

**PAUSES IN PUBLIC SPEAKING: A NARRATIVE RESEARCH
OF HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS IN PUBLIC
SPEAKING CLASS**

A THESIS

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirements for the Degree of
Sarjana Pendidikan in English Education**



by

Helga Eka Selviela

2518023

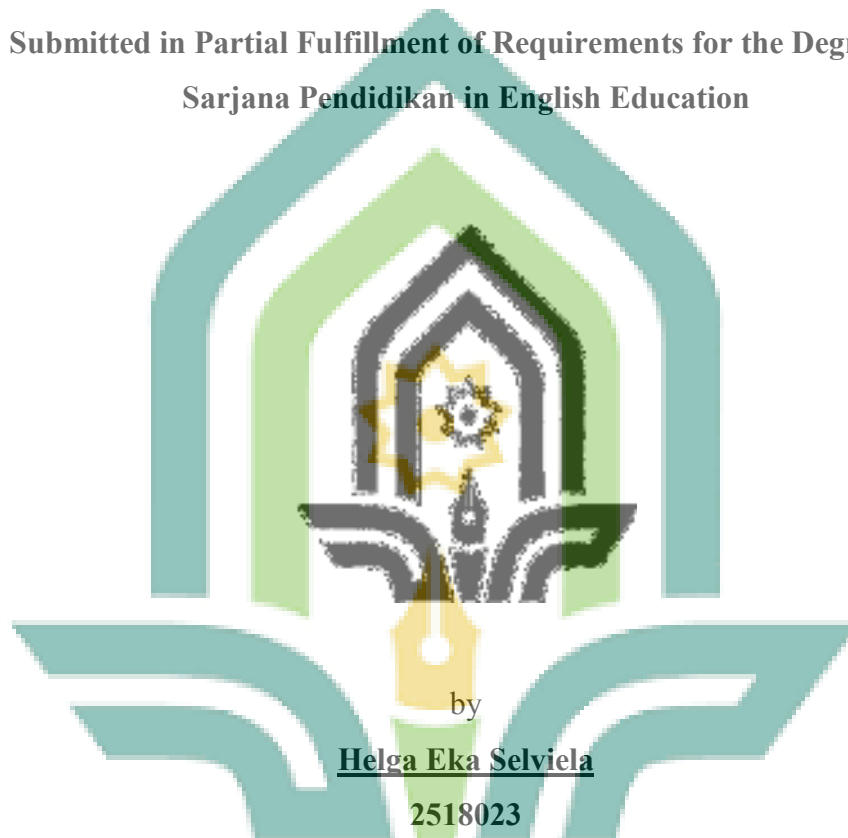
**ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI
K.H. ABDURRAHMAN WAHID PEKALONGAN**

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2024

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PEKALONGAN

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Judul : **PAUSES IN PUBLIC SPEAKING: A NARRATIVE
RESEARCH OF HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS IN
PUBLIC SPEAKING CLASS**

Dengan ini mohon agar skripsi tersebut segera dimunaqosahkan.

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Wassalamu'alaikum Wr.Wb.

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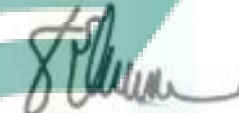
Has been examined and approved by the panel of examiners on Monday, 18th March 2024 as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan* (S.Pd.) in English Education.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Praise be to Allah, the cherisher and sustainer of the world, I was able to complete my thesis well and thank everyone who has supported me in completing this thesis. Therefore, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to all of them.

1. First to my parents, who has patiently supported me and waited for me to complete my thesis and graduate from my bachelor's degree. Then, to my little brothers thank you for the support you have given to me.
2. Second, I would like to say my gratitude to my supervisor, Mrs. Chubbi Millatina Rokhuma, M.Pd. thank you for guided and helped me in completing this thesis.
3. Third, I would like to thank my friends who have encouraged me to complete this thesis. I apologize that I cannot mention them one by one.
4. Fourth, to the lecturers and staff of the English department of UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid who I cannot mention one by one. Thank you for your cooperation, time and knowledge every moment I studied at UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid.
5. Next, thank you for your cooperation and time to my participants who were willing to be interviewed by me to collect the information needed in this thesis.
6. Lastly, I would like to thank myself for not giving up and continuing to try in completing this thesis.

MOTTO

“Do not be afraid of failing, but be afraid of never trying”

Roy T. Bennett

“Smile is a simple way to enjoy our life”

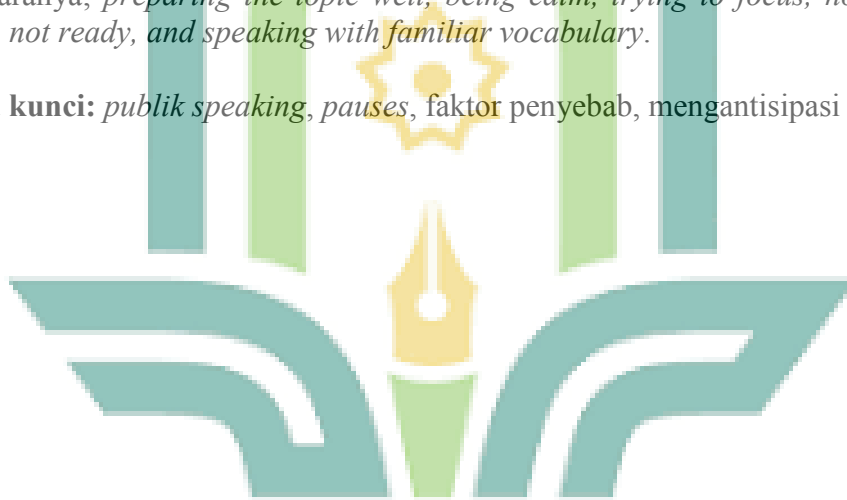
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ABSTRAK

Public Speaking merupakan komunikasi di antara pembicara dan audiens di mana pembicara menyampaikan ide mereka melalui pidato. Sebagai siswa, tentunya kita menemukan beberapa masalah yang membuat *public speaking* kita tidak berjalan dengan lancar. Salah satu masalah tersebut adalah terjadinya *pauses* dalam *public speaking*. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apa saja tipe *pauses* yang dilakukan siswa, faktor penyebab mereka melakukan *pauses*, dan strategi yang dilakukan siswa untuk mengantisipasi terjadinya *pauses* saat *public speaking*. Penelitian ini melibatkan empat mahasiswa jurusan bahasa Inggris semester tiga. Penelitian kualitatif naratif adalah metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Peneliti menggunakan teknik interview dalam mengumpulkan data. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa siswa melakukan *pauses* saat mereka *public speaking*. Tipe yang mereka lakukan adalah *silent pauses* dan *filled pauses*, termasuk *unlexicalized filled pauses* dan *lexicalized filled pauses*. Faktor penyebab mereka melakukan *pauses* adalah *breathing, forgetting, being careful, already speaking, haste, nervousness, dan not concentrating*. Mereka juga melakukan strategi untuk mengantisipasi terjadinya *pauses* dalam *public speaking*, diantaranya; *preparing the topic well, being calm, trying to focus, not speaking when not ready, and speaking with familiar vocabulary*.

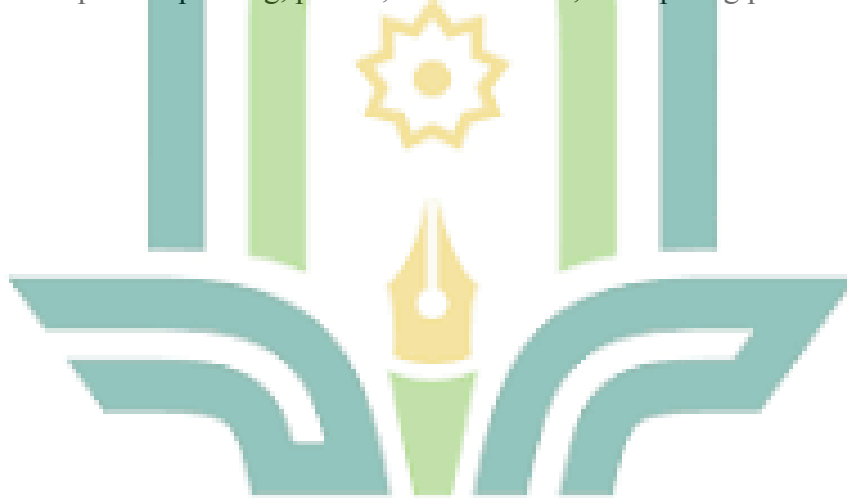
Kata kunci: *publik speaking, pauses, faktor penyebab, mengantisipasi pauses*



ABSTRACT

Public speaking is communication between the speaker and the audience where the speaker conveys their ideas through speech. As students, of course we encounter several problems that make our public speaking not run smoothly. One of these problems is the occurrence of pauses in public speaking. This research aims to find out the types of pauses made by students, the factors that cause them to pause, and the strategies students use to anticipate the occurrence of pauses when public speaking. This research involved four students of English department in third semester. Narrative qualitative research is the research method used in this research. Researchers used interview techniques to collect the data. The results of this research show that students pause when they speak publicly. The types they do are silent pauses and filled pauses, including unlexicalized filled pauses and lexicalized filled pauses. The factors that cause them to pause are breathing, forgetting, being careful, already speaking, haste, nervousness, and not concentrating. They also implement strategies to anticipate pauses in public speaking, including; preparing the topic well, being calm, trying to focus, not speaking when not ready, and speaking with familiar vocabulary.

Keyword: public speaking, pauses, causal factors, anticipating pauses



PREFACE

Praise be to Allah SWT who has bestowed His mercy and His grace, so that the process of writing my thesis entitled "**Pauses in Public Speaking: a Narrative Research of Higher Education Students in Public Speaking Class**" can be completed. This thesis was submitted to the Department of English Education to fulfill one of the requirements for obtaining a Bachelor degree in the Department of English Education, Faculty of Education and teacher training, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan. Thanks for support from several people, so that this research can be completed.

Therefore, on this occasion I would like to express my sincere gratitude to:

1. The head of the English Education Department and the Teachers Training Faculty of UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan.
2. Chubbi Millatina Rokhuma, M.Pd. as my supervisor who has provided guidance and time in writing this thesis.
3. All staff and lecturers of the English Education Department, UIN K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan
4. My beloved parents and my friends who have provided a lot of support and encouragement in writing this thesis.

Pekalongan, 14 Maret 2024

The writer

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LIST OF ENCLOSURE

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Public speaking means communication between the speaker and the audience, in which the speaker shares their ideas mainly through speech (Slagell, 2009). Public speaking is not only speaking in public but also oral communication, which is done in front of many people and includes both the art and the skill of speaking (Mufanti, 2017). Its combination required two crucial components, namely the speech itself and how the speaker presents it. According to Dunar (2015), a speaker skilled in public speaking may effectively communicate concepts and information to the audience.

Everyone can speak, but not everyone can speak fluently and interestingly in public. Especially when we speak and become the center of attention in formal or non-formal events. We have to present the contents of a material that will be presented or conveyed in speech. Public speaking skills are skills that have the power to change our world in a way simple, non-violent. Having public speaking skills will also make us superior to other people (Zainal, 2022).

Foreign language students need to master speaking skills, including public speaking in English. Deareni, et al. (2019) said that public speaking for foreign language students is not easy. Jaya, et al (2022) also mentioned that students tend to face many difficulties in speaking. According to Astuti and Pusparini (2019), students faced two aspects of difficulty: linguistic and non-

linguistic. Difficulties in the linguistic aspect include being constrained by new vocabulary, choosing the correct words, and the tendency to use the first language. The difficulties in non-linguistic aspects are topic mastery, anxiety, and lack of self-confidence. The difficulties encountered often result in pauses in speaking.

Pauses are a common and frequently created feature. Pausing in conversations can be a sign of poor communication (Rose, 1998). The common cause of pauses is breathing. According to Field (2003), speech can be characterized by involving vocalizations. It requires the ability to bend the vocal cords at will and a complex interaction between the teeth, jaw, tongue, nasal cavity, and soft palate to speak (Shofa, 2008). People need to be able to breathe and pronounce sounds simultaneously when they speak. That is why people occasionally create periods of silence between their linguistic units. The students may take silent pauses or filled pauses while they are speaking. A silent pause means the students do not say anything. Then, filled pauses mean that students speak or make sounds during their pauses. Pauses are a common component of spontaneous communication.

Related to this, many students during public speaking at class tend to make a pause in their sentences. It also happens in some English department students at one of the universities in Pekalongan. Some of the students often make pauses when they have public speaking activities. The researcher found that almost all students in the English Department made pauses while speaking in public. For example, students used filled pauses “*eeer*” when they spoke and

seemed like they were thinking about the next sentences they wanted to talk about.

From the explanation above, it can be seen that public speaking research has actually been considerable, but the specifics of discussing pauses are still limited. Therefore, in this research, the researcher wants to describe and explain more about the experiences of English Department students when they pause in public speaking class.

1.2 Formulation of the Problem

The research question related to the Pauses in Public Speaking: A Narrative Research of Higher Education Students in Public Speaking Class are:

1. What are the types of pauses produced by the students in public speaking?
2. Why do pauses appear when the students do public speaking?
3. How do the students anticipate pauses in public speaking?

1.3 Operational Definitions

The definitions related to the research are as follows:

1. Public speaking is the communication between a speaker and the audience in which the speaker shares their ideas mainly through speech (Slagell, 2009).
2. Pauses are the act or a result of poor communication skills in which the speaker pauses or is silent when they speak. Pauses can appear when the speaker breathing or forgets what they want to talk about (Shofa, 2008). According to Dardjowidjojo (2005), silent or filled pauses are two types of pauses.

1.4 Aims of the Study

The aims of the research are as follows:

1. To reveal the types of pauses produced by the students in public speaking.
2. To reveal the cause of pauses appearing when the students speak publicly.
3. To reveal how students anticipate pauses in public speaking.

