CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the research findings and discussion of this study. The result of the research by observing and interviewing the participants about speaking disfluencies as the main focus of this research. The present chapter could be discussed and described as follows:

4.1 Background of The Participant

As it has been stated in previous chapter that the participant of this research was the English Department students at the sixth and eighth semester. The participant would be varied because all of the participant have gotten the subject of speaking 4 as a must subject to be taught to the English Department students. All the participant have different skill in speaking.

4.2 Research Findings

After conducting the study, the researcher did analysis led to the research questions in previous chapter to better understanding about what has been analyzed. The researcher observed the data transcripts on the observation, field notes, and interview the participant by breaking down the data into sub-division, classify them, and analysis them in order to answers the research questions. The result is described into the types of disfluency as follows:
a. Hesitation

1) *AaaS* in our *daily activity or our enviromental aaa interaction* that in our lifes in general *there are several steps several ways of peops some people* to notice others personality even by way of looking or viewing them by their aa *attitude their way of speak to somebody else or their aaa their way to aaa to perform in to perform* in their environment.

2) It’s about collaboration and then collaboration *what as the as the what is aaa sorry..it’s about what…what* can we do for indonesia, what *can we…we make some better for indonesia.*

3) We know and then we consider Indonesia is really a wonderful country but unfortunately *the…nowadays there is no aaaa…..yes there is no aaaa good action for indonesa itself.*

4) The color even they like the color or they wear some *clothes, tshirt and skirt aaa* in their activity by *aaa their clothes color itself.*

5) When we are *aa* viewing or looking at somebody who wore *aaa black color you always notice that somebody is a kind of person mistery or misterius or aaa person who looks strangers.*

6) *Aaaaa uummm also aa white is aaa is aaa popular color in our in our aa activity in our environment it indicates as aaamm indicates calms or friendly.*
7) So *aaa* this *aaa* the color *can be...can...the color can has the* power to describe somebody personality but it’s absolutely can be saying as the right way to notice somebody else.

8) And then in the mall we can play in the upstairs of the mall *the third floor...fourth floor floor...aaa the fourth floor and in the...in this...in that place* I am always hang out with my cousins play like car or basket or something like that.

### b. Repetition

1) So there are *several...several aaa several* people who some people notice other from their colors.

2) My topic today is about colors especially talks about describing about *describing colors.....describing colors* can colors describe somebody personality.

3) So when *somebody..somebody* likes a red color itself so people may notice that as brave person or powerful one.

4) So *when people when people* wear white color others may notice that as a calm and friendly one.

5) So ladies and gentle [in this speaking, in my speaking] the point is aa color *can be can be* one way of us to see or *to..to* value somebody else personality but maybe our such..*our..or our ...our* evaluation or our view doesn’t mean not doessnt always right.
6) It’s not..it is believed that we notice somebody just like just just like we describe some some some things that I mean...I mean like this when are viewing somebody from their pink color it doesn’t mean that he/she always be a cheerful one, right?

7) When I want to when I feel dizzy or when I feel a something sad.

8) And then in the mall aaa in the mall aaa we can play in the upstairs of the mall.

9) We went visiting our vocational high school I smea and because..because we were five yaa..beacuse we were five so we went there by using a car.

10) So, first of all, u need to spend your time with ur friends. Just...just try to ignore her.

11) Last but not least, just reach your goal. That’s one of the best...that’s one of the best solution for you. reach ur goal because by working hard, by reaching your goal just pay attention to ur dreams and try to reach it.

12) And then there are...and there we..we..we meet each other then we..we share about our ideas.

13) We..we know and then we..we consider Indonesia is really a wonderful country but unfortunately the...nowadays there is no aaaa.....yes there is no good action for indonesia itself.

14) It’s believed..it's believed that, it's believed that jetlag will happen or effected in our body when we have a flight...we have a flight from west to east or east to west.
15) So, what actually we can get from the jetlag is our body will get... will get... will get hurt to sleep after flying from east to west or west to east and we also..we also feel ..we also feel weak even dropp.

16) So, let me inform u how to...let me inform u how to avoid jetlag Ladies and Gentleman.

17) First, prepare...prepare your body for the change of temperature when we already in the new time zone.

18) So, when people when people or somebody loves blue color, they are including as a sad person or something else.

19) Writing skills is writing skills are one of basic language skills. Basic language skills such as speaking, writing, listening, and reading.

