... I was... I was singing a Nicki Minaj, a Cardi B"*

Gabby Mendes in her sentence asked Jessie Davies about how the headphones really helped her control her stammering while on the other hand she had a big decision to get married in the near future. Then Jessie Davies answered and told about her experience in finding a way to control her stammering. He said he often drives through Starbucks while listening to music on headphones. Then when he arrived he ordered and went forward to the next counter. When he met the drive-thru employee ,she sang again by Nicki Minaj and Cardi B. Then the employee was surprised and said "wow". they were amazed to hear someone sing a song for the drive-thru employees. Then the drive-thru employees responded to Jessie's actions by singing another song that Jessie had sung for them. On this occasion, Jessie realized that she finally considered music as therapy for her. In the end, Jessie realized that music could help her make her speech smoother in front of many people, especially for her upcoming wedding.

In this datum, the sentence uttered by Jessie Davies “I was.... I was... I was singing a Nicki Minaj, and Cardi B” can be identified as a type of stammering phrase repetition. This is because Jessie Davies repeats the sentence "I was" several times. This is said to be included in phrase repetition because phrase repetition is the repetition of a set of words. Therefore the sentence "i was" which is repeated several times can be called phrase repetition.

*Datum 19*

*(0:23:33) “Yeah, a...a.....absolutely. As I remember growing up, I went to speech therapy.”*

Jessie Davies in this part tells how she makes herself better day by day. He said that he had previously gone to speech therapy. and he was only given a package from the postman and he was just ordered to read a book in a room. But in the end he felt less challenged. Therefore now he always makes changes in his life in a more challenging way.

In this datum, Jessie says “Yeah, a...a....absolutely. As I remember growing up, I went to speech therapy”. Jessie in this sentence repeats the letter "A" many times where the letter "A" is part of the word "Absolutely". In this case, this sentence can be identified as belonging to one type of stammering sound prolongation. why is that because sound prolongation is the repetition of a word which is part of a word.

*Datum 20*  
*(0:25:04) “and there was no .....struggle at all”*

Jessie Davies said that she didn't think about going to the drive thru and doing those things. he felt amazed by what he had done. Moreover, after that, the video went viral, so many people appreciated it. Most people become inspired and dare to change themselves for the better in a more challenging way.

In this datum, it can be concluded that Jessie's words "and there was no .....struggle at all" are included in one type of stammering impediment block/silent pauses. This is because in the middle of his sentence he experienced a complete stop, not at the end of the sentence but in the middle of the sentence. This makes Jessie's sentence fall into one type of stammering block/silent pauses.



## B. Discussion

This section discusses findings regarding stammering impediments that occur in guest star on the talk twenties podcast. This section answers the questions How is the pattern of stammering impediment of Jessie Davies and How is the stammering experienced by the adult stammerer in the "Talk Twenties" Youtube channel. This part also provides identification based on the theory of hedge and Davies (2009) and Dickson (cited in Hundsaker, 2011). In this case it can also be concluded that the most types found in the repetition type are 11 data. and the least found in the broken word type is 1 type. In addition, the analysis results are presented in the figure 1:

