DISFLUENCY IN PRODUCING SPEECH ON THE CONTESTANTS OF STAND-UP COMEDY INDONESIA 7 AUDITION

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Abstract

This paper focused on disfluency in producing speech (DPS), the imperfectness of a person in producing speech. The subjects of this study were the contestants of Stand-Up Comedy Indonesia Season 7 (SUCI 7) audition organized by Kompas TV in Jakarta. In that event, several contestants made DPS when they performed stand-up comedy, so their speech did not run well. Because that phenomenon associated with mental and language process in mind, it was exactly analyzed through Psycholinguistics study. This study had two research problems, namely 1) what were the kinds of DPS made by the contestants of the SUCI 7 audition; and 2) what were the factors causing the DPS on the contestants of the SUCI 7 audition. Based on such research problems, the purposes of this study were 1) systematically to explain the kinds of DPS made by these contestants; and 2) to reveal the main factors causing DPS on these contestants. In analyzing DPS, the author combined the theory of pause (filled and silent pause) by Dardjowidjojo (2014), and the theory of slip of the tongue by Carrol (2008). The results showed that five observed contestants of the SUCI 7 audition made DPS consisting of filled pause, silent pause, addition, substitution, and blend. The factor mostly causing the DPS on these contestants

were nervousness, while the fewest one is hurry. Through this study, the readers were expected to understand DPS and to improve self-preparation for speech.

Keywords

Disfluency, Speech Error, The Pauses, Slips of the tongue

1. Introduction

Most of people are certainly very familiar with the Stand-Up Comedy show. Even lately, such show is increasingly popular and loved by youths. Stand-Up Comedy is a comedy show performed by a single comedian called comic. The experienced comics are not only considered to have bright ideas but also to have an eloquent ability to speak. They should be skilled at parsing words and processing them into a humorous story which is able to invite the laughter of their audiences. However, the comics are sometimes imperfect in performing their show, especially amateur comics. The imperfect performance of comics refers to disfluency in producing speech. The disfluency in producing speech (the author then abbreviated it as DPS) is a condition of a person who experiences speech error due to obstacles in the speech production process. The obstacles are usually pause, slip of the tongue, and forgetful memories which can be explained in Psycholinguistic study. Bates, et al. cited by Garnace (2018) stated that studying psycholinguistics is how it reveals universal processes that affect the development, use, and breakdowns of language that experts try to design theories and models to describe and envisage particular linguistic behavior.

Basically, the speech production is related to comprehension (Dardjowidjojo, 2014). We as human can recover a word if we have saved the word in our previous memory. Thus, we can produce a word if we have a comprehension at first. Further explanation of production is proposed by psychologists Bock and Levelt. They stated that speech production is the backward mirror of comparability with the addition of certain processes. We accept the input for further storage in memory during the comprehension process. Then, in the production process, the saved word is searched for later. To find the word, we need an eliminative process by utilizing the features embedded in the word, i.e. semantic, syntactic, or phonological features (Bock & Levelt, 1994). Therefore, we cannot always say smoothly about what we think, so this can cause us accidentally to stop and to speak haltingly. In addition, according to Carroll (2008), spontaneous

speech error (slip of the tongue), though rare, reveals the planning unit in the speech production. Hence, slip of the tongue tends to occur on a very regular pattern.

Furthermore, according to Jaeger (2005) slips of the tongue is an error in speech production planning; i.e. when the speaker wants to say a few words, phrases, or sentences, and during the planning process, this goes something wrong so that the production is not in accordance with the planning. In line with Jaeger, Dardjowidjojo (2014) stated that slip of the tongue is a phenomenon in speech production when the speaker "slips" his tongue so that the words produced were not the expected word. The speech error may be caused by slip of the tongue or aphasia. The slip of the tongue is a speech error caused by the tongue which does not produce the actually desired word, while the aphasic error arises because the brain is disturbed so that it becomes incapable to pronounce the desired word (Ibid, 2014). Researchers in the medical field usually consider Aphasia to be only one of the symptoms of stroke patients. On the other hand, university lecturers with linguistic backgrounds eliminate the reason for aphasia and focus on aphasia itself rather than discussing the reasons for stroke among aphasia patients (Lian, 2017).