1.5 Significance of the Study

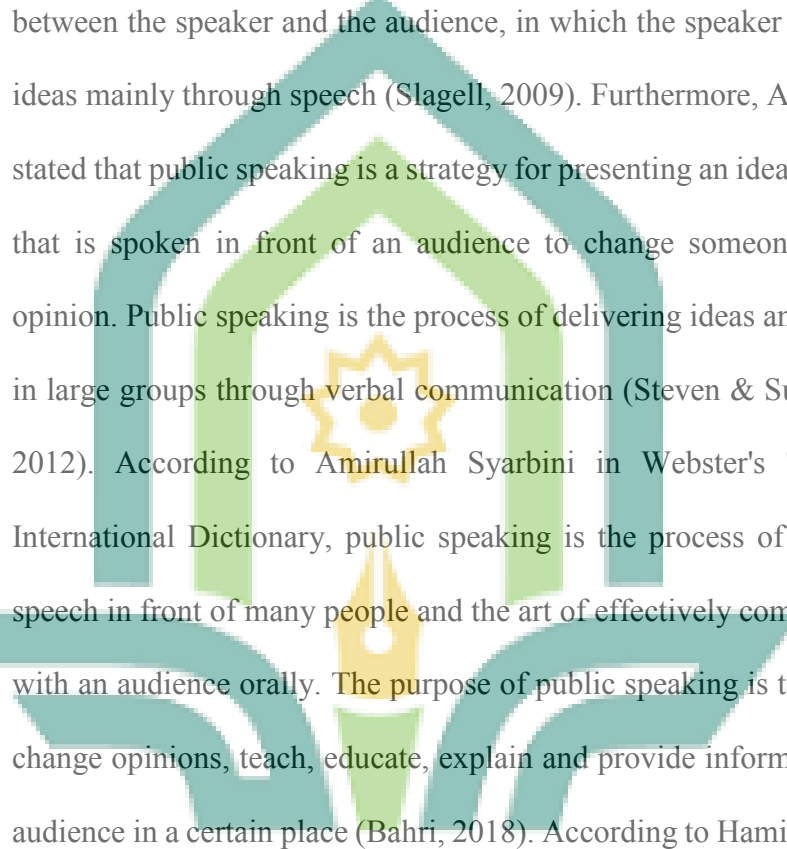
1. Theoretically, this study will contribute to the theories of Goldman-Eisler (1968) and Dardjowidjojo (2005) about pauses in speaking.
2. Empirically, this study is expected to provide an empirical picture of types of pauses, the factors that cause pauses to appear in public speaking, and how to get out of the condition of pauses. In addition, this study can be used as a previous study for future researchers who are interested in a similar field.
3. Practically, the researcher hopes that the results of this research will provide students with an understanding of pauses in public speaking and this study will be helpful for the students, especially the English learners. They can learn more about pauses in speaking and improve their speaking skills.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Literature Review

2.1.1 English public speaking skills



In everyday language, public speaking refers to the communication between the speaker and the audience, in which the speaker shares their ideas mainly through speech (Slagell, 2009). Furthermore, Astuti (2011) stated that public speaking is a strategy for presenting an idea or message that is spoken in front of an audience to change someone's view or opinion. Public speaking is the process of delivering ideas and messages in large groups through verbal communication (Steven & Susan Beebe, 2012). According to Amirullah Syarbini in Webster's Third New International Dictionary, public speaking is the process of acting in a speech in front of many people and the art of effectively communicating with an audience orally. The purpose of public speaking is to influence, change opinions, teach, educate, explain and provide information to the audience in a certain place (Bahri, 2018). According to Hamilton (2003), the role of public speaking in our lives is to develop ourselves personally, influence the world around us, and improve our careers. Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes that public speaking is an art and act of knowledge communication to share ideas and messages in front of large groups to make the audience understand or change their view or opinions.

Public speaking consists of three elements of oral communication, namely verbal, vocal, and visual. Verbal refers to public speaking that uses words. Public speaking that uses the voice is referred to as vocal. Visual body language refers to posture and gestures that are visible to the audience (Zainal, 2022). There are several types of public speaking, which are conducted both in and outside the classroom. Public speaking conducted in the classroom includes presentations, moderators, speeches, teaching, debates, and discussions. In contrast, public speaking conducted outside the classroom includes motivators, press conferences, talk shows, presenters, MCs, and chairing meetings. It is possible to learn the art of public speaking. Everyone needs this ability. These abilities have the potential to change our world without resorting to violence. The more frequently we practice public speaking, the more our abilities will improve.

2.1.2 Pauses and their Types in Public Speaking

Part of psycholinguistics studies include pauses. According to Dardjowidjojo (2005), Psycholinguistics is a branch of study that examines the thought processes that people use to communicate. Comprehension, production, and language acquisition are three primary areas of study related to language psychology (Clark & Clark in Dardjowidjojo, 2005).

Pauses usually occur because the topic is more difficult, and the speaker pauses to reflect while speaking (Dardjowidjojo, 2005). Pausing

in conversations can be a sign of poor communication (Rose, 1998). Pauses are periods of silence that take place in between language utterances. Furthermore, the Goldman-Eisler research result states that there are short pauses and long pauses. Short pauses reflect the execution phase, while long pauses reflect the preparation phase. According to the study, the length of speaking in the fluent phase was directly correlated with the length of the hesitating phase that came before it. A pause in speech can occur after the opening word of a phrase or a sentence.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes that pauses are periods of silence that occur as a result of poor communication in which the speaker thinks when they speak. Besides the speaker thinking of what to say next when speaking, pauses also appear when breathing (Shofa, 2008). In Dardjowidjojo (2005), pauses are not located anywhere, but there are places where experts agree, namely grammatical juncture, boundaries of other constituents, and before the first main word in the constituent. First, a grammatical juncture is where pauses arrange the sentence's structure and first words. These kinds of pauses are usually prolonged and frequent, and they are also utilized for breathing. Second, since this is where the details of the next major constituency are planned, people can also pause at the boundary where one constituency ends and another begins. Third, because the constituent needs to be filled with words once the framework is constructed, pausing before the major word

in the constituent may occur. According to Dardjowidjojo (2005), silent and filled pauses are two types of pauses.

a. Silent pause

According to Dardjowidjojo (2005), silent pauses are the blank space between an utterance's primary ideas. During periods of silence, the speaker pauses for a moment, and there is no word or sound to break the silence. For example, "*I would like to be a doctor...a teacher...or an actress*". This period indicates a pause (Shofa, 2008). Additionally, people pause silently while speaking to take their breath, get ready to begin again, try to come up with something to say, etc. When they have finished communicating clearly, some people also stop speaking. Taboada (2006) stated that silence is the least efficient way to hold a speech. Silent pauses are periods when no one speaks.

According to Goldman-Eisler (1968), the total speaking spent in silent pause is about forty per cent to fifty per cent. Generally, about 250ms or 0.25 seconds is the longer silence period. Depending on their condition, each person has differences in silent frequency when speaking; it can be a long or short period. Campione and Veronis (in Yuan, 2016) also mentioned the trimodal appearance of pauses suggests that they can be divided into short, around 200 ms; medium, around 200-1000 ms; and long more than 1000 ms pauses.

b. Filled pause

Filled pauses mean that students speak or make sounds during their pauses (Dardjowidjojo, 2005). Siegman (in Mark, Judith, and Terrence, 2012) stated that longer, more filled pauses are typically indicative of caution and hesitation in speech. Furthermore, Rose (1998) points out that speakers use filled pauses in conversation when they seek to develop control signals. Regarding this, when the speaker doubts their explanation or the words used, they can manage this condition with the help of the filled pause. In other words, speakers use filled pauses when they need extra time to control their speech. According to Goldman-Eisler (1968), filled pauses are a functional indicator of affective states like anxiety.

(Dardjowidjojo, 2005) categorizes filled pauses into two types; those are unlexicalized filled pauses and lexicalized filled pauses. Unlexicalized filled pauses are silences that are filled with nothing, and the speaker thinks what to say next. (Dardjowidjojo, 2005) also gives some examples of unlexicalized filled pauses, such as ehm, uh, err, ee, ah, um, and so on. This was also conveyed by Deareni, et al. (2019), in their research which said that ehm, uuh, err, ee, aah, um, and other vocalizations associated with unlexicalized filled pauses indicate this filled pause. According to (Dardjowidjojo, 2005), claim that lexicalized filled pauses are fillers in the form of word or short phrases, such as like, well, yeah, short of, you know, if you see what I

mean, and so on. On the other hand, Deareni, et al. (2019) also conveyed similar statement that lexicalized filled pauses are often identified with words like "so", "okay", "let's see", and "well". Lexicalized filled pauses can also be seen using fillers that take the shape of single words or brief expressions such as yeah, I mean, well, you know, short of, and so on.

2.1.3 Factors Causing Pauses in Public Speaking

Pauses are a common occurrence for several reasons. According to Dardjowidjojo (2005), there are several reasons the speaker pauses when speaking in public. The first is forgetting; the reason why pauses occur is because the speaker forgets the essential words. In order to continue speaking, the speaker must find new words. The second reason is being careful; there are pauses because the speaker must choose their words carefully to avoid having a bad effect on the audience. The third reason is already speaking, the speaker pauses because they have already spoken, but actually the speaker is not ready to finish the entire phrase. Because of this, the speaker pauses before continuing to speak in order to gather more words.

Mayasari (2015) also mentions that the causes of pauses are haste, nervousness, and lack of concentration. The first is haste, when someone who speaks in a hurry often makes mistakes when crafting their sentences. When spoken, the words generated in the brain are improperly formed. If this occurs, the speaker will pause before continuing. The

second is nervousness, which is highly influenced by feelings like nervousness, embarrassment, and worry about making mistakes. The speaker's stored information may suddenly disappear if they are feeling anxious. The third is not concentrating, there is a chance that the speaker will pause when something breaks their focus while they are speaking.

2.1.4 Strategies to Anticipate Pauses in Public Speaking

Anticipating the occurrence of pauses in public speaking can be done by addressing the cause. According to Aisy, et al. (2021), strategies for anticipating pauses include preparing the topic well, being calm, trying to focus, not speaking when not ready, and speaking only in the recognized vocabulary.

Preparing the topic well is one way to anticipate pauses, whether silent or filled pauses. When silent pauses occur in the speaker's public speaking, the listener can know that the speaker has forgotten the words that need to be said. Listeners will think that the speaker has not fully mastered the topic they are presenting. To anticipate this, prepare the topic well before the speaker presents a topic in front of many people. The speaker digs from various sources related to the topic and then understands it rather than memorize it. Dunar (2015) asserts that preparing the topic well and making sure you understand the material presented will increase your self-confidence and thereby reduce your nervousness.

Being calm can help us anticipate pauses in public speaking. Usually, the speaker feels nervous and hasty when speaking in public. Nervousness will make the speaker feel like their head goes blank for a moment. They do not know what to say and end up with filled pauses, which show a speaker's nervousness and unpreparedness. Hasty in delivering speech also makes the speech spoken by the speaker difficult for the listener to understand. Apart from that, hasty will make the speaker quickly tired and run out of breath before the utterance is finished. Being calm will prevent the speaker from feeling nervous and hasty, and then, the speaker will be more free and clear in expressing an idea to the listener according to what is intended.

Focusing when we speak helps us anticipate pauses in public speaking. When the speaker pauses, it will cause the speaker to feel anxious because they have to continue their speech quickly. It becomes more difficult for the speakers to recall the words that are required because of the resulting anxiety. In the end, the speaker will lose focus so that they can make more mistakes. To anticipate this, the speaker must focus first if they do not want their focus to disappear. If the speaker focuses, the possibility of pauses can be reduced, and the speaker can focus until the end of their speech.

Not speaking when you are not ready to speak is a strategy to avoid pauses in public speaking. Sometimes, the speaker opens their mouth even though they are not ready to speak, as a result, filled pauses occur

at the beginning of the sentence as if it were the opening of the sentence. This makes the speaker appear unprepared to convey their ideas. Therefore, prepare your speech in advance and open your mouth only after gathering and summarizing all the information you want to share.

Speak with familiar vocabulary as a strategy to anticipate pauses.

When speaking in front of an audience, sometimes someone wants to look intelligent or elite and classy, so they use vocabulary that they consider difficult and mistakes often occur in the process. If the speaker uses difficult vocabulary and mistakes occur, they will likely pause because they forget the vocabulary they were going to say. This pause will make the speaker feel rushed to find the words they need and cause the speaker to lose focus when public speaking. To anticipate this, the speaker should use familiar vocabulary in their public speaking.

2.2 Previous Study

The first previous relevant research is research entitled “Hesitation Pauses in Conversational Interaction of The English Letters and Language Department’s Students at the State Islamic University of Malang”, conducted by Shofa (2008). A case study was used in this research. It deals with the description of hesitation pauses made by students of the State Islamic University of Malang's English Letters and Language Department when conversing. The writer used observational tools by recording the students' talks, paying close attention to every dialogue to compare it to the speeches' script, noting any potential hesitation pauses, tones, and expressions, and categorizing

them into silent and filled pauses. According to the research, hesitation pauses play a crucial part in everyday conversation, particularly regarding turn-taking in English.

The second previous relevant research is a research entitled “Speech Pauses in Students’ Presentation”, conducted by Suryanovika (2016). The design of this research is descriptive quantitative research focused on the kinds of speech pauses used by students and the reasons that affected their decisions. The third-semester students of the Pontianak School of Foreign Languages participated in this study. The researcher discovered two kinds of pauses created by pupils after evaluating the data, specifically silent pauses and filled pauses. According to the data, 27.3 per cent of students took a silent break, while 57.6 per cent of students took a full pause. Only 15.1% of students did not pause because they were reading their notes aloud.

The third previous relevant research is a research entitled “Filled Pauses Used by The Students during the Discussions in Speaking Class of the English Department of STKIP PGRI Sumbar” conducted by Afriani, et al. (2014). Descriptive qualitative research was used in this research and concentrated on the mentioned filled pauses that students use during discussion in speaking class. Nine classes of STKIP PGRI Sumbar students in the second semester were the study’s participants. The researcher chose three classes, F, G, and H, with enrollments of 38, 36, and 37 students, respectively, with speaking classes scheduled for Monday and Tuesday. The ways to collect data in this research are observation and field notes, interviews, and recordings. The result indicates

that the students use two kinds of filled pauses: unlexicalized and lexicalized. The reasons students use filled pauses are signals that the sentence is not finished, thinking about the next word, clarifying sentences, controlling speech, and signs that they are in need of help. It can be concluded that the problems faced by students are excessive in the use of filled pauses, which can distract them and make them less fluent. This will affect the listener's concentration.

The last relevant research is a research entitled “Speech Pauses Used by Male and Female Students in English Oral Examination” conducted by Deareni, et al. (2019). This research used a descriptive qualitative study and aimed to find out the different sorts of speech pauses utilized in English oral exams by male and female students. Class XI of MAS Pesantren Arraudhatul Hasanah Medan was randomly chosen for this study. The recorded conversation from the English oral test served as the source of the data for this study, then transcription. The findings of the study revealed three different forms of speech pauses, including silent, unlexicalized filled, and lexically filled pauses, in the data of the utterances of male and female students. Both male and female students tended to use silent pauses the most.

Although the previous studies (Shofa, 2008; Suryanovika, 2016; Afriani, et al. 2014; and Deareni, et al. 2019) has investigated the problems in public speaking, there are limited research in investigating pauses in public speaking. To fill this gap, this research explore higher education students experiences in narrative inquiry regarding pauses in public speaking.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

This study attempts to describe the experiences of students who made pauses in public speaking. The researcher will investigate what types of pauses that students do. Pauses are divided into silent pauses and filled pauses. Silent pauses are a period of silence between utterances, and breathing is included in these pauses. While filled pauses are pauses that are filled with words, and there are two types of filled pauses, namely lexicalized and unlexicalized filled pauses. Next, the researcher investigates the factors that cause students to make pauses and their strategies to anticipate pauses in public speaking. According to Dardjowidjojo (2005), the factors causing pauses can occur due to forgetting, being careful, and already speaking. Mayasari (2015) added that the factors causing them are haste, nervousness, and not concentrating. According to Aisy, et al. (2021), strategies to anticipate pauses include preparing the topic well, being calm, trying to focus, not speaking when not ready, and speaking only in the recognized vocabulary. Thus, the conceptual framework that the researcher created is as follows.

