

FUNCTIONS OF *LADIES AND GENTLEMEN* PHRASE IN ENGLISH

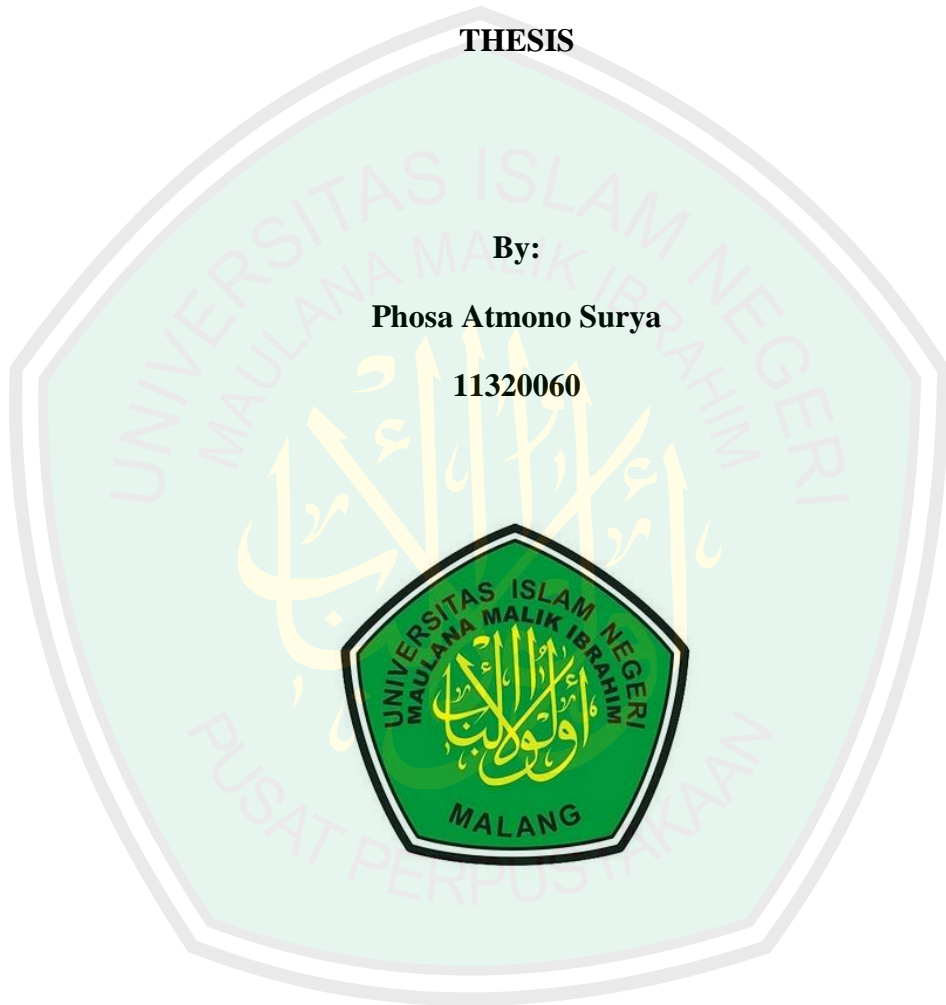
DEBATE

THESIS

By:

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LETTERS DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY

MALANG

2015

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THESIS

Presented to
Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang
in Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S)

By:

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LETTERS DEPARTMENT

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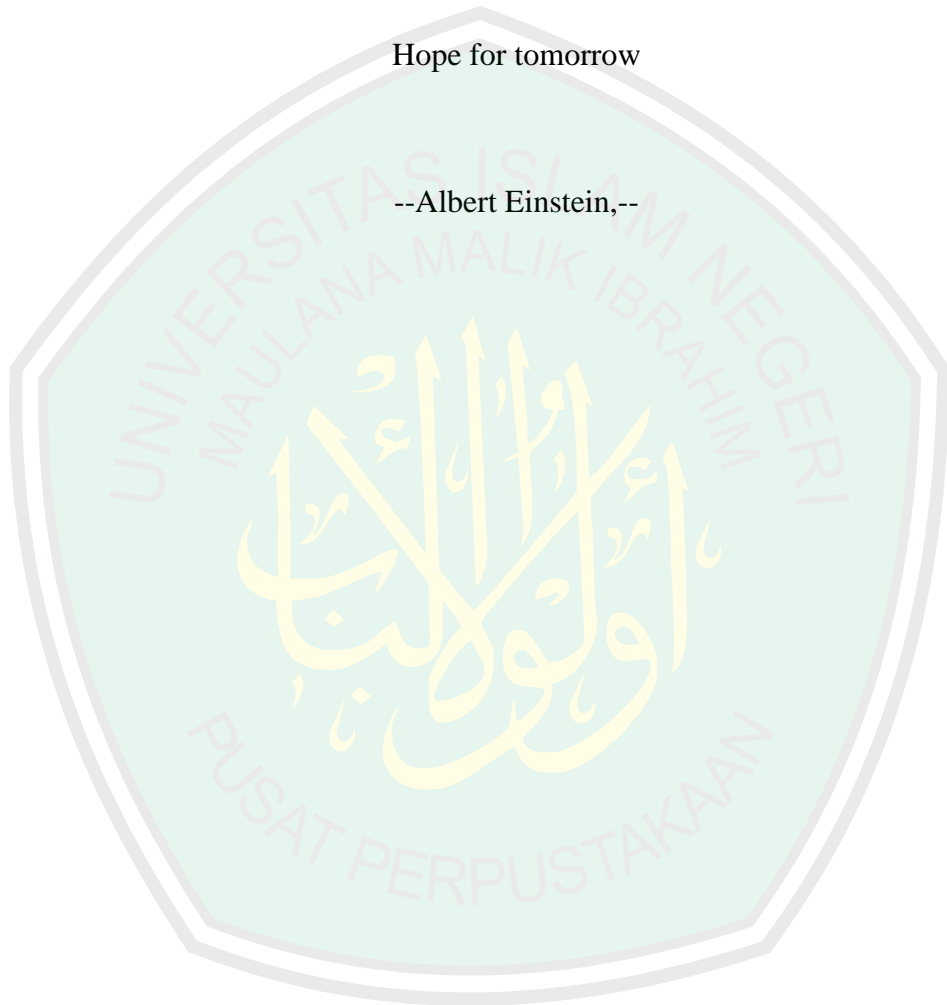
MOTTO

Learn from yesterday

Live for today

Hope for tomorrow

--Albert Einstein,--



DEDICATION

This thesis is especially dedicated to:

My beloved father, the man I love in the world with my whole entire life more than anything, Suryana, and my mother as my everything, Eny Masluchah who always give me spirit, support, prayer, loves, and invaluable attention to pass my journey in my life, thanks for everything you both have given to me, and my sisters, Erinia Surya and Rofinda Surya, thanks a lot for endless love and prays

I love you with all of my heart.

For my friends who have helped me to pass this struggle moment and thank a lot for support, prayer, and love.

For my best partner in my village, Muhammad Ridwan, as my inspiration.

And for everyone, my friends of BSI 2011 thank for everything

Allah bless you all

Thank you

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The researcher would like to express my deepest gratitude to Allah SWT for all His blessings and mercies so that the researcher can complete the thesis. Peace and salutation are always blessed upon our beloved prophet Muhammad who has guided us to the right way of life.

