

**HESITATION AS THE STRATEGY OF COMMUNICATION  
IN LIVE INTERVIEW BUILD SERIES YOUTUBE CHANNEL**

**THESIS**

By

**Dea Kartika Sari**

NIM .16320049



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK  
IBRAHIM MALANG**

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# **HESITATION AS THE STRATEGY OF COMMUNICATION IN LIVE INTERVIEW BUILD SERIES YOUTUBE CHANNEL**

## **THESIS**

Presented to  
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang  
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S)

By:

Dea Kartika Sari  
NIM. 16320049

Advisor:

Dr. Abdul Aziz, M.Ed., Ph.D  
NIP. 196006282006041004



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK  
IBRAHIM MALANG  
2020**

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I state that the thesis entitled “Hesitation as the Strategy of Communication in Live Interview Build Series Youtube Channel” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 17 June 2020

The researcher



Dea Kartika Sari  
NIM 16320049

## APPROVAL SHEET

This to certify that Dea Kartika Sari's thesis entitled **Hesitation as the Strategy of Communication in Live Interview Build Series Youtube Channel** has been approved for thesis examination at Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.).

Malang, 26 June 2020

Approved by  
Advisor

Head of Department of English Literature

Abdul Aziz, M.Ed., Ph.D  
NIP. 196006282006041004

Rina Sari, M.pd.  
NIP. 197506102006042002

Acknowledge by  
/ Dean,



Dr. H. Syalliyah, M.A.  
NIP. 196609101991032002

## LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Dea Kartika Sari's thesis entitled **Hesitation as the Strategy of Communication in Live Interview Build Series Youtube Channel** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) in Department of English Literature.

Malang, 26 june 2020

### The Board of Examiners

### Signatures

1. Dr Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd. (Main Examiner)  
NIP. 198208112011011008
2. Masrokhin, M. A. (Chair)  
NIP. 19780410201608011035
3. Abdul Aziz, M.Ed., Ph.D (Advisor)  
NIP. 196006282006041004



Approved by  
Dean of the Faculty of Humanities



Dr. H. S. Fariyah, M.A.  
NIP. 196609101991032002



## MOTTO

اللَّهُ خَالِقُ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ ۖ وَهُوَ عَلَىٰ كُلِّ شَيْءٍ وَكِيلٌ

Allah Is the Creator of All Things And He Is the Maintainer of All Things

(Q.S Az-Zumar: 62)



## DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to:

My beloved father Ali Nur Amin

My beloved mother Sutiah

My beloved sister Windi Kurniasari

For their prayers, support and endless love.



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## ABSTRACT

Kartikasari, Dea. 2020. *Hesitation as the Strategy of Communication in live Interview Build Series Youtube Channel*. Thesis (Skripsi). Linguistics. Malang: Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor: Abdul Aziz, M.Ed., Ph.D

Key term: Pragmatics, Hesitation, Build Series, intended meaning.

This research analyzes the types, and the intended meaning of hesitation used by Agnes Monica and Rich Brian in *build series* youtube channel live interview. In this research, the researcher wants to show that the use of hesitation does not only indicate the speaker gets the difficulty in speaking, but also the hesitation contains the intended meaning, which is used as the strategy in speaking. There are two research questions that will be analyzed in this research. The first one is the types of hesitation by Agnez Monica and Rich Brian, and the second is the intended meaning of hesitation used by Agnez Monica and Rich Brian

In analyzing this research, the researcher employs descriptive qualitative as the method, and the researcher collects the data by downloading video taken from *builds series* youtube channel. Then, the researcher transcribes the utterance produce by Agnes Monica and Rich Brian from oral into written form to analyze the types and intended meaning of hesitation. Therefore, the theory used for analyzing this research is Ralph Leon Rose's theory (1998) to find out the types of hesitation. Meanwhile, the researcher applies the theory by Clark and Fox Tree (2002) to analyze the intended meaning of hesitation.

The finding of this research is there are five types of hesitation in utterance produced by the speaker, such as pauses (silent pauses are 34 times and filled pauses are 50 times), repeats are 42 times, false starts 3 times, word lengthening 11 times, and restart 17 times. Meanwhile, the intended meaning of hesitation is the speaker wants to buy time for thinking and formulating the word. Then, get the problem in producing the next word. Moreover, they want to buy time to find the appropriate utterance, and give time to themselves to breath before continuing their sentence. Furthermore, they want to signal the listener that they need time while recalling their memory. Finally, they want to keep the floor.

## ABTRACT

Kartikasari, Dea. 2020. *Keraguan Sebagai Strategi Berkomunikasi Dalam Wawancara Langsung Saluran Youtube Build Series*. Skripsi. Linguistik. Malang: Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing: Abdul Aziz, M.Ed., Ph.D

Kata kunci: Pendekatan pragmatis, keraguan, Build Series, makna yang dimaksud

Penelitian ini menganalisis jenis dan makna keragu-raguan yang dimaksudkan oleh Agnes Monica dan Rich Brian dalam wawancara langsung saluran *build series*. Dalam penelitian ini peneliti ingin menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan keragu-raguan tidak hanya mengindikasikan bahwa pembicara mendapat kesulitan dalam berbicara, tetapi juga keragu-raguan tersebut mengandung makna tersirat yang dimaksudkan yang dapat digunakan sebagai strategi dalam berbicara. Ada dua rumusan penelitian yang akan dianalisis dalam penelitian ini, rumusan penelitian yang pertama adalah apa jenis keraguan yang digunakan oleh Agnez Monica dan Rich Brian, dan yang kedua adalah apa arti dari keraguan yang digunakan oleh Agnez Monica dan Rich Brian.

Dalam menganalisis penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dan peneliti mengumpulkan data dengan cara mengunduh video dari saluran *youtubebuild series*. Kemudian, peneliti menuliskan hasil ujaran Agnes Monica dan Rich Brian dari lisan ke dalam bentuk tertulis untuk menganalisis jenis dan makna keraguan yang dimaksudkan. Oleh karena itu, teori yang digunakan untuk menganalisis penelitian ini adalah teori Ralph Leon Rose (1998) untuk mengetahui jenis keraguan. Sementara itu, peneliti menerapkan teori oleh Clark dan Fox Tree (2002) untuk menganalisis makna keragu-raguan yang dimaksudkan.

Temuan dari penelitian ini yaitu ada lima jenis keragu-raguan dalam ucapan yang dihasilkan oleh pembicara, seperti jeda (jeda diam sebanyak 34 kali dan jeda diisi sebanyak 50 kali), pengulangan kata sebanyak 42 kali, pengulangan kata sebanyak 42 kali, salah pada awal kata sebanyak 3 kali, pemanjangan kata sebanyak 11 kali, dan mengulangi kembali sebanyak 17 kali. Sementara itu makna keragu-raguan adalah saat pembicara ingin membeli waktu untuk berpikir dan merumuskan kata. Lalu, saat pembicara mendapat masalah dalam menghasilkan kata berikutnya. Selain itu, saat mereka ingin membeli waktu untuk menemukan ucapan yang tepat, dan memberikan waktu untuk diri mereka untuk bernafas sebelum melanjutkan kalimat mereka. Selain itu, mereka ingin memberi sinyal ke pendengar bahwa mereka perlu waktu dalam mengingat ingatan mereka. Terakhir, mereka ingin mempertahankan posisinya agar tetap berbicara.

مستخلص البحث

كارتिका ساري، ديا. 2020. **الشك كاستيراتيجية الاتصال في المقابلة المباشرة لقناة اليوتوب Build Series**. البحث العلمي. اللغوية. مالانج: قسم الآداب الإنجليزية، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.

مشرف : عبد العزيز، الماجستير

**الكلمات المفتاحية :** المنهج التداولي، الشك، *Build Series*، المعنى المقصود

حلّ هذا البحث نوع الشك ومعناه المقصود عند أجنييس مونيك وريش بريان في المقابلة المباشرة لقناة اليوتوب *Build Series*. أرادت الباحثة أن توضح في بحثها أن استخدام الشك لا يدل دائما إلى أن المتكلم وجد الصعوبة أثناء التكلم، لكنه يتضمّن المعنى الضمني المقصود الذي يتم استخدامه كاستيراتيجية التكلم. تتكون أسئلة هذا البحث من سؤالين، أولاهما ما نوع الشك المستخدم عند أجنييس مونيك وريش بريان، وثانيهما ما معنى الشك المستخدم عند أجنييس مونيك وريش بريان.

استخدم الباحثة في تحليل هذا البحث، المنهج الوصفي الكيفي وقامت بجمع البيانات بطريقة تحميل الفيديو من قناة اليوتوب *Build Series*. ثم كتبت الباحثة نتيجة كلام أجنييس مونيك وريش بريان من المنطوق إلى المكتوب لتحليل نوع الشك ومعناه المقصود. بناء على ذلك، كانت النظرية المستخدمة لتحليل هذا البحث هي نظرية رالف ليون روس (1998) للحصول على معرفة معنى الشك. زيادة على ذلك، استخدمت الباحثة النظرية عند كلارك وفوكس تري (2002) للحصول على معرفة معنى الشك المقصود.

تتكون نتيجة هذا البحث من خمسة أنواع الشك في الكلام المنطوق من المتكلم، مثل وقفة (وقفة السكوت قدر 34 مرة ووقفة الممتلئة قدر 50 مرة)، تكرار الكلمات قدر 42 مرة، الخطأ في أول الكلمة قدر 3 مرات، تطويل الكلمة قدر 11 مرة، وتكرارات قدر 17 مرة. أما بالنسبة إلى معنى الشك هو عندما المتكلم استغرق وقته للتفكير وتشكيل الكلمات. ثم، عندما المتكلم وجد المشكلة في الحصول على الكلمة التالية. إضافة إلى ذلك عندما المتكلم استغرق وقته للحصول على الجملة المناسبة، وأتاح وقتا لنفسه للتنفس قبل استمرار كلامهم. زيادة على ذلك، أراد المتكلم أن يعطي الإشارة إلى المستمعين أنه يحتاج إلى الوقت في استيعاد تذكيره. أخيرا، أراد المتكلم أن يدافع عن موقفه لاستمرار التكلم.

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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, the problem of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, definition of the key term, and research method.

#### A. Background of the Study

Every person needs communication in their daily life because it is essential to build interaction with others. Without communication, we will not understand what other wants, and with communication we can share an idea, thought, opinion, etc. Unfortunately, the communication process does not always run entirely. Sometimes when we are talking, we often feel like stuck and do not know what we want to say. It can cause a lack of communication. Usually, the lack of communication happens when the speakers repeat, restart, or hesitate during the speech.

Hesitation might create a disfluent speaking. Hesitation is one of the types of speech errors (Fodor, 1974:420). Disfluent Occurs with long pauses breaking the discourse into the unclear unit from a conceptual or syntactic point of view (Hilton, 2008). It occurs when the speaker lost words or was involved in cognitive or verbal planning and a lack of communication skills (Rose,1998). Many people think that hesitation only happens in non-native speakers, but native and non-native get hesitation during the speaking.It is normal when people use a hesitation strategy when they are speaking. However, hesitation in a foreign language means



a sign of disfluency. On the contrary, hesitation in the first language means the speakers plan their speech, choose the word, or articulate.

Hesitation can occur in monologue, interview, or group discussion. Sometimes native speakers use hesitations when they speak and use fillers to fill their hesitation pauses, like lengthening or stretching sounds, quasi-lexical fillers (uh, um), and lexical fillers (well, you know, etc.), and repetitions (Rieger, 2003). Bilinguals also use a variety of fillers in their native language as well as in their non-native language. They use distinctive fillers in their second language. Idiosyncratic fillers are those words uttered by a speaker based on his/her knowledge to fill in pauses in speech. It is usually a lexical filler which is used more often than all other lexical fillers. They are as flexible as, but at the same time seemingly "classier" than "quasi-lexical fillers" which are used by bilinguals in their non-native language due to overgeneralizations and also productions of 'uh' and 'um.' Hesitations carry less or sometimes does not have meaning and just can be understood by clues in the context or situation. It implies that pragmatic markers mainly function to conversation and monitor discourse (Erman, 2001).

In this research, the hesitation strategy will analyze with the pragmatic approach. Pragmatics is the branch of the study of language about the meaning in context (Chapman 2011). Carrol (1985) stated that pragmatic is the study of language in communicative interaction. The main focus of this research is to find out the intended meaning of hesitation produced by the speaker. The researcher wants to know whether the use of hesitation in communication is a strategy to make the communication runs well. The hesitation that will be analyzed, such as

word lengthening, false starts, restarts, repeats, pauses (silent pause and filled pause uh, and um). In this research, the researcher will interpret hesitation by reading the clues based on context and situation, because sometimes hesitation contains little or even does not have meaning, so here the context and situation determine whether hesitation become meaningless or meaningful.

In this research, to analyze hesitation in a pragmatic approach, the study used is Ralph Leon Rose's (1998) and Clark and Tree's (2002) theory. The researcher chooses pragmatics as the approach to analyze this research because hesitation is not only shown as the lack of production sound, but also it can be the strategies of speaking used by the speaker to convey the information to the interlocutor.

In communication, the speakers usually use various types of hesitation. There are five types of hesitation, such as word lengthening, false starts, restarts, repeats, pauses (silent pause and filled pause uh and um) (Rose 1998). This theory applied to get more analysis about types of hesitation. Then in analyzing the intended meaning of hesitation, this research uses Clark and Tree's Theory (2002). They stated that the usage of *uh* or *um* by the speaker considers as the form of conversation strategies to implicate, for example, searching for a word to say next or want to keep the floor. Although the speaker does not add the lexical word, there is information that they want to convey. Here, the hesitation happens intentionally and sometimes unintentionally.

The researcher will investigate hesitation used by Agnes Monica, and Rich Brian in *Build Series* live interview youtube channel. The researcher takes two

videos in different time, they are the interaction happens between Agnes Monica and MC, and between Rich Brian and MC. The researcher chooses Live interview in *Build Series* youtube channel as the source of data because of this program rich of data which always invites inspiring guess stars and use English as the language that is needed to be data source in this research. This program is live series, so the utterance from the speaker more natural, and it will make the researcher easier to investigate the hesitation used. The subjects that will be analyzed are Agnes Monica Muljoto (Agnes Monica) and Brian Imanuel Soewarno (Rich Brian). They are singer and rapper from Indonesia who has received critical acclaim and sold-out shows across North America, Europe, and Asia. They were chosen as the subject in this research because the researcher focuses on hesitation used by a non-native speaker. Although they are non-native speakers, they can speak English well. There are must be hesitation strategies used on their utterance during the conversation. Here the researcher takes male and female as the subject because the researcher wants to know how males and females use hesitation.

There are some previous studies about hesitation. Aliyatus Shofa (2008), she investigates the hesitation pauses occur in conversational interaction. The subject of her research is the English Letters and Language Department's Students at The State Islamic University of Malang. She also investigate the kinds of hesitation pause used by the student English Letters and Language Department of The State Islamic University of Malang. Then Hadiyanto (2014) investigates the types and the context of hesitation. The subject of his research is the lecturers of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. Shahzadi (2014)

analyzes the level of difficulties the usage of hesitation in the English language. Santika Priyantini (2016) investigates the types of Steve Harvey's Hesitation and how hesitation occurs in his utterance analyzed in the pragmatic approach.

Most of the previous studies above investigate the hesitation of using Rose's and Ralph Leon's theory and psycholinguistics approach. Therefore, to fill the gap among those previous studies, this research takes hesitation as the topic and utterances by Agnes Monica and Rich Brian in Build Series youtube channel as the subject. The pragmatics approach will be applied in this research to analyze the hesitation. Theory by Ralph Leon Rose (1998), and Clark and Fox Tree (2002) will use in this research. The distinction of approach, object, and context is expected to produce new findings from previous studies about hesitation. Thus, the result of this research will produce an empirical basis contribution in pragmatics related to hesitation,

### **B. Problem of the Study**

According to the background, the researcher proposes the following problem of the studies:

1. What are the types of hesitation used by Agnes Monica and Rich Brian?
2. What are the intended meaning of hesitation used by Agnes Monica and Rich Brian?

### **C. Objectives of the Study**

In this research, based on the problem studies above, the objectives of the studies are as follows:

1. To identify the types of hesitation used by Agnes Monica and Rich Brian

2. To identify the intended meaning of hesitation used by Agnes Monica and Rich Brian

#### **D. Significance of the Study**

This research gives some theoretical and practical contributions to the linguistics field. Theoretically, the researcher expects the research finding is able to advance the science in pragmatics, especially in hesitation. Practically, this research may give the newest information about hesitation to the readers, and the researcher expects the readers to understand and can interpret the intended meaning of hesitation by interlocutor to avoid misunderstanding in communication.

#### **E. Scope and Limitation**

This research focus on the hesitation of utterance used by Agnez Monica and Rich Brian in *Build Series* live interview youtube channel. The first video is interaction between Agnes Monica and MC, uploaded on 23 November 2019 with the title "Indonesian Pop Artist Agnez Mo Talks New Music, Including Her Single, 'Diamonds.'" This video has 13K likes, 2k dislikes, 6,6K comments, and more than 778K viewers. The second video is interaction between Rich Brian and MC, uploaded on 21 November 2019 on the title "Indonesian Rapper Rich Brian Chats About His Single, '100 Degrees,' and more", this video gets 4,6K likes, 66 dislikes, 1,1K comments, and more than 179K viewer. The source of data was the form of the video that are obtained from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=skqtsF1IQ&t=1208s> and [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WL\\_Z0j\\_mJQ4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WL_Z0j_mJQ4). This study discusses the



pragmatics approach, which focuses on analyzing the types and the intended meaning of hesitation using Rose's (1998) and Clark and tree's theory (2002). Moreover, the limitation is the researcher does not be able to see the conversation in the real situation, so the data is downloaded from *the Build Series* youtube channel.

