

**HESITATIONS USED BY JOE BIDEN AND DONALD TRUMP IN
FINAL DEBATE CAMPAIGN 2020**

THESIS

By:

Aditya Ikhsannul Fajri

NIM 18320155



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
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**HESITATION USED BY JOE BIDEN AND DONALD TRUMP IN
FINAL DEBATE CAMPAIGN 2020**

THESIS

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in Partial fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra*
(S.S.).

By:

Aditya Ikhsannul Fajri

NIM 18320155

Advisor:

DR. Hj. Syafiah. M.A

NIP : 196609101991032002



DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM

MALANG

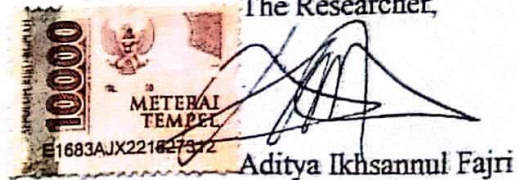
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The Researcher,



Aditya Ikhsannul Fajri

NIM 18320155

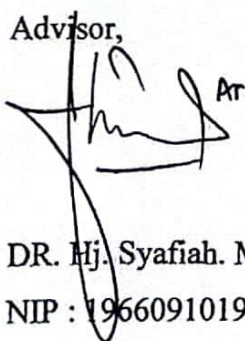
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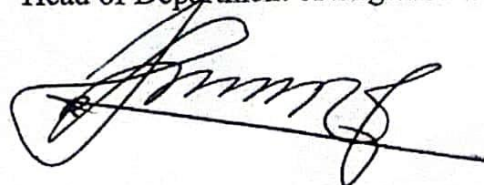
Advisor,



DR. Hj. Syafiah. M.A

NIP : 196609101991032002

Head of Department of English Literature,

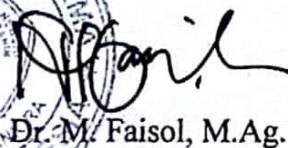


Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D.

NIP 198112052011011007

Acknowledged by,

Dean,



Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag.

NIP 197411012003121003

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Aditya Ikhsannul Fajri's thesis entitled **Hesitation Used By Joe Biden And Donald Trump In Final Debate Campaign 2020** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.) in Department of English Literature.

Malang, 17 November 2023

Board of Examiners

Signature

1. Dr. Hj. Meinarni Susilowati, M.Ed.
Chair
NIP 196705031999032001



2. DR. Hj. Syafiah. M.A
First Examiner
NIP 197506102006042002

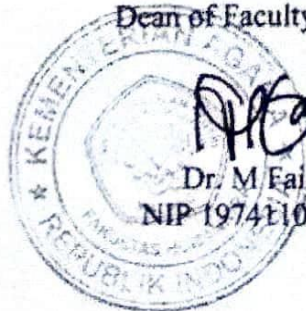



3. Ribut Wahyudi, S.S., M.Ed, Ph.D
Second Examiner
NIP 198112052011011007



Approved by

Dean of Faculty of Humanities,




Dr. M Faisol, M.Ag.
NIP 197411012003121003

MOTTO

“Berjalanlah tanpa menginjak Orang lain, Tinggilah Tanpa merendahkan
Orang lain dan Terbanglah tanpa mematahkan sayap Orang lain.”

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to the closest person in my life and my family, especially to my mother and father and who have supported and prayed for me all the time.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All praises are expressed to Allah SWT., for His blessings, grace and permission so that the researcher can complete the thesis with the title "**HESITATION USED BY JOE BIDEN AND DONALD TRUMP IN FINAL DEBATE CAMPAIGN 2020**". *Shalawat* and greetings to the Prophet Muhammad SAW who were sent down to perfect morals and spread the light of knowledge to all his followers.

This thesis was written as one of the requirements for obtaining a *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.) degree in the English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang. Furthermore, on this occasion, I would like to thank the Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag., the Head of the English Literature Department, Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D., my advisor, DR. Hj. Syafiah. M.A. who has helped, guided and taught me patiently in the process of working on this thesis until completion, my academic advisor, DR. Yayuk Widyaastuti Herawati M.Pd., who has always encouraged and guided me since the first semester.

The researcher also expresses his gratitude for the prayer, support, motivation and guidance that have been provided by various parties, either directly or indirectly, which has been very helpful in the process of completing this thesis. Therefore, I would like to give the greatest appreciation to my beloved parents, Ali Arifin and Sumiarni, who have always supported, motivated and prayed for me all this time, my brother, Fadey Ghazy Qotrunnada and my sister, Faraz Alfi Syahrani who always provide food while I work on this thesis at home, who have helped me a lot,

the person closest to me, Alif Fidiyanti Mulyani, who always supports and encourages me to quickly complete this thesis, my comrades in arms, Fafa Gantenge Kediri, Dadang Begal Lampung, Ucengnanananah, Caping Adekku Tercinta, Jidan Cengkraman Elang, Deny Blantik Rosalia and Gilang Camat Panutan Supervisor Mixue, who supported each other to finish this final task to fight until the last drop, and in the same rent house, Alvi, Batul, Behel, Balking, paismeh, Irvan Strepi, Kiki Batam, Nizam, Rama, who motivated, supported and prayed for each others, the last but not least Bang Kuthu, Angga Siwon, Tekek and Nasih who accompanied me on mountain hike when I was down and needed a boost of spirit.

Finally, I hope that this thesis can provide benefits for the readers, especially for future researchers who study the Hesitation theory by Rose (2012).

Malang, 17 November 2023

The Researcher,



Aditya Ikhsannul Fajri

NIM 18320155

ABSTRACT

Aditya Ikhsannul Fajri. (2023). Hesitation Used By Joe Biden And Donald Trump In Final Debate Campaign 2020 Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: DR. Hj. Syafiah M.A

Keywords: *Hesitation, pragmatic, Debate, Speech*

This research aims to describe the types of Hesitation Used By Joe Biden And Donald Trump In Final Debate Campaign 2020. Joe Biden and Donald Trump as Speaker make mistake such as hesitation. In this case, hesitation is not only about difficulties the speaker in trying to plan and execute speech at the same time, but hesitation contains implicit meaning or sign language.