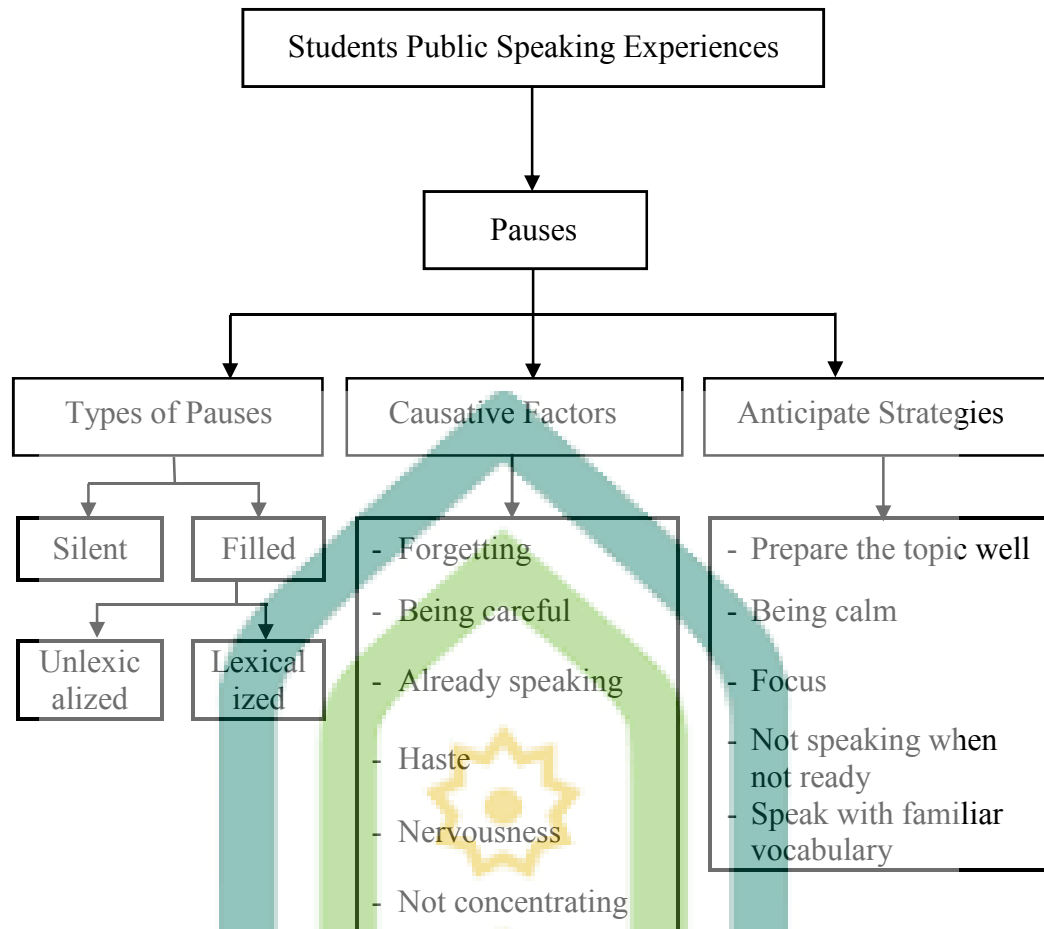


Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH PROCEDURE

3.1 Research Method

This study uses qualitative narrative research. Research techniques based on postpositivism philosophy are known as qualitative research methods. Qualitative methods use the conditions of natural things, where the researcher serves as the key instrument, data collection techniques are combined, data analysis is qualitative, and the emphasis of qualitative research findings is on meaning rather than generalization (Sugiyono, 2016). Narrative research is a qualitative methodology that focuses on stories that individuals use to understand and express their experiences. The importance of conducting narrative research is that it invites people to share their experiences and acquire detailed data (Newby, 2014). Based on participant experiences, this qualitative narrative research is used to efficiently gather detailed cultural information on the values, opinions, behavior, and social context of a particular community.

3.2 Scope of the Research

The researcher took the subject of public speaking pauses in this research. There are instances when someone pauses during a public speaking in front of an audience, whether on purpose or not. The scope of this research focuses on the different kinds of pauses, the factors causing pauses, and the strategies to anticipate the occurrence of pauses.

3.3 Setting and Participant

This study involved four students in the third semester who had learned Public Speaking Class in the second semester. Those four participants were two male and two female students. They were studying in the English education department for the academic year of 2022/2023 at one of the universities in Pekalongan, Central Java, Indonesia. They were in different classes during public speaking class: two male and female students in class A, one male student in class B, and one female student in class C. The participants were selected because they had passed the public speaking class and had already spoken in front of audiences.

Here is a brief overview of the biographical background and English education histories of the four participants. The first participant, Sarah (pseudonym) is a female student. She was born and living in Pekalongan, Central Java, Indonesia. She struggled to understand the English content in the tenth grade of high school because her teacher did not provide enough explanation. Her teacher barely assigns homework and visits infrequently. The second participant, Harry (pseudonym) is a male student. He was born in Purworejo, Central Java, Indonesia, and he lives in Batang, Central Java, Indonesia. In high school, he found learning English to be easy. His teacher applies a variety of teaching methods and gives effective lessons. He has no trouble accessing the internet, and he is accustomed to searching for information on English-language websites. The third participant, Alex (pseudonym) is a male student. He was born in Pekalongan, Central Java,

Indonesia, and he lives in Pemalang, Central Java, Indonesia. He struggled with his English language studies at an Islamic boarding school. Electronic devices and communication are not available in Islamic boarding schools. The library has limited resources for English-language books, and his friends were rarely interested in learning English either. The last participant, Agnes (pseudonym) is female students, she was born and living in Pekalongan, Central Java, Indonesia. She faces internal obstacles to learning grammar, but no external obstacles in her English language education, such as poor internet access or her teacher not provide enough explanation.

3.4 Data Collection

The researcher uses interviews to collect the data. One method of gathering the information required to meet the research objectives is through an interview using questions (Newman, 2013). The interview technique was used to get detailed information about participants experiences when they spoke in public and made pauses. The location of the interview was at Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN) K.H. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan. The researcher conducted the interview in half of November and the interviews conducted three times via face to face in Bahasa Indonesia. Alex was on 9th November 2023, Harry was on 10th November 2023, and Sarah and Agnes were on 13th November 2023. The researcher used cellphone as a tool to record the interviews conducted.

3.5 Data Analysis

The researcher dealt with a theory analysis by Dardjowidjojo (2005) to categorize the kinds of pauses and to analyze the causative factors of pauses produced by students in public speaking. Meanwhile, the researcher use Miles, Huberman, and Saldana's data analysis techniques to assist in analyzing the data needed in research. The model Miles, Huberman, and Saldana data analysis consists of three rows of data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing (Miles, Huberman, and Saldana, 2019).

1. Data condensation

Data condensation refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transform data that is close to the whole part of written field notes, transcript interviews, documents, and materials empirical. In this step, the researcher conducted interviews with participants and obtained written data from interview results. Then, the researcher sorted the interview transcripts to get the required research focus.

2. Data display

Data display is an organizing, unifying, and providing information concluded. Data display also helps the researcher in understanding the research context due to conducting the analysis more in-depth.

3. Conclusion drawing

The conclusions is carried out by researcher from the beginning when the researcher collect data such as searching understanding that has no pattern, taking notes the regularity of explanation, and causal flow. Then,

the researcher concluded all the data obtained. In this step, the researcher makes conclusions based on the results of data collection. The conclusion provides evidence that addresses the problem statement.

3.6 Research Steps

Six steps of research were used to conduct this study. They are as follows:

1. Examining issues in phenomena. In this step, the researcher examined the issue to be studied. The researcher raised issues or problems experienced by the researcher and other English major students.
2. Investigating the literature. In this step, the researcher looked for sources through books, journals, theses, and articles to learn about the theories and techniques of research.
3. Recognizing the main points, goals, and research questions. In this step, the researcher determined the main points in the research, the research objectives, and the research questions to be investigated in order to ensure that the research conducted fulfils expectations.
4. Gathering information from participants via interview. In this step, the researcher conducted interviews with participants to gather accurate and reliable information.
5. Interpreting and analyzing data. In this step, the researcher translated the interview results from Indonesian to English and analyze the data to enable the derivation of meaningful conclusions.

6. Writing the research. In this step, the researcher created a research report based on the data gathered. The research report is written in an understandable manner using qualitative research writing techniques.

3.7 Research Schedule

This study was conducted from July 2023 to March 2024.

| No | Activities | Jul. | Aug. | Sep. | Oct. - Feb. | Mar. |
|----|-------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|-------------|------|
| 1. | Submission of the research topic | ✓ | | | | |
| 2. | Research topic approval | ✓ | | | | |
| 3. | Writing research proposal | ✓ | ✓ | | | |
| 4. | Proposal approval | | ✓ | | | |
| 5. | Seminar proposal | | | ✓ | | |
| 6. | examination Conducting and writing the research | | | | ✓ | |
| 7. | Estimation of thesis examination | | | | | ✓ |

Table 3.1 Research Schedule

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Findings

4.1.1 Students Types of Pauses in Public Speaking

1. Silent Pauses

According to Dardjowidjojo (2005), silent pauses are the blank space between an utterance's primary ideas. During periods of silence, the speaker pauses for a moment, and there is no word or sound to break the silence. The following are findings from interviews conducted with participants regarding to silent pauses.

Saya sering sekali diam sebentar saat presentasi di depan banyak orang, karena waktu itu saya lupa apa yang akan saya sampaikan selanjutnya.

(I am frequently silent for a second when I am giving a presentation in front of many people because, at that time, I forget what I am going to say next).

(Sarah, November 13, 2023)

Ya, saya pernah diam sejenak saat saya presentasi di kelas public speaking.

(Yes, I was silent for a moment during a presentation in public speaking class).

(Harry, November 10, 2023)

Saya pernah diam ditengah presentasi dalam mata kuliah public speaking. Waktu itu saya presentasi materi tentang bagaimana cara public speaking yang baik.

(I once became silent during a presentation in a public speaking course. At that time, I was giving material about how to do good public speaking).

(Alex, November 9, 2023)

Waktu itu saat saya presentasi di kelas public speaking, saya diam sebentar karena saya gugup dan lupa. Lalu saya diam untuk memikirkan apa yang akan saya katakan.

(When I was presenting in a public speaking class, I was silent for a moment because I was nervous and forgot. Then, I paused to think about what I would say).

(Agnes, November 13, 2023)

Sarah's answer stated that she frequently silent for a second because she forgot what she was going to say the next. Harry's answer stated that he silent for a moment during public speaking. Alex's answer stated that he silent for a moment during his presentation. Agnes's answer stated that she silent for a moment because she nervous during her presentation.

Based on the interview findings above, the researcher concluded that all participants admitted that they made silent pauses during their presentation in public speaking class.

2. Filled Pauses

Filled pauses mean that students speak or make sounds during their pauses (Dardjowidjojo, 2005). The following are findings from interviews conducted with participants regarding to filled pauses.

Oh ya, waktu presentasi saya tidak hanya diam saja saat saya lupa, tetapi saya juga mengucapkan ehh, err, dan terkadang mengucapkan so atau oke.

(Oh yes, during my presentation, I do not just keep silent when I forget, but also say ehh, err, and sometimes say so or okay).

(Sarah, November 13, 2023)

Saat saya presentasi, itu saya sering sekali mengucapkan ehh, err, well, dan so, karena kadang saya itu berfikir apa yang akan saya ucapkan selanjutnya dan kata apa yang tepat untuk diucapkan.

(When I do my presentation, I often say ehh, err, well, and so, because sometimes I think about what I will say next and what the right word I have to say).

(Harry, November 10, 2023)

Saya itu terkadang merasa gugup dan lupa kata apa yang akan saya ucapkan saat presentasi di kelas public speaking. Jadi saya spontan saja mengucapkan ehm... eh... dan well.

(Sometimes, I feel nervous and forget what words to say when presenting in public speaking class, so I just spontaneously say ehm... eh... and well).

(Alex, November 9, 2023)

Waktu presentasi saya pernah tiba-tiba blank, lalu saya spontan mengucapkan ehm... eh... atau so, okay, dan well... sambil mikir saya mau ngomong apa.

(I suddenly went blank during my presentation and spontaneously said ehm... eh... or so, okay and well... while thinking about what I wanted to say).

(Agnes, November 13, 2023)

Sarah's answer stated that she also say eh, err, and sometimes say so or okay during presentation. Harry's answer stated that he often say eh, err, well, and so, because sometimes he think about what he will say next. Alex's answer stated that he spontaneously say ehm... eh... and well because he was nervous during his presentation. Agnes's answer stated that she spontaneously said ehm, eh, or so, okay and well when suddenly went blank during her presentation.

Based on the interview findings above, the researcher concluded that all participants admitted that they made filled pauses. They made both categories of filled pauses, unlexicalized filled pauses and lexicalized filled pauses.

4.1.2 The Factors that Cause Students Pauses in Public Speaking

1. Breathing

Breathing can cause someone to pause while talking. The following are findings from interviews conducted with participants regarding to breathing as a factor causing pauses in public speaking.

Saya pernah diam sebentar untuk bernafas saat saya membawakan materi yang terlalu panjang dan temponya terlalu cepat. Hal ini membuat presentasi saya terhenti ditengah-tengah saat saya ngomong.

(I was silent for a moment to breathe when I presented material that was too long and the tempo was too fast. This made my presentation pause in the middle of my speech).
(Sarah, November 13, 2023)

Saat presentasi, saya pernah diam sebentar untuk bernafas, tetapi hal ini jarang saya lakukan karena saya bernafas sembari berbicara.

(During a presentation, I once silent for a moment to breathe, but I rarely do this because I breathe while talking).
(Harry, November 10, 2023)

Saat saya presentasi di depan publik, dan saya berbicara terlalu cepat, itu membuat saya kehilangan nafas, jadi saya diam sejenak untuk mengabil nafas.

(When I am presenting in public and speak too fast, it makes me lose my breath, so I pause for a moment to catch my breath).
(Alex, November 9, 2023)

Ya, saya pernah diam sebentar untuk bernafas saat saya public speaking. Waktu itu saya agak grogi dan tempo bicara saya terlalu cepat, jadi saya kehabisan nafas dan harus berhenti untuk tarik nafas dulu.

(Yes, I am silent for a moment to breathe when I do public speaking. At that time, I was a bit nervous, and the tempo of my speaking was too fast, so I ran out of breath and had to stop to take my breath first).
(Agnes, November 13, 2023)

Sarah's answer stated that she silent for a moment to breathe when she presented material that was too long and the tempo was too fast. Harry's answer stated that he silent for a moment to breathe. Alex's answer stated that he silent for a moment to catch his breath when he speak too fast. Agnes's answer stated that she silent for a moment to breathe because her tempo of speaking was too fast.

Based on the interview findings above, the researcher concluded that all participants admitted that they did silent pauses for breathing.

2. Forgetting

Forgetting can cause someone to pause while talking. The speaker forgets the essential words and in order to continue speaking, the speaker must find new words. The following are findings from interviews conducted with participants regarding to forgetting as a factor causing pauses in public speaking.

Di lingkungan kita kan jarang sekali speaking dengan Bahasa Inggris, jadi kadang disaat presentasi saya itu lupa vocab dan harus mencari kata lain untuk menggantikan vocab yang lupa. Akhirnya saya diam sebentar atau kadang mengucapkan ehm, so, atau oke saat saya mencoba mengingat apa yang akan dibicarakan.

(In our location, we rarely speak English, so sometimes, during my presentation, I forget the vocabulary and have to look for other words to replace the forgotten vocabulary. Finally, I am silent for a moment or sometimes say ehm, so, or okay when I try to remember what I will say).

(Sarah, November 13, 2023)

Iya, saya itu pernah diam saja atau tiba-tiba keluar kata ehm dan ehh saat lupa kata selanjutnya waktu presentasi.

Lalu saya memandang audiens dan memikirkan kata apa yang akan saya ucapkan selanjutnya.

(Yes, I have been silent or suddenly said the words ehm... and ehh... when I forgot the next word during my presentation, and then I looked at the audience and thought about what words I would say next).

(Alex, November 9, 2023)

Ketika saya maju presentasi dan grogi, seketika dipikiran itu rancu dan saya lupa mau ngomong apa. Akhirnya saya diam sebentar atau spontan mengucapkan ehm... ehh...

(When I was going to make a presentation and was nervous, my mind suddenly became confused, and I forgot what I wanted to say. Finally, I keep quiet for a moment or spontaneously say ehm... ehh...).

(Agnes, November 13, 2023)

Sarah's answer stated that she silent for a moment or sometimes say ehm, so, or okay when she try to remember the forgotten word.

Alex's answer stated that he silent for a moment or suddenly said the words ehm and ehh when he forget the next word during his presentation. Agnes's answer stated that she silent for a moment or

spontaneously say ehm and ehh because she was nervous and forget what she want to say next.

