

THE REPRESENTATION OF SPEECH DISFLUENCY MADE BY
LEONARDO DICAPRIO AND MARTIN SCORSESE DURING
INTERVIEW PROGRAM ON BLOOMBERG TV

A THESIS



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DECLARATION

This thesis contains no material has been accepted for the award of any other degree in any university. And to the best of candidate's knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published by other person except where due reference is made in the text of the thesis.

Surabaya, June, 15th 2015



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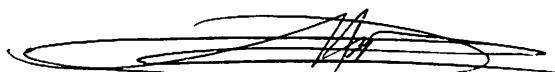
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ABSTRACT

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Keywords Speech Production, Speech Disfluency, Leonardo DiCaprio, Martin Scorsese, Interview program, Wolf of Wall Street

This research focuses on speech disfluency. Speech Disfluency happens when the speaker disrupts his speech during the process of speech production. Speech disfluency is considered as an incomplete planning of message in the brain. Yet the speaker deals to produce the speech. Speech disfluency may happen to anyone and it occurs naturally. Speech disfluency is not referred to speech-language pathology. Speech disfluency is a normal speech which is not perfect in delivering speech. A normal speech may pause, edit, or revise their thought after the speakers delivered their message.

The writer conducts this study in order to portray the speech disfluency that occurs in native English speaker. She classifies and analyzes about the types and factors trigger speech disfluency. The object of this study is the utterances of Leonardo DiCaprio and Martin Scorsese along the interview in Bloomberg TV Program. The data for this study is collected from internet. This study analyzes the types of speech disfluency which proposed by Clark and Clark (1977) and describes the factors that triggered speech disfluency which proposed by Brothfield et al., (2001).

The findings of this study show that not all types of speech disfluency which are proposed by Clark and Clark (1977) appears in both speakers, Leonardo DiCaprio and Martin Scorsese. From 562 speech disfluencies that happen, only Martin Scorsese produces all types of speech disfluency. Leonardo DiCaprio only produces silent pause, filled pause, repetition, unretraced false start, retraced false start, and correction. The most common type of speech disfluency which presents during the research is filled pause with 182 times (32%) out of 562 speech disfluency that occurs. The writer also finds the factors emerge the occurrences of speech disfluency during this interview program, there were processing load covers hesitation, coordination function covers time limitation, and social factor covers the topic discussion.

INTISARI

Fibiarty, Amalia M. 2015. The Representation of Speech Disfluency Made by Leonardo DiCaprio and Martin Scorsese during Interview Program in Bloomberg TV, Thesis, UINSA Surabaya.

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Kata Kunci: Produksi berbahasa, Ketidaklancaran berbahasa, Leonardo DiCaprio, Martin Scorsese, program wawancara, Wolf of Wall Street

Penelitian ini berfokus pada ketidaklancaran berbahasa. Ketidaklancaran berbahasa terjadi ketika adanya ganguan selama proses produksi berbicara. Ketidaklancaran berbahasa dipertimbangkan sebagai sebuah ketidakrampungan maksud/ pesan yang diinginkan penutur ketika diproses didalam otak. Namun, penutur memutuskan untuk memproduksi sebuah perkataan. Ketidaklancaran berbahasa dapat terjadi pada siapa saja dan itu terjadi secara alami. Ketidaklancaran berbahasa tidak berhubungan dengan suatu penyakit dalam berbahasa. Ketidak lancaran berbahasa dalam konteks ini normal terjadi pada setiap penutur. Dalam proses penyampaian ucapan, penutur mungkin saja berhenti, memperbaiki atau meninjau kembali perkataan yang telah ia sampaikan.

Penulis melakukan penelitian ini untuk menggambarkan ketidaklancaran berbahasa yang terjadi pada penutur yang menjadikan bahasa Inggris sebagai bahasa pertama mereka. Penulis mengklasifikasi dan menganalisis lebih lanjut tentang jenis dan faktor pemicu ketidaklancaran berbahasa. Objek penelitian ini adalah ucapan dari Leonardo DiCaprio dan Martin Scorsese yang terjadi sepanjang wawancara di Program televisi Bloomberg. Data untuk penelitian ini dikumpulkan dari internet. Penelitian ini menganalisa jenis dari ketidaklancaran berbahasa yang diusulkan oleh Clark dan Clark (1977) dan menggambarkan faktor-faktor pemicu ketidaklancaran berbahasa yang diusulkan oleh Brothfield et al., (2001).

Hasil penelitian yang dilakukan oleh penulis menunjukkan bahwa tidak semua jenis ketidaklancaran berbahasa dialami oleh Leonardo DiCaprio dan Martin Scorsese. Dari 562 ketidaklancaran yang terjadi, hanya Martin Scorsese memproduksi semua jenis ketidaklancaran berbahasa. Leonardo DiCaprio hanya memproduksi jeda diam, jeda diisi, pengulangan, ketidak pengulangan awal yang salah, pengulangan awal yang salah, dan pengoreksian. Jenis ketidaklancaran berbahasa yang paling sering terjadi selama penelitian adalah jeda diisi dengan 182 kali (32%) dari total 562. Penulis juga menemukan beberapa faktor yang memicu terjadinya ketidaklancaran berbahasa selama program wawancara ini, diantaranya, ada pengolahan beban pada pemilihan kata melingkupi keragu-raguan, fungsi koordinasi melingkupi keterbatasan waktu, dan faktor sosial meliputi topik yang didiskusikan.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Communication is a central of human life. As the function of communication is to keep interact with others, it might deal with speech as a normal device of human to communicate. Communication is the verbal interchange of a thought or idea (Steven & Foss, 2008, p.3). The process of delivering the ideas fascinates to be understood.

Communication is one of everyday activities that are intertwined with all of human life. And as a normal human being, speech is fundamentally an instrument act (Clark H., & Clark, 1977, p.223). Speech is a basic tool which helps a human to execute their intention which comes from their mind. Most people use spoken language as a media to communicate with others.

Speech and human mind connect each other. They are dealing with psycholinguistics study. Foss (1978, p.4) says “psycholinguistics is an important part of study to how the mind is organized and how it works”. It studies about how people acquire language, how people use language to speak and understand one another, and how language is represented and processed in the brain (Eva, 2011, p.1).

A study about process of speech in the brain is covered in language production. People deal with many sentences in a short amount of time when produce and understand verbal communication. Speech production studies about how were people

able to learn or use such a complicated system. Speech production involves the construction of a program of skilled motor movement to produce a speech sounds corresponding to the intended sentence. According to Foss (1978, p.171), speech production processes are peculiar to speaking. It caused speech production involved the process of constructing message in the brain. We cannot systematically manipulate what words they will choose to put in their sentence (Steinberg, 1993, p.163).

In our reality, producing speech is a common activity. Every normal human being can produce verbal communication well and easily. While producing speaking, people are not only responsible to construct what their message that will be delivered but also how to produce language to others clearly and smoothly. Doing speech is almost no effort and very little conscious thought to turn our thoughts into word and

sentences in order to communicate to others (Matthei, 1983, p.13). Kormos (2006, p.38) argues “producing language for first English speaker is mostly effortless, fast, requires no attention on the part of the speaker, and can be done parallel with other activities such as driving, washing up, and listening to music”. It means as native English speaker, they have to no trouble in getting and executing a word or sentences.

Apart from these statements, the factual reality is different. The writer realizes in order to speak; it is not as well as the theory above. Some contradictory theories deny it. According to Rogers et al., (2010, p. 1167), the ability to speak clearly involved a complex brain system that is not fully understood. Sometimes, people will

feel so difficult to produce a language itself. Speaking is not easy. It involves a complex process of thinking language aspects and skills. Therefore, there are some difficulties that the speakers usually face when they speak to people and almost every speaker makes disfluency unconsciously. Paule (2010, p.617) argues that disfluency is a common occurrence in speech and is generally thought to be related to difficulty in the production system. It is supporting by H. Clark and E. Clark in their book, *Psychology and Language: An Introduction to Psycholinguistics* (1977, p.259), they were explained:

“Its execution not all goes well in everyday speech. In practice they have fundamental problems. First, they have not always formulated their plans fully before they begin their execution. Second, in final execution, we must build an “articulator program”, the articulator muscles about what to do when.”

The complex procedural of executing speech affects the disruption. The releasing speeches. Not only a child but also an adult person gets disfluency while produces a verbal communication. The disruptions during producing language are purely the result of unintentional process when we produce speech. The speakers may or may not realize that they often suspend their speech while saying something. This kind of phenomena is well known as speech disfluency.

Speech disfluency happens naturally in daily conversation toward everyone. Speech disfluency is not the result of bad grammar or incomplete knowledge of language user. People cannot expect if they will do speech disfluency or not. They do

not realize if their statement full of disfluencies. For instance, a girl asks her friend “Have you/ have you imagine a... if you will be *uh* superstar like today?” The speaker do not realize if she was suspend too much by repeating “have you/ have you”, adding filler “a...”, and giving interjection *uh* in her utterances.

There are a lot of researches which focused on the speech disfluency made by children. A perception will shows that speech disfluency only appears in the children’s speech. Nevertheless, in adult’s speech, they do the same error in certain situation instead.

In previous study, there were some researchers conducted toward the speech disfluency. First is Speech Disfluency made by Indonesia Children Aged Four Year Old in Giving Narration (A Case Study) made by Dina Kartika. She observed the speech production on Indonesian children in their daily speech. In her studies, she examined three types of speech disfluency which proposed by Clark and Clark (1977). There are pauses, false start, and repetition. The same study is held by Maida Ambarita. Her thesis entitled Speech Disfluency in Giving Description made by Kindergarten Children just focused on three types of disfluency. Her study presents speech disfluency phenomenon which happened on Kindergarten by giving some pictures and asked them to describe each picture they are looking at. Both are conduct in 2008. In addition, both research found more than 100 disfluencies which occur toward the children that they observed.

This study also analyzes types of speech disfluency. If both previous theses conducted the study of children as the data, in this present study, the writer takes the sample of adult's conversation. Specifically, speech disfluency is used by an English speaker. Yule (1997, p.23) states that adult manipulates their linguistic resources to produce new expression and new sentences based on new situation arise or new object have to be described. Therefore, adult will be able to make phenomena of speech disfluency as develop as their knowledge and their experience.