#### **F. Definition of the Key Terms**

To avoid misinterpretations in understanding this study, the researcher provides the following of some key terms :

1. Pragmatics is a study about language based on the time, place, or the conditional environment and the pragmatic concepts in the interaction of communication mean context, and communication (Grice, 1957). Pragmatics is an approach to analyze the types and intended meaning of hesitation used by Agnes Monica and Rich Brian.
2. Hesitation is the pauses occur because of poor communication skill (Rose: 1998). Hesitation is fluttering in speech: stammering. Hesitation is pauses of varying length that appears when the speakers are losing for words during the speaking.
3. Build Series is a live interview series. A chance for fans to sit inches away from some of today's most prominent names in entertainment, tech, fashion, and business as they share the stories behind their projects and passions. Every conversation yields insights, inspiration, and plenty of surprises as moderators and audience members ask questions. It all happens several times a day live and live-streamed on Build Series Youtube Channel.

4. The intended meaning is what a speaker means based on their utterance on communication (Yule, 2006)

### **G. Previous Studies**

Related to this research, there are several previous studies about hesitation by some researchers. Aliyatus Shofa (2008), she investigates how do hesitation pause occurs, and also the kinds of hesitation pauses used by the student English Letters and Language Department of The State Islamic University of Malang. The result of this study is that the researcher stated that hesitation pauses have an essential role in the conversational conversation, more on exchanging the speaking turn. Ervina Ahsanti (2008) investigates the use of hesitation in an interactive program of groovy chat in Mas FM. She analyzes how are hesitation produced by broadcaster, the guess and the caller, and also research about the kinds of hesitation. Furthermore, Hadiyanto (2014), analyzes about hesitation occurs during speaking produce by lecturers at Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. He found some types of hesitation used by lecturers, such as filled pause (unlexicalized and lexicalized), silent pause, lengthening, self-correction, restart, repetition, and a false start. There are four situations when hesitation occurs, such as: getting interruption, giving instruction, asking questions, and giving explanations. Another researcher is Rahmawati (2013), she investigates about the usage of hesitation on broadcaster of “*English day*” program on Simfoni FM Malang. Ralph Leon Rose's theory is used to analyze this research. She found four types of hesitations: pauses include filled pause and silent pause, restart, false start, and word lengthening. Thus, she found

the most common hesitation used by the broadcaster is word lengthening. Santika Priyantini (2016) she investigates hesitation on Steve Harvey's utterance. She analyzes the types of Steve Harvey's Hesitation and how hesitation occurs in his utterance analyzed using a pragmatic approach. The result is the researcher finds 28 hesitations Harvey's speaking, and find five types of hesitation. Repetition and filled pause (unlexicalized and lexicalized) is the type that dominates and produce by Steven Harvey. Siti Nur Jannah (2016) investigates hesitation used in Job Interview of Non-Native English Speaker at English Lab Toronto. She identifies the types and the intended meaning of hesitation in job interviews of CYP. The result is the usage of filled pauses "uh and um" in job interviews by a non-native English speaker (CYP) means that they are implicated momentarily unable to produce the next words. Therefore, they used the time for thinking and preparing the next word. Moreover, they want to buy time to recall the word and give time for themselves to breath before continuing the utterance. Last, they want to keep the floor. Nissa Ilma Mukti and Ribut Wahyudi (2015) they analyze the intended meaning of *um* and *uh* produce by Efl Students' in a classroom presentation. Then this research investigates the function and the occurrence of *um*, seen from different locations of a sentence or utterances. The result shows that *um* and *uh* at the beginning of utterance indicates awkwardness, or express respect to others. *Um* and *uh* in the middle of utterance shows the speakers have the struggle to search upcoming words. Finally, *um* and *uh* in the last sentence means the speaker want to close the presentation.

Considering the previous studies above, in this research, the researcher will attempt to investigate the types and the intended meaning of hesitation in utterance between males and females. Clark & Fox Tree Theory (2002) and pragmatic approach will apply to analyze this research. Most of the previous studies about hesitation used a psycholinguistic approach. Therefore, to fill the gap of the previous studies here, the researcher will investigate hesitation as the topic and as the subject takes the utterances from Agnes Monica and Rich Brian in live interview youtube channel, then employing pragmatics approach. The different subject, approach, theory, and problem study is expected to produce different finding.

## **H. Research Method**

The researcher will discuss the research method used in this study. It covers the discussion of the Research Design, Subject, Research instrument, Data Source, Data collection, and Data analysis.

### **1. Research Design**

This research used a descriptive qualitative method because the focus of this research is to get a deep understanding of types and intended meaning of hesitation rather than the numeric analysis of data. The researcher applied descriptive qualitative design in this research because the data will analyze descriptively to explain more detail about hesitation strategy based on Ralph Leon Rose's (1998) and Clark and fox tree's theory (2002). This research belongs to the qualitative method because it observes the natural phenomena of hesitation without intervention, and there is interactivity between the researcher and the

context when they go to the field to get the data. Further, this research analyzes the data descriptively, which applied the theory of pragmatic approach in getting the finding of the types and the intended meaning hesitation produces by Agnes Monica and Rich Brian's utterance.

## 2. Data and Data Source

The data used in this research are taken from interview videos implying hesitation through utterances, clauses, phrases, even words that are produced by Agnez Monica and Rich Brian as the guess stars in *Build Series* live interview youtube channel. The Utterance which is taken as the data in this research only focus on the utterance produced by Agnes Monica and Rich Brian and when they are in the interaction with MC. While the utterance which is produced by MC is not included as the data. The source of data in the form of video, obtained from *Build series* youtube channel <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=skqtsF1-3IQ&t=1208s> and [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WL\\_Z0j\\_mJQ4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WL_Z0j_mJQ4).

## 3. Research Instrument

In this research, the researcher as the human instrument who has been able to get the data because, in this research, there are no interviews or questioners provided, and the data took from the utterances produced by Agnez Monica and Rich Brian in *Build Series* live interview youtube channel. The researcher gets the data by herself, such as searching, downloading, observing, collecting the data, analyzing, and finding the result.

## 4. Data Collection



In order to analyze the hesitation in Agnes Monica and Rich Brian's Utterance, some steps are done. Firstly, the researcher opens the application of youtube, goes to Build Series youtube channel, then download Agnes Monica and Rich Brian's interview videos. The next step is watching the video while checking the utterances, which contain hesitation, and then to make the transcript from the videos. Last, the researcher analyzes the data, which is appropriate to the problem of the study.

### **5. Data Analysis**

To analyze the data, the researcher does some steps. First, the researcher presented the data which show hesitation taken from utterance produce by Agnes Monica and Rich Brian's interview videos. Second, the researcher identifies and categorizes each utterance based on the types and intended meaning of hesitation by Ralph Leon Rose's theory (1998) and Clark & Tree's theory (2002) and pragmatic approach. Last, the researcher makes a conclusion to answer the problem of the study.

### **6. Trustworthiness**

Credibility focused on the integrity of the research findings. According to Ary, Jacobs, & Sorensen (2010), it related to how well the researcher researcher had established confidence in the findings based on the research design, participants, and context. They also described that reliability refers to the precision or durability of the data. It involved the accuracy of the actions or the extent to which the data and findings would be identical if the research were repeated.

The triangulation technique was used to ensure the credibility and reliability of this research. Cohen (2007), stated triangulation may be described as the use of two or more methods of data collection in the study of some aspect of human behaviour. It implied that the researcher used two or more techniques to gather the data in order to get validity since the purpose of triangulation was to improve the accuracy and reliability of the findings. Hereafter, according to Denzin (in Decrop, 1999) there are four techniques in triangulation, as follows:

**a. Data triangulation**

This includes the usage of any data source in a study. It needs more ways to accomplish the study, they are gathering data from different subject, different times or different places. Then taking the notes during and directly after the observation or interview session to get the accuracy of data.

**b. Method triangulation**

This triangulation required the use of multiple methods in the research. It was making a different method to get the validity of data.

**c. Investigator triangulation**

It means the research used more than one researcher in collecting and analyzing the data. The validity of the data could be obtained from some researcher's view in interpreting information and collecting the data.

**d. Theoretical triangulation**

This technique used when the researcher compared the data finding with the perspective theory which was relevant. In this case, the researcher was

required to have the expert judgment to compare the research finding with certain theory.

From those types of triangulation, in this research the researcher chooses to use theoretical triangulation to get the validity of data. It means that the researcher analyzes and compares the data of the abstract with Ralph Leon Rose's (1998) and Clark and Tree's (2002) as the theory of this study. After that, the data were confirmed and consulted with the thesis advisor.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter contains an explanation of the related literature in order to the readers get more understanding of the data. The studies are discussed as follows:

#### A. Pragmatics

By studying pragmatics, through conversation, somebody can talk about other's means, their impression, their intention, and another expression during communication. Chapman (2011) describes pragmatic is the branch of language analysis related to "meaning in the context." Besides, it discusses a particular aspect of human communication; the interaction of language and contexts. Moreover, according to Yule (2006), the analysis of meaning expressed by a speaker is interpreted by a listener. Furthermore, this study related to an analysis of what the speakers mean. It also analyzes what the speaker said in a particular context and how it will affect what the speaker meant.

In accordance with pragmatics, pragmatics approach is another approach to language analysis. Pragmatics as the approach focuses on figuring out the intended meaning conveyed by the speaker, which is related to the context. Intended meaning means the implied content of the utterance by the speakers rather than just the word they mention (Yule, 2006). To interpret meaning, the listener should utilize the meaning of the words, the context in which they present, and some cognition of the message related to the proper interpretation of what the speaker intended to say. The conversation should be stable and run without misinterpretation.

The pragmatics approach is required not only meaning but also text and purpose. Pragmatics investigates the meaning of the context. In context, pragmatics focus on meaning and how they convey the utterance rather than the word the speaker utter. The information which the listener receives depends on how the listener interprets from the speaker. The speakers convey the utterance and meaning, and the listener interprets the message and meaning (Thomas, 1995 as cited in cutting, 2008). There are three forms of context: first, condition situational where the speakers through what they can create about them. Second, the historical information context, what the speakers learn about others, and the universe. Finally, the co-textual context; what the speaker knows in what they have mentioned.

Thereafter, pragmatics in the text means the usage of language rather than in pieces of written discourse or spoken. The focus is on how the language becomes meaningful and relevant. Then, on the function pragmatics deals with the speaker's long-term and short-term direction in speaking.

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics field related to the usage of language and meaning in context. It belongs to some fields, such as implicature, politeness, and speech act. Another usage of pragmatics is also seen as an approach. The pragmatics approach focusses on analyzing the intended meaning based on context. The context here is not only when the language is written or spoken but also the entire situation when the language is used. When learning the context, we ought to concentrate on the speakers' utterance and connecting it to the context of



what the speaker just said. This implies that the meaning can be interpreted through looking at the context, or the circumstance during communication.

## **B. Hesitation**

### **1. Definition of Hesitation**

Hesitation may describe as pauses of varying lengths that occur when the speakers lose words in a communication process. Tracer (1958, quoted in Hadiyanto, 2014: 13) claimed that hesitation features or hesitation phenomena deal with unfinished speech, repetition, stutter, disruption in fluency such as delay, hesitation tones, and a false start. It typically happens in a spontaneous interaction in which has so much information that the speaker wants to convey to the listener. Usually, hesitation happens around five to six words per hundred words during communication (Ferreira et al. (2004)).

The speakers actually use hesitation almost in the whole of their utterance. They usually put hesitation in the beginning, middle, even in the end of sentence. According to Rose (1997, as cited in Roza & Rosa, 2013:320), hesitation is a session of pause while speaking. Those pauses can be filled with add *um, I mean, well, uh, and you know*, or it can be unfilled (silent), likewise filled with repetition to cover the disfluency as well while communicating. Not only in the middle of sentence, but also speakers make those kinds of disfluency in the beginning or at the end of sentence. According to Nair (2000, as mentioned in Hidayat, 2012), pauses made by the speaker can occur anywhere in any situation. Therefore hesitation has an important role in speaking.

In accordance with hesitation, certain people believe that in English, native speakers are better than non-native English speaker, they have the ability to speak English well without hesitating. In reality, both of them would certainly have to pause when speaking. It is because people have limited memory to think directly. This is why people require to hesitate to think about what is going to say next. People are allowed to use hesitation strategies while speaking to conduct an action. Hesitation can signify anxiety, apprehension, confusion, or faltering, as in the case of speech (Tree, 1999 as cited in Mukti & Whyudi 2015:63).

Additionally, hesitation occurs when people have trouble finishing a specific syntactic arrangement. Nair (2000, as quoted in Hadiyanto2014) stated that hesitation usually happens in a certain situation. It occurs when people are not sure about what to say next or when determine what to utter next. This actually happens when people want to convey an important word, shocking sounds, or high lexical content. According to Carrol (1985, as quoted in Hidayat 2012), hesitation is used for several reasons. People breathe before starting to speak, for pragmatics reason; "for result" the speaker uses sorts of hesitation to make a communicative effect on the listener and also for a linguistic purpose.

Furthermore, People use hesitation to plan the next sentence and how to convey it. Field (in Hidayat 2012) argued about pauses happen because the speakers get difficulties while preparing the speaking. He also stated that pauses represent another essential reason; they may signify the speakers give a signal to the hearer that what they want to say next is important. In addition, Gilquin (2008) stated that the speakers make hesitation is to show that they need more time,

where they are still in control. Hesitation indicates by a brief pause, and the uncertainty indicators guarantee that the speakers will maintain their turn in the interaction and are not disturbed by the other listeners. He also states for second language learners, the usage of hesitation is for searching a suitable vocabulary. Throughout this situation, they buy time while attempt to finish the speaking.

In conclusion, hesitation is a pause with varying lengths, which is usually not filled. Usually, it marks with repeat, restart false start, pause (filled pause and silent pause), and word lengthening. It happens because certain factors, such as the speakers require words when preparing the next sentences, need time for thinking, arrange ideas, choose the word, fixed the previous word, pragmatics problem, or keep the turn in communication. In addition, the speakers use hesitation to indicate that there is something different in the sentence they want to convey. It implies that hesitation may be a part of the information that has the various meaning of the context.

## **2. Hesitation Theory**

This research applies the theory of Clark and Fox (2002), this theory is generally used to analyze hesitation, particularly in pragmatics field. It provides a specific explanation toward the meaning of one of the most common hesitation people have used. The most prominent statement is filler has a communicative purpose, effectively as terms in the speaker's language, comes from Clark and Fox Tree (2002), who stated that *uh* and *um* should be realized as an essential part of the message they want to convey, although they do not contribute to propositional content or main meaning.

Hesitation is the message that the speakers comment on the performance (Clark 1994:2002). In a more detailed statement, Clark and fox Tree (2002) argue that hesitation is consist of the 'phonology, prosody, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics of English words. Clark andFox Tree (2002) also claim that filler has a pragmatic role as an indication of the inevitable pause of conversation on the speaker's part.

### **3. The Types of Hesitation**

According to Ralph Leon Rose's Theory (1998), there are five types of hesitation which commonly used in communication, and they are listed below:

#### **a. False starts**

False starts often happens when the interaction becomes intense with some speakers speak at once or when the speaker is being disturbed Rose (1997, mentioned in Roza & Rosa, 2013) stated that a false start occurs when the speakers start to convey the words and ignore unexpectedly without complete it. This also can be interpreted as a refinement of a word. While the speaker speaks, he stops for a while in the mid-sentence, then corrects the word by pausing and saying the next sentences or stopping the conversation.

#### **b. Restart**

The speaker leaves a phrase or utterance, and do not correct it even repeat it in a complete utterance. This happens when speakers say some words, and then suddenly return to the beginning of utterance and mention the same words. It can happen when speakers accidentally forget what they want to convey (Clark and Tree,2002).

### c. Repeats

The most hesitation types which often occur in communication are repeats. Repeat is the repetition in the mid-sentence produce by the speaker (Lee & Svartvik, 1994). The speakers often repeat their word in order to cover the disfluency. When they make mistakes in some parts of their speech, they spontaneously repeat the same part where the mistakes exist. Then they will repeat the word with the correct one, to clarify and avoid misinterpretation from the listener. It also can be used for signifying non-fluency and let the listener interprets what the speakers are going to say.

### d. Pauses

Besides repeats, pauses also become hesitation types that commonly happen in communication. According to (Maclay & Osgood, 1957), pauses usually occur in the middle of a phrase or near the beginning of the phrase. Pauses occur when the speakers get difficulties in memorizing their speaking and do not prepare the speaking well. Usually, the utterances which signed by pauses are 30-50%. Two types of pauses are filled pause and silent pause.

#### - Filled pause

The beginning of the sentence becomes the most part where the speaker put filled pauses. This strategy usually used when speakers are planning for the next utterance (Barr: 2001; beatti 1997) Maclay & Osgood 1959). According to Schnadl (as cited in Tottie, G,2014), the sounds off filled pause such as *mm*, *um*, *uh*, or *eh*. Filled pause divided into two: unlexicalized (*um*, *mm*) and lexicalized (*well*). A filled pause occurs when the speakers still think while speaking. The



utterance *um* indicates the speaker detected the mistakes or confused what to utter next. The utterance *well* indicates the speakers announce that they want to start the speaking. It also signifies the speakers control the speaking while thinking about the next utterance. When speakers make a filled pause, it just indicates the hesitation in speaking.

- Silent pauses (unfilled pause)

A silent pause can define as the period of silence between words during the speech. It happens when the speaker conveys the utterance and suddenly stop it without making sounds. Thus, the speakers do not produce any sounds while pausing their speaking.

**e. Word Lengthening**

Lengthening happens when the speakers pronounce the words longer than usual. Generally, lengthening occurs at the end of words, but it may happen in any part within a word. According to (FoxTree and Clark 1994, mentioned in Clark, 1994), lengthening occurs when "to" is pronounced as "too" and at the end of vowel sound take a longer duration. The speakers pronounce it longer than normal sound.

The researcher also applies Clark and Clark (1977) to support the hesitation theory. According to Clark and Clark (1977), hesitation divided into nine types:

**a. Silent Pause**

A silent pause can define as the period of silence between words during the speech. It happens when the speaker conveys the utterance and suddenly stop

it without making sounds. Thus, the speakers do not produce any sounds at all while they pause their speaking.