Based on the interview findings above, the researcher concluded that three participants admitted that they did silent pauses and filled pauses because they forgot the next word.

3. Being Careful

Pauses can occur because the speaker must choose their words carefully to avoid having a bad effect on the audience. The following are findings from interviews conducted with participants regarding to being careful as a factor causing pauses in public speaking.

Waktu presentasi, banyak vocab yang kadang saya masih bingung untuk menggunakan kata itu dengan tepat dan saya juga mikir apakah kata ini pantas untuk disampaikan pada audience, disela-sela berfikir itu saya berkata so, well, atau okay.

(During my presentation, there were so many words that sometimes I was still confused about how to use the word correctly, and I also wondered if that word was appropriate to convey to the audience. In between thinking about it, I said so, well, or okay).

(Sarah, November 13, 2023)

Waktu itu saya melakukan presentasi tentang materi seputar komputer, dan ada banyak sekali kosa kata atau penamaan hardware yang kita tidak tau. Hal ini membuat saya berpikir terlebih dahulu dengan kata yang akan saya gunakan, karena saya mempertimbangkan audience paham atau tidak dengan kata yang akan saya ucapkan. Diwaktu berfikir inilah kadang saya diam dan kadang juga mengucapkan ehh atau err.

(At that time, I was giving a presentation on material about computers, and there was a lot of vocabulary or hardware offerings that we did not know. This makes me think first about the words I will use because I consider whether the audience will understand or not the words that I will say. Sometimes, I am silent in this time of thinking and say ehh or err).

(Harry, November 10, 2023)

Biasanya saya berhati-hati dalam pemilihan kata jika audiensnya orang tua. Waktu berfikir untuk memilih kata inilah saya biasanya diam dulu sebentar atau mengeluarkan suara ehm... ehh...

(Usually, I am careful when choosing words if the audience is older. When I think about choosing this word, I usually silent for a moment or make sounds like ehm... ehh...).

(Alex, November 9, 2023)

Saya pernah mengatakan ehh... saat saya presentasi, karena sebagai orang yang membawakan materi, tujuannya itu selain menyampaikan juga memahami audience. Jadi saya mikir dulu apakah mereka mudah memahami kata yang akan saya sampaikan, soalnya kadang di awalan itu ada kata yang unfamiliar tapi maknanya sama.

(I said ehh... during my presentation because, as the speaker who presented the material, the goal is not only to convey but also to understand the audience. So, I think first whether it is easy for them to understand the words that I am going to say because sometimes, in the beginning, there are unfamiliar words, but the meaning can be the same).

(Agnes, November 13, 2023)

Sarah's answer stated that she said so, well, or okay when she being careful in choosing the words to convey to the audience and she still confused about how to use the word correctly. Harry's answer stated that he silent for a moment or said ehh and err while thinking and choosing the correct word to convey to the audience. Alex's answer stated that he silent for a moment or make sounds like ehm and ehh because he being careful when choosing words if the audience is older. Agnes's answer stated that she said ehh because she being careful to choose the words so that the audience can understand.

Based on the interview findings above, the researcher concluded that all participants admitted that they did silent pauses and filled pauses because they being careful to choose the words when public speaking.

4. Already Speaking

Pauses can occur because the speaker have already spoken, but actually the speaker is not ready to finish the entire phrase. Because of this, the speaker pauses before continuing to speak in order to gather more words. The following are findings from interviews conducted

with participants regarding to already speaking as a factor causing pauses in public speaking.

Saya pernah waktu mau bicara saat presentasi diam dulu sebentar. Pada saat itu dipikiran sudah ada kalimatnya, dan masih belum siap berbicara sebenarnya, tetapi saya terlanjur berbicara.

(I was silent for a moment when I wanted to speak during my presentation. At that time, I already had the sentence in my mind, and I was still not ready to speak actually, but I had already spoken).

(Sarah, November 13, 2023)

Saya pernah mau ngomong tapi belum siap, jadi saya berhenti dulu sebentar atau kadang mengucapkan ehh... lalu saya mempersiapkan kembali apa yang akan saya ucapkan.

(I once wanted to speak but was actually not ready. So, I stopped for a moment or sometimes said ehh... then I prepared again what I would say).

(Alex, November 9, 2023)

Saya pernah di saat presentasi mau bicara tetapi belum siap. Kadang entah kenapa topik yang sudah disampaikan itu lupa lalu tiba-tiba saya ehm.. ehh... dan saya mengulangi bicara saya.

(I once wanted to speak during my presentation but was not ready. Sometimes, I do not know why I forget the topic conveyed, and then suddenly, I say ehm... ehh... and repeat what I said).

(Agnes, November 13, 2023)

Sarah's answer stated that she silent for a moment when she was still not ready to speak actually, but she has already spoken. Alex's answer stated that he wanted to speak but was actually not ready, so he silent for a moment or sometimes said ehh then he prepared again what he want to say. Agnes's answer stated that she said ehm and ehh because she wanted to speak during her presentation but was not ready.

Based on the interview findings above, the researcher concluded that three participants admitted that they did silent pauses and filled pauses because they already speaking, but actually not ready to speak when public speaking.

5. Haste

Pauses can occur because hasty in speaking, when someone who speaks in a hurry often makes mistakes when crafting their sentences. The following are findings from interviews conducted with participants regarding to haste as a factor causing pauses in public speaking.

Jika saya berbicara tergesa-gesa saat saya presentasi, nafas saya itu cepat habis. Pada akhirnya saya diam saja untuk mengatur tempo bicara saya.

(If I speak in a hurry during my presentation, my breath will quickly run out. In the end, I just kept quiet to regulate the tempo of my speech).

(Alex, November 9, 2023)

Alex's answer stated that he silent for a moment because he speak in hurry during his presentation. Based on the interview findings above, the researcher concluded that one participant admitted that he did silent pauses haste in speaking.

6. Nervousness

Pauses can occur because the speaker influenced by feelings like nervousness, embarrassment, and worry about making mistakes. The following are findings from interviews conducted with participants regarding to nervousness as a factor causing pauses in public speaking.

Biasaya saat awal maju presentasi itu saya masih nervous dan banyak mengatakan ehm, tetapi kalau presentasinya sudah berjalan, saya lumayan berkurang mengatakan ehm.

(Usually, at the start of the presentation, I am still nervous and say a lot ehm..., but as the presentation progressed, I say ehm quite a bit less).
(Sarah, November 13, 2023)

Saya pernah diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehh karena gugup, lalu saya mengkondisikan tubuh dan pikiran saya agar tenang baru melanjutkan presentasi saya.

(I have been silent for a moment or said ehh because I was nervous, and then I conditioned my body and mind to be calm before continuing my presentation).
(Alex, November 9, 2023)

Iya, saya pernah waktu presentasi saat mata saya bertemu dengan audience seketika saya menjadi gugup dan blank. Akhirnya saya diam sebentar atau kadang mengatakan ehm... ehh... ditengah presentasi saya.

(Yes, I once, during a presentation, when my eyes met the audience, I immediately became nervous and blank. Finally, I am silent for a moment or sometimes say uhm... ehh... in the middle of my presentation).
(Agnes, November 13, 2023)

Sarah's answer stated that she felt nervous at the start of the presentation and say a lot ehm. Alex's answer stated that he silent for a moment or said ehh because he was nervous. Agnes's answer stated that she silent for a moment or sometimes say uhm and ehh when her eyes met the audience, she immediately became nervous and blank.

Based on the interview findings above, the researcher concluded that three participants admitted that they did silent pauses and filled pauses because they was nervous when public speaking.

7. Not Concentrating

There is a chance that the speaker will pause when something breaks their focus while they are speaking. The following are findings from interviews conducted with participants regarding to not concentrating as a factor causing pauses in public speaking.

Saya tiba-tiba mengucapkan ehm saat melihat audience yang tingkahnya tidak terduga, karena hal itu membuat pikiran saya menjadi blank.

(I suddenly said ehm when I saw the audience, whose behavior was unexpected because it made my mind go blank).

(Sarah, November 13, 2023)

Pernah ketika saya presentasi, saya tidak fokus karena pikiran saya ada diluar kelas atau kefikiran dengan sesuatu yang lain. Akhirnya saya terkadang diam dulu sejenak atau pernah juga mengatakan err..., jadi saya mengulangi dari awal lagi.

(Once, when giving a presentation, I could not focus because my mind was outside of class or thinking about something else. Finally, sometimes I am silent for a moment or even say err..., so I start from the beginning again).

(Harry, November 10, 2023)

Jika saya saat presentasi sudah tidak focus dan berbicara keluar dari topik saya akan diam sebentar terlebih dahulu atau mengatakan ehm... ehh... lalu masuk lagi ke topik.

(If I am not focused and talk off-topic during my presentation, I will be silent for a second first or say ehm... ehh... then go back into the topic).

(Alex, November 9, 2023)

Saya pernah diam sejenak dan kadang spontan saja bilang well, okay, dan so saat saya melihat tingkah audience yang tidak terduga, karena seketika itu saya hilang konsentrasi.

(I have been silent for a moment and sometimes just spontaneously say well, okay, and so when I see the unexpected behavior of the audience, I immediately lose concentration).

(Agnes, November 13, 2023)

Sarah's answer stated that she suddenly said ehm because her mind went blank when she saw an unexpected behavior of the audience. Harry's answer stated that he silent for a moment or said err, because he not focus when giving a presentation. Alex's answer stated that he silent for a moment or make sounds like ehm and ehh because he not focused and talk off-topic during his presentation. Agnes's answer stated that she silent for a moment and sometimes just spontaneously say well, okay, and so when she saw the unexpected behavior of the audience.

Based on the interview findings above, the researcher concluded that all participants admitted that they did silent pauses and filled pauses because they not concentrating during public speaking.

4.1.3 Students Strategies to Anticipate Pauses in Public Speaking

1. Preparing the Topic Well

The following are findings from interviews conducted with participants regarding preparing and mastering the topic, which will be presented as a strategy to anticipate pauses in public speaking. They also reveal how they prepare the topic well.

Saya mempersiapkan topik dengan baik sebagai strategi agar tidak mengulangi kesalahan yang sama. Saya juga harus menguasai topik yang akan saya sampaikan dalam public speaking. Saat itu saya menyampaikan topik tentang kiat-kiat untuk meningkatkan kepercayaan diri kita. Cara saya untuk mempersiapkan topik dengan baik yaitu dengan mencari dan membaca jurnal, dan dipahami agar dapat menyampaikan dengan bahasaku sendiri.

(I prepare the topic well as a strategy so that I do not make the same mistakes. I also have to master the topic I will convey in public speaking. At that time, I presented a topic about tips to increase our self-confidence. My way of preparing the topic well is by searching, reading journals, and turning myself understood so that I can convey it in my own language).

(Sarah, November 13, 2023)

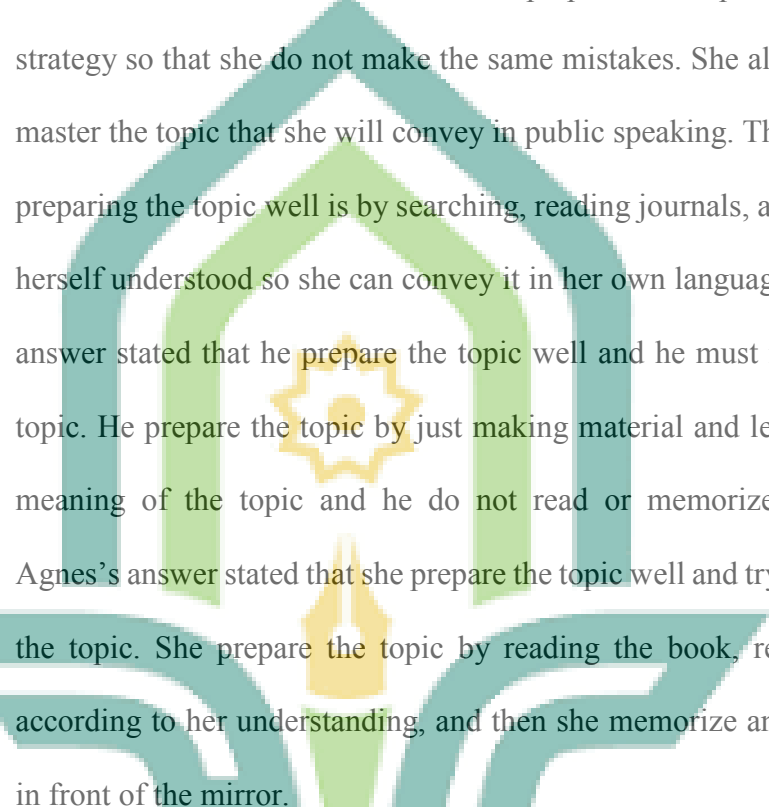
Saya mempersiapkan topik dengan baik sebagai strategi untuk mengantisipasi terjadi munculnya ehh saat saya bicara. Menurut saya menguasai topik itu penting karena jika saya tidak menguasai topik maka akan memperparah ehh ehm yang saya lakukan. Saya menyampaikan materi tentang komputer dan itu berkaitan dengan hobi saya sendiri. Cara saya mempersiapkan topik yaitu saya hanya membuat materi dan belajar makna dari topik yang akan saya sampaikan. Saya tidak membaca atau menghafal materi karena jika lupa maka akan menyebabkan saya diam atau mengucapkan ehh saat saya berbicara. Saya juga membuat istilah tersendiri agar para audience memahami materi yang saya sampaikan.

(I prepare the topic well as a strategy to anticipate the emergence of ehh when I speak. In my opinion, it is important to master the topic because if I do not master the topic, it will make my ehh ehm more critical. I deliver material about computers, and it is related to my hobby. I prepare the topic by just making material and learning the meaning of the topic that I will convey. I do not read or memorize material because forgetting will cause me to be silent or say ehh when I speak. I also create separate terms so that the audience understands the material I am conveying).

(Harry, November 10, 2023)

Mempersiapkan topik dengan baik sebagai strategi untuk mengantisipasi saya melakukan ehm err, iya saya melakukannya. Saya juga mencoba untuk menguasai topik yang akan saya sampaikan. Waktu itu topik saya ambil dari buku tentang perubahan dari bad habit ke good habit dan itu lumayan menarik menurut saya. Lalu cara saya mempersiapkan topik yaitu pertama-tama sudah membaca bukunya, lalu kita resume ulang sesuai pemahaman sendiri, lalu saya menghafal, dan latihan di depan kaca.

(Preparing the topic well as a strategy to anticipate my ehmm err, yes I did that. I also try to master the topic that I will present. At that time, I took the topic from a book about changing from bad to good habits, which I thought was quite interesting. I prepare the topic by reading the book, resumming it according to my understanding, and then memorizing and practicing in front of the mirror).
(Agnes, November 13, 2023)



Sarah's answer stated that she prepare the topic well as a strategy so that she do not make the same mistakes. She also must to master the topic that she will convey in public speaking. The way she preparing the topic well is by searching, reading journals, and turning herself understood so she can convey it in her own language. Harry's answer stated that he prepare the topic well and he must master the topic. He prepare the topic by just making material and learning the meaning of the topic and he do not read or memorize material. Agnes's answer stated that she prepare the topic well and try to master the topic. She prepare the topic by reading the book, resumming it according to her understanding, and then she memorize and practice in front of the mirror.

Based on the interview findings above, the researcher concluded that three participants admitted that they prepare the topic well as a strategy to anticipate pauses in public speaking. Every participant also has a way to prepare the topic well.

2. Being Calm

The following are findings from interviews conducted with participants regarding being calm to anticipate pauses in public

speaking. The interview contained their experiences of feeling nervous and rushing when speaking. They also reveal how they stay calm and what they do in nervous and rushed situations.