The aim of this study is to show and analyze the occurrence of speech disfluency made by an actor Hollywood Leonardo DiCaprio and a phenomenal director, Martin Scorsese. Their speech covers in a long interview. The length of their interview is 53.38 minutes. The interview is well known as Charlie Rose's program on Bloomberg TV. Bloomberg TV is global television that concerns in economical issues through the world. The writer found the conversation from YouTube. They are all English native speakers. The program engages in depth conversation and round table discussion about the important issues and ideas of our time.

This study analyzes an artist because it makes the writer easy to looking for the data. The background of their topic discussion is about their last movie entitled "The Wolf of Wall Street". The Wolf of Wall Street represents the character named Jordan Belfort who presupposed to have an American values, desire to get wealth. This movie nominated for five Oscars. And it became a winner on the best back sound. The unique of this movie is many critics that are showing by certain American

people. They do not agree about its movie included the epic of drugs, sex, money laundering, stock manipulations, and other sundried cons through Jordan Belfort's life.

The main character of its movie is played by Leonardo DiCaprio. He was a successful actor who handles so many films. He won a lot of golden globes in Oscar since 1993. He became the main character of some great movie, for instance, Romeo in Romeo and Juliet, Gatsby in Great Gatsby, Jordan Belfort in Wolf of Wall Street, and many others movies. Even, Leonardo DiCaprio has designated Academy Award and nominated actor and committed environmental movement. He chooses to be United Nation Messenger of peace with a special focus on climate change.

This study, the writer concerns on the natural speech disfluency during Leonardo DiCaprio and Martin Scorsese' interview with Charlie Rose. The writer will listen the recording of their conversation. The writer examines their speech disfluency through the conversations by using Clark and Clark theory (1977). In Clark and Clark theory, there are some types of speech disfluency. Furthermore, she attempts to examine the possibility factors trigger the disfluency by considering many options from Bortfeld, H., Leon D. S., Bloom, J. E., Schober, M. F., Brennan, S. E., theory (2001). The writer tries to classify and examine that interview as the samples to be analyzed.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

1.2.1 What are the types of disfluency made by Leonardo DiCaprio and Martin Scorsese?

1.2.2 What are the factors trigger Leonardo DiCaprio and Martin Scorsese made speech disfluency through their conversations?

1.3 Objective of the Study

1.3.1 To understand types of speech disfluency are made by Leonardo DiCaprio and Martin Scorsese.

1.3.2 To examine the factors which make Leonardo DiCaprio and Martin Scorsese made speech disfluency in their conversations.

By doing this research, the writer hopes that the thesis gives theoretical contribution about language production, especially the using of speech disfluency among the native English speaker itself. Speech Disfluency is not only happen in children language processing but also in adult. This study is expected to enrich the reader's knowledge about the types of speech difluency used by adult. It also will be completed by the examination of some possibility factors which trigger the frequency of speech disfluency itself. It expects to give understanding about the various reason influence imperfect speech of human.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is the conversation between Leonardo DiCaprio and Martin Scorsese. Leonardo DiCaprio and Martin Scorsese are the informant and Charlie Rose as the interviewer. The writer does not engage Charlie's utterances because his role just asks question toward Leonardo and Martin. This study analyzes the speech disfluency which occurs along the interview. The study only concerns on Leonardo and Martin Scorsese speech by considering the same background of status among them. They both associate with the making of Wolf of Wall Street Movie.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

In order to avoid any misinterpretation during understanding this study, the writer provides the key terms as follows:

Speech Production : Speech motor control systems which work in order to produce temporally complex speech sounds. (Barlow and Stumm, 2009, p. 485)

Speech Disfluency : Condition that disrupt the ideal delivery in the process of speech production. (Clark and Clark, 1977, p. 261)

Leonardo DiCaprio : One of Hollywood's biggest actors and an ambassador climate change of peace.

Martin Scorsese : One of the most prominent and influential directors in movie history on United Stated.

Interview : A highly desirable activity in order to get detail in depth, and can create difficulties if the informant disagree in one question. (Allison Wray and Albert Bloomer, 2006, p.162)

Wolf of Wall Street's Movie: The Movie depicts about drugs, sex, money laundering, stock manipulations, and other sundried cons, crimes. The movie recounts exploitation of Jordan Belfort, a stock broker from Queens.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents review of related theory, theoretical framework and review of related studies which are related to speech disfluency. Basically, an overview of psycholinguistics, speech production, and speech disfluency analysis are defined in the first variable of this chapter. Thus, a brief description about kind of speech disfluencies would be distributed. Then, the writer transmits in detail about the possibility factors of doing speech disfluency.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Psycholinguistics

Psycholinguistics is interdisciplinary study. It is one of the branches of linguistics field. It is the experimental study of the psychological process through which a human subject acquires, produce, and comprehend a language. So, the object of this study is language, whether spoken, written, or sign form.

Caron (1992, p.1) says that psycholinguistics is the experimental study of the psychological processes through a human being acquires and applies the system of a natural language. It is about how we assemble our own speech and writing, then how we understand others. Psycholinguistics teaches us how and

when we use an exact vocabulary even how we understand and comprehend the construction of language user.

Psycholinguistics concerns on an activity of language which relate with human thought. It was attempting to count the organization of languages impose on human mind. The study of psychological states and mental activity associated with the use of language. Psycholinguistics investigates the relationship between language and thought. Forester (1996, p.4) states that psycholinguistics have considerable in how people understand words and sentences, their knowledge of sentence construction, their comprehension of metaphors and numerous other topics.

Psycholinguistics is the study of the relationship between human mind and language. Language has a purely mental reality, but it imposes its rules and structure. Language is neither a simple external object nor purely mental activity, but both at once.

Languages are systems. They must firstly be systems housed in individual minds. When we talk about languages like English or Indonesian, we presuppose their existence in individual minds. Psycholinguistics point it out the approaches of both linguist and psychologist to explain language competence in order to deliver the language which the human' intent.

2.1.2 Speech Production

Speech production is responsible to formulate the message into a set of words with a structural organization appropriate to convey that meaning, then to transform the structured message into intelligible speech (Eva, 2011, p.135). Speech production started from speaker's brain, which create the message about what the speaker's intends to. Thus, the brain sends impulses along the motor nerves to the muscles of vocal organs to put the message into linguistic form and turn into spoken expression.

Producing speech means forming our ideas into sound of speech (Pramudita, 2014, p.9). Production process consists of a series of decision about what the next output unit will be. Everyone wants to deliver their intention so that they build a decent conversation to the other people they are intend to, hence they produce the speech. Nevertheless, the speaker may confront the difficulty. They must choose the word which appropriate with their intention. They will consider more whether the listener has the same knowledge of vocabulary, morphology, and syntax.

There are number steps to the process of speech production. It associates with a distinct type of linguistic analysis and its own particular type of information. A theory about the process of speech production is proposed

by Denes and Pinson (1963). He classify 3 levels of the people communicate to others (as cited in Garman, 1990, p.4).

The basic process is termed as the linguistics. It concerns with the formulation of the message. In this stage, the speaker should conceptualize and plan their message. The speakers may include different information in their messages when preparing to speak different languages. They have to formulate their message. In this turn, they need to divide a proper word. Then, they select an exact sound in order to deliver. Deciding which word to use involves selecting a word in one's vocabulary based on its correspondence to semantic and pragmatic specifications. Sound processing, in contrast, involves constructing the phonological form of a selected word by retrieving its individual sounds and organizing them into stressed and unstressed syllables (phonological encoding) and then specifying the motor programs to realize those syllables (phonetic encoding).

The second level is psychological stage. It concerns with the expression of the speaker. How they build a reception of the signal carrying the message toward the speaker's partner. The last level is acoustics. This level is distinguished by being the only level which is outside of, and common to, both individuals- the air gap which has to be bridged for the speech chain to be completed between the heads. It is related with the articulation of the speaker. When the motor programs work in order to execute and pronounce

the sounds of a word. The speaker decides upon their intention or some content to express and encodes the situational constraints on how the content may be expressed. It should be in formal or informal situations.

In some cases, the flow of speech production faces some difficulties may into the speaker while do the articulation process. There are many reasons influence the execution of speech production. Its phenomena are known as speech disfluency.

2.1.3 Speech Disfluency

When the speakers have no speech between words, produce “ah, er, uh, mm”, repeating in a row, it reflects as speech disfluency (Clark and Clark, 1977, p.261). People may face an obstacle in order to release their message.

Speech disfluency is not a part of language pathology. Speech disfluency is a natural phenomenon faced by every speaker.

In opposite one, an ideal delivery is the utterance can be executed smoothly and under well intonation contour. Apart from that, most people are producing a daily conversation is far from being perfect. In daily conversation, speakers are full of disfluencies by the different types.

Speech error can be defined as a type of speech disfluency. They are same in the meaning, just different in term. Speech disfluency can be used to investigate the process of speech production.

2.1.4 Overview of Wolf of Wall Street's Movie

Wolf of Wall Street movie is released on 2013. The duration of the movie is almost 180 minutes. The movie is directed by Martin Scorsese with the main character is by Leonardo DiCaprio. The story of this movie inspired from the autobiography book of the most stock broker in Wall Street at that time, Jordan Belfort. Along the Wolf of Wall Street Movie, the story represents the way how Jordan Belfort who was struggling in order to reach wealthy as stock broker in Wall Street in 1990's.

This movie nominated for five Oscars, including Best Picture. The film has garnered an ardent posse of detractors who declaim the film's amorality and decadence (Philip Conklin, 2004). The four hours of duration in originally

movie should be cut in certain part. Many people do not agree with its movie which depicts an epic of drugs, sex, money laundering, stock manipulations, and other sundried cons too much through Jordan Belfort's life.

Many variance responses come from people whom watched the movie. Some people give appreciation about how honest Martin as director depicts the movie. It gives a voice about the system of work investment systems which depict in *The Wolf of Wall Street* movie. The movie emerges the critiques of these systems, creates new ideas about how to be great salesman, and shows us things we have not seen. Some articles note in the page.

Seitz:

“Jordan Belfort and men like him represent America, and on some level we must be OK with them representing America, otherwise we would have seen reforms in the late '80s or '90s. How the system these guys are operating in is just part of a larger financial and governmental system that screws over Americans every day.

Another arguments comes from Kofi Outlaw, he (2014) says “the wolf of wall street is an outrageous and repugnant reflection of something very real and very rotten at the core of our society”. The Wolf of Wall Street is nothing less than a brilliant and nightmarish portrait of the true face behind America's greed culture, which manages to impress, amuse, offend and outright terrify often.

