

## **REPETITION AND HESITATION IN DELIVERING IMPROMPTU SPEECH**

**\*Maria Astri Hutabarat**

**\*\*Syamsul Bahri**

### **ABSTRACT**

This study deals with the types of repetition and hesitation in delivering impromptu speech. The objectives of the study were to describe the kinds of repetition and hesitation which used in impromptu speech and why the repetition and hesitation used in delivering impromptu speech. This research applied descriptive quantitative method. The source of data was impromptu speech of English Education class b 2012. Documentary recording as the instrument to collect the data and there were five students to deliver impromptu speech. The data were taken from the utterance of five speeches in impromptu speech into clauses. There were topics prepared for five topics, each speaker varied one another to deliver impromptu speech. The speakers were given 3-5 minutes (maximum) to deliver impromptu speech. Based on the analysis, there were 61 utterances of repetition, the result of the analysis showed that two kinds of repetition; 59.01% of false start and 40.59 % of parenthetical remark. And 205 utterances of hesitation, the result of the analysis showed that three kinds of hesitation; 28.78% of filled pause, 43.90% of silent pause and 27.31% of lengthening. The reason why the repetition and hesitation used in impromptu speech because the speakers forgot the words when they were talking or speaker are looking for the right words. Not everyone could speak fluently for all topics of impromptu speech. In general, people were talking, thinking that the hesitation was more difficult than repetition.

Keywords: Repetition, Hesitation, Impromptu Speech

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\* Graduate Status

\*\* Lecturers

## INTRODUCTION

Human speaking is not always running fluently, sometimes in their speech, they also have hesitations and repetition that are usually marked by silent pause, filled pause, lengthening, false start, repeat/restart and parenthetical remark. Most of people do hesitation in their daily speaking, especially in spontaneous speech. Speech by one or more interlocutors may be described as continuous, but a moment's reflection will reveal that it is not really continuous at all. Minimally, speakers must break off their speech to breathe by Rose (2010:103)

Most of hesitation usually happens in spontaneous speaking that must have a lot of information delivered by the speakers to the hearers. The speakers have to think of what information they want to deliver to the listeners spontaneously. In this case, the speakers often make pauses in their speaking in order to recall the information that they have to say. Carrol (2005:115) state that the words of unprepared spoken language are likely to be accompanied by a range of unintentional errors.

And most of the repetition means reiterating the same word or set of words at the beginning or end of successive clauses or sentences, for examples:

*Ummm.. I'm Mustika. I will not tell...ehhI will tell you the important something to you about mobile phone.*

As we can see, repetition usually results in parallelism, in addition to building a strong cadence, it also unifies a sequence of ideas, emphasizes and idea by stating in more than one, and helps the audiences create a strong emotical effect.

Thomas (2011) studied, analysis “repeating words in spontaneous speech” found that the types of repetition in spontaneous speech and his research, he found that there was repetition in spontaneous speech. Nastri (2008) has done the same research which is entitled “Using uh and um in spontaneous speech speaking” in her research, she found the types of hesitation in spontaneous speech.

The reason why the researcher choose hesitation and repetition to be analyzed is because the researcher wants to know why people hesitate and repeat the speech when delivering impromptu speech. It is known that the communication goes well when the hearers can understand the speaker's meaning. The usage of hesitation and repetition also occurs in impromptu speech in a talk because a talk is actually a real conversation in natural society.

The impromptu speech that will be analyzed is from impromptu speech subject in speaking class. It was ever found when studying speaking subject at the 4th semester, our lecturer gave topic, we got different topic each other. When the impromptu speech was found in the examination of speech, still many of us were not able to deliver a speech clearly and our ideas were not unified.

The research questions of the present study are; What kinds of repetition and hesitation are found in delivering impromptu speech? And, Why are the repetition and hesitation used in delivering impromptu speech?