**b. Filled pause**

Filled pause is a period when the speakers fill the utterance by saying *em*, *um*, or *eh*. The fluent speaker does not hesitate much because they can speak fast, different from speakers who disfluent in English, they will speak slowly and fill the utterance by saying *um*, *uh*, *er*, or *eh*.

**c. Repeat**

Repeat is the repetition of one or some words in an utterance. When the speaker wants to convey something, and they realize that there are word errors in an utterance, then they repeat with the correct word.

**d. False Starts (Unretraced)**

False starts (Unretraced) is the correction of a word. It happens when the speakers find themselves in speech error. Then they correct the speech without repeat another word before corrected the error word. They will continue to utter the next utterance without repeat the wrong word.

**e. False starts (Retraced)**

False starts (retracted) is correcting the wrong word with mention more than one word before corrected the word. It occurs when the speakers make speech errors, then they realized it and made a correction of it. Before corrected the word, they make repetition more than one word.

**f. Correction**

There are a lot of reasons why the speaker stops their speaking in the mid of utterance, such as still looking for an appropriate word, forgot the sentence, or want to replace the previous word with other words. In English, there are two possibilities why the speakers stop their speaking. The first one is interjection (oh, ah, well, etc.), and the last is a correction (I mean, that is, well). Moreover, interjection and correction have an important role in plan the speech.

#### **g. Interjection**

In line with hesitation pause, an interjection is a pause, which indicates the speakers need time to think the next utterance. There are some particular interjections to signal the speakers get a problem in speaking and have to stop it, such as *well*, *umm*, *uh*, or *eh*.

#### **h. Stutters**

The speaker can convey the first syllable repeatedly but can not continue to the next syllable. Thus the speaker just utters the first letter of next syllable. According to Chaer (2003:153), the stutter is the sentence that is choked off again. After a few seconds, the speakers can find the correct word that they want to convey (intended utterance).

#### **i. Slip of the tongue**

A slip of the tongue happens when the speakers convey the utterance that is different from the intended utterance. It involves deletion, blending, additional, the substitution of utterance, etc.

### **C. Intended Meaning**

The interpretation is not only getting from the word, but also from the speaker intended to convey. As mentioned before, the intended meaning is what the speaker wants to convey through their utterance (Yule, 2006). To interpret the meaning, the listener must know the meaning of words, in what context they occur, and some background knowledge of the message concerning the possible interpretation of what the speaker intended to convey. Clark and Tree (2002) stated that to interpret the meaning of hesitation, words *um* and *uh* called as filled pause different from silent pauses. The unstated argument is they are pause (not words), which is filled with sound (not silence). Thus, it has been identified that *um* and *uh* are not part of silent pause.

### 1. Three views of *um* and *uh*

Filler as symptom view, *um* and *uh* is the word that unintentionally utters by the speaker as the part of the speaking process. When the speakers say *uh*, it indicates the speakers at the moment where the problem is detected, the problem occurs still actual. While *uh* does not have any meaning. This called a symptom. The speaker must control the word *uh* and *um*, in order to these words do not occur in spontaneous speaking. There are must be some factors that affect the occurrence of *um* and *uh*.

Filler as a non-linguistic signal view, *uh* and *um* means signal in speaking. The function of *uh* and *um* is to hold the floor. For example, when the speakers pause and utter some words like *um* and *uh* or repeat the word, it means the speakers want to keep their turn and show that they are still in control and do not

want to be interrupted. *Um* and *uh* also indicate that the speakers do not want to produce the word or utterance.

Fillers as linguistic signal view, *uh* and *um* are not true words (English interjection). This assumption proposed by James (1972, as mentioned in Clark and Tree 2002). If *um* and *uh* are interjection, they must be described by conventional practices. Interjection has a lot of uses, therefore to interpret the meaning, it is difficult. To deal with this, we distinguish between implicature and basic meaning. So, if *um* and *uh* are interjections, they must have a basic meaning and be useful to implicate other things.

## **2. Primary and collateral signals**

*Uh* and *um* often used as the sign to correct error sentences, usually followed by an apology statement of the problem.

## **3. Collateral interjection**

In collateral signals, *Uh* and *um* belong to collateral interjection. The function of *uh* and *um* in interjection are interpreting current emotions, states of knowledge, surprises, and calls for attention.

Filler as word hypothesis. The basic meanings of *uh* are used to imply the initiation. There will be a minor delay in communication. Then, *um* is used to imply the initiation. There will be a major delay in communication. *Uh* and *um* show there is any delay during speaking, *uh* means brief delay, and *um* means longer delay. A brief delay occurs for about 1-2 seconds, whereas a long delay for about 2-5 seconds. Thus, before continuing the utterance, the speaker needs several times to pause in thinking the next words to utter.



#### 4. Implicatures with *uh* and *um*

In basic meanings, *um* and *uh* describe as the sign made by the speaker used to imply the initiation that there will be a minor and major delay in speaking. Otherwise, *uh* and *um* have different interpretations from the implicature context. When the speakers utter *um* and *uh* during speaking, it does not only imply that the speakers announce the initiation to delay their speaking. Based on theory from Grice, the speaker can implicate things through their utterance. The speakers often implicate things using *um* and *uh*. They stated there are three common reasons for using *uh* and *um*: the speakers have a reason for thinking for the next utterance, the speaker has a reason for starting a delay, and the speakers have a reason for informing that they are starting a delay in communication.

In the process of speaking, people often stuck and confuse to produce the next word to complete the utterance, then delay the utterance. Clark & Tree (2002) stated delay occurs because the speaker can not proceed, they must be used *um* and *uh* to implicate. Delay during speaking indicates some reason. Speakers try to solve the problem. Speakers are looking for appropriate words to fill the utterance, speakers forget about what to say next, speakers are not sure about something, searching for correct pronunciation, speakers have finished their turn, speakers want to give the opportunity for the listener to speak, speakers are asking listener's help to complete the utterance, show a form of politeness, speakers are inviting the hearer to think about the next utterance that they want to say.

### CHAPTER III

#### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the analysis of findings and discussion based on the problem of the study and the theoretical framework in the previous section. In finding a session, the researcher will identify the types of hesitation and intended meaning of hesitation produce by Agnes Monica and Rich Brian's utterance using Ralph Leon Rose's (1998) and Clark and Fox Tree's theory (2002) based on a pragmatic approach. In the discussion, the researcher presents the explanation from the analysis result, which answers the problem of the study.

##### **A. Finding**

The data are taken from the words, phrases, clauses, sentences, or utterances produce by Agnes Monica and Rich Brian live interview in Build Series youtube channel. The data used in this research are taken from interview videos implying hesitation through utterances, clauses, phrases, even words that are produced by Agnez Monica and Rich Brian as the guess stars in *Build Series* live interview youtube channel.

In the analysis below, the researcher will explain datum, context, and identify the types of hesitation based on Clark and Tree theory (2002). This following analysis is written as datum 1, datum 2, etc.

##### **1. Utterances produce by Agnes Monica**

###### **Datum 1**

*Um (1.1) yeah! I think so too(1.3), um (1.2) because I think that was (1.3) when I released X album.*

She answers the question from MC about her career in music. In that sentence, there are some hesitations used, such as unlexicalized filled pause and restart.

The researcher finds two filled pause type of hesitation here. The words *um* here (1.1) and (1.2) occur in the beginning and in the middle of the sentence. It signifies she detects a problem in searching the next words. The usage of filled pause *um* here, works for helping her in delaying and searching the appropriate words. Another hesitation type here is restart. Moreover, the word *uh* is followed by interjection *yeah*. It indicates that the speaker finds the utterance in her mind, and she is already to utter what is in her mind.

In datum (1.3), there she wants to continue the utterance *I think so too* but she fails to find the next word, so she pauses it by filled pause *um*, then continuing the sentence by restarting the previous word. It shows that the speaker attempts to cover the mistake by clarifying the utterance while announcing that she is in control. She may also confuse about what to say next.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally, because the speaker uses hesitation as the strategy to extend the time for thinking. After the speaker utters this utterance the addressee responds by saying *yes exactly* while nodded his head. It means that the addressee gets what the speaker want to convey.

## **Datum 2**

*what what (2.1) about me?, you you've (2.2) been busy too.*

There are repeats hesitation here in datum (2.1) and (2.2), the speaker repeats the words *what* and *you*. She looks surprised by MC's question, so she answers it directly and makes her must think fast to find the next words. It also indicates the speaker tries to buy the time, while prepares for the next utterance. The repetitions here do not change the meaning at all.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally, because the speaker uses repeat as the strategy to extend the time for thinking. After the speaker utters this utterance the addressee responds by smiling to the speaker. The MC agrees about what just the speaker says. It means that the addressee gets what the speaker means by her utterance, therefore the MC can continue the interaction.

### **Datum 3**

*uh (3.1) wow yeah (3.2) what did I do <pause>(3.3) overdose umm (3.4) I put our overdose with Chris um (3.5) we actually also have a project coming out*

This utterance produces by the speaker when the MC asks her about her career. In this utterance, the speaker uses five hesitations, such as unlexicalized filled pause, lexicalized filled pause, and silent pause.

Datum (3.1), (3.4), and (3.5) belong to unlexicalized filled pause. The hesitation *uh*, *umm*, and *um* occur when the speaker attempts to answer the question. She looks confused because in her career, there are so many things to

do. She utters unlexicalized filled pause while thinking the brief explanation based on her career, in order to get appropriate utterance to continue her speaking.

Moreover, another hesitation here is silent pause in datum (3.3). The speaker does not make any sounds for a few seconds. She replies to the question before she stops the utterance. It means she is thinking to organize the next utterance. She knows the answer very well, but it is hard for her to find the appropriate words.

Datum (3.2) is lexicalized pause. The speaker produces hesitation *yeah* after the unlexicalized pause. It signifies she wants to move to the next utterance, but she still fails to find the words, so she uses lexicalized pause to cover the hesitation.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally, because the speaker uses hesitation as the strategy to extend the time for remembering what was done in her career. After the speaker utters this utterance the addressee responds by asking the speaker to tell him more about her story. It means that the addressee gets what the speaker want to convey and he is interested to listen more about her story.

#### **Datum 4**

*um (4.1) and then I had diamonds ow with French Montana um (4.2) and then you know (4.3) what's the most exciting thing is actually they just put out yet another single which is nanana.*



In utterance above, there are some hesitations that occur, such as unlexicalized filled pause and lexicalized filled pause. Unlexicalized filled pause *um* occurs twice in that sentence. In the beginning datum (4.1) and in the middle (4.2) of words. This hesitation means the speaker is thinking and trying to recall her mind to complex the utterance.

Then lexicalized pause *you know* in datum (4.3) indicates the speaker invites the listener's interest. She wants to make the listener perfectly understood the topic she wants to convey.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally, because the speaker uses hesitation as the strategy to extend the time for remembering what song she was created. After the speaker utters this utterance the addressee responds by asking the speaker to tell him more about her story. It means that the addressee gets what the speaker want to convey and he is interested to listen more about her story.

#### **Datum 5**

*and I am work with eerr (5.1) tears which is the producer and also Frankie uum (5.2) and and (5.3) it was just like one of those days where we like you know (5.4) I want to write something that just feels good you know (5.5) I want to talk about this being in lovee (5.6) and then we just decided to keep it because I thought like you know that that's a special one but yeah we never really got to put it out but I just feel like the fans deserve that I deserve that because that's like my little baby.*

Based on the utterance above, the hesitations occur six times. It consists of unlexicalized filled pause *eerr* and *uum*, repeat *and-and*, lexicalized filled pause *you know*, and word lengthening *lovee*. In line with the intended meaning of using unlexicalized filled pauses in the previous datum, in this utterance, the speaker also uses unlexicalized filled pause, datum (5.1) (5.2) to buy the time. She tries to add the word to avoid emptiness, but hard for her to find the right words, so she uses unlexicalized filled pause.

Then in datum (5.3) the speaker uses repeat hesitation. In utterance above the speaker repeats the word *and* twice. She repeats the word while deciding the next words to say. She wants to show that she is still in control. She covers her hesitation by repeating the word *and* again.

The last is the use of word lengthening in datum (5.6). The word *lovee* belongs to word lengthening because there are differences between the pronunciation in normal sound and the pronunciation produced by the speaker in this utterance. *lovee* in normal pronunciation is not by long voice, but here she attempts to find the appropriate words while thinking to complete the next utterance. So, she pronounces the word *lovee* becomes longer than usual.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally, because the speaker uses hesitation as the strategy to extend the time for thinking the next utterance. in the middle of utterance produced by the speaker, the addressee responds by saying *yeah* and letting the speaker continue her speaking. It means

that the addressee gets what the speaker want to convey and he is interested to listen more about her explanation.

#### **Datum 6**

*um* (6.1) *and so me and my management he's actually over there right now*  
*um* (6.2) *<pause>*(6.3) *we just decided to put it out we're like you know*  
 (6.4) *what no I can't I can't* (6.5) *keep this um* (6.7) *you know* (6.8) *to*  
*myself I have to I have to* (6.9) *share this with my fans.*

In this datum, the researcher finds nine hesitations, there are three unlexicalized filled pauses, one silent pause, two lexicalized filled pauses, and two repeats. Unlexicalized filled pause *um* occurs in datum (6.1), (6.2), (6.7). It occurs because the researcher is thinking for the next utterance, in order to fill the gaps during the speaking.

Silent pause in datum (6.3) occurs when the speaker does not make any sounds for a few seconds. It means she is thinking to organize the next utterance. The appropriate utterance is important to avoid the listener's misinterpretation.

Datum (6.4) and (6.8) show the occurrences of hesitation type lexicalized filled pause. It indicates that the speaker invites the listener's interest. She wants to make the listener perfectly understood the topic she wants to convey.

The next hesitation is repeats *I can't I can't* in datum (6.5) and *I have to I have to* in datum (6.9). The speaker mentions these words twice in one utterance.

She repeats the word while deciding the next words to say. She wants to show that she is still in control. She covers her hesitation by repeating the word.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally, because when the speaker use silent, it uses as the sign that that the speaker gives the addressee several times to look at the area where she is pointing at. She also uses another types of hesitation when she wants to make the listener perfectly understood the topic she wants to convey. After the speaker utters this utterance the addressee respons by looking at the area where the speaker is pointing at, then listening the explanation from the speaker. It means that the addressee gets what the speaker want to convey and he is interested to listen more about her story.

#### **Datum 7**

*um uh <pause>(7.1) I think it's because I promised myself in 2020 I'm gonna put up more songs em and I think this is just the first thing to do em yeah it's the right time you know the fans have been asking for it emm and I couldn't really hold it anymore like I was literally I was (7.2) in the studio I played it on IG story and people were like oh my god Agnes you know you wrote that seven years ago I actually totally forgot that it was seven years ago, but of course my fans seven years and seven months and twenty ten minutes probably but yeah I mean (7.3) when when (7.4) they reminded me of that it kind of made me feel like oh wow they they have been waiting hmm and it felt really personal to me um I mean (7.5) if fans they've been really supportive so <pause>(7.6) that's like a gift for them.*

In the sentence above, the speaker explains about her resolution in 2020 and her fans. The first hesitation occurs here is a silent pause (7.1) and (7.6). Before pauses the utterance, the speaker produces unlexicalized filled pause. It identifies she gets the difficulty to continue the utterance. She applies for about three hesitations before starts the speaking. This topic may be hard for her, so she plans the utterance well in her mind before utter it to the listener.

The next hesitation found here is restart, in datum (7.2) *like I was literally I was*. Based on that utterance, the speaker says some words and then restarts the previous words. Actually, the speaker wants to say something after *I like was*, but she does not find the right word, so the speaker stops the utterance for thinking and then continuing the utterance by restarting the previous words. It indicates that the speaker attempts to cover her mistake before. Furthermore, she wants to show that she is still in control and trying to clarify the wrong word with the correct one.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally, because the speaker uses hesitation as the strategy to extend the time for thinking. After the speaker utters this utterance the addressee responds by laughing and smiling while listening to the speaker. It means that the addressee understands about the speaker's utterances.

### **Datum 8**



*umm <pause> hufth (8.1) but it's always it's always (8.2) scary because I think as an artist when you put your feelings out there you put yourself out there to be judged you know that there will be some people judging you based on you know how you write it and what you write so it's always a scary place <pause> umm (8.3) but I've never really been afraid to put it out but it's just you know there are so many moving pieces there's so many people involved but now I just kind of like I mean I can't (8.4) curse here right*

The statement above explains about the speaker's experiences in creating the song. According to datum 8, the researcher finds four hesitations produced by the speaker. Datum (8.1) and (8.3) show there are two types hesitation used here, such as unlexicalized filled pause and silent pause. It implies that the speaker in a situation where she needs a long time to think for next utterance. She may get problem in completing the utterance.

Datum (8.2) belongs to repeat hesitation. The word *it's always it's always* indicates the speaker keeps the turn for thinking when she is speaking. The repetition of word shows that the speaker tries to clarify and complete the utterance. Actually, many speakers use this strategy to cover hesitation in speaking.

The last hesitation is in datum (8.4) *I just kind of like I mean I can't*. This hesitation belongs to restart, because in this session the speaker restarts the word I until three times, but she still can not find the appropriate word. The first time she

says *I just kind of*, then she is aware that she makes a mistake. She is restarting the word *I* and continuing it with *I mean*, and the last she is restarting the word *I* and continuing with the word *can't*. finally she can complete the sentence after three times change the words.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally, because the speaker uses hesitation as the strategy to extend the time for formulating the next utterance. After the speaker utters this utterance the addressee responds by saying *yeah* while still listening to the speaker. It means that the addressee gets what the speaker want to tell.

#### **Datum 9**

*uumm.. no-not (9.1) really but <pause> yeah (9.2) I don't know for somebody just made me <pause> yeah (9.3) and then he was like oh I'm not doing it for the people I'm not gonna disappoint my country.*

In this datum, the researcher finds three hesitations, they are repeat and silent pause. Repeat occurs in the beginning of utterance datum (9.1). The speaker produces the word *no-not* twice, this is why this word belongs to repeat. The speaker does not pronounce the word clearly in the first of utterance. Then she repeats the correct word *not* to clarify the wrong word. She replaces the wrong word with the correct word in order to the listener still understand her speaking.