Furthermore, Darwowidjojo (2014) proposed that the ideal speech is speech whose words are neatly strung together, spoken in an unbroken sequence. If there is pause, the pause occurs in constituents that are indeed possible to be paused. In addition, the intonation is also a unity from beginning to ending. However, a person cannot always say fluently, there is incoherence in the speech sound. In connection with the pause, Darwowidjojo (2014) said that there are various reasons when a person is pause in saying. First, he already started with the words, but actually not ready for the whole sentence. Second, he forgets the needed words. Third, he is very careful in choosing words.

In this regard, the author detected the DPS made by the contestants of Stand-Up Comedy Indonesia Season 7 (SUCI 7) audition organized by Kompas TV Media at Kompas TV Hall, Jakarta, Indonesia. SUCI 7 is a stand-up comedy competition participated by single talented comedian or comic trough selection process from all region of Indonesia, and it is the seventh competition that have been held by Kompas TV (Astarina, 2017). The contestants of the SUCI 7 audition selected in this paper are several ones experiencing DPS when performing stand-up comedy. The author summarized two research problems in this paper, namely 1) what were the kinds of DPS made by the contestants of the SUCI 7 audition; and 2) what were the factors

causing the DPS on the contestants of the SUCI 7 audition. Based on those research problems, the purposes of this research were 1) systematically to explain the kinds of DPS made by these contestants; and 2) to reveal the main factors causing DPS on these contestants. The author then analyzed further by using the pause theory proposed by Dardjowidjojo (2014) and slip of the tongue theory proposed by Carrol (2008). Related to DPS, according to Aitchison (2008), there are two things that can be used to conclude mental processes that occur at the time of saying, namely pauses and errors. Thus, through above formulation, this research could gain the expected findings and results

2. Method

This study used qualitative method. The author attempted to describe systematically related to the condition of naturally studied objects in order to obtain the appropriate meaning of basic research. This study consists of three main methods in the research process, namely data collection, data analysis, and presentation of data analysis results.

In the data collection, the author applied the method of indirect observation. The author conducted an indirect observation of the subject of this research, namely the contestants of Stand-Up Comedy Season 7 audition held by Kompas TV in Jakarta, while the object of this research was disfluency in producing speech on the several contestants when they were performing in front of the juries. The data source was obtained from youtube.com site with a total duration of 41 minutes 9 seconds. Then, the author transcribed the oral data into the text for further identification according to the theory.

In analyzing DPS, the author combined the theory of pause proposed by Dardjowidjojo (2014), and the theory of slip of the tongue proposed by Carrol (2008). The pause in speech occurred because of breathing, experiencing doubt, and forgetting what words a person needs as well as searching for the right words. According to Dardjowidjojo (2014), there are two kinds of pause in speech: (1) *senyapan diam* (silent pause), the speaker stops his/her speech for a moment and fill it with any interjection or a word, then after he/she has found the searched words, he/ she continues the speech; and (2) *senyapan terisi* (filled pause), the speaker stops his/her speech for a moment and be silent, then after he/she has found the searched words, he/ she continues the speech. Meanwhile, according to Carroll (2008), there are 8 main types of slip of tongue in speech error (Carroll, 2008), namely (1) shift, one segment of speech disappeared from the