## **Repetition and Hesitation in Delivering Impromptu Speech and Its Types**

### **1. Speech**

Speech occurs in a wide range of everyday situations. Informative speech is a kind of speech that designs to convey knowledge and understanding. In informative speech, the speaker will describe an object, shows how something works, reports on an event, and explains a concept of speech. It is because speech explain how something is made, how something is done, or how something worked. An event is anything that happens or is regarded as happening. Speech about events are usually arranged in chronological or topical order. Concepts are included beliefs, theories, ideas, and principles. Speeches about concepts are often more complex than other kinds of informative speeches, and they typically follow a topical pattern of organization. Lucas ( 2011: 278).

## **2. Impromptu Speech**

Gregory (1990 : 120) states that the word impromptu speech comes from the Latin and means “in readiness” or “at hand”. An impromptu speech is one speech, which is delivered without any preparation. For example without warning, someone is chosen to give speech. In such situation, the speaker simply has to do the best that he can. Sometimes, people describe the impromptu method as “off the cuff” or “thinking on your feet”. As Dongoran’s unpublished text book of speech states that impromptu speech must be able to organize the thought quickly and depend on what speaker already knows and can think of to talk about on the spur the moment. Good impromptu speaker are accustomed to elaborating on their thoughts without being prompted.

## **3. Repetition**

Repetition is a phenomenon when a speaker repeats the same words in a time in order to hide his/her hesitation part in a speaking. Rose(2010 :97) notes that repeats are repetitions of one or more words in a row. Repetition usually occurs because of articulatory problems rather than other language production problems.

Rose (2010:98-100) states that there are several types of repetition phenomena that are generally used by people in delivering their speech They are:

### **a. False Start**

According to Rose (2010:100), a false start happens when a speaker begins an utterance and then he/she abandons it completely without finishing it. False start means that a speaker utters a few words and then stops in mid-sentence. False starts are not as common as repetitions/corrections. They often occur when a conversation becomes intense with many speakers speak at once or when the speaker is being interrupted.

For example: *This is not... Whaa, this is a wonderful place.*

#### **b. Parenthetical Remark**

Rose (2010 : 100) says that parenthetical remark is when a speaker utters a sequence of one or more words that is to be understood as a replacement (i.e., correction) of the immediately preceding comparable sequence. The speakers use parenthetical remark in order to make the material of their speaking clearer and easy to be understood by the listeners by specifying or giving more simple words to describe it. They usually contain some words like *I mean, well, that is, etc.*

#### **4. Hesitation**

Carrol (2005:88) states that hesitations are period of silent that occur between linguistic units of an utterance. When people speak, actually, the productions of complete sentences have often turned to speech disfluency to unravel the processes of production. It is often heard that many speakers hesitate in their speech, whether it is in daily life, movie scene, speech, formal events, etc.

There are several types of hesitation phenomena that are generally used by people in delivering their speech. Rose (2010 :104) They are:

##### **a. Silent Pause**

Silent Pause is the length/duration of silence taken by the speakers during their speech. Syaifuddin (2008: 33) states that unfilled pause or silent pause is a period of no speech during speaking, determined by the length of the silence.

##### **b. Filled Pause**

Filled pause is a break taken by the speakers followed by simply noise or sound during their speech. The sounds that are commonly used such as *um, err, uh, etc.* Harley (2001:32) states that filled pause is where a gap in the flow of words is filled with a sound such as *uh* or *um*. Based on the statement, filled pause is when a speaker hesitates during his/her speech, then he/she makes a

pause and fill the pause with a simple noise or sound. Filled pause takes place in the beginning of the speaker's utterance or sometimes in the middle of the utterance.

### **c. Lengthening**

Lengthening occurs when the speakers take articulation of words longer than what it should be. Shofa (2008:25) says that lengthening occurs when a speaker draws out the announcement of a word which is called a lengthening as in the following extract. Rose (2010:104) adds "lengthening is prolongation of one or more syllables of a word so that its duration is excessively long in its context. The phenomena usually occur in vowels.

## **METHODOLOGY**

This method was conducted by applying descriptive quantitative method as this research provided descriptive data in written words (Best 1981:188). The quantitative method means that the researcher asks a specific question and collects a sample of numerical data from observable phenomena or from study participants to answer the question.

