



## **SPEECH DISFLUENCY ANALYSIS ON ANXIETY SUFFERER REPRESENTED BY ZAYN MALIK: A PSYCHOLINGUISTIC APPROACH**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This research aimed to analyze the development of speech disfluency of Zayn Malik, ex-One Direction member, regarding his anxiety disorder issue since 2015 – 2017. The types of this research was descriptive qualitative through longitudinal analysis. Data for this research were 281 utterances from transcriptions of Zayn Malik's speech based on ten videos taken from Youtube since 2015 until 2017. The result showed that there were 1369 types of speech disfluency. Silent pause and filled pause gave huge contribution to disrupt Zayn Malik's speech. The most common types and the highest types of speech disfluency produced by Zayn Malik was filled pause that was 627 types or 72%. Surprisingly, Zayn Malik developed more silent pause than filled pause since the last of 2016 until the middle of 2017, and he no longer produced types of stuttering like prolongation or block since the middle of 2016. It proved that Zayn Malik is indeed a non-stuttered speaker. In relation to anxiety and speech disfluency, Zayn Malik were more anxious to speak in front of many audiences or with men interviewers because his speech disfluency increased; while it decreased when he talked to woman interviewer or a machine by seeing the result that he produced more silent pause during the interview. Hence, the best way to overcome stuttering for anxiety sufferer is by producing more silent pause during speech in order to create a good speaking performance.

**Keywords:** *Speech Disfluency, Non-stuttered, Stuttering, Anxiety Disorder, Zayn Malik.*

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## A. INTRODUCTION

Fluency failure or speech disfluency has been a source of amusement and frustration for some people because it affects the flow of their speech. Chu (2017) stated that fluent speech is the stability of the flow of speech in moving the speech production in smooth and rapid manner continuously and uninterrupted. Speech disfluency easily appears on spontaneous speech such as daily conversation or interview when a person is supposed to answer direct questions. Sometimes, people have difficulties in communicating to each other because of their disfluency. As the result, a conversation does not always run smoothly.

Kwasniewicz et al (2016: 169) say speech disfluency disorder like stuttering affects approximately 1% of population of our planet – with a range of 0,3% to 2.12% according to Bloodstein & Ratner in Carmona (2012: 15). It means the rest of population in our planet – with a range of more than 97% people suffer from disfluency non-disorder that most speech pathologist or psycholinguists called as a non-stuttered disfluency or normal disfluency.

Non-stuttered disfluency (normal disfluency) sometimes considered as stuttering, yet it is not always a stuttering (Yaruss, 2010:10). Everyone is disfluent at times under certain circumstances; however, the disfluent of people who do not stutter are not as frequent as people who stutter. Speakers suffering from non-stuttered disfluency often repeat and revise their speech, not to mention do interjection (filled pause) during the speech (Finlayson & Corley, 2012: 236).

On the contrary, Guitar (1998) classified stuttering into core behaviors and secondary behaviors. A person suffering from stuttered disfluency (stuttering) will block and prolong the sounds or syllables more often as core behaviors such as *m—om* or *l—ike* along with secondary behaviors such as eye blinks and head movements. In summary, stuttering is a speech disorder, while non-stuttered disfluency (normal disfluency) is the types of disfluency that mostly found on normal speaker and it can be used to avoid or postpone stuttering.

Molt (2003: 1) stated that anxiety; plays the major causes for a person stuttered their speech. Their psychological issues affect the flow of ideas in their mind that can be seen through their speeches. Most people suffer from anxiety are more anxious to speak and depressed in front of crowd. Hence, people who suffer from anxiety will automatically become a stutter speaker.

In relation to stuttering and anxiety disorder, many researchers have analyzed the connection between psychological disorder such as anxiety and the stuttering on either children or adolescences. The earlier research about anxiety and stuttering from Bernardini, et.al (2016: 111) investigated the trait of anxiety towards children and adolescences who stutter and non-stutter. They found out that those stutterers were not anxious in speaking, but tend to more anxious towards social communication. It is strengthen by the latest research from Shin Ying Chu (2017: 167) about consideration of anxiety and stutterers that adult stutterers developed anxiety because of their negative social experiences. In other

words, either anxiety of a person might cause them a stutterer because of their bad experiences throughout their life; or stuttering raised their anxiety instead.