The purpose of this research is to get an understanding and a detailed explanation of the hesitations used by Joe Biden and Donald Trump in the Final Debat Campaign 2020. This research used the descriptive qualitative method and theory of linguistics. The study of hesitation is on the types and ways in which it occurs. Ralph L. Rose (2012).

This Study find the types and the occurrences of hesitation in the debating speech, giving feedback each other between Trump and Joe Biden. The researcher found 4 types which dominate and produce by Trump are repetition, silent pause, filled pause, and lengthening. Hesitation also happened in the context of giving explanation for audiences and interlocutor; answering question for Final Debate Campaign 2020, and giving feedback about the case. The hesitation produced by some reason such as preparing for the next text utterance, taking a breath, and confusing for answering question and giving feedback.

Therefore, the researcher, suggests the further researchers to investigate hesitation which contain implicit or explicit meaning of the utterance as the pragmatic references, not only find the hesitation also investigate the deep meaning of the utterances.

تجريد

أدي تيا إكسانول في جري. (3202). ال تردد الذي اسد تخدمه جو بايدن ودونالد ترامب في حملة المناظرة النهائية 2020: دراسة المشهد اللغوي. أطروحة جامعية. قسم الإنسانيات، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الأدب والإنجاز ليزي، كلية العلوم، جامعة ساري، دكتوراه في الطب. الكلمات الحكومية مالانج. المسد تشارة: رابالم فتادية: ال تردد، ال تداولي، ال نقاش، ال خط2022

في ترامب ودونالد بايدن جو اسد تخدمها ال تي ال شك أنواع وصف إلى ال بحث هذا يهدف شكل في أخطاء كم تحدث بين ترامب ودونالد بايدن جوارت كب. 2020 لحملة النهائية المناظرة تخطط محاولة في المحدث صعوبة على ال تردد تصري لا، الحالة هذه وفي . شك لغة أو ضمني معنى على يحد توي ال تردد إن بل فحسب، الوقت نفس في خطاب وتنفيد الذي ال تردد تفصيلي وتفسير فهم على الحصول هو ال بحث هذا من الهدف، إشارة ال بحث هذا يستخدم. 2020 لحملة النهائية المناظرة في ترامب ودونالد بايدن جو اسد تخدمه على إغين ال تردد حدوث وطرق أنواع في ت بحث لغوية ونظرية نوعية وصافية أساليب ال تي المناظرة خطابات في ال شك وطرق أنواع ال بحث هذا يجد. (وكلارك كلارك، نظرية على ترامب، ويدتها تهيمن أنواع 5 ال باحثون ووجد بايدن وجو ترامب بين فعل ردود تقدم ويحدث. وال تأتأة والام تدادات، المملوءة، وال توقعات الصامتة، وال توقعات، التكرار وهي أسئلة على والإجابة المحاورين، ولجماهير ال توضيحات تقديم سياق في أيضًا ال شك ال تردد هذا سبب ويعود. الحالة على ال تعليلات وتقديم، 2020 لحملة النهائية المناظرة الإجابة في والارتباك، ال نف وأخذ ال تالي، ال نص ل نطق ال نفس إعداد مثل أمور عدة إلى ل باحثين على ال باحث يقترح لذلك. الراجعة ال تغذية وتقديم الأسئلة على ال لكلام صريح أو ضمني معنى على تحوي ال تي الشكوك في ال تحقيق المسد تبايدن لأعمق معنى ال في ال تحقيق أيضًا ولكن الشكوك على ل لعتور فقط ليس عملي، كمرجع ل لكلام.

ABSTRAK

Aditya Ikhsannul Fajri. (2023). *Hesitation Used By Joe Biden And Donald Trump In Final Debate Campaign 2020.* Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: , DR. Hj. Syafiah. M.A

Keywords: *Hesitation, pragmatic, Debate, Speech*

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan jenis-jenis keraguan yang digunakan oleh Joe Biden dan Donald Trump dalam Debat Final Kampanye 2020. Joe Biden dan Donald Trump sebagai pembicara melakukan keragu-keraguan. Dalam hal ini, keraguan tidak hanya tentang kesulitan pembicara dalam mencoba merencanakan dan mengeksekusi pidato pada saat yang sama, tetapi keraguan mengandung makna implisit atau bahasa isyarat.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendapatkan pemahaman dan penjelasan secara detail mengenai hesitation yang digunakan oleh Joe Biden dan Donald Trump dalam Debat Final Kampanye 2020. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dan teori linguistik yang mengkaji tentang jenis-jenis dan cara terjadinya hesitation berdasarkan teori Ralph L. Rose (2012).

Penelitian ini menemukan jenis-jenis dan cara terjadinya keraguan dalam pidato debat yang saling memberikan umpan balik antara Trump dan Joe Biden. Peneliti menemukan 4 jenis yang mendominasi dan diproduksi oleh Trump dan Biden yaitu pengulangan, jeda diam, jeda terisi dan perpanjangan. Keraguan juga terjadi dalam konteks memberikan penjelasan kepada audiens dan lawan bicara, menjawab pertanyaan untuk Debat Final Kampanye 2020, dan memberikan umpan balik mengenai suatu kasus. Keraguan tersebut disebabkan oleh beberapa hal seperti mempersiapkan diri untuk ujaran teks selanjutnya, mengambil nafas, dan kebingungan dalam menjawab pertanyaan dan memberikan umpan balik.

Oleh karena itu, peneliti menyarankan kepada peneliti selanjutnya untuk menyelidiki keraguan yang mengandung makna implisit atau eksplisit dari suatu ujaran sebagai referensi pragmatis, tidak hanya menemukan keraguan tetapi juga menyelidiki makna yang lebih dalam dari ujaran tersebut.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher will explain several points. The first point the researcher will explain the background of the study that contained the topic of the study. Furthermore, the researcher also involves problem of study, significance of the study, scope and limitation and definition of key terms.

