CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusions

After analyzing the data and detarmining the kinds of repetition and hesitation in the transcripts of impromptu speech, some conclusion were presented as the followings:

1) In the data analysis, the writer found that filled pause is a kind of hesitation occurance that mostly used in delivering impromptu speech and false start is a kind of repetition occurance 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 parentherical 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.

2) 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. Rarely, when we listen to some speeches that are delivered by native speakers, we 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.

B. SUGGESTION

1) People are suggested learn how to use or utter the impromptu speech in are used.

2) It is advise able 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 english fluently.

3) 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.