The next hesitation occurs is silent pause in datum (9.2) and (9.3). In this part the speaker gets the problem in formulating the appropriate words for next utterance. In datum (9.2) she makes for about four minutes pause, then to fill the

pause she uses lexicalized filled pause and continuing the utterance. After continuing the utterance with some words, she pauses the utterance longer than the previous pause. She gets the problem in formulating the appropriate words for next utterance, but finally she can complete the utterance.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are unintentionally. The speaker uses pause hesitation when the addressee interrupts her utterance by laughing, even saying *yeah* and another words which is show his agreement to the speaker, so the speaker often pause her speaking. It means that the addressee gets what the speaker want to convey and he is excited with the conversation, so it makes him often to interrupt her speaking.

#### **Datum 10**

*yeah uh <pause> (10.1) cuz I actually don't have Indonesian blood whatsoever so I'm actually German, Japanese ,Chinese, I was just born in Indonesia and I'm also Christian which is in in Indonesia the majority there are Muslims so I've always been kind of you know like <pause> (10.2) I I'm not gonna say that I felt like I don't belong there.*

In this datum, the silent pause occurs twice there. In this statement the speaker tells to the listener about her identity. The silent pause in datum (10.1) and (10.2) means the speaker gives the space to the listener to interpret her utterance. She is also very careful when she conveys this statement. This strategy is very important in order to avoid the misinterpretation of listener. This hesitation also identifies that the speaker tries to recall her background knowledge to answer

the question, because this is the general knowledge about her country, so she can not mention the wrong information.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally, because the speaker uses hesitation as the strategy to extend the time for thinking and to produce the word carefully, to avoid misinterpretation. After the speaker utters this utterance the addressee responds by saying *right*. It means that the addressee gets what the speaker want to convey.

#### **Datum 11**

*I mean (11.1) it's good to represent both but but it's a good reminder that I came from you know a place where I felt like I wasn't you know I wasn't quite (11.2) like everybody else and I still ... I can still make it. (11.3)*

The researcher discovers three hesitations in datum 11, such as lexicalized filled pause, repeat, and restart. In datum (11.1) the lexicalized filled pause happens when the speaker utters the word *I mean* in the beginning of utterance. It indicates the speaker wants to complete her previous statement. She tries to convince the listener by clarifying her utterance.

Moreover, the researcher finds repeat in datum (11.2) which happens when the speaker repeats the word *I wasn't you know I wasn't*. The speaker is not sure with the first word, but when she tries to find other word she gets stuck and repeat again the same word. Whereas, she has already added the lexicalized filled pause *you know* between *I wasn't*, in order to she has the longer time in thinking the

next utterance, but she still can not find the appropriate word, then repeat the same word to complete the utterance.

The last hesitation is restart. It occurs when the speaker utters the word *I still ... I can still make it*, in datum (11.3). It happens when the speaker wants to say something, but she fails to find the next appropriate word. Thus, the speaker will continue the utterance by restarting the same word and complete the utterance.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally, because the speaker uses hesitation as the strategy to clarify her previous utterance. After the speaker utters this utterance the addressee responds by saying *yeah exactly* while smiling. It means that the addressee gets what the speaker want to convey.

#### **Datum 12**

*I don't I don't I don't umh <pause>(12.1) I mean (12.2) my manager always like reminded me ehh you have to post more on Twitter you have to post more on Facebook I'm like god this is too much but but um <pause> yeah I mean the thing is I grew up when I built my career there wasn't social media.*

In this datum, the speaker answers MC's question whether she does not like the sosial media. Then she explains about her manager, who always reminds her to post more on social media and she does not like it. The researcher finds the hesitation in datum 12. The repetitions of the word *I don't* in datum (12.1) until three times indicates it belongs to repeat. The speaker uses this hesitation to show



her agreement with the statement made by MC. Besides the repeat, there are also some silent pauses and lexicalized filled pauses, such as *I mean* in datum (12.2). It indicates that the speaker wants to clarify her utterance related to her statement that she does not like social media. Silent pause also shows that she is still searching the appropriate word for the next utterance, in order to avoid the misinterpretation of the listeners.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally, because the speaker uses hesitation as the strategy to extend the time for thinking. After the speaker utters this utterance the addressee responds by saying *yeah* and *right* throughout the conversation. It shows that the addressee understands the speaker's means.

### Datum 13

*umm uhh<pause>(13.1) I think you just kind of look at it as <pause>(13.2) a learning process <pause>(13.3) and I never wanted to hide that anyway you know what I mean like I always share that with my fans that I'm hey I'm evolving as a human being you know I'm not always perfect and and I'll be the first person to admit that umm <pause>(13.4) but I feel like embracing those weaknesses but also at the same time learning from your mistakes has always been my strength umm <pause>(13.5) so yeah what was the question just like give my thoughts.*

In datum 13 above, the speaker explains about her career, how she deals with the condition, and how she can face it. The researcher finds five silent pauses

and unlexicalized filled pauses in the datum (13.1), (13.2), (13.3), (13.4), and (13.5). There are some silent pauses that take a longer duration than others. The occurrences of silent pause and unlexicalized filled pauses here indicate that the speaker is in a process of thinking. She tries to arrange the words in order to be able to utter what is in her mind. She adds silent pause after unlexicalized filled pause as the strategies in order to get more time to think.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentional, because the speaker uses pause as the strategy when she is in a process of thinking. After the speaker utters this utterance the addressee responds by saying *yeah, allright* while keeping the attention to the speaker. It means that the addressee gets what the speaker wants to convey.

#### **Datum 14**

*Um <pause> (14.1) I mean (14.2) I don't know probably BTS um <pause> (14.3) but yeah I mean I (14.3) don't know I mean (14.5) as long as the music music I like for me <pause> (14.6) I mean (14.7) I get the business side of it right it just got to be right it just has to feel right yeah as long as the music is cool I'm down.*

The researcher notices some hesitation in this datum, they are unlexicalized filled pause and lexicalized filled pause. Unlexicalized filled pause such *um* in datum (14.1) indicates the speaker is thinking and trying to recall her mind to complete the utterance. Here, the speaker is confused about what to say because her knowledge about the current topic is limited.

Afterward, the next hesitation in this datum is lexicalized filled pause *I mean* in datum (14.2), (14.3), (14.5), and (14.7). The word *I mean* here occurs four times. The use of this hesitation signifies that the speaker wants to give further clarification and explanation to the listener. Then it happens because the speaker wants to make more specific utterance based on previous study.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally and unintentionally. It occurs intentionally when the speaker uses filled pause *I mean* as the strategy to extend the time for thinking, because she does not have the background knowledge about what she wants to convey. Hesitation occurs unintentionally when the speaker pauses her speaking and says *yeah* as the sign that she is agree with the MC. After the speaker utters this utterance the addressee responds by adding the information related to the topic. It means that the addressee can understand about the conversation.

#### **Datum 15**

*yeah for sure for sure (15.1) because that's always been my plan that's always been (15.2) my dream to be honest because you haven't a lot of people were like well <pause> why didn't you tell us that you're gonna put out your album eh (15.3) in March but then like you never really put it out and and (15.4) what they don't understand is that you know like I don't own the label I don't want you know I mean (14.5) like so much that you know there's so many people um involved in the project but I think you know now my focus is just I have to focus on being an artist.*

This datum contains the statement by the speaker about her dream and her career. The researcher finds some hesitation here, such as repeat in datum (15.1) and (15.4), word lengthening in datum (15.2), unlexicalized filled pause *uh* in datum (15.3), and lexicalized filled pause in datum (15.4). The first hesitation occurs is repeat, the word *for sure for sure* in the beginning the utterance indicates the speaker's agreement of MC's statement. Repeat in datum (15.5) with word *and* mentioned twice in the middle of utterance shows the speaker attempts to delay the duration of speaking.

The second hesitation is word lengthening *beenn* in datum (15.2). The word *beenn* belongs to word lengthening because there are the differences between the pronunciation in normal sound and the pronunciation produce by the speaker in this utterance. *beenn* in normal pronunciation is not by long voice, but here she attempts to find the appropriate words while thinking to complete the next utterance. So she pronounces the word *been* becomes longer than usual.

The next hesitation is unlexicalized filled pause *uh* in datum (15.3). It identifies the speaker needs a few seconds for thinking the next appropriate utterance. The speaker also uses this hesitation to fill the gap during speaking.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally, because the speaker uses various types of hesitation as the strategy to extend the time for formulating the next utterance. After the speaker utters this utterance the addressee responds by saying *yeah, right* while nodded his head. It means that the addressee gets what the speaker want to convey.

### ***Datum 16***

*you know I mean like I have to focus on <pause> the art I have to focus on the music and in putting them out because it hurts me the most <pause> I know that hurts the fans or they think that it hurts the fans most. No, it actually hurts me the most because when I when I write or when I when I was in the when I'm in the (16.1) recording studio when I umm you know pour out my heart that's like a piece of me there <pause> so it hurts me the most for me to not being able to you know what I mean like to put it out so believe me guys like I I understand your pain.*

In this datum, there are so many hesitations occur, but the researcher only focuses on one hesitation. The utterance *when I when I was in the when I'm in the* in datum (16.1) belongs to restart. In this part, the researcher tries to utter what in her mind, but in the middle of utterance she is aware that there is the wrong word, so she restart the utterance by restarting the same word.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally, because the speaker uses restart as the strategy to clarify the previous utterance with the right utterance to avoid misunderstanding. During the speaker utters this utterance the addressee keeps his attention to the speaker while laughing when he hears the funny statement from the speaker. It means that the addressee gets the point of what the speaker tells about.

### ***Datum 17***



*um I think just to you know I think we have a lot of artists who kind of break that barriers as well you know like Alicia Keys you know like there was no-nobody (17.1) like her when when you know she came out with like her first single or whatever. So I think you know mee (17.2). I want to try to infuse a lot of Indonesian culture into my you know my music (17.3) my music videos even if it's not in my music at least it's my in my video and and you can see that from long as I get paid even the music video with overdose I might put a little it's called jaipong which is like Indonesian traditional dance and I always try to infuse that emm and and and (17.4) embracing that and yeah and hopefully I get to introduce some of my culture to the world.*

In this datum, the researcher finds some hesitations, such as repeat in datum (17.1) and (17.4), word lengthening in datum (17.2), false start in datum (17.3). The first hesitation is repeat is the word *no-nobody* in datum (17.1) The speaker produces the word *no-nobody* twice, this is why this word belongs to repeat. The speaker does not pronounce the word clearly in the first of utterance, then she repeats the correct word *nobody* to clarify the incomplete word *no*. She replaces the wrong word with the correct word in order to the listener still understand her speaking. Another repeat here in datum (17.4), it belongs to repeat because the speaker mentions the word *and* until three times. It helps her to cover the lack of speaking.

The next hesitation is word lengthening in datum (17.2). The word *mee* belongs to word lengthening because there are differences between the pronunciation in normal sound and the pronunciation produce by the speaker in

this utterance. *mee* in normal pronunciation is not by long voice, but here she attempts to find the appropriate words while thinking to complete the next utterance. So she pronounces the word *mee* becomes longer than usual. In this part, it also indicates that the speaker wants to make sure the listeners agree with her utterance.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally, because the speaker uses hesitation as the strategy to extend the time for organizing the next appropriate utterance. After the speaker utters this utterance the addressee responds by saying *yeah* while smiling. It means that the addressee understands about the utterance produced by the speaker.

#### **Datum 18**

*yeah and usually that's that's when you get most hits you're like when you're not happy, you're not broken I feel like I have <pause> (18.1) the luckiest job in the world <pause>(18.2) you know whenever I feel sad I can always pour it out in the song whenever I feel like ummm <pause> (18.3) I can't communicate I can I can write in the song and I can sing the song.*

There is hesitation occurs in this utterance, such as silent pause in datum (18.1), (18.2), and (18.3). The speaker produces silent pause in this utterance is not because she gets the problem in finding the appropriate word, but she gives pause to make the listener understood her feeling. It uses for signaling the listener that she is happy and grateful for her career.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally, because the speaker uses pause as the strategy to share her feeling to the listener. After the speaker utters this utterance the addressee responds by adding the appropriate information related to the topic of conversation, he is also smiling. It means that the addressee can get the point of conversation.

#### **Datum 19**

*Umm yeah I think it was <pause>(19.1) like three weeks ago or a month ago umm<pause>(19.2) we did the sitting the measurements and everything I think like <pause>(19.3) eight hours that's crazy yeah eight hours.*

In this datum, the researcher discovers the occurrences of hesitation. The hesitations occur three times in datum (19.1), (19.2), and (19.3). The type of this hesitation is silent pause. Here the speaker uses hesitation to keep her turn for thinking the next utterance. She tries to recall her memory to answer the question from the MC. In datum (19.2), the speaker is not sure about her statement, so she uses hesitation silent pause in her utterance.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally, because the speaker uses pause as the strategy to extend the time for thinking and remembering the utterance she wants to convey. After the speaker utters this utterance the addressee responds by uttering his opinion and they are laughing together. It means that the addressee can interpret the utterance produced by the speaker, so they can enjoy the conversation.

#### **Datum 20**

*I was just happy and excited about the whole process umm <pause> and they actually just sent me the umm like the final draft of what its gonna be, soo (20.1) I mean I mean (20.2) it's <pause> I don't know I I I (20.3) felt honored like when when (20.4) I read the email when I saw that the pictures of of everything they had to like choose the hair that the color it was so meticulous it's such a long meticulous process um but it was it was(20.4) amazing just <pause> yeah it's it's(20.5) an honor I mean it's matter two thoughts for God's.*

The researcher finds some hesitations in this datum, they are word lengthening in datum (20.1) and repeat in datum (20.2), (20.3), (20.4), and (20.5). The word *soo* belongs to word lengthening because actually the pronunciation in normal sound is *so*. Here the speaker pronounces it with add vowel articulation in the end of word becomes *soo*. She produces the word *soo* while thinking to complete the next utterance.

The last hesitation is repeat, consist in datum (20.2), (20.3), (20.4), and (20.5). These hesitations belong to repeat. The speaker gets the problem in formulating the appropriate word for the next utterance. It also indicates the speaker is nervous, she gets the difficulty in thinking fast for the next utterance. The usage of repeat during speaking can be the strategy for the speaker to keep her turn in speaking.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally, because the speaker uses hesitation as the strategy to extend the time for formulating the word

and keeping her turn in speaking. After the speaker utters this utterance the addressee responds by giving the conclusion according to the whole utterance produced by the speaker. It means that the addressee gets all of the point consist in utterance produced by the speaker, so he can make the conclusion of it.

## 2. Utterances produced by Rich Brian.

### Datum 1

*emmm so basically it started with me learning frommm (1.1) watching emm (1.2) <pause> (1.3) videos of so I used to <pause> (1.4) play the Rubik's Cube anndd (1.5) I used to watch a lot of tutorials onn (1.6) how play the Rubik's Cube and so that you know (1.7) all the tutorials were in English so that kind of got me used to that and then at one point I was thinking about something and then I realized that the voice that was in my head. I I (1.8) was thinking in English basically <pause>(1.9) I realized and I was like oh that's really cool I want to keep learning it and theenn (1.10) I started listening to rap music and then I feel like that <pause> (1.11)helped me a lot because I had to <pause> (1.12) you know I remember the first song that I tried rapping - which was thrift shop by Macklemore .*

This utterance ensues when the speaker explains to the listener about how he starts his career in music. Before he starts his career in music, he learns English language first. Then he listens to the rap music, this is where his career is starting. Form utterance above, the researcher discover some hesitations, they are word



lengthening, unlexicalized filled pause, silent pause, lexicalized filled pause, and repetition.

Word lengthening in the word *froomm* in datum (1.1), *enndd* in datum (1.5), *onn* in datum (1.6), and *theenn* in datum (1.10) indicate the speaker tries to recall his memory because in this datum the speaker tells about his experience in learning English language. He pronounces the word by adding the articulation longer than the normal sound of word. He produces longer sounds while thinking the appropriate words for the next utterance.

Another type of hesitation in this datum is unlexicalized filled pause in datum (1.2) signifies that the speaker keeps his turn to think. He gives a signal to the listener that he is still in control and still wants to continue his speaking.

Furthermore, the silent pause occurs five times in this datum. Silent pause in datum (1.3), (1.4), (1.9), (1.11), and (1.12) implicates that the speaker does not be able to find the appropriate word to continue the utterance. He gets the difficulty in formulating the next words. It makes in datum (1.12) he does not continue the utterance after pause and change the topic to tell.

Next is lexicalized filled pause *you know* in datum (1.7). This word occurs when the speaker wants to make sure the listener gets what he explains in the previous utterance. Before sum up his previous utterance, he mentions the lexicalized filled pause *you know*. Here, it also uses to make his utterance clear.

The last hesitation in this datum is repeat. The speaker repeats the word *I* until three times in datum (1.8). It indicates that the speaker gets the problem to

utter the next word. Another possibility is because he was so excited in explaining his story.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally, because the speaker uses hesitation as the strategy to extend the time for thinking and producing the next utterance to complete his speaking. After the speaker finish conveying his utterance, the addressee responds by laughing and then giving the next question related to the speaker's answer. It means that the addressee understands what the speaker uttered.

#### **Datum 2**

*I had such a heavy accent that I couldn't I couldn't (2.1) rap - it was really it was (2.2) like the hardest thing ever because I had to like <pause>(2.3) I I (2.4) was forced to talk really fast, big but like because of that you know <pause>(2.5) me learning how to rap and theenn (2.6) talk faster actually help with my pronunciation and then <pause>(2.7) I learned a lot of stuff from just like <pause>(2.8) if I don't understand something I just look it up on on like genie or something or something (2.9) like that and then it has the explanation and then that way I actually learned a bunch of things about like <pause>(2.10) the US culture like for example like I don't know learning about like famous brands like <pause> (2.11) I don't know I'm not gonna mention any brands right now probably shut it.*

In this datum the researcher finds some hesitation, such as repeat, silent pause, and word lengthening. The first hesitation is repeat in the word *I couldn't I couldn't* in datum (2.1), *it was really it was* in datum (2.2), *I I* in datum(2.4), and

*or something or something* in datum (2.9). The speaker utters this hesitation because he speaks too fast. It usually occurs in society. When people speak too fast, they will get the difficulty in balancing what in their mind and what to utter, so the speaker uses this hesitation to hide his failure in finding the appropriate word quickly.

