

**AN ANALYSIS OF CULTURAL INTERFERENCE TOWARD THE
OPENING AND CLOSING OF A SPEECH IN ENGLISH DELIVERED BY
ENGLISH DEPARTEMENT STUDENTS OF UNP**

THESIS

*Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement to Obtain Strata One (S1)
Degree*



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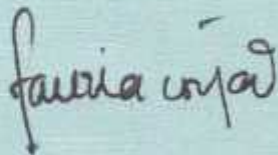
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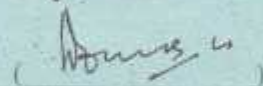
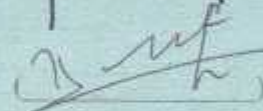
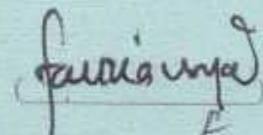
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Speech is the process and act of speaking or giving a lecture to a group of people in a structured, deliberate manner intended to inform, influence, or entertain a listening audience. This is also usually classified as public speaking. Public speaking is commonly understood as face-to-face speaking between individuals and an audience for the purpose of communication. It is closely allied to "presenting", although the latter is more often associated with commercial activity. Most of the time, public speaking is to persuade the audience.

Speech in general consists of three parts. They are opening, body, and closing. In English language, speech has a standard structure. For example, in opening, speakers gain attention, motivate the audience, establish credibility, and preview main ideas. In the body, the speaker needs to arrange the main points of a speech and consider the content of each point. Then in the closing, the speakers signal the end, review of main points, reference to introduction, and end with impact.

Similarly in Indonesia, speech structure is the same, but the content of the structure is different. Opening in Indonesian version is done by greeting and continued by the statement of thanking and praising to god, sometimes for moslem people also do thanking and praising to the messenger said just like "first of all, I

would like to thank” , and after that continued by telling the topic of a speech. In the body, it is the same with the English one. The body is the space to deliver the points of a speech. The last one is closing. Indonesian speakers actually close a speech by concluding the speech, restating the main points in different utterance, appealing audience for action, ending with climax, using quotation from poem, holy book, phrase, or the inspiring opinion of great people, telling illustrating example related to the topic of the speech, explaining what the speaker truly means through delivering the speech, praising and appreciating the audience, or telling funny story or anecdote. However, Indonesian speakers mostly close a speech by giving only the conclusion of a speech, expressing the speaker’s hope through the speech, apologizing, thanking, and closing remark. Here is the example of opening and closing of a speech done by Indonesian speaker.

1. Opening Statement

Assalamu’alaikum Wr. Wb.

Honorable the headmaster of SD...

Honorable my teachers

Dear my friends...

First of all, let us praise to the Almighty Allah SWT, because of His Blessing we are able to attend this English speech contest. Secondly, may peace be upon the prophet Muhammad SAW who has guided us from the darkness into the brightness. In this good opportunity, I would like to say many thanks to my teachers who have given me chance to deliver an English speech in front of you all.

.....

Closing Statement

My teachers...

Brothers, Sisters and all the Audiences...

I think that's all my speech. I hope it will be useful for us, and I apologize if there are mistakes in my speech. Finally, I would like to say: "Happy Kartini Day...! Long Live Indonesia, Long Live Indonesian Women...!!" Hopefully Indonesian women will always be successful in education, achievement and social life.

Thank your very much for your attention.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

2. Opening Statement

Bismillahirrahmaanirrahiem,

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarokatuh,

Your Excellencies the committee,

The honorable juries,

Dear my friends who participate in this speech contest, And my loving brothers and sisters

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent and the Merciful.

All praises be to Allah SWT, the lord of the world, the master of the day after, the creator of everything in this Universe, where he has no partner. He has also given us such deeply enjoyable, particularly faith and healthy comfort, hence, we could attend here in a good situation.

Peace and Salutation be upon our prophet Muhammad SAW, who has taught us the cardinal principles of the unity of God, obliged us to confess it with the tongue and believe it in the heart. He also has brought us from the darkness to the brightness, from stupidity to cleverness, in the other word "Minazzhulumaati Ilannuur"

.....

Closing Statement

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I think it's completely enough for me to this point. The wrong utterances are caused by limitation of my ability and the right ones are merely from Allah SWT. So, I beg your pardon, finally I say.

Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullohi Wabarakatuh

The differences in opening and closing of a speech above is actually something common because if it is seen from the cultural point of view, Indonesian and English speaking country has different culture in some aspects. However, there is a phenomenon found in the field that shows Indonesian students deliver a speech in English but the way to open and close are affected by the Indonesian speech version. This is actually a problem, because if the audiences are heterogeneous and only understand English culture, they will be confused and bored to listen to the speech. The phenomenon is namely interfering or called by language interference.

According to Dulay et.al (1982: 98) language interference is the deviation of target language as a result of familiarity with more than one language. The using of certain language system in other language is called by the transfer or removal of the language system. The language system can be used in phonology, morphology and syntax. The language transfer occurs both in writing and speaking. This thing exists in every human being that has a native language and another language. If two languages have the similarities system in both languages, it will not be chaos. Based on its nature, the transfer is divided into two parts. Transfer that is helpful because of the similarity or alignment is called "positive transfer". Conversely, if the transfer makes confusion in the language, it is called by "negative transfer". Negative transfer occurs when a speaker or writer adapts a system that has not the same language with each other. Negative transfer is known as language interference.

Furthermore, for most Indonesian students that can speak in two languages: Indonesia and English, there is something that sometimes interferences what they speak in English. For example, Indonesian students commonly say something improper in English. This is affected by Indonesian structure as their native language. This interference is called by language interference but special for this case, because the language is Indonesia and it is the native language, it is called by mother tongue interference.

According to Weinreich (1968), there are five kinds of language interference. They are cultural, semantic, lexical, grammatical, and phonological interference. Because the researcher wants to analyze cultural interference in a speech, the explanation will be given only for cultural interference. Cultural interference is the interference that is affected by habit and culture that are done by people in daily life. For example, Indonesian people commonly say salaam to open and end a speech. The researcher will only analyze on the opening and closing part because the culture aspect usually appears in those parts as explained in the previous paragraph.

By looking at the problems above, the twriter would like to analyze the cultural interference that actually exists in delivering a speech, especially the one that is delivered by the third years students in English Department of Universitas Negeri Padang.

B. Identification of the Problem

When people learn a language, automatically they also learn a culture. However in this case, the problem is different, people are affected by their own culture when learn a new language. In opening and closing a speech in English, Indonesian students commonly do it by using Indonesian style. The way to open a speech for example should be done by gaining attention, motivating the audience, establishing credibility, and previewing main ideas. To close a speech, a speaker does some kinds of thing just like signaling the end, reviewing of main points, referencing to introduction, and ending with impact. That is the standard way to open and close a speech. However, there is a phenomenon shows that Indonesian students open a speech by saying “Assalamu’alaikum wr. wb.” or “salam sejahtera.” and followed by the praise to lord and the messenger. And the other thing is done is they commonly say “the honorable,” or “May peace, Allah’s mercy and blessings be upon you all,” “First of all, I would like to say thank you to..... ” and many more. As a speech is opened by salaam, the closing is also used by salaam. The phenomenon above is called by cultural interference. Yet it is exactly a problem. If the audiences are heterogenous, come from several countries, have different cultures, and although they are united by English as international language, they probably get confused and bored because of what the speaker talks about. It happens because they do not know Indonesian culture in opening and closing a speech. In order to prevent the problem happens, people need to use standard way in opening and closing a speech. By relizing the

problems above, it is needed to analyze the cultural interference made by english department students in opening and closing a speech.

C. Limitation of the Problem

This research will be focused on cultural interference in a speech delivered by students. The discussion of the problem is going to be limited to the analysis of the cultural interference made by the 2nd year English Education Program students of English Department of UNP in delivering opening and closing of a speech.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on some reasons explained in the background of the study above, this research studies the following problems:

1. What are the forms of opening and closing made by 2nd year English Education Program students of UNP in delivering a speech?
2. What are the cultural interferences made by 2nd year English Education Program students of UNI in opening and closing a speech?

E. Purpose of the Research

The purposes of the research are:

1. to see the forms of opening and closing made by 2nd year English Education Program students of UNP in delivering a speech.

2. To see the cultural interferences made by 2nd year English Education Program students of UNI in opening and closing a speech.

F. Significance of the Research

It is expected that this research findings will give contribution both practically and theoretically. Practically, the result of this research provides information to English lecturers about how to teach public speaking in order to help students to open and close speech properly. Moreover, it can help students know what makes them open and close the speech in that way. Theoretically, it is hoped that the research findings can enrich the knowledge and the theory related to the way to open and close a speech, especially for foreign language students to improve their performances in delivering a speech.

G. Definition of the Key Terms

1. Cultural interference : the interference that is affected by habit and culture that are done by people in delivering a speech or in public speaking.
2. Speech : the process and act of speaking or giving a lecture to a group of people in a structured, deliberate manner intended to inform, influence, or entertain a listening audience.
3. Language interference : the deviation of target language as a result of familiarity with more than one language.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Speech

1. Definition of Speech

A speech is the activity of delivering idea in oral by using proper reasoning and utilize non-linguistics aspects such expression, gesture, eye contact, etc that supports the efficiency and effectiveness in delivering the ideas to many people in certain event. In Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, speech is a formal talk given to the audiences. Speech also means as an act to say openly in public what someone thinks, especially on social and political matters (Hornby: 1995).

Speech also means the process and act of speaking or giving a lecture to a group of people in a structured, deliberate manner intended to inform, influence, or entertain a listening audience. This is also usually classified as public speaking. Public speaking is commonly understood as face-to-face speaking between individuals and an audience for the purpose of communication. It is closely allied to "presenting", although the latter is more often associated with commercial activity. Most of the time, public speaking is to persuade the audience.

2. Structures of Speech

According to Gareis (2006: 12-15), there are three parts of a speech. They are opening, body, and closing. Special for this case, the explanation is only for opening and closing. Each part has its own structures.

a. Opening

One of the most important parts of a speech is the opening. The opening should function as an attention-getter, creating interest, motivating the audience to listen, establishing speaker's credibility, and giving a preview of the main points. While there are different ways to accomplish these goals, the following pattern has been proven effective and may serve as a guideline.

According to Gareis (2006), to create an effective introduction, a speaker can do:

1) Gaining the Attention of Audience

The first few sentences of speech should be served to gain the attention of the listeners. Instead of saying "Today, I will speak about . . . " or "My topic is . . .," speakers can begin with one of the following openers.

- A rhetorical question (no answer expected)
- A participatory question (wait for answers from the audience or a show of hands)
- A colorful description
- A quotation (from a famous person or from a piece of literature or music— or find quotations arranged by subject matter in quotation dictionaries in any library or bookstore)

- An audiovisual aid
- A suspenseful story
- A joke or funny anecdote
- A reference to a current event
- Surprising statistics

At the beginning of a speech, it is very important to capture and grab audience's attention. There are 4 (four) different ways to prepare attention-getting introduction:

- Ask the audience a series of rhetorical questions.

What can be with you as long as you live?

Have you ever treasured the luxury and the joy of staying in a five-star hotel?

- Tell a brief story

This story was used to open a speech about the Gold Museum in Bogota, Colombia (taken from Dale and Wolf, 2000: 80):

A guard took me into a square room with no lights. The room was so black I couldn't even see my own feet. All of a sudden a hidden electric wall closed behind me. There was no way out. I thought I was in a tomb. All at once bright lights came on. I was surrounded by gold on all four sides!

- State a surprising fact

What can be more devastating than the earthquake hitting us last month? This earthquake devastated thousands of houses and buildings and took more than 20,000 lives.

I read an interesting fact in the newspaper yesterday: the average American teenager watches five to six hours of television every day. Can this much television be good for anyone?