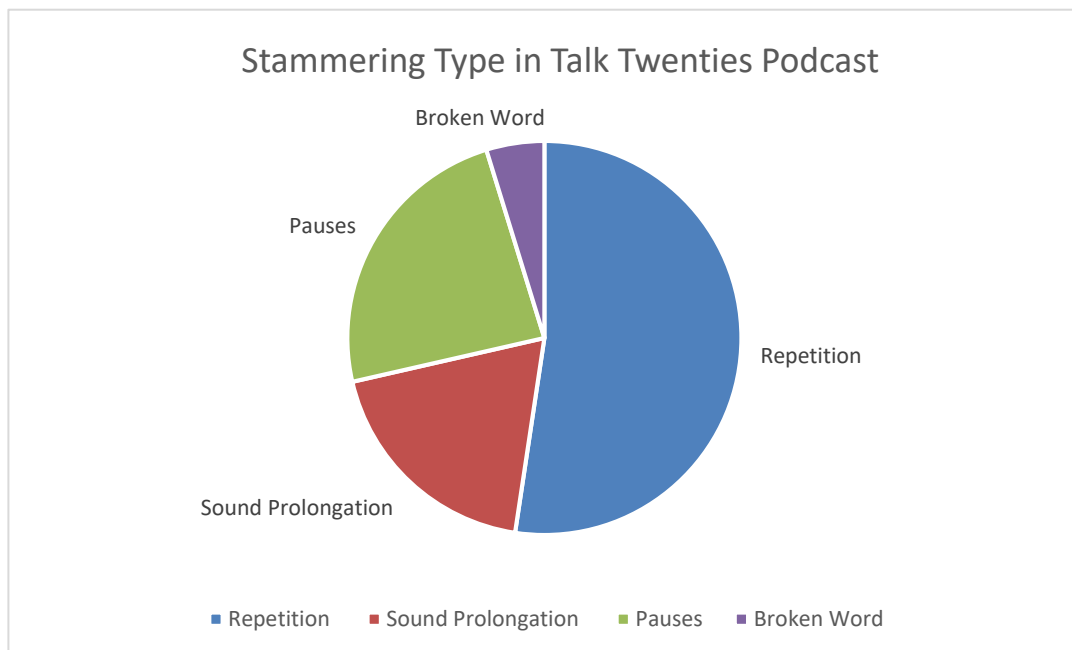


Figure 1 Stammering Type in Talk Twenties Podcast

1. How is the pattern of stammering impediment of Jessie Davies in "Talk Twenties"

Youtube channel?

The researcher examines and talks about a few of the results that were examined in the preceding section in this section. This answer to the research questions from the preceding chapter requires analysis of conversation data. That concludes it. Researchers used Jessie Davies' utterances on the Talk Twenties Podcast YouTube channel to focus on identifying the specific sort of stammering impediment induced by guest performers. The researcher then went into detail about Jessie Davies' interactions with the podcast host.

The study discovered many type of stammering impediment caused by podcast guest Jessie Davies after analyzing the conversation data between Jessie Davies and Gaby Mendes (as podcast presenter), which was gathered in the previous section. As a result, researchers analyze conversation data in their conclusions, based on the theory of Hedge and Davies (2009).

#### 1. Repetition

The theory of Hedge and Davis (2009) states that repetition is the state of repeating a set of phrases with or without an infinite number of verbs (in Adam 2016). Furthermore, it can be described as an instance where a speech unit is repeated once or more in an odd way. After examining information from Jessie Davies' podcast conversations. 9 data repetitions were discovered by the author and classified into various subtypes. A summary of some of the repetition subtype data that the researchers found is as follows:

#### a) Part-word Repetition

In this subtype, the author did not find any subtype part word repetition in Jessie Davies' utterances. This is explained by the absence of repetition of parts of a word spoken by Jessie Davies. As explained earlier, Hedge and Davies(2009) explained that part of the repetition is the repetition in several parts of the word and is usually in the form of syllables. And in several sentences that have been examined. The researcher did not find the part word repetition type in it. This is because Jessie Davies, an adult stammerer, is believed to be better able to predict what she will say next, preventing repetition of a single syllable or part of a word. However, Sunarsi (2020) discovered a particular kind of repetition in her research, which is termed part-word repetition. because children were the subjects of the study. Thus, it can be said that this type is not present because adults are thought to be better able to anticipate or control their speech, preventing the repetition of single syllables or parts of words.

#### b) Whole Word Repetition

Researchers found 3 whole word repetition data were generated by guest star of the Talk Twenties Podcast, Jessie Davies. As explained by Hedge and Davies (2009) Where the part-word repetition only takes the syllables to be repeated and for the whole-word repetition it would be repeated a single word, no more and no less. Because if the word that is repeated is more or less than one word, it will turn into another type of repetition. In his writing, the author found 3 data which can be seen in datums 1 there is repetition of the word "and" which is a conjunction and this word is at the end

of the sentence, datum 7 and 15 there is repetition of the word "into" which is a preposition and this word is in the middle of the sentence,. In these 3 datums there is one type of stammering, namely part word repetition.