This thesis entitled *Functions of Ladies and Gentlemen Phrase in English Debate* is intended to fulfill the requirement for achieving the degree of *Sarjana Sarjana* (S. S) in English Language and Letters Department, the Faculty of Humanities at Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang.

Additionally, the researcher would like dedicate the gratitude to, firstly, the Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Dr. Hj. Istiadah, M.A, for providing the opportunity to conduct the research so that the process of researching the case can run smoothly. Secondly, the Head of English Language and Letters Department, Dr. Syamsudin, M. Hum and all lecturers of English Language and Letters Department for guiding and advising me from the start until the end of the study. Thirdly, Miftahul Huda as one of my lecturers leads me to be critical students not only in studying the subjects but also responding to the condition of the environment. Fourthly, Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M. A., as my advisor giving me valuable advice to complete the thesis so that it is well-systemized. Fifthly, My respect to my father, Suryana and mother Eny Masluchah, my deep gratitude for prays,

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Alhamdulillahirabbil'Alamin.

Malang, 12 Oktober 2015

Phosa Atmono Surya

TABLE OF CONTENT

STATEMENT OF THE AUTHENTICITY	i
APPROVAL SHEET	ii
LEGITIMATION SHEET	iii
MOTTO	iv
DEDICATION	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENT	viii
ABSTRACT.....	xi
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Research Questions	4
1.3 Purposes of the Study	5
1.4 Significance of the Study	5
1.5 Scope and Limitations of the Study	5
1.6 Research Method.....	6
1.6.1 Research Design.....	6
1.6.2 Research Instrument.....	7
1.6.3 Data Source.....	7
1.6.4 Data Collection.....	8
1.6.5 Data Analysis.....	9
1.6.6 Definition of the Key Terms.....	9

CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Hesitation Phenomena.....	11
2.1.1 False Start.....	11
2.1.2 Repeats.....	12
2.1.3 Restart.....	11
2.1.4 Self-Corrections.....	13
2.1.5 Lengthening.....	13
2.1.6 Pauses.....	13
2.1.7 Normal non-fluency vs. pathologic disfluency.....	14
2.1.8 Parenthetical Remark.....	14
2.1.9 Silent Pauses.....	14
2.2 Possibility of Hesitation Occurence	15
2.3 Politeness Strategy	16
2.3.1 Politeness as social-norm view.....	17
2.3.2 Politeness as conversational-maxim view.....	17
2.3.3 Face-saving view.....	17
2.3.4 Politeness as conversational contract.....	18
2.4 Conversation analysis.....	18
2.4.1 action	19
2.4.2 Structure	19
2.4.3 Intersubjectivity.....	20

2.5. Previous Studies	21
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CHAPTER III: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Research Findings	24
3.2 Discussion	34

CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1 Conclusion.....	37
4.2 Suggestion	39

REFERENCES

APPENDIX

ABSTRACT

Surya, P., A. 2015. *Functions of Ladies And Gentlemen Phrase in English Debate*. Thesis. English Language and Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.
Advisor : Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M. A
Key words : Ladies and gentlemen, English debate competition, hesitation

It has become a common knowledge that the phrase *of ladies and gentlemen* is used to look tactful, modest, and nice to other people which, at the end, create emotional and social sense as stated by Yule (2006). However in debate, the phrase is not only used to perform politeness as stated by Yule. Therefore, this study analyzes the functions of ladies and gentlemen phrase in English debate competition and how it is used.

The data were taken from the IVED competition, with every speaker generally speaks for seven minutes in turn. Conversation analysis is used to rip the data into pieces since the analysis is in the form of words and utterances. In addition, this research was examined by applying hesitation phenomenon to determine in what condition the phrase is used as hesitation during their participation in English debate competition.

The study finds that the phrase is used as filler so that the debater has time to process the argument so that he can convey it cohesively and coherently. In conclusion, debaters in Indonesia do not always use fillers such as *uh* and *um*, *well*, *you know*, but also ladies and gentlemen as new filler. Because the purpose of the speaker to utter ladies and gentlemen phrase is not merely to greet the audience but also to think and process arguments so that the debater has clear description of the topic being debated so that he can convey the arguments well (Clark & Fox Tree, 2002).

ABSTRAK

Surya, P., A. 2015. *Fungsi frase Ladies And Gentlemen dalam debat bahasa inggris*. Skripsi.

Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri

Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Penasihat : Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M. A

Kata Kunci : *Ladies and gentlemen*, kompetisi debat bahasa inggris, keragu-raguan

Sudah menjadi pengetahuan umum bahwa frase *ladies and gentlemen* digunakan supaya terlihat bijaksana, rendah hati, dan ramah kepada orang lain yang dapat menciptakan hubungan emosional dan sosial sebagaimana yang dikatakan Yule (2006). Akan tetapi dalam debat bahasa inggris, frase tersebut tidak hanya digunakan supaya terlihat sopan sebagaimana yang dikatakan Yule. Maka dari itu, penelitian ini menganalisa fungsi frase *ladies and gentlemen* dalam kompetisi debat bahasa inggris dan bagaimana frase tersebut digunakan.

Data diambil dari kompetisi IVED yang mana setiap pembicara berbicara selama tujuh menit secara bergantian. Analisa percakapan digunakan untuk mengupas data tersebut karena analisisnya dalam bentuk kata dan ungkapan. Terlebih lagi, penelitian ini dianalisa menggunakan fenomena keragu-raguan untuk menentukan dalam kondisi apa frase tersebut digunakan sebagai keragu-raguan dalam debat bahasa inggris.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa frase tersebut digunakan sebagai pengisi sehingga pembicara mempunyai cukup waktu untuk memproses argument sehingga dia dapat menyampaikannya secara kohesive dan koheren. Kesimpulannya adalah para pembicara di Indonesia tidak selalu menggunakan pengisi seperti uh dan um, kau tahu, tetapi juga menggunakan *ladies and gentlemen* sebagai pengisi yang baru. Karena tujuan pembicara untuk mengutarakan frase *ladies and gentlemen* tidak hanya untuk menyapa penonton tetapi juga untuk berfikir dan memproses argument sehingga pembicara punya deskripsi yang jelas tentang topik yang sedang diperdebatkan sehingga dapat menyampaikan argument dengan baik (Clark & Fox Tree, 2002).

ABSTRACT

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Key words : Ladies and gentlemen, English debate competition, hesitation

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers background of the study, research questions, purposes of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study, research method, and definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

It is widely known that the phrase *of ladies and gentlemen* is used to make the speaker's presence known to each other, to show attention to, and to suggest a type of relationship creating emotional attachment between speaker and audience (Fraser, 1990). It is often used in formal ceremony or informal event such as speech, greeting, and opening of presentation. Dealing with the issue, problem occurs when the researcher assumes that in English debate competition, the phrase is not used to create emotional attachment. But, it tends to indicate hesitation on what argument to say next and adjust upcoming words. Thus the use is not to greet the audience but it indicates hesitation.

The assumption is supported by self experience of the researcher as a debater who often used the phrase not only as greeting but also as filler so that there is enough time to process what argument to say next. Moreover, the researcher has conducted casual interview to prove the function shift of the phrase to other debaters from State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, State University Malang, and State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, even State Islamic

University of Malang where the researcher studies. They all admit that they have used the phrase as filler and one of them argued that the phrase is effective to be used as filler since the phrase is long enough so that it buys her some time to think the next opinion about topic being debated.