- State a well-known quotation

Here is one example of a quotation used by one student to introduce a speech about the role of women in the United States space program (taken from Stephen E. Lucas, 2001: 219):

“Space-the final frontier, this is the voyages of the Starship Enterprise. Its five-year mission: to explore new worlds. To seek out new life and new civilizations, to boldly go where no man has gone before.”

And here is the quotation from William Shakespeares Hamlet that was used to open a speech about the disadvantages of borrowing: Neither a borrower nor a lender be, for loan of loses both itself and friend.

- Telling an anecdote

For example:

Yesterday evening I took a bus home from work, as I usually do. I had had a good day at work, and was looking forward to a relaxing evening with my family. Well, the trip usually takes twenty minutes, but yesterday it took me tired, hungry, and angry. And why was I in such a terrible mood? Because of traffic! This experience made me realize how traffic problems affect all of us. Today, I'd like talk to you about three ways of improving the traffic problem in our city. First, I'll talk about banning parking in the city; second, about banning cars from the center of town; and the last, about improving public transportation.

2) Motivating Audience

To motivate audience a speaker needs to point out how the topic relates to listeners and why it is relevant for them. This part of introduction should answer the question: “Why should the audience listen?”

Every student in this room has something in common with famous public figures, actresses, actors, athletes, and the rest of others people in the world. It's a common disease affecting people a minute before performing a play on stage, running on athletic laps, speaking before classmates, and so on. A disease that pain, suffering, and distress. Can you guess what it is? Yes,

right, stage fright. Today, I would like to discuss the four major facts about stage fright.

3) Establishing Speaker's Credibility

There must be time for a speaker in delivering a speech to tell the audience what makes the speaker knowledgeable on the subject. Speaker may list classes that have been taken, professional training, research projects, or personal experiences that make he/she becomes a credible speaker. This part of introduction should answer the question: "Why should the audience listen to the speaker?"

Soon after speakers are on stage, it is a must for them to build and establish credibility and goodwill. Credibility is speakers' audience's positive perception of whether he/she is the right person, the person whose expertise and competence are not in question, to speak on a given topic. However, the credibility is not necessarily built based on speaker's expertise and competence. It can come from thorough study, from reading, from classes, from experiences, or from hobbies. What speakers have to do is just to let their audience know why and how they can be their reliable source to talk about the given topic. Here are some examples:

Using some of my experience, I would like to share with you the fastest and practical ways to developing teaching materials. I have been interested in the analysis of critical thinking for several years, and I have conducted some thorough studies on how to apply the teaching of critical thinking across curriculum. In that way, you can gain your audience's goodwill; your speech has acquired the best interests of the audience in mind.

4) Previewing the Main Points

There is a saying: “Tell them what you are going to say; say it; then tell them what you said” (Jaffe, 1998, p. 172). To list the main points briefly before a speaker moves to the body of speech (where a speaker mentions them again and elaborate on them) may seem like overkill to him/her; however, for the audience, this preview provides invaluable guidance that helps them focus on each point with more ease and follow the train of thought throughout the speech.

The last step speakers must cover to construct an inspiring introduction is to prepare a preview. Speakers should tell audience in brief what they are going to cover before going on in details with the body of the speech. Here is the example:

My purpose today is to share with you what to do in the event of a tsunami. I will cover three major areas: First, what to do for saving your life. Second, what safety steps to take during a tsunami. Third, what to do after the tsunami is over.

b. Closing

While the introduction leads into the body, the closing leads out of it and provides closure. Opening and closing should be about equal in length and significantly shorter than the body. As a rule of thumb, the opening and closing together should be about one fifth of the total speech (i.e., in a five-minute speech, the introduction and conclusion should be about half a minute each).

Speaker must do the following things to create an effective conclusion:

- 1) Signaling the End

A speaker needs to pause slightly before starting the conclusion. It is also needed to use a term like “to conclude” or “in conclusion” to show the listeners that a speaker has completed the main part of presentation.

2) Reviewing Main Points

Just as speaker listed the major points during the introduction, he/she also lists them again in conclusion. This will help audience recall the major ideas and result in a sense of accomplishment.

3) Referring to the Introduction

Referring to the introduction will provide audience with a sense of closure. For example, if speaker started with a suspenseful story, it is needed to provide the conclusion now. Or if speaker mentioned some surprising statistics, he/she needs to repeat them again and relate them to the overall presentation.

4) Ending with an Impact

Using the last few sentences of speech must be done by a speaker to ensure that he/she leaves a good and memorable impression. The followings are a few useful techniques in ending with an impact.

- Humor
- A thought-provoking question
- A quotation
- A call for action
- A connection to a larger context

Sample Speech Outline

Title : Flower Arranging

General Purpose : To inform

Specific Purpose : To inform my audience how to arrange flowers in a vase

Central Idea : Arranging your own bouquets is a fun and inexpensive way to surprise a loved one.

I. Opening

- A. Gaining Attention : Anecdote: I once received a dozen red roses from a secret admirer.
- B. Motivating the Audience : Arranging flowers is fun and affordable.
- C. Establishing Credibility : I took a flower arrangement course last year.
- D. Preview of Main Ideas : I will describe how to select flowers, use the equipment, and display the bouquet.

II. Body

III. Closing

- A. Signaling the End : “to conclude”
- B. Review of Main Points : I have discussed how to select flowers, how to use the equipment, and how to display the bouquet.
- C. Reference to Introduction : I ended up marrying my secret admirer.
- D. Ending with Impact : Flowers don’t need special occasions

surprise a loved one with a bouquet
tomorrow.

c. Opening and the Structures

In Indonesian speech version, to open a speech a speaker commonly says *salaam* or greet as ‘Assalamu’alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh’ or ‘selamat pagi salam sejahtera’. The other thing that is done in opening is the statement of thanking and prasing to god and the messenger just like “first of all, I would like to thank”, and after that continued by telling the topic of a speech. Unlike Indonesian speakers do, to open English speech speakers do several things. They are gaining attention, motivating the audience, establishing credibility, and previewing main ideas.

d. Closing and the Structures

Rachmat (1999: 60-63) said that closing a speech can be done in several ways. They are concluding the speech, restating the main points in different utterance, appealing audience for action, ending with climax, using quotation from poem, holy book, phrase, or the inspiring opinion of great people, telling illustrating example related to the topic of the speech, explaining what the speaker truly means through delivering the speech, praising and appreciating the audience, or telling funny story or anecdote. However, in reality Indonesian speaker commonly closes a speech by giving only the conclusion of a speech, expressing the speaker’s hope through the speech, apologizing, thanking, and closing greeting. Closing a speech based on the standard is little bit different with

the Indonesian way. To close a speech, speakers signal the end, review of main points, reference to introduction, and end with impact.

B. Language Interference

The use of languages in the alternate way may result in linguistic deviations in one language used by a given language user. This deviation is known as interference. In this relation, Weinreich says that the practice of alternately using two languages will be called as *bilingualism* and the persons that is involved is called as *bilingual*. Those instances of deviation from the norms of either language that occurs in the speech of bilinguals are as a result of their familiarity with more than one language. It is also as a result of language contact, will be referred to as *interference phenomena* (1968:1).

In addition, interference is the introduction of new forms or rules in one language under influence from another where they already exist. When there is overlapping of two codes then we say interference had occurred (Romaine, 1989). Moreover, interference possibly occurs if the languages involved are related in some areas. For instance, if the two languages have the same word order or even if they are not the same but very close to each other and if the two languages involved are also related grammatically, interference will be possible (Romaine, 1989).

According to Grosjean (1982), interference is the involuntary influence of one language on the other. Interference is not a voluntary action as borrowing and code-switching can be. Grosjean (1982) also says that interference is not an element to be emphasized on the young bilinguals. He says this is because they are

still undergoing the process of language acquisition unlike the adult who have acquired his/her first language.

Ruke-Dravina (1967) has argued that “Interference is always present in bilingualism and is more marked the closer the languages are in their phonological and morphological features”.

Romaine (1989) says “Interference can be as a result of incomplete acquisition. Interference can occur when a bilingual starts to use the two languages he or she has acquired separately”. She also says that interference can take place only at a boundary of the languages common to each other.

Mackey defines interference as “*the use of features belonging to one language while speaking or writing another*”. The description of bilingualism must be distinguished from the analysis of language borrowing (Fishman, ed., 1972:569). The language borrowing will be illustrated under the discussion of integration.

In conclusion, since language interference is not voluntary as other features of bilingualism or multilingualism are. It is then not grammatical and a deviation not a variation of any language in which it occurs. Interference is a deviation from the norms. Originally, the concept of interference referred to the use of formal elements of one of code with the context of another, i.e. any phonological, morphological, lexical or syntactic element in a given language that could be explained by the effect of contact with another language (Troike and Blackwell, 1986).

C. Cultural Interference in Public Speaking

According to Weinreich (1968), there are five kinds of language interference. They are cultural, semantic, lexical, grammatical, and phonological interference. It focuses on cultural interference.

1. The Definition

Cultural interference takes place when the two languages, the L1 and the L2, represent different cultural backgrounds. Culture influences a language unconsciously, that is why people are sometimes unable to understand others from different cultures, simply because as Glissant believes, they talk to them in other language, but they understand them in their own language (Kramsch, 1993, p. 177).

In *cultural level*, cases of interference may be found in the speech of the bilingual; their causes may be found, not in his other language, but in the culture that it reflects. The foreign element may be result of an effort to express new phenomena or new experience in a language that does not account for them. For instance, an Indonesian speaking English is 'forced' to use such words as *sampan*, *kelotok*, and *ketinting* because of no equivalent words in English language. The foreign element may result of the introduction of the custom of greeting and thanking in his own language. For instance, he may say 'Good night' instead of 'Good evening'; or he may say 'Thanks' instead of 'No thanks'.

2. Cultural Interference

Indonesia as a country where most people living in still have strong beliefs about something and how it is done has its own strong affecting culture. The culture for most Indonesian is just like a rule of doing something. For example, in public speaking or delivering a speech, Indonesian people always show divine presence while opening and closing the speech. This divine presence is just like salutation or salaam and the expression of grateful for god and the messenger. Other thing that also usually exists in delivering a speech in Indonesia is the politeness side, it is showed when a speaker does thanking and apology. That kind way of delivering a speech is also affected by the religion, Islam, as the one where most Indonesian people keep faith in.

Kadarisman (2005) said that just as "politeness" is a universal cultural notion, so are the "belief in God" and "apology." This section selects these two cultural concepts and presents them in order. Humans are religious beings in the sense that most of them cannot help believing in metaphysics or the supernatural. The belief in God or Gods and Goddesses as Supreme Beings is common across cultures. Here there is no talk about how different religions formally express this common belief by way of different doctrines. But it will be showed about how different cultures evoke their beliefs in God as seen in people's daily, mundane activities, more specifically in their verbal activities.

As Kadarisman (2005) stated in his thesis, a quick observation on public speeches given in bahasa Indonesia will reveal that most speakers begin their speech with the following utterances:

a. *“Assalamu alaikum warahmatullahi wa barakatuh”*, followed by.

b. *“Salam sejahtera bagi kita semua.”*

Utterance (a) means "May peace, Allah's mercy and blessings be upon you all," and utterance (b) means "May peace and blessings be upon you all." The Arabic salaam in (a) usually suggests that the speaker is a Moslem, and utterance (b) implies that he is willing to share the beliefs of people in the audience adhering to other religions.

Just as the public speech opens up with salaam, it also ends itself with salaam. Usually, official ceremonies are always closed with prayers to the Almighty God pleading for His blessings on all those present and the state of affairs at hand. Thus, salaam in formal or informal public speeches and prayer as a 'closing statement' in official ceremonies are examples of how the belief in God is verbalized in public life. Speakers of English that are learning Indonesian should be familiar with this religious verbalization, which has no equivalent in English culture.