Saya mencoba untuk tetap tenang walaupun saya merasa gugup saat public speaking untuk mengantisipasi ehm yang saya lakukan. Saat saya merasa gugup, saya pasti akan tergesa-gesa dalam berbicara. Cara saya agar bersikap tenang jika merasa gugup dan tergesa-gesa biasanya Tarik nafas dulu lalu membaca surat al insyiroh 3 kali lalu tangan kita pegang dada kiri, Alhamdulillah cara itu ampuh.

(I try to be calm even though I feel nervous when public speaking to anticipate ehm what I did. When I feel nervous, I will definitely be hasty in speaking. My way to be calm if I feel nervous and hasty is to take a breath first, then read surah Al-Insyirah 3 times, and hold my hand to my left chest. Alhamdulillah, this method is effective).

(Sarah, November 13, 2023)

Untuk topik yang saya kuasai tentu saya akan bersikap tenang dalam menyampaikan. Saya tidak merasa gugup dan saya pribadi tidak merasa tergesa-gesa dalam berbicara, tetapi audience merasa saya berbicara terlalu cepat, jadi saya akan mengatur nafas dan mengatur ulang tempo agar lebih lambat. Untuk bagaimana cara saya agar bersikap tenang saat presentasi, saya mendapatkan trik dari guru saya yaitu saat awal didepan jangan melihat ke mata audience, kita fokus ke atas kepala audience lalu jika sudah terbiasa bisa menatap mata audience. Dan saya juga menemukan trik sendiri bahwa kita jangan menganggap audience sebagai hal yang menakutkan, kita anggap saja audience sebagai teman kita.

(For topics that I know well, of course, I will be calm in conveying them. I do not feel nervous, and I personally do not feel hurry when speaking, but the audience feels I speak too quickly, so I will take my breath and slow down the tempo. My teacher taught me a trick on how to be calm when public speaking. We focus on the top of the audience's head, not their eyes. Once we become accustomed to this, we can look into their eyes. I also discovered my own trick, which is that we should not

think of the audience as something scary. We just think of the audience as our friends).
(Harry, November 10, 2023)

Saya mencoba untuk tetap tenang walaupun saya merasa gugup saat public speaking. Terkadang saya merasa tergesa-gesa dalam berbicara tetapi frekuensinya tidak sesering gugup. Kalau saya merasa gugup, saya senyum ke audience untuk membangun suasana. Kadang saya lebih memainkan tangan sebagai cara saya untuk bersikap tenang.

(I try to stay calm despite feeling nervous when public speaking. Sometimes, I feel hasty in speaking, but the frequency is not as frequent as nervousness. I smile at the audience if I feel nervous to build the atmosphere. Sometimes I play my hands more as my way to being calm).

(Agnes, November 13, 2023)

Sarah's answer stated that she try to be calm even though she felt nervous when public speaking to anticipate pauses. Her way to be calm if she felt nervous and hasty are take a breath first, then read surah Al-Insyirah 3 times, and hold her hand to he left chest. Harry's answer stated that he be calm for topics that he know well, and he do not felt nervous and hurry when speaking. He discovered his own trick to be calm when speaking, which is that he should not think of the audience as something scary, he just think of the audience as his friends. Agnes's answer stated that she try to stay calm although she felt nervous when public speaking. She play her hands more as her way to being calm when speaking.

Based on the interview findings above, the researcher concluded that three participants admitted that they try to being calm as a strategy

to anticipate pauses in public speaking. Every participant also has a way to keep themselves calm when public speaking.

3. Trying to Focus

The following are findings from interviews conducted with participants regarding focus as a strategy to anticipate pauses in public speaking. The interview contained their experiences of focus when public speaking. They also reveal how they try to focus and what they do when they lose focus situations.

Saya berusaha fokus saat public speaking untuk mengantisipasi ehm atau diam sejenak yang saya lakukan. Saat saya kehilangan fokus, biasanya saya membaca ppt atau bertanya pada audience. Lalu cara saya agar fokus sebelum presentasi adalah sebisa mungkin menghindari main hp agar materi yang disiapkan tidak lupa.

(I try to focus when public speaking to anticipate ehm or be silent for a moment about what I did. I usually read PPTs or ask questions of the audience when I lose focus. My strategy to focus before a presentation is to limit the time I spend on my phone so that I do not forget the material I have prepared).

(Sarah, November 13, 2023)

Tentu saya fokus saat public speaking untuk mengantisipasi saya melakukan diam sebentar atau mengucapkan kata ehh saat saya melakukan presentasi. Jika saya kehilangan fokus saat public speaking, saya langsung melihat teks dan mencoba mengingat sampai mana penjelasan saya. Cara saya untuk fokus adalah dengan latihan dirumah agar saat saya public speaking ingatannya lebih kuat.

(Of course, I focus when public speaking to anticipate I keep silent for a moment or say ehh when I am presenting. If I lose focus when public speaking, I immediately examine the text and try to remember where my explanation went. I practice at home to help me focus, so my memory is stronger when I do public speaking).

(Harry, November 10, 2023)

Saya fokus saat public speaking sebagai strategi untuk mengantisipasi jeda yang saya lakukan. Jika saya kehilangan fokus saat public speaking saya melihat kembali materi atau ppt. Cara saya agar fokus sebelum mulai presentasi dengan mengatur nafas, Tarik nafas, buang nafas, dan minum.

(I focus when public speaking to anticipate the silence for a moment that I made. I look at the material or PPT if I lose focus during public speaking. My way to focus before public speaking is to control my breath. Inhale, exhale, and drink).

(Agnes, November 13, 2023)

Sarah's answer stated that she try to focus when public speaking to anticipate pauses. Her way to focus when public speaking is to reduce playing on her cellphone before starting her presentation. Harry's answer stated that he focus when public speaking to anticipate pauses. He practice at home to help him focus when public speaking. Agnes's answer stated that she focus when public speaking to anticipate pauses. Her way to focus before public speaking is to control her breath. She Inhales, exhales, and drinks.

Based on the interview findings above, the researcher concluded that three participants admitted that they try to focus as a strategy to anticipate pauses in public speaking. Every participant also has a way to keep themselves focus when public speaking.

4. Not Speaking when not Ready

The following are findings from interviews conducted with participants regarding not speaking when not ready as a strategy to anticipate pauses in public speaking. The interview contained their experiences of not speaking when not ready for public speaking. They

also reveal how they anticipate not speaking when not ready and what they do when they speak when they are not ready.

Saya tidak berbicara ketika belum siap sebagai strategi untuk mengantisipasi saya mengucapkan ehm saat presentasi. Jika saya terlanjur berbicara tetapi belum siap biasanya saya meminta maaf seperti "I am sorry, I mean....". lalu untuk mengantisipasi terlanjur berbicara sebelum siap, saya menghidupkan suasana dulu dengan audience sambil mengumpulkan kata apa yang akan dibicarakan.

(I did not speak when I was not ready, so as a strategy to anticipate said ehm during my presentation. If I have spoken but am not ready, I usually apologize like "I am sorry, I mean...". To anticipate already speaking when not ready, I liven up the atmosphere first with the audience while gathering what words to talk about).

(Sarah, November 13, 2023)

Ya, saya tidak berbicara ketika belum siap. Saat saya terlanjur berbicara padahal saya belum siap, saya mencoba untuk tenang dan tetap fokus. Saya sudah mempersiapkan terlebih dahulu apa yang akan saya ucapkan sebagai cara saya mengantisipasi ketidaksiapan dalam berbicara.

(Yes, I did not speak when I was not ready. I tried to calm down and stay focused when I was already speaking. I have prepared what I will say as a way to anticipate unpreparedness in speaking).

(Harry, November 10, 2023)

Saya tidak berbicara sebelum siap sebagai strategi agar saya tidak banyak mengatakan ehh saat presentasi. Jika saya terlanjur berbicara dan belum siap saya akan meminta maaf kepada audiens. Cara saya untuk tidak berbicara ketika belum siap yaitu saya mencoba untuk tenang, lalu tarik nafas, dan dipikiran sudah menyusun akan mengatakan apa.

(I did not speak when I was not ready as a strategy, so I did not say too much, ehh, during my presentation. If I have already spoken and I am not ready, I will apologize to the audience. My way of not speaking when not ready is to try to calm down, then take a breath and think about what I will say).

(Agnes, November 13, 2023)

Sarah's answer stated that she did not speak when she was not ready as a strategy to anticipate pauses. To anticipate already speaking when not ready, she livens up the atmosphere first with the audience while gathering the words she want to speak. Harry's answer stated that he did not speak when he was not ready to speak. He prepared what he will say first as a way to anticipate unpreparedness in speaking. Agnes's answer stated that she did not speak when she was not ready as a strategy to anticipate pauses. Her way of not speaking when she not ready was by trying to calm down, then taking a breath and her mind already composing the words she would say.

Based on the interview findings above, the researcher concluded that three participants admitted that they not speaking when they not ready to speak as a strategy to anticipate pauses in public speaking. Every participant also has their own way to not speaking when they are not ready to speak.

5. Speaking with Familiar Vocabulary

The following are findings from interviews conducted with participants regarding speaking with familiar vocabulary to anticipate pauses in public speaking. The interview contained their experiences of not speaking with familiar vocabulary when public speaking. They also reveal what they do when they forget the vocabulary in public speaking situations.

Saya menggunakan kosa kata yang saya kenal saat public speaking agar saya tidak diam dan mengatakan ehm saat

berfikir kata apa yang tepat untuk saya gunakan. Saya juga tidak menggunakan kosa kata yang tidak saya kenal untuk terlihat cerdas atau terlihat elite dan berkelas saat public speaking, karena kadang apa yang terjadi direalita tidak sesuai ekspektasi kita. Jika saya lupa kata saat saya public speaking, saya akan mereplace kata dengan vocab yang diketahui.

(I use familiar vocabulary when public speaking, so I do not silence for a moment and say ehm when I think about the right word for me to use. I also did not use unfamiliar vocabulary to appear intelligent or look elite and classy when public speaking because what happens in reality does not match our expectations. If I forget a word when public speaking, I will replace the word with known vocab).

(Sarah, November 13, 2023)

Saya menggunakan kosakata yang saya kenal dan saya mencoba menghindari menggunakan kosa kata yang tidak saya kenal untuk terlihat cerdas atau terlihat elite dan berkelas kecuali kosa kata tersebut adalah sebuah penamaan dan memang harus disebutkan. Saya banyak melakukan ehm dan ehh saat mencoba mencari kosa kata lain yang dapat menjelaskan makna yang sama saat saya lupa kosa kata yang akan saya ucapkan.

(I use vocabulary that I know, and I try to avoid using unfamiliar vocabulary to look elite and classy, unless the vocabulary is a name and must be mentioned. I said too many ehm and ehh when I tried to look for another vocabulary that could explain the same meaning when I forgot the vocabulary I would say).

(Harry, November 10, 2023)

Saya menggunakan kosakata yang familiar saja. Saya tidak berani menggunakan kosa kata yang tidak saya kenal untuk terlihat cerdas atau terlihat elite. Saat saya lupa kosa kata yang akan saya ucapkan, kadang secara saya frontal bertanya ke audience.

(I only use familiar vocabulary. I did not dare to use unfamiliar vocabulary to look intelligent or elite. When I forget the vocabulary that I want to say, sometimes I ask the audience directly).

(Agnes, November 13, 2023)

Sarah's answer stated that she uses familiar vocabulary when public speaking, and she also did not use unfamiliar vocabulary to look intelligent and classy when public speaking. Harry's answer stated that he uses vocabulary that he knows, and try to avoid using unfamiliar vocabulary to look elite and classy, unless the vocabulary is a name and must be mentioned. Agnes's answer stated that she only uses familiar vocabulary. She did not dare to use unfamiliar vocabulary to look intelligent or elite.

Based on the interview findings above, the researcher concluded that three participants admitted that they used familiar vocabulary as a strategy to anticipate pauses in public speaking. Every participant also stated that they avoid using unfamiliar vocabulary to look intelligent and classy.

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 Types of Pauses in Public Speaking

The findings showed that all participants made silent pauses during their public speaking. Based on their recognition, they were often in a position where they were silent for a moment because they feel nervous and forget what they are going to say next. This condition is consistent with what was conveyed by Dardjowidjojo (2005), silent pauses are the blank space between an utterance's primary ideas. During periods of silence, the speaker just paused for a moment. This is also emphasized by Suryanovika (2016) in her research, which states that when students

struggled to utilize proper language, lost track of the steps or became distracted by the audience, they would silently pause.

Apart from silent pauses, findings also indicate that all participants did filled pauses during public speaking. Based on their recognition, they often say ehm, eh, well, so, and okay during their presentations because they forgot or thought about the next word. This condition is consistent with what was conveyed by Dardjowidjojo (2005), filled pauses means that students speak or make sounds during their pauses. This is also emphasized by Afriani, et al. (2014) in their research, which states that filled pause occurs for several reasons, it could be a signal that the speaking is not yet finished, students are trying to control their speaking, and students are thinking about what to say next.

There are two types of filled pauses carried out by participants, namely unlexicalized filled pauses and lexicalized filled pauses. The first is unlexicalized filled pauses, findings showed that all participants admitted that they often said ehm, eh, and err during their presentations. This condition is consistent with what was conveyed by Dardjowidjojo (2005), unlexicalized filled pauses are silences filled with nothing, and the speaker thinks about what to say next. This is also emphasized by Deareni, et al. (2019), in their research emphasize that ehm, uuh, err, ee, aah, um, and other vocalizations associated with unlexicalized filled pauses are used to indicate this filled pause.

The second is lexicalized filled pauses, findings showed that all participants admitted that they often say well, so, and okay during their presentations. This condition is consistent with what was conveyed by Dardjowidjojo (2005), lexicalized filled pauses are often identified with words like "so", "okay", "let us see", and "well". This is also emphasized by Deareni, et al. (2019), in their research emphasize that lexicalized filled pauses can also be seen from fillers that take the shape of single words or brief expressions such as yeah, I mean, well, you know, short of, and so on.

4.2.2 Factors Causing Pauses in Public Speaking

Based on the findings of interviews conducted with the four previous participants, all of them admitted that they were often in a position where they were silent for a moment for breathing. This condition is consistent with what was conveyed by Dardjowidjojo (2005), people pause silently while speaking to take their breath, get ready to begin again, and try to come up with something to say. This was also emphasized by Arsyad (2019) in her research, where four people stated that breathing influences them in the production of pauses during presentations in English.

The findings showed that three of the four participants did silent and filled pauses because they forgot the next word. One participant did unlexicalized and lexicalized filled pauses, and two participants did unlexicalized filled pauses. Based on the participants recognition, they

admitted that they were often in a position where they were silent for a moment or said words like ehm, eh, so, and okay because they forgot to say the next word. This condition is consistent with what was conveyed by Dardjowidjojo (2005), the reason why pauses occur is because the speaker forgets the essential words. In order to continue speaking, the speaker must find new words. This was also emphasized by Sasmitasari et al. (2017) in their research, they discovered that speakers remained silent during a debate due to forgetting, the speakers necessitating a pause or additional time to identify a word or words that bore some connection to the forgotten term.

All participants did silent and filled pauses because of being careful to choose the word. It can be seen in the findings that two participants admitted that they did silent and unlexicalized filled pauses when they were careful in choosing the word, one participant did lexicalized filled pauses, and another participant did unlexicalized filled pauses. The participants carefully choose the words because they think about the appropriate words, and the audience will comprehend what they are speaking. It is imperative that speakers be careful when selecting words to use when speaking. Furthermore, different English words have similar meanings, but there are differences in how to use them. This condition is consistent with what was conveyed by Dardjowidjojo (2005), who states that pauses occur because the speaker is careful in choosing the word. The speaker must choose their words carefully to avoid having a bad

effect on the audience. This was also emphasized by Arsyad (2019) in her research, who showed that every respondent paused because they were careful in making decisions and choosing words as they spoke. In addition, Sasmitasari, et al. (2017), in their research said that the speakers need to know which words to use to convey their meaning, they do this so as not to upset the listener and to prevent misunderstandings.