Moreover, the hesitation that occurs in this sentence is silent pause. The speaker makes some pause in this sentence, such as in datum (2.3), (2.5), (2.7), (2.8), (2.10), and (2.11). The speaker uses silent pause for about six times. It implies that he is in the process of thinking to prepare for next utterance. It also indicates he speaks carefully in this utterance. For example in datum (2.11), he pauses his utterance because it is impossible for him to mention the famous brand in live interview.

The last hesitation in this datum is word lengthening. The speaker uses word lengthening *thenn* in datum (2.6). Actually the normal sound is *then*, but the speaker pronounces it different. He adds the longer articulation becomes *thenn*. The occurrences of word lengthening in communication means that the speaker tries to buy the time, while he thinks for the next utterance.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally, because the speaker uses hesitation as the strategy to organize the next utterance while thinking. The addressee keeps listening the speaker during the speaking, then sometimes responds the speaker by smiling. It means that the addressee gets the point of the speaker's speaking.

### **Datum 3**

*exactly yeah it's it's (3.1) about music makes you feel sometimes it's about thee (3.2) you know how the artist makes you feel if you feel like then you know the artist personally you know I mean (3.3) like sometimes like certain artists they they (3.4) really show their personality and you know you feel like you really know that mean I mean so it's it's (3.5) definitely outside of you know mute because music I feel like breaks those language barriers for sure yeah.*

In this datum the researcher discovers some hesitation such as repeat, word lengthening, lexicalized filled pause, and restart. Repeat occurs in the word *it's* in datum (3.1) and (3.5), *they they* in datum (3.4). It occurs when the speaker prepares for the next utterance. It also indicates the speaker emphasizes the word that he repeats.

Further hesitation in this datum is word lengthening in word *thee* in datum (3.2). The speaker makes the pronunciation of the word *thee* becomes longer than usual. It makes this word belongs to word lengthening. The speaker adds the longer vowel articulation at the end of word because he gets the problem in thinking for the next word to say. The usage of word lengthening can help the speaker to search the next appropriate word.

In addition, another hesitation in utterance above is lexicalized filled pause. This hesitation occurs in the word *you know I mean* in datum (3.3). In this datum (3.3) the speaker uses two hesitations at once. Here, the word *you know* used for ensuring that the listener is still with the speaker. Then, the word *I mean*

used for clarifying his previous utterance and continue the word with clear utterance.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally, because the speaker uses hesitation as the strategy to extend the time for thinking and producing the next utterance to complete his speaking. After the speaker finish conveying his utterance, the addressee responds by giving the next question related to the speaker's answer. It means that the addressee understands what the speaker uttered.

#### **Datum 4**

*Emm I so ... I listen (4.1) to a lot of hip-hop and I'm really bad at listening to new music because I always feel like I'm like you know every time I listen to a new song I'm like am I about to waste three minutes of my life. I try to kind of draw inspiration from everything even even like that I don't like <pause> sometimes there are things that like <pause> like little things that like okay this I don't like the song but <pause> I can I feel like I can take this and put it in my music and make it.*

In this sentence, the researcher finds the occurrences of hesitation. In datum (4.1) there is false start in word *emm I so... I listen*. In this part, the speaker does not finish his first utterance yet, then he starts to produce the next utterance without repeat the wrong word. Here, a false start is used for editing the wrong word, used for clarifying and correcting inappropriate words utter by the speaker. Thus, the use of hesitation in this datum is to correct the mistake.



The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally, because the speaker uses hesitation as the strategy for formulating the next utterance and recalling his memory related to his favorite music. After the speaker finish conveying his utterance, the addressee responds by smiling and then giving the next question related to the speaker's answer. It means that the addressee understands what the speaker was uttered.

#### **Datum 5**

*Noo (5.1) no I was I was (5.2) psyched that Drake was on stage I've never seen him live but I I (5.3) also love his song feel no way so I was really excited that he performed that and emm yeah (5.4) I was bummed that he left early and I really wanted to meet him so.*

In this utterance, the speaker finds three types of hesitation. The first hesitation is word lengthening. In this datum (5.1) the speaker adds longer vowel articulation in the word *noo*. It indicates he strongly disagrees with the MC. This word lengthening uses for emphasizing his answer.

The second hesitation datum 5 is repeat. The speaker repeats the word *noo no I was I was* in datum (5.2), and *I I* in datum (5.3). In line with the usage of hesitation in datum (5.1), in datum (5.2) also uses for emphasizing his statement. The speaker also uses hesitation to show his interest of the topic.

In datum (5.4) the researcher finds two types of hesitations. They are unlexicalized filled pause *emm* and lexicalized filled pause *yeah*. The speaker uses these hesitations at the same time. She utters *emm* then followed by *yeah*. It indicates he uses hesitation as the strategy to avoid silence when speaking and

filled it with hesitation word. It also uses for keeping the speaker turns when speaking while thinking for the next utterance.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally, because the speaker uses hesitation as the strategy for organizing the next utterance to complete his speaking. After the speaker finishes conveying his utterance, the addressee responds by giving the clearer utterance related to the speaker's answer. It means that the addressee gets the point of what the speaker just uttered.

#### **Datum 6**

*Because I I (6.1) yeah and I just like I don't know before before (6.2) I kind of you know (6.3)) did the music thing I was just like a very stay at home kid I was the youngest kid of my family and like you know (6.4) I was home schooled so I didn't really have any friends.*

The researcher finds two types of hesitation in this datum. First is repeat in the word *I I* in datum (6.1) and *before before* in datum (6.2). Here the word *I* occurs at the beginning of utterance twice. It indicates that he is still in control, and he wants to cover his hesitation by repeating *I* twice. Then, the word *before* in datum (6.2) means the speaker tries to thinking for the next utterance while still continuing his speaking.

Lexicalized filled pause in datum (6.3) happens when the speaker mentions the word *you know* in the middle of utterance. He utters this word because he wants to tell the listener and makes sure that the listener is still with him. It also indicates he is in the process of remembering his memory because he

tells about his past. It needs a strong memory to remember something that happened a long time ago.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally, because the speaker uses hesitation as the strategy for formulating the next utterance. After the speaker finish conveying his utterance, the addressee responds by saying *yeah* and then giving the next question related to the speaker's answer. It means that the addressee understands what the speaker was uttered.

#### **Datum 7**

*yeah totally and I and I saw that set on YouTube yeah emm (7.1) I really yeah when I saw that I was just like oh this isn't saying this is like after seeing that I was like I wanna I won't (7.2) try you know performing with a band and then I kind of started doing that and that's it's been a really cool it's been a really cool like change of pace feel like there's a lot of energy on this stage.*

In utterance above, the researcher discover two types of hesitation. In datum (7.1), the speaker produces two hesitations at once. He uses unlexicalized filled pause, then followed by lexicalized filled pause in the word is *yeah emm*. It indicates the speaker needs a longer time in thinking for next utterance. This strategy also uses to cover the hesitation during speaking. It will help us look fluent in speaking because there is no silence produced.

Moreover, the hesitation in this datum is restart. In datum (7.2) the speaker utters the word *I wanna I won't*. When he is in the middle of his utterance, he realizes that he gets the problem in continuing the utterance. Then, he continues

his utterance by restarting the previous word again. It indicates he wants to cover his mistake by clarifying the wrong word.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally, because the speaker uses hesitation when he gets the problem to continue his next utterance. It means he wants to keep his turn in speaking. After the speaker has already complete his utterance, the addressee responds by laughing and then giving the next question related to the speaker's answer. It means that the addressee understands what the speaker was uttered.

#### **Datum 8**

*oh man I don't know I have I have (8.1) identity crisis every two days I I I I (8.2) don't know em I I (8.3) feel like as a person <pause> (8.4) I'm not sure how I see myself as a person I feel like I'm just I'm just (8.5) somebody who's generally I'm generally (8.6) happy. I just try to be positive all the time and I am I feel like I am very self-aware person (8.7) and I think I'm just a really observant person in general <pause> (8.8) so it makes me kind of like <pause> (8.9) you know think of like okay how would other people see me in their shoes and like what what do I look like in other people's lens so you know I think about that a lot as a person and as an artist so it's it's it can be (8.10) a lot but it's fine.*

In this datum, the researcher finds some hesitation, such as repeat, silent pause, and restart. The first hesitation occurs in this datum is repeat. In this datum, the speaker often does repetition. They are in the word *I have I have (8.1)*, *I I I I (8.2)*, *and I I (8.3)*. This hesitation indicates the speaker gets the difficulty in

speaking. He is trying to find the appropriate word for completing the utterance. It also indicates that he is nervous during speaking.

Further, in datum (8.4), (8.8), and (8.9) the researcher uses silent pause. Silent pause in datum (8.8) and (8.9) imply that he lost the word and fails to find the appropriate word to complete the utterance. In datum (8.4), he uses silent pause to clarify his previous statement. He makes silent pause because he realizes that what he said before is not quite right, so he corrects it after the hesitation silent pause.

The last hesitation in this datum is restart. Restart occurs in the word *who's generally I'm generally* in datum (8.6) and in the word *it's it can bein* datum (8.10). These words occur in the middle of utterance. The speaker realizes that he makes a mistake when producing the word, then he returns his utterance by restarting the same word without utter the wrong word. It indicates he wants to cover his mistake by clarifying the wrong word.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally, because the speaker uses hesitation as the strategy for formulating the next. During the speaking process, the addressee responds by laughing and sometimes nodding. It indicates that the addressee understands and enjoys the conversation.

### **Datum 9**

*I wasn't I was I was still (9.1) kind of trying to find my place in in hip-hop.*

The researcher finds the occurrences of false start hesitation here. In datum (9.1), the speaker mentions the utterance *I wasn't I was*. It implicates that he is



aware of the utterance that he wants to convey. He knows there is a mistake that he produces, so he corrects his utterance by repeating the word *I* and completing it with the word *was still* without mention the wrong word. It becomes false start because he is disrupted by himself because of his enthusiasm.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally, because the speaker uses hesitation as the strategy for clarifying his wrong utterance and restarting it with the right utterance. After the speaker finish conveying his utterance, the addressee responds by smiling. It means that the addressee understands what the speaker was uttered.

#### **Datum 10**

*When I was in camp vlog now I was having a full conversation with somebody and then in the middle of it I like stopped and I was like oh my god I'm speaking English right now this is so crazy to me and I'm like and I'm looking (10.1). around and then I just see mountains and I'm like where am I I'm in America and like this is insane and you know <pause> (10.2) it's that haven't still to this day and I you know I've been here for a while and it's it's. definitely crazy yeah.*

In this datum, the researcher discovers two hesitations, they are restart and silent pause. The restart in datum (10.1) in the word *I'm like and I'm looking*. This utterance occurs in the middle of utterance. The speaker is aware that he makes a mistake when producing the word, then he returns his utterance by restarting the same word without utter the wrong word. It indicates he wants to cover his mistake by clarifying the wrong word.

Further, the hesitation in datum 10 is silent pause. The researcher finds the silent pause in datum (10.2). It signifies the speaker is enthusiastic in conveying the utterance. The use of silent pause is a sign of how amazed he was at that time, so that makes him speechless when he utters it.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally, because the speaker uses hesitation as the strategy for formulating the next utterance and recalling his memory related to his experience in speaking English. After the speaker finish conveying his utterance, the addressee responds by smiling and then giving his opinion related to the speaker's experience. It means that the addressee gets the point of the conversation.

#### **Datum 11**

*I worked really closely with Mack okay and he's the greatest guy ever he's really cool and he's just like <pause> he's very (11.1). dead he's very open to collaborate and like you know I feel like at least like you know if I was a producer and if I make like a beat or something I would be like mad of an artist with like kind of try to like change it and like you know tweak it and that's what I love to do all the time and he you know surprisingly he was really open about it and like there was a part in 100 Gries where I just I wanted (11.2) to put like just like <pause> an extra guitar layer and then he was like oh yeah cool he should do it and then he let me just like play like the guitar I can't I can't play the guitar but he just kind of let me do it and yeah he's he's really nice.*

The researcher discover the occurrences of hesitation here. In datum (11.1) and (11.2) there are restart hesitation. These hesitation occurs in the middle of utterance. Restart hesitation in word *he's just like* <pause> *he's very* in datum (11.1) indicates the speaker is aware of the mistake he made when producing the word. He corrects his utterance by repeating the word *he's* and completing it with the word *very* without mention the wrong word. It becomes a false start because he is disrupted by himself because he gets difficulties in finding the appropriate word.

Another restart is in the word *I just* *I wanted* in datum (11.2). This hesitation occurs in the middle of utterance. It indicates the speaker is aware of the mistake he made when producing the word. He corrects his utterance by repeating the word *I* and completing it with the word *wanted* without mention the wrong word. It becomes false start because he is disrupted by himself because he gets trouble in arranging the correct utterance.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally, because the speaker uses hesitation as the strategy to clarify his previous utterance with the right word. After the speaker finishes conveying his utterance, the addressee responds by saying the word *yeah* while smiling and then giving the next question related to the speaker's answer. It means that the addressee gets the point of the conversation.

### **Datum 12**

*emm* (12.1) *in malls now I we did a collaboration with guess it's like a uh* (12.2) *clothing collaboration and uh* (12.3) *we did we did* (12.4) *this very*

*cute photo shoot it's a it's a (12.5) like your book theme and then um (12.6) I did this photoshoot and then they were like you know doing an awkward pose and then I did that.*

The researcher discover two types of hesitation in datum above. Unlexicalized filled pause occurs in the word *emm* in datum (12.1), *uh* (12.2), (12.3) and *um* (12.6). These hesitations occur because he gets a problem in organizing the next words. He utters unlexical filled pause while thinking and recalling memory to give detailed explanations relate to his story. He wants to make the listener is patient to wait for his upcoming utterance.

After that, there is repeat hesitation in the word *we did we did* in datum (12.4) and *it's a it's a* in datum (12.5). The speaker uses the hesitation because he gets a problem organizing the next words. He repeats the word while deciding the next words to say. He wants to show that he is still in control, so he covers his hesitation by repeating the word.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally, because the speaker uses hesitation as the strategy for organizing the next utterance and showing that he is still in control. After the speaker finish conveying his utterance, the addressee respons by giving the next question related to the speaker's answer. It means that the addressee understands what the speaker was uttered.

### **Datum 13**

*I would really love to collab um I really want to collab with gid he's a great rapper definitely Tyler the Creator I like I say (13.1) this every time I get asked that question just cuz he's a huge inspiration of mine and I went*

*I was (13.2) like what do you are so many things to love about Tyler. um he was the first person to like <pause> really make me think that this is possible because I'm so many kids yeah yeah yeah that's it's it's crazy.*

The researcher finds restart hesitation in utterance above. The restart happens when the speaker conveys the utterance, then he is aware there is the wrong word, and he is restarting the same word in previous utterance without restarting the wrong word. In datum (13.1) there are restart hesitation in the word *I like I say*. In this utterance, the speaker utter *I like*. Then, he knows there is an inappropriate word there, so he is restarting the word *I* and complete it with *say*. In addition, in datum (13.2) restart hesitation occurs in the word *I went I was*. In this utterance, the speaker utter *I went*. Then, he knows there is inappropriate word, so he restarting the word *I* and complete it with *was*. The speaker uses this type of hesitation actually to cover the doubt and to clarify the wrong word during conveying the utterance.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally and unintentionally. He uses the hesitation intentionally when he wants to formulate the next utterance. Then, he uses hesitation unintentionally when the addressee interrupts, so he pauses his speaking. After the speaker finish conveying his utterance, the addressee responds by saying *yeah* and then giving the next question related to the speaker's answer. It means that the addressee gets the point of the speaker's speaking.

#### **Datum 14**



*Exactly exactly (14.1) and that's that's (14.2) what he does and he's just the most creative person ever he like you know (14.3) he does all of his videos and like he does the merge stuff and like I can't imagine like you know (14.4) being able to do all that at once because I can barely like make music and you know like tweet things it's tough it's a full-time job.*

In datum 14 the researcher finds two types of hesitation, they are repeat and lexicalized filled pause. The repeat hesitation occurs in the beginning of word in word datum (14.1) *Exactly exactly* and in datum (14.2) *that's that's*. It identifies that the speaker gets the difficulty in formulating the next utterance. This difficulty occurs when the speaker is careful in speaking, because he describes about other people in live interview. Thus, he must arrange the appropriate word to avoid the listener's misinterpretation .

The next is lexicalized filled pause *you know* in datum (14.3) and (14.4). The occurrences of hesitation in datum (14.3) caused by the speaker can not find the appropriate word to complete his utterance. He uses hesitation to switch the utterance and continuing the utterance after add the lexical filled pause. He uses the hesitation to hide his wrong utterance. while in datum (14.4) the speaker uses hesitation is to ensure that the listener understands what is being conveyed.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally, because the speaker uses hesitation as the strategy to extend the time for thinking the next utterance. After the speaker utters this utterance the addressee responds by smiling and nodded his head. It means that the addressee gets what the speaker want to convey.

### Datum 15

*I just got it I don't know I just see myself as that person and you know I I'm just tired of being nice but I don't know I would love to you know play in like Siri I would love to play in a serious movie too you know like I would love comedies but like I would really love to play in like a like umm (15.1) a superhero movie I've always found that really cool like every time or just like you know like just like if it was like a superhero movie and then and then it's like em (15.2) every time I see like a superhero movie like for example I watch spider-man recently with with Tom Owen and zendaya Endon zendaya and then I saw that and I was just like I wish I was part of that crew.*

There are some hesitations in this datum, but the researcher will only explain one hesitation, because the function of another hesitation here is already explained in the previous datum. The researcher will analyze unlexical filled pause. Unlexicalized filled pause occurs *um* and *em* in datum (15.1) and (15.2). The speaker uses *um* and *em* in the middle of utterance, when he wants to utter his favourite movie. It indicates that he is in a process of thinking. He fills the utterance by *um* and *em* in order to avoid the gap in speaking.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally, because the speaker uses hesitation as the strategy to extend the time for thinking the next utterance. During listening the speaker explanation, the addressee is laughing at the funny part of utterance. It means that the addressee gets what the speaker want to convey and enjoy it.