Therefore, the researcher argues that the phrase is no longer used as greeting but hesitation due to high frequency of using it in initial, middle, and final sentence. Moreover, the way it is uttered by speaker takes a little bit longer than usual. It is assumed, therefore, that the phrase is used as hesitation rather than greeting in English debate. In addition, Carroll (2008) argues that hesitations are period of silent occurring between linguistics units of an utterance. It is an important aspect for communication to be well-transferred so that both speaker and listener can understand the topic they are talking about.

Additionally, Rose (2010) states that there are several types of hesitation commonly happening in society such as false starts, repetition, parenthetical remark, silent pause, filled pause and lengthening. Furthermore, Corley & Stewart (2007) states that there are some phenomena of hesitation consisting of fillers, such as *uh* and *um*, pauses and repeats. Consequently, it is justifiable to use *ladies and gentlemen* phrase as object of the study due to the possibility of different function uttered. Thus, this research uses hesitation, initiated by Rose (2010), and politeness theories, initiated by Frasers (1990), to be able to classify the time when the phrase is used as hesitation or politeness.

Hesitation may occur due to long process of speech planned and executed (Clark, 1994). Furthermore, studies about fillers such as *well*, *you know* and *okay*, state that fillers are more likely to occur when the speaker is unfamiliar about the topic (Smith & Clark, 1993). Schachter et al. (1991) has surveyed that fillers are likely to occur when the speaker feels uncertain and has choices to make.

Moreover, Tree (1999) argues that some fillers such as *well* and *you know* may indicate fear and uncertainty in speech. Belz and Klapi (2013) fillers such as *uh* and *um* are used to signal minor and major speech delay.

However, other studies about fillers find that there are advantages of using fillers in speech. Brennan & Schober (2001) reveal that fillers can affect the comprehension process so that the speech is easier to understand. It also allows the listeners to predict what may be said next (Arnold et al. 2004). Furthermore, it is also used to evaluate the speaker's in what the speakers are saying (Brennan & Williams 1995).

Although there is possibility to use *ladies and gentlemen* phrase as hesitation, the researcher admits that there is also high possibility to use the phrase to greet people as social norm. In general speech, Malinowski (1935) argues that people utter *ladies and gentlemen* phrase as a norm to respect other people. He elaborates that language is primarily a mode of action used for the sake of influencing the conduct of others in connection with the speaker. Therefore, the researcher will classify in what condition the phrase is used as hesitation or as a norm.

Research about *ladies and gentlemen* phrase as greeting is supported by Eelen (2001) finding the use of politeness in public speaking as strategy to avoid conflict

because the speaker attempts to equate his behavior and performance in line with local norm of the people. Furthermore, Watts (2003) revealed that politeness may functions to construct social interaction with hearers so that they are cooperatively listen and understand what the speaker is talking about.

In addition, it is a norm to greet people before starting speaking in public. It may be started by uttering *assalamualaikum*, hi, hello, or good morning. The greeting phrases is considered moral obligation to utter to connect with people whom the speaker is speaking to (Nwoye, 1992). In this case, *ladies and gentlemen* phrase is including one of the phrases used to greet people and they utter *ladies and gentlemen* phrase is as a norm to respect other people or to greet them before speaking in public (Malinowski, 1935). He amplifies the urgency to conduct such greeting in order to create a social bridge with the audience. Therefore, the researcher will classify in what condition the phrase is used as hesitation or as a norm.

Sinclair and Coulthard (1975) found that *ladies and gentlemen* phrase is used to greet audience in order to respect and try to make a social connection with them. In this case, the phrase has crucial function to create a social bridge between speaker and audience so that the message conveyed by the speaker is well-understood by the audience. However, there is crucial gap in those researches because they do not consider the possibility of hesitation during the speech.

In conclusion, it is significant to conduct the research due to the phenomena of language usage shift. And the researcher will explain the time when the phrase is used as hesitation or when it is used as a social norm to greet audience.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on explanation of background, the research analyzes language phenomenon of hesitation occurring in English debate and investigates the usage of *ladies and gentlemen* phrase uttered by English debaters in debate competition. Thus, the researcher provides two research questions as follows:

1. What are the functions of *ladies and gentlemen* phrase in English debate competition?
2. How is the phrase of *ladies and gentlemen* used in English debate competition?

1.3 Purposes of the Study

Concerning the problems stated above, the researcher observes the phenomenon under several aims:

1. To reveal the functions of *ladies and gentlemen* phrase in debate.
2. To describe the way the phrase of *ladies and gentlemen* is used in debate

1.4 Significances of the Study

Based on brief explanation of the topic discussed, this research is urgent to be conducted due to its contribution to the development of hesitation theory. There are

some hesitation phrases such as “*you know*”, “*I mean*”, “*well*”, “*umm*”, and “*okay*” (O’Hair, D., Stewart, S., & Rubenstein, H). And *ladies and gentlemen* phrase is not considered as hesitation phrase since it is widely known that the phrase of *ladies and gentlemen* is used to greet other people (Fraser, 1990). This finding, therefore, could expand hesitation theory in observing the language phenomenon because it will reveal in what condition the phrase is considered as hesitation or as a norm.

1.5 Scope and Limitations

This study mainly discusses about the way *ladies and gentlemen* phrase is used and functioned in English debate competitions performed by Indonesians’ debaters. In this case, the researcher assumes that there is strong indication of language function shift on the usage of *ladies and gentlemen* phrase. The phrase is, ideally, used to greet audience so that the speaker seems tactful, modest, and nice breaking emotional boundary between speaker and audience (Fraser, 1990).

There are two limitations of this research. Firstly, the data were taken from the biggest English debate competitions namely IVED. But, the researcher solely takes one session for the competition to analyze the expression and function of *ladies and gentlemen* phrase uttered by debaters. Due to the limited data analyzed, it may not be able represent the whole Indonesian debaters to determine whether there is function shift of the phrase or not. Secondly, there is no exact guarantee that qualified adjudicators and debaters will participate in the competition. Lastly, due to the fact that limited data analyzed since the interview is conducted toward debaters from

Malang, it may not be able represent the whole Indonesian debaters to determine whether there is function shift of the phrase or not.

1.6 Research Method

Research design discusses theories applied in analyzing the language phenomenon such as hesitation and politeness theories. Data source covers primary and secondary data needed to analyze in what conditions the phrase is used as hesitation and politeness while research instrument is the means to ripe the data into pieces in order to get the findings such as English debate competition record taken from youtube.com. Additionally, data collection displays the steps on collecting the data and classifying which data must be analyzed or not. Data analysis explains the mechanisms of each step in conducting the research. Then, it determines the description and classification of the phrase when it is used as hesitation or as a norm.

1.6.1 Research Design

Descriptive qualitative design was applied to get deep analysis to reveal the function of *ladies and gentlemen* phrase produced by English debaters. Qualitative analysis is justifiable to be used since the data is in the form of words instead of numeral or percentage. Moreover, the objective of this study is to reveal the function shift of *ladies and gentlemen* phrase whether it is uttered as hesitation or as a norm. Therefore, conversation analysis is the most appropriate means to rip the data into pieces since the analysis is in the form of words and utterances.

In addition, this research was examined by applying hesitation phenomenon initiated by Rose (2010) to determine in what condition the phrase is used as hesitation and politeness theory initiated by Frasers (1990) in order to reveal in what condition the phrase is used as a norm during their participation in English debate competition.

1.6.2 Research Instrument

In this case, the researcher himself is part of instrument called human instrument since this study is characterized as qualitative research. Thus, the researcher is the means to analyze the data.