2.1.5. Types of Speech Disfluency proposed by Clark and Clark

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id Clark and Clark (1977, p.263) have been categorized kinds of speech disfluency. He divided into nine types. However, the researcher focused on 8 types of disfluency, because the other one is not exist in the conversation, they are: silent pause, filled pause, repeats, false start (un-retraced), false start (retraced), correction, interjection, and stutter.

a. Silent Pause

Silent pause is a period of no speech between words (Clark and Clark, p.262). There are three areas that enable to do silent speech. In border of the constituent, it means in the first and the last of phrase or

sentence. It is called as grammatical juncture. Grammatical juncture is an ideal speech, which suggests as a breath time. It cannot be categorized as speech disfluency. The one and only in silent pause is in the middle position of constituent. The speakers choose to stop their utterances in the middle of their execution, whereas they still have a message to be delivered.

It produces in order to gain time during the process of linguistic production. It happens while someone stops their speech for a while when delivering speech in the middle of her or his conversation. They seem difficult to say what their intentions are. It calls speech disfluency when the duration is longer than 250 milliseconds and occur in middle of the word or sentence (Goldman-Eisler in Harley, 1995). The sign to conveys silent pause is “[//]”.

Examples:

(1) The mosque’s [//] architecture is great, I [//] am excited to see it.

(2) The mosque’s architecture is [//] great, [//] I am excited to see it.

The silent pause’s number (1) include as speech disfluency, while number (2) is not consider as speech disfluency. As mentioned above, if

silent pause occur after constituent, it reflects the time for the speaker to breath.

b. Filled Pause

Filled pause is characterized by the expression, such as: *[um]*, *[mm]*, *[uh]*, *[yeah]*, *[err]*. It is other utterances which not include in message of speech. Filled pause can be placed in the beginning, middle, and last speech. Filled pause can reflect of stalling.

- (1) The speech conference will be held on, *[uh]*, next month.
- (2) Take a blu-*[um]*, black circle in that corner.

From the examples above, we can recognize that filled pause like a sign. Its sound or word is released to fill up gaps in utterances (1). Filled pause usually realize to the listener, that the speaker has just misspoken (2).

c. Repetition

Repetition appears to involve restarting the utterance from the beginning, whether a syllable, lexical word, phrase, even sentence. Mostly, repetition is a consequence of the fast speed while the speaker deals to release the speech.

For Examples:

(1) *You know /ʃ/ you know* I believe you are never lying.

(2) My lecturer almost teaches *for /ʃ/ for* seven years.

d. Un-retraced False Start

It occurs when the speaker completely abandons an utterance that is incomplete and embarks on a new one which is lexically and syntactically distinct. In simply, it means the correction of the word does not include the repetition of one or more words before the word that are being corrected word.

(1) Take the *book /ʃ/ paper* please

(2) Throw the *plastics /ʃ/ rubbish* dear

e. Retraced False Start

Retraced false start happened where a part or all of the original utterances is repeated. Where the speaker partly repeats what has been said, while making some changes of grammar or vocabulary, we have an “insertion” or what is generally termed a reformation elsewhere. It is quite similar to un-retraced false start. Its different is the correction of the word including one or more words before the corrected word.

(1) Take *the book /ʃ/ the paper* please.

(2) Later on when we where demanded *to have /V to give* life performance in different musical festival in America and Africa.

f. Correction

It is like false start. The speakers correct their statement. That makes different is that the speakers proposed as an extra source of information, such as: "I mean", "Sorry". Besides that, there is an editing statement {you know} will find in this analysis.

For example:

(1) Take the book, *Sorry*, the paper please.

(2) Throw the plastics, *I mean*, the rubbish dear.

(3) They are {you know} gangs of New York City are our friends now.

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From the example above, number (1) and (2) are used to correct the words that previously released. It is quite different with the example number (3), its correction is used to make slightly closer with the previous statement. It happens because what his previous speech is not obvious. So, he tries to take over the previous words which make misunderstanding.

g. Interjection

This disfluency indicates that the speakers are getting surprise, shock, pain etc. They are no ideas about what to say next. The interjection signs are likely *oh, ah, so do like*.

For example:

- (1) Marry want to buy, *oh* lemon.
- (2) *oh* She is an artist now

Interjection signal sometimes indicates that the speakers forgot something then they just remember what they want to speech (1). An example number (2), depict that the speaker getting surprise of the information they were getting.

h. Stutter

Stuttering is characterized by repetition of sound which has a hard frequency. Stuttering will fully develop when the speaker eventually strong emotional reactions, fear, embarrassment of the untreated. (Richard Culatta, 1990, p.59)

- (1) Give me your **m-m-m** money
- (2) Turn on the **h-h-h** heater switch!

2.1.6. Factors Trigger Speech Disfluency

Process producing language is a normal human activity. Speaking is the way to keep communicates with other people. Unfortunately, in order to produce or execute a speech, the speakers sometimes do any variety of speech error that we commonly known as speech disfluency. The frequency of disfluency in everyday life emerges some questions. What are the factors influence this phenomenon? Can we identify the possibilities? It can be broad explanation.

There are some possibility factors that influence the occurrences of speech disfluency in the normal human being. The writer uses Bortfeld, H., et al., theory. They provide variance possibilities which might trigger speech disfluency. And some appropriate has been chosen by the writer as the possible factors toward the data. They are; processing load relates to complex constituents; coordination function deals with the sequences of time; and social reason covered the topics they were discussing. The description of each factor explains in the next page.

a. Processing Load

Amount of word is provided in the brain. The possibilities of sentence construction may be a million variances. They have to choose a certain word which conveys the reflection of their intention. A sentence which contains of concrete word, for instance “newspaper, magazine, television, radio” is easier to produce than a sentence which contains an abstract word, like “honour, joy, love” (Clark and Clark, 1977, p.271).

Its case appears because the speaker needs to give description in detail the meaning of its abstract word that he or she has been spoken. It presumably makes the speaker need to consider more to choose a proper word which has relation with abstract word.

Furthermore, they pause longer and use more fillers before producing an answer that they lack confidence in. In this situation, speaker is more likely to be incorrect. Speakers pause longer and use more fillers before a non- answer (e.g., I don't know), when they actually do know the answer but are just unable to retrieve it.

b. Coordination Function

Shriberg (1996) argues the possibility of why disfluencies are more common at the beginnings of utterances is that they might be used to coordinate interaction (cited on Bortfeld, et al., 2001, p.127). The

occurrences of speech disfluency happen because the speaker does not want the listener losing their attention among the speaker. Speaker needs to have several times to plan their utterances before execute their speech.

Clark H (1994, p. 247) says if disfluency serve a communicative function, they may provide information that enables two people in conversation to better coordinate interaction, manage turn-taking, or align their mental states. The length of time duration which took in every single utterances of speaker determines the success toward the communication. While, speakers take a long time to produce an utterance, they risk losing her addressee's attention or their speaking turn. Therefore, if speakers rush to produce unintentional word, they risk being misunderstood. So, some speakers may decide to warn her addressee of a delay in producing a word or phrase by uttering a filler such as *um*, *uh*, *err*.

Disfluency may also help a listener realize that a speaker has just misspoken. In one series of studies conduct by Brennan & Schober (2001), listeners were faster and more accurate in comprehending repair words such as *orange* in utterances like *move to the yel- uh, orange square* when the interrupted word was followed by 'uh' than when it was not (cited in Bortfeld et al., 2001, p.126).

The story of how fillers affect turn-taking may be more complicated than one where an *uh* simply helps a speaker keep an addressee from interrupting. Here the example:

A: and number 12 is, uh, ...

B: chair.

A: with the chair, right.

Here B may have taken “uh” to be a request by A for help in producing the right word; if this is so, then the disfluency was used as a collaborative tool.

c. Social Reason

The topic of the speakers has an important role during the process of delivering their message. Speaking is cannot be separated from social environment. The speakers might face some uncomfortable feeling, either the situation or the topic under discussion. Situational anxiety can affect a nervous. Nervousness tends to produce more correction and certain other speech error. Speaker become tense, and their planning and execution become less efficient when they are anxious (Clark, 1993). It happens by many situations, the speaker may be very difficult to verbalize and express their thought, it makes more time to the speaker spend many times doing planning to execute their speech into a right word.

2.2 Review of Related Studies

For several years great effort has been devoted to the study of speech disfluency. Many researchers have been conducting analysis on speech disfluency in the Psycholinguistic's context. The writer collects some relevant references to support this thesis. The most current analysis has been circulating around the speech disfluency in directly speech.

There are two studies that are related to this thesis. These similar issues have been proposed by Dina Kartika (2008), entitled "*Speech Disfluency made by Indonesian Children aged four in Giving Narration*". The second thesis is presented by Maida Ambarita (2008), entitled "*Speech Disfluency in Giving Description made by Kindergarten Student*". Dina Kartika wrote a thesis entitled "*Speech Disfluency made by Indonesian Children aged four in Giving Narration*" on 2008. The participants are five Indonesia kindergarten children. The data got from the conversation between mother and her children. Dina asked to each mother to guide the children to tell certain narration then recorded by using cassette. After she collected the data, she examined it. She analyzed the speech disfluency in three main types', pauses (filled pause and unfilled pause), false start, and repetition. The most frequent type of speech disfluency produced by four years old is unfilled pause. The total number from her finding is 708 speech disfluencies. She found that each child from her data did more than 100 speech disfluencies during giving narration.

And the second is “Speech Disfluency in Giving Description made by Kindergarten Student’. It conducted by Maida Ambarita. She analyzed Kindergarten student’s disfluency by asking them. Maida asked them to describe their house, family members, toys, and clothes. She analyzed three types of speech disfluency. There are pauses, false start, and repetition. The result of the analysis that conducted by Dina Kartika and Maida Ambarita were same. The most frequency of speech disfluency is unfilled pause. She got 1349 disfluencies from her research. And 70% is unfilled paused.

In addition, some journal has been conducted by many researchers. Journal from Pcychonomic Bull Rev Journal, volume 19, 921-928, 2012 entitled Disfluency in dialogue: an intentional signal from the speaker? This journal wrote by Ian R. Finlayson and Martin Corley. It conducted in toward two situations, monologue and dialogue. This study proposed to know the factors influence the frequency of speech disfluency. Around twenty native British-English speaking undergraduate students from the University of Edinburg became the subjects. They are designed to name the same alignment images in different situation (monologue and dialog). The result is that dialogue condition influenced the subject (the speaker). In addition, disfluency reflects cognitive difficulty. It has proven by the more difficulties of subjects to mention the name of blur images than clear images.