Three of the participants admitted that they were often in a position where they were silent for a moment or say words ehm and ehh because they were already speaking but actually not ready to speak. It can be seen in the findings that one participant did silent pauses because she was already speaking. One participant did silent pauses and unlexicalized filled pauses. One other participant did unlexicalized filled pauses because already speaking but actually not ready to speak. This condition is consistent with what was conveyed by Dardjowidjojo (2005), already speaking are factors that the speaker pauses because they have already spoken, but actually the speaker is not ready to finish the entire phrase. Because of this, the speaker pauses before continuing to speak in order to gather more words. This was also emphasized by Arsyad (2019), who stated in her research that production pauses could result in someone starting a speech without having it ready. This is because one of the reasons for a pause is when someone wants to explain something but is unsure of what to say. In addition, Sasmitasari and friends (2017) said

that the speaker's speech sounded unfinished, so they paused to find the appropriate words to finish these sayings.

The findings showed that one participant did silent pauses because of being hasty when speaking. He admitted that he was in a state of silence for a moment because he was hasty in speaking. This condition is consistent with what Mayasari (2015) conveyed in her research, which is that someone who speaks in a hurry often makes mistakes when crafting their sentences. When spoken, the words generated in the brain are improperly formed. If this occurs, the speaker will pause before continuing.

Three participants admitted that they were often in a position where they were silent for a moment or said words ehm and ehh because of nervousness. It can be seen in the findings that two participants did unlexicalized filled pauses and one other participant did unlexicalized filled pauses because of nervousness. This condition is consistent with what was conveyed by Mayasari (2015), speaking is highly influenced by nervousness, embarrassment, and worry about making mistakes. The speakers stored information may suddenly disappear if they are feeling anxious. This was also emphasized in the result of the research by Sasmitasari and friends (2017), that the speaker made pauses because he felt nervous or anxious when asked again about the time given, so that pauses occurred in that statement conveyed by one of the participants.

The findings showed that all participants did silent and filled pauses because of not concentrating. Three participants admitted that they did silent pauses and filled pauses because they were not concentrating. One participant did lexicalized filled pauses, and two participants did unlexicalized filled pauses. One other participant did unlexicalized filled pauses because of not concentrating. This condition is consistent with what was conveyed by Mayasari (2015), in her research she said that not concentrating is one of the factors causing pauses. There is a chance that the speaker will pause when something breaks their focus while they are speaking.

4.2.3 Strategies to Anticipate Pauses in Public Speaking

Based on the findings of interviews with four participants, three participants admitted that they prepared the topic well as a strategy to anticipate them being in a position of silence for a moment or saying words ehm, ehh, err, so, well, and okay during public speaking. This condition is consistent with what was conveyed by Aisy, et al. (2021). They stated in their research that preparing the topic well is one way to anticipate pauses, whether silent pauses or filled pauses. When silent pauses occur in the speaker's public speaking, the listener can know that the speaker has forgotten the words that need to be said. Listeners will think that the speaker has not fully mastered the topic they are presenting.

Three participants admitted that they are trying to be calm as a strategy to anticipate them being in a position of silence for a moment or

saying words ehm, ehh, err, so, well, and okay during public speaking. This condition is consistent with what Aisy, et al. (2021) conveyed, who stated that being calm can help us anticipate pauses in public speaking. Usually, the speaker feels nervous and hasty when speaking in public. Nervousness will make the speaker feel like their head goes blank for a moment, they do not know what to say and end up with filled pauses will show a speaker's nervousness and unpreparedness.

Based on the findings, three participants admitted that they are trying to focus as a strategy to anticipate them being in a position of silence for a moment or saying words ehm, ehh, err, so, well, and okay during public speaking. This condition is consistent with what was conveyed by Aisy, et al. (2021), who stated that focusing when we speak helps us to anticipate pauses in public speaking. When the speaker pauses, it will cause the speaker to feel anxious because they have to quickly continue their speech. It becomes more difficult for the speakers to recall the words that are required because of the resulting anxiety. In the end, the speaker will lose focus so that they can make more mistakes. To anticipate this, the speaker must focus first if they do not want their focus to disappear. If the speaker focuses, the possibility of pauses can be reduced, and the speaker can focus until the end of their speech.

The findings showed that three participants admitted that they did not speak when not ready to speak as a strategy to anticipate them being in a position of silence for a moment or say words like ehm, ehh, err, so,

well, and okay during public speaking. This condition is consistent with what Aisy, et al. (2021) conveyed, who stated that not speaking when you are not ready to speak is a strategy to avoid pauses in public speaking. Sometimes pauses occur when the speaker opens their mouth even though they are not ready to speak. This makes the speaker appear unprepared to convey their ideas. Therefore, prepare your speech in advance and open your mouth only after gathering and summarising all the information you want to share. This also emphasized by Sasmitasari and friends (2017), in their research discovered that the speaker's utterance sounds incomplete, causing them to hesitate in search of the correct words to finish the statement.

The findings showed that three participants admitted that they speaking with familiar vocabulary as a strategy to anticipate them being in a position of silence for a moment or say words like ehm, ehh, err, so, well, and okay during public speaking. They did not uses unfamiliar vocabulary to look intelligent and classy when public speaking. This condition is consistent with what was conveyed by Aisy, et al. (2021), they stated in their research that when speaking in front of an audience, sometimes someone wants to look intelligent or elite and classy, so they use vocabulary that they consider difficult and mistakes often occur in the process. If the speaker uses difficult vocabulary and mistakes occur, they will likely pause because they forget the vocabulary they were going to say. This pause will make the speaker feel rushed to find the words

they need and cause the speaker to lose focus when public speaking. To anticipate this, the speaker should use familiar vocabulary in their public speaking.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

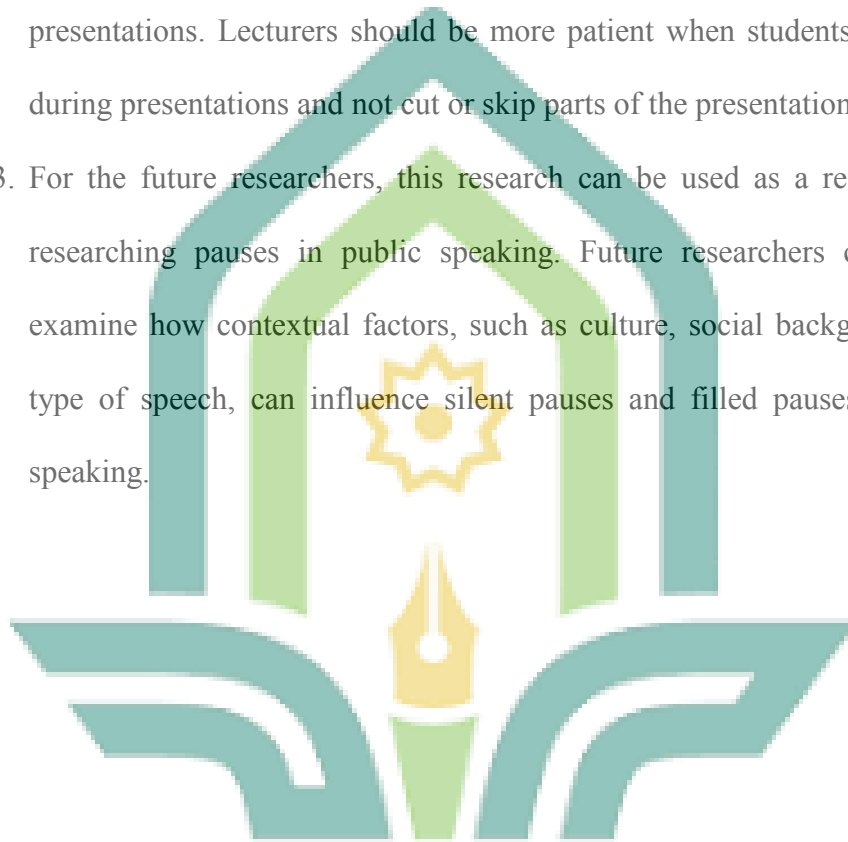
Based on the results of the previous chapter, the researcher concluded that all of the participants paused when speaking in public. The types of pauses that they do are silent pauses and filled pauses. Unlexicalized filled pauses and lexicalized filled pauses are two types of filled pauses made by participants. The participants paused due to several factors: breathing, forgetting, being careful, already speaking, haste, nervousness, and not concentrating. The participants also make strategies to anticipate pauses when they make an upcoming presentation, they are: preparing the topic well, being calm, trying to focus, not speaking when not ready, and speaking with familiar vocabulary.

The implications of this research can provide a deeper understanding of pauses in public speaking and minimizing disfluencies in speaking. Too many pauses in public speaking can cause discomfort for the speaker and the audience. If the speaker pauses too often when speaking, it can be seen that the speaker is not confident or not trained. Meanwhile, if the speaker pauses less when speaking, it can give the impression that they are brave and ready for public speaking.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on research conducted by researchers, several suggestions are expected to provide benefits to others.

1. For students, it is better for the students to reduce the pauses they make when public speaking and develop speaking abilities by having more practice.
2. For the lecturers, it is better for the lecturers to understand the students problems in public speaking, especially when they pause during presentations. Lecturers should be more patient when students do pauses during presentations and not cut or skip parts of the presentation.
3. For the future researchers, this research can be used as a reference for researching pauses in public speaking. Future researchers can further examine how contextual factors, such as culture, social background, and type of speech, can influence silent pauses and filled pauses in public speaking.



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ENCLOSURE

Enclosure 1 : Participant Consent & Release Form

PARTICIPANTS CONSENT & RELEASE FORM

In connection with this research program, I declare to authorize researcher to conduct interview and analyze the result.

Additionally, I hereby authorize the researcher to release, publish, or quote such material from the interview result, in connection with all research activities.

I understand the content may be included in future speech, on the internet, and print media.

I understand that I may decline to give my consent (by not signing this form) and still continue to participate in all research activities without being disadvantaged with respect to those activities.

Participant 1

Participant 2

Participant 3

Participant 4

Enclosure 2: List of Interview Question

A. Students Types of Pauses In Public Speaking

1. Anda pernah tidak diam sebentar saat presentasi di depan publik?
(Have you ever been silent for a moment while presenting in public?)
2. Anda pernah tidak mengucapkan ehh, emh, err, dan sebagainya saat presentasi di depan public?
(Have you ever failed to say ehh, emh, err, etc. when presenting in public?)
3. Selain ehm, ehh, err, pernah tidak anda mengucapkan so, okay, well, I mean, dan sebagainya?
(Apart from ehm, ehh, err, have you ever said so, okay, well, I mean, and so on?)

B. Factors Causing Students Pauses in Public Speaking

1. Apakah anda pernah diam sejenak atau mengucapkan ehm, ehh, err saat presentasi untuk bernafas? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!
(Have you ever silent for a moment or said ehm, ehh, err during a presentation to breathe? Tell us about your experience!)
2. Apakah anda pernah lupa kata selanjutnya saat presentasi dan anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, ehh, err, so, okay, atau well? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!
(Have you ever forgotten the next word during a presentation and you silent for a moment or said ehm, ehh, err, so, okay, or well? Tell us about your experience!)

3. Apakah anda pernah berhati-hati dalam pemilihan kata saat presentasi dan anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, eh, err, so, okay, atau well? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

(Have you ever been careful in choosing words during a presentation and you silent for a moment or said ehm, eh, err, so, okay, or well? Tell us about your experience!)

4. Apakah anda pernah terlanjur berbicara tetapi sebenarnya anda belum siap untuk berbicara saat presentasi lalu anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, eh, err, so, okay, atau well? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

(Have you ever spoken but actually were not ready to speak during a presentation and then you silent for a moment or said ehm, eh, err, so, okay, or well? Tell us about your experience!)

5. Apakah anda pernah berbicara tergesa-gesa saat presentasi lalu anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, eh, err, so, okay, atau well? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

(Have you ever spoken in a hurry during a presentation and then silent fo a moment or said ehm, eh, err, so, okay, or well? Tell us about your experience!)

6. Apakah anda pernah diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, eh, err, so, okay, atau well saat presentasi karena saat itu anda gugup atau grogi? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

(Have you ever silent for a moment or said ehm, eh, err, so, okay, or well during a presentation because you were nervous? Tell us about your experience!)

7. Apakah anda pernah diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, eh, err, so, okay, atau well saat presentasi karena saat itu anda tidak konsentrasi? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

(Have you ever been silent for a moment or said ehm, eh, err, so, okay, or well during a presentation because you were not concentrating? Tell us about your experience!)

C. Students Strategies to Anticipate Pauses In Public Speaking

1. Apakah anda melakukan strategi untuk mengantisipasi diam sebentar atau ehm, eh, err, so, okay, atau well yang anda ucapkan saat presentasi?

(Do you use strategies to anticipate a moment of silence or ehm, eh, err, so, okay, or well that you say during your presentation?)

2. Apakah anda mempersiapkan topik dengan baik untuk mengantisipasi anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, eh, err, so, okay, atau well? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

(Do you prepare your topic well in case you pause or say ehm, eh, err, so, okay, or well? Tell us about your experience!)

3. Lalu bagaimana cara anda untuk mempersiapkan topik dengan baik?

(How do you prepare the topic well?)

4. Apakah anda bersikap tenang untuk mengantisipasi anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, eh, err, so, okay, atau well?

(Do you being calm in anticipation of being silent for a moment or saying ehm, eh, err, so, okay, or well?)

5. Lalu saat anda merasa gugup apakah anda berbicara tergesa-gesa?

(When you feel nervous, do you speak in a hurry?)

6. Dan bagaimana cara anda untuk bersikap tenang saat public speaking?

(How do you stay calm when public speaking?)

7. Apakah anda berusaha fokus untuk mengantisipasi anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, eh, err, so, okay, atau well? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

(Are you trying to focus in anticipation of being silent for a moment or saying ehm, eh, err, so, okay, or well? Tell us about your experience!)

8. Dan bagaimana cara anda untuk tetap fokus saat presentasi?

(How do you stay focused during a presentation?)

9. Apakah anda tidak berbicara ketika belum siap untuk mengantisipasi anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, eh, err, so, okay, atau well? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

(Do you not speak when you are not ready in case you pause or say ehm, eh, err, so, okay, or well? Tell us about your experience!)