A. Background of The Study

Communication skills, or public speaking, are important things that people need, particularly as public figures. There are many kinds of public speaking, such as speech, broadcasting, debate competitions, news reading, master of ceremonies, and host. Public speaking can improve their knowledge, confidence, and experience when they are speaking in several conditions, such as a seminar, formal debate, talk show, interview, speech, presentation, forum group discussion, etc. The most essential thing for a public speaker is delivering their speech to the audience so they can understand the message or topic that the speaker means.

Some people believe that native English speakers are fluent in their native language, whereas non-native speakers are not. It is acceptable because it is based on the mother tongue, which can allow speakers to speak fluently due to everyday use of the language. When we listen to presentations presented by native speakers, we rarely find that they always communicate the material fluently. They still have hesitations and try to think about what they are going to say while speaking. In some circumstances, people will either remain silent, make mistakes, or say something to fill the pauses.

Some hesitations conditions occurred on the several event such as speech, story-telling, news reading, master of ceremony, formal debate. etc. It happens when people talk seriously and sometimes make unclear

speaking (speak quickly, low intonation, speech error, hesitation, repeating word etc), it would be affecting their performance for delivering the speech. The audience can examine their speech performance and they probably also do not understand the utterance clearly.

This research highlights the hesitation in the Joe Biden and Trump debate because it happens not only in second language acquisition but also among native speakers. Biden and Trump sometimes produce incorrect utterances in spontaneous speech because of several factors, such as nervousness, pressure, less preparation, etc. The hesitation in speaking results in reduced speaking performance, leads to misunderstandings, and can disrupt the continuity of speech. This research is expected to find out the kinds of hesitation that occur in the Trump and Joe Biden debates so that the talking points on hesitated speech can be understood properly by the audience..

According to (Rose 2012), hesitation is used to take a breather while speaking to prepare to continue speaking and is the cue for people to take over the speaking round. Hesitation pauses are also used when trying to decide what to say. This is because you may need time to think before you speak. For example, if a teacher wants to give students an explanation and some examples on a topic, it may take some time to come up with examples that the students will find easy to understand. In fact, the teacher hesitates when speaking, creates silent concepts, repeats the same words while thinking, and makes sounds. In short, language as a means of speaking requires a speaker to be somewhat hesitation when delivering a speech.

This study is not the first to address Hesitation. This study will use the theory by Rose (2012) who put forward the theory of Hesitation. The previous research here was taken because of the similarity of the theory and the approach applied, namely the Hesitation study. There are several research that related.

The study, entitled The Analysis of disfluency Features, features hesitation and repetition. (DESI, 2006) This debate has been plagued with

hesitation and repetition. Doubt consists of pauses and content, repetition serves as production, understanding and connection. He was one of the six speakers who participated in the discussion. To collect data from the speakers, the authors use a tape recorder to record when the speakers have their opinions or opinions. In this study, the authors use qualitative methods. This analysis is based on the theory of procrastination and repetition as types of non-fluency traits written by Richard and Schmidt (1985) and Tannen (1989). The results of this study show that there are basically three different types of non-fluency traits: silent intervals, filled gaps, and repetitions. Each speaker has its own way of creating different chaos features. Most of the non-fluent features seen in this discussion are repetitions, occurring 376 times or 59.1%. A filled gap occurred 21 times (38.07%) and an idle interval occurred 16 times (2.52% of the total 633 variable functions that occurred). This research is very good because the data obtained is very large, but the method used takes too long because the theory will continue to be updated.

In the research conducted in 2016 by Maulana with film objects that use the subject hesitation, there are research points to look for the types of hesitation that occur in film dialogue and what types often appear in films. This study used qualitative research methods. In this study, the focus is on what types often occur by showing the percentage results of the data found. After that the researcher got the results shown in the results of his research by explaining the six types of hesitation with a total of 80 data consisting of 31 false starts (38.75%) , 11 repetitions (13.75%) , 10 parenthetical remarks (12.5%)) , 18 silent pauses (22.5%) , 6 filled pauses (7.5%) , 4 lengthening (5%) , the dominant kind was false start with 31 or 38.75%. The research conducted by Maulana in 2016 was very good, but he only focused on showing data in percentage form with little explanation, even though he used qualitative methods, which should have explained a lot about the data he got.

A study titled Dewi's behavior 'Phenomena of hesitation in conversational interact between Speaking EFL Learners' (Dewi, 2020)

Hesitation is a phenomenon when people have language difficulties in constructing sentences. English conversation clubs are one area where EFL learners hesitate to practice speaking. This study examines the phenomenon of hesitation and why members hesitate during dialogue. Rose's classification theory of lag phenomena (2012) is adopted. In English conversation classes, there is a phenomenon of lag in interaction between her EFL learners when both teachers and learners are involved in speaking English. A phenomenon of hesitation expressed by learners because English is not actually their native language. Several phenomena of hesitation were observed in conversational exchanges, including silent pauses, complete pauses, extensions, repeat/resumes, false starts, and self-corrections. It is impossible for them to speak smoothly and uninterrupted all the time. Another reason for hesitation is the lack of expressive language and poor communication skills. Therefore, the phenomenon of hesitation in English conversation occurs spontaneously and naturally. This is because the processing of language in the brain is not as simple as that produced directly by the utterance of words and phrases. This research shows very good results with its findings, and in its findings, the researcher uses language that is very easy to understand and explains very well.

In research conducted in 2019 at a debate competition by Yaumi (Yaumi, 2019), it was found that debaters who debate without preparation produce more doubts than people who debate with thorough preparation or understand the problem. From the research conducted by Yaumi, there were 30 doubts, 11 repetitions of doubt, consisting of delays, and no silent pauses and false starts were found. Whereas in the prepared debate, 35 data were obtained, 28 data from non-lexical doubts and 5 data from repeated doubts. The conclusion in Yaumi's research is that hesitation will occur more often in debates that are not prepared or understand the debate material. Because basically every debater will find it easier to explain what the problem or discussion is when they understand the context of the problem being debated.