In this research, the investigation was done to Zayn Malik. However, the proper investigation has not yet revealed, whether Zayn Malik become an anxiety sufferer because of his stuttering or the anxiety disorder caused him stuttered. The researcher has been observing Zayn Malik as a fan since 2012 when he firstly appeared in media as a member of One Direction until now he became a solo artist as ZAYN. Zayn Malik as a part of One Direction member was not very vocal during every interview with the band member. As the result, his speech disfluency was not quite visible at that time.

However, his departure from One Direction on 2015 as a solo artist caused him a lot of attention by every media. Many media wanted to have an interview with Zayn Malik related to his left from the band – One Direction. Thus, the researcher found many disfluencies produced by Zayn Malik in every interview ever since. The speeches of Zayn Malik were considerably disfluent; yet were not as disfluent as people who stutter because he did not show the secondary behavior such as head movements or eye blinks. The flow of his speech is considerably disfluent because he often started his sentences either on the initial or in the middle of his speech with “u:h” or “u:m”; and often produced meaningless words such as *you know*, *like*, and *maybe*. As Bortfeld, et al (2001: 127) stated that familiar and unfamiliar conversational partners might cause people disfluent. Indeed, Zayn Malik has also admitted to media that he is often not comfortable when it comes to talk in front of media by saying quotes:

*“I am a singer not a public speaker. When I was in One Direction, my anxiety issues were huge but, within the safety net of the band, they were at least manageable”*

Then, on June 11<sup>th</sup>, 2016, Zayn cancelled his live performance on Summertime Ball because of his anxiety disorder has haunted him the last few months since an anxiety sufferer is afraid of crowd and much tension from social Chu (2017: 167). He opened up about his anxiety to the media through his official twitter account-saying quote:

*Unfortunately, my anxiety that has haunted me throughout the last few months around live performances has gotten the better of me. I know those who suffer anxiety will understand and I hope those who don't; can empathize with my situation.*

It was strengthen by the statement of Zayn on his Official Autobiography Book cited by TIME Magazine on October 31<sup>st</sup>, 2016 saying quote:

*I just couldn't go through with it. Mentally, the anxiety had won. Physically, I knew I couldn't function. I would have to pull out.*

Then, the researcher first hypothesis was that Zayn Malik has been suffering from anxiety when he became a famous singer while he was in One Direction 2012 and increased or getting worse since his departure on 2015.

Research on speech disfluency has done by Carolina from UNAIR (2006), Nisa from USU (2009) and Fibriaty from UINSA (2015). In fact, none of those previous studies mentioned the study about non-stuttered disfluency on adult with presumption of anxiety disorder. Hence, this research will give fresh information for Indonesian researcher about speech disfluency on anxiety sufferer.

To distinguish this research with other common researches about anxiety and stuttering, this research analyzed one object longitudinally in order to see the development of speech from anxiety sufferer who does not stutter. While, most of the researcher only analyzed massive amount of objects, then found out the relation between their anxiety disorders and why they stutter or non-stutter. However, none of them analyzed one object specifically based on the development of their speech. This research took Zayn Malik as a sample because his speech disfluency has developed through the past three years. Even though, he has been suffering from anxiety disorder; the researcher found the development of speech disfluency on Zayn Malik during the past three years from 2015 when he committed as an anxiety sufferer until 2017 when he admitted that he was getting better. Therefore, in order to clarify the observation, the researcher triggered to analyze Zayn Malik's case academically and linguistically, especially through psycholinguistics study.

Therefore, in order to see the relation between Zayn Malik's anxiety issue and his disfluencies; the researcher analyzed the types of disfluency produced by Zayn Malik during his spontaneous speeches from 2015 - 2017. In this research, the same theory about types of speech disfluencies used as the previous researchers did – Clark & Clark's theory. To be contrast, this study identified and classify the types of disfluency found in Zayn Malik's into classification types of speech disfluencies based on Yaruss & Reardon (2010) in other to see whether anxiety issue on Zayn Malik caused him a stutter or non-stutter. Based on the types and the classification of speech disfluency on Zayn Malik, the researcher could see the influence of his anxiety issue and the development of his speech disfluency in three years (2015 – 2017).