Another journal conducted by Joseph Paul Stemberger, entitled Speech Error in Early Child Language Production. This journal conducted in 1989. This journal compared the pattern of speech error between adults and children. He examined the errors formed linguistically, the role of similarity in conditioning errors, and the degree to use wrong phonological representations than adults. As a corpus in this study, errors made by two young children and adult obtained from diary studies. The data collected from two daughters named Gwendolyn and Morgan. Joseph collected their utterances by recording and noting. He focused on the phonological, lexical, syntactic, and morphological development of the subject's utterances. His findings show that adult contributed the proportion of phonological errors less than two children above. Nevertheless, morphological and syntactic errors are dominant in adult conversation. In detail, word substitution errors are the most speech error did by children, whether the most speech error faced by adult involved consonants, vowels, even both.

However, this study has some differences from both researchers. Both researchers concern only three kinds of speech disfluency which classify by Clark and Clark Theory. Nevertheless, the writer analyzes all types of speech disfluency. The writer also analyzes with the different ways, by analyzing the native English speaker who has been adult which indicate their speaking is completely around well. It is intended to build a comprehensive study about speech disfluency.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

This chapter consists of five components that deal with the application of methodology. The first component presents the information about research design. Then, the second component is concern on research instrument which the writer needed during conduct this thesis. Next, the third component reveals the sample that is utilized to investigate this study. Furthermore, the fourth component exposes the technique of data collection that is advocated to further collect the data. The last, technique of data analysis is to deal with analyzing data after collecting.

3.1 Research Design

This study focuses on speech disfluency among Leonardo DiCaprio and Martin Scorsese. As the detail, the purpose of this study is to identify what kind of speech disfluency in Leonardo DiCaprio and Martin Scorsese during interview program with Charlie Rose on Bloomberg TV. They discuss about the last movie of Martin and Leonardo which has been released, The Wolf of Wall Street. Furthermore, the writer describes the possibility factors why Leonardo DiCaprio and Martin Scorsese deal with speech disfluency.

This thesis is designed by using descriptive qualitative approach in which the source of data was the speech of the recorded conversation of Leonardo DiCaprio and

Martin Scorsese during their interview with Charlie Rose. Hammond says descriptive approach examines a phenomenon, group of people, or idea with a particular focus on facts and conditions of the subject. It is completed by Jamie Hale (2011) that it is important to emphasize that descriptive research methods can only describe a set of observations or the data collected. It matched with this study which tries to describe the factors may trigger the frequency of speech disfluency along the conversation.

Furthermore, in qualitative research, Dornyei (2007, p.37) says that the research works with a wide range of data including recorded interviews, various types of texts (for example, field notes, journal, diary entries, documents) and images (photos, videos). It is suitable for this study because this thesis utilized various types of texts such various kind of speech disfluencies (*um, ah, mm*) in English native speaker.

Based on Dornyei (2007, p.38), most data processing is transformed into a textual form (for example, interview recordings are transcribed) because most qualitative data analysis is done with word. Hence, the writer describes systematically the kind of the speaker' disfluency after recorded. The using of qualitative approach to analyze this study is supposed to help writer to collect and classify the data which is found in the conversation during process interviewing. Moreover, qualitative approach is suitable for this study since the data of the study is a transcription which conveys the condition between the interviewer and the informants.

There are some steps in qualitative research which is also conducted by the writer. Wray and Bloomer said in their book ‘Project in Linguistics’, the kind of research often involves longer-term observation, very detailed and close perusal of the data, and relatively small numbers of subjects.

As a support, the writer conducted this thesis by using library research. The writer uses library research to find out some references which support this thesis. The writer uses this approach because she wants to describe the speech disfluency made by Leonardo DiCaprio, and Martin Scorsese. Through this research, the writer will count the percentage of speech disfluency which used by Leonardo DiCaprio and Martin Scorsese.

3.2 Subject

The subject of this research is video which taken from Internet, specifically on <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/videos/b/403a1190-4c0d-4426-9b41-a3461ace7515>. It is the official sites on Bloomberg TV in New York City. The television interview program covered Leonardo DiCaprio and Martin Scorsese’s conversation. Its interview held by Charlie Rose. Leonardo DiCaprio has been being an actor since 30 years ago. Recently, he is pointed by the Leader of PBB, to be ambassador of peace with a special focus on climate change. Furthermore, the writer searched Leonardo’s speech that covered in interview program. Interview program is

purposed to get intensive conversation along the discussion.. He has been managed a lot of movies. They are expected to have proper speech during have conversation.

The video are released at 19th December 2013, on Bloomberg TV, United Stated. The writer uses his interview which is uploading in the official sites of Bloomberg TV in New York City. The writer provides 22 data as representation of each type of disfluency in order to finish this study based on Leonardo DiCaprio and Martin Scorsese conversation.

3.3 Instrument

The instrument for data collection of this study is laptop. The laptop is used to play the video of the conversation between Leonardo DiCaprio, Martin Scorsese and Rose. The writer also becomes the main instrument in order to analyze the data in this study. The writer needs earphone to listen their conversation. It is used to make clear the conversation during transcribing the data. The researcher spends a great deal of time to transcribe every single word from their conversation. She also needs some notes and writing instrument to write the data either wrote the transcription or collecting some data to be analyzed.

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

This study conducted by using descriptive qualitative research in which source of data was from the speech transcription of the recorded conversation of the video that have been chosen by the writer. The writer was looking for the Leonardo

DiCaprio's speech as the main subject in internet. Then, the writer found Leonardo's speech that covered in interview program. Interview program is purposed to get intensive conversation along the discussion. The writer chose and downloaded the video. The video is downloaded to make easy the researcher in order to analyze the data.

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the next step that the writer should analyze the data. The writer listened to the video carefully. Then, she transcribed their conversation orthographically as the data. Since its goal is to study fillers, lexical repetitions, syntactic retraced, and many other speech disfluency which convey speech disfluency, the writer has to deal amount of time passes over the video in order to transcribe utterances to this level of detail. Areas of disfluency are audited multiple times as necessary. It is intended to get the specific and accurate data.

Furthermore, the writer continued to analyze the presence of disfluency based on the data.

She was classifying and identifying the type of speech disfluency proposed by Clark and Clark (1977): silent pause, filled pause, repetition, unretraced false start, retraced false start, correction, interjection, and stutter which made by Leonardo DiCaprio and Martin Scorsese. In order to get the specific time of the duration of silent pause, the writer used the Cool Edit Pro 2.0 Software.

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After she classified and identified the types of speech disfluency, she counted the frequency of each in order to know the total number of speech disfluency. Then she chose some examples of each type of speech disfluency as representation of each type of disfluency and described it.

Furthermore, the writer examined the possibility factors triggered speech disfluency among Leonardo DiCaprio and Martin Scorsese in order to understand why they were deal to use speech disfluency along his speeches.

These are the steps that the writer use and answer the question of the statement problems. There are some steps which the writer should do in order to finish this study.

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CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the analysis of the data finding in Leonardo DiCaprio and Martin Scorsese conversation. The conversation is lead by the news anchor, Charlie Rose. The writer analyzes the data based on Clark and Clark's theory to understand the types of Speech Disfluency. Then, in order to examine the possibility factors trigger speech disfluency, the writer describes the data by using Bortfeld et al. theory. The findings are related to the research problems. The findings of this study are group into eight types of speech disfluency based on Clark's Theory. Those are silent pause, filled pause, repeats, false start (un-retraced), false start (retraced), correction, interjection, and stutter. Furthermore, the writer represents the factors trigger speech disfluency during this interview program. There are processing load covers hesitation, coordination function covers time limitation, and social factor covers the topic they are discussing. This chapter is divided into two parts, the findings and discussion.

4.1. Type of Speech Disfluency that Occurred toward Leonardo DiCaprio and Martin Scrosese

Based on the data, the writer finds eight types of speech disfluency proposed by H. H Clark which are silent pause, filled pause, repeats, false start (un-retraced),

false start (retraced), correction, interjection, and stutter along the conversation. The total number of speech disfluency is 562 disfluencies through the interview program in Bloomberg TV. The following table provides the total number of speech disfluency that is found in this present study.

Table 4.1 Total Number of Speech Disfluency

Speech Disfluency	Number of Error	% of Error
Silent Pause	12	2%
Filled Pause	182	32%
Repetition	163	29%
False Start (un-retraced),	15	3%
False Start (retraced)	17	3%
Correction,	161	29%
Interjection,	4	1%
Stutter,	7	1%
The total Number of Speech disfluency's types:	562	100%

From the table 4.1, it presents the total number of speech disfluency which produces by Leonardo DiCaprio and Martin Scorsese during their conversation in Bloomberg TV. The writer classifies types of speech disfluency according to Clark and Clark Theory. There are 562 speech disfluencies which are found within their

conversation. The distributions of speech disfluency are twelve times of silent pauses, one hundred and eighty two times of filled pauses, one hundred and sixty three times of repetitions, fifteen false times of starts (un-retrace), sixteen times of false starts (retraced), one hundred and sixty one times of corrections, four times of interjections, and seven times of stutters. One of the examples of speech disfluency occurs when Leonardo DiCaprio said “...Well, looked, --I mean, this is a satire in the/ in the dark comedy...” Leonardo delays his conversation by adding the word “well” and “--I mean”, whereas it does not need it. That kind of disfluency in producing speech can be categorized as correction. Another example of speech disfluency is when Leonardo mentions the phrase “in the” twice in his speech. This kind of disfluency is categorized as repetition.

The writer explains in each type of speech disfluency during the conversation of Leonardo DiCaprio and Martin Scorsese in the next subchapter. She writes the speech disfluency which happens during the execution of speech production in bold format to easily for the readers understand the data.

The types of speech disfluency are divided into eight types. Those are silent pause, filled pause, repetition, false start (un-retraced), false start (retraced), correction, interjection, and stutter.