Research on hesitation was also carried out by Nurul izmy in (Izmy, 2019) in Michelle Obama's speech. This study was carried out for the Majority graduation requirements. This study also identifies the types of hesitation that occur in the speech. Using the theory put forward by Clark and Clark (1977) with 9 Hesitation Classifications. With the results 72 data classified into 6 of 9 types of hesitation Expressed by Michelle Obama, namely They are Repeat, Unretraced, Retraced, stutters, correction, slip of tongue, Interjection, Silent Paused, and filled Paused. This research is very good because it explains in great detail the results of the research and describes them one by one. However, the theory used is too old with Clark and Clark's theory in 1977 because linguistics has theoretical developments.

In 2016 (Maulita, 2016) Maulita conducted research on Hesitation in Bilingual Child's Speech. In this study, researchers used Rose's theory of hesitation. The result of this study is the type of pauses that often appear from several classifications in hesitation. The advantage of this research is that the researcher describes the results of his findings one by one in which the reader can understand the data provided. While the drawback is that it does not provide a percentage of its findings, it only provides an explanation that the type of pauses often occurs.

From the several previous studies above, it shows that the research on hesitation that will be carried out is not the first time. From some of the research above also shows some differences, most of them use psycholinguistics approach and the theory of Rose's or Ralph Leon. Therefore, to fill the gap that exists in some previous studies, the researcher takes hesitation as a topic and focuses on what types of hesitation are and how hesitation occurs in the Trump and Joe Biden Debate with a qualitative pragmatic analysis approach. This research uses the preferences of Ralph. L. Rose (2012). The difference in approach, context, and object, should have different findings. Thus, it will enlarge the findings of pragmatics dealing with hesitation.

B. The Problems of The Study

In accordance with the aforementioned rationale above, this study attempts the answer the following question:

1. What are the types of hesitation found in Joe Biden and Trump Final Debate Campaign 2020?
2. How Hesitation that used in final debate campaign between Joe Biden and Donald Trump?

C. Significance of The Study

In this study, researchers focused on the hesitation used by Joe Biden and Donald Trump in their final debate campaign of 2020. As a result of this work, the researcher wants to develop knowledge practice. Practically, the finding research is expected to provide more knowledge and valuable contribution in pragmatics. The significance of this study, therefore, substantially enriches our understanding of how hesitation in arguments arises. The researchers expect the study will help to understand clearly all those who use hesitation in texts.

D. Scope and Limitations

The scope of the research reveals the parameters that will be used in the research, as well as the important issues discussed in a study, and become the fundamental problem of the research. The description of these limitations forms the boundaries of the topic areas discussed in this study. The phenomenon of hesitation is the focus of this research. This study focuses on the ongoing debate expressed by the two presidential candidates in the last debate campaign. Limitations This study focuses on the type of hesitation that occurs in the debate by Joe Biden and Donald Trump.

E. Definitions of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding and ambiguity what is discussed in this study, the researcher provides essential definitions in this study. Some terms are defined as follows below:

1. Hesitation is a silent way of taking a breath while speaking or a pause that results from poor communication skills (Rose: 1998). Hesitation is the hesitation in speaking: stammering. It is not only about the speaker's difficulty in executing the speech at that moment or the speaker's difficulty in forming the articulation of the muscles in sound production; however, Biden's and Trump's hesitations in their debates contain implicit meanings and reasons for hesitation whether to prepare to continue the speech, to signal the end of the speech, or to switch styles.
2. Pragmatic approach is the study of language based on time, place, and surrounding conditions. The concept of pragmatics is related in the interaction of understanding meaning, context, and communication. (Grice, 1957). Pragmatics is also an approach and a tool to analyze the meaning of hesitation utterances in the Biden and trump debates.
3. Presidential Campaign
Activities of election participants or other parties appointed by election participants to convince voters by offering a vision, mission, program, and/or self-image of election participants.
4. Debate
A debate between people who have opposing viewpoints on a topic. A debate is either an organized event, an informal discussion between two or more people, or a large group discussion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter is a review of related literature. The literature review elaborates on an overview of a certain subject in order to offer the relevant literature on the concepts related to the studies. The research theory Hesitation Used by Joe Biden and Donald Trump in Final Debate Campaign 2020.

A. Pragmatics Study

The word pragmatics comes from the Greek word "pragma", which means "thing", "thing," and also "action" (see Linke, and Nussbaumer Despite being a sub-field of linguistics that developed in the late 1970s, several prominent linguists can offer their versions of what they call pragmatic meaning. However, we limit ourselves to the following definition. "Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning". "Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning," "Pragmatics is the study of how more is communicated than is said," "Pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance" (Yule 2008).

Pragmatics is the study of linguistic meanings in relation to specific speech events (context of utterance) Leech 1983). According to Crystal (1985), "Pragmatics is the study of aspects of the meaning and use of language that depends on the speaker, addressee and other features of the context of speech". of speech". Since then, Leech (1983) defines pragmatics as "the study of how utterances have meaning in particular situations". While Black More (1982) states that "pragmatics relates to the mental structures that underlie the ability to interpret utterances in context". in context.

In addition, according to Kemson (1986), "Pragmatics is the study of the general cognitive principles involved in retrieval of information from sequences of spoken words. Given what was discussed, so far, all definitions of pragmatics try to arrive at a

particular view namely the effect that the following concepts have on the speaker choice of expression and the recipient's interpretation of an utterance.

B. Hesitation

Hesitation is the way people use silence to breathe while speaking, prepare speech continuations, signal the end of speech, and switch speech (Rose 2012) For example, if a teacher wants to give students an explanation and some examples on a topic, they may need time to think about an example that they think will be easier for them to understand. In fact, teachers hesitate when speaking, making silent words, repeating the same words while thinking, or making sounds. In short, language as a means of speaking requires a speaker to be somewhat hesitation when delivering a speech.

1. Repeats (R):

All repetitions of arbitrary length are considered semantically insignificant. A very tall boy can be seen in the speech. I is repeated, but not much. In the latter case, the repetition would increase significantly and change the meaning. I, on the other hand, am not. We assume that English speakers rate the meaning of utterances with and without repeated I as "same" and very often judge one-to-two utterances as "different." REPEAT varies from a single phoneme to an extended stretch of her 5 words or less in that corpus, but could theoretically be of any length.

