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## An Analysis of Speech Disfluency Used on Vindes Youtube "Maudy Ayunda Kepintarannya Membuat Laki-Laki Minder Mendekat Vindes Gimana"

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### Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui ketidakfasihan yang dilakukan oleh pembawa acara dan bintang tamu di YouTube Vindes yang diwakili oleh transkrip Vindes. Ketidakfasihan sering terjadi pada ucapan spontan. Teori yang mendukung tesis ini adalah teori yang dikemukakan oleh Gilquin dan Bloodstein;. Analisis berfokus pada jenis ketidakfasihan yaitu jeda senyap, jeda terisi, pengulangan, dan awal yang salah. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah (1) untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis ketidaklancaran yang terdapat dalam talkshow, (2) untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis ketidaklancaran yang dominan. Tesis ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif Meleong. Langkah-langkah yang dilakukan dalam analisis ini adalah mengumpulkan data dengan mengunduh video talkshow, menyalin data, mengidentifikasi ketidaklancaran, mengklasifikasikan ketidaklancaran, menghitung jenis ketidaklancaran yang dominan, dan menyimpulkan analisis. Hasil analisis diperoleh jumlah ketidakfasihan yang dilakukan oleh penutur sebanyak 125. Pengulangan terjadi sebanyak 29 kali yaitu 23,2%, jeda diam sebanyak 36 kali yaitu 28,8%, jeda terisi sebanyak 56 kali yaitu 44,8%, dan awal yang salah sebanyak 4 kali yaitu 3,2 %. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa repetisi lebih dominan dibandingkan dengan tipe lainnya. Penyebab ketidaklancaran adalah karena kesulitan kognitif. Pembicara membutuhkan waktu lebih lama untuk menghasilkan kata dari kalimat untuk topik abstrak dibandingkan dengan topik konkrit. Penutur mengalami ketidakfasihan bicara akibat kesulitan mereka dalam menemukan kata yang tepat. Kemudian berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini disarankan kepada peneliti selanjutnya untuk menggunakan metode ini, dan menggunakan temuan tersebut sebagai dasar untuk melakukan desain penelitian lainnya.

Kata Kunci: *Kefasihan Bicara, Maudy Ayunda*

## Abstract

This study aims to find out the disfluency performed by the host and guest stars in YouTube Vindes which is represented by the Vindes transcript. Disfluency often occurs in spontaneous speech. The theory that supports this thesis is the theory proposed by Gilquin and Bloodstein;. The analysis focuses on the types of disfluency namely silent pauses, filled pauses, repetitions, and false starts. The objectives of this study are (1) to identify the types of disfluencies found in talk shows, (2) to find out the dominant types of disfluencies. This thesis uses Meleong's descriptive qualitative method. The steps taken in this analysis are collecting data by downloading talkshow videos, transcribing data, identifying disfluencies, classifying disfluencies, calculating the dominant types of disfluencies, and concluding the analysis. The result of the analysis found that the total number of disfluencies made by the speakers was 125. Repetition occurred 29 times i.e. 23.2%, silent pause 36 times i.e. 28.8%, filled pause 56 times i.e. 44.8%, and false start 4 times i.e. 3.2%. This shows that repetition is more dominant compared to other types. The cause of disfluency is due to cognitive difficulties. Speakers take longer time to produce words from sentences for abstract topics compared to concrete topics. The speakers make speech disfluency as a result of their difficulty in finding just the right word. Then, based on the result of this study it is suggested to the next researcher to use this method, and use the findings as the basic to conduct other research design.

Keyword: *Speech Difluency, Maudy Ayunda*

## INTRODUCTION

Humans are social beings who yearn to interact with one another. People desire to interact with and learn about the world around them. People require language to communicate when they want to interact with others. Language is used to create and sustain social connections (Widyastuti, 2019) This implies that language is a necessity for all human interactions. Language is a form of communication that people use to engage with one another in this world (Obidovna, 2022).

According to Lucas (2015:3-5) both verbal and nonverbal forms of communication are possible. Any kind of communication that uses words spoken, written, or signed is considered verbal. Verbal communication can take place face-to-face, over the phone, on the radio, on television, and through other media. Inconspicuous but substantial ways, nonverbal communication can influence how individuals perceive and interact. It includes our body language, gestures, how we dress or behave, as well as our scent, eye contact, and any other behaviors that regularly influence people's perceptions of others, whether or not those perceptions are accurate (Eshreteh & Draweesh, 2018).