1.6.3 Data Source

The data of this study is *ladies and gentlemen* phrase produced by debaters joining English debate competitions in Indonesia such as IVED. The decision on choosing the participants is basically laid on several reasons. First of all, those competitions are the biggest English debate in Indonesia. The Indonesian Varsities English Debate (IVED) is a 3-on-3 Australasian style debating competition, which is considered as Indonesia's de-facto national championships. It is also Indonesia's oldest truly nationwide English debating tournament. Secondly, the quality of debaters and adjudicators are undoubtedly skillful. The data were taken from the IVED competition, in which every speaker generally speaks for seven minutes in turn. The data collected were analyzed by applying conversation analysis method

initiated by Sacks (1974) to determine the function of *ladies and gentlemen* on various utterances.

1.6.4 Data Collection

The procedure in collecting the data involved the researcher by following these steps. Firstly, the researcher directly focused on identifying *ladies and gentlemen* phrase in the debate competition. Secondly, the researcher analyzed characteristics of the phrase when it is used as hesitation by applying conversation analysis. At last, it could be found in what condition the phrase is used as hesitation or a norm.

1.6.5 Data Analysis

After getting the data from the videos, the researcher analyzed it as follows: The researcher focused on *ladies and gentlemen* phrase to reveal its function by using hesitation and politeness theory. Lastly, it determined the position of the phrase whether it occurs in initial, middle, or final sentence and the researcher revealed in what condition the phrase is used as hesitation or a norm during debate competition.

Furthermore, the researcher conducted casual interview to other debaters from other universities such as Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, State University Malang, and State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, even State Islamic University of Malang where the researcher studies.

1.6.6 Definition of the Key Terms

To clarify the phrases which potentially have ambiguity and uncertainty, description of following key phrases is provided as follows:

1. Ladies and Gentlemen: It is a phrase used frequently in public speaking to greet audience.
2. Hesitation: Self reluctance in uttering sentences causing different function of *ladies and gentlemen* phrase.
3. Conversation Analysis: A study of language phenomenon analyzing language as a means of conversation.
4. IVED: It stands for Indonesian Varsity English Debate is a 3-on-3 Australasian styled bating competition considered as Indonesia de-facto national championships.
5. English Debate Competition: A debate competition using English as medium to argue among participants.
6. Filler: Various fixed expressions used as hesitation devices
7. Politeness Strategy: The way to behave and speak to others which is suitable with local norm.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES

This chapter presents theories dealing with the focus of the study: hesitation phenomena, possibility of hesitation occurrence, politeness strategy, conversation analysis and previous studies.

1.1 Hesitation Definition

Hesitations are pauses of varying lengths, which are not usually left unfilled. They usually occur when a speaker lacks the words to use cognitive or verbal planning Khojastehrad (2012). Corley and Stewart (2007) define hesitation as the words of unprepared spoken language which are accompanied by a range of unintentional errors. Furthermore, speech disfluencies are defined as phenomena interrupting the flow of speech without adding propositional content to an utterance (Menyhart, 2003). Nicholson et al (2003) states that disfluencies are strategic devices which signal the speaker's under construction utterances. Even, they are also characterized as the automatic effects of cognitive burdens, particularly during speech production management. Additionally, he elaborates that hesitation is a delay due to uncertainty of mind or fear, a state of doubt, and a halting or faltering in speech.

1.2 Types of Hesitation Phenomena

According to Rose (2010) there are some hesitation phenomena consisting of false starts, repeats, restarts, self-corrections, lengthening, pauses, normal non-fluency vs. pathologic disfluency, parenthetical remark and silent pause.

1.2.1 False Starts

When the speaker utters a few words and then stop in mid-sentence, it is the way the speaker discards the first attempt at lexicalization is called false starts (Leech & Svartvik, 1994). Rose (2010) assumes that a false start happens when a speaker begins an utterance and then he/she abandons it completely without finishing it. It indicates that the speaker does not finish the first utterance. For example: *This is not... Hmmm, this is so amazing.*

The example above indicates that the speaker has not finished speaking the first expression yet. However, he decides to produce the next expression with a complete one. In this case, the situation is when the speaker assumes that the condition is not as cool as he thinks, but when he feels the surrounding, it is even more interesting than he expects to be.

2.2.2 Repeats

Repetition is a phenomenon when the speaker attempts to hide his hesitation part during speaking because he repeats the same words (Caroll, 2008). It is the way to utter the same words which is usually just one word. Clark and Wasow (1998)

underline that repetition occasionally happens due to articulator problems instead of other language production problems. It means that the speaker repeats a single word or more in one expression. In this situation, the speaker will directly repeat the same words where the errors occur when he does mistake during speaking. For example: // we will ju:st simply crush them *crush them* then //.

Harley (2001) states that repetition can be another form of disfluency involving the interruption of speech, followed by repetition of a single word or more without containing correction of the expression uttered by the speaker. For example: *For the time being, I would like to see (zhi), see (sii) the scenery here.*

Based on the example above, it can be concluded that the speaker utters the word *see* twice in the expression. The two words uttered have the same spelling, but they have different meaning and pronunciation. However, the second word repeated by the speaker has the correct meaning and pronunciation.

2.2.3 Restarts

It is when the speaker performs some words, then directly returns to the beginning and utters the same words (Rose, 2010). For example: // yo:ur reaction m* your reaction must* be ANgry //.

2.2.4 Self-Corrections

When speaker produce a word and then he utters another word in order to retract the previous word is called self-corrections. For example: // I a:m fourth. *four years old* //. Rose (2010) assumes that self-correction is when the speaker produces one or more words in order to be understood as a correction from the previous words uttered

by the speaker. Thus, speaker's purpose to do self-correction is to make the material of their speaking clear and easy to understand by the listeners. For example: *I am the fist...the first winner.*

2.2.5 Lengthening

When the speaker prolongs enunciation of a word, it is called lengthening. For instance: // I like *the* speaker //. The extract indicates that "the" is pronounced as thee (cf., Fox Tree and Clark, 1994, cited in Clark, 1994).

2.2.6 Pauses

Hesitation in the form of pauses is the common feature of spontaneous speech consisting of three types (Dalton and Hardcastle, 1977). The first type is related to the articulator closure of stop consonants ranging from 50-250 milliseconds. The second type of pause is due to the need of speaker to breathe during the speech. The last type of pause might appear before or after entire speech acts, sentences, clauses, or words (Dalton and Hardcastle, 1977; Leech and Svartvik, 1994).

2.2.7 Normal non-fluency vs. pathologic disfluency

Dalton and Hardcastle (1997) explain the significant difference between normal non-fluency which is a normal and healthy person hesitates in speech and pathologic disfluency is when the hesitation performed in speech is due to psychological condition.

2.2.8 Parenthetical Remark

Parenthetical Remark is when the speaker produces some words to replace the previous words spoken before. Usually, the speaker also includes some words such as *well, I mean, that is, etc.*

For example: *Can we go to the beach this weekend- Well can we go to the Kute beach in Bali this weekend?*

From the example above, it can be stated that the speaker implies a couple of word *Well*. In this case, the speaker wants to amplify what he means about his previous expression. If the listener hears the first expression only, he will never understand which beach the speaker wants to visit because there are many beaches which can be visited. Thus, the speaker emphasis it by uttering additional information about the beach so that the listener can understand it well because the information is quite concrete.