In Indonesian sociocultural life, the 'divine presence' has become so deeply rooted in orality that any public speech, both formal and informal, usually begins with "Praise be to the Lord ..." In Indonesian colleges and universities, for example, a formal speech by the rector on the commencement or graduation day always begins with "Praise be to the Lord ..." In fact, every booklet of inaugural address for professorship speeches also begins with "Praise be to the Lord ..." In

this context, it is interesting to note how the 'divine presence' jumps borrowing the terms introduced by Walter Ong (1982) from orality to literacy. The professorship inaugural address lies in between orality and literacy, because it is an academic discourse (and hence part of literacy); but it is to be delivered as a formal, ceremonial speech (and hence part of orality), for example:

"What has been existed in this dissertation is with the permission of the Lord of Universe. It is therefore to Allah SWT whom I, first of all, have to express my Thanks. Secondly, love and my prayers are hopefully expressed to our beloved Muhammad SAW, his family and companions" (Susilo 2004: 10).

The three quotations above, as noted earlier, are examples of cultural interference.

D. Factors that Cause Language Interference

Interference is a general problem that occurs in bilingualism. There are many factors that contribute interference (Weinrich, 1970:64-65):

1. Speaker Bilingualism

McGregor (2009, p. 168) defines bilingualism as a situation where more than a language is present in a society. Bilingualism is the major factor of interference as the speaker is influenced by both of the source and the target language. Indonesian student who is Javanese and is studying good Indonesian language tends to put his Javanese language into Indonesia. Look at the example, 'Andi, apakah kamu bisa mengerjakan soal matematika ini?' tanya guru. Then Andi answered, "Tidak bisa, Bu Guru, lha wong itu angel." The impression of 'Lha Wong' is usual in Javanese cultural insight. The word 'angel' means difficult in

Indonesian, the student should reply his teacher with “Tidak bisa, Bu Guru, soalnya sulit”. Regarding this condition, the student is a second grade of elementary school.

2. Disloyalty to Target Language

Disloyalty means disobedience. Disloyalty to target language is the disobedience that someone has that can make him/her difficult to learn a language/ Disloyalty to target language will cause negative attitude. This will lead to disobedience to target language structure and further force the bilingualist to put uncontrolled structure of his first language elements to output in practicing words utterances both oral and written. Students whose language background of TL is limited tend to put words in sentences or oral in structure and sense of first language. For example is occurred in Facebook status made by an Indonesian, “So I must spirit.” While the correct sentence is “I must keep my spirit.”

3. The Limited Vocabularies of TL Mastered by a Learner

The limited vocabulary of TL mastered by learner also causes interference happens because when someone is learning English for example lacks vocabulary in English he or she will use the improper diction to arrange an utterance or a sentence. Vocabularies of certain language mostly are about words of surroundings connected to life. Thus, a learner who is willing to master another language will meet new words differ from his native words. In order to be able to speak as natives of TL, vocabularies take a big role. The more vocabularies someone has, the better he masters TL. Foreign language learner will try to put deliberately his native word to state some points when he cannot find the best words of TL. For example, when an Indonesian wants to mention ‘rambutan’, he stills mentions ‘rambutan’ when he

speaks in English since there is no English word for 'rambutan'. It is also similar to translate the cultural words like "Mitoni", "Slametan", "Tahlilan", and "Ngruwat".

4. Prestige and Style

Prestige and style is certain unfamiliar words used to be a style of the user in communication. Those unfamiliar words usage is aimed to get a pride. Interference will appear as there are certain words even though the receiver probably cannot catch the real idea of the speech. The usual unfamiliar words usage will become a style of the user. Unfortunately, the user sometimes does not understand the real meaning whether the meaning is denotative or connotative. The common feature is that many language users put derivational affix -ization in every word. To note, affix -ization is an adopting and borrowing process from English to state nouns.

According to Lott (1983: 258 -259), there are three factors that cause the interference:

1. The Interlingual Factor

Interlingual transfer is a significant source for language learners. This concept comes from contrastive analysis of behavioristic school of learning. It stresses upon the negative interference of mother tongue as the only source of errors. The construction- 'I LIKE TO READ' is uttered as 'I READ TO LIKE' by many Hindi speakers. In Hindi, the verb is pre-positioned while in English it is post positioned. This type of error is the result of negative transfer of L1 rules to L2 system.

Commonly, errors are caused by the differences between the first and the second language. Such a contrastive analysis hypothesis occurs where structures in the first language which are different from those in the second language produce the errors reflecting the structure of first language. Such errors were said to be due to the influence of learners' first language habits on second language production (Dulay et. al, 1982: 97).

Corder in Richard (1967: 19) says that errors are the result of interference in learning a second language from the habits of the first language. Because of the difference in system especially grammar, the students will transfer their first language into the second language by using their mother tongue system.

2. The Over Extension of Analogy

Usually, a learner has been wrong in using a vocabulary caused by the similarity of the element between first language and second language, e.g. the use of cognate words (the same form of word in two languages with different functions or meanings). The example is the using of MONTH and MOON. Indonesian learners may make a mistake by using MONTH to say MOON IN THE SPACE.

3. Transfer of Structure

There are two types of transfer according to Dulay et.al (1982: 101), positive transfer and negative transfer. Negative transfer refers to those instances of transfer, which result in error because old habitual behavior is different from the new behavior being learned. On the contrary, positive transfer is the correct utterance, because both the first language and second language have the same

structure, while the negative transfer from the native language is called interference.

E. Related Research Findings

Some similar researches on cultural interference and speech have been carried out. The first research was conducted by Messaouda Litiem and Hadjira Mebrouki at Biskra University (Algeria 2012). The study entitled “The Effect of Cultural Interference on the EFL Learners’ Speaking Skill”. The goal of the study is to investigate the effects of cultural interference on the foreign language learners’ speaking skill. EFL learners think in Arabic when they use English that is why their English sounds like Arabic. Since speaking a foreign language is the students’ aim in EFL classrooms, the importance is given to eliminate the problem of Arabic cultural interference in speaking English as a foreign language. Therefore, they hypothesize that if Arab learners are aware of the socio-cultural differences between the mother tongue and the target language, this will reduce the cultural interference that they generally exhibit. Throughout this study, Litiem and Mebrouki want to investigate the causes behind cultural interference in EFL classrooms in Algeria and thereby propose solutions to this phenomenon. To accomplish this study, they designed a questionnaire which was administered to second year master students (M2) at the branch of the English language at Biskra University. They also conducted an interview with a number of teachers who teach in the same institution. These teachers are the most knowledgeable about the difficulties that these learners face. After the analysis of the data collected and the results obtained from both the questionnaire and the interview,

Litiem and Merouki arrived to confirm the hypothesis of this research and we tried to put forward some pedagogical recommendations, as how to find appropriate remedies that would eventually help learners to cope with the interference of their native culture while using the target language.

A. Effendi Kadarisman at State University of Malang conducted the study with the title “Linguistic Relativity, Cultural Relativity, and Foreign Language Teaching”. This study is the second related one. He wrote in the study that every language is assumed to be unique, structurally and culturally. Taking this neo-Bloomfieldian assumption at the outset, this paper first points out the inadequacy of sentence grammars for foreign language teaching. Toward this end, the paper further argues for the necessity of understanding linguistic and cultural relativity. Linguistic relativity, or better known as the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, suggests that the way people perceive and categorize reality is partly determined by the language they speak; and cultural relativity implies that verbalization of concepts in a particular language is often culturally conditioned. As related to the field of foreign language teaching, relativity across languages and cultures presupposes contrastive analysis in a very broad sense. Thus, pointing out differences in language structures and cultural conventions should lead students to better acquisition of linguistic and cultural sensitivity.

The third research was conducted by Hee-Wonkang at California State University, Fresno. The study entitled “Cultural Interference in Second Language Reading”. This study investigated the effects of culture-specific background knowledge and inferences upon second-language readers’ comprehension of text.

Ten Korean adult second-language readers were asked to think aloud as they read a short story from another culture and then answer a detailed set of post-reading questions. A qualitative analysis was done on the subjects' verbal report protocols and post-reading answers to obtain data on the inferences generated, the knowledge structures underlying these inferences, and the effect of activated background knowledge and inferences upon comprehension of a second language text. The results indicate that the activation and generation of culture-specific schemata and inferences at times significantly affected subjects' comprehension of text. The study provides a picture into how such effects developed as these readers continually constructed, evaluated, and revised their models of the text. The results also indicate that negative effects of culture-specific schemata on the subjects' interpretation of text could be mitigated or exacerbated by utilization of certain strategies.

The fourth one is the study entitled "Cultural interference in the learning/acquisition of a foreign language" conducted by Maria Kedike Babupi. The study tells that any person who tries to learn or acquire a second or foreign language will be subject to some form of mother tongue and or cultural interference. In the South African context such interference can occur between any two cultural and language groups in contact e.g. between both English and Afrikaans on the one hand, and any African languages on the other. The investigator is of the opinion that such interference can cause serious barriers to communication. Her research focuses particularly on the impact of cultural interference. Her findings suggest that cultural interference has a significant negative impact, and as a result she

recommends that differences need to be addressed as an important component of ESL and EFL teaching in South African schools. She believes that the new education system known as Curriculum 2005 will help to reduce some of the identified communication problems, because it emphasizes the promotion of all languages, especially the African languages which were in the past not accorded official status.

The fifth research was done by Rusdi with the title rhetorical structure of students' presentation introductions in class seminar discussions. The study aimed at identifying the rhetorical structure of presentation introductions made by the students in class seminar discussions. The seminar was conducted in Indonesian. The data were collected by recording students' presentations. The presentations were part of students' class assignments.

Based on the short descriptions of the four related studies above. There are the similarities and the differences. The research done by Messaouda Litiem and Hadjira Mebrouki at Biskra University is about the cultural interference but it is seen in learners' speaking skill. Whereas, the second related research conducted by A. Effendi Kadarisman at State University of Malang talked about larger thing that include linguistic Relativity, cultural Relativity, and foreign language teaching. Different with the previous ones, the next research done by Hee-Wonkang at California State University is about cultural interference in second language reading. Then, the last one is about Cultural interference in the learning/ acquisition of a foreign language conducted by Maria Kedike Babupi. After seeing what the four researchers conducted before, it can be concluded that

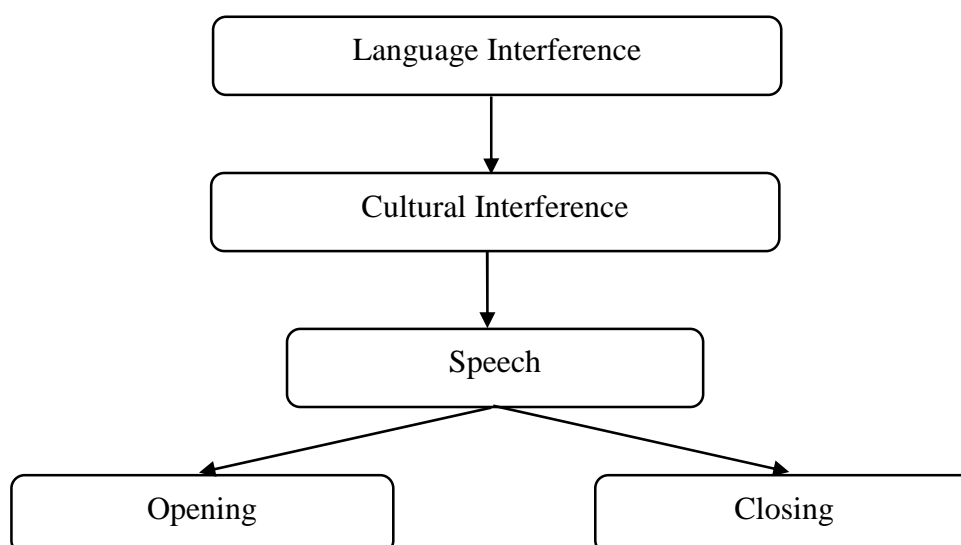
the research that will researcher do here is clearly different with the the previous one. It is about the analysis of the cultural interference toward the opening and closing of a speech delivered by 2nd year students of English Education Program of UNP registered in 2013.

