

# Identifying the Speech Errors in a Talkshow From a Podcast: A Case on Speech Disfluency

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## Abstract

This study used a psycholinguistic approach and concentrated on speech disfluency in an Ellen Degeneres podcast. The goal of this study was to identify the most prevalent type of speech disfluency used in the Ellen Degeneres podcast by analyzing different types of speech disfluency. Because the data were gathered from documents, the research method was descriptive qualitative research with content analysis. The researchers chooses Podcast to air on July 3, 2021 with a duration of 31 minutes 45 seconds. The theory of speech disfluency by Clark and Clark (1977) was used to analyze the speech disfluency. The analysis revealed 77 speech inflections in Ellen Degeneres' Talk Show, including: Silent pauses (1%) and filled pauses (35%) as well as repetitions (10%), false starts (1%) and false starts (retraced) (0%), corrections (14%) and stutters (6%). Ellen Degeneres' filled pauses were the most prevalent type of speech disfluency in "Ellen Degeneres Explains Why She's Ending Her Show". Filled pauses used by speaker in "Ellen Degeneres Explains Why She's Ending Her Show" to occurs because there is a pause to continue the words that will be spoken carefully. So, the conversation become run well. In conclusion, with this research we must occurs because there is a pause to continue the words that will be spoken carefully.

**Keywords:** speech errors, speech disfluency, podcast, psycholinguistics

## 1. Introduction

Language is a tool used both verbally and body gestures (gestures) to convey ideas, ideas that have a specific purpose. Language is crucial because it serves as a means of communication, a tool for thought, and a conduit for societal beliefs. In addition, a language is significant because of how it contributes to the identity of a tribe or country. Because every tribe or nation must have a different language. A social group's members use language as a system of sound symbols with an arbiter character to cooperate, communicate, and identify themselves (Herman et al., 2022). Language is spoken and written. The novel, newspaper, poem, movie and magazine subtitles all use written language. Songs, speeches, movies, and conversations all contain spoken language. People cannot live without language because social interaction and communication are a part of who we are as human beings. Communication, identity expression, play, creative expression, and emotional release toward others are some of the purposes of language. In other word, language is the way of humans used in communication to express ideas, and feelings. So From explanation about language above, language is the way of humans used in communication.

Communication is the process of delivering information, ideas, meanings or specific goals to other people. There are 3 elements in communication, namely the informer (speaker), the recipient of the information (listener), and the information to be given. According to Keyton (2011), the process of conveying knowledge and understanding from one person to another is known as communication (Lyon, Nehaniv, & Cangelosi, 2007). Communication quality is determined by the process's various components. It is communicated in some way, such as through speech, writing, debating, or other modes of communication, and the recipient "decodes" it. According to Lunenberg (2010), the Latin

word communis serves as the origin of communication. He claims that it actually means "common," which implies that the source and the receiver must share the same understanding of the message being communicated. The term communication theory refers to a collection of theories that shape our understanding of the communication process in which the communication process starts from acquisition, comprehension to language production.