2.2.9 Silent Pauses

In this case, the speaker does not utter any words and sound during the pause. Silent pause is the duration of silence conducted by the speaker when speaking. Syaifuddin (2008) declares that silent pause is the time where there is no speech at all during speaking because the speaker just keeps silent at that time.

For example: "I want to eat (0.7) banana".

Another type of hesitation phenomena, investigated by Richards and Schmidh (2002), covers cognitive or verbal planning stages in English as second or foreign language. Furthermore, it is categorized as a type of communication strategy used to help the speaker to control the speech during hesitation.

The phenomena above may happen because the speaker needs to think what he really wants to eat that time. Furthermore, it is highly due to the disharmony between speech planning and execution stage (Menyhart, 2003). Thus, this kind of thinking process requires silent pause.

Rose (2010) states that silent pause is also used as a marker of finishing speaking turn by pausing at the end of his speaking turn. However, this silent pause is considered as hesitation when it takes more than 3 seconds.

Those are several types of hesitation phenomena occurring in society. They do not only occur in speech, but also in daily conversation.

2.3 Possibility of Hesitation Occurrence

During human communication, messages are transferred not only by words, but also gesture and intonations to amplify things the speaker is referring to. The words of unprepared spoken language seem to be accompanied by a range of intentional hesitation so that the speaker has more time to process and prepare the words to be uttered in communication (Clark, 1994).

Particularly in the context of English debate where almost all English debaters speak fast since they have limited time to utter all arguments they have. This particular conditions, sometimes, make them not ready to utter the next argument and finally hesitation phenomena happens in order to buy some time so that the speaker

has a little bit of time to do speech planning and execution of the next argument to be uttered.

Additionally, Corley & Stewart (2007) states that there are some phenomena of hesitation consisting of fillers, such as *uh* and *um*, pauses and repeats. Thus, hesitation phenomena in using *ladies and gentlemen* phrase as the way to buy some time in order to prepare the next argument instead of using it as greeting may happen in English debate competition. Therefore, hesitation can really happen in English debate competition when uttering ladies and gentlemen due to high speed of speaking added with processing the thought of the speaker.

2.4 Politeness Strategy

Although the researcher assumes that *ladies and gentlemen* phrase is used as hesitation, it is also admitted that the phrase is used as politeness strategy to function as a bridge between speaker and audience so that it can arise emotional attachment between them which makes communication run smoothly. Frasers (1990) explains four perspective of politeness comprising:

2.4.1. Politeness as social-norm view

In this context, politeness as social norms determines particular behavior, a state of affairs, and way of thinking so that people, ideally, must do and speak according to the local value where they live. It is urgent for the doer to follow it because people consider it good manner. Otherwise, he will be excommunicate by people around

even reproached. Historically, such way of thinking assumes politeness as speech style asking for someone with high degree performing great politeness.

2.4.2. Politeness as conversational-maxim view

It amplifies that speakers can mean more than they say. This view depends on the work of Grice (1975) proposing his general Cooperative Principle (CP) stating that we should say what we have to say, when we have to say it, and the way we have to say it (Grice, 1975, as cited in Fraser, 1990). The conversational maxims are guidelines to use the language in conversation. It does not provide well-formedness for a grammatical structure, e.g. passive construction, but rather provide the way for the use of language of linguistics forms in conversation.

2.4.3. Face-saving view

It refers to Brown and Levinson's theory (1987) characterizing two types of face consisting of positive and negative face.

Positive face: It is a will or hope of the speakers to be admired by the hearers. They want their dream/value/thought to be considered as innovative and solving problem by others.

Negative face: The speakers want his action not to be impeded by anyone. They want to express freedom of action and attention to be free from any obstacle coming from other people.

2.4.4. Politeness as conversational contract

It amplifies the understanding of rights and obligations between speakers and hearers. It determines what speakers and hearers may be expected to do during conversation. For instance, speakers are expected to take turn and speak clearly so that conversation runs smoothly. Additionally, it binds them to indirectly create conversational contract among them. For example, two close friends are not ordering each other and a child is not supposed to oblige parents to do something.

In conclusion, politeness strategy may be performed by debaters when uttering *ladies and gentlemen* to create emotional bridge and respect social norm of the audience so that the debaters can get their attention during the debate.

2.5. Functions of Greetings

Wei (2010) states that there are four functions of greeting. Firstly, it is used as illocutionary acts. Illocutionary acts are conventional acts and differ mainly in their intermediate purpose. It means that it has a certain force in saying something. For example 'please close the door'. The example has directive illocutionary acts used to get the addressee to do things (Austin, 1962).

Secondly, greetings function as linguistic routines of politeness. It means that greetings as conversational routines are part of the linguistic repertoire of politeness and they are tools of polite behavior guided by polite norm (Firth, 1972).

Furthermore, there are various ways about the use of greetings in social interaction such as performing FTAs (Face Threatening Acts) which can threaten the speaker's face as well as the hearer's

2.6. Conversation Analysis

Conversation analysis (CA) is a method for investigating the structure and process of social interaction between humans (Sack, 1974). It focuses mainly on conversation and nonverbal aspects of interaction. This method uses video or audio recordings from communication as the primary data because it covers all interaction such as turn taking and sequence structure. Conversation analysis studies focuses either on ordinary conversations taking place between acquaintances or family members, or institutional encounters where the participants accomplish their institutional tasks through their interaction and this method also elucidates basic aspects of human sociality residing in conversation (Corley & Hartsuiker, 2010).

Based on Sack (1974) there are three main features discussed by conversation analysis studies consisting of action, structures and intersubjective understanding.

2.6.1. Action

In this case, action in conversational analysis includes openings and closings of conversations, assessments, storytelling, and complaints. Examples of action comprise questioning and answering practices in cross-examinations, news interviews and press conferences, and diagnosis and advice in medical and pedagogical settings. Turn-taking and repair are one of the phenomenon in which conversation analysis focuses on.

2.6.2. Structure

According to structure point of view, human social action is entirely structured and organized. Sacks et al. (1974) gives example about the rules of turn taking in conversation namely constructional unit which the smallest amount of talk in which its sequential context counts as a turn, and transition –relevance place where the speaker change may occur. Schegloff & Sacks (1973) argues about adjacency pair consisting of two actions in which the first action is performed by the first person while the second action is practiced by the second person. Furthermore, they give the examples of adjacency pair such as question-answer and greeting.

2.6.3. Intersubjectivity

Drew & Heritage (1992) states that context of the talk is an important aspect of intersubjective. They argue that when the speakers understand the institutional context of their talk, their ways of communication will be in line with it so that the process of giving and receiving information can run smoothly.

Therefore, to reveal the shift function of *ladies and gentlemen* phrase, the researcher uses conversation analysis initiated by (Sack, 1974).

2.7. Previous Studies

The aim of this study is to reveal the function shift of *ladies and gentlemen* phrase occurring in English debate. There are some previous studies which may have relevant discussion with the present study.

Research on hesitation in speech has shown that there is always possibility of hesitation to occur during speech. Hesitation may happen during speech because special properties of language require special mechanisms to handle it (Chomsky, 1959). The special features of language are speech productivity combined with grammar and syntax in uttering sentences. One of the studies conducted by Clark and Tree (2002) found that speakers use *uh* and *um* in spontaneous speaking to implicate that they are searching for a word, deciding what to say next, want to keep the floor, or want to cede the floor. The evidence shows that speakers monitor their speech plans for upcoming delays worthy of comment.