### Datum16

*Emm they're currently sitting in my house and I'm it's it's (16.1) in a big plastic bag and I'm waiting to count them I haven't counted them yet I basically I called (16.2) my mom and then well I called my parents and then my mom was like how many you get on tour and then I was like oh I thought you you know I didn't think that you'd be cool about this and then she's like and then she and I'm like I don't know I haven't counted it and then she was like you should count it and so I'm waiting to count it so I can tell my mom so I'll do that when I come back to.*

The researcher finds two hesitations in this datum, they are repeat and restart. In datum (16.1) the speaker repeat the word *it's it's*. It signifies that the speaker keeps the turn for thinking when he is speaking. The repetition of word shows that the speaker tries to clarify and complete the utterance. Actually many speakers use this strategy to cover hesitation in speaking.

The next hesitation is restart, occurs in datum (16.2) when the speaker mentions the word *I basically I called*. Then, the speaker utters the word *I basically* and return to utter *I* followed by *called* without mention the word *basically* again. He continues his utterance by returning to the beginning and complete it with correct word. Here, the function of hesitation is to cover his mistake before.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally, because the speaker uses hesitation as the strategy to fix the wrong utterance with the correct

one. After the speaker utters this utterance the addressee responds by saying the word *right* and *yeah*. It means that the addressee gets what the speaker's intention.

### **Datum 17**

*Music was in the year 2020 I really I really (17.1) want like I'm I don't (17.2) know if I can predict anything you know I mean (17.3) but I really would love to just kind of <pause> you know I really want to put out more singles and kind of be more like <pause> known you know like in the in the (17.4) mainstream I I (17.5) kind of like I really just loved the idea of just like me being like a household.*

In utterance above, there are some hesitations occur, such as repeat, restart, and lexicalized filled pause. Repeat occurs in datum (17.1), (17.4), and (17.5). This hesitation means the speaker is thinking and trying to recall her mind to complex the utterance.

The next hesitation in this datum is restart. Restart occurs in datum (17.2) when the speaker utters the word *I'm I don't*. Based on that utterance, the speaker says some words and then restarts the previous words. Actually, the speaker wants to say something after *I'm* but she does not find the right word, so the speaker stops the utterance for thinking and then continuing the utterance by restarting the previous words *I* followed by *don't*. It indicates that the speaker attempts to cover her mistake before. Furthermore, she wants to show that she is still in control and tries to clarify the wrong word with the correct one.

Last, the lexicalized filled pause *you know* and *I mean* in datum (17.3). The word *you know* indicates the speaker invites the listener's interest. She wants to make the listener perfectly understood the topic she wants to convey. The word *I mean* implies the speaker wants to clarify his previous utterance. The usage of lexicalized filled pause is to cover the speaker's gap in speaking.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally, because the speaker uses hesitation as the strategy to extend the time for thinking and organizing the next appropriate utterance. After the speaker utters this utterance the addressee responds by nodding his head. It means that the addressee understands about the speaker's explanation.

#### **Datum 18**

*It's like I just I don't know I just (18.1) I just that's that's (18.2) kind of what I like like I was saying (18.3) earlier I really you know (18.4) my main goal is to kind of you know (18.4) represent Asian people and just like inspire as many people you know (18.5) even even (18.6) non Asian people and like just kids and and (18.7) teens in general and I feel like to do that you know having that kind of like wide audience is a huge part of it so I that's that's that's (18.8) what I you know (18.9) hope to go to like in 2020 and but musically and on the technical side like I said earlier is it's I really want to go towards like the more lyrical kind of sign of of music and I really want to just like continue to make you know (18.10) more conceptual songs and just you know work on just like like (18.11) I want*



*every song that I make to be just like very clear and like very vivid basically thank you for the question great question.*

In this datum the researcher finds some hesitation, they are restart, repeat, and lexicalized filled pause. Restart occurs in the beginning of utterance in the word *I just I don't know I just* in datum (18.1). The speaker produces the word *I just I don't know*, then he is aware there is wrong word here, and also he gets the problem in organizing the next utterance, so he returns to the beginning of word *I just* and followed by the next utterance. In line with datum above, restart in datum (18.11) occurs when speaker produces the word *I like like I was saying*. He is aware there is wrong word here, and also he gets the problem in organizing the next utterance, so he returns to the beginning of word *I like* and followed by the word *was saying*. The usage of hesitation in this utterance is to hide the mistakes produced by speaker. He wants to announce to the listener that he is still in control during speaking.

The next hesitation is repeat in the word *that's that's* (18.2), *even even* (18.6), *and and* (18.7), *that's that's* (18.8), *and like like* (18.11). This hesitation indicates the speaker gets the difficulty in speaking. He is trying to find the appropriate word for completing the utterance. It also indicates that he is nervous during speaking.

The last hesitation in this datum is lexicalized filled pause. This hesitation occurs in the word *you know* in datum (18.4), (18.5), (18.9) and (18.10). The word *you know* occurs when the speaker is in the process of thinking for formulating the appropriate word to complete his utterance. Thus, the speaker uses lexicalized

filled pause to ensure that the listener understands what is being conveyed. He uses this strategy to look fluent during speaking.

The occurrences of hesitation in this datum are intentionally, because the speaker uses hesitation as the strategy to extend the time for thinking and formulating the next utterance. After the speaker utters this utterance the addressee responds by nodding and asking the audience to give question to the speaker. It means that the addressee understands about the speaker's explanation.

## **B. Discussion**

In this session, the researcher will discuss the result of finding and data analysis related to the occurrences of hesitation proposed by Ralph Leon Rose's theory (1998). The occurrences of hesitation in utterance produced by Agnes Monica and Rich Brian is intentionally and unintentionally. From 38 utterances, intentional hesitation occurs 36 times (19 times produced by Agnes Monica and 17 times produced by Rich Brian). While the unintentional hesitation occurs 2 times, each produced by Agnes Monica and Rich Brian. To answer the problem of study, here are the explanation of the types of hesitation and intended meaning of utterance produces by Agnes Monica and Rich Brian in build series live interview.

### **1. Types of Hesitation**

After presenting and identifying 76 data from Agnes Monica Utterance and 81 data from Rich Brian's utterance. This research found five types of hesitation: pauses (silent pauses are 34 times and filled pauses are 50 times),

repeats are 42 times, false starts are 3 times, word lengthening 11 times, and restart 17 times.

#### **a. Filled pause**

There are two categories of filled pause, they are unlexicalized filled pause and lexicalized filled pause. Unlexicalized filled pause is filling the gap by uttering such as *uh*, *um*, and *em*, and lexicalized filled pause is filling the gap by uttering such as *well*, *yeah*, *I mean*, and *you know*. In this study, the researcher finds the use of unlexicalized filled pause *uh*, *um*, and *em*. The speakers use this hesitation in the beginning, middle, and last utterance.

This type is the most dominant hesitation which occurs in the data. Unlexicalized filled pause occurs 19 times in Agnes Monica's utterance, they are in the datum (1.1), (1.2), (3.1), (3.4), (3.5), (4.1), (4.2), (5.1), (5.2), (6.1), (6.2), (6.7), (13.1), (13.2), (13.3), (13.4), (1.5), (14.1), and (15.3). Then, this type occurs 12 times in Rich Brian's utterance, such as in the datum (1.2), (5.4), (7.1), (12.1), (12.6), (15.1), and (15.2). Meanwhile lexicalized filled pause occurs 11 times in Agnes Monica's utterance, they are in the datum (3.2), (4.3), (6.4), (6.8), (11.1), (12.2), (14.2), (14.3), (14.5), (14.7), and (15.4). Then, this type occurs 12 times in Rich Brian's Utterance, such as (1.7), (3.3), (5.4), (6.3), (7.1), (14.3), (14.4), (17.3), (18.4), (18.5), (18.9), and (18.10).

The speakers actually use filled pause for thinking before utter the sentence. Moreover, they are searching for an appropriate word, deciding the word to convey, keeping their turn. The function of filled at the beginning of utterance means the speaker is preparing herself to begin the speech. Then, if the position of

filled pause in the middle of utterance, it indicates the speakers get problem in formulating the word. It also occurs when the speakers confused about the word to say next while thinking. The filled pause in the last utterance implies that the speakers get the difficulty in complete the sentence. Furthermore, the filled pause actually occurs when the speakers attempt to recall their memory, buy time while thinking, formulate and organize the word.

#### **b. Silent Pause**

Silent pause is filling the gap without adding any sound in utterance. It occurs 19 times in Agnes Monica's utterance, they are in the datum (3.5), (6.3),(7.1), (7.6), (9.2), (9.3), (10.1), (10.2), (13.1), (13.2), (13.3), (13.4), (13.5), (18.1),(18.2), (18.3), (19.2), (19.2), and (19.3). Then, silent pause discover 15 times in Rich Brian's utterance, such as in datum (1.3), (1.4), (1.9), (1.11), (1.12), (2.3), (2.5), (2.7), (2.8), (2.10), (2.11), (8.4), (8.8), (8.9), and (10.10). The silent pause occurs when the speakers want to convey the utterance which is important, the speakers are thinking the words, and the speakers get the problem in organizing the next utterance. Gilquin (2008) stated that there are three categories of silent pause, they are long pause (four until five seconds), medium pause (one until three seconds), and short pause (under one second).

#### **c. Repeat**

Repeat is the repetition one or more words in a sentence, produced by the speaker. This type of hesitation is the second dominant which occurs in the data. This type occurs 17 times in Agnes Monica's utterance, such as (2.1), (2.2), (5.3), (6.5), (6.9), (8.2), (9.1), (11.2), (12.1), (15.1), (15.4), (17.1), (17.4), (20.2), (20.3),

(20.4), and (20.5). Then, this type discover 25 times in Rich Brian's utterance, they are (1.8), (2.1), (2.2), (2.4), (2.9), (5.2), (5.3), (6.1), (6.2), (8.1), (8.2), (8.3), (12.4), (12.5), (14.1), (14.2), (16.1), (17.1), (17.4), (17.5), (18.2), (18.6), (18.7), (18.8), and (18.11). The repetition happens when the speakers want to correct their mistake in producing words, want to continue their sentence while deciding the next word, want to make the listener be patient to wait for their idea, want to hide hesitation, want to emphasize the previous word or the word which they are repeating, or want to clarify the utterance.

#### **d. False start**

False start occurs when the speakers start to utter the words and then ignore it without complete the utterance. False start happens at the beginning or middle of utterance. False start is divided into two categories. First is beginning false start, this is false start which occur in the beginning of utterance. Second is middle false start, this is false start which occur in the middle of utterance.

In the data, the researcher finds 1 false start produced by Agnes Monica, such as in datum (17.3). Meanwhile, Rich Brian produces false start 2 times, they are in datum (4.1) and (9.1). The false start occurs when the speakers want to correct their previous utterance. Actually, the speakers correct their utterance because they might be uncertain with that. Then, the speakers get the difficulty in recalling or deciding the next utterance. They ignore it and replace it into another sentence which supposed to be right sentence. Another reason is the speaker might remember the next sentence which they want to utter at that time, so they



correct it. They also want to produce a clear utterance to avoid misinterpretation between listeners.

#### **e. Restart**

Restart occurs when the speaker is aware there is a mistake in the utterance, then returns in the beginning by uttering the same word without repeat the wrong word. In this research, the researcher finds 5 restart in Agnes Monica's utterance, they are in datum (1.3), (7.2), (8.4), (11.3), and (16.1). Meanwhile, there are 12 restart in Rich Brian's utterance, such as (7.2), (8.6), (8.10), (11.1), (11.2), (13.1), (13.2), (16.2), (17.2), (18.1), and (18.11).

Restart occurs when the speakers forget to convey the utterance which are supposed to be conveyed. Restart also happens when the speakers get the problem in finding the next word, so they pause the speaking to think and continue it by restarting the same utterance before. It also happens when the speaker forget to convey what they want to say, and uses for covering the mistake produce by the speaker. Restart implies that the speakers are still in their control and want to clarify their utterance.

#### **f. Word lengthening**

Word lengthening is the elongation of sound in a word. It happens when the speakers pronounce the word longer than usual. In this study, word lengthening occurs 4 times in the utterance produced by Agnes Monica, they are in datum (5.6), (15.2), (17.2), and (20.1). Meanwhile in the Rich Brian's utterance word lengthening occurs 7 times, such as (1.1), (1.5), (1.6), (1.10),

(2.6), (3.2), and (5.1). The word lengthening actually occurs in the beginning, in the middle, or in the end of utterance.

Word lengthening happens when the speakers want to recall their memory related to the topic of communication, want to think before continuing their next utterance, want to announce that they are still in control, want to make the listener is patient in waiting their on-going utterance.

## 2. Intended Meaning

Intended meaning is the intention of the speaker through their utterance. From the analysis above, the intended meaning can be interpreted from linguistics or non-linguistic signal view. It also can be interpreted from the implicature. In finding, the intended meaning of unlexicalized filled pause, such as *um*, *em*, and *uh* indicates that the speakers are thinking and formulating their next utterance. Then, they get the problem in produce the next word. Moreover, they want to buy time to find the appropriate utterance, and give time to themselves to breath before continuing their sentence. Furthermore, they want to signal that they need a time while recalling their memory. The example of intended meaning of unlexicalized filled pause in the datum (1.1) "*Um (1.1) yeah! I think so too*". It signifies she detects a problem in searching the next words. The usage of filled pause *um* here, works for helping her in delaying and searching the appropriate words. Moreover, the word *uh* is followed by interjection *yeah*. It indicates that the speaker finds the utterance in her mind, and she is already to utter what is in her mind.

Furthermore, the intended meaning of silent pause indicates the speakers get the problem in formulating the next utterance. The speakers attempt to buy

time for looking for the next word. Then the speaker want to keep the floor. Moreover, they want to announce to the listener that the next utterance is difficult to utter, but they are still in control. The example of silent pause is in datum (6.3) “*he's actually over there right now um (6.2) <pause>(6.3) we just decided to put it out*”. It implicates that she is thinking to organize the next utterance. She wants to announce to the listener that the next utterance is difficult to utter, but she is still in control.

In addition, the intended meaning of repetition implicates that the speakers are in uncertainly feeling. The speakers do not be able to utter the following word, so they repeat the word to buy time while thinking for the next utterance. Moreover, the speakers want to signal the listener that they produce the wrong utterance, so they want to correct it. They want to keep the floor while signaling to the listener that they are still in control. When the speakers do not be able to continue their utterance, they are still thinking and recalling their memory to find the appropriate word. The example of repeat is in datum (3.4) “*sometimes like certain artists they they (3.4) really show their personality*”. The repetition here implicates that the speaker prepares for the next utterance. It also indicates the speaker emphasizes the word that he repeats.

Furthermore, the intended meaning of false start implicates that the speakers are aware of the next utterance that they want to utter. When the speakers want to utter the word, they get the difficulty, here they signal the listener that they are in doubt about what they have just uttered. Additionally, they will think for organizing the correct word and correct it. It also signals that the speakers are

unable to complete their sentences. The example of false start is in datum (8.10) "*I think about that a lot as a person and as an artist so it's it's it can be (8.10) a lot but it's fine*". It implicates that the speaker realizes that he makes a mistake when producing the word, then he returns his utterance by restarting the same word without utter the wrong word. It indicates he wants to cover his mistake by clarifying the wrong word.

Afterward, the intended meaning of restart implies that the speakers forget to convey the utterance which is supposed to be conveyed. Restart also happens when the speakers get the problem in finding the next word, so they pause the speaking to think and continue it by restarting the same utterance before. It also happens when the speaker forgets to convey what they want to say and uses for covering the mistake produce by the speaker. Restart implies that the speakers are still in their control and want to clarify their utterance. The example of restart is in datum (17.2) "*Music was in the year 2020 I really I really (17.1) want like I'm I don't (17.2) know if I can predict anything*". It implies that the speaker attempts to cover her mistake before. Furthermore, she wants to show that she is still in control and tries to clarify the wrong word with the correct one.

Furthermore, the intended meaning of word lengthening implicates that the speakers want to organize their next utterance which is still on-going in their mind. Word lengthening happens when the speakers want to recall their memory. They want to think before continuing their next utterance, they want to announce that they are still in control, and they want to make the listener is patient in waiting for their on-going utterance. The example of the intended meaning of

word lengthening is in datum (2.6) “*me learning how to rap and theenn (2.6) talk faster actually help with my pronunciation*”. It implies that the speaker tries to buy time, while he thinks for the next utterance. Then he wants to cover his hesitation.

The results of this research are different from the previous studies by Aliyatus Shofa (2008), Ervina Ahsanti (2008), Hadiyanto (2014), Rahmawati (2013), Santika Priyantini (2016), Nissa Ilma Mukti and Ribut Wahyudi (2015). In this research, the researcher finds that in Agnes Monica and Rich Brian’s utterance gets all of the types of hesitation in live interview. The types of hesitation found in this research almost the same with the types of hesitation in a job interview, researched by Siti Nur Jannah (2016). Yet, she does not find restart in her research.

Through the findings of the data, it was concluded that this research which is related to the analysis of hesitation produced by Agnes Monica and Rich Brian in live interview *build series* youtube channel enlightened the similar research which had been done previously. It was eventually revealed that the main problem of non-native English speaker used hesitation during communication as the strategies to cover their disfluency in speaking. Therefore, to solve this problem the speaker usually use the various types of hesitation during speaking. Thus the findings of this research could give more contribution to the previous researches because it was not only telling the types of the hesitation used by the speaker, but also investigating the intended meaning of hesitation produced by the speaker.