F. Conceptual Framework

This research looks at the analysis of cultural interference toward the opening and closing of a speech delivered by English Department Students of UNP. This will be conducted to 2nd year students of English Education Program that have just taken public speaking class in the previous semester. By taking the sample of 2nd year students, the research will be hopefully easy to do in case of seeing the cultural interference they will probably do while delivering the speech. The concept of this research is described in the conceptual framework as follows:

Figure 1

Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Type of the Research

This research was conducted by using descriptive method. Gay (1987: 189) says that a descriptive research involves collecting data in order to test hypothesis or to answer questions concerning the current status of the subject of the study. The reason why this research used descriptive method because the researcher wanted to describe the problem about cultural interference and also to answer the questions' research about the forms and the causes of cultural interference found in opening and closing of a speech delivered by 2nd year students of English Education Program of UNP registered in 2013. In this case the variables are cultural interference and opening and closing a speech.

B. Population and Sample

1. Population

The population of the research was the 2nd year students of English Education Program of UNP registered in 2013. It was the students from KP 1, KP 2, KP 3, and KP 4. As Gay (2009) mentions that population is the group of interest to the researcher, the group to which she or he would like the results of the study to be generalized which is known as a target population, or the group from which the researcher can realistically select subjects, which is known as an available population. As the matter of fact, the population has taken Public Speaking class in

the previous semesters. The population was 94 students. They were 26 students from KP1, 22 from KP2, 20 from KP3, and 26 from KP4.

2. Sample

"The selected number of individuals for a selected study in such a way that individuals represent the larger group from which they are selected is called sample", (Gay: 2009) . So, sample will be group of individuals, items, or events that represents the characteristics for the larger group from which the sample will be drawn. For the sample of the research, the simple random sampling will be used. According to Gay (2009), simple random sampling is the process of selecting a sample in such a way that all individuals in the defined population have an equal and independent chance of the selection for the sample. In other words, every individual has the same probability of being selected, and selection of one individual in no way affects selection of another individual. Gay (2009) also writes that random sampling is the best way to obtain a representative sample. It also involves less time and less expense and generally more convenient to take sample and population.

The sample was taken from 20% of the total of population. The researcher took 20% of the population because the minimum percentage of simple random sampling is 10% of population. The 20% from 94 students was about 20 students. As a result, the sample in this reaseacrh was 20 students that were chosen randomly from 94 students of 2nd year students of English Education Program of UNP.

C. Instrumentation

In this research, the instrument used was speaking test where the students delivered the speech. The topics of the speech were determined by the students. Because the things that were analyzed were opening and closing part, the researcher only tended to pay attention to those parts. It focused on how the students opened and closed a speech.

D. Data Collection

The data were collected by recording the speech. It was begun by inviting all samples to come to a classroom. They were invited when they did not have class. After that, the researcher told them about the speech. Because the parts that were analyzed were the opening and closing, so that the students were asked to prepare them and given a time to do it.

After giving the explanation about how to deliver the speech, all students were asked to wait outside the classroom. Then, the students were called one by one into the classroom for the test. While the students were delivering the speech, they are recorded by using a digital camera. The purpose of asking the other students to wait outside the classroom while one of them were delivering the speech was in order to make him/ her feel comfortable and the recording was also clear. It was done to prevent each of them to cheat their friends' talks in opening and closing a speech.

E. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher made the transcripts of each speech delivered by the students. Then, the data, the opening and closing parts, were

analyzed by the researcher per each utterance to see whether the ways used by the students to open and close a speech were the same or proper with the standard way in English speech or interfered by Indonesian culture. In the case of analyzing the data, the researcher asked some helps of public speaking lecturers. It was done in order to avoid the mistakes of the analyzing process.

In the process of analyzing data, the researcher took the opening and closing utterances written in the transcript that students said while delivering the speech, and compared them with the standard way in opening and closing a speech according to the related theory. The researcher used table to analyze and show the function of utterance and the remark as follows:

Table 1

Table of Opening Analysis

No	Utterances of Opening	Function	Remark
1.	<i>Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i>	<i>greeting the participants</i>	Indonesia
2.	<i>All praise be to Allah who give us the chance to stand in this room and to me to present my speech to you all guys and thank for you to stand in front of me to listen to my speech,</i>	<i>thanking god</i>	Indonesia
3.	<i>so in this chance, I will present my speech about the importance of young man in our country.</i>	<i>introduction of the topic</i>	Indonesia

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the research findings and discussion about the results of analysis of cultural interference toward the opening and closing a speech delivered by English Department students of UNP. This research is explored to see the forms of opening and closing made by 2nd year English Education Program students of UNP in delivering a speech and to see the cultural interferences made by 2nd year English Education Program students of UNP in opening and closing a speech.

A. Findings

The data which have been obtained in the field are the speaking test. The speaking test was conducted to see how the students open and close a speech or to see the forms of the opening and closing. The 20 respondents delivered the speech one by one in a class after the researcher gave the explanation about what they do. Because of the parts that were analyzed are the opening and closing of a speech, so that the data that were showed are only the opening and the closing of the speech. In analyzing the data, the researcher uses table to make it clearer whether each utterance used by respondents belong to Indonesian or English and the function of the utterance itself. Below are some samples of opening and closing tables.

Opening

Respondent 1

Table 2
Table of Opening Analysis

No	Utterances of Opening	Function	Remark
1.	<i>Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i>	<i>greeting the participants</i>	Indonesia
2.	<i>All praise be to Allah who give us the chance to stand in this room and to me to present my speech to you all guys and thank for you to stand in front of me to listen to my speech,</i>	<i>thanking god</i>	Indonesia
3.	<i>so in this chance, I will present my speech about the importance of young man in our country.</i>	<i>introduction of the topic</i>	Indonesia

Table 3
Table of Opening Analysis

No	Utterances of Opening	Function	Remark
1.	<i>Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh. Morning ladies and gentlemen.</i>	<i>greeting the participants</i>	Indonesia
2.	<i>And next, I would like to thank to our lecturer who give me chance here to deliver my speech.</i>	<i>thanking the participants</i>	Indonesia
3.	<i>All praises mighty to Allah, the most gift the one which is loved and mercy we are able to meet face to face and gather in this morning to brave with our fair to fair to Allah in this beautiful days.</i>	<i>thanking god</i>	Indonesia
4.	<i>And also we have to thanks for our prophet Muhammad. Peace be upon on him who takes us from the darkness to the lightness so we can be freedom and happiness today.</i>	<i>thanking messenger</i>	Indonesia

5.	<p><i>Before I am going to deliver my speech to all of you here. I want to ask you some questions, can I?</i></p> <p><i>Have you ever felt nervous when you are going to perform in front of the public?</i></p> <p><i>Yes, it's not only you. All the people even a professional public speaker has ever experienced it. So, don't judge yourself down here. And after that, when you are so nervous why do you feel so nervous when you are going to stan in front of th public? Yeah, there are so many reasons why people feel nervous when they are going to perform in front of the public. First, when you are going to stand in front of the public and you ask to yourself what will I do if I made something wrong when I stand in front of the public? How if I can't deliver what they expect from me? And ect. There are so many reasons why people feel nervous when they are going to perform in front of the public.</i></p>	<p><i>Motivating the audience to listen</i></p>	<p>English</p>
6.	<p><i>So here, it is the right time for me to deliver my speech to all of you and to give you information about how to overcome your nervous.</i></p>	<p><i>establishing speaker's credibility</i></p>	<p>English</p>
7.	<p><i>So, my title here is how to reduce our nervous when we are going to speech in front of the public.</i></p>	<p><i>the introduction of the topic</i></p>	<p>Indonesia</p>

Closing

Table 4

Table of Closing Analysis

Respondent 2

No	Utterances of Closing	Function	Remark
1.	<i>That's all my explanation.</i>	<i>signaling the end</i>	Indonesia/English
2.	<i>Thank you for your attention!</i>	<i>thanking</i>	Indonesia
3.	<i>Assalamau'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i>	<i>closing greeting</i>	Indonesia

Respondent 4

Table 5

Table of Closing Analysis

No	Utterances of Closing	Function	Remark
1.	<i>There is a humor says I love reading and you love reading, too. So I love you because we both love reading. And my best soulmate is a reader who loves reading. Eventhough, it is only a joke, but I think it is a good statement to motivate the reader to be successful on in this life.</i>	<i>humor</i>	English
2..	<i>So let's read and open the gate successfulness by reading.</i>	<i>a call for action</i>	English
3.	<i>I think that is all I can talk to you.</i>	<i>signaling the end</i>	Indonesia/English
4.	<i>And I am so sorry for my mistakes</i>	<i>apologizing</i>	Indonesia
5.	<i>I hope this speech will give fine plus for you</i>	<i>expressing hope</i>	Indonesia
6.	<i>and thank you for your attention!</i>	<i>thanking</i>	Indonesia
7.	<i>Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i>	<i>closing greeting</i>	Indonesia

The description of the data above is intentionally divided into two parts, the opening and closing in order to make it more understandable and easy to be analyzed. It is found that whether in opening and closing, most of respondents commonly use Indonesian style than English style.

1. The Forms of Opening and Closing Made by 2nd Year English Education Program Students of UNP in Delivering a Speech

Here are the forms or patterns of opening and closing a speech obtained through the speaking test.

Opening

Pattern 1 *greeting participants–thanking god–thanking the messenger–
introduction of the topic*

(1) Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh. (2) First of all, I would like to express our special thanks to Allah SWT who has given us this meaningful life. (3) And peace be upon his messenger Muhammad SAW who guide finding better life. (4) In this occasion, I would like to deliver my speech. It is about reading is the successfulness key.

The speaker begins the presentation by greeting the participants and uses a Moslem greeting. Then, he/she expresses an appreciation and thanks to God and the messenger. After that, she introduces the topic of the speech.

Pattern 2 *greeting participants–thanking participants–introduction of the topic*

(1) Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh. Good morning guys!
(2) Before I explain about bipolar disorder, I would say thanks to the time given to me to give the explanation. (3) Okey, let we talk about bipolar disorder.

The speaker begins the presentation by greeting the participants not only by using a Moslem greeting but also “good morning”. Then, he/she says thanks

for the time given. After that, she introduces the topic of the speech.

Pattern 3 *greeting participants–thanking god–thanking participants–*

introduction of the topic

(1) Assalamu’alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh. (2) First of all, let us thank to Allah the almighty that has given us health and chance to attend this class this morning. (3) And then, thank to Mr. Donarius that has given me time and chance to stand here to deliver my speech today. (4) And then, my speech today is about some benefits of singing.

Pattern 4 *greeting participants–thanking god–thanking the messenger–*

thanking participants–introduction of the topic

(1) Assalamu’alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh. (2) First of all, let us say thanks for Allah for giving us health and chance to attend this class as usual. (3) Don’t forget to deliver sholawat to our prophet Muhammad SAW Allahumma sholli ‘ala Muhammad wa ‘ala ali Muhammad. (4) Okey. I will say thanks to Mr. Donarius who has given me a chance to stand in front of you guys (5) in order to deliver my speech entitled “true friend”.

Pattern 5 *greeting participants–thanking god–introduction of the topic*

(1) Assalamu’alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh. Good afternoon to all of you! (2) First of all let me thank Allah for giving me the opportunity to deliver my speech (3) about the importance of English.