Language is a description of a country and its inhabitants. According to Sudaryanto (1990: 6), language's fundamental role is to foster reason and preserve collaboration. Thus, language is more than just a tool for communication. Language serves as a tool for the development of reason since it allows people to articulate their thoughts, feelings, and even future goals. The harmony of life is created through language, which protects cooperation. The field of linguistics known as phonology analyzes the sound system of languages. It entails examining the sounds, including the phonons (sound units) and phonetic characteristics that set each sound apart from the others. The goal of phonology is to pinpoint important sound structures in a language and examine how those sounds are arranged and interact (Erkinovna, 2021).

Disfluency is a speech barrier that prevents fluency. Every speaker encounters disfluency. The occasional repeating of sound or words, brief silences in the middle of sentences, or the addition of extra syllables such "eh" while speaking. Speech disfluency is the unfluency or interruption of one's speech's flow or fluency. This may involve a variety of disfluencies, such as the usage of words or sounds repeatedly, the use of interjections like "uh" or "um," or the occurrence of unwelcome pauses in speech. Speech disfluency can be brought on by a number of things, such as stress, worry, or issues with speech control. Disfluency can also be influenced by psychological and linguistic variables. Speech disfluency is a frequent characteristic in spoken language rather than a sickness or disease. However, in rare circumstances, severe or persistent speech disfluency can disrupt communication and calls for greater care, particularly if it impairs one's quality of life (Xafizovna & Boboqulovna, 2022).

Speech delays often occur in regular interactions between people. It indicates that there is a serious communication disorder or problem. However, in some circumstances, severe or persistent fluency can undermine a person's capacity for successful communication and may be the subject of specialist study or therapy. In this chapter, the researcher identified the phenomenon in VinDes' YouTube videos where Maudy Ayunda exhibited speech impairment, and when Maudy Ayunda was interviewed on VinDes' YouTube channel, the researcher determined the source of her speech impairment (Xafizovna, 2022).

The reason why the researcher took the topic was to identify what problems caused Maudy Ayunda to experience speech impediment. This research aims to explore speech impediments that occur in everyday life in society apart from Maudy Ayunda's interview on VinDes YouTube. Speech impediment often occurs when people communicate. It is often

observed in public and media discourse, including political speeches, television interviews, and internet videos such as those on YouTube VinDes, where Maudy Ayunda makes a guest appearance. Understanding how speech impediment affects audience perception and understanding can be enhanced by analyzing speech impediment in these settings. The concept of this research entitled speech impediment shown in VinDes' YouTube video "Maudy Ayunda's Cleverness Makes Men Minder Approaching VinDes Gimana" is based on observations made by researchers while watching videos from VinDes' YouTube channel.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This study employed a descriptive qualitative methodology as research design. A qualitative descriptive approach to this research was tried to fully comprehend occurrences and situations by describing, interpreting, and deriving meaning from the qualitative data gathered. Qualitative characteristic was liked experiences, perceptions, attitudes, and meanings that are inherent in a setting are frequently the focus of qualitative descriptive approaches (Nashruddin & Al-Obaydi, 2021).

Researchers gather information through text, interviews, observations, field notes, or pertinent documents for qualitative descriptive research. According to Moleong (2005: 6), descriptive qualitative research is a method used to examine phenomena related to what the study subject experiences, such as motivation, behavior perception, and other topics. Holistically and descriptively in the use of words and language, in the context of a specific idea, and by making use of some organic processes. This approach was provide a thorough grasp of the issues covered in this study (Jewad et al., 2020).

### Data and Data Source

Data is described as information obtained from observations, interviews, or documentation that is used as a basis for drawing conclusions, testing hypotheses, or developing theories by Saldana (2014: 82). In research, it is crucial to pinpoint data sources that are pertinent to the study's goals and make sure the information gathered is of high caliber. To gather accurate and trustworthy data for research, it is crucial to use the right data sources and data collection techniques. The information used in this study comes from an analysis of speech impairments that was found on the VinDes YouTube Channel in a video where Maudy Ayunda is speaking (Tenriuji et al., 2021).

