

TYPES OF HESITATION OCCURRENCE USED BY THE
CHARACTERS IN MOVIE AKEELAH AND THE BEE

PAPER

*Submitted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements to obtain Strata One
(S1) Degree in English Department*



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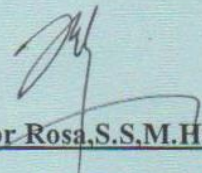
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
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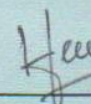
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ABSTRAK

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Makalah ini bertujuan untuk menemukan jenis-jenis *hesitation occurrence* yang terdapat pada sebuah film yang berjudul *Akeelah and the Bee*. Makalah ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif karena penulis akan menjelaskan jenis dari *hesitation occurrence* yang paling sering di gunakan oleh karakter-karakter pada film *Akeelah and the Bee*. Dari film tersebut diperoleh 80 penggunaan *hesitation occurrence* yang terbagi kepada *false start*, *repetition*, *parenthetical remark*, *silent pause*, *filled pause* dan *lengthening*. Pengelompokan jenis-jenis dari *hesitation occurrence* merujuk kepada teori jenis-jenis dari *hesitation occurrence* yang dikemukakan oleh Ralph Rose (2012). Dari hasil analisis data, ditemukan bahwa *hesitation occurrence* berjenis *filled pause* lebih sering digunakan dengan frekuensi 22 kali (27,5%). Sementara itu, *false start* adalah jenis *hesitation occurrence* yang paling jarang digunakan oleh karakter-karakter di film tersebut, dengan frekuensi penggunaannya 4 kali (5%).

Temuan penelitian ini menunjukkan para karakter di film tersebut lebih banyak mengisi jeda/keraguan yang dilakukannya dengan menghasilkan bunyi-bunyi seperti /um../ atau /uh../. Hal ini disebabkan bahasa inggris merupakan bahasa pertama bagi para karakter-karakter di film tersebut.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRAK	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	iii
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	
A. Background of the Problem	1
B. Limitation of the Problem.....	4
C. Formulation of the Problem	4
D. Purpose of Writing the Paper	4
E. Technique of Data Collection	4
F. Technique of Data Analysis.....	5
CHAPTER 2 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
A. Conversational Strategies.....	7
B. Language Production	9
C. Hesitation Occurrence.....	11
D. Types of Hesitation Occurrence.....	13
E. Language in Movies.....	20
CHAPTER 3 DATA DESCRIPTION, ANALYSIS, FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	
A. Data Analysis	22
B. Finding	29
C. Discussion	31
CHAPTER 4 CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	
4.1 Conclusion	33
4.2 Suggestion.....	33
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
APPENDIX	

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

There are some ways in making communication among human being. They are spoken, written, gestures, etc. In this part, the writer tries to investigate a spoken language phenomenon that occurs in human daily conversation. It is about hesitations that usually exist in human speaking. Human speaking is not always running fluently, sometimes in their speech, they also have hesitations that are usually marked by silent pause, filled pause, lengthening, false start, repeat/restart and parenthetical remark.

Wanatabe and Rose (2008) say that speech by one or more interlocutors may be described as continuous, but a moment's reflection will reveal that it is not really continuous at all. Minimally, speakers must break off their speech to breathe. It means that it is acceptable for a speaker to do hesitation because it is a kind of humane. In every speaking, it is often found hesitation that be done by the speakers whether it is in the formal or informal situation, minimally to take a breath during speaking section.

In language production, the hesitation phenomena may be happened in encoding process, how the language is produced and delivered to the listeners. Harley (2001) states that the processes of phonological encoding involve turning words into sounds. The sounds must be produced in the correct sequence and in specific way that is how the muscles of the articulatory system should be moved.

When people try to deliver their speech in front of others, they may get hesitations that occur because of taking a breath, getting nervous, thinking, forgetting the material or getting difficult to focus on the topic. For example; when students of English Department in State University of Padang have a discussion class and discuss a topic about Morphology and Syntax, the presenters often get hesitations in explaining the materials. The hesitations those frequently found are filled pauses, false starts, repeats, etc. Those are usually caused by lack preparation of the students before the discussion.

Most of hesitation occurrence usually happens in spontaneous speaking that must have a lot of information being communicated from the speakers to the hearers. The speakers have to think of what information they want to deliver to the listeners spontaneously. In this case, the speakers often make pauses in their speaking in order to recall the information that they have to say. Corley and Stewart (2005) state that the words of unprepared spoken language are likely to be accompanied by a range of unintentional errors.