4.1.1 Silent Pause

The first type to be analyzed in this study is silent pause. Silent pause occurs when the speakers make a choice to stop their speech in the middle of conversation. Whereas they still have message to deliver for their speaker's partner. Silent pause can be called as one of disfluency when it comes in the middle of the word, phrase or sentence. Silent pause which come in the beginning or the last sentence of speaking is belong to the normal speech as sentence's juncture. As mention before, the writer finds fourteen silent pauses from the data. As the detail, Leonardo does 7 silent pauses and Martin does 5 silent pauses. Silent pause can occur after the content word (noun, verb, adverb, and adjective) or function word (articles, prepositions, conjunctions, auxiliary verbs, and pronouns).

Table 4.1 Examples of silent pause

No	Speaker	Silent Pause	The Content
1.	Leonardo	...be able to provide great amount of wealth, to [//] this mass of people worship.	Leonardo explains an influential businessman, Jordan Belfort.
2.	Martin	...because the act was so [//] and we are really recognized when they even know you and then I set/ set one in the picture.	Martin tells Gangs of New York's work in Movie
3.	Leonardo	--I mean everyone taking heuristic attitude and/ and/ and giving an every [//] temptation in possible and every/ every actors have had that {you know} air about them onset and same possibilities simple thing.	Leonardo tells the hidden potential actors/ actresses in order to develop the content of movie

Based on finding, most silent pauses occur after function word, specifically is a connective word (1) (2). The occasion to deal with silent pause through the speech is almost after produces a connective word, for instance: for, of, or to. Data number (1), Leonardo DiCaprio deals to stop his utterance in the middle of prepositional phrase. The duration is around 253 milliseconds. He pauses his utterances after mentions the preposition “to”. He tries to answer the general knowledge question about his own perception about the Wolf of Wall Street movie in accurate information. Then, he continues by delivering the phrase “this mass of people worship” as his next accurate message. He needs several times to choose the exact word or phrases to express his intention.

Another example appears from Martin’s utterances (2). Silent pause is used by Martin to indicate that he is difficult to go on with his previous statement. He pauses his word after said the word “so”. The word “so” in this context is as adjective that should be followed with noun to complete it. After stops for several times, Martin does not finish his phrase yet. He directly adds with the new phrase “and we are really recognized” instead.

The case of number (3) is same with number (1), silent pause occurs as the difficulty of the speaker. However, Leonardo suspends his utterance after say the word “every” as quantifier in this constituent. A quantifier is used for

referring something, so the speaker should attach the right noun, to build a complete its phrase.

Based on the data, the writer does not find the occurrence of silent pause in the middle of a word. Every silent pause comes in the middle of words or phrases. For instance the data is presented in number (3). Leonardo stops his utterance after mention the word “every”, and then he continues by adding the word “temptation”. There is no speaker who stops inside a word, like the phrase “eve[//]ry temptation for instance”.

4.1.2 Filled Pause

Filled pause indicates as a sign to disrupt the flow of conversation. The speakers add “ah, uh, err, m, a, y’see” and other forms in the sentence.

Filled pause words known as fillers (H.H. Clark, J.E. Fox Tree, 2002, p.75) Most of fillers are used to delay the main message. The characteristic of filled pause is a letter or words which have no literal meaning toward the content of the sentence.

Filled pause can appear in the beginning, middle, and last utterance. As mention before, filled pause is the most frequency of speech disfluency along this conversation. Martin Scorsese does 69 filled pauses and 99 filled pauses for Leonardo DiCaprio.

Table 4.3 Examples of filled pause

No.	Speaker	Filled Pause	The Content
1.	Leonardo	How honesty was about his, m...., {you know} addiction to wolf empower and great utterance	He examines about Jordan Belfort that addicted to drug.
2.	Martin	We just distract the service of, a..., a..., a..., the element of the story could be done, but...,	Martin clarifies the aim of his strict depiction when covering the Wolf of Wall Street Movie
3.	Martin	...you think to stop the flow, but because of their discussing for example, a..., o..., m..., i..., {you know} they have/ they have adventure in the beginning form what they/ they, a..., pick up, a..., little people becomes, a..., target	Martin clarifies the process how the movie is created.

In the first example of filled pause, Leonardo tries to explain about his impression toward Jordan Belfort (a person who became a major character in his film). He used filler (m...) in the middle of his explanation. He hesitates to continue his speech after produced the word “his”. He produces “m...” in order to prolong the time to look for a correct word that he intends. Thereby, he chooses to say “addiction” as the right word to continue his phrase.

Another example (2), Martin makes filler “a...” in three times before continues his sentence. He suspends his speech after mentions the connective word “of”. He seems difficult to give a proper explanation about the content of his newest movie to Charlie Rose. This filler is a strategy to stretch out the

execution of Martin's speeches. He needs an extra time to construct the constituent of sentence to be executed next. In this speech, Martin wants to develop his message after execute the conjunctive word. He produces filler "a..." when he wants to continue his speech to make a further conversation.

The last example of filled pause comes differently. A rare phenomenon comes in this speech. Filled pause appears more than one kind of fillers in a row in one sentence. Based on the data number (3), his seems nervous during execute his speech. He repeats to produce any kind of fillers after produce the word "for example". In this context, Martin tries to explain the steps to create his last movie.

From the examples which are presented in above, most filled pauses come before content word (1) and (2), like "m.uinsa.ac.id addiction" "a.uinsa.ac.id the element", and "a..., target". It means that the speakers mostly did kind of filled pauses before important lexical items in sentence's order.

4.1.3 Repetition

The next type of disfluency is repetition. The speaker repeats one or more words in a row. Repetition can happen in a syllable, word, even phrase. Repetition appears to involve restarting the previous utterance. The writer gets 163 repetitions. A various kind of repetition words adhere almost in sequences of conversation among Leonardo DiCaprio and Martin Scorsese.

Table 4.4 Examples of Repetition

No	Speaker	Repetition	The Content
1.	Martin	I think I/ I/ I think what's happened is that we going picture by picture,	Martin answers how he got potential actors and actresses
2.	Leonardo	And I have been thinking about these speeches for/ for almost six years.	Leonardo explicitly explains the way he learned about the habitual and accent of Jordan Belfort in the real life
3.	Martin	We did it in detail where/ where the video, but it did/ did like that because I am not/ I am not deceit anymore.	Martin elucidates the process of making a view of each picture in every scene.
4.	Leonardo	Probably the best/ probably the best improvisation actor remember the work with a minutes	Leonardo defines about his colleague, Jonah Hill.

For the first example of repetition is provided Martin utterances. He

deals to disrupt his utterances in the beginning of his speech. Martin repeats “I think” in a row of a sentence. In the middle of repetition, Martin repeats almost three times the syllable “I”. He repeats inside the repetition. He seems to draw out his speech by repeating in many times. It becomes the reflection of his confusion about what the message that he wants to deliver. The occurrences of repetition come in the beginning of phrase or sentence. It conveys that the speakers are not ready to continue their speech. He cannot advance his speaking until they have formulated his constituent in his brain.

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So, he chooses to prolong his speech by repeating phrases even words in many times in order to retrieving an exact word.

In data number (2), the writer presents Leonardo's speech. He repeats a connective word "for" in the middle of his speech. Leonardo hangs up his utterances by produces the function word "for" before executes one of the major constituent in his message "almost six years". By repeating a word, the speaker also invites the interlocutor to interpret or suggest even help the speaker to continue what the word should be execute next.

Another repetition comes from Martin's utterances (3). Throughout his speech, he repeats in many times in a sentence, like "where/ where", "did/ did", "I am not/ I am not". Martin repeats content words in several times.

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The last example appears from Leonardo DiCaprio. He repeats three words in a row. The repetition comes as the clarification of Leonardo about the last respond which produce by Charlie who were questioning about the previous Leonardo statement.

L : And incredible improvisation actor,
 C : How do you say that, what do you see?
 L : **Some peop\\ probably the best/ probably the best**
 improvisation actor, I remember the work with a minute...

Leonardo gives a good judgment to his partner in Wolf of Wall Street, Jonah Hill. But, Charlie criticizes the statement directly. Leonardo seems to

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explain why his partner is “good improvisator”, by gives a first statement “some peop”. Yet, he does not finish his utterances. He decides to replace his first statement that is suggested as “some people” become “probably the best”. In addition, most of repetition occurs in function words, for instances: “and/ and”, “of/ of/ of”, “for/ for”, “this/ this”, “or/ or”, “with/ with”, “to/ to”.

4.1.4 False Start (un-retraced)

Other disfluency along the conversation is un-retraced false start. It occurs when the speaker corrects a certain word without repeating what they produced before. Leonardo DiCaprio does 12 times and Martin does 3 times un-retraced false start.

Table 4.5 Examples of Unretraced False Start

No.	Speaker	Un-Retraced Word	The content
1.	Leonardo	I keep saying over and over but my\\ he said a thing to me.	Leonardo recount about his opinion about Wolf of Wall Street movie.
2.	Martin	The element of the story could be done, but, that was at that point was if we can tell more, compressed the situated with\\ for the audiences into the mail script, this kind of thinking.	Martin describes the process to create Wolf of Wall Street’s movie.

In the first example of un-retraced false start (1), the writer presents an utterance from Leonardo DiCaprio. He corrects a pronoun in his mid speech

directly. The intended word order should be the word “he” but he produces the word “me”. Leonardo omits his previous word “my”, since it is not an exact word from the sentence that he would like to deliver.

Another example of un-retraced false start comes from in Martin’s speech (2). He executes the conjunction “with”, wherein he immediately corrects by insert his word “for” in the middle of his utterance.

4.1.5 False Start (retraced)

Retraced false start is the disfluency which comes intended for correct the previous statement by repeating one syllable, one word, even more words.

A correction which attaches the previous syllable or word might help the

listener to understand the message. The listener is easily to understand the sentence which produces by the speaker. The examples of retraced word are presented below.

Table 4.6 Examples of Retraced Word

No.	Speaker	Retraced	The content
1.	Leonardo	It's/ it's every actors wanna dream you don't\ you have no more compass nobody accept yourself.	Leonardo talks how an actor take coolly in any situation
2.	Martin	I believe, I am\ I may for that. {You know} they need certain kind a... \ certain pride , which is this, that's fine...	Martin explains that he enjoyed creating any kind of art.

In the first sample of retraced false start, Leonardo reforms his utterances on the auxiliary verb “*don't*” to be “*have no*”. He does not correct his speech directly. He decides to repeat the word “you” before corrects his utterance. It is useful to make sure that the speaker's partner understands what the speaker's messages are.