### c) Phrase Repetition

Phrase repetition is one of the subtypes of repetition found in the words of Jessie Davies. phrase repetition is defined as the repetition of a set of words with or without a finite verb or in the form of a sentence, according to Hedge and Davis (2009). So then from that the author found 8 data which contained sentences that were included in phrase repetition. This data can be seen in datum 2 repetition of a set of words “ so I am” which consists of "so" as a conjunction, "I" as a pronoun and "am" as a auxiliary verb and this sentence is located at the beginning of the sentence, datum 4 repetition of a set of words “I am on” which consists of "I" as a pronoun and "am" as a auxiliary verb and "on" preposition and this sentence is located at the beginning of the sentence, datum 5 repetition of a set of words “ as I” which consists of "as" as a conjunction and "I" as a pronoun and this sentence is located in the middle of the sentence, datum 12 repetition of a set of words “if you feel” which consists of "if" as a subordinate clause, "you" as a pronoun and "feel" as a verb. This sentence is located at the beginning of the sentence, datum 17 repetition of a set of words “and I remember” which consists of "and" as a conjunction, "i" as a pronoun and "remember" as a verb and this sentence is located in the middle of the sentence, datum 21 repetition of a set of words which consists of "and" as a conjunction, "that" as a pronoun and this sentence is located in the middle of the sentence, datum 22 repetition of a set of words which consists of "i"

as a pronoun, "get" as a verb and this sentence is located in the middle of the sentence. and datum 23 repetition of a set of words which consists of "i" as a pronoun, "was" as a to be and this sentence is located at the beginning of the sentence. These eight data are included in one type of repetition, namely phrase repetition.

The researchers discuss the most dominant characteristic produced by Jessie Davies first, namely part-word repetition with 0 data, whole word repetition with 3 data and phrase word repetition with 8 data. In this case it can be concluded that in the repetition type the most data is the phrase repetition subtype.

## 2. Sound prolongation

Sound prolongation is the second kind of stammering, according to Hedges and Davis (2009). Letters, or units, are the main topic of discussion here. A phenomenon known as "unusual or unnatural unit lengths" causes utterances to be longer than usual or necessary. The first sound of a word or syllable is typically when it happens. In this case the author found 4 data which are included in the sound prolongation type. These 4 data can be seen in datums 8 repetition of the letter "o" in the word oh and this word is at the beginning of the sentence, datum 9 repetition of the letter "i" in the word is as an auxiliary verb and this word is in the middle of the sentence, datum 19 repetition of the letter "o" in the word overcomes as a verb and this word is in the middle of the sentence. And datum 24 repetition of the letter "a" in the word absolutely as an adverb and this word is at the end of the sentence. In these datums the author finds the type of sound prolongation through the utterances of Jessie Davies.

### 3. Pauses

#### a. Block/Silent Pauses

Block is a complete stop talking, according to Hedge and Davis (2009). Despite being a full stop, it differs from the full stop punctuation used at the end of a sentence. It is located in the spaces between sentences. Body movement usually follows. Thus, in his research, the author found 4 data on block/Silent Pauses. These 4 data can be found in datums 3 stop the words "speech" as a verb and "impediment" as a noun and this word is at the end of the sentence, datum 10 stops between the words "open" as a verb and "and" as a conjunction and this word is in the middle of the sentence, datum 21 stops between the words "booked" as a verb and "a" as and this word is in the middle of the sentence and 25 stops between the words "no" as a pronoun and "struggle" as a verb and this word is in the middle of the sentence. These 4 data are included in one type of pauses, namely block/silent pauses.

#### b. Filled Pauses

Opposite method is used to apply blocks as filled-in spaces. This is because. Filling pauses is a concept for bridging conversational gaps (Hedge & Davies 2009). Rather than remaining motionless and silent, he made simple sounds, syllables, words, and even sentences. It typically denotes resistance and asserting control over the discourse while the other person considers their next course of action. Additional features include changing phrases, setting timers, and controlling speed. in this type, the author found 1 data filled pauses. 1 data can be found in datum repetition of the word i did. "it" is a pronoun and did is a verb. and the presence of the word uhm in the

middle of a sentence when it stops. in this datum there is an utterance which shows that it is included in filled pauses

#### 4. Broken word

Hedge and Davis (2009) state that broken words represent the last type of stammering condition. Broken words occur when the speaker repeatedly stops without attempting to resume by going back and connecting the breaks; disconnected words, on the other hand, are uncommon because the speaker will usually catch the mistake right away and fix it. 1 data with broken type was found in this research. This data can be seen in datum 20 pausing between the many repetitions of the word i never. "i" is a pronoun and "never" is a verb. and this sentence is in the middle of the sentence. This datum shows that the data generated from Jessie Davies' words is included in one type of stammering broken word.