correct place and appeared somewhere else; (2) exchanges, two units of language exchanged places; (3) anticipation, a subsequent segment took over the previous segment; (4) perseveration, the previous segment took over the subsequent segment; (5) addition, there was the addition of elements that should not exist; (6) deletion, there was the omission of elements that should exist; (7) substitution, an utterance unit transformed into a different unit; and (8) blend, two items (words) combined into one. He also added that speech production consisted of four main stages: (1) conceptualizing thoughts to be expressed; (2) formulating a linguistic plan; (3) articulating the plan; and (4) monitoring speech plans (Ibid, 2008).
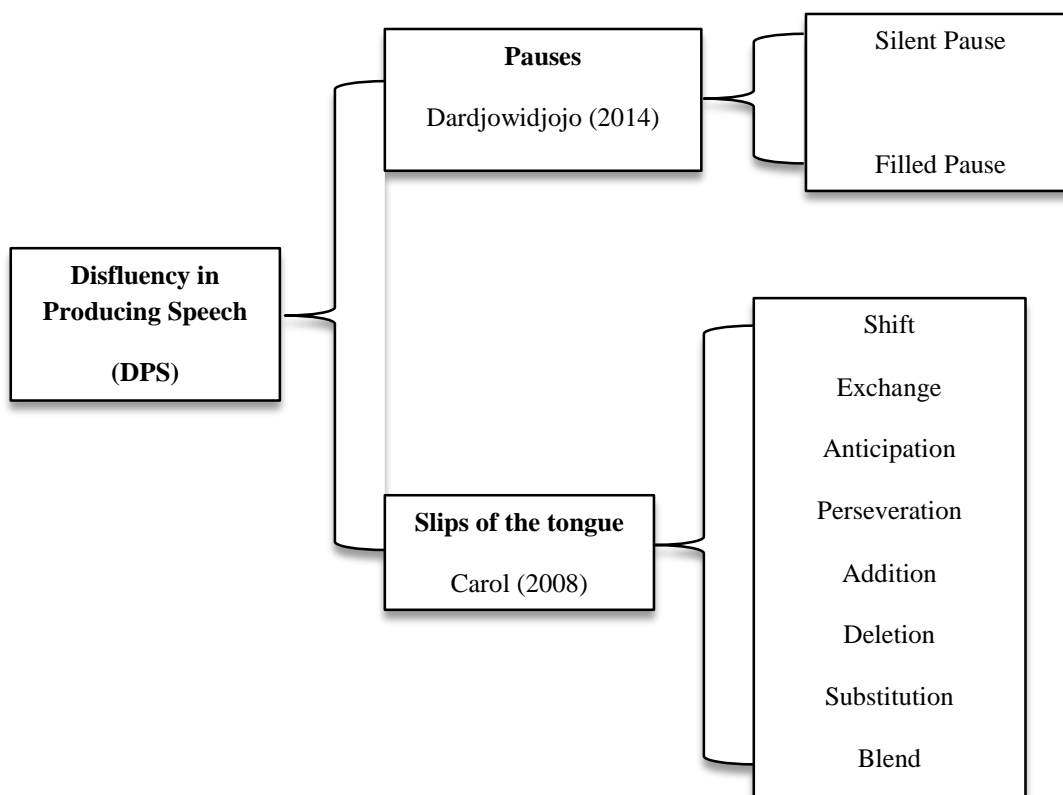

Figure 1: *Applied theories for DPS*

In addition to the above theories, the author used semantic theory to analyze the meaning of speech that had a slip of tongue. As briefly stated by Hurford & Heasley (1983), "Semantics is the study of meaning in language". It means that Semantic scope revolves around the relationship of meaning science itself. In addition, Saeed (1997) stated "Semantics is the study of meaning of words and sentence or Semantics is the study of meaning communicated through language". In other words, semantics is the science that examines the meaning of communication

in language. In this case, the author used conceptual meaning theory initiated by Leech (1981). Conceptual meaning is logical meaning or cognitive meaning. Leech (1981) stated "conceptual meaning is widely assumed to be the central factor in linguistic communication, and it can be shown to be integral to the essential functioning of language in a way that other types of meaning are not."

In presenting the result of data analysis, the author applied informal method. According Sudaryanto (1993), the presentation of data analysis results can be presented by applying two methods, namely informal method and formal method. Informal method used to present the results of data analysis in the form of general words or descriptive information, while the formal method used to present the results of data analysis in the form of formal and technical symbols.