## **B. RESEARCH METHOD**

Type of this study was a descriptive qualitative research with a longitudinal approach. Descriptive qualitative was chosen because the researcher described the phenomenon of adults' speech disfluencies which in this case was represented by Zayn Malik. Longitudinal approach was chosen because the researcher analyzed the development of Zayn Malik's speech from 2015 until 2017.

In collecting the data, the researcher collected the data by accessing Youtube. Firstly, the researcher searched Zayn Malik's interview with the search keyword on Youtube filtered into 2015 - 2017. Secondly, the researcher downloaded and

watched the video then decided ten videos as the data analysis. Lastly, the researcher transcribed the video interview into verbatim transcription using the researcher’s audibility of hearing through headphone.

In analyzing the data, the researcher combined types of speech disfluency from Clark & Clark (1977) and its classification from Yaruss and Reardon (2010): non-stutter (silent pause, filled pause, repair, and repetition) and stutter (prolongation and block) in order to see the frequent types of speech disfluency and its classification produced by Zayn Malik regarding his anxiety issue. In the end, based on the types of disfluency and its classification, the researcher determined the development of Zayn Malik’s difluency since 2015 – 2017 regarding his anxiety issue.

### C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

#### 1. Result

There were 281 utterances in this research based on ten video transcriptions of Zayn Malik’s speech. This research revealed 1369 types of speech disfluency with the highest types of speech disfluency were filled pause 627. The researcher counted the classification types of speech disfluency based on the percentage of all data. The result showed that Zayn Malik is still a non-stutter since 2015 – 2017. Even though, speech disfluency of Zayn Malik increased during single speech in front of crowd seen from Asian Award on 2015 when Zayn Malik produced 70% of filled pause; while during American Music Award on 2017, Zayn Malik produced 72% of filled pause. However, speech disfluency of Zayn Malik decreased when he talked to a women or when he spoke to the monitor himself by producing more silent pause seen from interview with Complex, Versace, Spotify, and Vogue. In 2017, speaking performance of Zayn Malik has developed proven with the fact that he produced more silent pause ever since. It proved that he managed to control his disfluency because of anxiety in a year, because the best way to overcome stuttering is by producing more silent pause.

Table 1. Research Findings

No	Video Details				Non-stutter Disfluency				Stuttering		Sum	Freq Types	Classify
	Year	Date	Events		Silent Pause	Filled Pause	Repair	Repeat	Prolong	Block			
1	2015	April 21 <sup>st</sup>	ASIAN AWARD	Sum	3	20	-	1	7	-	31	Filled Pause	Non-stutter
				%	10%	70%	-	3%	17%	-			
2	2016	Jan 31 <sup>st</sup>	BEATS 1	Sum	199	225	23	51	7	-	505	Filled Pause	Non-stutter
				%	39%	45%	4%	9%	2%	1%			