Pattern 6 *greeting participants–thanking god–thanking messenger–*

thanking participants–Motivating the audience to listen–

establishing speaker’s credibility–the introduction of the topic

(1) Assalamu’alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh. Morning ladies and gentlemen. (2) All praises mighty to Allah, the most gift the one which is loved and mercy we are able to meet face to face and gather in this morning to brave with our fair to fair to Allah in this beautiful days. (3) And also we have to thanks for our prophet Muhammad. Peace be upon on him who takes us from the darkness to the lightness so we can be

freedom and happiness today. (4) And next, I would like to thank to our lecturer who give me chance here to deliver my speech. (5) Before I am going to deliver my speech to all of you here. I want to ask you some questions, can I? Have you ever felt nervous when you are going to perform in front of the public? Yes, it's not only you. All the people even a professional public speaker has ever experienced it. So, don't judge yourself down here. And after that, when you are so nervous why do you feel so nervous when you are going to stan in front of th public? Yeah, there are so many reasons why people feel nervous when they are going to perform in front of the public. First, when you are going to stand in front of the public and you ask to yourself what will I do if I made something wrong when I stand in front of the public? How if I can't deliver what they expect from me? And ect. There are so many reasons why people feel nervous when they are going to perform in front of the public. (6) So here, it is the right time for me to deliver my speech to all of you and to give you information about how to overcome your nervous. (7) So, my title here is how to reduce our nervous when we are going to speech in front of the public.

Pattern 7 *greeting participants–rhetorical questions*

(1) Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh. Okey. Good morning ladies and gentlment. (2) Well, have you got breakfast?

Pattern 8 *greeting participants–thanking participants–thanking god–*

introduction of the topic

(1) Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh. Good morning every body! (2) First of all, the honorable our teacher, Mr. Don, thanks for the chance that you have given. (3) First of all I would like to say thanks to Allah SWT who has given me chance to stand here and show my speech today. Okey, ladies and gentlemen. (4) Today the title of my speech is anger management.

Closing

Pattern 1 *signaling the end–thanking–closing greeting*

(1) That's all my explanation. (2) Thank you for your attention! (3) Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Pattern 2 *signaling the end–apologizing–thanking–closing greeting*

(1) Okey guys, thank you for your attention! (2) Forgive me for my false to you! (3) Thank you! (4) Assalamau'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Pattern 3 *humor—a call for action—signaling the end—apologizing—
expressing hope—thanking—closing greeting*

(1) So let's read and open the gate successfulness by reading. (2) There is a humor says I love reading and you love reading, too. So I love you because we both love reading. And my best soulmate is a reader who loves reading. Eventhough, it is only a joke, but I think it is a good statement to motivate the reader to be successful on in this life. I think that is all I can talk to you. (3) I hope this speech will give fine plus for you and me. (4) And I am so sorry for my mistakes (5) and thank you for your attention! (6) Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Pattern 4 *signaling the end—apologizing—expressing hope—thanking—
closing greeting*

(1) So, I think that's all about my speech today. (2) I wish it will be useful for all of you here. (3) And thank you for your attention! (4) I am sorry for my mistakes. (5) Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Pattern 5 *signaling the end—apologizing—closing greeting*

(1) So, that's all my speech today. (2) If I have any mistakes, appologize me! (3) Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Pattern 6 *signaling the end—expressing hope—thanking*

(1) And I think that's enough for me. (2) I hope you can smile everyday. And you can do a little bit make a curved line in your face. Yeah. (3) Thank you!

Pattern 7 *signaling the end—expressing hope—closing greeting*

(1) Okey. That is my speech. (2) I hope it will be useful for you. (3) Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Pattern 8 *signaling the end–expressing hope–thanking–closing greeting*

(1) Okey. I guess that's all my speech. (2) Thank you so much for your kind attention. (3) I hope my speech have advantages for you. (4) Thank you so much. (5) Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Pattern 9 *signaling the end–thanking–a call for action–closing greeting*

(1) Well, I think that's all. (2) For women in Indonesia. Let's continue Kartini's spirit! (3) And thank you for your attention. (4) Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

There are eight forms or patterns of opening and nine forms of closing. The list of the patterns organized by the majority of the patterns used by the respondents. In the opening part, pattern 1 is used by five respondents. Pattern 2 is used by four respondents. Pattern 3 is used by three respondents. Pattern 4 is used by three respondents. Pattern 5 is used by two respondents. And the rest, pattern 6, 7, and 8 are used by one respondent. In the closing part, there are nine pattern as descrided as pattern 1 is used by seven respondents. Pattern 2 is used by six respondents. Pattern 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 is used by one respondent.

2. Cultural Interferences Made by 2nd Year English Education Program Students of UNP in Opening and Closing a Speech

Based on the speaking test conducted in this research, it is found that there are many students are affected by Indonesian culture in opening and closing a speech in English. It was indicated by most of the students open the speech by greeting participants and followed by the thanking to participants, thanking to god and messenger. And the closings are also mostly done by appologizing,

thanking, expressing hope and closing greeting.

In the opening parts, it is found that 20 respondents opened the speech by using greeting the participants, because they are all moslems, so that they used moslem greeting. 12 respondents used thanking participants. 15 respondents did the opening by using thanking god. 9 respondents used thanking the messenger to open the speech. 19 respondents did the opening by using introduction of the topic. Only 1 respondent did the opening by using rethorical question and also 1 respondent used establishing speaker's credibility in the opening where those two ways of opening belong to English.

In doing closing, 20 respondents did signaling the end. 8 respondents closed the speech by appologizing. 6 respondents used expressing hope to close the speech. 18 respondents did thanking participants and 19 respondents used closing greeting to close the speech. Only 1 respondent used humor in the closing part and 2 respondents did a call for action.

By looking at the explanation of the finding above, it can be seen that most of the respondents are affected by Indonesian culture in opening and closing the speech. It can be proved by they open and close the speech mostly used the Indoesian ways as explained before.

B. Discussion

After conducting the research that used speaking test as the instrument, the researcher found two things. The first one is the forms that are commonly and mostly used by 2nd year English Education Program students of UNP in opening

and closing a speech is Indonesian forms. The second one is the students faced cultural interference while opening and closing the speech.

The two findings above are connected each other. The students that open and close the speech by using Indonesian forms mean that they face cultural interference or are affected by Indonesian culture while opening and closing the speech. To open the speech, most of them still use *greeting participants*, in this case it is called as *salaam*, followed by *thanking participants*, *thanking god*, *thanking messenger*, and *introduction of the topic*. Although the students did not use all the five forms to open the speech in Indonesia, they use one, two, three, or four of them. There are also some students that used all five Indonesian forms to open the speech. Only one or two of the students that use some English forms just like *rethorical questions* and *establishing speaker's credibility* in the opening.

It is not surprisingly if most of the students still use Indonesian forms to open and close the speech, they just translate the opening and closing that use Indonesian forms into English. As Kadarisman (2005) said in his thesis, most speakers that are moslem begin their speech by using Arabic *salaam*, "*Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh*". It shows that the divine presence has become so deeply rooted in orality, so that any public speech, formal and informal usually begins with "Praise be to the lord...." and it is usually also followed by the *thanking to messenger*. Not only the public speech that showed the divine presence, the theses and dissertations written in English are also begun by the terms of thanking god and messenger. They used the quotations as the opening of their writing.

Almost the same with the opening, the closing way used by the respondents are also affected by Indonesian culture. It is signed by the usage of and apology. Kadarisman (2005) said that apology is another universal notion, since in every culture someone who has made a grave error is obliged to apologize. In the Indonesian context, however, apology takes place in wider social domains than it does in the western context. Ending a speech by apology is like saying "*I am sorry for my mistakes.*", "*For all mistakes I apologize.*". The apology is not the only one that signs Indonesian culture, the thanking and hope also take parts in the closing.

Rusdi (2006) also did a research to 20 Indonesian students to see the the inductive introduction of a topic in a presentation. It was found that most of the Indonesian students introduce the topic in the last part before coming to the body. The inductive introduction is not the only one finding that he found, unintentionally it also can be seen how the students commonly open a presentation or in this case it is called as rethorical structures. The rethorical structures of the opening are dominated by moslem greeting, thanking participants, sending prayer to god and messenger, and closed by the introduction of the topic.

From the discussion above, it can be concluded that the 2nd year English Education Program students of UNP are affected by Indonesian culture in opening and closing a speech. So, the students still face cultural interference and use Indonesian forms while opening and closing a speech. In this case, the problem found here probably becomes a serious problem faced especially by

English education students. So that, it is really needed to be fixed for example by reexplaining to them about the importance of using English way in opening an closing a speech.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter, the researcher presents the conclusion based on the findings and discussion in the previous chapter. It is also completed by the suggestion.

A. Conclusions

Based on the collected data through an instrument which was the speaking test, it was found that almost all students use opening and closing of a speech that are affected by the culture of themselves. There is only few students used some parts of ways in opening and closing the speech. This conclusion was indicated by the fact shows that only 2 students that used some English ways in opening and closing a speech, and most of them used Indonesian ways in opening and closing a speech in English. The description of opening is 20 respondents did greeting the participants, 12 respondents did thanking the participants, 15 respondents thanking god, 9 respondents did thanking the messenger, and 19 respondents did introduction of the topic. Only 2 students used a rhetorical questions in opening, 1 respondent did establishing speaker's credibility, and 1 respondent giving a preview of the main points. In doing closing, 20 respondents did signaling the end, 8 respondents did apologizing, 6 respondents did expressing hope, 18 respondents did thanking participants, and 19 respondents did closing greeting. Only 1 respondent did humor and 2 respondents did a call for action in closing the speech.

Because of the findings got stated that most of the students affected by their own culture in opening and closing a speech in English, so that they need to be more aware and concern on how to improve their ability in opening and closing a speech in English.

B. Suggestions

Based on the findings and discussion, the researcher would like to give some suggestions as follow:

1. It is better to give clear explanation to the students about English style in opening and closing a speech and compare it with Indonesian style, so that they will be aware and use the English style.
2. It is suggested to remind the students not to use Indonesian style when using English language in a speech.
3. It is advisable for the next researcher to find out about the causes of why the cultural interference happens.

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Appendix 1

K-1

Respondent 1

Gusfina Rahmawati (1300902)

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

All praise be to Allah who give us the chance to stand in this room and to me to present my speech to you all guys and thank for you to stand in front of me to listen to my speech, so in this chance, I will present my speech about the importance of young man in our country.

As we know that young man is the important human in our country. The country can be developed if the young man give big spirits to develop their country. Before we talk about the young man, actually the government and our society must care about the education of the young man because the education can make the young man easy to develop their country that can't be developed before. If the young men have good education, they will decrease criminality, they will decrease poor society that we spent in our life so far. So the government must be more care about the education of young man.

Okey guys, thank you for your attention! Forgive me for my false to you! Thank you!

Assalamau'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh,

Respondent 2**Zuledwi Wahyuni (1300938)**

Good morning guys!

Thank you for this opportunity, I would like to inform you about dyslexia. First, let me introduce myself. My name is Zuledwi Wahyuni. In this first section, I will tell you what is dyslexia. Dyslexia is disorder where someone cannot read like the normal one. And what the causes of dyslexia, first like neuroanatomy. It is related with our brain. And the second is genetic.

That's all my explanation. Thank you for your attention!

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Respondent 3**Muthia Sari Fatimah (13005349)**

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Good morning guys!

I'm here for the explanation about bipolar disorder. Before I explain about bipolar disorder, I would say thanks to the time given to me to give the explanation. Okey, let we talk about bipolar disorder.

Firstly, the definition of bipolar disorder is a kind of disorder that human have because of the up and down mood that people or human have. And then, the current of bipolar disorder have three levels. Bipolar 1, 2, and 3. It is kind of crazy people. It is related of bipolar 3. The reason why people or human can get bipolar disorder because of the stressful of their life.