The examination of a speech data impediment obtained on the YouTube channel VinDes and data source during a speech by Maudy Ayunda served as the research's. The

VinDes YouTube channel has transcriptions of the data. In the course of research, observation, or analysis, data are facts, statistics, information, or records that are gathered or produced. The data in this research is from the clauses on the dialogue entitle Maudy Ayunda Kepintarannya Membuat Laki-laki Minder Mendekat, Vindes Gimana on Vindes' channel. Here the data are, linguistic, and representations of phenomena that need to be examined or comprehended (Hikmahwati et al., 2021)

The numerous informational sources employed in the study or analysis are referred to as data sources (Kallio & Masoodian, 2019). Depending on the sort of study, area of study, or particular research goals, data sources might vary widely. In this case, the author used YouTube as data sources.

1. YouTube

Users can upload, watch, and engage with a variety of video content on the internet video sharing service YouTube. One of the most widely used websites in the world, YouTube was users go to watch videos from a variety of categories, such as music, entertainment, tutorials, and vlogs.

2. Library Research

In order to comprehend how did users interact with information resources and how did libraries can meet their information needs, Dube (2018:90) claims that library research is essential. According to studied, the process of finding knowledge involves complicated emotions, senses, and cognitive reasoning. She also emphasizes how did crucial it is to take a user-centered approach while developing library services that are attentive to user requirements (Sartika & Pranoto, 2021).

Analysis of library collections, user surveys, interviews, observations, and statistical analysis are all frequently used techniques in library research. Through this study, library personnel may better understand customer requirements and preferences and create plans to enhance both library services and public access to information.

### Instrument of Collecting Data

The term "research instrument" described the equipment or procedures used to gather data for study. Sugiyono, 2018 data collecting can be done in a variety of ways, including through observation, taking notes, and documentation. It is a device created or selected by the researcher to gather data pertinent to the specific research aims.

1. Observations: Direct observation of the phenomenon that has to be examined or understood is the first step in the data collection process. By gathering information

straight from the source, observation aims to better understand the event being studied. Direct observation with the naked eye, the use of assistive tools like cameras or audio/video recordings, or the use of specially made observation apparatus are all examples of observation.

2. Documentation: Information gathered from written sources that are pertinent to the inquiry, such as official documents, historical documents, financial reports, or archives.
3. Making Notes: Making notes involves writing down significant or pertinent information from a speech, presentation, reading, or other activity. The goal of taking notes is to reproduce the information that is delivered so that it can be more easily understood, retained, and applied in the future. Depending on personal preferences and practicality, taking notes can be done either on paper or electronically. Typically, notes contain the most essential ideas, arguments, instances, or contextually relevant details.

The data was collected by applying a documentation. The writer focuses on analyzing of speech disfluency in spontaneous speech. The writer was observed by watching the video, to find out the disfluency and finding the causes, which used Indonesian Languages. The data of this research is any words, phrase, clause and sentence that used by the speaker with the guest of the talk show.

#### Technique of Data Collecting

Yusuf (2013: 384) asserts that as the researcher sees and hears the study object before drawing conclusions from it, they have a significant role in evaluating the effectiveness of observation as a strategy for data collection.

The technique of collecting data analyzed in following step :

1. Downloading the videos;
2. Watching the videos;
3. Transcribing the data and listens to the video more and more to make sure the transcription transcribed well;
4. Identifying the speech disfluencies'
5. Classifying the data based on each type of speech disfluencies.

#### Technique of Data Analysis

According to Hancock et.al (2009: 24), analysis data in a research project involves summarizing the mass of data collected and presenting the result in the a way that communicates the most important features. After collecting the data, the writer has

analyzed the data. Data analysis was taken as part as an important step in the a part of the study to support this answer the problem of the study.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### The Data

The data are words, phrases, clauses, and sentences derived from a speaker connected to the categories of disfluency, as indicated in the preceding chapter. All of the data have been gathered by the author. The writer discovered 125 facts after compiling the information about the many sorts of disfluency. The information is displayed in the table below.