3. Findings and Data Analysis

The situation of audition indicated that the contestants of SUCI 7 audition had to perform in front of the juries with their respective materials. The juries were two senior Indonesian comedians namely Indro Warkop DKI and Pandji Pragiwaksono. Not all these contestants were successful in performing their action of stand-up comedy, and most of them had to go home without bringing golden ticket to go to the next stage. Several contestants passed to the next stage because their performance was able to attract the attention of the juries. In the video, not all these contestants were shown. Several ones were identified as having disfluency such as the pause, and slip of the tongue. Here is the findings and analysis of disfluency in producing speech made by such five observed contestants.

3.1 Findings

The table 1 (below) is the data obtained from five observed contestants' speech. The five data are identified as experiencing DPS such as the pause and slip of the tongue. Datum 1 has a slip of the tongue, namely addition, and the DPS factors is hurried speech or fast tempo. Data 2 has two kinds of the slips of the tongue, namely addition and substitution, and has filled pauses. The DPS factor of Datum 2 is nervous. Data 3 has two kinds of pauses, namely filled and silent pause. The DPS factor of Datum 3 is nervous. Datum 4 has two kinds of the slips of the tongue, namely addition and blend, and its DPS factor is nervous. Datum 5 has silent pause, and its DPS factor is nervous.

Table 1: *Findings of the DPS*

No	Data	Slip of Tongue			Pause		Factors	
		Addition	Blend	Substitution	Filled Pause	Silent Pause	Hurry	Nervous
1.	**Datum 1**	+	-	-	-	-	+	-
2.	**Datum 2**	+	-	+	+	-	-	+
3.	**Datum 3**	-	-	-	+	+	-	+
4.	**Datum 4**	+	+	-	-	-	-	+
5.	**Datum 5**	-	-	-	-	+	-	+
	Freq.	3	1	1	2	2	1	4
	%	33.3%	11.1%	11.1%	22.2%	22.2%	20%	80%

3.2 Data Analysis

Datum 1

Minutes	:	00:02:30
Contestant	:	Sartika
Speech	:	*Assalamu'alaikum wr. wb.* *Kenalin nama gua Sartika Yulianti tapi biasanya gua tu dipanggil Bo'ah. Ga nyambung kan? Emang, keluarga gua ini punya nama panggilan sama nama aslinya tu ga ada yang nyambung, kayak Almarhum Bapak gua aja ni yak, Nama aslinya tu M. Sartubi tapi dipanggilnya Sarba'in s***ap-sampai-sampai*** ni ya bapak gua ni punya KTP dua.*
Codification	:	*Sap…* **(1a)** *Sampai-sampai…* **(1b)**
English version	:	*Assalamu'alaikum wr. wb.* Introduce my name is Sartika Yulianti but I am usually called Bo'ah. Irrelevant, isn't? Indeed, my family has nickname and real name which are irrelevant, like my late Dad's name, his real name is M. Sartubi but he was called Sarba'in, ***ib-even*** (example in english) consequently my Dad had two ID cards.

DPS Analysis

On the data above, the contestant made a slip of tongue. The utterance **(1a)** is an additional utterance which is not meaningful and it refers to the words **(1b)**. This is called addition because there is addition of elements that should not exist. In addition, this is not a pause due to the tempo of contestant's speech is fast enough. However, in the speech production process, the contestant was aware of the error. This process was called speech monitoring due to the contestant could stop unnecessary utterance and continuously connect it to the correct word. Therefore, the contestant's DPS did not affect the semantic meaning in the sentence as the contestant could monitor and repair the error soon.

Factor causing DPS

The factor that caused the contestant made DPS is her hurried speech. A person speaking in hurry tends to make disfluency in producing speech. The words produced in mind are not well organized.

Datum 2

Minutes	:	00:05:16
Contestant	:	Adi
Speech	:	***…Eee...** Kali ini gua mau menceritakan salah satu kendaraan transportasi yang ada di Jakarta terutama kalo menggunakan* *… **Eee… rel kereta api**.*
Codification	:	*...Eee…* **(2a)** *salah satu kendaraan transportasi yang ada di Jakarta terutama kalo menggunakan…* **(2b)** *...Eee…* **(2c)** *rel* **(2d)** *kereta api* **(2e)**
English version	:	*...Umm...* On this occasion I want to tell one of the transportation in Jakarta especially using ... *umm... train railway*.