For example:

Now we going to talk about the **statistic, stylistics** in this opportunity in our class today.

2. False Starts (FS):

Incomplete or self-interrupted speech. I saw a lot. An incomplete utterance with very followed by FS, while while I saw a very big I I a very small boy is a self-punctated utterance with big followed by FS. The second case represents an instance of retraced false start and the first case represents an instance of Non retraced false starts. This distinction is based on whether the speaker has withdrawn trying to correct one of the words he has already used. Intonation patterns and word order are the most important linguistic cues in identifying this type.

For example :

Steve Harvey : **What Riki, What do** you mean for you become the one Columbian Miss Universe in Fouthy five years?

3. Filled Pauses (FP):

All occurrences of the English hesitation devices [E, re, r, a, m]. Of these alternatives [a] is by far the most frequent in our data. filled pause is a gap that is filled by saying a, uhm, e, and others. The faster the speaker speaks, the smoother it is because they don't hesitate and slow speakers will give long distances to the words a, uhm, e, etc.

For example ;

Steve Harvey : I can host the swimsuit competition miss USA **uuhmm** Miss Universe 2015, I will do.

4. Unfilled Pauses (UP) :

Also called an unfilled pause, or silent pause. These were flagged when an unusual reluctance to speak unrelated to his previous three categories was noted. UP has two main forms. Abnormally long silences and non-phoneme extensions of phonemes. This is necessarily a matter of judgment by the listener

(here, the author) who is familiar with the tempo and style of a particular speaker. For example, what is clearly shown as an example of an unsatisfied pause for one speaker is not so judged by another speaker with, say, a slower transmission rate.

For example :

Steve Harvey: I () habe to take responsibility for this. It was my mistakes not the card. I will show you the results right there

5. Parenthetical

(Rose,2000) in book *The Communicative Value of filled pauses in spontaneous speech* states that parenthetical utterances occur when a speaker utters a sequence of one or more words intended to replace (i.e., modify) the immediately preceding comparable sequence. I'm here. Speaker 7 uses parenthetical comments to make his speech clearer and easier for his listeners to understand by specifying or providing simpler words to describe it. They usually contain words such as I mean, well, that means. 3. Could you open the door for me? Based on the example above, you can see that the speaker uses some words that I mean. That's because I want to explain the meaning of the previous statement. The listener cannot know which door the speaker wants to close by just reading the first sentence. But with further explanation, the information is specific enough that the listener can do what the speaker is asking.

6. Lengthening

Lengthening occurs when a speaker takes longer to pronounce a word than it should. Shofa (2008) states that speakers lengthen the pronunciation of words (called ``lengthening"), as in the excerpt below. (Rose 2012) adds: The 50 phenomena usually occur with vowels. Her two statements above explain that

prolongation occurs when the speaker is interrupted in the middle of speaking. In the presence of interference, speakers pronounce single words longer than necessary. During the existence of the elongation phenomenon, the speaker can think and remember what he wants to convey to the listener. We need to prepare books and stationery. From the example above, you can see that the words in normal tone are not uttered in a long voice, but here the speaker is thinking and trying to complete the utterance while trying to say the next word. The word and is pronounced longer than necessary.

For Example :

Now you can see the **big Lion** on the cage and you can take a picture of the Lion.

C. Debate Campaign

Basically, there are several definitions of debate. In order to fully understand it, you need to understand the meaning from several points of view according to (Tarigan, 1985), a linguistic expert, debate is an argument between individuals or between groups of people, with the aim of achieving victory for one party. A similar view is expressed by Dipodjojo in his book 'Oral Communication.' He argues that debate is a process of oral communication expressed in language to defend opinions. Then, according to Sukadi, a communication expert, argues that debate is an argument between individuals or between groups of people with the aim of achieving victory.

From these definitions, it can be concluded that debate is related to argumentation. That way, in simple terms, debate can be interpreted as arguing over one person's ideas with others.

The United States presidential election debate is a debate between the Democratic and Republican presidential candidates for

the United States. The themes discussed were usually controversial at the time, and the outcome of these debates could influence the outcome of the general election.

After each party has chosen its candidate, they usually meet in a hall in front of an audience, and take turns answering questions posed by a host or audience. This debate is also broadcast live on radio and television. The first debate in 1960 was witnessed by 66 million people out of a population of 179 million at the time. Long before the presidential debates, in 1858, former US Congressman Abraham Lincoln and Senator Stephen Douglas toured Illinois and held a series of debates before the 1860 presidential election.

The first presidential debate was held on September 26, 1960 between Democrat John F. Kennedy and Republican Richard Nixon, broadcast by all television stations. Nixon was deemed "loser" in this debate, mainly because he was poorly prepared for television. He wore a gray suit, which didn't stand out against the studio backdrop when viewed on black-and-white television.

No debates were held in the 1964, 1968, and 1972 elections. It wasn't until September 23, 1976, that Democrat Jimmy Carter and Republican Gerald R. Ford debated before television cameras and studio audiences. A vice presidential debate was also held between Democrat Walter Mondale and Republican Bob Dole. Since 1976, every presidential election has always held a presidential debate, and since 1984 a vice presidential debate has also been held. Some of the presenters of the presidential debate are Bernard Shaw, Bill Moyers, Jim Lehrer, and Barbara Walters.

The presidential election debate is aimed at each candidate introducing their vision, mission and goals to the public as their future voters. Presidential candidate debates are usually held by the election organizers themselves, in the debates they usually present

ideas to convince voters. For prospective candidates, this presidential debate can also be about looking for weaknesses in other candidates which will later be maximized so that they can promote or campaign with the aim of improving their image as potential candidates. Where it is legally legal to bring down his opponent later in the election. For this country, the presidential candidate debate is aimed at introducing its presidential candidates to the world so that the world understands who will be their presidential candidates, as we know that America is one of the superpowers.