Another example of retraced false start comes from the utterances of Martin. Martin corrects his sentence in twice. There are “I am\ I may” and “certain kind a... \ certain pride”. Martin changes the word “am” into the word “may”, but he repeats a subject “I” before he corrects it. Then, the second correction is “certain kind a... \ certain pride”. It has different matter with the first example. The occurrence of retraced word assumes as the long time of execution toward the word “pride”. Its sentence does not convey that the speaker corrects the word “kind” becomes the word “pride”. It still builds a good sentence' order when the sentence turns into “certain kind of pride”. Yet, Martin decides to repeat the word “certain” is to keep track about the message as the consequence of long distribution of the word “pride”.

4.1.6 Correction

Correction is one of the most disfluency which occurs during the conversation. It appears when some linguistics units replaced with another linguistics unit by adding some correction word as a device for maintaining

the speech production, for instance: “--I mean”, “—that is”, “[you know]” .

Along the interview, Leonardo DiCaprio and Martin Scorsese produce “--I mean” and “[you know]” as his devices to correct their sentence. “—I mean” has different function based on the context in each sentence. Let’s get closer with the examples below:

Table 4.7 Examples of Correction Word

No.	Speaker	Correction	The content
1.	Leonardo	I'm/ I'm trying. --I mean, I really the\ I have production company but it/ it was not really set up and, a..., selfishly define material outside the studio system	Leonardo wants to clarify that as an actor or public figure, he should be professional in any kind of scene that will give to him.
2.	Martin	Yes exactly. --I mean when we/ we were gone script, m..., that we made it, in became of the experience series work empire from this/ this experiences	Martin defines one of “inappropriate scene” as his result of the development idea and technology that should be appreciated.
3.	Leonardo	I don't remember the day, but some was like, a..., {you know}, a..., his character is/ is, m..., {you know} bringing me to the dark taste. He is messenger that bringing me the depth spell {you know} and {you know} Martin came a lot, came up to idea to the scene.	Leonardo tells the big role of Martin as a director along the process of making of movie.
4.	Martin	The dude technology, the new marketplace, the new marketplace makes new forms like {you know} The Aviator, Blood Booster, that's very good. Fine! Five steps but {you know} burden for the young people to this other kind of cinema.	Martin explains the influences of supporting device' development toward the movie's production.

The first example of correction presents toward the chunk of Leonardo's utterance. In his utterance, Leonardo adds the word "—I mean" in the middle of his utterances clarify his previous statement. In number (1), "—I mean" is used to provide a phrase or sentence that is slightly closer to what the speaker meant to say, in this case the sentence "I'm trying". Leonardo responds the previous statement from Charlie about Leonardo's view toward the character that Martin gives to him. Yet, somehow, he produces his first statement in unclear statement while execute his messages. Conclusively, he produces the correction phrase, and then continues his specific speech to avoid misunderstanding.

In another example of correction word (2), it has similar case with the first example. Martin uses the correction as a result of unclearly word that he produces. He tries to give more explanation, because his previous argument is ambiguous. Martin provides in detail explanation to specify further the referent (yes, exactly) of what the speaker meant to say.

Data number (3) provides Leonardo's utterances and number (4) comes from Martin's utterances. Their speeches are full of editing word. Leonardo and Martin use an editing word twice in one sentence. They produce " {you know}" when they want to elaborate their idea. Mostly, an editing word sticks before content word, such as, {you know} his character..., {you know}

bringing me..., {you know} {you know} Martin..., {you know} The Aviator..., {you know} burden....

4.1.7 Interjection

The next disfluency proposed by Clark and Clark is interjection. The speakers may have difficulty or forgotten something about what they want to say (Clark & Clark, 1977, p. 268). Interjection is used as a signal that the speakers want to stop their speech for a while to grab a certain word they are really intent to produce. The examples are presented in the next page:

Table 4.8 The example of interjection

No	Speaker	Stutter	The content
1.	Leonardo	Yes, *oh* like a set that was incredible freedom in the process and {you know} when he set up the characters whose one and only concern in their only indulgence	Charlie Rose asks Leonardo's opinion about the scene of Jordan Belfort's father who is angry because a million dollars is wasting in one night.
2.	Martin	...that's yeah *oh*, maybe we feel so much our self in situation like that or if you...	Martin clarifies about an editing movie and how to conduct the movie to create a good one.

Both examples of interjection has same case, Leonardo and Martin disrupts his speech by adding *oh* after pronounce the word “yes” and “that’s yeah”. The first statement “yes” and “that’s yeah” are not the sufficient message of the speaker’s intention. The interjection *oh* indicates that the

speaker just retrieves the adequate statement to be delivered. He just got an exact word about what he wants to speech.

Mostly interjection produces as a sign of expression in order to manage the speech related to the topic they are discussing. It uses in order to show among their interlocutor that they are still in the process of retrieving linguistics data towards their idea.

4.1.8 Stutter

The last type of disfluency is stutter. Stutter has similar characteristic with repetition. Stutter is repeating the sounds of word in several times. Based on the data, stutter happens only in Martin's utterances.

Table 4.9 Examples of Stutter Word

No	Speaker	Stutter	The content
1.	Martin	Its \ t- t- t- the atmosphere the/ the, a..., the tone which has to be, we have to great, we have to be in the same/ in the same, a..., city of to speak.	Martin explains about the existence of the real life in Wall Street that represents the Wall of Wall Street Movie.
2.	Martin	They were guy of music and I, the best thing we were see, i- i- it's if we/ if we were going trouble we know which trouble is there	Martin clarifies about an editing movie and how to conduct the movie to create a good one.

Reflecting on the examples above, the occurrences of stutter are caused of the fast speed of the speaker. Martin produces his speech in order to elucidate many things covering his last movie. He seems cannot control his tempo during execute the sentence. Therefore, that makes it different with repetition is how the speaker executes its word. Stutter is full of tension during produce the word. The speakers tend to speak fast and uncontrolled.

4.2 Factors Trigger Speech Disfluency

Speaking is a daily activity in every normal human being when communicates with others. In order to make the speaker's partner understand the massage, the speaker is better to produce an ideal delivery speech. An ideal delivery speech is a fluent speech track along the conversation. One of the characteristics, it should be smooth while execution. Furthermore, the speakers are intended to make simple and clear word in their speech.

In daily conversation, there are many factors that influence the way of people produce language. Some factors may trigger the frequency of speech disfluency during produce speech. According to Clark (1998, p.204), "All process (speech disfluency) occurs in variance circumstances".

Some findings in previous subchapter prove that producing language is not goes well at all. The speakers may face some problems to start and formulate the proper

constituents of word that they intend to deliver. Consider a part of this conversation below:

(a) Martin : I think, **what I/ what I** found my way in the material because when I first read it, **I/ I felt- t- t, m..., I/ I** in the sense **this/ this** before another way and so m... but again I can realize **t- t- that, *eh* it is a bald/ it is a bald, a..., a...,** in the sense you could say, touch, good fellow because the picture like that, **in this\ in the way here is this/ this** video perspective ability and, m..., and when I was fascinating that was by the possibility of a person has that, m..., has **the a/ the a** talent, the persuasion, **and/ and...** (p.3)

Dealing with the conversation above, Martin as native speaker produce his messages with full of disfluency. Martin spends a large proportion of his turn not to deliver his message. He prolongs his conversation by adding some unintended sounds of word. He repeats many times (“what I/ what I”, “I/ I”, “this/ this”, “it is a bald/ it is a bald”, “the a/ the a”, “and/ and”), stutters in once (“felt-t-t”), filled pause in twice (“m...,” “a...,”), gives interjection (“*eh*”), and do the retraced false start (“in this\ in the way”). And these cases appear to reflect the Martin’s difficulties about what to message and how to deliver it.

Nonetheless, Martin’s speech is still understandable by his listener. He designed his disfluency in certain part. So that, his interlocutor, Leonardo and Rose eventually can identify what he really wanted to say, that becomes:

(a') Martin : I think, what I found my way in the material because when I first read it, I felt in the sense this, before another way. But again, I can realize that, it is a bald. In the sense you could say, touch, good fellow because the picture like that. In the way here is this, video perspective ability and when I was fascinating that was by the possibility of a person has a talent, the persuasion...,

Basically, Martin plans his utterances well. However, he takes his utterances out in time. He organizes his disfluencies in appropriate order, so the listener can understand his message. He wants to shed light on the way how he decided to direct Wolf of Wall Street story becomes a movie. Therefore, his process to select many kinds of word becomes limit. Martin makes disfluency when he should synchronize certain of their process of thinking with the interaction of his interlocutor.

Therefore, Bolfield proposed many factors influences the rates of speech disfluency, for instances; age, role, the relationship, even topic. The writer chooses some possibilities which give high contribution among the occurrences of disfluency related the conversation among Leonardo DiCaprio and Martin Scorsese. The factors' trigger the occurrences of speech disfluency are processing load covered the complex constituent, coordination function covered a limit time in order, and social factor covered the context of the topic discussion. The discussion of each factor provides in the next page.

4.2.1 Processing Load

All people produce their speech through some steps. It has been explained in chapter two. Start from conceptualize the message in the brain, formulate the linguistics form (lexical retrieval and syntactic planning), then produce the articulation of speech. The speakers cannot deliver their messages well, while the right constituents (words) unfound in the brain.

The most sources of speech disfluency because incomplete processing loads. They deal to start their speech even though they are still thinking about what message is going to utter next. Eventually, they decide to release a silent pause, filled pause, repetition, false start, correction, interjection, and stutter in order to prolong the time to get the right word to be released.

The most incomplete processing load effects silent pause, filled pause, and interjection. The characteristic of this error is the speakers prone to suspend his utterances for a while. So, mostly the factor may trigger silent pause, filled pause, and interjection are processing load. The process while the brain is retrieving between the message and the exact lexical word.

Consider Leonardo's utterances below:

(b) This, m..., this, m..., dragoon views, right? That we go on that what the people are// are incredibly motivated by greed in.

In data (b), Leonardo explains his opinion about action of the character in this film. Leonardo starts his utterance by using the word “this”. The word “this” is determiner. It is used to talk about someone or something that close with the speaker. And this context refers to Leonardo’s action itself. Mostly, determiner builds the noun phrase. The possibility to delay his utterance is increasing, because in this point either an adjective or a modifying or head noun should be selected.

Eventually, after mention the word “this”, Leonardo deals to delay his speech by using filler “m...,” then he mentioned it in twice. His utterance is full of disfluencies, either filled pause or repetition. He encounters problems to continue his utterance.