There are some reasons of hesitation to occur in conversation. The first reason is to think before enunciating, try to remember the vocabulary, and prepare for the next utterance (Chomsky, 1971). Corley and Hartsuiker (2010) found the effect of disfluencies on listeners' on-line processing of speech in order to prove that filled pause such as *um* perform as a signal to the interlocutor which a relatively inaccessible word will be uttered.

Furthermore, Clark and Tree (2002) found the function to use *uh* and *um* in spontaneous speaking is as filled pauses instead of silent pause because they are pauses which are not words but filled with sound which are not silence. In this case, *uh* and *um* may function as hesitation since the speaker needs more time for preparing the next expression.

Jokinen & Allwood (2008) found that shoulder shrugging has function to be a signal of hesitation or uncertainty because in general, hesitation phenomena can be expressed in a number of different ways such as facial expression, head movement, shoulder movement, prosody (e.g. lengthening or pausing) and special verbal markers like *eh* or *hm*. Then, they argue that shoulder shrugging has different interpretations depending on the interlocutor's cultural context. Thus, in Western culture, it is a sign of uncertainty and ignorance because Chinese and Japanese participants do not use shoulder shrug as a sign of hesitation, and they tend to shake their head or move hands sideways.

At last but not least, Eelen (2001) found the use of politeness in public speaking in order to avoid internal and social conflict because the speaker tries to perform his behavior and norm in line with perspective and norm of the people. Furthermore, Watts (2003) revealed that politeness may functions to construct social interaction with hearers so that they are cooperatively listen and understand what the speaker is talking about.

In conclusion, this study is different from other greeting and hesitation studies because it reveals the function shift of *ladies and gentlemen* phrase which is not only used as greetings, but also hesitation. Therefore, *ladies and gentlemen* is considered as a new filler found in English debate competition.



CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter focuses on analyzing function of *Ladies and gentlemen* phrase which is divided into two parts: findings and discussion. In order to reveal its function shift, the researcher will use hesitation phenomena, initiated by Rose (2010), consisting of false starts, fillers, repeats, restarts, self-corrections, lengthening, and pauses. Furthermore, the data of this study is *ladies and gentlemen* phrase produced by debaters joining English debate competitions in Indonesia such as IVED. Since the analysis is in the form of words and utterances, the researcher will use conversation analysis to rip the data into pieces.

3.1 Findings

Hesitation in English debate competition can possibly happen since the debater needs to think what arguments to say next. There are extremes of intentionality accompanying the words which speaker is planning and uttering consisting of disfluencies, false starts, and repetitions (Corley & Stewart, 2007). Fox Tree (1995) finds that around 6% of words produced by the speakers are affected by some form of disfluency. Those disfluencies may not always be unintentional because it has been

found that some types of disfluencies must be considered among the tools which the speaker has to communicate to others such as false starts where there is high possibility that the speaker is trying to edit his own speech (Bortfeld et al, 2001).

Fillers, one of the hesitation phenomena, are words and phrases that help the speaker connect ideas and make spoken English sound more fluent and natural. Furthermore, it is most likely to happen at the beginning of an utterance or phrase considered as consequence of the greater demand on conducting speech planning (Barr, 2001). Furthermore, Schnadt and Corley concluded that fillers were more likely to occur where the speaker had a choice of what to name a picture, perhaps because the speaker anticipated a longer delay in these circumstances, consistent with a proposal by Smith and Clark (1993). It is the proof that cognitive load is crucial predictor of disfluency supported by the fact that disfluencies are found to occur more often before longer utterances and when the topic is unfamiliar (Bortfeld et al, 2001).

Clark & Fox Tree (2002) argue that fillers such as *um* and *uh* are words. Thus they must be treated by the listener as a part of the message. It also means that they are supposed to contribute to the meaning of message. In addition, there some functions of fillers in speech in which it may perform as a signal to the interlocutor which a relatively inaccessible word will be uttered and play a special role, given the theoretical view that they are collateral signals used to manage the conversation (Clark & Fox Tree, 2002). Furthermore, Chomsky (1971) argues that it may become

the reason is to think before enunciating, try to remember the vocabulary, and prepare for the next utterance.

Regarding this issue, the researcher finds that *ladies and gentlemen* phrase, uttered by debaters of Indonesia during English debate competition, can be hesitation phenomenon in particular circumstances because it is considered as fillers. But, of course, not all utterances of *ladies and gentlemen* phrase are considered as hesitation because there are classifications when the phrase is considered as hesitation or greetings. Schnadt and Corley (1997) found that hesitation phenomena such as prolongations and fillers increased in the words just before multiple-named or low-frequency items.

In this case, the researcher uses hesitation phenomena, initiated by Rose (2010), in order to reveal the function shift of the phrase. Thus, the researcher is showing that *ladies and gentlemen* phrase can be used as fillers in English debate competition not only as greetings.

After analyzing the data, the researcher finds that the phrase is used as fillers, which is various fixed expressions, used as hesitation so that the researcher has more time to think what argument to say next. As stated by Smith and Clark (1993) that fillers is a word uttered in conversation by the speaker to inform the hearers he/she has paused to think for a moment but has not yet finished speaking. Here is one of the excerpts of the English debater performed by third speaker from negative team:

Datum 1

“>First of all they question our stance *ladies and gentlemen* (1) whether it is contradictive or not< now our respond is simple first of all that the (.) difference you support and you not supporting ↓ the society *ladies and gentlemen* (1) when you have already treated enough things to the society *ladies and gentlemen* (2) =when you are already (checked up) for them when you have already provided enough places for them to live in status quo ↑ when you are already providing education for them *ladies and gentlemen*(3) to ensure that they will get jobs in the future £*ladies and gentlemen*£ (4). =that is much sustainable rather than giving money *ladies and gentlemen*(5) so that is the difference between our ↑ arguments *ladies and gentlemen* (6) where our case supports while their case fail *ladies and gentlemen* (7) because actually they are giving the MONEY whereas”

In the excerpt above, it can be seen that the speaker tries to convey his argument under the topic This House would support under age mother and the speaker is in negative team opposing the topic. He tries to explain that giving the facility such as medical health, houses to live, education and jobs is more advantageous to the people instead of giving them fresh money. In this case, he utters *ladies and gentlemen* phrase many times so that he has enough time to have a clear

description of the topic image in his mind to be able to convey his arguments smoothly. Thus, the phrase above functions as filler.

In contrast, the researcher finds the phrase in which the function is not used as hesitation but greeting. Here is the excerpt of the phrase:

Datum 2

“=So *ladies and gentlemen* (8) we believe that this steals the budget for other part of society that ~~needs~~ to be given support and *government* should (allocate) a distributive fund equally ↓so therefore that is why we believe that this proposal isn’t going to fulfill the government’s role of social contract. ↑In addition (3.5) moving ↑into my second argument, HOW COLLECTIVE financial independence will hamper this teenage mother (2.5) will hamper the proposal from being effective, now ↑*ladies and gentlemen* (9) >we know that the nature of teenager” <

Datum 3

“=To ↓summarize ~~*ladies and gentlemen*~~ (10) I have provided you with the status quo on what the government is already doing ↑and I already provided rebuttle =”

It can be analyzed in the datum 2 above that the researcher finds the phrase of *ladies and gentlemen* functioning as greeting because firstly the speaker utters the phrase once as the opening of his speech. As stated by Frasers (1990) about politeness as social norm view, in English debate context, speaker must behave and speak according to the local value where they live. And it has become common norm before starting the speech or debate, the speaker is supposed to do greeting, for example, by uttering ladies and gentlemen. Otherwise, he will be excommunicated by people around even reproached.