Okay, that's all of my explanation. Thank you for attention!

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

K2

Respondent 4

Leni Afrina (1300963)

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

First of all, I would like to express our special thanks to Allah SWT who has given us this meaningful life. And peace be upon his messenger Muhammad SAW who guide finding better life.

In this occassion, I would like to deliver my speech. It is about reading is the succesfulness key.

Ladies and gentlement!

Why I say that reading is the succesfulness key. It is a lot of become reasons. And one of them because reading is an important method for all certain area. And because reading is a gain for key corious and fine life. Someone who likes reading and accostum to read, he will always think through the fact. Because in his mind will always be decanted by just what they have read. More than anything else, if what they read have many advantages in this life.

Ladies and gentlement, let me tell you about someone who becomes success because his hardworking and his accidity in reading. He is Mr. Chaerul Anwar. Do you know him? I am sure all of us know him, right? He is a famous writer in our country. He has many amazing masterpieces. From all his words, we can see

that he always thinks through the fact. Eventhough he is famous and has been a successful writer, he has never wanted to stop to read. Reading is a hoby for him. Every where, every time, he always has a few time to read. He awarded by reading. He would find out everything that could bring him tobe successful in this life.

Ladies and gentlement.

From that story, we can take the conclusion that if you want to be success, reading is the best way to get it. So let's read and open the gate successfulness by reading.

Ladies an gentlement.

There is a humor says I love reading and you love reading, too. So I love you because we both love reading. And my best soulmate is a reader who loves reading. Eventhough, it is only a joke, but I think it is a good statement to motivate the reader to be successful on in this life.

I think that is all I can talk to you. I hope this speech will give fine plus for you and me. And I am so sorry for my mistakes and thank you for your attention!

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Respondent 5

Yossa Virgiane (1300955)

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Good afternoon to all of you!

First of all let me thank Allah for giving me the oppportunity to deliver my speech

about the importance of English but before I start, let me introduce myself first. My name is Yossa Virgiane from K2 2013.

All right, let me start.

English is very important for us. As we know English is an international language. All people in the world can communicate by using English. The importance of English is also appreciated in all side of thing. We must know to speak English. Otherwise, we will less back from everything which is running very fast around us, such as an education, working, life, product, medicine, and I using English words. So how can we speak English. According to my teacher when I was in my course. There are several ways. The first one is strong motivation. It means we have to have strong motivation that will encourage us to speak English. The second one is practice English in daily activity. We have to be brave to speak in daily activities and may not be embarrassed if we make mistakes. And the last way is take a course. By taking an English course, we have more knowledge about English because they focus on several skills in English like listening, speaking, reading, etc.

Well, I think that is all I can deliver. Thank you for your attention and applogize for my mistakes.

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Respondent 6

Dwi Nova Yuningsih (10305355)

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Let me introduce myself first. My name is Dwi Nova Yuningsih. I am from English Education. Before I deliver my speech about amazing benefits of aloe vera.

First of all, I would like to thank Allah SWT who has given me the opportunity to stand here to deliver my speech. And second one to our prophet Nabi Muhammad SAW who takes us from the darkness into the lightness like we feel today.

Okey. My speech title about amazing benefit of aloe vera for skin and hair. Aloe vera consists of many vitamins, minerals, and so on. Vitamins are like B1, B2, B6, B12. And vitamins C and E. Let us talk about the benefit of aloe vera for skin. Aloe vera can be used on your skin if your skin is sunburned. If your skin is sunburned, you can use aloe vera on your hand or on your skin. Or for your hair, if you have dandruff, use the gel from the aloe vera on your hair on your head.

I think that's all about my speech. Thank you for your attention!

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Respondent 7

Putri ()

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Morning ladies and gentlemen. All praises be to Allah, the most merciful and the most merciful, which is loved and mercy, we are able to meet face to face and gather in this morning to praise with our hearts to Allah in these beautiful days. And also we have to thank our prophet Muhammad. Peace be upon him who takes us

from the darkness to the lightness so we can be freedom and happiness today. And next, I would like to thank to our lecturer who give me chance here to delier my speech.

Before I am going to deliver my speech to all of you here. I want to ask you some questions, can I?

Have you ever felt nervous when you are going to perform in front of the public?

Yes, it's not only you. All the people even a professional public speaker has ever experienced it. So, don't judge yourself down here. And after that, when you are so nervous why do you feel so nervous when you are going to stan in front of th public? Yeah, there are so many reasons why people feel nervous when they are going to perform in front of the public. First, when you are going to stand in front of the public and you ask to yourself what will I do if I made something wrong when I stand in front of the public? How if I can't deliver what they expect from me? And ect. There are so many reasons why people feel nervous when they are going to perform in front of the public. So here, it is the right time for me to deliver my speech to all of you and to give you information about how to overcome your nervous.

So, my title here is how to reduce our nervous when we are going to speech in front of the public.

So, first why we feel nervous? The first reason why we feel nervous is we are lack of knowledge. Yes, most of us when they are going to speech in front of the public they will really really nervous if they don't know what the material or what the information that they don't know well. So, if you want to be a better

public speaker or a better speaker you have to read more and try to find another source about your material when you are going to stand in front of the public. The next one is anxiety about something that we know. When we are going to speak about something even though we know about it, we still feel nervous. There are many reasons why we feel nervous about it. The next one is fearfulness. The fearfulness is the key, the key reason why we feel nervous when we are going to speak in front of the public. We fear that we can't do what they are expecting for us. We fear that they don't listen to us. We fear that so many people doubt we don't know and they will laugh at us if we don't give what they are expecting for us.

So here are four tips that I will give to you to reduce our nervousness when we are going to perform in front of the public. The first is change our old label from nervous to excitement. The next one is stop thinking about your audience as your judges because you are here as the key of information. All the audiences are expecting from you to be the source of new information. They hope they can get information from you. So don't ever think your audience as your judges. The third one is preparation. Prepare! Prepare and prepare! And the last one is give positive thought that all your friends are friendly and hope you are successful to deliver your speech. And don't forget to give your big smile and talk!

So, I think that's all about my speech today. I wish it will be useful for all of you here. And thank you for your attention! I am sorry for my mistakes.

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Respondent 8

Liya ()

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Well, good morning every body!

Today, I will deliver my speech in front of you all. So, before that. Let's thanks to Allah who has given us healthy and opportunity so we can gather together in this place. And then, sholawat and salam let us send to our noble character, the last messenger of Allah, the prophet, beloved Muhammad SAW because he has brought us from the darkness to the lightness, from the stupid era to the clever era like we feel right now.

So, today I will deliver my speech with the title "keeping your emotional hold".

The first one is what is emotional hold? People who are emotionally healthy or in the control of their feelings, their thought, and their behaviors. They feel good about themselves and have a good relationship. They can keep problem in perspective. Even people who have good emotional hold can sometime have emotional problems or mental illness. Mental illness often has physical causes such as chemical imbalance in the brain, trace, and problems with family or school and sometimes to girl mental illness or make it worse.

And then, what is the tips on the language of your emotion? The first one is learn to express your feeling in appropriate ways. So, it is important for people that cause to you to know something is bothering you or not. So, when you are feeling sad or happy or anger inside takes extra energy. It can also to figure out a problem in your relationship.

The second one is think before you act. So, before you do something you have to

think what did you do. And the third is strive for balance in your life. Make time for things you enjoy and focus on positive ways or positive things in your life. And the last one is take care your physical holds. So, your physical holds can affect your emotional hold. So, take care of your body by exercising regularly such as jogging, or eating healthy meals, drinking juice, getting enough sleep. Don't abuse drug or alcohol.

So, that's all my speech today. If I have any mistakes, appologize me!

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

K3

Respondent 9

Rima Yunita (1300932)

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

First of all, let us thank to Allah the almighty that has given us health and chance to attend this class this morning. And then, thank to Mr. Donarius that has given me time and chance to stand here to deliver my speech today. And then, my speech today is about some benefits of singing.

We know that singing need more air to do. So when we are singing, we need more air in our respiration system so it will clear our respiration system.

That's all my speech. Thank you very much!

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Respondent 10

Lukman Nul Hakim (1305365)

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

First of all, I wanna say my gratitude to Allah SWT. Because of his blessings we can attend this class in this morning. And I like to say thank you to our honorable lecturer, Mr. Donarius, and my friends of K3 who giving me chance to stand here telling my speech about can chocolate make you smarter. Based on the research done by the researcher in USA, the effect of chocolate and person that consumes chocolate daily, it will affect their blood pressure. Chocolate will maintain your chocolate pressure so the departure of your blood is faster than the rest of human. So, your rain will get more oxygen and your brain will work more efficiently than people who don't consume the chocolate. Based on the research, Sweden and Findland has the most nol prize winner and this country also has the highest number of chocolate consumer.

And okey. I think that's all. Thanks for your attention!

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Respondent 11**Winda Elva Yuanita (1305366)**

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Good morning my friends and good morning Miss Mita.

Before I begin my speech today, I would like to say thanks to Miss Mita who gives me time and chance to stand in front of my beloved K3 friends to deliver my speech entitled 10 benefits of smile.

The first benefit is smile can make you feel better when you stress and when you feel depressed. And the last benefit is you can increase your immune system so you will be healthy, you will be fresh to do anything in your daily lives.

And I think that's enough for me. I hope you can smile everyday. And you can do a little bit make a curved line in your face. Yeah.

Thank you!

Respondent 12

Bilal Abraham Busya (1305373)

Good morning friends!

Thanks to Mr. Donarius for giving me the chance to stand here and the honorable of my classmates of K3. I would like to speech about "Why sexy is sexy?"

You know human is always thinking whom and on meet with. So, the answer is be quit. The scientist has found that we are attracted to the other gender because

we are having the same in our body but with one exception our immune system is different from our mate. Based on from the study from sixty couples, they found the most of couples have the same genus in their body. So, why the human attract each other is because another reason is we are releasing feromones. Feromones is the hormone that makes you feel attracted to other gender. So you can smell feromones from neck or from nose. So, that's why the couple usually intended to face shocking kissing when no one is seeing it. Because they are attracting each other by using feromones.

Okey. That is my speech. I hope it will be useful for you.

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Respondent 13

Zikriyati (1305368)

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

First of all, let us say thanks for Allah for giving us health and chance to attend this class as usual. Don't forget to deliver sholawat to our prophet Muhammad SAW Allahumma sholli 'ala Muhammad wa 'ala ali Muhammad.

Okey. I will say thanks to Mr. Donarius who has given me a chance to stand in front of you guys in order to deliver my speech entitled "true friend".

Every one needs a friend, no matter how rich she or he is, how strong she or he is, he or she still needs for looking a friend. Friends are those people which whom we are with and we don't have any blood relationship. In this relationship of love affection toward other people. Okward said a friend in need is a friend in deed.

That's all for my speech. I am sorry if I am taking the mistakes. Thank you for your attention!

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Respondent 14

Ridwan ()

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

First, I would like to say thanks to Allah SWT who has given me chance and health so I can stand here to extend about my speech entitled life, love, and line.

First, I want to say thanks to Mr. Don who has given me chance so I can stand here and to tell about my speech and to all of K3 friends.

About my speech, it is entitled life, love, and line.

There are five lines in our life. The first one is baby's line. The second one is the kid line. The third one is the teenager line. The fourth one is an adult line. And the last one is the old line.

In the first line, in the baby's line. The characteristic is a little bit bluer and it's not thick enough because in this time, we don't really realize what we have written. So, the line is a kind of bluer and it's not so straight that indicates that we are innocent and we don't really remember what was happened. And every thing that our mistake actually it is not our mistake because we still don't understand what is the right one and what is the wrong one.