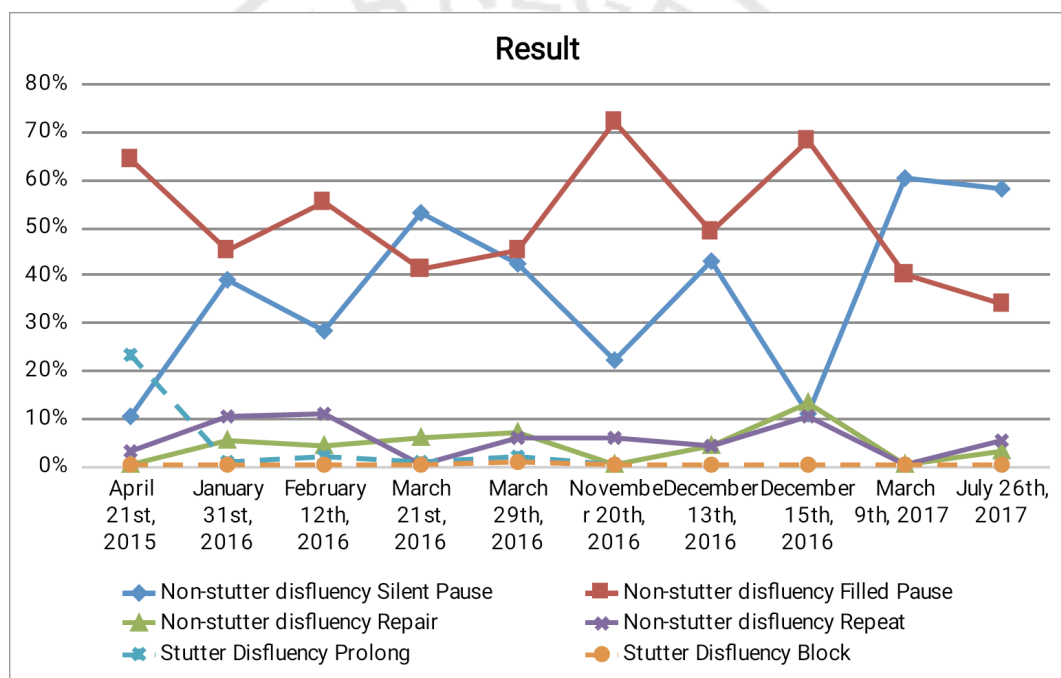
3	Feb 12 <sup>th</sup>	CAPIT AL FM	Sum	27	53	4	11	2	-	97	Fille d Paus e	Non - stutt er
			%	28%	56%	4%	10%	2%	-			
4	Mar 21 <sup>st</sup>	COMP LEX	Sum	55	43	6	-	1	-	105	<i>Sile nt Pau se</i>	Non - stutt er
			%	54%	40%	6%	-	-	-			
5	Mar 29 <sup>th</sup>	SPOTI FY	Sum	96	95	17	14	5	2	229	<i>Sile nt Pau se</i>	Non - stutt er
			%	44%	42%	7%	5%	1%	1%			
6	Nov 20 <sup>th</sup>	AMA AWAR D	Sum	4	13	-	1	-	-	18	Fille d Paus e	Non - stutt er
			%	22%	72%	-	6%	-	-			
7	Dec 13 <sup>th</sup>	ELVIS DURA N	Sum	69	78	6	6	-	-	159	Fille d Paus e	Non - stutt er
			%	39%	54%	3%	4%	-	-			
8	Dec 15 <sup>th</sup>	SIRIUS XM	Sum	7	43	8	6	-	-	64	Fille d Paus e	Non - stutt er
			%	11%	66%	14%	9%	-	-			
9	Mar 9 <sup>th</sup>	VERS ACE	Sum	21	14	-	-	-	-	35	<i>Sile nt Pau se</i>	Non - stutt er
			%	54%	46%	-	-	-	-			
10	July 26 <sup>th</sup>	VOGU E	Sum	73	43	4	6	-	-	126	<i>Sile nt Pau se</i>	Non - stutt er
			%	52%	41%	4%	3%	-	-			
<b>Total Types of Speech Disfluency</b>				554	627	68	96	22	2	<b>1369</b>		

The data showed that Zayn Malik produced the highest types of filled pause only on acceptance award speeches that are during Asian Award and American Music Award. During Asian Award on April 21<sup>st</sup>, 2015, Zayn Malik produced 70% of filled pause, and during American Music Awards on November 20<sup>th</sup>, 2016, Zayn Malik produced more filled pause during his speech that is 72% of fillers. It proved that spontaneous speaking is indeed terrifying for an anxiety sufferer; worsen by the fact that they had to do a speech in front of a big group of people. It was seen from the flow of every types of SD produced by Zayn Malik in his utterances. He tend to produced more filled pause during acceptance award such as Asian Award (April 21<sup>st</sup> 2015) and American Music Award (November 20<sup>th</sup> 2016) with the percentage range from 70% to 72%. Fortunately, in this case,

people might think that Zayn Malik stutter because he was too excited to accept an award, not because of his anxiety issues.