10. Lalu bagaimana cara anda untuk mengantisipasi terlanjur berbicara tetapi belum siap?

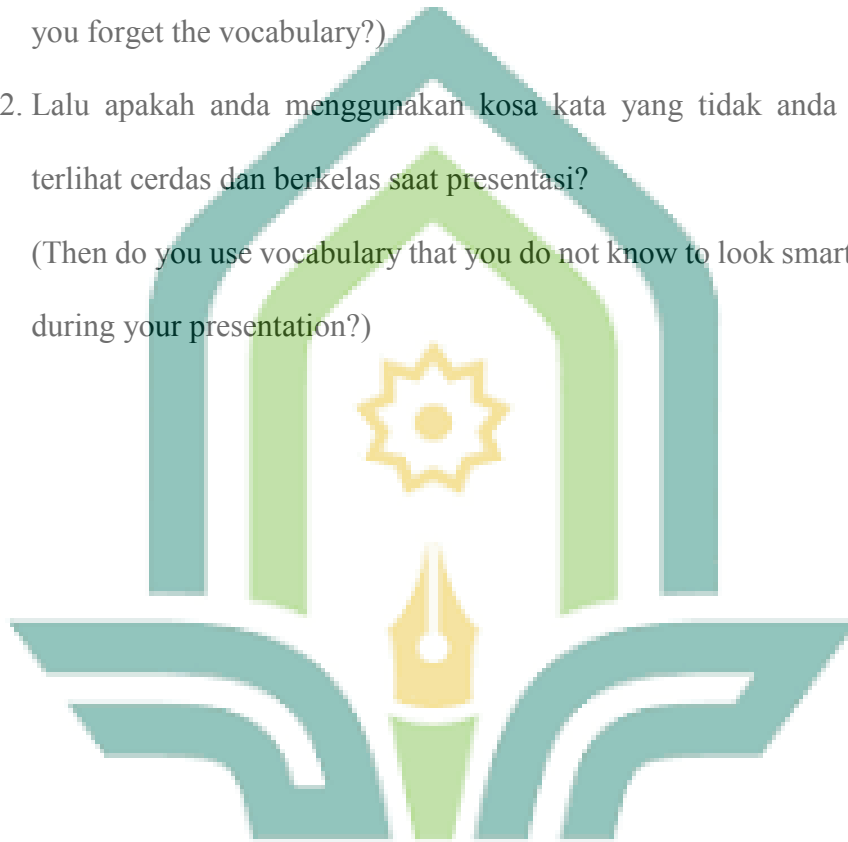
(How do you anticipate that you have already spoken but are not ready?)

11. Apakah anda menggunakan kosa kata yang anda kenal untuk mengantisipasi anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, eh, err, so, okay, atau well dan apa yang anda lakukan saat anda lupa kosa kata?

(Do you use vocabulary that you know in anticipation of being silent for a moment or saying ehm, eh, err, so, okay, or well and what do you do when you forget the vocabulary?)

12. Lalu apakah anda menggunakan kosa kata yang tidak anda kenal agar terlihat cerdas dan berkelas saat presentasi?

(Then do you use vocabulary that you do not know to look smart and classy during your presentation?)



Enclosure 3: Transcription of the Interview

Participant 1: Sarah

Q : Anda pernah tidak diam sebentar saat presentasi di depan publik?

A : Iya, saya sering sekali diam sebentar saat presentasi di depan banyak orang, karena waktu itu saya lupa apa yang akan saya sampaikan selanjutnya.

Q : Anda pernah tidak mengucapkan ehh, emh, err, dan sebagainya saat presentasi di depan public?

A : Oh ya, waktu presentasi saya tidak hanya diam saja saat saya lupa, tetapi saya juga mengucapkan ehh, err.

Q : Selain ehm, ehh, err, anda pernah tidak mengucapkan so, okay, well, I mean, dan sebagainya?

A : Iya, terkadang saya mengucapkan so atau oke.

Q : Apakah anda pernah diam sejenak atau mengucapkan ehm, ehh, err saat presentasi untuk bernafas? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Saya pernah diam sebentar untuk bernafas saat saya membawakan materi yang terlalu panjang dan tempo nya terlalu cepat. Hal ini membuat presentasi saya terjeda ditengah-tengah saat saya ngomong.

Q : Apakah anda pernah lupa kata selanjutnya saat presentasi dan anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, ehh, err, so, okay, atau well? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Iya, pernah karena kan di lingkungan kita kan jarang sekali speaking dengan Bahasa Inggris, jadi kadang disaat presentasi saya itu lupa vocab dan harus mencari kata lain untuk menggantikan vocab yang lupa. Akhirnya saya diam

sebentar atau kadang mengucapkan ehm, so, atau oke saat saya mencoba mengingat apa yang akan dibicarakan.

Q : Apakah anda pernah berhati-hati dalam pemilihan kata saat presentasi dan anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, eh, err, so, okay, atau well? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Iya, waktu presentasi, banyak vocab yang kadang saya masih bingung untuk menggunakan kata itu dengan tepat dan saya juga mikir apakah kata ini pantas untuk disampaikan pada audience, disela-sela berfikir itu saya berkata so, well, atau okay.

Q : Apakah anda pernah terlanjur berbicara tetapi sebenarnya anda belum siap untuk berbicara saat presentasi lalu anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, eh, err, so, okay, atau well? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Saya pernah waktu mau bicara saat presentasi diam dulu sebentar. Pada saat itu dipikiran sudah ada kalimatnya, dan masih belum siap berbicara sebenarnya, tetapi saya terlanjur berbicara.

Q : Apakah anda pernah berbicara tergesa-gesa saat presentasi lalu anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, eh, err, so, okay, atau well? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Tidak, saya tidak pernah diam atau mengucapkan eh karena tergesa-gesa dalam berbicara.

Q : Apakah anda pernah diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, eh, err, so, okay, atau well saat presentasi karena saat itu anda gugup atau grogi? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Biasaya saat awal maju presentasi itu saya masih nervous dan banyak mengatakan ehm, tetapi kalau presentasinya sudah berjalan, saya lumayan berkurang mengatakan ehm.

Q : Apakah anda pernah diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, ehh, err, so, okay, atau well saat presentasi karena saat itu anda tidak konsentrasi? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Saya tiba-tiba mengucapkan ehm saat melihat audience yang tingkahnya tidak terduga, karena hal itu membuat pikiran saya menjadi blank.

Q : Lalu setelah anda banyak diam atau mengucapkan ehm, ehh saat publik speaking, apakah anda melakukan strategi untuk mengantisipasinya?

A : Ya, saya melakukan strategi untuk mengantisipasi saya diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm saat public speaking.

Q : Apakah anda mempersiapkan topik dengan baik untuk mengantisipasi anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, ehh, err, so, okay, atau well? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Saya mempersiapkan topik dengan baik sebagai strategi agar tidak mengulangi kesalahan yang sama. Saya juga harus menguasai topik yang akan saya sampaikan dalam public speaking. Saat itu saya menyampaikan topik tentang kiat-kiat untuk meningkatkan kepercayaan diri kita.

Q : Lalu bagaimana cara anda untuk mempersiapkan topik dengan baik?

A : Cara saya untuk mempersiapkan topik dengan baik yaitu dengan mencari dan membaca jurnal, dan dipahami agar dapat menyampaikan dengan bahasaku sendiri.

Q : Apakah anda bersikap tenang untuk mengantisipasi anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, eh, err, so, okay, atau well?

A : Saya mencoba untuk tetap tenang walaupun saya merasa gugup saat public speaking untuk mengantisipasi ehm yang saya lakukan.

Q : Lalu saat anda merasa gugup apakah anda berbicara tergesa-gesa?

A : Saat saya merasa gugup, saya pasti akan tergesa-gesa dalam berbicara.

Q : Dan bagaimana cara anda untuk bersikap tenang saat public speaking?

A : Cara saya agar bersikap tenang jika merasa gugup dan tergesa-gesa biasanya Tarik nafas dulu lalu membaca surat al insyiroh 3 kali lalu tangan kita pegang dada kiri, Alhamdulillah cara itu ampuh.

Q : Apakah anda berusaha fokus untuk mengantisipasi anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, eh, err, so, okay, atau well? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Saya berusaha fokus saat public speaking untuk mengantisipasi ehm atau diam sejenak yang saya lakukan. Saat saya kehilangan fokus, biasanya saya membaca ppt atau bertanya pada audience.

Q : Dan bagaimana cara anda untuk tetap fokus saat presentasi?

A : Cara saya agar focus sebelum presentasi adalah sebisa mungkin menghindari main hp agar materi yang disiapkan tidak lupa.

Q : Apakah anda tidak berbicara ketika belum siap untuk mengantisipasi anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, eh, err, so, okay, atau well? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Saya tidak berbicara ketika belum siap sebagai strategi untuk mengantisipasi saya mengucapkan ehm saat presentasi. Jika saya terlanjur berbicara tetapi belum siap biasanya saya meminta maaf seperti “I am sorry, I mean....”.

Q : Lalu bagaimana cara anda untuk mengantisipasi terlanjur berbicara tetapi belum siap?

A : Untuk mengantisipasi terlanjur berbicara sebelum siap, saya menghidupkan suasana dulu dengan audience sambil mengumpulkan kata apa yang akan dibicarakan.

Q : Apakah anda menggunakan kosa kata yang anda kenal untuk mengantisipasi anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, ehh, err, so, okay, atau well dan apa yang anda lakukan saat anda lupa kosa kata?

A : Saya menggunakan kosa kata yang saya kenal saat public speaking agar saya tidak diam dan mengatakan ehm saat berfikir kata apa yang tepat untuk saya gunakan. Jika saya lupa kata saat saya public speaking, saya akan mereplace kata dengan vocab yang diketahui.

Q : Lalu apakah anda menggunakan kosa kata yang tidak anda kenal agar terlihat cerdas dan berkelas saat presentasi?

A : Saya tidak menggunakan kosa kata yang tidak saya kenal untuk terlihat cerdas atau terlihat elite dan berkelas saat public speaking, karena kadang apa yang terjadi di realita tidak sesuai ekspektasi kita.

Participant 2: Harry

Q : Anda pernah tidak diam sebentar saat presentasi di depan publik?

A : Ya, saya pernah diam sejenak saat saya presentasi di kelas public speaking.

Q : Anda pernah tidak mengucapkan ehh, emh, err, dan sebagainya saat presentasi di depan public?

A : Saat saya presentasi, itu saya sering sekali mengucapkan ehh dan err karena kadang saya itu berfikir apa yang akan saya ucapkan selanjutnya dan kata apa yang tepat untuk diucapkan.

Q : Selain ehm, ehh, err, anda pernah tidak mengucapkan so, okay, well, I mean, dan sebagainya?

A : Iya, terkadang saya mengucapkan so atau well.

Q : Apakah anda pernah diam sejenak atau mengucapkan ehm, ehh, err saat presentasi untuk bernafas? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Saat presentasi, saya pernah diam sebentar untuk bernafas, tetapi hal ini jarang saya lakukan karena saya bernafas sembari berbicara.

Q : Apakah anda pernah lupa kata selanjutnya saat presentasi dan anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, ehh, err, so, okay, atau well? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Tidak, saya tidak pernah diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehh, ehm karena lupa kata selanjutnya saat presentasi.

Q : Apakah anda pernah berhati-hati dalam pemilihan kata saat presentasi dan anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, ehh, err, so, okay, atau well? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Iya, waktu itu saya melakukan presentasi tentang materi seputar komputer, dan ada banyak sekali kosa kata atau penamaan hardware yang kita tidak tau. Hal ini membuat saya berpikir terlebih dahulu dengan kata yang akan saya gunakan, karena saya mempertimbangkan audience paham atau tidak dengan kata yang akan saya ucapkan. Diwaktu berfikir inilah kadang saya diam dan kadang juga mengucapkan ehh atau err.

Q : Apakah anda pernah terlanjur berbicara tetapi sebenarnya anda belum siap untuk berbicara saat presentasi lalu anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, ehh, err, so, okay, atau well? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Tidak, saya tidak pernah diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehh, ehm karena terlanjur berbicara tetapi sebenarnya belum siap untuk berbicara saat presentasi.

Q : Apakah anda pernah berbicara tergesa-gesa saat presentasi lalu anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, ehh, err, so, okay, atau well? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Tidak, saya tidak pernah diam atau mengucapkan ehh karena tergesa-gesa dalam berbicara.

Q : Apakah anda pernah diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, ehh, err, so, okay, atau well saat presentasi karena saat itu anda gugup atau grogi? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Tidak, saya tidak pernah diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehh, ehm karena gugup atau grogi saat presentasi.

Q : Apakah anda pernah diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, eh, err, so, okay, atau well saat presentasi karena saat itu anda tidak konsentrasi? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Pernah ketika saya presentasi, saya tidak fokus karena pikiran saya ada diluar kelas atau kefikiran dengan sesuatu yang lain. Akhirnya saya terkadang diam dulu sejenak atau pernah juga mengatakan err..., jadi saya mengulangi dari awal lagi.

Q : Lalu setelah anda banyak diam atau mengucapkan ehm, eh saat publik speaking, apakah anda melakukan strategi untuk mengantisipasinya?

A : Ya, saya melakukan strategi untuk mengantisipasi saya diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm saat public speaking.

Q : Apakah anda mempersiapkan topik dengan baik untuk mengantisipasi anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, eh, err, so, okay, atau well? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Saya mempersiapkan topik dengan baik sebagai strategi untuk mengantisipasi terjadi munculnya eh saat saya bicara. Menurut saya menguasai topik itu penting karena jika saya tidak menguasai topik maka akan memperparah eh ehm yang saya lakukan. Saya menyampaikan materi tentang komputer dan itu berkaitan dengan hobi saya sendiri.

Q : Lalu bagaimana cara anda untuk mempersiapkan topik dengan baik?

A : Cara saya mempersiapkan topik yaitu saya hanya membuat materi dan belajar makna dari topik yang akan saya sampaikan. Saya tidak membaca atau menghafal materi karena jika lupa maka akan menyebabkan saya diam atau

mengucapkan ehh saat saya berbicara. Saya juga membuat istilah tersendiri agar para audience memahami materi yang saya sampaikan.

Q : Apakah anda bersikap tenang untuk mengantisipasi anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, ehh, err, so, okay, atau well?

A : Untuk topik yang saya kuasai tentu saya akan bersikap tenang dalam menyampaikan.

Q : Lalu saat anda merasa gugup apakah anda berbicara tergesa-gesa?

A : Saya tidak merasa gugup dan saya pribadi tidak merasa tergesa-gesa dalam berbicara, tetapi audience merasa saya berbicara terlalu cepat, jadi saya akan mengatur nafas dan mengatur ulang tempo agar lebih lambat.

Q : Dan bagaimana cara anda untuk bersikap tenang saat public speaking?

A : Untuk bagaimana cara saya agar bersikap tenang saat presentasi, saya mendapatkan trik dari guru saya yaitu saat awal didepan jangan melihat ke mata audience, kita fokus ke atas kepala audience lalu jika sudah terbiasa bisa menatap mata audience. Dan saya juga menemukan trik sendiri bahwa kita jangan menganggap audience sebagai hal yang menakutkan, kita anggap saja audience sebagai teman kita.

Q : Apakah anda berusaha fokus untuk mengantisipasi anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, ehh, err, so, okay, atau well? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Tentu saya focus saat public speaking untuk mengantisipasi saya melakukan diam sebentar atau mengucapkan kata ehh saat saya melakukan presentasi. Jika saya kehilangan focus saat public speaking, saya langsung melihat teks dan mencoba mengingat sampai mana penjelasan saya.

Q : Dan bagaimana cara anda untuk tetap fokus saat presentasi?

A : Cara saya untuk focus adalah dengan latihan dirumah agar saat saya public speaking ingatannya lebih kuat.

Q : Apakah anda tidak berbicara ketika belum siap untuk mengantisipasi anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, ehh, err, so, okay, atau well? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Ya, saya tidak berbicara ketika belum siap. Saat saya terlanjur berbicara padahal saya belum siap, saya mencoba untuk tenang dan tetap fokus.

Q : Lalu bagaimana cara anda untuk mengantisipasi terlanjur berbicara tetapi belum siap?

A : Saya sudah mempersiapkan terlebih dahulu apa yang akan saya ucapkan sebagai cara saya mengantisipasi ketidaksiapan dalam berbicara.

Q : Apakah anda menggunakan kosa kata yang anda kenal untuk mengantisipasi anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, ehh, err, so, okay, atau well dan apa yang anda lakukan saat anda lupa kosa kata?

A : Saya menggunakan kosakata yang saya kenal dan saya banyak melakukan ehm dan ehh saat mencoba mencari kosa kata lain yang dapat menjelaskan makna yang sama saat saya lupa kosa kata yang akan saya ucapkan.