Related to the statement above, this study focuses on description of repetition and hesitation that occurs when speaker's in delivering impromptu speech, by using descriptive quantitative method it is obtained to find out the kinds of repetition and hesitation.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **Result**

After listening, transcribing, identifying, classifying the data into two kinds, the writer tabulated and calculated the total number of each kind of repetition and hesitation used in impromptu speech. All the kinds of repetition and hesitation were occurred and they were shown in the total number in the following table:

Table 1. The totally kinds of hesitation and repetition from all the speaker in deliver impromptu speech.

**Table 1. The percentage of the kinds repetition from all the speaker in delivering impromptu speech**

No	Kinds of Repetition	Total Number	Percentages
1	False Start	36	59.01
2	Parenthetical Remark	25	40.98
<b>Total</b>		<b>61</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 4.1 the table presents the percentages of the kinds repetition in delivering impromptu speech. There are two kinds of repetition, it is false start and parenthetical remark. The percentages of the false start (59.01%) and parenthetical remark (40.98%). It found that false start is a kind of repetition occurrence that mostly used in delivering impromptu speech.

**Table 2. The percentage of the kinds hesitation from all the speaker in delivering impromptu speech**

No	Kinds of Hesitation	Total Number	Percentages
1	Silent Pause	59	28.78
2	Filled Pause	90	43.90
3	Lengthening	56	27.31
<b>Total</b>		<b>205</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 2 the table presents the percentages of the kinds hesitation in delivering impromptu speech. There are three kinds of hesitation, they are filled pause, silent pause and lengthening. The percentages of filled pause (43.90%), silent pause (28.78%), and lengthening (27.31%). It found that filled pause is a kinds of hesitation occurrence that mostly used in delivering impromptu speech.

## Discussion

The hesitation and repetition could be found in this delivering impromptu speech. Repetitions selected were false start and parenthetical remark. Hesitations selected were silent pause, filled pause and lengthening. The kind of hesitation and repetition which was used by the impromptu speech are 61 repetition and 205 hesitation which contains utterances.

For example hesitation:

*I hope my brief description about uhhh..thenegative effects of bullyingca:nuhm.. give more information to us.*

From example above, it shows that the speakers hesitate in the beginning of their sentences. They speak uhhh,... to fill their pause. The kinds of hesitation occurrence is called filled pause. In that speeches, it shown that the speakers difficult to choose what words which would delivered any limitation of vocabulary to be completed sentence in their impromptu speech.

For example Repetition:

*Good morning ladies and gentlement, thanks by the Grace of Allah Almighty God, now I can stand here in front of you all. At this moment we can meet a good condition yeah,, good condition.*

For example above, it can be seen that the speaker repeats the word present twice in a single utterance. The two words that is repeated have the same spelling, but different pronunciation and different meaning. That statement means the speaker repeats a single word or more in an utterance. Here, when the speaker does a mistake in pronouncing a single word or more, he/she spontaneously hesitates and repeats the same words where the mistake exists.



## **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

### **Conclusion**

In the data analysis, the writer found that filled pause is a kind of hesitation occurrence that mostly used in delivering impromptu speech and false start is a kind of repetition occurrence that mostly used in delivering impromptu speech. There were 61 utterances of repetition, the result of the analysis showed that two kinds of repetition; 59.01% of false start and 40.59 % of parenthetical remark. And 205 utterances of hesitation, the result of the analysis showed that three kinds of hesitation; 28.78% of filled pause, 43.90% of silent pause and 27.31% of lengthening.

The hesitation and repetition are used because it depends on the mother language that can make the speakers speak fluently because of the daily use of the language. When the native speakers deliver some speeches, it is still find that they do not always deliver the information fluently. In the middle of their speaking, they still get hesitations and repetitions and try to think what points they are going to say.

### **Suggestion**

People are suggested to learn how to use or utter the impromptu speech in are used. It is suggested that the students of English Department of UNIMED who have studied speaking and ever practiced impromptu speech should practice more in classroom and their daily activity. And the students of English Department are also public speaker will be faced or interected to public speaking are hoped to be able to speak englishfluently.It is recommended for the readers especially the students of English Department to choose the analysis of hesitation occurrence as the object of research, because there are many interesting aspects which can be analyzed.

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