Psycholinguistics is the branch of linguistics that focuses on how the mind processes language, beginning with acquisition and ending with language production in communication. Psycholinguistics is the study of how people create and comprehend language, according to Warren (2013:4). According to him, it is the study of the mental representations and operations involved in speaking, reading, and writing as well as their creation, comprehension, and storage. Language learning, language comprehension, and language production are the main areas of interest in psycholinguistics. Literature is a beautiful form of written expression that encases human emotion in imaginative ways. Before pouring ideas into writing, there is a process of forming, understanding and producing language in the brain. There are two phases in the language acquisition process, namely the initial phase and the initial phase, starting from the Babbling Level (starting from 0 to 1 year old), then the Holophrase Period (starting at 1 to 2 years old), then the Two-word Speech Period (starting at the age of 1 to 2 years). At the age of 2 to 2 years 6 months) to end at the Beginning of Grammar (beginning at the age of 2 years 6 months  $\pm$  up to 3 years and above). four further stages, namely; 1. Sensorimotor Stage (birth to age 2 $\pm$ 3 years), (2) Preoperational Stage (age 3 to 6 or 7 years), (3) Concrete Operational Stage (ages 6/7 to 11 or 12 years), (4) Operational Stage Formal (12 years old to adult). Literature, in the definition given by Herman, van Thao, and Purba in 2021, is defined as works that tell stories, dramatize situations, express emotions, analyze, and support ideas. In other words, the reader can experience intense emotion and the beauty of the elements revealed in literary texts by reading literature. The goal of literature is for readers to be able to enjoy, appreciate, and also derive expression from a written work of literature. This means that literature is the creative work that depicts human life in society and can be appreciated, understood, and utilized by society as a whole. Everyone must be able to communicate their thoughts, feelings, and information to others in order to produce speech.

Speech is an activity carried out in front of the public in providing narratives, opinions or ideas. The importance of a speech is conveying an important idea or something that must be discussed and implemented to the public. The term "speech" frequently connotes a public speech, that is, a presentation to a sizable public audience (Morgan & Nelson, 2019:5). Speeches became an important media to deliver messages, persuade people, influence audience. Disfluency is the lack of proficiency in speaking, writing, or giving speeches (Herman, Saputra, Ngongo and Fatmawati, 2022).

Disfluency is an obstacle to speech that is not fluent or irregular. Various breaks, irregularities, or non-lexical vocables that occur in the flow of otherwise fluent speech are referred to as speech disfluency, (Sukriana, Jufriзал, and Wahyuni, 2018; Finlayson & Corley, 2012). These include fillers such as grunts or non-lexical utterances (huh, uh, erm, um, well, so, and similar), false starts, which are words and sentences that are interrupted mid-utterance, phrases that are restarted or repeated, and repeated syllables, as well as repaired utterances, which are instances of speakers correcting their slips of the tongue or mispronunciations (before anyone else gets a chance to). Investigating speech disfluency used by hosts and guests on a talk show was the goal of this study. The researchers take into account analyzing speech disfluency in those types (unfilled pauses, "filler" words like uh, er, well, or you know (sometimes called filled pauses), repetitions, and false starts). So, the researchers have concluded from explanation from above is speech Disfluency is an obstacle to speech that is not fluent or irregular in speaking / giving a speech

From the explanation above, the researchers investigated that when someone speaks not fluently it can cause spontaneous speech. The researchers conclude that spontaneity is a very urgent phenomenon that can cause problems in speaking which cause some words or sentences that do not have a meaningful relationship between words/sentences with other words/sentences. According to Mitchener (2018), a phenomenon known as spontaneous language occurs when all or some of the language is composed of innate presumptions and information from a less defined language environment. Even though it might not accurately reflect the process of the final input, the language is consistent with the input. So, spontaneity is an organic process that happens suddenly and without planning. Therefore, one of the talk shows in America, The Ellen DeGeneres Show, was chosen to analyze speech disfluency.

From the examples above, that "**This—this** is insane same amount of money" is example of Repetitions. Repetitions are repeating of a syllable, sound, word, or phrase. "I'll like this" is example of Prolongations. Prolongation is holding onto a sound for an extended period of time. "----like this" is example of Blocks. Blocks are no sound is produced then a "burst" of tension is released when the speaker is able to vocalize. "**Uh** six years ago, someone on my staff went into a CVS for one item" the word "uh" is example of Interjections. Interjections are extra words. "I have to go...I need to go to the store." Is example of Revision. Revision is speech is revised during and utterance.