Q : Lalu apakah anda menggunakan kosa kata yang tidak anda kenal agar terlihat cerdas dan berkelas saat presentasi?

A : Saya mencoba menghindari menggunakan kosa kata yang tidak saya kenal untuk terlihat cerdas atau terlihat elite dan berkelas kecuali kosa kata tersebut adalah sebuah penamaan dan memang harus disebutkan.

Participant 3: Alex

Q : Anda pernah tidak diam sebentar saat presentasi di depan publik?

A : Saya pernah diam ditengah presentasi dalam mata kuliah public speaking. Waktu itu saya presentasi materi tentang bagaimana cara public speaking yang baik.

Q : Anda pernah tidak mengucapkan ehh, emh, err, dan sebagainya saat presentasi di depan public?

A : Saya itu terkadang merasa gugup dan lupa kata apa yang akan saya ucapkan saat presentasi di kelas public speaking. Jadi saya spontan saja mengucapkan ehm... ehh...

Q : Selain ehm, ehh, err, anda pernah tidak mengucapkan so, okay, well, I mean, dan sebagainya?

A : Iya, terkadang saya mengucapkan well.

Q : Apakah anda pernah diam sejenak atau mengucapkan ehm, ehh, err saat presentasi untuk bernafas? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Saat saya presentasi di depan publik, dan saya berbicara terlalu cepat, itu membuat saya kehilangan nafas, jadi saya diam sejenak untuk mengabil nafas.

Q : Apakah anda pernah lupa kata selanjutnya saat presentasi dan anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, ehh, err, so, okay, atau well? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Iya, saya itu pernah diam saja atau tiba-tiba keluar kata ehm dan ehh saat lupa kata selanjutnya waktu presentasi. Lalu saya memandang audiens dan memikirkan kata apa yang akan saya ucapkan selanjutnya.

Q : Apakah anda pernah berhati-hati dalam pemilihan kata saat presentasi dan anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, eh, err, so, okay, atau well? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Biasanya saya berhati-hati dalam pemilihan kata jika audiensnya orang tua. Waktu berfikir untuk memilih kata inilah saya biasanya diam dulu sebentar atau mengeluarkan suara ehm... eh...

Q : Apakah anda pernah terlanjur berbicara tetapi sebenarnya anda belum siap untuk berbicara saat presentasi lalu anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, eh, err, so, okay, atau well? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Saya pernah mau ngomong tapi belum siap, jadi saya berhenti dulu sebentar atau kadang mengucapkan eh... lalu saya mempersiapkan kembali apa yang akan saya ucapkan.

Q : Apakah anda pernah berbicara tergesa-gesa saat presentasi lalu anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, eh, err, so, okay, atau well? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Iya, jika saya berbicara tergesa-gesa saat saya presentasi, nafas saya itu cepat habis. Pada akhirnya saya diam saja untuk mengatur tempo bicara saya.

Q : Apakah anda pernah diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, eh, err, so, okay, atau well saat presentasi karena saat itu anda gugup atau grogi? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

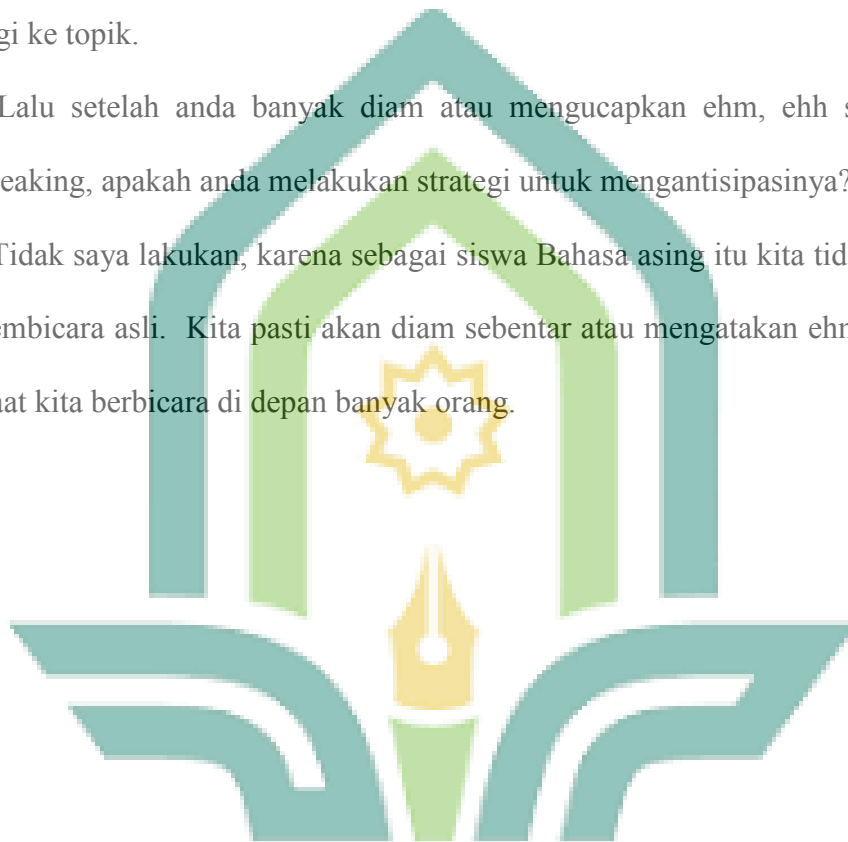
A : Saya pernah diam sebentar atau mengucapkan eh karena gugup, lalu saya mengkondisikan tubuh dan pikiran saya agar tenang baru melanjutkan presentasi saya.

Q : Apakah anda pernah diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, eh, err, so, okay, atau well saat presentasi karena saat itu anda tidak konsentrasi? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Jika saya saat presentasi sudah tidak focus dan berbicara keluar dari topik saya akan diam sebentar terlebih dahulu atau mengatakan ehm... eh... lalu masuk lagi ke topik.

Q : Lalu setelah anda banyak diam atau mengucapkan ehm, eh saat publik speaking, apakah anda melakukan strategi untuk mengantisipasinya?

A : Tidak saya lakukan, karena sebagai siswa Bahasa asing itu kita tidak selancar pembicara asli. Kita pasti akan diam sebentar atau mengatakan ehm... eh.... Saat kita berbicara di depan banyak orang.



Participant 4: Agnes

Q : Anda pernah tidak diam sebentar saat presentasi di depan publik?

A : Waktu itu saat saya presentasi di kelas public speaking, saya diam sebentar karena saya gugup dan lupa. Lalu saya diam untuk memikirkan apa yang akan saya katakan.

Q : Anda pernah tidak mengucapkan ehh, emh, err, dan sebagainya saat presentasi di depan public?

A : Waktu presentasi saya pernah tiba-tiba blank, lalu saya spontan mengucapkan ehm... ehh... sambil mikir saya mau ngomong apa.

Q : Selain ehm, ehh, err, anda pernah tidak mengucapkan so, okay, well, I mean, dan sebagainya?

A : Iya, terkadang saya mengucapkan so, okay, atau well.

Q : Apakah anda pernah diam sejenak atau mengucapkan ehm, ehh, err saat presentasi untuk bernafas? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Ya, saya pernah diam sebentar untuk bernafas saat saya public speaking. Waktu itu saya agak grogi dan tempo bicara saya terlalu cepat, jadi saya kehabisan nafas dan harus berhenti untuk tarik nafas dulu.

Q : Apakah anda pernah lupa kata selanjutnya saat presentasi dan anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, ehh, err, so, okay, atau well? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Ketika saya maju presentasi dan grogi, seketika dipikiran itu rancu dan saya lupa mau ngomong apa. Akhirnya saya diam sebentar atau spontan mengucapkan ehm... ehh....

Q : Apakah anda pernah berhati-hati dalam pemilihan kata saat presentasi dan anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, eh, err, so, okay, atau well? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Saya pernah mengatakan eh... saat saya presentasi, karena sebagai orang yang membawakan materi, tujuannya itu selain menyampaikan juga memahami audience. jadi saya mikir dulu apakah mereka mudah memahami kata yang akan saya sampaikan, soalnya kadang di awalan itu ada kata yang unfamiliar tapi maknanya sama.

Q : Apakah anda pernah terlanjur berbicara tetapi sebenarnya anda belum siap untuk berbicara saat presentasi lalu anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, eh, err, so, okay, atau well? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Saya pernah di saat presentasi mau bicara tetapi belum siap. Kadang entah kenapa topik yang sudah disampaikan itu lupa lalu tiba-tiba saya eh.. eh... dan saya mengulangi bicara saya.

Q : Apakah anda pernah berbicara tergesa-gesa saat presentasi lalu anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, eh, err, so, okay, atau well? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Tidak, saya tidak pernah diam atau mengucapkan eh karena tergesa-gesa dalam berbicara.

Q : Apakah anda pernah diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, eh, err, so, okay, atau well saat presentasi karena saat itu anda gugup atau grogi? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Iya, saya pernah waktu presentasi saat mata saya bertemu dengan audience seketika saya menjadi gugup dan blank. Akhirnya saya diam sebentar atau kadang mengatakan ehm... eh... ditengah presentasi saya.

Q : Apakah anda pernah diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, eh, err, so, okay, atau well saat presentasi karena saat itu anda tidak konsentrasi? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Saya pernah diam sejenak dan kadang spontan saja bilang well, okay, dan so saat saya melihat tingkah audience yang tidak terduga, karena seketika itu saya hilang konsentrasi.

Q : Lalu setelah anda banyak diam atau mengucapkan ehm, eh saat publik speaking, apakah anda melakukan strategi untuk mengantisipasinya?

A : Ya, saya melakukan strategi untuk mengantisipasi saya diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm saat public speaking.

Q : Apakah anda mempersiapkan topik dengan baik untuk mengantisipasi anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, eh, err, so, okay, atau well? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Mempersiapkan topik dengan baik sebagai strategi untuk mengantisipasi saya melakukan ehm err, iya saya melakukannya. Saya juga mencoba untuk menguasai topik yang akan saya sampaikan. Waktu itu topik saya ambil dari buku tentang perubahan dari bad habit ke good habit dan itu lumayan menarik menurut saya.

Q : Lalu bagaimana cara anda untuk mempersiapkan topik dengan baik?

A : Cara saya mempersiapkan topik yaitu pertama-tama sudah membaca bukunya, lalu kita resume ulang sesuai pemahaman sendiri, lalu saya menghafal, dan latihan di depan kaca.

Q : Apakah anda bersikap tenang untuk mengantisipasi anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, ehh, err, so, okay, atau well?

A : Saya mencoba untuk tetap tenang walaupun saya merasa gugup saat public speaking.

Q : Lalu saat anda merasa gugup apakah anda berbicara tergesa-gesa?

A : Terkadang saya merasa tergesa-gesa dalam berbicara tetapi frekuensinya tidak sesering gugup.

Q : Dan bagaimana cara anda untuk bersikap tenang saat public speaking?

A : Kalau saya merasa gugup, saya senyum ke audience untuk membangun suasana. Kadang saya lebih memainkan tangan sebagai cara saya untuk bersikap tenang.

Q : Apakah anda berusaha fokus untuk mengantisipasi anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, ehh, err, so, okay, atau well? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Saya fokus saat public speaking sebagai strategi untuk mengantisipasi jeda yang saya lakukan. Jika saya kehilangan fokus saat public speaking saya melihat kembali materi atau ppt.

Q : Dan bagaimana cara anda untuk tetap fokus saat presentasi?

A : Cara saya agar focus sebelum mulai presentasi dengan mengatur nafas, Tarik nafas, buang nafas, dan minum.

Q : Apakah anda tidak berbicara ketika belum siap untuk mengantisipasi anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, ehh, err, so, okay, atau well? Ceritakan pengalaman anda!

A : Saya tidak berbicara sebelum siap sebagai strategi agar saya tidak banyak mengatakan ehh saat presentasi. Jika saya terlanjur berbicara dan belum siap saya akan meminta maaf kepada audiens.

Q : Lalu bagaimana cara anda untuk mengantisipasi terlanjur berbicara tetapi belum siap?

A : Cara saya untuk tidak berbicara ketika belum siap yaitu saya mencoba untuk tenang, lalu tarik nafas, dan dipikiran sudah menyusun akan mengatakan apa.

Q : Apakah anda menggunakan kosa kata yang anda kenal untuk mengantisipasi anda diam sebentar atau mengucapkan ehm, ehh, err, so, okay, atau well dan apa yang anda lakukan saat anda lupa kosa kata?

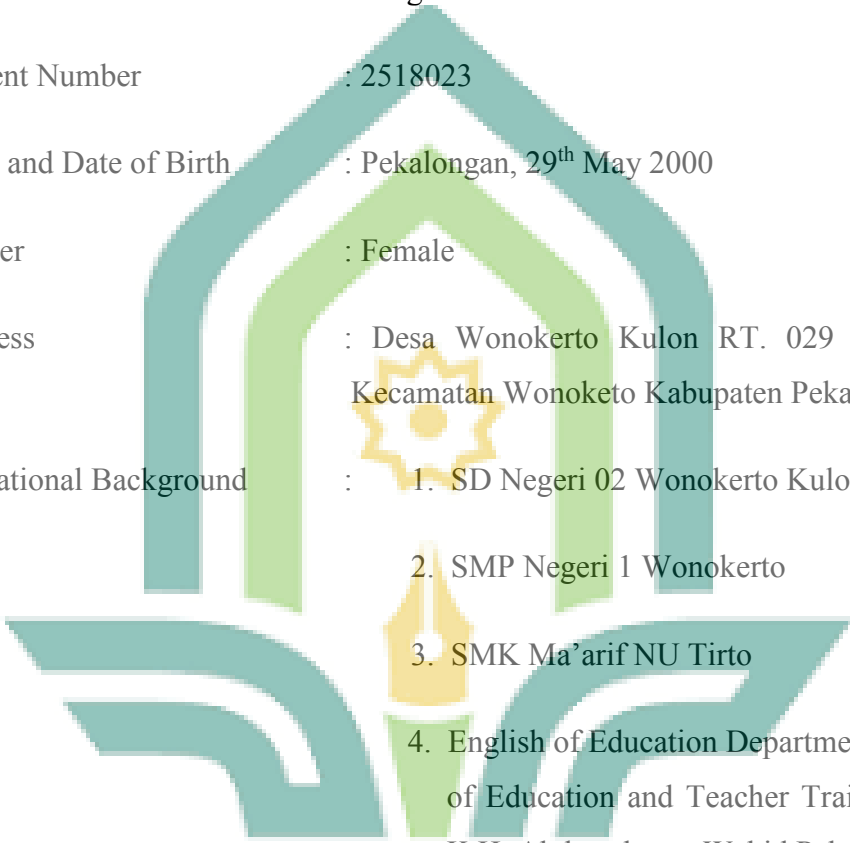
A : Saya menggunakan kosakata yang familiar saja. Saat saya lupa kosa kata yang akan saya ucapkan, kadang secara saya frontal bertanya ke audience.

Q : Lalu apakah anda menggunakan kosa kata yang tidak anda kenal agar terlihat cerdas dan berkelas saat presentasi?

A : Saya tidak berani menggunakan kosa kata yang tidak saya kenal untuk terlihat cerdas atau terlihat elite.

Enclosure 4: Curriculum Vitae

CURRICULUM VITAE



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Demi pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan, menyetujui untuk memberikan kepada Perpustakaan UIN KH. Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif atas karya ilmiah:

Tugas Akhir Skripsi Tesis Desertasi Lain-lain (.....)

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EDUCATION STUDENTS IN PUBLIC SPEAKING CLASS**

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Demikian pernyataan ini yang saya buat dengan sebenarnya.

Pekalongan, 25 Maret 2024



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