As seen above, it is understood that stammering is divided into four main types based on the different ways of stammering resulting from errors or mistakes made by the speaker during speaking. It can be concluded that the author found 19 data with different types and 1 data with 2 of the same type. The author found 3 data on whole word repetition, 8 data on phrase repetition, 4 data on sound prolongation, 5 data on block/silent pauses, 1 data on filled pauses and 1 data on broken words. In this case it can also be concluded that the most types found in the repetition type are 11 data and the least found in the broken word type is 1 type. while there is one type for which no data was found. This is because Jessie Davies is an adult stammerer who is thought to

be better able to anticipate her words so that the repetition does not occur in one syllable or part word repetition. Meanwhile, in other research, one of which is research written by Sunarsi (2020), she found one type of repetition which is part word repetition. because the people studied in the research were children. So it can be concluded that this type is not found because this type may rarely occur in adults because adults are felt to be more able to control or anticipate their words so that there is no repetition of one syllable or part word repetition.

2. How is the stammering experienced by the adult stammerer in “Talk Twenties” Youtube channel?

In this second part, the author will explain the answer to the question about how stammerers are experienced by adult. In this case the author found several experiences that were in accordance with Dickson's theory (cited in Hundsaker, 2011). He explained that he gave several types of consequences experienced by stammerers. including fear to talk, failure in communication, mocked or bullying and hard to get friends or partners.

First, the researcher stated that in this type of fear to talk, the researcher did not find any data. This is due to Jessie Davies' explanation in her conversation which is taken in datum 9. In this datum she states that she has had the ambition to fight her career since childhood. He will also always take part in competitions so he can win and make speeches in front of the public. so that it can train him to control his fear of speaking.



Secondly, researchers found that there was data that showed that Jessie also experienced failure in communication. In her words in datum 16 that previously he told about how he experienced difficulties at work. He admitted that he had a breakdown while working and he cried uncontrollably. then his manager approached him and told him to go home to see a doctor. and from there, Jessie Davies admitted that she failed to talk at work.

Third, in the mocked/bullying type, the author did not find any appropriate data. This is confirmed by Jessie in datum 17. Jessie explains that She didn't see other people judging that in the video. She was someone who spoke fluently but then other people also saw her stammering outside the video or in the real world. Therefore because she always plays the role of being herself both in videos and in the real world.

Fourthly, in this hard to get Friends or Partners type, it can be found that Jessie also experiences it. In datum 18 he explains that it is very difficult for him to make friends, this is partly because he also experiences failure in communication. In the end he did a drive thru to Starbucks and he tried to make friends by singing a song to the employees and then got a good response from the employees. In the datum 2 she also explains how she has difficulty finding friends or partners. So she tries to do things like uploading TikTok videos. She shares his daily life in her videos. From there she intended that many people would know him. in datum 4, Jessie talks about how difficult it is for her to find friends or partners again, therefore one of her goals in creating content on tiktok is to convey happiness to her audience. so that he doesn't

feel alone and has many viewers and even followers who support her.

As explained above, it can be understood that Jessie experiences two of the four appropriate types of experiences taken from Jessie Davies' utterances. The two types found were the failure to communicate type which was found at datum 16 and hard to get friends at datum 18.2 and 4. From this it can be concluded that Jessie Davies experienced the most frequent difficulties in hard to get friends or partner. The stammering experienced by Jessie Davies is also worsened by pressure, shame, feeling too happy or too sad. This increasingly worsens the consequences she faces in her social life.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

This chapter contains the conclusions and suggestions given by the researcher. The conclusions are based on the analysis and discussion of the data from the previous chapter. The analysis contains the pattern of stammering impediment and the stammering experienced by the adult stammerer in “Talk Twenties” Youtube channel . Based on the results of the data analysis, the researcher concludes and suggests further research.

#### **A. Conclusion**

The researcher describes the research findings from the previous chapter's analysis and discussion in this section. The researcher then came to the following conclusions. The guest star of the talk twenties podcast demonstrates the type of stammering impediment and her experience based on the theories of hedge and Davies (2009) and Dickson's theory (cited in Hundsaker, 2011).

In their first finding, this study found that in Jessie Davies' utterances, the type of stammering that often appeared was identified, namely the repetition type. and it was also found that the type of stammering that appeared the least was the broken word

type.1 data on filled pauses and 1 data on broken words. And in several sentences that have been examined. The researcher did not find the part word repetition type in it. This is because Jessie Davies, an adult stammerer, is believed to be better able to predict what she will say next, preventing repetition of a single syllable or part of a word.