American presidential election 2020, there are two presidential candidates who will run, namely Donald Trump and Joe Biden. As we know, both of them are also politicians and figures from the United States. Joe Biden is being promoted by the Democratic Party and also by the opposition party, while the incumbent party, namely the Republican Party, is again nominating Donald Trump, who is believed to be able to maintain his throne as president of America. Both of them are in the spotlight of United States citizens because many citizens believe that Joe Biden is able to win this presidential election because of his very good experience. It is proven that he was elected as a senator and was also successful as Barack Obama's vice president for 8 years, while not a few people believe that this is true. Donald Trump was able to maintain his position as president of America. It is true that who wins the presidential debate does not determine who will become president, but in this debate the public can assess the vision, mission and goals of the presidential candidates with their calmness and mastery of the material presented by each candidate.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The approach utilized to examine the study's data is described in this chapter. The components of the study include the research design, the research instrument, the data and the data source, data collecting, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

The research design of this study is qualitative method. The research purpose of this qualitative research is a deep understanding the types and occurrences of hesitation, rather than a numeric analysis of data. The researcher analyze the context which involve the situation, setting, and the taking about of Joe Biden And Donald Trump In Final Debate Campaign 2020 in order to understanding the context of hesitation.

The researcher undertakes a qualitative study to better understand the hesitation used in the final Debate Campaign between Joe Biden and Donald Trump. This study uses qualitative method to explain detail the phenomenon of hesitation based on Rose theory (2012). Kind of analysis the data is needed because is also important for speaker to show and inform the meaning or ideas behind the utterances to audience understand and impress them. The researcher expects to provide the result to manage the speaker without hesitation and mistake so the audience can follow the debate with clearly understanding.

B. Research Instrument

The research instrument is essential to obtain the result of this research. Stainback and Stainback (1988) explain that human being is the only instrument with sufficient adaptability to encompass and adjust to variety realities that will be encountered when doing qualitative study in natural setting. The researcher is considered to be main instrument of this research. The data for this research is found from the script of the Joe Biden

and Donald Trump in Final Debate Campaign 2020. As the data from the utterances, thus there is no other research instrument that is suitable for obtaining data, especially in collecting and classifying data based on problems. The researcher obtained the data from the NBC News YouTube channel. The researcher then evaluates the data in light of the problem's focal point. As a result, the researcher plays a critical role as the primary instrument in this study.

C. Data and Data Source

According to Wasito (1992), data collection from the second party, information from the second party is secondary data. Secondary data is generally in the form of documentation or records from the source because it is copied from primary sources. The author takes the transcript the video of Joe Biden and Donald Trump in Final Debate Campaign 2020 on the data. The researcher transcript the video text by downloading it from NBC Youtube Channel <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UCA1A5GqCdQ>. The writer watched the video and took the right note then checked to get the complete data.

D. Data Collection

The researcher obtains the data by doing several steps. Firstly, the researcher browsed the video form YouTube, then the researcher downloading the video of Joe Biden and Donald Trump in Final Debate Campaign 2020 from the website <https://www.ssyoutube.com/watch?v=UCA1A5GqCdQ>. Secondly, the researcher watched video of Joe Biden and Donald Trump in Final Debate Campaign 2020, and the checking the main data (utterance) that containing hesitation. Thirdly. The researcher made a transcript and highlight the utterance from the video. Finally, the researcher gave the sign (colour block in transcript) and categorized in part which contain of hesitation in Joe Biden and Donald Trump in Final Debate Campaign 2020.

E. Data Analysis

To analyze the data, the researcher took several steps to examine the hesitation occurred in the Joe Biden and Donald Trump in Final Debate Campaign 2020 by using the following steps.

1. Reading the script and watch the video three or more times in the same time because the researcher needed to understand the context of the hesitation utterances. Firstly, reading aimed to understand the general context of the utterances. Secondly, reading intended to find out all the hesitation occurred of the Joe Biden and Trump's Debate. Thirdly, reading was designed to discover the Joe Biden and Trump's Debate which contained hesitation.
2. The researcher analyzed and discussed the utterance of Joe Biden and Trump's Debate to discover the first research question which contains hesitation base on pragmatics approach. The researcher makes a classification of the data utterance by written in each datum to provide the types of the hesitations.
3. After finding the classifications, the researcher wants to discover and conclude the relation between the types and those hesitation are applied to the Joe Biden and Trump's Debate. Furthermore, the investigation also obtains the new findings of the research. Finally, the conclusion was made to summarize the result and discussion of the research.

Chapter IV

Findings and Discussion

This chapter provides the analysis on the findings and discussion related to the research problem and theoretical framework stated in the previous chapter. It includes data presentation, finding, and analysis. The findings are discussed based on the type of hesitation and also how hesitation occur in Joe Biden and Donald Trump In Final Debate Campaign 2020.

4.1. Findings

The data are taken from the utterances of Joe Biden and Donald Trump In Final Debate Campaign 2020 video. The duration is 01:59:32 (1 hour 59 minutes 36 seconds). The researchers found 30 hesitations in Trump and Joe Biden's speeches. The focus of this study is on the type and frequency of hesitation in the debating speech, giving feedback to each other between Trump and Joe Biden. The types that dominate and are produced by Trump are repetition and lengthening.

In terms of types of hesitation, the researcher found four types, such as repeat (15 data), silent pause (4), pause (unlexicalized pause: 7 data), and word lengthening (4 data). Beside, hesitation also has the context of giving explanations for audiences and interlocutors, answering questions for the Final Debate Campaign (2020), and giving feedback about the case. In the first section, the researcher found some types of hesitation, such as repeat and pause (lexicalized and unlexicalized filled pause). In this part, repetition is dominant hesitation, which is found in Trump and Joe Biden utterances, especially in the first section, and it is followed by repetition, lengthening, unlexicalized filled pause, and lexicalized filled pause.

Repeats

In this section, namely about repetition classification, there are 15 data contained in the debate, of which 6 were put forward by Trump and 9 were used by Biden.

This utterance classified as repeat hesitation because it happens when a speaker iterates a lexical item in mid-sentence, (Rose 2012). From the data above, the use of repetition is for preparing the next utterance. In this case, removal of the repeated material does not change the meaning of the utterance. Repetitions is used for indication that speaker correct or clarifies wrong words with appropriate words which have clear meaning. Therefore, the audience/listener will understand about the utterance.