The research entitled "An Analysis of Speech Disfluency in Ellen Degeneres Podcast" has similarities and differences with the research conducted by the previous researchers, Muhammad Sandi (2017) entitled "Speech Disfluency in The

Dialogue in America's Lawyer Show". This research has similarities, namely in terms of problem to be studied is same about speech disfluency. The phenomenon, object, and data that must be analyzed, however, differ. The dialogue in America's Lawyer Show was the phenomenon that Muhammad Sandi examined. The data he used to do so was the conversation between the host and a participant in season 14 episode 378 about the Flint Water Crisis. My phenomenon for my thesis was spontaneous, Ellen was the subject of my analysis, and the data I used came from the playlist "Monologues, Season 16 of Ellen DeGeneres," which has 15 videos, each lasting 4 minutes, for a total runtime of about 60 minutes or an hour.

## **2. Research Methodology**

### **A. Design of The Research**

The researchers used a qualitative descriptive approach in this study. According to Creswell (2014), qualitative research is typically used to demonstrate the significance of the main idea, investigate the issue, and create a better understanding of the role that minor individuals play in larger social issues. In conclusion, a qualitative approach was used to investigate the phenomenon in order to comprehend the behavior and practice in actual social situations for problems involving small individuals.

The researchers themselves could function as research tools in this methodology. holistically and descriptively in the use of words and language, in the context of a specific idea, and by making use of some natural processes. This approach aims to provide a thorough understanding of the issues covered in this study. The research's findings will be described in detail because the methodology used in this study was qualitative.

The goal of qualitative descriptive data collection is to understand the nature of the particular events under study. As a result, focus groups, individual interviews, or interviews with small to moderately sized groups are used in the data collection process. However, data collection can also involve making observations and looking over documents, reports, photos, and records. Contrary to other qualitative approaches, qualitative descriptive research does not employ pre-existing rules that were derived from the philosophical or epistemological stance of the discipline that developed the particular qualitative research approach. Instead, qualitative descriptive research is purely data-derived because during the course of the study, codes are created from the data. Qualitative descriptive studies are typically characterized by simultaneous data collection and analysis, similar to other qualitative research approaches. The presentation of data from a qualitative descriptive study entails an uncomplicated, logically organized descriptive summary of the informational contents of the data. The researchers' methods and the way the data were presented will determine how the data are organized.

The researchers will first identify the different types of speech disfluency that were discovered and calculate it to determine which type is dominant because one of the goals of this research is to determine the dominant characteristic of speech disfluency in the chosen data. The author will then use words to describe the analysis' findings.

### **B. Source of Data**

To get data, the researchers needed a source to get available data. The information or facts in the data are those that are used to discuss or decide on a research question's response. The subjects from which data can be gathered for the purpose of research are the study's source of data (Ary et al., 2010). The focus of the researchers is on examining speech disfluency in unprompted speech. Researchers investigated the phenomenon are due to problems that usually occur, as well as spontaneously where researchers see the habits of the speaker (Ellen DeGeneres) and can also occur in laymen without realizing it. Spontaneous language is the phenomenon in which all or part of a language is constructed based on innate assumption combined with input from an environment that underspecifies the language.

Data as the researchers took from Playlist "Monologues, Season 16 of Ellen DeGeneres" which consists of 15 videos with 1 video being 4 minutes long, so the total time of all videos is about 60 minutes or 1 hour.

Based on explanation above, the researchers focused on analyzing speech disfluency. So, this research entitled "An Analysis of Speech Disfluency on Ellen DeGeneres Podcast" from the host in an American talk show named Ellen DeGeneres by channel YouTube Ellen DeGeneres Show on June 2019 by link [https://www.youtube.com/results?search\\_query=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fplaylist%3Flist%3DPLuW4g7xujBWeKnBe\\_7K3yt33g2hhB5673+++](https://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.youtube.com%2Fplaylist%3Flist%3DPLuW4g7xujBWeKnBe_7K3yt33g2hhB5673+++)

### **C. Technique of Data Collection**

The method for gathering data that is appropriate for the research variable is known as the data collection technique. The crucial stage of every research project is data analysis. All qualitative research involves continuous data interpretation and analysis so that knowledge gained from the initial data analysis can direct the collection of additional data in the future (Purba et al., 2022).