Furthermore, for the next researcher who is going to conduct this topic, it is known that the data source of this research are taken from videos downloaded on the youtube channel. Hence, the researcher suggests to the further researcher to take the data from direct communication to enrich data, then see whether the new research presents the different findings with this research or not. Last, the researcher suggests that further researchers should use the various theories or latest theories in analyzing this topic in order to make the study become richer and fresher than other studies.



## CHAPTER 1V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and the suggestion of this research. The conclusion is a statement according to the result of this research, and the suggestion is the recommendation for others.

#### A. Conclusion

There are five types of hesitation occurs in utterance produce by Agnes Monica and Rich Brian, they are false start, pause (filled pause and silent pause), restart, repeat, and word lengthening. These all of the types of hesitation interpreted a different meaning. Based on those types, non-native English speakers use the hesitation as the strategy of communication, such as can fix their previous statement with a new utterance (false starts), clear or clarify the utterance to avoid misinterpretation from the listener (repeat), do not make any sound while thinking before continuing the sentence (silent pause), find out the word, formulate the next utterance, and keep the turn (filled pause), return to the beginning and mention the same word, while abandoning the wrong utterance, then complete the utterance with an appropriate word (restart), and recall or think the utterance they want to convey (word lengthening).

Moreover, hesitations produced by the speaker are intentionally and unintentionally, but the most of the occurrences of hesitations are intentionally. It occurs intentionally when the speaker uses hesitation as the strategy to extend the time for thinking and formulating the next utterance to convey. Hesitation occurs unintentionally when the speaker pauses their speaking because sometimes the

addressee interrupts their speaking. Although the speaker often uses hesitation, it does not make the communication becomes interrupted. Indeed, the respons of the addressee shows that they still can understand about what the speaker wants to convey through the utterance. It indicates the use of hesitation really can be the strategies to creat and convey the good utterance.

Furthermore, the result exposes that there are differences of hesitation existence when the utterance produced by male and female during speaking. Here, the researcher finds that Rich Brian produces hesitation more than Agnes Monica. Then, the most dominant type of hesitation used by Agnes Monica is unlexicalized filled pause *um*, *em*, and *uh*, while the most dominant type of hesitation used by Rich Brian is repeat. Here, although those speakers are fluent in speaking English language, they are still using hesitation as the strategy in order to the communication runs well.

## **B. Suggestion**

This section represents the suggestion for the further researcher who concerned on pragmatics field, especially in hesitation. In sum, there are some suggestions for the next researcher related to this study.

The finding of this research shows that the data analysis are taken from videos downloaded on the youtube channel. Hence, the researcher suggests to the further researcher to take the data from direct communication to enrich data, then see whether the new research presents the different findings with this research or not. Last, the researcher suggests that further researchers should use the various

theories or latest theories in analyzing this topic in order to make the study become richer and fresher than other studies.



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## CURRICULUM VITAE



**Dea Kartika Sari** was born in Ngabang on November 22, 1998. She graduated from Senior High School 01 Ngabang in 2016. During her study at the Senior High School, she actively participated in OSIS, Red Cross, Scout, etc. She started her higher education in 2016 at the Department of English Literature of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2020. During her study at the university, she joined many communities, such as

Himpunan Mahasiswa Jurusan (HMJ) department of English literature.

## APPENDIX 1. Utterance Produce By Agnes Monica

NO	Data	Types of Hesitation (Ralph Leon Rose, 1998)						
		False Start	Restart	Repeats	Pauses			Word Lengthening
					Silent Pause	Filled pause		
						unlexicalized	lexicalized	
1.	Um yeah! I think so too, um because I think that was. (1)					✓		
2.	Um yeah! I <b>think</b> so too, um because I <b>think that</b> was.		✓					
3.	<b>Uh</b> wow yeah what did I do <pause> overdose <b>umm</b> I put our overdose with Chris <b>um</b> we actually also have a project coming out. (2)					✓		
4.	uh wow <b>yeah</b> what did I do <pause> overdose umm I put our overdose with Chris um we actually also have a project coming out.						✓	
5.	Uh wow yeah what did I do <pause> overdose umm I put our overdose with Chris um we actually also have a project coming out.				✓			
6.	<b>um</b> and then I had diamonds ow with French Montana <b>um</b> and then you know what's the most exciting thing is actually they just put out yet another single which is nanana. (3)					✓		
7.	um and then I had diamonds ow with French Montana um and then <b>you know</b> what's the most exciting thing is actually they just put out yet another single which is nanana.						✓	
8.	and I am work with <b>err</b> tears which is the producer and also Frankie <b>uum</b> and and it was just like one of those days where we like you know I want to write something that just feels good you know I want to					✓		

	talk about this being in lovee and then we just decided to keep it because I thought like you know that that's a special one but yeah we never really got to put it out but I just feel like the fans deserve that I deserve that because that's like my little baby. (4)						
9.	and I am work witheerr tears which is the producer and also Frankie uum <b>and</b> <b>and</b> it was just like one of those days where we like you know I want to write something that just feels good you know I want to talk about this being in lovee and then we just decided to keep it because I thought like you know that that's a special one but yeah we never really got to put it out but I just feel like the fans deserve that I deserve that because that's like my little baby.			✓			
10.	and I am work with tears which is the producer and also Frankie uum and and it was just like one of those days where we like <b>you know</b> I want to write something that just feels good <b>you know</b> I want to talk about this being in lovee and then we just decided to keep it because I thought like <b>you know</b> that that's a special one but yeah we never really got to put it out but I just feel like the fans deserve that I deserve that because that's like my little baby.					✓	
11.	and I am work with tears which is the producer and also Frankie uum and and it was just like one of those days where we like you know I want to write something that just feels good you know I want to talk about this being in <b>lovee</b> and then we just decided to keep it because I thought like you know that that's a special one but yeah we never really got to put it out but I just feel like the fans deserve that I deserve that because that's like my little baby.						✓
12.	<b>um</b> and so me and my management he's actually over there right now <b>um</b> <pause> we just decided to put it out					✓	



	we're like you know what no I can't I can't keep this <b>um</b> you know to myself I have to I have to share this with my fans. (5)						
13.	um and so me and my management he's actually over there right now um <pause> we just decided to put it out we're like you know what no I can't I can't keep this um you know to myself I have to I have to share this with my fans.				✓		
14.	um and so me and my management he's actually over there right now um <pause> we just decided to put it out we're like <b>you know</b> what no I can't I can't keep this um <b>you know</b> to myself I have to I have to share this with my fans.					✓	
15.	um and so me and my management he's actually over there right now um <pause> we just decided to put it out we're like you know what no <b>I can't I can't</b> keep this um you know to myself I <b>have to I have to</b> share this with my fans.			✓			
16.	<b>um uh</b> <pause> I think it's because I promised myself in 2020 I'm gonna put up more songs <b>em</b> and I think this is just the first thing to do <b>em</b> yeah it's the right time you know the fans have been asking for it <b>emm</b> and I couldn't really hold it anymore like I was literally I was in the studio I played it on IG story and people were like oh my god Agnes you know you wrote that seven years ago I actually totally forgot that it was seven years ago, but of course my fans seven years and seven months and twenty ten minutes probably but yeah I mean when when they reminded me of that it kind of made me feel like oh wow they they have been waiting <b>hmm</b> and it felt really personal to me um I mean if fans they've been really supportive so <pause> that's like a gift for them. (6)				✓		
17.	um uh <pause> I think it's because I promised myself in 2020 I'm gonna put up more songs em and I think this is just the first thing to do em yeah it's the right		✓				

	time you know the fans have been asking for it emm and I couldn't really hold it anymore <b>like I was literally I was</b> in the studio I played it on IG story and people were like oh my god Agnes you know you wrote that seven years ago I actually totally forgot that it was seven years ago, but of course my fans seven years and seven months and twenty ten minutes probably but yeah I mean when when they reminded me of that it kind of made me feel like oh wow they they have been waiting hmm and it felt really personal to me um I mean if fans they've been really supportive so <pause> that's like a gift for them.						
18.	um uh <pause> I think it's because I promised myself in 2020 I'm gonna put up more songs em and I think this is just the first thing to do em yeah it's the right time you know the fans have been asking for it emm and I couldn't really hold it anymore like I was literally I was in the studio I played it on IG story and people were like oh my god Agnes you know you wrote that seven years ago I actually totally forgot that it was seven years ago, but of course my fans seven years and seven months and twenty ten minutes probably but yeah I mean when when they reminded me of that it kind of made me feel like oh wow they they have been waiting hmm and it felt really personal to me um I mean if fans they've been really supportive so <pause> that's like a gift for them.				✓		
19.	<b>umm</b> <pause> <b>huffth</b> but it's always it's always scary because I think as an artist when you put your feelings out there you put yourself out there to be judged you know that there will be some people judging you based on you know how you write it and what you write so it's always a scary place <pause> <b>umm</b> but I've never really been afraid to put it out but it's just you know there are so many					✓	

	moving pieces there's so many people involved but now I just kind of like I mean I can't curse here right. (7)						
20.	umm <pause> hufth but it's <b>always it's always</b> scary because I think as an artist when you put your feelings out there you put yourself out there to be judged you know that there will be some people judging you based on you know how you write it and what you write so it's always a scary place <pause> umm but I've never really been afraid to put it out but it's just you know there are so many moving pieces there's so many people involved but now I just kind of like I mean I can't curse here right.			✓			
21.	umm <pause> hufth but it's always it's always scary because I think as an artist when you put your feelings out there you put yourself out there to be judged you know that there will be some people judging you based on you know how you write it and what you write so it's always a scary place <pause> umm but I've never really been afraid to put it out but it's just you know there are so many moving pieces there's so many people involved but now <b>I just kind of like I mean I can't</b> curse here right.			✓			
22.	uumm.. <b>no-not</b> really but <pause> yeah I don't know for somebody just made me <pause> yeah and then he was like oh I'm not doing it for the people I'm not gonna disappoint my country. (8)			✓			
23.	uumm.. no-not really but <pause> <b>yeah</b> I don't know for somebody just made me <pause> <b>yeah</b> and then he was like oh I'm not doing it for the people I'm not gonna disappoint my country.					✓	
24.	yeah uhh <pause> cuz I actually don't have Indonesian blood whatsoever so I'm actually German, Japanese ,Chinese, I was just born in Indonesia and I'm also Christian which is in in Indonesia the majority there are Muslims so I've always been kind of you know like <pause> I				✓		

	I'm not gonna say that I felt like I don't belong there. (9)							
25.	<b>I mean</b> it's good to represent both but but it's a good reminder that I came from you know a place where I felt like I wasn't you know I wasn't quite like everybody else and I still ... I can still make it. (10)						✓	
26.	I mean it's good to represent both but but it's a good reminder that I came from you know a place where I felt like <b>I wasn't you know I wasn't</b> quite like everybody else and I still ... I can still make it.			✓				
27.	I mean it's good to represent both but but it's a good reminder that I came from you know a place where I felt like I wasn't you know I wasn't quite like everybody else and <b>I still ... I can still make it.</b>		✓					
28.	I don't I don't I don't umh <pause> <b>I mean</b> my manager always like reminded me ehh you have to post more on Twitter you have to post more on Facebook I'm like god this is too much but but um <pause> yeah I mean the thing is I grew up when I built my career there wasn't social media. (11)						✓	
29.	<b>I don't I don't I don't</b> umh <pause> I mean my manager always like reminded me ehh you have to post more on Twitter you have to post more on Facebook I'm like god this is too much but but um <pause> yeah I mean the thing is I grew up when I built my career there wasn't social media.			✓				
30.	<b>umm uhh</b> <pause> I think you just kind of look at it as <pause> a learning process <pause> and I never wanted to hide that anyway you know what I mean like I always share that with my fans that I'm hey I'm evolving as a human being you know I'm not always perfect and and I'll be the first person to admit that umm <pause> but I feel like embracing those weaknesses but also at the same time learning from your mistakes has always been my strength <b>umm</b> <pause> so yeah what was the question just like give my					✓		



	thoughts. (12)							
31.	umm uhh <pause> I think you just kind of look at it as <pause> a learning process <pause> and I never wanted to hide that anyway you know what I mean like I always share that with my fans that I'm hey I'm evolving as a human being you know I'm not always perfect and and I'll be the first person to admit that umm <pause> but I feel like embracing those weaknesses but also at the same time learning from your mistakes has always been my strength umm <pause> so yeah what was the question just like give my thoughts.				✓			
32.	Um <pause> I mean I don't know probably BTS um <pause> but yeah I mean I don't know I mean as long as the music music I like for me <pause> I mean I get the business side of it right it just got to be right it just has to feel right yeah as long as the music is cool I'm down. (13)					✓		
33.	Um <pause> <b>I mean</b> I don't know probably BTS um <pause> but yeah <b>I mean</b> I don't know <b>I mean</b> as long as the music music I like for me <pause> <b>I mean</b> I get the business side of it right it just got to be right it just has to feel right yeah as long as the music is cool I'm down.						✓	
34.	yeah <b>for sure for sure</b> because that's always been my plan that's always been my dream to be honest because you haven't a lot of people were like well <pause> why didn't you tell us that you're gonna put out your album eh in March but then like you never really put it out <b>and and</b> what they don't understand is that you know like I don't own the label I don't want you know I mean like so much that you know there's so many people um involved in the project but I think you know now my focus is just I have to focus on being an artist. (14)			✓				
35.	yeah for sure for sure because that's							✓



	always been my plan that's always <b>beeenn</b> my dream to be honest because you haven't a lot of people were like well <pause> why didn't you tell us that you're gonna put out your album eh in March but then like you never really put it out and and what they don't understand is that you know like I don't own the label I don't want you know I mean like so much that you know there's so many people um involved in the project but I think you know now my focus is just I have to focus on being an artist.						
36.	yeah for sure for sure because that's always been my plan that's always beeenn my dream to be honest because you haven't a lot of people were like well <pause> why didn't you tell us that you're gonna put out your album <b>eh</b> in March but then like you never really put it out and and what they don't understand is that you know like I don't own the label I don't want you know I mean like so much that you know there's so many people <b>um</b> involved in the project but I think you know now my focus is just I have to focus on being an artist.				✓		
37.	<b>yeah</b> for sure for sure because that's always been my plan that's always beeenn my dream to be honest because you haven't a lot of people were like <b>well</b> <pause> why didn't you tell us that you're gonna put out your album eh in March but then like you never really put it out and and what they don't understand is that you know like I don't own the label I don't want you know <b>I mean</b> like so much that you know there's so many people um involved in the project but I think <b>you know</b> now my focus is just I have to focus on being an artist.					✓	
38.	you know I mean like I have to focus on <pause> the art I have to focus on the music and in putting them out because it hurts me the most <pause> I know that hurts the fans or they think that it hurts		✓				

	the fans most. No, it actually hurts me the most because <b>when I when I write or when I when I was in the when I'm in the</b> recording studio when I umm you know pour out my heart that's like a piece of me there <pause> so it hurts me the most for me to not being able to you know what I mean like to put it out so believe me guys like I I understand your pain.(15)							
39.	um I think just to you know I think we have a lot of artists who kind of break that barriers as well you know like Alicia Keys you know like there was <b>no-nobody</b> like her when when you know she came out with like her first single or whatever. So I think you know mee I want to try to infuse a lot of Indonesian culture into my you know my music my music videos even if it's not in my music at least it's my in my video <b>and and</b> you can see that from long as I get paid even the music video with overdose I might put a little it's called jaipong which is like Indonesian traditional dance and I always try to infuse that emm and and embracing that and yeah and hopefully I get to introduce some of my culture to the world. (16)			✓				
40.	um I think just to you know I think we have a lot of artists who kind of break that barriers as well you know like Alicia Keys you know like there was no-nobody like her when when you know she came out with like her first single or whatever. So I think you know <b>mee</b> I want to try to infuse a lot of Indonesian culture into my you know my music my music videos even if it's not in my music at least it's my in my video and and you can see that from long as I get paid even the music video with overdose I might put a little it's called jaipong which is like Indonesian traditional dance and I always try to infuse that emm and and embracing that and yeah and hopefully I							✓

	get to introduce some of my culture to the world.							
41.	um I think just to you know I think we have a lot of artists who kind of break that barriers as well you know like Alicia Keys you know like there was no-nobody like her when when you know she came out with like her first single or whatever. So I think you know mee I want to try to infuse a lot of Indonesian culture into <b>my you know my music</b> my music videos even if it's not in my music at least it's my in my video and and you can see that from long as I get paid even the music video with overdose I might put a little it's called jaipong which is like Indonesian traditional dance and I always try to infuse that emm and and and embracing that and yeah and hopefully I get to introduce some of my culture to the world.	✓						
42.	yeah and usually that's that's when you get most hits you're like when you're not happy, you're not broken I feel like I have <pause> the luckiest job in the world <pause> you know whenever I feel sad I can always pour it out in the song whenever I feel like ummm <pause> I can't communicate I can I can write in the song and I can sing the song. (17)				✓			
43.	Umm yeah I think it was <pause> like three weeks ago or a month ago umm<pause> we did the sitting the measurements and everything I think like <pause> eight hours that's crazy yeah eight hours. (18)				✓			
44.	I was just happy and excited about the whole process umm <pause> and they actually just sent me the umm like the final draft of what its gonna be, <b>soo</b> I mean I mean it's <pause> I don't know I I I felt honored like when when I read the email when I saw that the pictures of of everything they had to like choose the hair that the color it was so meticulous							✓

	it's such a long meticulous process um but it was it was amazing just <pause> yeah it's it's an honor I mean it's matter two thoughts for God's.(19)							
45.	I was just happy and excited about the whole process umm <pause> and they actually just sent me the umm like the final draft of what its gonna be, soo <b>I mean I mean</b> it's <pause> I don't know <b>I I I</b> felt honored like when when I read the email when I saw that the pictures of of everything they had to like choose the hair that the color it was so meticulous it's such a long meticulous process um but <b>it was it was</b> amazing just <pause> yeah <b>it's it's</b> an honor I mean it's matter two thoughts for God's. (20)			✓				