Silent Pause (unfilled Pause)

In this section, namely about silent pause classification, there are 4 data contained in the debate, of which 1 were put forward by Trump and 3 were used by Biden.

According to Rose (1998) this utterance classified as silent pause because no speech between words speed of talking, it suddenly pauses for a second the speaker just keeping silent between their words. When the speaker pauses in the middle of sentence, the speaker needs to speak quickly for completion thus increasing tension.

Filled Pause (unlexicalized pause)

In this section, namely about filled pause classification, there are 7 data contained in the debate, of which 7 were put forward by Trump and 9 there no hesitation used by Biden

According to Rose (1998) this utterance can be classified as filled pauses which most likely to occur at the beginning of an utterance or phrase, presumably as a consequence the greater demand on planning processes at the junctures base on the utterance above, the sign of the filled pause is “umm” its non-verbal utterance because just sound umm, err, amm.

Lengthening

In this section, namely about lengthening classification, there are 4 data contained in the debate, of which 2 were put forward by Trump and 2 were used by Biden.

According to the utterance above which related to the Rose (2012), it can be classified as word lengthening because occur when the speaker takes articulation of words longer than what it should be. It generally happens at the end of word, but may occur anywhere within a word. It related with (Fox Tree and Clark, 1994, cited in Clark 1994) said that the most common instance of lengthening occurs when ‘the’ is pronounced as “thee” and the ending vowel sound is drawn our past it is usually enunciated duration.

Datum 1

*DT: The world you see the spikes in Europe put in many other places right **aa** if you notice the mortality rate is down 85% **aaa** The excess mortality rate is way down and much lower*

According to Rose (2012) this utterance can be classified as filled pauses which most likely to occur at the beginning of an utterance or phrase, presumably as a consequence the greater demand on planning processes at the junctures. Base on the utterance above, the sign of the filled pause is “aaa” its non-verbal utterance because just sound aaaa.

In this part, trump was giving the argument about the mortality rate of coronavirus has a huge impact on various things. The situation when Trump was delivering the utterance is on fire because He was the first speaker who answer the question from the Moderator. Trump looks like nervous at that time so he showed a filler.

In this data, Trump produce the hesitation which can be classified as word Filled Pause because when he took articulation of word “**aaa**”. Wahyudi and Mukti (2015) conducted the research about filled paused concluded the use of um is due a trouble or problem that is detected by the speaker who uses it as an interjection or to correct to mistake. It happens in

the beginning of question. This word indicate pause for a while and Trump was not sure to produce some utterance in answering question from the moderator. That's why he made a long pronunciation of vowel in order he had a time to think for creating a good utterance. This categorize as unlexicalized because the utterance "aaa" which indicated non-verbal utterance, it helps for delaying and searching appropriate word.

Datum 2

DT: We have a vaccine. That's coming, it's ready. It's going to be announced within weeks and it's going to be delivered aaa We have operation warp speed which is the military is going to distribute the vaccine.

According to Rose (2012) this utterance can be classified as filled pauses which most likely to occur at the beginning of an utterance or phrase, presumably as a consequence the greater demand on planning processes at the junctures. Base on the utterance above, the sign of the filled pause is "aaa" its non-verbal utterance because just sound umm, aaa.

In this speech Trump conveyed his arguments regarding the handling of covid which is increasing every day. he said that the vaccine was ready to be announced and distributed. with the help of the military who will quickly carry out massive vaccines.

In this utterance, hesitation has been found in Trump's speech which is categorized as word filled pause (unlexicalized). It occurs when Trump think about something while speaking. This categorize as unlexicalized because the utterance "aaa" is non-verbal utterance, it helps for delaying and searching appropriate word.

Datum 3

DT: Now they say I'm immune aa To say that but I'm immune aa more and more

From the data above, according to Rose (2012) the researcher classified as filled pauses which most likely to occur at the beginning or mid of an utterance or phrase, presumably as a consequence the greater demand

on planning processes at the junctures. Base on the utterance above, the sign of the filled pause is “aaa” its non-verbal utterance because just sound umm, aaa.

This utterance above, Trump told he had covid and then do recovery soon because he has a good immune so he didn’t need long time for recovery. Trump produce the hesitation which can be classified as word filled pause. It occurs when Trump think about something while speaking. This categorize as unlexicalized because the utterance “aaa” help for delaying and searching appropriate word.

Datum 4

*DT: more people are getting better we **aaa** A problem*

According to Rose (2012) this utterance can be classified as filled pauses which most likely to occur at the first part or middle of an utterance or phrase, presumably as a consequence the greater demand on planning processes at the. Base on the utterance above, the sign of the filled pause is “aaa” its non-verbal utterance because just sound aaaa.

In this part, trump was giving the argument about the mortality rate of coronavirus has a huge impact on various things. The situation when Trump was delivering the utterance is on fire because He was the first speaker who answer the question from the Moderator. Trump looks like nervous at that time so he showed a filler.

In this utterance, Trump produce the hesitation which can be classified as word filled pause because when he took articulation of word “**aaa**” longer than what it should be. It happens in the beginning of question. This word filled pause indicates that Trump confuse about the next word he said. This categorize as unlexicalized because the utterance “aaa” help for delaying and searching appropriate word and it means that the speaker detected a problem or confuse of what to say.

Datum 5

DT: that's a worldwide problem, this is a worldwide problem,

From the utterance above, the researcher classified the data as repeat hesitation because it happens when a speaker iterates a lexical item in mid-sentence (Rose 2012). The use of repetition is for preparing the next utterance. In this case, removal of the repeated material does not change the meaning of the utterance. Repetitions is used for indication that speaker correct or clarifies wrong words with appropriate words which have clear meaning. Therefore, the audience/listener will understand about the utterance.

In this part Trump was giving a first argument about faced the covid, he said that it was not the one country but I had a worldwide problem that must solve together. In this case, the hesitation especially occurs because Biden was seriously to say the utterance.