The Ellen DeGeneres Show's archive was examined for this thesis' analysis. The researchers started by looking for the information online. This stage involves the writer downloading the data and turning it into a written piece. In order to ensure that the transcription is accurate, the researchers continued to watch and listen to the video more and more. Third, the transcription was made by the researchers into text.

#### **D. Techniques of Data Analysis**

In this research, the researchers use Miles and Huberman's theory in analyzing the data, so there are three steps to do, they are:

##### **1. Data Reduction**

The first steps in this research's data analysis are to reduce the data. Data reduction is the process of narrowing down, streamlining, abstracting, and transforming the information in a field note or transcript that has been written up. The Ellen DeGeneres Show's video and transcription are used as the research's data sources. The researchers first carefully listened to the data while watching the talk show video, analyzed it by reading the transcription to see the context, and then they chose specific participant sentences or utterances. The researchers then divided the data into four categories of repair and created summaries to make the analysis of the data and subsequent steps easier.

##### **2. Data Display**

Display of the second step's data. A display is typically a streamlined, organized collection of data that enables action and conclusion-making. In this step, the researchers presented the data, which is information about repairs and repairs as a whole as well as specifically and plainly. The researchers demonstrated which sentences or utterances contained repair and repair operations, what categories of repair were present in those sentences, how the participants used repair operations in their utterances, and why repair is so prevalent in talk show formats.

##### **3. Conclusion Drawing**

The final step in this research's data analysis process is conclusion drawing after data reduction and display are complete. Depending on the size of the corpus of field notes, it might not become apparent until data collection is complete; however, coding storage and retrieval methods of the funding agency were frequently foreshadowed from the start even when researchers claimed to have been working inductively. The final step in this research's data analysis process is drawing conclusions after completing data reduction and data display. According to Bogdan & Biklen (1982), depending on the size of the corpus of field notes and the coding storage and retrieval methods used by the funding agency, the conclusion may not be apparent until after the data collection is complete. However, they frequently had been anticipated from the beginning, even when researchers claimed to have been working inductively.

#### **3. Research Findings and Discussion**

##### **A. Research Findings**

After analysis the data quality, According to the theory of According to Clark and Clark (1977) as cited Muthmainnah (2014), there are nine types of common speech disfluency, namely silent pause, filled pause, repeats (the repetition of one or more words in a row) and then false starts (the corrections of a word), retraced false starts (the repetition of one or more words before the corrected words), corrections, stutters, and interjections on Talk Show "Ellen Degeneres Explains Why She's Ending Her Show". The overall data analyzed consisted of 77 data. Of the result of the data analysis above, in the data analysis section above, findings were found with the following results.

- 1) The Silent Pause " Ellen Degeneres Explains Why She's Ending Her Show" from 77 data:  $1:77 \times 100\% = 1\%$ .
- 2) The Filled Pauses " Ellen Degeneres Explains Why She's Ending Her Show" from 77 data:  $27:77 \times 100\% = 35\%$ .
- 3) The Repetitions "Ellen Degeneres Explains Why She's Ending Her Show" from 77 data:  $10:77 \times 100\% = 13\%$ .
- 4) The False Start(Unretreced) "Ellen Degeneres Explains Why She's Ending Her Show" from 77 data:  $1:77 \times 100\% = 1\%$
- 5) The False Start(Retraced) "Ellen Degeneres Explains Why She's Ending Her Show" from 77 data:  $0:77 \times 100\% = 0\%$ .
- 6) The Correction "Ellen Degeneres Explains Why She's Ending Her Show" from 77 data:  $14:77 \times 100\% = 18\%$ .
- 7) The Sttuter "Ellen Degeneres Explains Why She's Ending Her Show" from 77 data:  $4:77 \times 100\% = 6\%$ .
- 8) The Interjection "Ellen Degeneres Explains Why She's Ending Her Show" from 77 data:  $20:77 \times 100\% = 26\%$

