

# CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

## A. The Background of The Study

Speaking as one of the basic language skills has important role in communication. People put ideas into words and talk about perceptions the speaker want other people to grasp. Speaking is interaction process between a speaker and a listener. In speaking, there is a process communication, which conveys a message from a speaker to a listener and he or she has interpreted the message, which contains information.

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 Rose (2010 :103) .

In language production, the hesitations may be happened in encoding process, how the language is produced and delivered to the listeners. Harley (2001:19) states that the processes of phonological encoding involve turning words into sounds. The sounds must be produced in the correct sequence

and in specific way that is how the muscles of the articulatory system should be moved.

Most of hesitation occurrence 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 the speaker 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 the speaker 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...ehh I will tell you the important something to you about mobile phone.*

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

Related to this research, Martin (2010) has done some research which is intituled by "Hesitation disfluencies in spontaneous speech: The meaning of um". In her research, found that in hesitation phenomenon some people assume that the english native speakers are fluent in speaking their own language; whereas, non-native speakers are not. It is acceptable because it depends on the mother language that can make the speakers speak fluently because of the daily use of the language.

Thomas (2011) studied, analysis "repeating words in spontaneous speech" found that the types of repetition in spontaneous speech and her research, he

found that there was repetition in spontaneous speech. Natri (2008) has done the some research which is entitled “Using uh and um in spontaneous speech speaking” in her research, he found the types of hesitation in spontaneous speech.

The reason why the writer choose hesitation and repetition to be analyzed because the previous research analyzed hesitation and repetition in impromptu speech. It is knows that communication is succesful not when hearers recognize the linguistics meaning of utterances, but when they infer the speaker’s “meaning” from it. The usage of hesitation and repetition also occurs in impromptu speech in a talk because a talk is acctually a real conversation in naturally society.

The impromptu speech that will be seen is about impromptu speech in speech 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.

From the decription above, the researcher is interested in conducting futher analysis Rose’s under the title “*Hesitation and repetition in delivering impromptu speech*”. The students as the subject of this study are the students of English Department of University of Medan class – B 2012 with the researcher with the total subjects are five which is in impromptu speech.

## **B. The Problems of the Study**

In conducting a research, the problem of the study must be clearly stated so that the objective of the study. In line with the background, the problems of the study are formulated in the form of a questions as follows :

- (1) What kinds of repetition and hesitation are found in delivering impromptu speech?
- (2) Why are the repetition and hesitation used in delivering impromptu speech?

## **C. The Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of this study deal with the problems that have been formulated, they are:

- (1) to know the kinds of repetition and hesitation found in delivering impromptu speech, and
- (2) to know the reasons why repetition and hesitation are used in delivering impromptu speech.

## **D. The Scope of the Study**

The scope of the study is impromptu speech as a spontaneous speech, which has no chance of speaker's preparation it means that speaker must be ready and able to deliver clear ideas. The source of data is the students of Speaking class of

English and Literature Department majoring in English Education 2012 class B at State University of Medan.

#### **E. The significance of the study**

Findings of this study are expected to be useful theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the findings of this study can increase the knowledge in linguistics, specifically about the meaning of impromptu speech.

Practically, students of English Department who have interests in public speaking and impromptu speech, and other researchers who intend to do further research with similar topic.