20) Writing skills are very very important to be mastered by by the students.

21) And then, the next one is complexity of writing and difficulties in getting started.

22) Writing is complex and sometimes difficult to teach because it requires not only grammatical and theoretical devices but also conceptual in judgemental judgemental element.

23) Many writers is many writers are difficult in getting started. It’s because of the poverty of ideas because they donot they donot have much ideas.

24) In this section, the researcher the researcher will talk about...talk about media itself.
25) Based on the explanation above, the researcher thinks that Dora and the Explorer cartoon is suitable in this study.

c. False Starts

1) We..it is..it is believed that red color indicates a bravery or indicates a power.

2) Fresh always...I mean green always closes with our environment.

3) It is not..it is believed that we notice somebody just like aa just just like aa we describe some some some things that I mean.

4) There are .. sorry we are divided into some groups and then we collaborate about our ideas.

5) The last day we can...sorry we did outbound and in the outbound all of the participant know the solidarity and then finally in FIM we can share the ideas, we can we do for indonesia be better in the future.

d. Filler Words

1. Well, pink. Pink is always you know when we are looking somebody who likes the pink colors, it indicates that he/she is a cheerful person.

2. Colors it's always looks like we often describe or notice that somebody is a kind of huge always cheerful in their everyday life. Well, and then black colour.

3. So when people when people or somebody loves blue color, they are including as a sad person or something else. Well, next one is red.
4. So when somebody likes a red color itself so people may notice that as brave person or powerful one. Well, next is white.

5. And then the last one is green. Well, this is a very popular color, right?

6. Mall is a place is something interesting when you go on together and you know mall is my favorite thing or when I break off with my friends and you know mall is a when u go alone in mall, you will find the another friends or maybe you will find your special someone.

7. Well, it is believed that jetlag will happen or effected in our body when we have a fligh from west to east or east to west.

**4.2.1 Types of disfluency made by students in their oral presentation**

This research has found that the four types of speaking disfluencies that pointed out by Gleason and Ratner are usually done by the students during the presentation. They are hesitation, repetition, false starts, and filler words.

Based on the data above, it can be pointed out that repetition is one of speaking or speech disfluencies that always and most done by the students when they are doing an oral presentation in front of the class. The participant or the students keep repeating the same words even the same phrase or sentences during the presentation. After the repetition, hesitation is also usually done by the students in presentation. Students used to feel worry about saying something to the audience so that the hesitation always occur in their presentation. Then, after hesitation, filler
words come as a strategy to be used by the students to avoid or postpone stuttering but it occurs many times during the presentation. So that, fillers as the next speaking disfluency the always occurs after the hesitation. The last is false starts. False starts is also as a speaking disfluency which occurs when the students are wrong to state something.

The data of disfluency will be ranked into the highest of disfluency happened during the students’ presentation until the lowest as follows:

1. Repetition happened 39 times for all the students’ presentation.

2. Hesitation happened 17 times for all presentation

3. Filler words happened 9 times for all the students’ presentation

4. False starts only happened 5 times for all the presentation

4.2.2 The process or the background of the disfluencies occur when the students speak

a. Hesitation

1. Aaa in our daily activity or our enviromental aaa interaction that in our lifes in general there are several steps several ways of peops some people to notice others personality even by way of looking or viewing them by their aa attitude their way of speak to somebody else or their aaa their way to aaa to perform in to perform in their environment.

2. We know and then we consider Indonesia is really a wonderful country but unfortunately the…nowadays there is no aaaa…..yes there is no aaaa good action for indonesia itself.

3. The color even they like the color or they wear some clothes, tshirt and skirt aa in their activity by aaa their clothes color itself.
As a kind of speaking disfluencies that really affects the process of presentation of students, hesitation is also a very serious problem in speaking. It is because hesitation can interrupt the process of transferring the ideas or the meaning of what might be said by the presenter. Based on the data analysis above so it can be informed or understood that hesitation occurs or the process of hesitation occurs when the speakers are encountering problem in planning to express the utterance. It means that when a speaker is speaking and suddenly he or she gets stuck the ideas or encounters a problem in expressing the utterance, so that he or she will make hesitation in speaking. It seems like he or she does not have any ideas anymore about what has to be said next. It can be seen or proven when looking at a speaker is speaking or doing a presentation in front of the class.