Processing load creates high hesitation in every speaker while produce a language. From the data (b), it shows that Leonardo hesitated to continue then he delayed in midsentence. It is presumably because it is harder to execute the word “dragoon”, the constituent that is going to produce next as effect of retrieving lexical data in the brain.

In all speech difficulty cases, the speaker actually attempts to plan his utterance before uttering them. Yet, sometimes he gets difficulty in arranging construction. It requires more planning time for execution which results in silent or filled pause. Leonardo intends to search for the right word following the filled

word “m...” in order to give the explanation about the previous word “the” by suspending in mid sentence. This error actually adds to the impression that he does not have something definite to say. Hesitation appears when the speakers get difficulties in word selection.

Another difficulty comes during processing load is when speaker need to say an abstract word. The speakers take longer time to produce an abstract than for a concrete word. For example:

(c) And and {you know} get down business sector **with his\ with {you know},**
m..., some moral foundation, great, but...,

Leonardo clarifies about his previous statement about his opinion about Jordan Belfort. The way of Jordan Belfort wrote his own life from his struggle to be success person in America until he broke himself by joining some illegal business and his addicted to drug.

It is hard to Leonardo in order to produce abstract word for explaining his thought like “*some moral foundation*. So that, Leonardo makes repetition “*with his/ with*” in a once, followed by {you know}, until he makes filled word “m...” to suspend his utterances before getting the words to be executed. The suspension is a reflection of his mental search processes.

Another example proved in the next page:

(d) Martin : I believe, I am\ I may for that {you know} they need certain kind a... \ certain pride, which is this, that's fine...

From the example above, firstly the speaker (Martin) deals to correct his utterances and repeat his previous word “I”. He seems not ready to deliver a right word. Then, he uses edited expression “{you know}” as his statement in order to convince himself actually. Furthermore, he disrupts his speech by insert filled pause “a...” His filled pause is used to prolong his speech during his process retrieved the word “pride” in order to convey his feeling. It conveys that he gets difficulties to express the right words and takes longer time to continue his speech. Even after he tried hard to create utterance, she chooses not to explain it more, but to say other utterances that he feels it easier to say. Some of disfluencies are used as a strategy to spinning out his utterance while he looking for an abstract word to be produced that assumes as one of the factor triggers speech disfluency.

4.2.2 Coordination Function

Another possibility to occur disfluencies along the conversation is coordinate interaction between speakers and listeners. The speakers have to realize when they turn to speak or listen. An important thing in a conversation that should be considered is a good interaction will create a good conversation.

The most disfluencies occurs even in the beginning of phrase or sentence. It might be used to coordinate interaction between the speaker and their interlocutor. Brenan et.al argue “they (the speaker) may provide information that enables two people in conversation to better coordinate interaction, manage turn taking, or align their mental states.” Nevertheless, some disfluencies appear as the consequences of the interaction management. Consider the conversation below:

(e)

R : ... Do you receive something that the character, so you keep something that the actor, it's spoken, it's {you know} the potential of him? {You know}...

M : I think I/ I/ I think what's happened is that we going picture by picture and/ and, a..., I don't know, i- i- in terms of, a..., I think if I really/ really click on\\ in, m..., what is that, each other, it's a Gangs of New York that I really click with The Aviator. In that, I saw that, {you know}, i..., not only the rigorous there, but --I mean you can keep asking, and you keep get it. It gets a range and then goes further. M..., It's so [//] a..., the main thing for me was that\\ is that, a..., we have listen ability, the taste. Interests of me, m..., and the certain characters, not serious for instance, take some resists. (p.5)

R : the moralization,

M : moralization.

R : Right wrong.

M : yes, right wrong.

The conversation between Charlie Rose and Martin above depict a good management of turn taking in each speaker (Martin and Charlie). The writer notes the sentence's juncture between Charlie Rose and Martin Scorsese around 42-58 milliseconds. It is useful to avoid the risk of losing attention at the addressee. Nevertheless, the fast respond between them makes Martin produced some disfluencies in the beginning of his sentence. Based on the data, Charlie stops his utterances at 10: 44: 08 (minute: second: millisecond). Then Martin starts to respond at 10: 45: 05. It shows that Martin answered Charlie's question less than 1 second.

Martin answers directly and spontaneously. Whereas Charlie still produces an editing statement "you know". Eventually Martin produces in a same time. Finally, he does not have an adequate time to make his speech

digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id goes well. He repeated the words "I" in several times. Aware about the turn taking is Martin's strategy to keep the attention of his speaker's partner, Charlie Rose and Leonardo DiCaprio. They have to deal with the time of they turn to speak. The limit process determined whether the conversation success or not.

4.2.3 Social Reason

The last but not least, the disruption of utterances is caused of social reason. There are many things should be considered when speakers want to produce their message. The important one is social reason.

Social reason is a situation which has tight relation with the society around the speaker. Who are the speakers? Who are the speaker's partners? Who are the listeners? What the topics they are discussing? It can be various factors trigger speech disfluency when we look from the social reason's point of view.

Consider the utterances of Leonardo:

--Well, looked, --I mean, this is a satire in the/ in the dark comedy, but, a..., {you know} so was/ so was dark and stranger if {you know}, where it's/ it's take, a..., {you know}, m..., funny approach to this but is automate own taking. But, their serious subjects are\ a... represents something with are very culture.

In Islam, we are taught about the manner of talking to others. We are forbidden of harming, hurting, or putting down others. We have to talk calm, clear, and understood by others. Abu Hurayrah radi 'anhu, that he heard the Prophet sallallaahu' alaihi wasallam said:

"Indeed, one speaks with a word that he does not think, that with it he fell into Hell greater distance than the east and west."
(Reported by Al -Bukhari and Muslim)

Thinking about the goal of our speech is important. We must refrain from the useless utterances, even hurt others. Charlie Rose invited Martin

Scorsese and Leonardo DiCaprio in his close interview program in order to clarify about their new movie. The movie represents the true life of a man named Jordan Belfort. He held an important role toward the investment of business and economic sector in Wall Street, New York. Unfortunately, he has much dark side in his personal life.

Social factor emerges the frequency of disfluency made by Leonardo and Martin covered by the circumstance surrounding the speakers and the topic they are discussing with Charlie Rose. Martin exposed many unpredictable scenes that may depict very specific views about cultural issues toward the life of people in his circumstance.

Let's consider the conversations below:

(e)

is the most movie empower you have. You have 3 hours movie. Do you simply say, that this is what I need to tell the story, that I would the movie that more detail with this story.

M : m...

R : Not a minute less, not minute more

M : E..., E..., No, I try/ I try to collect as much as possible, this is **where we/ where we\ when the/ when the** dash settle this where we were tell me nay. A..., this is what we want tell more. I really try to get it, as tight as possible, but then take resist to **of/ of**, m..., creating this world of me, but immense slowing suddenly seeing of take long dialogues, that would stop, **the/ the** you think to stop the flow, but because of their

discussing for example, a..., o..., m..., i..., {you know} **they have/ they have** adventure in the beginning form what **they/ they**, a..., pick up, a..., little people becomes, a..., target. A..., the more to do in the office, you must have a meaning, (p.7)

From the conversation above, the situation anxiety appears as a result of unintentional topic in a conversation. The context of Charlie's question is criticized the Martin's statement previously. Charlie asks about the proportion of the content in Martin's movie, Wolf of Wall Street. Martin seems hard to respond Charlie's question. Martin clarified that he developed the plot of the basic script. The movie's crew works their creativity. He argues that this movie is created to depict in detail the sense of Jordan Belfort at that time.

Unfortunately, this movie make amount of critics from the society. Based on this situation, he looks getting difficulties to clarify Charlie's question. It proves by the suspension of Martin utterance. He delayed his utterances by adding filled paused "m..., e..., e..." in the beginning.

Furthermore, when Martin decides to produce the word "no", he has to think harder to continue his utterance to make the listener fully received his clarification. He gets worry about his talk. He tries to create comprehensive utterances. He does not want to stop in the middle of conversation maybe to avoid his interlocutor messed up the arrangement of his words. Eventually, he

makes repetition and unretraced false start in the same time (*where we/ where well when the/ when the*).

His disfluencies adhere along his explanation. It contains repetitions (*I try/ I try, where we/ where we, when the/ when the, of/ of, the/ the, they have/ they have*), unretraced false start (*where well when the*) and adds filled pauses (*a..., m..., o..., i..., and correction* {you know} in many times. Martin is trying to deliver his thought even though it looked wavering in the flow of his conversation.

An anxiety situational can be caused of the speaker's status in their society. Martin Scorsese and Leonardo are international figures. Martin is an International Director who has leading a lot of great movies. And then,

Leonardo DiCaprio is a talented international actor. Their social background becomes a factor that make them tends to be more selective in expressing the word. It causes there is consideration about people judge and commentary of whatever he talked. He is looking for the correct words.

Another situational anxiety comes toward the conversation which covered in a formal interview. The speakers realize that their conversation is going to listen by all people in the world. Martin, under the press of conversation situation, he commits much disfluencies.

4.3 Discussion

All the types of speech disfluency which proposed by Clark and Clark (1977, p.265) is found through the data. From the finding in previous subchapter seems to reveal the characteristics of speech production in every utterance in speaking which full of disfluency. Silent pause, filled pause, repetition, unretraced false start, retraced false start, correction, interjection, even stutter has been found all over the conversation. Furthermore, many factors also trigger the frequency of speech disfluency, such as processing load, coordinate function, and social factor.

Based on the data, it portrays that the occurrences of each type of disfluency are not balance. From the total number of speech disfluency which occurs, there are three types of speech disfluencies which have big contribution to disrupt the conversation. They are filled pause, correction, and repetition. It is just stutter which does not occur in both speakers which are observed by the research. Along the conversation, Leonardo never deals with stutter. The way how he delivers his utterances is well organized. He could handle himself during delivering his speech.