Secondly, the speaker uses the phrase to make conclusion and summary of her speech which can be seen in datum 3 how the speaker ends her speech by uttering *ladies and gentlemen* phrase. And it is suitable with Brown and Levinson's theory (1987) stating that Positive face is a will or hope of the speakers to be admired by the hearers. They want their dream/value/thought to be considered as innovative and solving problem by others. In this case, the speaker emphasizes and restates all her arguments before ending her speech. It indicates that the speaker wants her thought to be considered better than the opponent's arguments. Thus, *ladies and gentlemen* phrase uttered above is considered as greeting.

Additionally, the researcher finds the utterance of *ladies and gentlemen* phrase uttered by second speaker of positive team which is considered as greeting namely positive face. The excerpt is as follows:

Datum 4

“>first of all they agree[↑]that (.) the burden of this mother is bad<
HOWEVER[↑] what they are gonna provide for this mother is milk
education *sure* real real <this mother[↓] only milk milk to help her life
ladies and gentlemen> (11) because you have to (assess) when you are
young and you are getting pregnant in your life (2.5) should it happens
toward your life and the government only gives you[↑] milk, £it doesn't
insult toward your condition£”

The researcher claims the phrase as greeting namely positive face because the speaker tries to provoke the audience by showing how bad the argument's from the opponent team because it does not solve the problem of young mother which can be seen in datum 4 above. The statement of “sure real real this mother only milk milk to help her life ladies and gentlemen”. The sentence, as if, shows that the mother deserves more than milk in her pity life. Thus, the researcher claims that it is not hesitation but greeting.

In the second phenomena of hesitation initiated by Corley & Stewart (2007) namely Pause, the researcher finds it in the first speaker of negative side. Pause means that when there is space or blank time before or after producing the utterances. In this case, before uttering *ladies and gentlemen* phrase at 2, 54 minute, the speaker does the pauses around three seconds and after uttering the phrase, the speaker also does the pauses around two seconds. Normally, the speaker does not do the pauses when uttering the phrase because the researcher finds the utterance of the phrase in which there is no pauses before and after uttering the phrase. In this case, the researcher claims the utterance of the phrase is hesitation because the speaker does the pauses before and after uttering *ladies and gentlemen* phrase. The excerpts are as follows:

Datum 5

“= because money is used to buy milk and to provide education to take care of the baby= (3) *ladies and gentlemen* (12) let’s analyze this ↓
(2.5) (wh) £what they need is milk and education£ *why don’t we give them milk and education*”

In the excerpt above, the speaker does the pauses, which is another hesitation phenomena, around two until three seconds before uttering the *ladies and gentlemen* phrase. It indicates hesitation because it takes some seconds for the speaker to think

before uttering the phrase. Furthermore, there is also another hesitation phenomena namely false starts. When the speaker utters “wh...what they need is” there is false start of “wh” in the sentence. It is supported by the research that fillers, together with prolongations and pauses mark hesitation on the part of the speaker (Corley & Stewart, 2007). Nevertheless, it is justifiable for the researcher to claim that the phrase uttered in the excerpt above functions as filler.

The utterances below, performed by the first speaker of negative side, indicates that the function of *ladies and gentlemen* is as filler. Here is the excerpt:

Datum 6

“ the government already (provides) what is needed <now *ladies and gentlemen* (13)> (3.5) moving ↑ into my arguments ↑ first of all”

It can be analyzed that after uttering *ladies and gentlemen* phrase, the researcher does the pauses and she directly changes her argument to the next argument. It indicates that there is hesitation in her previous argument, and then she skips it to the next one whereas her previous argument has not been finished to be explained yet. As stated by (Clark & Fox Tree, 2002), filler may indicate that the speaker will change the topic of the conversation or present new argument.

Therefore, the researcher claims that the phrase functions as filler because the speaker directly changes the argument, without finishing it, into the next one.

On the other hand, the researcher reveals the utterance of *ladies and gentlemen* phrase in which the function is not as filler because it is not including hesitation. The excerpt is as follows:

Datum 7

“<because they think that this things are actually going to (alleviate) the problems> because ↑ there is a chance but it could be misused by which will be ↓ further explained by the government so *ladies and gentlemen* (14) they also say that <money is the only tangible form> (.) =because money is used to buy milk and to provide education to take care of the baby=”

If the excerpt above is compared to the previous excerpt in which the pauses occur, it truly proves that the excerpt above is used to greet the audience instead of being used what argument to say next because the speaker is trying to show how bad the argument uttered by the opponent which can be seen in the statement “*ladies and gentlemen* they also say”. In this case, the speaker is performing positive face since

she greets the audience to get their attention so that they know how illogical the argument of the opponent is.

Additionally, the researcher also finds the utterance of *ladies and gentlemen* uttered not as hesitation in second speaker of negative side. The excerpt is as follows:

Datum 8

“=Mr. and Madam speakers *ladies and gentlemen* (15) let me state again why it is actually=”

It can be analyzed in the datum 8 that the researcher finds the phrase of *ladies and gentlemen* functioning as greeting because the phrase is uttered once in the beginning of her speech and the researcher does not find it in the whole of her speech. The phrase may function as politeness strategies, as proposed by Frasers (1990) in which the speaker wants to create emotional bridge with the audience. Therefore, there are some differences from using *ladies and gentlemen* phrase as hesitation or greeting in English debate context.

3.2 Discussion

This section discusses the finding of data analysis. Based on the findings above, firstly it can be seen that when the *ladies and gentlemen* phrase functions as hesitation or a filler, the phrase is sometimes followed with prolongations or pauses

before and after uttering the phrase as in the utterance (12) in which in the middle of utterance, filler is used to detect a problem, to struggle, and to find upcoming words. The same idea goes for the fillers such as *uh* and *um*, together with prolongations and pauses mark hesitation on the part of the speaker (Corley & Stewart, 2007).

Secondly, they use the phrase as filler when the debaters need time to have a clear description of the topic and to search for appropriate words to be able to convey the arguments cohesively and coherently as in the utterance of *ladies and gentlemen* (5) in datum above. This claim is supported by the research conducted by Mukti & Wahyudi (2015) stating that the *um* is used during the process of the speaker's thinking and the feeling of uncertainty in speaking. Furthermore, studies about fillers such as *well*, *you know* and *okay*, state that fillers are more likely to occur when the speaker is unfamiliar about the topic (Smith & Clark, 1993).

The claim is also supported by Bortfeld et al. (2001), filler may be a part of the speaker's expressive armory. He found that the number of disfluencies, particularly fillers, increases greatly when the speaker describes images or attempts to find the images that matched the descriptions regardless of utterance length or complexity.

Therefore, it is justifiable to argue that the phrase of *ladies and gentlemen* uttered in the excerpt above function as filler, because if someone wants to greet audience, he will not do such greeting many times in one sentence (Malinowski, 1935).

Thirdly, *ladies and gentlemen* functions as hesitation when the debater directly jumps the first idea to the second one without finishing it by uttering *ladies and gentlemen* phrase as in the utterance (13). This is supported by (Clark & Fox Tree, 2002), filler may indicate that the speaker will change the topic of the conversation or present new argument.

On the other hand, the debater uses the phrase as greetings when he wants to behave and speak as social norm and perform positive face initiated by Frasers (1990) about politeness strategy. The indication of the phrase used as greeting is when the debater wants to get audience' attention. In this case, the speaker is performing positive face since she greets the audience to get their attention so that they know how illogical the argument of the opponent is as in the utterance (11).