DPS Analysis

On the data above, the contestant made two pauses and two slips of the tongue. The contestant made two filled pauses marked by the interjections **(2a)** and **(2c)** as the filler. The

pause occurred because in the production process, the contestant forgot the words needed for a second in searching for linguistic elements stored in his memory. In addition, the contestant also made two kinds of slip of the tongue called addition and substitution. Semantically, the addition of the word *rel* (railway) **(2d)** on words *kereta api* **(2e)** causes its meaning be unacceptable to the sentence **(2b)** because *rel* (railway) is not one of the transportation, but it is the transportation medium used exclusively for *kereta api* (train). Besides, contextually the using of words *kereta api* (train) based on contestant's story is inaccurate because one of the most commonly used public transports in Jakarta is *kereta rel listrik* (commuter line) rather than *kereta api* (train), so this shows that the contestant made substitution, which the words *rel listrik* was substituted by *api*. Thus, both the addition of *rel* (railway) and the substitution of '*kereta rel listrik'* to '*kereta api'* affected the meaning in such speech.

Factor causing DPS

The factor that caused the contestant made DPS is nervous. Nervousness is an attitude that greatly affects a person in speaking. If a person is nervous, what is stored in his or her brain may suddenly be wrong or lost because the words produced in mind are not well organized.

Datum 3

Minutes	:	00:05:25
Contestant	:	Ido
Speech	:	*(Kontestan menceritakan dialog antara pelayan dan pelanggan di sebuah restoran)* *Pelanggan* : *Mas mas saya mau makan mas.* *Pelayan* : ***…Eee...*** *pak saya sudah makan pak* *Pelanggan* : *enggak mas nggak bukan itu, saya mau pesen makanan* *mix vegetable with fruit…* ***…Ah…terima kasih****. (tiba-tiba kontestan mengucapkan hal tersebut dan undur diri)*
Codification	:	*…Eee...* **(3a)** *saya mau pesen makanan mix vegetable with fruit…***(3b)** *Ah…* **(3c)** *terima kasih.* **(3d)**

| English version | : | *(the contestant told dialogue between waiter and customer in a restaurant)*

 Costumer: Brother, I would eat something.

 Waiter : …*Umm...* I already ate, Sir.

 Costumer: I do not mean like that. I would order menu mix vegetable with fruit…

 Argh… Thank you. (Suddenly the contestant said that and stepped down) |

DPS Analysis

On the data above, the contestant made the filled pause marked by interjection **(3a)** and made silent pause marked by incomplete sentence **(3b)**. On the interjection **(3a)**, the contestant was forgetting words needed for a second and then he could continue his speech. Meanwhile, on the sentence **(3b)**, the contestant was totally forgetting words needed and could not search for the stored linguistic elements. These pauses occurred because in the production process, the contestant had difficulty in searching for linguistic elements stored in his memory. The interjection **(3c)** is his annoyance expression for his disfluency, while the word **(3d)** is gratitude express for the juries as intention to end his performance and to step down from the audition.

Factor causing DPS

The factor that caused the contestant made DPS was nervous. What were stored in his mind were suddenly lost because the words that would be produced in mind were not organized well, so it greatly affected the contestant in performing.

Datum 4

Minutes	:	00:05:43
Contestant	:	Erlangga
Speech	:	*...salah satunya tu bagi para siswa laki-laki, dilarang menggunakan rok perempuan, itu **sa'- tidak- sarang** dilarang sekali ya.*
Codification	:	***sa'(4a) - tidak (4b) - sarang(4c) dilarang (4d)***
English version	:	…especially for male students. Do not wear women's skirt. That is *not ve' verbidden* (example) so forbidden.