Its result different with the previous studies which conducted by Dina Kartika and Maida Ambarita. Both researchers estimate that silent pause, filled pause, and repetition are the major of disfluency which happens along the conversation. And then, they decide to conduct the research just toward those three basic disfluencies. Through the conversation of Leonardo DiCaprio and Martin Scorsese with Charlie

Rose, silent pause only occurs in a few parts of utterances. The most occurrences of silent pause through the speech are almost after produce a connective word, for instance: for, of, or to as reflect a process of search out of the next word order. While the frequency of silent pause in this study is compared with the result of the previous study which held by Dina Kartika and Maida Ambarita, it has significant differences. Both previous studies reveal silent pause as the most occurrences of disfluency which have more than one hundred times happen toward their data. The findings of previous study make a sense, since silent pause may indicate as a sign of the speakers that want their interlocutor can help them during the processing of retrieving the speaker's message. The objects of previous study are concentrated in children's utterances. They are still in the process of acquiring language which may need any help by their interlocutor in order to grab the word they are intent to. Those result do not support with the study which undertaken by the writer. The data which focuses on adult speech shows that there is no speaker's partner helps or gives the option words to the speakers. The interlocutor decides to wait the speaker to finish the speech that may consider have a lot of the vocabulary.

If in both previous study, silent pause becomes the most one. This present study, filled pause becomes the most frequency that happens in this study. The suspension of delivering speech order may be tricked by attaching a filled pause. Filled pause is used to facilitate as a device prolong the conversation which has no lexical meaning inside the sentences. Many variance fillers occur toward the data.

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They are “a...,” “e...,” “i...,” and “m...,” The most commonly filled pause through the conversation is the letter “a...” There is no exact explanation about what the differences of using filler “a...,” “e...,” “i...,” or “m...,” As long as the lexical, word, or phrase which attached do not point out inside the meaning of the speaker’s message, it can be called as filled pause. Mostly, filled pause is used to give extra time to the speaker during the process of thinking about the word that they are going to say next. The speakers seem to prolong several time within their speech production. It also can be as a depiction of the speaker to their interlocutor if they still exist to continue his speech. They do not want their interlocutor abrupt their turn. They have another message which going to speak. The speaker deals to execute filled pause in order to make their interlocutor stay to listen their utterances, although they are still thinking about what they want to speak.

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Through the data which is obtained by the researcher, repetition seems to reveal if the speaker still exists to produce next message to his speaker’s partner. Repetition is one of the most frequencies which happen toward the data. As an observation, repetition likely becomes the natural case in speaking. Even though there is no sentence like “We did it in detail where where the video, but it did did like that because I am not I am not deceit anymore” in English sentence. Both speaker and listener seems relax without any load in order to produce repetition. In addition, repetition sometimes is considered as the way to emphasize a certain message of the speaker.

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The occurrences of false start are few toward the data which is observed by the writer. It has a similar finding with the previous thesis which shows that false start are insignificant happen. In this present study, for unretraced false start, the most word which is corrected through the conversation has same syntactic constituent, like pronouns (they/their, It/ I, this/its, my/he, what/ who), determiner (a/ the), or conjunction (with/ to). Yet, in Dina Kartika and Maida Ambarita' thesis, they do not try to mention what kinds of word are the most to occur. In addition, unretraced false start is easy to build a misunderstanding toward the message to the listener. It will be run well as long as the listener has awareness if the speakers replace a certain word and understand what the speakers are really talking about. Differ from unretraced false start, the speaker retraces one or more from the previous word before they correct a certain word. It will help the listeners keep track of what the topics are discussing. It is utilized when the speaker want to convey as clear as possible their intention to avoid the wrong reception of the listener after corrects the previous word. It is useful to avoid misunderstanding between the speaker and listeners.

If the previous data does not attach correction as one of the types of speech disfluency because they think it is rarely occur along the speech, they may better to prove the result by their self. In the present study, the frequency toward appearance of correction becomes the most one. Nonetheless, mostly corrections happen when the speaker wants to revise the mistakes that he has been spoken before (Clark & Clark, 1977, p. 270). The speakers use “*--I mean*” to interrupt their speech. However, the

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researcher does not find any correction word which convey as a mistake statement.

Along the conversation, the correction phrases are used to tell unspecific utterance of all speakers. The speakers want his listener to come closer about their topic that they are discussing.

The phenomena of suspend, abrupt, delay, repeat, or stop along the way of produces and understands speech in daily communication produces a question, what are the factors which makes them do that?, why they do that? Since the writer decides to conduct this study, she does not find any thesis which analyzes this point of view. Fortunately, there are some journals discusses about the sources of speech disfluency which might trigger the frequencies of speech disfluency. Toward observation, there are three basic things which trigger speech disfluency toward the data. They are processing load, coordinate function, and social reason. Processing load concerns with the speaker itself. Processing load deals with the selection of suitable lexical word which understandable by the listener. Whether abstract or concrete one, the speakers are responsible to produce as effective as the word or sentence which reflect their exact message. Processing load is a natural speech which happens natural and unconscious to the speaker. Processing load has tight relation with a suspension of the speech production. It happen until they fully planned the sentence or the next major constituent.

Processing load might stronger to occur when the speaker want to produce lexical selection. During processing load, speakers will face the complexity of

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constituent. The more complex the constituent are made, the more speakers suspend their speech after the first word they produced. It will be much struggle when the speakers want to produce a content word in the sentence. It is needed an extra thinking. The speakers surely have heavier responsibility to produce proper utterances because they are responsible to retrieve the word from their lexical storage and select the right word. There are so many options of content words which make some difficulties for the speaker to select the suitable words.

The next factor trigger speech disfluency is coordinate function. It becomes the point determine the occurrences of the disfluency. Coordinate function has tight relation with time management. Almost the disfluency might relate with a sequence of time that they take in order to respond their speaker partner. Speaking is not only how the speakers responsible with what message they will deliver, but also implicates the interaction of the listener. So, while the speakers are difficult to continue his speech, they decide to produce some kinds of disfluency in order to avoid their interlocutor unfocused on them. Toward the conversation, the speakers prefer to produce either some kind of fillers (m..., a...,), a repetition, interjection or any types of disfluency immediately preceding unit to give a sign with says in effect, 'I'm still in control don't interrupt my turn!'. The actual case is that the speaker should plan their utterances in time. Speakers should be aware with the timing of their own and their partner's speech. The activity of thinking and producing the language are almost simultaneously.

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And the other hand, as an adult person, someone will consider more about what they want to talk than a child. Adult have vast consideration while they decide to state a certain thing. They will speak carefully when they are asked to give an explanation about their feeling, their opinion about something or someone, even more, when they should talk about something crucial and sensitive inside their culture

Related all the factors mentioned above, essentially Allah speaks in holy Quran regarding the way human communicate with others. Quran teaches us whether and how the way human communicates with their other people. We are taught to produce an eloquent language. In Surah An- Nisa', Allah says:

وَقُلْ لَهُمْ فِي أَنفُسِهِمْ قَوْلًا بَلِيقًا ...

... and speak to them an effective word to reach their inner selves"

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(An- Nisa, verse 63)

According to Surah An- Nisa verse 63, as the speakers, human should choose some effective words, in order to make the listener understand well about his message. Speakers are intended to communicative and to the point. They might select a right word which understandable to avoid misunderstanding.

As mentioned above, producing language is about whether or how the way speakers execute their speech. Another verse from Qur'an represents how to communicate is in Surah At- Thaha, verse 44:

فَقُولَا لَهُ قَوْلًا لَيَّنًا لَعَلَهُ يَتَذَكَّرُ أَوْ يَخْشَى

“And speak to him (Pharaoh) with gentle speech that perhaps he may be reminded or fear [Allah]” (QS. Thaha, verse 44)

From the verse above, the writer infers that “*Qaulan Layina*” means gentle conversation. Allah asks to produce a good conversation with neglect who is the interlocutor. Whether the interlocutor is good or unpleasant person, speaker might responsible to produce with the respectful speech. They should produce utterances with sound pleasing to the ear, and full of hospitality. Fundamentally, as the speaker, they ought to respect while produce good conversation to the listener.

From the statement above, it proves if Islam teaches us to communicate by as much as possible avoid harsh words and useless. It may become the reason why most people produce speech carefully, including Leonardo DiCaprio and Martin Scorsese. The carefulness may occur when Leonardo and Martin hesitate to explain something related to a certain culture. They clarify a movie which judged as a satire depiction of a movie toward the American culture. Their carefulness is needed while producing speech in order to avoid hurtful words that put down others. And their carefulness of speaker may influence the frequency of speech disfluency.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

This study has been done to figure out the types of speech disfluency and the factors trigger speech disfluency that produces by Leonardo DiCaprio and Martin Scorsese during interview with Charlie Rose in interview program on Bloomberg TV. The writer collects the data from video form. The writer transcribes the data before categorize them into the types of speech disfluency proposed by Clark and Clark (1977). Then, the writer examines the factors might emerge the occurrences of speech disfluency along the conversation.

The types of speech disfluency that produced by Leonardo DiCaprio, Martin Scorsese, and Charlie Rose are varies. Yet, not all types of speech disfluency proposed by Clark and Clark occurred among the speakers. As the result of this study shows that the most occurrences speech disfluency happened in filled pause. It was around 32%. Moreover, the second common speech disfluency produced by the speaker that repeating and correcting the word during speech. They have counted and existed in level around 29%. The total number of speech disfluency that happened along the interview are 562 speech disfluencies.

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According to the data of this study, the writer found that filled pause becomes the highest frequent disfluency occurred in the conversation. From this finding, she concluded that even though a native English speaker, they still have the difficulties in producing English sentence along the conversation. It represents that the native speakers still have difficulties to produce the smooth sentences while its language is theirs.

There are three factors within interaction which presuppose as the sources toward the occurrences of speech disfluency. They are processing load, interactional situation, and social situational. The difficulties word choices, the limitation of time, different background of topic, different samples of speakers, what and who becomes the listener might consider as the influential factor trigger disfluency. All reasons may apply in gather and the writer impossible to

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be able slightly distinguishes among them.

That should be highlighted is the possible factor in each case is different. Determining the factors that influence disfluency considers the sample of conversation. Each conversation has broad different conditions, such as the complex topic discussion, the atmosphere in his society at that time, with whom and how the conversation is constructed.

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5.2 Suggestion

Studying speech disfluency is a challenging task, whereas when we decide to examine the factors which trigger the occurrences of speech disfluency. In order to examine it, the researcher should be aware with the psychological aspect of both speaker and listener. Suggestions for the next research which interest with psycholinguistics study as their research, the writer expects that they can conduct the same study with many different objects of people. They may be able to observe many different ages, stages of social status, gender; even the condition will be constructed. It is supposed to enrich the data if someday there will be a depth observation in order to classify what and how the characteristics of people who deal with speech disfluencies.

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