The next indication of *ladies and gentlemen* phrase functioning as greeting is when it is used as the opening, closing and summary of his speech as in the utterance (10). It is widely known for debaters that greeting in the opening and closing of his speech has become common norm. As stated by Frasers (1990) about politeness as social norm view, in English debate context, speaker must behave and speak according to the local value where they live.

Furthermore, before closing the speech, the debater emphasizes and restates all his arguments indicating that the speaker wants his thought to be considered better than the opponent's arguments. And it is suitable with Brown and Levinson's theory

(1987) stating that Positive face is a will or hope of the speakers to be agreed by the hearers. Therefore, it is justifiable to claim the phrase as greeting in the circumstances.

Some scholars argue that hesitation such as fillers is a very crucial strategy for speech because it enhance meaning by providing a type of punctuation, emphasizing a point, and allowing the listeners to comprehend the messages for a moment. It may work for speech context, but it does not happen in English debate competition because every single second is worthy. Even, they do not have enough time to do greetings many times as in speech. Thus they must not waste the time for hesitation since they have limited time to convey the ideas to adjudicators and audience so that they can win the debate.

Additionally, based on self experience of the researcher as debater, I often used the phrase not only as greeting but also as filler so that there is enough time to process what argument to say next. Moreover, the researcher has conducted casual interview to strengthen the findings revealing the function shift of the phrase to other debaters from State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullahu Jakarta, State University Malang, and State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, even State Islamic University of Malang where the researcher studies. They all admit that they have used the phrase as filler and one of them argued that the phrase is effective to be used as filler since the phrase is long enough so that it buys her some time to think the next opinion about topic being debated.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestions of the findings and discussion in the previous chapter. It also covers the answers of the research questions provided in the first chapter.

4.1 Conclusion

This study analyzes the way the phrase of *ladies and gentlemen* used in debate and the function of *ladies and gentlemen* phrase in debate. Dealing with the first research question about the functions of the phrase in debate is that there are two functions in which it is used as filler and greeting. In conclusion, debaters in Indonesia do not always use fillers such as *uh* and *um*, *well*, *you know*, but also *ladies and gentlemen* as new filler. Because the purpose of the speaker to utter *ladies and gentlemen* phrase is not merely to greet the audience but also to think and process arguments so that the debater has clear description of the topic being debated so that he can convey the arguments well (Clark & Fox Tree, 2002).

Dealing with the second research question of the study about how the phrase is used in debate is firstly it can be seen that when the *ladies and gentlemen* phrase functions as hesitation or a filler, the phrase is sometimes followed with prolongations or pauses before and after uttering the phrase. Secondly, they use the

phrase as filler when the debaters need time to have a clear description of the topic and to search for appropriate words to be able to convey the arguments cohesively and coherently. Furthermore, Corley & Stewart (2007) argue that fillers are used for the planning of future words.

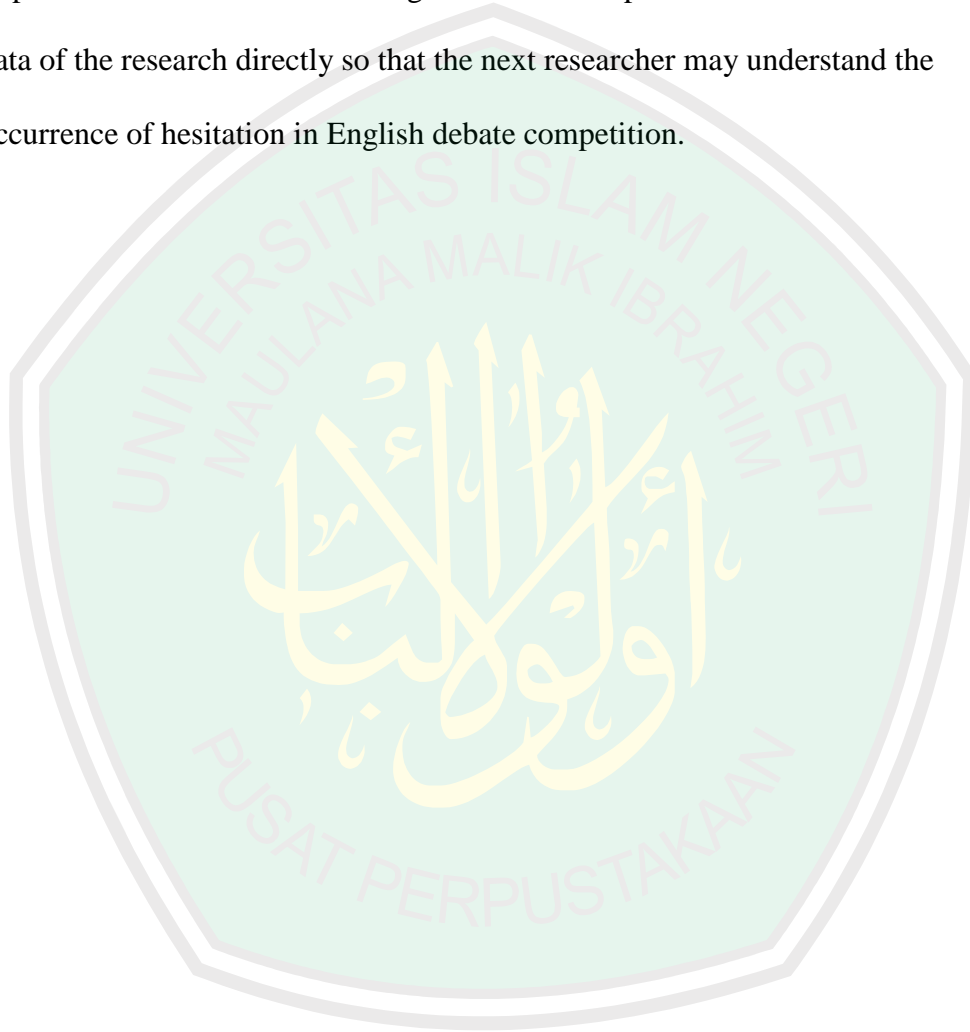
Thirdly, *ladies and gentlemen* functions as hesitation when the debater directly jumps the first idea to the second one without finishing it by uttering *ladies and gentlemen* phrase. Thus, *ladies and gentlemen* phrase becomes new filler in English debate context based on this study because they have the same function as other fillers such as *uh* and *um*, *well*, *you know*.

Meanwhile, the debater uses the phrase as greetings when he wants to behave and speak as social norm and perform positive face initiated by Frasers (1990) about politeness strategy. Furthermore, the debater uses the phrase functioning as greeting when it is used as the opening, closing and summary of his speech because it is known that greeting in the opening and closing of his speech has become common norm. As stated by Frasers (1990) about politeness as social norm view, in English debate context, speaker must behave and speak according to the local value where they live.

4.2 Suggestion

There are three suggestions for the next researcher related to the focus of the study. Firstly, it is recommended to expand the scope of the data so that the research

does not only use one English debate competition. Secondly, it is better to use more politeness theory to get good comparison of the politeness strategy. Lastly, it is important to watch and record English debate competition which will become the data of the research directly so that the next researcher may understand the occurrence of hesitation in English debate competition.



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This is to certify that Phosa Atmono Surya thesis entitled *Functions of Ladies And Gentlemen Phrase in English Debate* has been approved by the board examiners as the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*.

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