For the second line, it is the kid line. In this line, it is begin to thicker and it is begin to straighter because in this time, we try to realize that we begin already realize that we had responsibility in what hae we done. That's the indication of the line.

And the third one is the teenager line. In this line, it is thicker than the last line. And in this line, it indicates that there are some that you know it is not sure because in this line, we try to figure out what we are. And who we are and what should we do. And because we already kno that which one is the right one and which one is the wrong one. And this line, it is indicated with the thick line and

with the straight it is not really straight because there are some curved that indicates that we are pretty same half.

And the last line is the old line. This line indicates with the luer line and yo know it indicates the line is we try to think back what we have done in our whole life.

Okey. May be that's all about my speech. I think I would like to say sorry for my msitakes and thank you.

Respondent 15

Nanda Satriawan ()

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Good morning every body!

First of all, the honorable our teacher, Mr. Don, thanks for the chance that you have given.

First of all I would like to say thanks to Allah SWT who has given me chance to stand here and show my speech today.

Okey, ladies and gentlemen. Today the title of my speech is anger management.

So, what is anger management?

Anger management is a way to control our anger to manage our anger if we have something that we donot release anger. So this indicator dangerous for us if we release our anger always. And the causes much affect in our life. For example, we can get heart attack or a stroke if we always release that anger. So, anger management train not to release the anger. So, if we do this routinely, we can control our anger. We will not get a bad effect or some dangerous illness in

ourselves.

So, I think that's all my speech. I am sorry if I do some mistakes during the speech.

Thank you for your attention. Thank you for the time, sir.

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

K4

Respondent 16

Dina Aprianti (1305380)

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Okey. First, let's say thanks to Allah SWT who has given us a good chance to gather in our beloved today. Peace and salutation is directed to our prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought us from the darkness into the brightness as we can see right now.

Today, I am going to deliver my speech with the title "depression".

Audience, we know that the depression is a kind of mental illness that is caused by worrying too much about things. When we have problem, we don't find the solution and it can be lead to depression. Depression can be lead into stress. And stress can be lead into suicide. So, whenever we have depression, we should know that every problems have the solution.

Okey. I guess that's all my speech. Thank you so much for your kind attention. I hope my speech have advantages for you. Thank you so much.

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Respondent 17**Dika Aulia Elfani (1300921)**

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Good morning audience!

Praise be to Allah who has given us a mercy and chance until we can attend this meeting for today. Sholawat and salam we always send to our prophet Muhammad SAW who brought us from the darkness to the lightness as now on.

I would like to say thanks to my lecturer who gave me an opportunity to speech in front of you today.

So, right now I am going to talk about the bad impact of the internet especially for children.

So, we know that internet has a lot of porn sites that could be seen by children. So, it is really not proper for them because it could affect their behavior and so on.

All right. That's all from me. Thank you so much.

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Respondent 18**Musfera Nara Vadia (1300925)**

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Okey. Good morning ladies and gentlment. Well, have you got breakfast?

Well, you know April is special month for women. Why? Because in April there is a historical event that happened in April in the past. Indonesian women especially call it Kartini's Day. Well, it is about women' emansipation. Women in

the past had limited to join in society. But now, it changes. The changes is called women's emansipation. You know women in the past can't go to school, can't go work. They just worked in the home. They take care for their children and they do their household wife. But, now women's emanstipation has a big effect for the women. But, they can go working. They can continue their study without leaving their responsibility for their family.

Well, I think that's all.

For women in Indonesia. Let's continue Kartini's spirit!

And thank you for your attention.

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Respondent 19

Aisyah Nasution (1300905)

All right.

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Good morning every one!

Okey thanks! My name is Aisyah Nasution. I want to tell you about "social media"

The first thanks to Allah SWT who has given us time to discuss our topic today.

Thanks to Muhammad SAW Allahumma sholli 'ala Muhammad wa 'ala ali Muhammad. And don't forget to thanks to our lecturer Mr. Amri.

Okey guys. My topic today is popular in modern era. My topic today is popular, for example in senior high school, junior high school, elementary school. But, in the other hand, social media has advantages and disadvantages, right? But, I don't

explain about that because I think that's easy to search, for example in the internet. You can see more information about that.

Okey. That's all from me.

Thank's for your attention.

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Respondent 20

Dessy Kurniawati (1300909)

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Good morning every one!

First of all, let us thank to our god, Allah SWT, who has given us the chance to come to this class today. And then don't forget to say thanks to our prophet Muhammad SAW who has guided us from the darkness to the brightness from Jahiliyah era to Islamic era as well as the new world.

Okey my speech today is about healthy life style.

Healthy life style define as issue that has never been on communication. Why?

Because no body wants to be sick. As a result, healthy life style is very important for human life. So, how to find a healthy life style? First, we have to consume a good food. The second one we have to do exercise. The third, we have to do sport. And the last one, and it is very important is don't forget to pray to Allah SWT to ask the healthy life style.

Okey, may be that's all from me. I am so sorry for the mistakes. And thanks for your attention!

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Appendix 2

Respondent 1

No	Utterances of Opening	Function	Remark
1.	<i>Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i>	<i>greeting the participants</i>	Indonesia
2.	<i>All praise be to Allah who give us the chance to stand in this room and to me to present my speech to you all guys and thank for you to stand in front of me to listen to my speech, so in this chance, I will present my speech about the importance of young man in our country.</i>	<i>thanking god</i>	Indonesia
		<i>introduction of the topic</i>	Indonesia

Respondent 2

No	Utterances of Opening	Function	Remark
1.	<i>Good morning guys!</i>	Greeting participants	Indonesia
2.	<i>Thank you for this opportunity,</i>	Thanking participants	Indonesia
3.	<i>I would like to inform you about dyslexia.</i>	Introduction of the topic	Indonesia

Respondent 3

No	Utterances of Opening	Function	Remark
	<i>Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i>	<i>greeting the participants</i>	Indonesia
	<i>Before I explain about bipolar disorder; I would say thanks to the time given to me to give the explanation.</i>	<i>thanking participants</i>	Indonesia
	<i>I'm here for the explanation about bipolar Okey, let we talk about bipolar disorder.</i>	<i>introduction of the topic</i>	Indonesia

Respondent 4

No	Utterances of Opening	Function	Remark
1.	<i>Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i>	greeting the participants	Indonesia
2.	<i>First of all, I would like to express our special thanks to Allah SWT who has given us this meaningful life.</i>	thanking god	Indonesia
3.	<i>And peace be upon his messenger Muhammad SAW who guide finding better life.</i>	thanking the messenger	Indonesia
4.	<i>In this occassion, I would like to deliver my speech. It is about reading is the succesfulness.</i>	introduction of the topic	Indonesia

Respondent 5

No	Utterances of Opening	Function	Remark
	<i>Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i>	greeting the participants	Indonesia
	<i>First of all let me thank Allah for giving me the opportunity to deliver my speech about the importance of English</i>	thanking god	Indonesia

Respondent 6

No	Utterances of Opening	Function	Remark
	<i>Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh. Let me introduce my self first first. My name is Dwi Nova Yuningsih. I am from English Education.</i>	greeting the participants	Indonesia
	<i>Before I deliver my speech about amazing benefits of aloe vera. First of all, I would like to thanks to Allah SWT who has given me the opportunity to stand here to deliver my speech.</i>	thanking god	Indonesia
	<i>And second one to our prophet Nabi Muhammmad SAW who takes us from the darkness into the lightness like we feel today. Okay.</i>	thanking the messenger	Indonesia
	<i>My speech title about amazing benefit of aloe vera for skin and hair.</i>	introduction of the topic	Indonesia

Respondent 7

No	Utterances of Opening	Function	Remark
1.	<i>Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh. Morning ladies and gentlemen.</i>	<i>greeting the participants</i>	Indonesia
2.	<i>And next, I would like to thank to our lecturer who give me chance here to deliver my speech.</i>	<i>thanking the participants</i>	Indonesia
3.	<i>All praises mighty to Allah, the most gift the one which is loved and mercy we are able to meet face to face and gather in this morning to brave with our fair to fair to Allah in this beautiful days.</i>	<i>thanking god</i>	Indonesia

4.	<p><i>And also we have to thanks for our prophet Muhammad. Peace be upon on him who takes us from the darkness to the lightness so we can be freedom and happiness today.</i></p>	<p><i>thanking messenger</i></p>	<p>Indonesia</p>
5.	<p><i>Before I am going to deliver my speech to all of you here. I want to ask you some questions, can I? Have you ever felt nervous when you are going to perform in front of the public? Yes, it's not only you. All the people even a professional public speaker has ever experienced it. So, don't judge yourself down here. And after that, when you are so nervous why do you feel so nervous when you are going to stan in front of th public? Yeah, there are so many reasons why people feel nervous when they are going to perform in front of the public. First, when you are going to stand in front of the public and you ask to yourself what will I do if I made something wrong when I stand in front of the public? How if I can't deliver what they expect from me? And ect. There are so many reasons why people feel nervous when they are going to perform in front of the public.</i></p>	<p><i>Motivating the audience to listen</i></p>	<p>English</p>
6.	<p><i>So here, it is the right time for me to deliver my speech to all of you and to give you information about how to overcome your nervous.</i></p>	<p><i>establishing speaker's credibility</i></p>	<p>English</p>
7.	<p><i>So, my title here is how to reduce our nervous when we are going to speech in front of the public.</i></p>	<p><i>the introduction of the topic</i></p>	<p>Indonesia</p>

Respondent 8

No	Utterances of Opening	Function	Remark
1.	<i>Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i>	greeting the participants	Indonesia
2.	<i>Well, good morning every body! So, before that. Let's thanks to Allah who has given us healthy and opportunity so we can gather together in this place.</i>		
3.	<i>And then, sholawat and salam let us send to our noble character, the last messenger of Allah, the prophet, beloved Muhammad SAW because he has brought us from the darkness to the lightness, from the stupid era to the clever era like we feel right now.</i>	thanking god	Indonesia
4.	<i>So, today I will deliver my speech with the title "keeping your emotional hold".</i>	thanking the messenger	Indonesia
		introduction of the topic	Indonesia

Respondent 9

No	Utterances of Opening	Function	Remark
1.	<i>Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i>	greeting the participants	Indonesia
2.	<i>And then, thank to Mr. Donarius that has given me time and chance to stand here to deliver my speech today.</i>		
3.	<i>First of all, let us thank to Allah the almighty that has given us health and chance to attend this class this morning.</i>	thanking the participants	Indonesia
4.	<i>And then, my speech today is about some benefits of singing.</i>	thanking god	Indonesia
		introduction of the topic	Indonesia

Respondent 10

No	Utterances of Opening	Function	Remark
1.	<i>Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i>	greeting the participants	Indonesia
2.	<i>And I like to say thank you to our honorable lecturer, Mr. Donarius, and my friends of K3 who giving me chance to stand here telling my speech</i>	thanking the participants	Indonesia
3.	<i>First of all, I wanna say my gratitude to Allah SWT. Because of his blessings we can attend this class in this morning.</i>	thanking god	Indonesia
4.	<i>telling my speech about can chocolate make you smarter.</i>	introduction of the topic	Indonesia

Respondent 11

No	Utterances of Opening	Function	Remark
	<i>Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh. Good morning my friends and good morning Miss Mita. Before I begin my speech today, I would like to say thanks to Miss Mita who gives me time and chance to stand in front of my beloved K3 friends to deliver my speech entitled 10 benefits of smile.</i>	greeting the participants	Indonesia
	<i>to deliver my speech entitled 10 benefits of smile.</i>	thanking the participants	Indonesia
		introduction of the topic	Indonesia

Respondent 12

No	Utterances of Opening	Function	Remark
1.	<i>Good morning friends!</i>	greeting participants	Indonesia
2.	<i>Thanks to Mr. Donarius for giving me the chance to stand here and the honorable of my classmates of K3.</i>	thanking participants	Indonesia
3.	<i>I would like to speech about “Why sexy is sexy?”</i>	introduction of the topic	Indonesia