Beside that, the speaker is also lack of information about what has to be told to the audience. The lack of information means that before doing a presentation, students did not make a preparation or even feel nervous about what should be presented to the audience, so that he or she makes the disfluencies in speaking. On the other hand, hesitation also as the filled-voices because the speakers don't let themselves to be quiet, but it happens many times or over so that it sometimes interrupts the concentration of the listeners or audience.

b. Repetition

1. So *when people when people* wear white color others may notice that as a calm and friendly one.
2. We went visiting our vocational high school because we were five so we went there by using a car.

3. Last but not least, just reach your goal. That’s one of the best solutions for you. Reach your goal because by working hard, by reaching your goal just pay attention to your dreams and try to reach it.

4. So, let me inform you how to avoid jetlag Ladies and Gentleman.

5. In this section, the researcher will talk about media itself.

6. Based on the explanation above, the researcher thinks that Dora and the explorer cartoon is suitable in this study.

After doing an observation and interviewing, the result showed that there are some factors which affect the process of the disfluency happen when the students are doing a presentation. In addition, repetition as one of disfluencies which done by most of the students. The first finding showed that repetition is always and most done by the students when they are speaking. It is caused by some factors. First, when they are speaking or doing a presentation, they forget to explain what supposed to be told next so that they keep repeating the same words, phrase, or even sentences while thinking about the next words, phrase, or sentences. This is mostly done by students or even everyone who does a presentation.

Second, sometimes the repetition happens because the presenters or speakers want to make sure or to make strong the ideas that the listeners are totally understanding about what they are saying. Therefore, the speakers keep repeating what they have said before. The last one is the students might be blank when they are speaking. Therefore, they are trying to keep thinking about the new ideas to be said next.
This research also found that the repetition can be divided into two categories. They are:

- **Repetition of word**

  Repetition of word means that the speakers repeat the same word during the presentation. For example: a) So there are several...several...several people who some people notice other from their colors. In this sentence, the speaker repeated the word “several” three times. B) So when somebody...somebody likes a red color itself so people may notice that as brave person or powerful one. In the second sentence, the speaker also repeated the word “somebody” twice.

- **Repetition of phrase**

  Repetition of phrase means that the speakers repeat not only the words but also phrases. For example:

  1) *It's believed...it's believed that, it's believed* that jetlag will happen or effected in our body when *we have a flight...we have a flight* from west to east or east to west.

  2) Last but not least, just reach your goal. *That's one of the best...that's one of the best solution* for you. Reach your goal because by working hard, by reaching your goal just pay attention to ur dreams and try to reach it.
c. False Starts

1. **It is not..it is believed** that we notice somebody just like aa just just like aa we describe some some some things that I mean.

2. **There are .. sorry we are divided** into some groups and then we collaborate about our ideas.

3. **The last day we can…sorry we did outbond** and in the outbound all of the participant know the solidarity and then finally in FIM we can share the ideas, we can we do for indonesia be better in the future.

Eventhough false starts is rarely done by the students in speaking, it has a bad effect for the speakers and listeners. False starts can influence the intention of the speakers. It means that when the speakers intend to say something, they are saying another things that out from the context of what they supposed to say. Foreexample, **There are .. sorry we are divided into some groups and then we collaborate about our ideas.** In this sentence, the speaker actually wanted to say about “we are divided into some groups” but the speaker false to start the sentence by saying “there are…sorry”. Therefore, the speaker said sorry and continued to say what the speaker meant to say about.

There two points which affect the false starts. First, the speakers do not make any well or even great preparation first before doing a presentation. Therefore, when they start to present, they wrong to start the sentences or phrases that they actually want to say. Second, feeling nerveous. Actually, feeling nerveous is natural and everyone strongly does it. But, nerveous here means that the speakers have over nerveous so that sometimes it influences the way they do the presentation. They false to start the words, phrases, or even sentences when they start presentation.
The result of this research also showed that there is one type of speech disfluencies as a part of false starts. It found the new disfluency when the students speak. It is revisions. Revisions mean that to revise the phrases or sentences that have explained by the speakers. Foreexample Fresh always…I mean green always closes with our environment. In this sentence, the speaker revised the phrase. Actually the speaker intended to say “green always” but he said “fresh always” then he revised it by saying “I mean green always”.

d. Filler Words

1. Mall is a place is something interesting when you go on togethet and you know mall is my favorite thing or when I break off with my friends and you know mall is a when u go alone in mall, you will find the anothers friends or maybe you will find your special someone.
2. Well, it is believed that jetlag will happen or effected in our body when we have a fligh from west to east or east to west.
3. Well, pink. Pink is always you know when we are looking somebody who likes the pink colors, it indicates that he/she is a cheerful person.