### Data Analysis

In this chapter, researchers applied the method of qualitative data analysis suggested by Miles and Huberman (1994). In this instance, the author had chosen the facts and organized them into a table based on the different categories of disfluency. Speech disfluency comes in four different flavors. They are the false start, repetition, filled pause, and silent pause. The author selects a few clauses from the list of speech disfluencies that allowed speakers to categorize the various types of speech disfluency.

View the analysis in the section below:

#### 1. Indecisive

Indecisive is a speaker experiences cognitive conflict when choosing words or constructing sentences, this will result in speech impairment. This hesitation can be caused by doubt, confusion, or unclear thinking. The words "eh", "uhm", "ya" or "hm" are often used by those who are unsure of their decision. In addition, they may repeat ambiguous terms or phrases.

The example are as below:

This data were taken from the minute to 02:51

Desta: Dari Oxford ya

Maudy : eh, uhm dari Stanford yang terakhir

This data were taken from the minute to 04:00

Desta : Punya kakak atau adek ngga ?

Maudy : Adek, ehh juga nggak suka juga cuma nggak nggak sesuka aku gitu.

"Desta: From Oxford, yes.

Maudy: uh, uhm from Stanford last time.

This data were taken from the minute to 04:00

Desta: Do you have any brother or sister?

Maudy: Sister, uhh also don't like it too just not as much as I like it."

In the clause above, Maudy said the words "uh", "uhm" before answering the question, because she was hesitant or a little nervous. In the first sentence, Maudy said the word uh, uhm in her answer to the question before the words "dari Stanford". In the second clause, she hesitated and put a pause in the clause between the words "Adik" and "juga".

## 2. Pause Content

Pause Content is the action of pausing before saying or doing something. It happens when we feel uncertainly or doubt. It can be a pause in speech or a silent. It is periods of silence longer than the pauses in an equivalent fluent utterance. Silent pause is symbolized by [//]. The writer takes some clauses from the identifying number of speech disfluency for the examples of silent pause made by the speakers in the talk show.

The example are as below:

This data were taken from the minute to 03:17

Desta : Itu lo keterimanya di banyak itukan, bukan cuman di Stanford doang, Oxford jugakan ya

Maudy : Aku S1 di Oxford terus ehm // yang S2 ini juga waktu itu sempat diterima di beberapa tapi akhirnya milih disini

"Desta: That's a lot of acceptance, not just at Stanford, Oxford too.

Maudy : I did my bachelor's degree at Oxford and then uhm // the master's degree was also accepted at several but finally chose here."

This data were taken from the minute to 04:16

Maudy : Jadi aku udah dulu mungkin lebih suka baca buku adikku lebih suka yang nonton TV atau apa kayak gitu Terus mungkin dibawa aja gitu dibawa bahwa // dari dulu rasa ingin tahunya rasa suka belajar terus suka suka banget lingkungan sekolah gitu

Vincent : Akademia

"So I already used to maybe prefer to read books my sister prefers to watch TV or something like that So maybe it's just carried over that // from the beginning his curiosity, his love of learning and his love of the school environment so

Vincent: Academia"

In the clause above, Maudy stops her speech by being silent. In the first clause, she pauses her speech between the words "terus ehm" and "yang". The second clause, She paused the clause between the words "bahwa" and "dari".

### 3. Word Repetition

Word Repetition are unmodified repetitions of a word, a part of a word, or a string of words. It means that speakers repet one or ore words in a row. It usually happens when people speak spontaneously. Repetitions symbolized by [/]. The writer takes some clauses from the identifying number of speech disfluency for the examples of repetition made by the speakers in the talk show (Yerdelen et al., 2019).

### 4. Wrong Start

Wrong start are self-corrections or revisions of material already spoken. Wrong start is symbolized by [//]. The writer some clause from the identifying number of speech disfluency for the examples of Wrong start made by the speakers in the talk show (Makafane, 2020).