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

Note:

P : Percentage of speech disfluency

f : Frequency of speech disfluency

n : Total of speech disfluency

Table 1. Data Findings of Speech Disfluency

| No | Types of Politeness     | Frequency | Percentage |
|----|-------------------------|-----------|------------|
| 1  | Silent Pause            | 1         | 1%         |
| 2  | Filled Pauses           | 27        | 35%        |
| 3  | Repetitions             | 10        | 13 %       |
| 4  | False Start(Unretreced) | 1         | 1%         |
| 5  | False Start(Retraced)   | 0         | 0%         |
| 6  | Correction              | 14        | 18%.       |
| 7  | Sttuter                 | 4         | 6 %.       |
| 8  | Interjection            | 20        | 26%        |
|    | Total                   | 77        | 100%       |

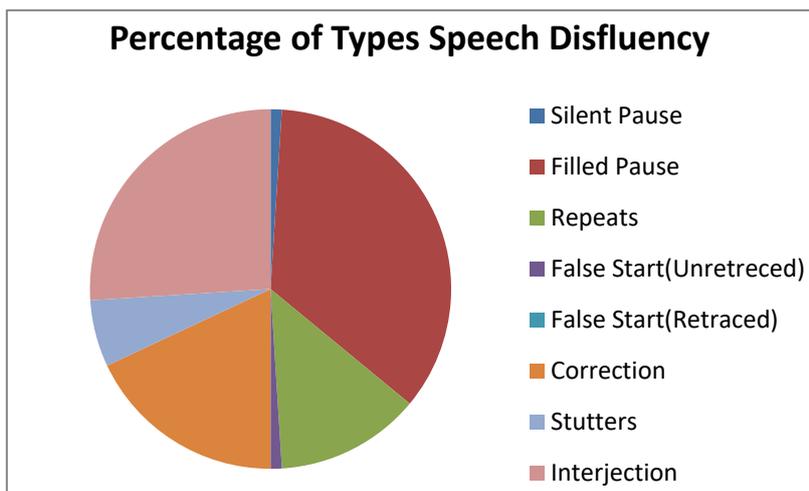


Diagram 1. Percentages of Politeness Strategies Found in "Ellen Degeneres Explains Why She's Ending Her Show"

From the table and round diagram above, it can be concluded that the highest level of Speech Disfluency Found in "Ellen Degeneres Explains Why She's Ending Her Show" is filled pauses which consist from 77 data:  $27:77 \times 100\% = 35\%$ .

Filled pauses is the highest of type of speech disfluency found in this research because it's found from characteristics Ellen who always speak filled. After filled pauses, the second highest of types speech disfluency there is interjection which found from 77 data there are 20 types of interjection which percentage 26%, that's happened because in some moment ellen or savannah have to stop to think about what to say next. Next, the third highest there is correction which consist 14 from 77 data and percentage 18%. It's happened because they may have forgotten something they wanted to refer to; they may be searching for just the right word; or they may be selecting which of several examples they could mention, so they use word "I mean" to make the correct their speech. After correction there is reetitis in fourth highest of types speech disfluency in this research which consist 13% . Stutter is the fifth order of speech disfluency which get 4 from 77 data and percentage 6%, it's happened because Ellen is hesitant, stumbling, tense, jerky or nervous. The next order are silent pauses and false start (unretraced) which found 1 from 77 data and which consist percentage 1%. And in last order is False start which consist 0%. There is no data of false start(retraced) because there is no ellen or savannah corrected of a word included the repeating of one or more words before the corrected word.