Many students or even people sometimes ignore the filler words (also called filled pauses) that happen when they are speaking. Whereas, filler words actually give bad impact for the speakers. Actually, fillers words such as well, you know, um, uhs also have specific meaning for the listeners.

Foreexample based on the data analysis, it has found students’ speaking disfluencies in filler words such as in sentences “Well, pink. Pink is always you know when we are looking somebody who likes the pink colors, it indicates that he/she is a cheerful person”. And “Mall is a place or something interesting when you go on
together and you know mall is my favorite thing or when I break off with my friends and you know mall is a when u go alone in mall, you will find the anothers friends or maybe you will find your special someone”.

In these sentences, the result showed that the speakers actually amend the listeners to predict about what might be said next. It means that the speakers are allowing the listeners to amend their predictions. Beside that, this is also caused by the uncertainty of the speakers in explaining something therefore they keep saying the filler words to have choices to make. Meanwhile, filler words also as strategy of the speakers to connect well the ideas. When the ideas which explained by the speakers are getting trouble, they usually keep saying filler words (also called filled-pauses) to pause the ideas while connecting the next ideas. In addition, the speakers also try to calm themselves from nerveous by saying the filler words in order to make the ideas can connect well.

Clearly, it can be concluded that the types speaking disfluencies that usually made by students in their presentation is repetition and then hesitation, filler word, and the last is false starts. The process of the disfluencies occuring are cuased by several factors that have explained above. There is also one disfluency that usually done by the students during the presentation. It is revision. Revision can be said as one type of disfluencies because in addition revision also interrupts the process of transferring the ideas between the speakers and the listeners.
4.3 Discussion

The ultimate goal of the present study was to find out the types of disfluencies in speaking or presentation of the students. The result of analysis showed that the type of speaking disfluencies which is mostly done by the students during the presentation was repetition. The students kept repeating the same words, phrases, or even sentences during the presentation caused by several factors.

They are, First, when they are speaking or doing a presentation, they forget to explain what supposed to be told next so that they keep repeating the same words, phrase, or even sentences while thinking about the next words, phrase, or sentences. Second, sometimes the repetition happens because the presenters or speakers want to make sure or to make strong the ideas that the listeners are totally understanding about what they are saying. Therefore, the speakers keep repeating what they have said before. The last one is the students might be blank when they are speaking. Therefore, they are trying to keep thinking about the new ideas to be said next.

This result could be achieved by analyzing the students’ oral presentation in the classroom and also by doing an interview to the participant about the types of speaking disfluencies that occur in their presentation. To know those disfluencies are very important because by knowing those, the speakers can predict or correct themselves about what actually the speech disfluencies that usually done by them during the presentation.
Based on the findings, it is revealed that speech disfluencies are the speaking problem that really affect the process of transferring the ideas from the speakers to the listeners. It is because the ideas interrupted by the speech disfluencies so that the listeners sometimes donot understand with what is said by the speakers.

This study also found one type of speech disfluencies that usually done by students in presentation. It is a revision as the part of false starts. The difference between revision and false starts is that if someone does a false starts, so it means that she/he is false to start the whole phrases or sentences meanwhile revision means that to revise the words in some phrases or sentences but not for the whole phrases or sentences. Forexample, Fresh always…I mean green always closes with our environment. In this sentence, the speaker revised only the word fresh to be green because the speaket intended to say green always but she/he false to say it therefore she/he revised it.

Beside that, the result of this study showed that repetition as the kind of speech disfluency that mostly done by students in their presentation also can be devided into two categories. They are repetition of word and repetition of phrase. Forexample, So when somebody..somebody likes a red color itself so people may notice that as brave person or powerful one. In this sentence, the speaker repeated the same word “somebody” not the phrase. Meanwhile, in this sentence “It’s believed..it’s believed that, it’s believed that jetlag will happen or effected in our
body when we have a flight...we have a flight from west to east or east to west” the speaker repeated the same phrase.

Strongly, it can be concluded that speech or speaking disfluency is a very important thing to be known by students even everyone because by knowing those disfluencies, it might help them to overcome the kinds of disfluencies that usually done by them when they are doing a public speaking or presentation.