In the next finding, the author found that in Jessie Davies' experience she experienced several things that happened. In the data collected, the author found that Jessie experienced failure in communication and had difficulty making friends. This is shown in her expression has been found by the author. Where there are Jessie's words which show that due to the stammering impediment she experienced, she experienced difficulties in the form of failure in communication and difficulty getting friends and partners.

Finally, the writer was able to find out what type of stammering was experienced by Jessie Davies, guest star on the Talk Twenties Podcast, and what experience she had as an adult human being who was stammering. However, Jessie was extraordinary in dealing with the stammering impediment she experienced. And with her conversation with Geby mendes as a host in the podcast it was very useful. both to share Jessie's experiences as a stamerer and the type that was finally found in her utterances.

## **B. Suggestion**

Since this research focuses on the type of stammering and experience experienced by guest stars. This can be used as a reference for the general public who want to research stammering impediments or even those who experience stammering impediments. This is also useful for those who want to reduce their stammering by reading the experiences of guest stars taken by researchers. This is because the studies in this research took place in the general public, not in acting situations or in films.

Apart from that, there are recommendations for future researchers who want to explore the same topic, especially on impediment stammering. The researcher suggests that future researchers study further about stammering impediment in video or audio form because it has been proven that the speech will be more real than in films or others. Apart from that, it can be taken from lecture activities carried out by lecturers. In addition, the next research can also explore the psychological issues causing stammering impediment.

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## CURRICULUM VITAE



Nurrisca Ubahiroh As Syadza was born on April 18 2001. She graduated from MA DARUN NAJAH Malang in 2019. And now she is pursuing undergraduate education at Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang. While studying at UIN Malang she joined the intra-campus student executive body organization in semester 3-4 as an entrepreneur member. Then she continued his membership as the main administrator as general treasurer. Apart from that, she also participated in extra-campus organizations in semesters 2-3 as a cadre member at PMII. Then she continued her management in semesters 5-6 as general treasurer of Kopri PMII. She blends in very easily with new environments and she is also an easy going person. And she always tries hard to achieve what she dreams of.

## APPENDIX

No	Datum	Type of stammering						
		repetition			Sound prolongation	pauses		Broken word
		1	2	3		1	2	
1	(0:01:25) "it is also a challenge and....and usually I would never do anything like that."		•					
2	(0:01:58) "so I am.....so I am, as you know, I am, I can't even say it."			•				
3	(0:02:27) "and it is so hard to be a person who has a speech..... Impediment"					•		
4	(0:02:36) "And so, yeah, I am on.....i am on TikTok known as Mimi Darling Beauty"			•				
5	(0:04:08) "as I.... as i just never thought in"			•				
6	(0:04:10) "as I just never thought in..... a million years"					•		
7	(0:07:12) "as it is a.... a video app"		•					
8	(0:09:39) "O....oh my gosh, no"				•			
9	(0:10:34) "All you need to be i.... is yourself"				•			
10	(0:10:35) "and you just need to be open..... and honest and to talk about your struggles."					•		
11	(0:10:41) "and to talk about your .....struggles."					•		
12	(0:10:43) "If you feel..... if you feel that you can,"			•				

13	(0:10:48) “and that is..... absolutely fine.”					•		
14	(0:11:04) “I mean, I did, I did...uhm.... I did, I did I talked to my friends”						•	
15	(0:12:51) “and I just go into ..... into a supermarket”		•					
16	(0:12:59) “and I approach..... Approach a strangers”					•		
17	(0:15:00) “And I remember..... and I remember in school,”			•				
18	(0:15:21) “and I think the that .....also helps me”					•		
19	(0:15:31) “It ....o...o...o.....overcomes like my fears with my speech.”				•			
20	(0:16:35) “I had to change my life around. And I never, and I never, and I never, and I never, I never went for like the opportunity.							•
21	(0:17:39) “And I just remember I booked..... a holiday and that..... and that a holiday helped me appear so much.”			•		•		
22	(0:18:47) “I mean, I get, I get, I get, I get quite a few people who will tell me”			•				
23	(0:21:05) “I was.... I was... I was singing a			•				

	Nicki Minaj, a Cardi B”							
24	(0:23:33) “Yeah, a...a....absolutely. As I remember growing up, I went to speech therapy.”				•			
25	(0:25:04) “and there was no .....struggle at all”					•		