Respondent 13

No	Utterances of Opening	Function	Remark
1.	<i>Assalamu’alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i>	greeting participants	Indonesia
2.	<i>Okey. I will say thanks to Mr. Donarius who has given me a chance to stand in front of you guys in order to delvier my speech entitled “true friend”.</i>	thanking participants	Indonesia
3.	<i>First of all, let us say thanks for Allah for giving us health and chance to attend this class as usual.</i>	thanking god	Indonesia
4.	<i>Don’t forget to deliver sholawat to our prophet Muhammad SAW Allahumma sholli ‘ala Muhammad wa ‘ala ali Muhammad.</i>	thanking messenger	Indonesia
5.	<i>in order to delvier my speech entitled “true friend”.</i>	introduction of the topic	Indonesia

Respondent 14

No	Utterances of Opening	Function	Remark
1.	<i>Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i>	greeting participants	Indonesia
2.	<i>First, I want to say thanks to Mr. Don who has given me chance so I can stand here and to tell about my speech and to all of K3 friends.</i>	thanking participants	Indonesia
3.	<i>First, I would like to say thanks to Allah SWT who has given me chance and health so I can stand here to extend about my speech entitled life, love, and line.</i>	thanking god	Indonesia
4.	<i>About my speech, it is entitled life, love, and line.</i>	introduction of the topic	Indonesia

Respondent 15

No	Utterances of Opening	Function	Remark
1.	<i>Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i>	greeting participants	Indonesia
2.	<i>First of all, the honorable our teacher, Mr. Don, thanks for the chance that you have given.</i>	thanking participants	Indonesia
3.	<i>First of all I would like to say thanks to Allah SWT who has given me chance to stand here and show my speech today.</i>	thanking god	Indonesia
4.	<i>Okay, ladies and gentlemen. Today the title of my speech is anger management.</i>	introduction of the topic	Indonesia

Respondent 16

No	Utterances of Opening	Function	Remark
1.	<i>Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i>	greeting participants	Indonesia
2.	<i>Okey. First, let's say thanks to Allah SWT who has given us a good chance to gather in our beloved today.</i>	thanking god	Indonesia
3.	<i>Peace and salutation is directed to our prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought us from the darkness into the brightness as we can see right now.</i>	thanking messenger	Indonesia
4.	<i>Today, I am going to deliver my speech with the title "depression".</i>	introduction of the topic	Indonesia

Respondent 17

No	Utterances of Opening	Function	Remark
	<i>Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh. Good morning audience!</i>	greeting participants	Indonesia
	<i>I would like to say thanks to my lecturer who gave me an opportunity to speech in front of you today.</i>	thanking participants	Indonesia
	<i>Praise be to Allah who has given us a mercy and chance until we can attend this meeting for today.</i>	thanking god	Indonesia
	<i>Sholawat and salam we always send to our prophet Muhammad SAW who brought us from the darkness to the lightness as now on.</i>	thanking messenger	Indonesia
	<i>So, right now I am going to talk about the bad impact of the internet especially for children.</i>	introduction of the topic	Indonesia

Respondent 18

No	Utterances of Opening	Function	Remark
1.	<i>Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i>	greeting participants	Indonesia
2.	<i>Well, have you got breakfast?</i>	rethorical questions	Indonesia

Respondent 19

No	Utterances of Opening	Function	Remark
	<i>All right. Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh. Good morning every one!</i>	greeting participants	Indonesia
	<i>And don't forget to thanks to our lecturer Mr. Amri.</i>	thanking participants	Indonesia
	<i>The first thanks to Allah SWT who has given us time to discuss our topic today.</i>	thanking god	Indonesia
	<i>Thanks to Muhammad SAW Allahumma sholli 'ala Muhammad wa 'ala ali Muhammad.</i>	thanking messenger	Indonesia
	<i>Okey thanks! My name is Aisyah Nasution. I want to tell you about "social media".</i>	introduction of the topic	Indonesia

Respondent 20

No	Utterances of Opening	Function	Remark
	<i>Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i>	greeting participants	Indonesia
	<i>First of all, let us thank to our god, Allah SWT, who has given us the chance to come to this class today.</i>	thanking god	Indonesia
	<i>And then don't forget to say thanks to our prophet Muhammad SAW who has guided us from the darkness to the brightness from Jahiliyah era to Islamic era as well as the new world.</i>	thanking messenger	Indonesia
	<i>Okay my speech today is about healthy life style..</i>	introduction of the topic	Indonesia

Closing

Respondent 1

No	Utterances of Closing	Function	Remark
	<i>Okey guys, thank you for your attention!</i>	signaling the end	Indonesia/ English
	<i>Forgive me for my false to you!</i>	apologizing	Indonesia
	<i>Thank you!</i>	thanking participants	Indonesia
	<i>Assalamau'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i>	closing greeting	Indonesia

Respondent 2

No	Utterances of Closing	Function	Remark
1.	<i>That's all my explanation.</i>	signaling the end	Indonesia/ English
2.	<i>Thank you for your attention!</i>	thanking	Indonesia
3.	<i>Assalamau'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i>	closing greeting	Indonesia

Respondent 3

No	Utterances of Closing	Function	Remark
1.	<i>Okay, that's all of my explanation.</i>	Signaling the end	Indonesia/ English
2.	<i>Thank you for attention!</i>	Thanking	Indonesia
3.	<i>Assalamau'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i>	Closing greeting	Indonesia

Respondent 4

No	Utterances of Closing	Function	Remark
	<i>There is a humor says I love reading and you love reading, too. So I love you because we both love reading. And my best soulmate is a reader who loves reading. Eventhough, it is only a joke, but I think it is a good statement to motivate the reader to be successful on in this life.</i>	humor	English
	<i>So let's read and open the gate successfulness by reading.</i>	A call for action	English
	<i>I think that is all I can talk to you.</i>	Signaling the end	Indonesia/ English
	<i>And I am so sorry for my mistakes</i>	apologizing	Indonesia
	<i>I hope this speech will give fine plus for you</i>	Expressing hope	Indonesia
	<i>and thank you for your attention!</i>	thanking	Indonesia

	<i>Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i>	Closing greeting	Indonesia
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Respondent 5

No	Utterances of Closing	Function	Remark
1.	<i>Well, I think that is all I can deliver.</i>	Signaling the end	Indonesia/ English
2.	<i>and apologize for my mistakes.</i>	apologizing	Indonesia
3.	<i>Thank you for your attention!</i>	thanking	Indonesia
4.	<i>Assalamau'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i>	Closing greeting	Indonesia

Respondent 6

No	Utterances of Closing	Function	Remark
	<i>I think that's all about my speech.</i>	signaling the end	Indonesia/ English
	<i>Thank you for your attention!</i>	thanking	Indonesia
	<i>Assalamau'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i>	closing greeting	Indonesia

Respondent 7

No	Utterances of Closing	Function	Remark
	<i>So, I think that's all about my speech today.</i>	signaling the end	Indonesia/ English
	<i>I am sorry for my mistakes.</i>	apologizing	Indonesia
	<i>I wish it will be useful for all of you here.</i>	expressing hope	Indonesia
	<i>And thank you for your attention!</i>	thanking	Indonesia
	<i>Assalamau'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i>	Closing greeting	Indonesia

Respondent 8

No	Utterances of Closing	Function	Remark
	<i>So, that's all my speech today</i> <i>If I have any mistakes, apologize me!</i> <i>Assalamau'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i>	Signaling the end apologizing Closing greeting	Indonesia/ English Indonesia Indonesia

Respondent 9

No	Utterances of Closing	Function	Remark
	<i>That's all my speech.</i> <i>Thank you very much!</i> <i>Assalamau'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i>	Signaling the end thanking Closing greeting	Indonesia/ English Indonesia Indonesia

Respondent 10

No	Utterances of Closing	Function	Remark
	<i>And okey. I think that's all.</i> <i>Thanks for your attention!</i> <i>Assalamau'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i>	Signaling the end thanking Closing greeting	Indonesia/ English Indonesia Indonesia

Respondent 11

No	Utterances of Closing	Function	Remark
	<i>And I think that's enough for me..</i>	Signaling the end	Indonesia/ English
	<i>I hope you can smile everyday. And you can do a little bit make a curved line in your face.</i>	Expressng hope	Indonesia
	<i>Thank you!</i>	thanking	Indonesia

Respondent 12

No	Utterances of Closing	Function	Remark
	<i>Okey. That is my speech.</i>	Signaling the end	Indonesia/ English
	<i>I hope it will be useful for you.</i>	Expressing hope	Indonesia
	<i>Assalamau'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i>	Closing greeting	Indonesia

Respondent 13

No	Utterances of Closing	Function	Remark
	<i>That's all for my speech.</i>	Signaling the end	Indonesia/ English
	<i>I am sorry if I am taking the mistakes.</i>	apologizing	Indonesia
	<i>Thank you for your attention!</i>	thanking	Indonesia
	<i>Assalamau'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i>	Closing greeting	Indonesia

Respondent 14

No	Utterances of Closing	Function	Remark
	<p><i>Okay. May be that's all about my speech.</i></p> <p><i>I think I would like to say sorry for my mistakes and thank you.</i></p> <p><i>Assalamau'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i></p>	<p>Signaling the end</p> <p>apologizing</p> <p>thanking</p> <p>Closing greeting</p>	<p>Indonesia/English</p> <p>Indonesia</p> <p>Indonesia</p> <p>Indonesia</p>

Respondent 15

No	Utterances of Closing	Function	Remark
	<p><i>So, I think that's all my speech.</i></p> <p><i>I am sorry if I do some mistakes during the speech.</i></p> <p><i>Thank you for your attention. Thank you for the time, sir.</i></p> <p><i>Assalamau'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i></p>	<p>Signaling the end</p> <p>apologizing</p> <p>thanking</p> <p>Closing greeting</p>	<p>Indonesia/English</p> <p>Indonesia</p> <p>Indonesia</p> <p>Indonesia</p>

Respondent 16

No	Utterances of Closing	Function	Remark
	<p><i>Okay. I guess that's all my speech.</i></p> <p><i>I hope my speech have advantages for you.</i></p> <p><i>Thank you so much for your kind attention.</i></p> <p><i>Assalamau'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i></p>	<p>Signaling the end</p> <p>Expressing hope</p> <p>thanking</p> <p>Closing greeting</p>	<p>Indonesia/English</p> <p>Indonesia</p> <p>Indonesia</p> <p>Indonesia</p>

Respondent 17

No	Utterances of Closing	Function	Remark
	<i>All right. That's all from me.</i> <i>Thank you so much.</i> <i>Assalamau'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i>	Signaling the end thanking Closing greeting	Indonesia/ English Indonesia Indonesia

Respondent 18

No	Utterances of Closing	Function	Remark
	<i>Well, I think that's all.</i> <i>And thank you for your attention.</i> <i>For women in Indonesia. Let's continue Kartini's spirit!</i> <i>Assalamau'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i>	Signaling the end thanking A call for action Closing greeting	Indonesia/ English Indonesia English Indonesia

Respondent 19

No	Utterances of Closing	Function	Remark
	<i>Okey. That's all from me.</i> <i>Thanks for your attention!</i> <i>Assalamau'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i>	Signaling the end thanking Closing greeting	Indonesia/ English Indonesia Indonesia

Respondent 20

No	Utterances of Closing	Function	Remark
	<i>Okay, may be that's all from me.</i> <i>I am so sorry for the mistakes.</i> <i>And thanks for your attention!</i> <i>Assalamau'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.</i>	Signaling the end apologizing thanking Closing greeting	Indonesia/ English Indonesia Indonesia Indonesia