Hesitations usually take place in the beginning of a phrase or an utterance of the speakers' speaking. In starting an utterance, the speakers definitely need times to take a breath or think of the material. The idea is supported by Barr (2001) who says that hesitation phenomena such as fillers are most likely to occur at the beginning of an utterance or phrase, presumably as a consequence of the greater demand on planning processes at these junctures.

Some people assume that the English native speakers are fluent in speaking their own language; whereas, non-native speakers are not. It is acceptable because it depends on the mother language that can make the speakers speak fluently because

of the daily use of the language. Rarely, when we listen to some speeches that are delivered by native speakers, we still find that they do not always deliver the information fluently. In the middle of their speaking, they still get hesitations and try to think what points they are going to say. In that case, they also just keep silent for a while or say something to fill the pauses.

When two speakers hold a conversation, they must generally work together to avoid and overcome communication breakdown. They can use some strategies in order to make the conversation runs fluently. Ellis (1985) says that the strategies and tactics which the speakers use in running a conversation included selecting an interesting topics, checking comprehension, requesting clarification, repeating utterances, stressing key words and switching topics. By using the strategies, the conversation that taken by the speakers run more fluently and more narrowing the possibility of a pause exists in the middle of their conversation.

The writer is interested in conducting a study about hesitation occurrence because this phenomenon often occurs in human daily life. The phenomena are also interesting which actually there are several types of hesitation occurrence those are done by human speaking. This paper will show the readers any kind of hesitation occurrence that usually occurs in speech and conversation.

Based on the context, this paper discusses about types of hesitation occurrence which are found in a western movie. The study uses movie *Akeelah and the Bee* to be the object because it is an interesting movie and has a special language term. The writer chooses this movie because she wants to prove that English native speakers also do the hesitations; even though, English is their mother tongue (first language). In its conversations, most of the characters of the movie often use the

types of hesitation to remind the information that they want to convey to the other characters of the movie.

B. Limitation of the Problem

There are several phenomena of language production that can be analyzed, such as speech errors/slips of the tongue, hesitation phenomena, neurolinguistics, speech and language disorder, etc. However, in order to limit this paper, it is just focused on the occurrence of the hesitation phenomena itself, especially types of hesitation occurrence. The limitation on these aspects is to get a precise analysis. Then, the writer will not go beyond this limitation in this paper.

C. Formulation of the Problem

The problem of this paper is formulated into a single question. It is “What is the type of hesitation occurrence that mostly used by the characters in Movie *Akeelah and the Bee*?”

D. Purpose of Writing the Paper

Based on the question above, the purpose of this study is finding what kind of hesitation occurrence that mostly used by the characters in Movie *Akeelah and the Bee*.

E. Technique of Data Collection

This study concerns about hesitation occurrence that usually occur in human conversation. For this chance, the writer tries to analyze the hesitations found

in conversation made by the characters of a movie. A western movie titled *Akeelah and the Bee* becomes the data of this paper. There are several steps that can be used in collecting the data. The steps are as what follows below:

1. Downloading the movie script

First, the writer downloaded the movie script in order to ease her in writing the script of the scenes that contained hesitation occurrence.

2. Adjusting the existing transcripts with the scenes in the movie

The writer adjusted the existing transcripts with the scenes in the movie in order to check whether it is ready to be used or not.

3. Watching the movie

The writer watched the movie carefully and found the scenes contained hesitations. Then, the writer gave marks in what minute the hesitations found in each scene.

4. Identifying the data

The writer identified the types and process of hesitation occurrence used by the characters in the movie.

5. Tabulating the data

Finally, the writer tabulated the data in a table so that it is shown what types of hesitation occurrence used by the characters.

F. Technique of Data Analysis

In conducting this paper, there are several steps that the writer followed for analyzing the data. They are:

1. Analyzing the data

First, the writer analyzed the data to support the idea why it is categorized as filled pauses, silent pauses, false starts, repeats and so on, based on the theory that quoted from linguists. Then, the writer determined the types and process of the hesitations used by the characters in Movie *Akeelah and The Bee*.

2. Classifying the data

Then, the writer classified the data found in order to know what type of hesitation occurrence that mostly used by the characters in the movie.

3. Drawing the conclusion

In this last step, the writer drew the conclusion based on the finding that answered the formulation of this paper problem. In addition, the writer explained what factor that support the finding.