## B. Discussion

This section presented the discussion of the research findings as mentioned in the previous chapter. This research was descriptive qualitative with content analysis and used descriptive method, because that data took from the transcript. There were two aims of this research, such as: to analyzed the types of speech disfluency, to know the most dominant type of speech disfluency of speech disfluency found in "Ellen Degeneres Explains Why She's Ending Her Show". The researchers used Clark and Clark (1977) as cited Muthmainnah (2014) theory to analyzed the types of politeness strategies found in "Ellen Degeneres Explains Why She's Ending Her Show". From the research findings above, the researchers found there were 77 Speech disfluency in "Ellen Degeneres Explains Why She's Ending Her Show", such as: Silent pause 1 (1%) the silent pause only 1% because it's happened only once while savannah talk to Ellen and see the sadness face of Ellen , Filled pauses 27 (35%) because it always happened when Ellen talked , Repetitions 10 (13%) because both of them talk repeat the same word, False start(unretraced) 1 (1%) because only once happened in the Talkshow, False start(retraced) 0 (0%) because there are not happened from Ellen or savannah, Correction 14 (18%), Stutter 4 (6%), and Interjection 20 (26%). The most dominant type of politeness strategies found in "Ellen Degeneres Explains Why She's Ending Her Show" was filled pauses. Filled pauses used by speaker in "Ellen Degeneres Explains Why She's Ending Her Show" to occurs because there is a pause to continue the words that will be spoken carefully. So, the conversation become run well.

After the research finding above, from entitled "An Analysis of Speech Disfluency in Ellen Degeneres Podcast" has similarities and differences with the research conducted by the previous researchers, Muhammad Sandi (2017) entitled "Speech Disfluency in the dialogue in America's Lawyer Show". This research has similarities, namely in terms of problem to be studied is same about speech disfluency. However, the phenomenon, object, and data to be analyzed are different. the previous researchers, Muhammad Sandi didn't analyze phenomenon, and the object which he analyzed is dialogue in in America's Lawyer Show, and also the data he has analyzed was conversation between host and participant season 14 episode 378 about flint water crisis. In thesis, the phenomenon depicted was spontaneous, the object which researchers analyzed is Ellen, and the data researchers took from video series of Ellen Degeneres explains why she's ending her show" with long duration of video are 30 minutes 55 seconds on 13 Mei 2021.

From Sandi's research have make implication for this research there is the research make his research be his reference, had known how to write the research, and knew more specific about psycholinguistic especially speech disfluency. So, the researchers also hopefully this research can be references for reader (students or teachers) and the other researchers.

## 4. Conclusion

Based on data and data analysis above, the researchers found some result, such as:

1. There were 77 data of speech disfluency found in " Ellen Degeneres Explains Why She's Ending Her Show". Then, there were eight speech disfluencies proposed by Clark and Clark (1977) as cited Muthmainnah (2014) theory From the research findings above, such as: Silent pause 1 (1%), Filled pauses 27 (35%), Repetitions 10 (13%), False start (unretraced) 1 (1%), False start (retraced) 0 (0%), Correction 14 (18%), Stutter 4 (6%), and Interjection 20 (26%). The most dominant type of politeness strategies found in "Ellen Degeneres Explains Why She's Ending Her Show" was filled pauses.
2. The most dominant type of speech disfluency found in "Ellen Degeneres Explains Why She's Ending Her Show" was filled pauses. Filled pauses used by speaker in "Ellen Degeneres Explains Why She's Ending Her Show" to occurs because there is a pause to continue the words that will be spoken carefully. So, the conversation become run well.

This research is qualitative with use content analysis which use from Muhammad Sandi as previous study which has similarities and differences, and the researchers took of Clark and Clark's theory to analyze the types of speech disfluency. Clark and Clark mentioned that 8 types of speech disfluency there are silent pauses, filled pauses, repetition, false start (unretraced), false start (retraced), correction, stutter and interjection. In technique analysis data the researchers took from Sudijono's formula. So, from the formula the researchers found that there are 77 data, and the highest usage is filled pauses which consist 27 data which percentage 35%.

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