## APENDIX 2. The Utterance Produce By Rich Brian

NO	Data	Types of Hesitation (Ralph Leon Rose, 1998)						Word Lengthening
		False Start	Restart	Repeats	Pauses			
					Silent Pause	Filled pause		
						unlexicalized	lexicalized	
1.	emmm so basically it started with me learning <b>froomm</b> watching emm <pause> videos of so I used to <pause> play the Rubik's Cube anndd I used to watch a lot of tutorials <b>onn</b> how play the Rubik's Cube and so that you know all the tutorials were in English so that kind of got me used to that and then at one point I was thinking about something and then I realized that the voice that was in my head. I I I was thinking in English basically <pause>I realized and I was like oh that's really cool I want to keep learning it and <b>theenn</b> I started listening to rap music and then I feel like that <pause>helped me a lot because I had to <pause> you know I remember the first song that I tried rapping - which was thrift shop by Macklemore. (1)							✓
2.	emmm so basically it started with me learning <b>froomm</b> watching emm <pause> videos of so I used to <pause> play the Rubik's Cube anndd I used to watch a lot of tutorials <b>onn</b> how play the Rubik's Cube and so that <b>you know</b> all the tutorials were in English so that kind of got me used to that and then at one point I was thinking about something and then I realized that the voice that was in my head. I I I was thinking in English basically <pause>I realized and I was like oh that's really cool I want to keep learning it and <b>theenn</b> I started listening							✓



	to rap music and then I feel like that <pause>helped me a lot because I had to <pause> you know I remember the first song that I tried rapping - which was thrift shop by Macklemore .							
3.	emmm so basically it started with me learning from watching emm <pause> videos of so I used to <pause> play the Rubik's Cube and I used to watch a lot of tutorials on how to play the Rubik's Cube and so that you know all the tutorials were in English so that kind of got me used to that and then at one point I was thinking about something and then I realized that the voice that was in my head. I I I was thinking in English basically <pause> I realized and I was like oh that's really cool I want to keep learning it and then I started listening to rap music and then I feel like that <pause> helped me a lot because I had to <pause> you know I remember the first song that I tried rapping - which was thrift shop by Macklemore .				✓			
4.	emmm so basically it started with me learning from watching emm <pause> videos of so I used to <pause> play the Rubik's Cube and I used to watch a lot of tutorials on how to play the Rubik's Cube and so that you know all the tutorials were in English so that kind of got me used to that and then at one point I was thinking about something and then I realized that the voice that was in my head. I I I was thinking in English basically <pause> I realized and I was like oh that's really cool I want to keep learning it and then I started listening to rap music and then I feel like that <pause> helped me a lot because I had to <pause> you know I remember the first song that I tried rapping - which was thrift shop by Macklemore .					✓		
5.	emmm so basically it started with me learning from watching emm <pause> videos of so I used to <pause> play the			✓				

	Rubik's Cube and I used to watch a lot of tutorials on how to play the Rubik's Cube and so that you know all the tutorials were in English so that kind of got me used to that and then at one point I was thinking about something and then I realized that the voice that was in my head. I I I was thinking in English basically <pause> I realized and I was like oh that's really cool I want to keep learning it and then I started listening to rap music and then I feel like that <pause> helped me a lot because I had to <pause> you know I remember the first song that I tried rapping - which was Thrift Shop by Macklemore .						
6.	I had such a heavy accent that <b>I couldn't I couldn't rap - it was really it was</b> like the hardest thing ever because I had to like <pause> I I was forced to talk really fast, big but like because of that you know <pause> me learning how to rap and then talk faster actually help with my pronunciation and then <pause> I learned a lot of stuff from just like <pause> if I don't understand something I just look it up on on like genie or <b>something or something</b> like that and then it has the explanation and then that way I actually learned a bunch of things about like <pause> the US culture like for example like I don't know learning about like famous brands like <pause> I don't know I'm not gonna mention any brands right now probably shut it. (2)			✓			
7.	I had such a heavy accent that I couldn't I couldn't rap - it was really it was like the hardest thing ever because I had to like <pause> I I was forced to talk really fast, big but like because of that you know <pause> me learning how to rap and then talk faster actually help with my pronunciation and then <pause> I learned a lot of stuff from just like <pause> if I don't understand something I just look it up on on like genie or				✓		

	something or something like that and then it has the explanation and then that way I actually learned a bunch of things about like <b>&lt;pause&gt;</b> the US culture like for example like I don't know learning about like famous brands like <b>&lt;pause&gt;</b> I don't know I'm not gonna mention any brands right now probably shut it.							
8.	I had such a heavy accent that I couldn't I couldn't rap - it was really it was like the hardest thing ever because I had to like <b>&lt;pause&gt;</b> I I was forced to talk really fast, big but like because of that you know <b>&lt;pause&gt;</b> me learning how to rap and <b>theenn</b> talk faster actually help with my pronunciation and then <b>&lt;pause&gt;</b> I learned a lot of stuff from just like <b>&lt;pause&gt;</b> if I don't understand something I just look it up on on like genie or something or something like that and then it has the explanation and then that way I actually learned a bunch of things about like <b>&lt;pause&gt;</b> the US culture like for example like I don't know learning about like famous brands like <b>&lt;pause&gt;</b> I don't know I'm not gonna mention any brands right now probably shut it.							✓
9.	exactly yeah <b>it's it's</b> about music makes you feel sometimes it's about thee you know how the artist makes you feel if you feel like then you know the artist personally you know I mean like sometimes like certain artists <b>they they</b> really show their personality and you know you feel like you really know that mean I mean so <b>it's it's</b> definitely outside of you know mute because music I feel like <b>breaks</b> those language barriers for sure yeah. (3)			✓				
10.	exactly yeah it's it's about music makes you feel sometimes it's about <b>thee</b> you know how the artist makes you feel if you feel like then you know the artist personally you know I mean like sometimes like certain artists they they really show their personality and you							✓

	know you feel like you really know that mean I mean so it's it's definitely outside of you know mute because music I feel like breaks those language barriers for sure yeah.							
11.	exactly <b>yeah</b> it's it's about music makes you feel sometimes it's about thee <b>you know</b> how the artist makes you feel if you feel like then you know the artist personally <b>you know</b> I mean like sometimes like certain artists they they really show their personality and <b>you know</b> you feel like you really know that mean <b>I mean</b> so it's it's definitely outside of you know mute because music I feel like breaks those language barriers for sure yeah.						✓	
12.	<b>emm I so ... I listen</b> to a lot of hip-hop and I'm really bad at listening to new music because I always feel like I'm like you know every time I listen to a new song I'm like am I about to waste three minutes of my life. I try to kind of draw inspiration from everything even even like that I don't like <pause> sometimes there are things that like <pause>like little things that like okay this I don't like the song but <pause> I can I feel like I can take this and put it in my music and make it. (4)	✓						
13.	<b>Noo</b> no I was I was psyched that Drake was on stage I've never seen him live but I I also love his song feel no way so I was really excited that he performed that and emm yeah I was bummed that he left early and I really wanted to meet him so. (5)							✓
14.	<b>Noo no I was I was</b> psyched that Drake was on stage I've never seen him live but <b>I I</b> also love his song feel no way so I was really excited that he performed that and emm yeah I was bummed that he left early and I really wanted to meet him so.			✓				
15.	Noo no I was I was psyched that Drake was on stage I've never seen him live but I I also love his song feel no way so I was					✓		



	really excited that he performed that and <b>emm</b> yeah I was bummed that he left early and I really wanted to meet him so.							
16.	Noo no I was I was psyched that Drake was on stage I've never seen him live but I I also love his song feel no way so I was really excited that he performed that and emm <b>yeah</b> I was bummed that he left early and I really wanted to meet him so.						✓	
17.	Because <b>I I</b> yeah and I just like I don't know <b>before before</b> I kind of you know did the music thing I was just like a very stay at home kid I was the youngest kid of my family and like you know I was home schooled so I didn't really have any friends. (6)			✓				
18.	Because I I yeah and I just like I don't know before before I kind of <b>you know</b> did the music thing I was just like a very stay at home kid I was the youngest kid of my family and like you know I was home schooled so I didn't really have any friends.						✓	
19.	yeah totally and I and I saw that set on YouTube yeah <b>emm</b> I really yeah when I saw that I was just like oh this isn't saying this is like after seeing that I was like I wanna I won't try you know performing with a band and then I kind of started doing that and that's it's been a really cool it's been a really cool like change of pace feel like there's a lot of energy on this stage. (7)					✓		
20.	yeah totally and I and I saw that set on YouTube yeah emm I really yeah when I saw that I was just like oh this isn't saying this is like after seeing that I was like <b>I wanna I won't</b> try you know performing with a band and then I kind of started doing that and that's it's been a really cool it's been a really cool like change of pace feel like there's a lot of energy on this stage.			✓				
21.	oh man I don't know <b>I have I have</b> identity crisis every two days <b>I I I</b> I don't know em <b>I I</b> feel like as a person <pause>			✓				



	I'm not sure how I see myself as a person I feel like <b>I'm just I'm just</b> somebody who's generally I'm generally happy. I just try to be positive all the time and I am I feel like I am very self-aware person and I think I'm just a really observant person in general <pause> so it makes me kind of like <pause> you know think of like okay how would other people see me in their shoes and like what what do I look like in other people's lens so you know I think about that a lot as a person and as an artist so <b>it's it's</b> it can be a lot but it's fine. (8)						
22.	oh man I don't know I have I have identity crisis every two days I I I I don't know em I I feel like as a person <pause> I'm not sure how I see myself as a person I feel like I'm just I'm just somebody who's generally I'm generally happy. I just try to be positive all the time and I am I feel like I am very self-aware person and I think I'm just a really observant person in general <pause> so it makes me kind of like <pause> you know think of like okay how would other people see me in their shoes and like what what do I look like in other people's lens so you know I think about that a lot as a person and as an artist so it's it's it can be a lot but it's fine.			✓			
23.	oh man I don't know I have I have identity crisis every two days I I I I don't know em I I feel like as a person <pause> I'm not sure how I see myself as a person I feel like I'm just I'm just somebody <b>who's generally I'm generally</b> happy. I just try to be positive all the time and I am I feel like I am very self-aware person and I think I'm just a really observant person in general <pause> so it makes me kind of like <pause> you know think of like okay how would other people see me in their shoes and like what what do I look like in other people's lens so you know I think about that a lot as a person		✓				

	and as an artist so it's it's it can be a lot but it's fine.							
24.	When I was in camp vlog now I was having a full conversation with somebody and then in the middle of it I like stopped and I was like oh my god I'm speaking English right now this is so crazy to me and <b>I'm like and I'm lookin.</b> around and then I just see mountains and I'm like where am I I'm in America and like this is insane and you know <pause> it's that haven't still to this day and I you know I've been here for a while and it's it's. definitely crazy yeah. (9)		✓					
25.	When I was in camp vlog now I was having a full conversation with somebody and then in the middle of it I like stopped and I was like oh my god I'm speaking English right now this is so crazy to me and I'm like and I'm looking. around and then I just see mountains and I'm like where am I I'm in America and like this is insane and you know <pause> it's that haven't still to this day and I you know I've been here for a while and it's it's. definitely crazy yeah.				✓			
26.	I worked really closely with Mack okay and he's the greatest guy ever he's really cool and <b>he's just like &lt;pause&gt; he's very.</b> dead he's very open to collaborate and like you know I feel like at least like you know if I was a producer and if I make like a beat or something I would be like mad of an artist with like kind of try to like change it and like you know tweak it and that's what I love to do all the time and he you know surprisingly he was really open about it and like there was a part in 100 Gries where I just I wanted (11.2) to put like just like <pause> an extra guitar layer and then he was like oh yeah cool he should do it and then he let me just like play like the guitar I can't I can't play the guitar but he just kind of let me do it and yeah he's he's really nice. (10)		✓					

27.	I worked really closely with Mack okay and he's the greatest guy ever he's really cool and he's just like <pause> he's very. dead he's very open to collaborate and like you know I feel like at least like you know if I was a producer and if I make like a beat or something I would be like mad of an artist with like kind of try to like change it and like you know tweak it and that's what I love to do all the time and he you know surprisingly he was really open about it and like there was a part in 100 Gries where <b>I just I wanted to</b> put like just like <pause> an extra guitar layer and then he was like oh yeah cool he should do it and then he let me just like play like the guitar I can't I can't play the guitar but he just kind of let me do it and yeah he's he's really nice.		✓					
28.	<b>emm</b> in malls now I we did a collaboration with guess it's like a <b>uh</b> clothing collaboration and <b>uh</b> we did we did (12.4) this very cute photo shoot it's a it's a like your book theme and then <b>um</b> I did this photoshoot and then they were like you know doing an awkward pose and then I did that. (11)					✓		
29.	emm in malls now I we did a collaboration with guess it's like a uh clothing collaboration and uh <b>we did we did</b> this very cute photo shoot <b>it's a it's a</b> like your book theme and then um I did this photoshoot and then they were like you know doing an awkward pose and then I did that.			✓				
30.	I would really love to collab um I really want to collab with gid he's a great rapper definitely Tyler the Creator <b>I like I say</b> this every time I get asked that question just cuz he's a huge inspiration of mine and <b>I went I was</b> like what do you are so many things to love about Tyler. um he was the first person to like <pause> really make me think that this is possible because I'm so many kids yeah yeah yeah that's it's it's crazy. (12)		✓					

31.	Exactly exactly and that's that's what he does and he's just the most creative person ever he like you know he does all of his videos and like he does the merge stuff and like I can't imagine like <b>you know</b> being able to do all that at once because I can barely like make music and <b>you know</b> like tweet things it's tough it's a full-time job. (13)						✓	
32.	<b>Exactly exactly</b> and <b>that's that's</b> what he does and he's just the most creative person ever he like you know he does all of his videos and like he does the merge stuff and like I can't imagine like you know being able to do all that at once because I can barely like make music and you know like tweet things it's tough it's a full-time job.			✓				
33.	I just got it I don't know I just see myself as that person and you know I I'm just tired of being nice but I don't know I would love to you know play in like Siri I would love to play in a serious movie too you know like I would love comedies but like I would really love to play in like a like <b>umm</b> a superhero movie I've always found that really cool like every time or just like you know like just like if it was like a superhero movie and then and then it's like <b>em</b> every time I see like a superhero movie like for example I watch spider-man recently with with Tom Owen and zendaya Endon zendaya and then I saw that and I was just like I wish I was part of that crew. (14)					✓		
34.	Emm they're currently sitting in my house and I'm <b>it's it's</b> in a big plastic bag and I'm waiting to count them I haven't counted them yet I basically I called my mom and then well I called my parents and then my mom was like how many you get on tour and then I was like oh I thought you you know I didn't think that you'd be cool about this and then she's like and then she and I'm like I don't know I haven't counted it and then she			✓				



	was like you should count it and so I'm waiting to count it so I can tell my mom so I'll do that when I come back to. (15)						
35.	Emm they're currently sitting in my house and I'm it's it's in a big plastic bag and I'm waiting to count them I haven't counted them yet <b>I basically I called</b> my mom and then well I called my parents and then my mom was like how many you get on tour and then I was like oh I thought you you know I didn't think that you'd be cool about this and then she's like and then she and I'm like I don't know I haven't counted it and then she was like you should count it and so I'm waiting to count it so I can tell my mom so I'll do that when I come back to.		✓				
36.	Music was in the year 2020 I really I really want like I'm I don't know if I can predict anything <b>you know I mean</b> but I really would love to just kind of <pause> you know I really want to put out more singles and kind of be more like <pause> known you know like in the in the mainstream I I kind of like I really just loved the idea of just like me being like a household. (16)					✓	
37.	Music was in the year 2020 <b>I really I really</b> want like I'm I don't know if I can predict anything you know I mean but I really would love to just kind of <pause> you know I really want to put out more singles and kind of be more like <pause> known you know like <b>in the in the</b> mainstream <b>I I</b> kind of like I really just loved the idea of just like me being like a household.			✓			
38.	Music was in the year 2020 I really I really want like <b>I'm I don't</b> know if I can predict anything you know I mean but I really would love to just kind of <pause> you know I really want to put out more singles and kind of be more like <pause> known you know like in the in the mainstream I I kind of like I really just loved the idea of just like me being like a		✓				



	household.							
39.	It's like I just I don't know <b>I just I just that's that's</b> kind of what I like like I was saying earlier I really you know my main goal is to kind of you know represent Asian people and just like inspire as many people you know <b>even even</b> non Asian people and like just kids and and teens in general and I feel like to do that you know having that kind of like wide audience is a huge part of it so I that's <b>that's that's</b> what I you know hope to go to like in 2020 and but musically and on the technical side like I said earlier is it's I really want to go towards like the more lyrical kind of sign of of music and I really want to just like continue to make you know more conceptual songs and just you know work on just <b>like like</b> I want every song that I make to be just like very clear and like very vivid basically thank you for the question great question. (17)			✓				
40.	It's like I just I don't know I just I just that's that's kind of what <b>I like like I was</b> saying earlier I really you know my main goal is to kind of you know represent Asian people and just like inspire as many people you know even even non Asian people and like just kids and and teens in general and I feel like to do that you know having that kind of like wide audience is a huge part of it so I that's that's that's what I you know hope to go to like in 2020 and but musically and on the technical side like I said earlier is it's I really want to go towards like the more lyrical kind of sign of of music and I really want to just like continue to make you know more conceptual songs and just you know work on just like like I want every song that I make to be just like very clear and like very vivid basically thank you for the question great question.		✓					
41.	It's like I just I don't know I just I just that's that's kind of what I like like I was saying earlier I really <b>you know</b> my main						✓	

goal is to kind of <b>you know</b> represent Asian people and just like inspire as many people <b>you know</b> even even non Asian people and like just kids and and teens in general and I feel like to do that <b>you know</b> having that kind of like wide audience is a huge part of it so I that's that's that's what I <b>you know</b> hope to go to like in 2020 and but musically and on the technical side like I said earlier is it's I really want to go towards like the more lyrical kind of sign of of music and I really want to just like continue to make <b>you know</b> more conceptual songs and just you know work on just like like I want every song that I make to be just like very clear and like very vivid basically thank you for the question great question. (18)							
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