Another fact about Zayn Malik’s speech is that he never produced any types of stuttering disfluency such as prolongation or blockings since his last appearance on American Music Award as a winner of the new artist of the year. It was also the time before his last appearance of Spotify on March 29<sup>th</sup> 2016 and then he announced to the world that he has been suffering from anxiety disorder through his twitter account on June 11<sup>th</sup> 2016. Since that day, he was vanished from media until the American Music Awards on November 20<sup>th</sup> 2016. Thus, even though his stuttering took his confidence and ruined his speaking performance in front of media; he still managed to speak well and non-stutter.

Figure 1. Research Findings



The surprising fact is that Zayn Malik managed to maintain his stuttering the last few years by producing more silent pause than filled pause. He tends to produce more silent pause when he talked to a women during interview with Complex (March 21<sup>st</sup> 2016) and Versace (March 9<sup>th</sup> 2017). He tends to produce more silent pause when he was in interview with Spotify (March 29<sup>th</sup> 2016) and Vogue (July 26<sup>th</sup> 2017) with the questions were only written on the screen and he spoke to the monitor himself. It is shown in the data that during an interview with Complex News on March 21<sup>st</sup> 2016, he produced 53% of silent pause; and a week later, on March 29<sup>th</sup> 2016, he did an interview with Spotify and he produced 44% of silent pause compared to filled pause which is only 41%. Unfortunately, those interviews were the last appearance of Zayn Malik’s speech in public on 2016 until he showed up, again, in front of media on American Music Awards (November 20<sup>th</sup>, 2016) as the winner of the new artist of the year.

Then, one year afterwards, Zayn Malik showed up with an interview with Versace and Vogue on March 9<sup>th</sup> 2017 and July 26<sup>th</sup> 2017. The data showed that Zayn Malik still produced more silent pause than filled pause in his speaking even though there was a slight difference between silent pause and filled pause in both data. During an interview with Versace on March 9<sup>th</sup> 2017, Zayn Malik produced 54% of silent pause and 46% of filled pause; while during an interview with Vogue on July 26<sup>th</sup> 2017, Zayn Malik produced 52% of silent pause and 41% filled pause. It proved that Zayn Malik always managed to control his anxiety disorder issue and stuttering in a calm spontaneous speech.

### Types of Speech Disfluency: Non - Stutter

#### a. Silent Pause

No	Year	Trancription
1	2015	<b>Datum 7:</b> [04.33] [um:] I wanna thank God [um:] [for:] ally me [to:] be able to do [...] what my dreams were. [04.39]
2	2016	<b>Datum 42:</b> [08.54] Exactly. Yeah. [so:] [...] I [...] wanted to do it and then I would like audition [...] and get the papers [...] and it did come through [...] and then I'd like to say [...] "Nah, I'm not gonna do it". [09.05]
3	2017	<b>Datum 255:</b> [00.59] Sponta [...] neous? [...] [um] [...] just doing fun things [...] that make you happy. [01.08]

**Datum 7, 42** and **255** are silent pause because the silent occurs between constituent in the middle position. Both data provided silent pause because Zayn Malik paused his speech in the middle of a sentence. As Clark and Clark (1977: 263) statement about areas that is considered as hesitation points; the silent pause will be detected into *the other constituent boundaries* that is placed in the middle position of constituent such as **Datum 7:** *be able to do [...] what my dreams were.* In this case, Zayn Malik are difficult to deliver his intention, thus he paused his speech. As the result, he sounded hesitate.

He tends to produced silent pause either before or after conjunction such as *so [...]* or *[...] and* just like in **Datum 42:** *[so:] [...] I [...] wanted to do it.* The duration of silent pause may unknown because there is no timestamps provided, however, it is still a silent pause because Zayn pause his speech in the middle of constituent. Zayn Malik has shown his hesitation in **Datum 255:** *Sponta [...] neous? [...] [um] [...] just doing fun things [...] that make you happy.* It means that he is not finished his sentence, yet he still had to choose what to say before he finally uttered what he meant to say. As the result, he sounded hesitate.