DPS Analysis

On the data above, the contestant made two kinds of slips of the tongue, namely addition and blends. The addition occurred due to the contestant added unnecessary and unmeaning utterance **(4a)** on the sentence. Basically, the utterance **(4a)** can be assumed that it refers to word '*sangat*' (very), but the contestant does not complete it. Besides, there is additional word **(4b)** which causes the sentence is not acceptable in meaning. Meanwhile, the word **(4c)** is a blend due to that word is formed by two blended words *sangat* (very) and *dilarang* (forbidden). Although the word *sarang* actually has a meaning in Bahasa as a living place for bird, it cannot contextually acceptable with the sentence. Viewed from production process, the speech above seemed consisting of two linguistically planned formulations that would be spoken. The utterance *"itu sa'- tidak - sarang dilarang sekali ya"* originally consists of the two formulations which mutual blended between the sentence *"itu sangat tidak diperbolehkan sekali ya"* (that is not very allowed) and *"itu dilarang sekali ya"* (that is so forbidden). Furthermore, in the articulating process, the contestant made slip of the tongue, so it caused DPS which affected the semantic meaning in such sentence.

Factor causing DPS

The cause factors of DPS on the contestants are that besides being nervous, the contestant also seems to be not concentrating, not mastering the material, and not enough exercise, so this clearly affects his performance and reduces his quality of speech at the audition.

Datum 5

Minutes	:	00:05:52
Contestant	:	Rahmad
Speech	:	***Dan menurut saya rumah makan sederhana itu adalah nasi diambil, daging diambil…***makasih Om Indro. (Kontestan tiba-tiba undur diri)
Codification	:	*Dan menurut saya rumah makan sederhana itu adalah nasi diambil, daging diambil…(**5a**)* *Makasih Om Indro. (**5b**)*
English version	:	And I think Restaurant Sederhana is taking rice, taking meat…*Thank you Mr. Indro*. (The contestant suddenly stepped down)

DPS Analysis

On the data above, the contestant made a pause on the uncompleted sentence **(5a)**. He made silent pause marked by incomplete sentence **(5a)** due to he forgot whole words needed in searching for linguistic elements stored in his memory, so he decided to end his speech and to step down from audition by saying the utterance **(5b)**.

Factor causing DPS

Viewing the contestant's performance, it seems that the contestant is nervous. In addition, the contestant also seems to be not enough practice. Therefore, he made disfluency significantly affecting his performance and quality of speech at the audition.

4. Conclusion

The results of the analysis show that the five observed contestants of the SUCI 7 audition experienced DPS, namely the pause and slip of the tongue. Each contestant has different DPS. Several ones made the pauses, slips of the tongue, or even both. From these results, it is known that mostly the contestants experienced slips of the tongue. It occurred when the contestants experienced slips of the tongue, in an uncontrolled situation an unneeded utterance was unintentionally said, and it could affect the structure and meaning of the sentence. In other case, the several contestants also had pauses. While the contestants experience the pause, they have delay of processing word in the mind, so they need time to express the needed words and they fill the delay lag with certain utterances until the needed word can be recovered or even they cannot continue the word needed due to forgetting. What distinguishes between slips of tongue and the pause is the tempo of processing word in mind. The tempo of slips of tongue tends to be faster than the tempo of pause at the time of processing word.

Basically, the slips of tongue experienced by the contestants occur because of the overlap between linguistic elements with each other in the process of formulating words, so this causes tongue slips, whereas the pauses experienced by the contestants occur due to the search process of linguistic elements is deep and slow in the mind, so it causes the production process be jammed or even stopped completely (forgot).

The main factor causing DPS on the contestant of this SUCI 7 audition is psychological factor, namely nervous. In addition, other factors which affect the performance of the contestants and cause DPS can include the lack of performing experience, materials not mastered, and lack

of practice. These factors can be overcome if the contestants have prepared themselves well and often perform in public. Furthermore, the frequencies of contestants' previously performing experiences can also improve the mental readiness and reduce nervousness. However, disfluency in producing speech is basically a normal symptom of a natural person. Well-prepared practice and material will increase contestants' confidence, so they can speak fluently in front of public.

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