#### The Dominant Type of Speech Disfluency

Table 1. The Dominant Type of Speech Disfluency

No	Speech Disfluency	Number	Percantege
1	Indecisive	56	44,8%
2	Pause Content	36	28,8%
3	Word Repetition	29	23,2%
4	Wrong start	4	3,2%
	Total	125	100%

After identifying, classifying the data, and calculate the total number of speech disfluency (Yuliani, 2018). The writer uses formula in finding the dominant types of speech disfluency (SUMARDI & NUGRAHANI, 2021). The dominant type of speech disfluency can be found by calculating the total percentage of speech disfluency as below:

The Formula:

$$P = f/n \times 100\%$$

Note:

P : Percentage of speech disfluency;

f : Frequency of speech disfluency;

n : Total of speech disfluency;

Indecisive	= $56/125 \times 100\% = 44,8\%$
Pause Content	= $36/125 \times 100\% = 28,8\%$
Word Repetition	= $29/125 \times 100\% = 23,2\%$
Wrong Start	= $4/133 \times 100\% = 3,2\%$

The dominant types of speech disfluency in this research is indecisive with occur in 56 times (44,8%).

## Discussion

This study shows that all types of speech impediments, (including indecisive, pause content, word repetition, wrong start), are present in talk shows after evaluating the causes of speech impediments in the podcast *Vindes* with Maudy Ayunda (Pradita et al., 2023). Indistinct speech impairment, which was used 56 times in this podcast, was the most common form. There were 125 different speech impairments used by the speaker. Speech impairment is mainly caused by cognitive issues. For abstract themes, the speaker takes longer to complete sentences compared to concrete topics. Speech impairment occurs when the speaker struggles to find the right word (Pham, 2022).

Speakers had trouble articulating their words, which caused them to pause and halt mid-sentence or pause between phrases to consider what to say next. Although speakers make an effort to arrange their words before they speak, they sometimes have trouble coordinating structures that take more time to plan than they have to speak, which causes awkward pauses (Isba et al., 2020). Additionally, when speakers struggle with word choice, indecision results. Second, situational anxiety causes talk show hosts to have speech difficulties. Speakers strive to make their communication understandable because they feel self-conscious about it. Speakers must correct their language after using incorrect words. To ensure that the listener fully understands what is being said, speakers must be clear in their delivery. Thirdly, societal factors contributed to the speaker's eloquence in the podcast (Suryani et al., 2018).

During a conversation, speakers frequently cause speech difficulties. Speakers often choose their words more carefully because they are aware that people will be judging and commenting on what they say due to the sociological element that they are a national figure (Arafah, 2018). The importance of this research is further highlighted by the fact that readers can learn about the different types of speech impairments and which ones are more common in the *Vindes* Podcast (Trainin & Okundate, 2022). The study's findings may be helpful to readers and other academics. Finally, other authors who are interested in

undertaking research with comparable themes or objectives might use the study's findings as a reference to help them (Aimah et al., 2020).

## CONCLUSION

Vindes YouTube is a podcast that features conversations and interviews. One speaker in the particular audio broadcast used as research for this thesis speaks with fluency. According to the speaker, the podcast contained indecision, pause material, word repetition, and an incorrect start. The analysis and data were thoroughly discussed, and the following conclusions were drawn. The number of speech impediments performed by speakers was 125 times. Speakers produced all types of speech impediments, such as: indecisive, pause content, word repetition, and wrong start.

1. After calculating the data, it is known that Indecisive occurs 56 times (44,8%). The next disfluencies are Pause Content 36 times (28,8%), Word Repetition 29 times (23,2%). and Wrong Start 4 times (3,2%).
2. Indecisive is a type of speech disfluency that is dominantly done by speakers in their speeches on podcast shows.

Cognitive issues are the first factor that contributes to speech impairment. For abstract themes, speakers take longer to complete sentences than for concrete topics. Speech impairment occurs when speakers struggle to find the correct words. Speech impediments cause speakers to hesitate, pause in the middle of sentences, and pause between sentences as they consider what to say next.

Second, situational anxiety causes talk show hosts to have speech difficulties. Speakers strive to make their communication understandable because they are concerned about what they are expressing. Speakers must correct their language after using incorrect words. To ensure that the listener fully understands what is being said, speakers must be clear in their delivery. Thirdly, sociological factors contribute to the lack of fluency of the podcast speakers.

During a conversation, speakers frequently cause speech difficulties. Due to the societal pressure of people judging and commenting on what they say, national personalities who speak publicly have a tendency to be more circumspect in their word choice.

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