#### b. Filled Pause

No	Year	Trancription
1	2015	<b>Datum 12:</b> [05.08] [um:] [and] [uh] [yeah] [just] here to the future. Thank you very much for everything tonight. [05.14]
2	2016	<b>Datum 33:</b> [06.39] Exactly [yeah] Cause he does weird things and [like] He told me he wants [like] put [uh:] [um] a condom



		<i>over microphone and put it in work. [06.53]</i>
<b>3</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Datum 253:</b> [00.21] <i>Personal times mean to me [um] [...] generally barriers on my mood [uh] [...] when I am in a good mood, I do a bit cooking [...] [um] [...] chilling out, playing video games. For a bad mood, [...] [um] [...] I like to [...] do exercise. [00.36]</i>

**Datum 12, 33 and 253** are filled pause because based on Clark and Clark (1977: 262) when they appears on *the other constituent boundaries* and *before the first constituent word within a constituent* the words are consider as filled pause. *The other constituent boundaries* is when a person stops with noun phrase, prepositional phrase, verb phrase, adverb phrase in order to fit the next sentence without producing another constituents. It can be seen in in **Datum 12:** [05.08] *[um:] [and] [uh] [yeah] [just] here to the future.*

While the other hesitation points like *before the first constituent word within a constituent* means that the person stops and produce filled pause while producing other constituent, yet it interrupted because of some corrections of speech. Just like in **Datum 33:** *He told me he wants [like] put [uh:] [um] a condom over microphone and put it in work.* The word [uh:] [um] showed that Zayn Malik was hesitate to produce the next word because his mind was stopping him to produce it since the word was not really appropriate to say in front of media. However, he still mention it and say *put [uh:] [um] a condom over microphone and put it in work.*

In **Datum 253:** [00.21] *Personal times mean to me [um] [...] generally barriers on my mood [uh] [...] when I am in a good mood, I do a bit cooking [...] [um] [...] chilling out, playing video games. For a bad mood, [...] [um] [...] I like to [...] do exercise.* Zayn tend to produced more [uh] or [um] when he was explaining his personal times to his girlfriend in the video interview. It means that he is not finished his sentence, yet he still had to choose what to say before he finally uttered what he meant to say. Therefore, anxiety sufferer like Zayn Malik usually difficult to explain personal things to anyone because he just tend to feel the personal times not explaining the personal times itself.

### c. Repair

No	Year	Trancription
<b>1</b>	<b>2015</b>	There are no types of correction or repair found during acceptance award speech of Zayn Malik in the video.
<b>2</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>Datum 130:</b> [00.46] <i>[yeah] It just fits me [...] more. [I am // I don't]* I [...] don't [...] know anybody that calls by that first name as their sure name [with the // with their]* friends and family [like] people don't call me Zayn Malik, they call me Zayn. [00.55]</i>
<b>3</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>Datum 275:</b> [03.06] <i>[uh] I feel like [I am // I wouldn't]* involves among millions. [03.09]</i>

**Datum 130** and **275** are repair since the pause is used to repair their speech, it is considered as correction. Those examples are several interruption

cases for repair (correction). As Levelt (1983: 3) suggests most correction serves different categories based on different acts that each category of repair are performing. **Datum 130** and **275** called retracted false start because the correction include the repetition of one or more words before the corrected words as in this example of **Datum 130**: *I don't know anybody that calls by that first name as their sure name [with the // with their]\* friends and family*; or in **Datum 275**: *[uh] I feel like [I am // I wouldn't]\* involves among millions*.

The un-retracted repair found in **Datum 130**: *[I am // I don't]\* I [...] don't [...] know* because Zayn Malik did not repeat the sentence. He repaired his utterances with silent pause and repetition like in **Datum 130**: *[I am // I don't]\*// I [...] don't [...] know*. In this case, Zayn Malik are difficult to deliver his intention, thus he paused his speech. People may use filler and then stop and take times to breathe during speaking by using silent pause. Hence, in some cases, repair (correction) may be accompanied by a silent or filled pause.

#### d. Repetition

No	Year	Trancription
1	2015	<b>Datum 9</b> : [04.53] <i>[It's a // It's a] massive honor</i> . [04.53]
2	2016	<b>Datum 43</b> : [09.12] <i>[the / the / the] situation that you're in [...] depending if you can't be that person or not [with / with] the people around you</i> . [09.16]
3	2017	<b>Datum 163</b> : [03.34] <i>[you / you] always need [...] a bit of [...] confidence [...] in yourself [or:] [you know] courage [...] [to / [...] to put]* yourself out there, [on/in/in]* and [in/in/in] kind of art form [you know] personal thing that you trying [uh] put there to [you know] the [...] public</i> . [03.49]

In **Datum 9**, **Datum 43** and **Datum 163** are repetition because Zayn repeated the whole words He repeated the word [you/you], [to/to], [with/with], and [in/in/in]. For example, **Datum 9**: *[it's a // it's a]*, or **Datum 43**: *[the / the / the] situation that you're in [...] depending if you can't be that person or not [with / with] the people around you*. or **Datum 163**: *[yeah] I think [you know] [you / you] always need [...] a bit of [...] confidence [...] in yourself [or:] [you know] courage [...] [to / [...] to put]\* yourself out there, [on/in/in]\* and [in/in/in] kind of art form [you know] personal thing that you trying [uh] put there to [you know] the [...] public*.

However, there is no clue why Zayn revised what have already been said. The repetition in the above example happened because of his mind was not as fast as his speech in producing utterances. Repetition appears to involve restarting the utterance from the beginning, whether a syllable, lexical word, phrase, even sentence (Clark & Wasow, 1998: 203). Zayn repeated one word only in order to anticipate the obvious difficulty in producing new words. Therefore, Zayn Malik repeated the previous word before the expected words.

## 2. Discussion

All the types of speech disfluency which proposed by Clark and Clark (1977) and its classification by Yaruss & Reardon (2010) are found through the data. From the research finding, silent pause, filled pause, correction, repetition, even stuttering like prolongation and block are found all over the conversation. Based on the data, it portrayed that the occurrences of each type of disfluency are not balance. From the total number of speech disfluency which occurs, there are two types of speech disfluencies which have big contribution to disrupt the conversation. They are silent pause and filled pause. Surprisingly, during two years of investigation from 2015 – 2017, Zayn Malik produced more silent pause than filled pause since the last of 2016 until the middle of 2017. Interestingly, he no longer produce types of stuttering like prolongation or block since 2016. It proved that he managed to control his stuttering because of anxiety in only one year. He finally delivered his utterances well. He could handle himself during delivering his speech. Through the spontaneous speech of Zayn Malik, filled pause and silent pause occurred at the most. Silent pause indeed increased from the early 2017 until now. It showed that Zayn Malik managed to control his speech well and fluently.

The occurrences of silent pause through the speech are almost after produce a connective word, for instance: for, of, or so to as reflect of a process of search out of the next word order. Silent pause may indicate as a sign for the speakers delayed their meaning during the processing of retrieving the speaker's message. The interlocutor decides to wait the speaker to finish the speech that may consider have a lot of the vocabulary. The silent pause was also often accompanied by filled pause.

Filled pause is used to facilitate as a device prolong the conversation which has no lexical meaning inside the sentences. Many variance fillers occur toward the data such as [uh] [um] [yeah] [like] [you know] or even phrases like [you know what I meant] or [you know what I'm saying]. There is no exact explanation about what the differences of using filler. As long as the lexical, word, or phrase which attached do not point out inside the meaning of the speaker's message, it can be called as filled pause.

The occurrences of correction or repair are few toward the data observed by the researcher. The most word which is corrected through the conversation has same syntactic constituent, like pronouns [they/their], [It/ I], [this/its], [my/he], determiner [a/the], or conjunction [with/to].

Repetition sometimes considered as the way to emphasize a certain message of the speaker. Repetition seemed to reveal if the speaker still exists to produce next message to his speaker's partner. As an observation, repetition likely becomes the natural case in speaking. Both speaker and listener seems relax without any load in order to produce repetition. Usually repetition occurred with correction as well. It was quite confusing to determine whether Zayn Malik wanted to repeat his statement or correct his sentence because in the middle of his repetition, he also produced filled pause like the example provided:

**‘Datum 43:** [09.12] *[but] [yeah] [it’s [um] [...] [it’s just // [I guess] it’s just]\* [the / the / the] situation that you’re in [...] depending if you can’t be that person or not [with / with] the people around you. [09.16]’*

The data was taken from Beats 1 Radio on January 31<sup>st</sup> 2016. The repetition occurred along with filled pause, silent pause, and correction. It showed that Zayn Malik was still maintaining his speech while he did not expect the listener to cut his speech yet. He repeated his speech 4 times on the words such as [it’s // it’s], [it’s just // it’s just], [the / the / the], and [with / with] in 16 seconds. Along with the interruption of filled pause such as [um] and [I guess]. Zayn also paused for one or two seconds before he started his speech after producing filler [um], then he continued speaking even though he produced repetition too often at the same point.

In relation to the anxiety sufferer who stutter, the types of disfluency that they supposed to use to maintain their speaking and overcome stuttering is by producing more silent pause or at least filled pause. As we know, Zayn Malik is an adult anxiety sufferer who used to deal with only close friends or relative, but at that the moment, he had to do a speech by himself in front of many people spontaneously. The disfluency might happen because Zayn Malik was either too excited or too nervous in speaking in front of audiences. As Clark (2002: 5) stated that people are disfluent because they have trouble planning their utterance. To overcome the stuttering during spontaneous speech, Yaruss & Reardon (2010) mentioned about producing more silent pause or filled pause to reduce stutter during speaking. Besides, Clark and Tree (2002 : 103) stated that professional speaker tend to produce fillers such as [uh] or [um] during his spontaneous speech to maintain the flow of speaking. Fortunately, Zayn Malik has applied that in his speech. Therefore, Zayn Malik is a good example for an anxiety sufferer who stutter in speaking.

#### **D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

In conclusion, speech disfluency of Zayn Malik tends to increased when he had to speak in front of the crowd and when he had to speak with men interviewer. In relation to anxiety, Zayn Malik tends to more anxious to speak in front of many audiences or with men interviewers. It can be seen from the fact that Zayn Malik tend to produced more filled pause during acceptance award such as Asian Award (April 21<sup>st</sup> 2015) and American Music Award (November 20<sup>th</sup> 2016) with the percentage range from 70% to 72%.

In contrast, speech disfluency of Zayn Malik tends to decreased when he talked to a woman interviewer or a machine. In relation to anxiety, Zayn Malik tends to be more comfortable when he spoke to a woman or a machine because some anxiety sufferer indeed loved being alone or with familiar conversation partner. It can be seen during interview with Complex (March 21<sup>st</sup> 2016) and Versace (March 9<sup>th</sup> 2017). He also tend to produce more silent pause when he was in interview with Spotify (March 29<sup>th</sup> 2016) and Vogue (July 26<sup>th</sup> 2017) with the questions were only written on the screen and he spoke to the monitor himself.

In short, speech disfluency of Zayn Malik tends to decreased in the year of 2017 since he produced more silent pause lately. Because, the best way to overcome stuttering for anxiety sufferer is by producing more silent pause in his speaking in order to create a good speaking performance. Even though in some cases the speaker could not resist producing some filled pause in their speech; it is okay and they will sound natural and normal. As long as they produced less of prolongation and blockings in their speaking, their speech will be as fluent as people who do not stutter. Besides, producing more correction or repetition in speaking will cause the speaker sound more hesitate and uncertain with what they were talking about since those types of disfluency will affect the meaning of their speech. Hence, to every anxiety sufferer who stuttered, producing more silent pause or filled pause will be better to overcome the stuttering in speaking.

For further research, speech disfluency can be analyzed into many aspect of linguistics studies as the researcher had mentioned in the identification of study. The writer expects that other researcher can conduct the same study with many different objects of people. They may be able to observe many different ages, stages of social status, gender or even the condition. It is supposed to enrich the data if someday there will be a depth observation in order to classify what and how the characteristics of people who deal with speech disfluencies.

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