This repetition occurs because Trump wants to emphasize and just make sure to the audience that he wants to show the terrible situations that became a worldwide problem. This utterance is categorized as repetition because Trump attempted to emphasize the word “worldwide problem,” so he said it twice. It also makes the audience understand and sure about the information which delivered.

Datum 6

*DT: what we have been able to do **uuh** with if you if you take a look at*

According to Rose (2012) this utterance can be classified as filled pauses which most likely to occur at the beginning of an utterance or phrase, presumably as a consequence the greater demand on planning processes at the junctures. Base on the utterance above, the sign of the filled pause is “uhhh” its non-verbal utterance because just sound uhhh. It happens in the middle of the utterance “uuh” for delaying and finding appropriate word and the speaker detected a problem or confused of what to say.

In this part, Trump was giving argument for the question that delivered to him. He produces hesitation which can be categorized as unlexicalized filled pause and repetition. The first hesitation unlexicalized filled pause, when Trump was saying the utterance “uhh”. It was categorizing as unlexicalized filled pause because the utterance “uhh” categorized filled with non-verbal utterance. After produced the hesitation unlexicalized filled pause, he produces hesitation again in repetition. The second hesitation, he produces the utterance “if you” twice because he thought that he still thinks about what the next word to say.

In this case, the hesitation unlexicalized filled pause in the utterance “uuh” occurs when Trump was taking a breath. This unlexicalized filled pause occurs because Trump need in the course of planning what he was trying to say. After that he continued with the repetition word “if you, if you”. In this part the repetition happened when Trump was giving the argument.

Datum 7

JB: there are 1000 deaths a day 1000 deaths a day today and there are over 70.000 new cases per day. (Joe bide has a plan)

According to Rose (2012), the researcher classified the data as repeat hesitation because it happens when a speaker iterates a lexical item in mid-sentence. The use of repetition is for preparing the next utterance. In this case, removal of the repeated material does not change the meaning of the utterance. Repetitions is used for indication that speaker correct or clarifies wrong words with appropriate words which have clear meaning. Therefore, the audience/listener will understand about the utterance.

In this speech, Joe Biden expressed his sadness at the impact of corona which resulted in 70,000 new cases per day, therefore according to him he must immediately develop a plan and to solve the problem with several ideas that will be done if he becomes president.

In this utterance, Joe Biden hesitates by repeating the same word "1000 deaths a day 1000 deaths a day" and it can be categorized as

repetition. Joe Biden did this repetition only to emphasize his statement so that the audience would understand more clearly what he said.

Datum 8

JB: rapid testing invested in rapid testing that would

From the utterance above, the researcher classified the data as repeat hesitation because it happens when a speaker iterates a lexical item in mid-sentence (Rose 2012). The use of repetition is for preparing the next utterance. In this case, removal of the repeated material does not change the meaning of the utterance. Repetitions is used for indication that speaker correct or clarifies wrong words with appropriate words which have clear meaning. Therefore, the audience/listener will understand about the utterance.

In this part, Joe Biden spoke with high intonation to invite audiences to the dress competition. Joe Biden's expression is enthusiasm. The hesitation comes from the utterance "rapid testing." It is classified as repetition because he mentioned the utterance "rapid testing" more than twice in the single utterance.

This repetition occurs because Biden wants to emphasize and just make sure to the audience that he wants to show the terrible situations that have become a worldwide problem, so we need to get a rapid test for everyone. This utterance is categorized as repetition because Trump attempted to emphasize the word "rapid testing," so he said it twice. It also makes the audience understand and be sure about the information delivered.

Datum 9

JB: a dark winter, a dark winter. And he has

According to Rose (2012), the researcher classified the data as repeat hesitation because it happens when a speaker iterates a lexical item in mid-sentence. The use of repetition is for emphasizing words and preparing the

next utterance. In this case, removal of the repeated material does not change the meaning of the utterance. Repetitions is used for indication that speaker highlight or underlined words which delivered clearly. Therefore, the audience/listener will understand about the utterance.

In this part, the situation was serious. Joe Biden made the utterance with a slightly raised intonation. He attempts to emphasize or highlight the utterances by repeating them. In this data, Joe Biden produced the hesitation, which can be categorized as repetition. In this case of repetitions, the removal of the repeated utterance “a dark winter” did not change the meaning of the utterance. This repetition happened twice at the beginning of speaking. After he produced hesitation and repetition in the utterance “a dark winter,” he continued to argue his opinions.

In this case, the hesitation especially occurs because Biden was serious about making the utterance. This repetition occurs because Biden wants to emphasize and just make sure to the audience that he wants to show the terrible situations at that time.

Datum 10

DT: He didn't move quicker. He was months behind me, many months behind me. And Frankly and the H one swine flu and was a total disaster far less lethal. But it was totally disaster. Had that had this kind of numbers.

From the utterance above, the researcher classified the data as repeat hesitation because it happens when a speaker iterates a lexical item in mid-sentence (Rose 2012). The use of repetition is for preparing the next utterance. In this case, removal of the repeated material does not change the meaning of the utterance. Repetitions is used for indication that speaker correct or clarifies wrong words with appropriate words which have clear meaning. Therefore, the audience/listener will understand about the utterance.

Trump made an argument indirectly against Joe Biden during Biden's time as vice president who was behind him, he did not move faster

to overcome the disease problem, according to Trump, it was something very terrible.

In this situation Trump's emotions are a little peaked and the tone of speaking is a little high, causing doubt to appear in his argument. His utterance produces doubt, namely the repetition in the words "months behind me, many months behind me" it indicates affirmation of the words spoken.

Datum 11

DT: The 700.000 people would be dead right now. But it is a far less lethal disease. A a e look his own person who ran that for him who as you know was is a chief of staff said it was catastrophic. It was horrible. We don't know what we were doing. (he was way behind us (joe

According to Rose (2012) this utterance can be classified as filled pauses which most likely to occur at the beginning of an utterance or phrase, presumably as a consequence the greater demand on planning processes at the junctures. Base on the utterance above, the sign of the filled pause is "aaaa" its non-verbal utterance because just sound aaaa.

Trump made an argument indirectly against Joe Biden during Biden's time as vice president who was behind him, he did not move faster to overcome the disease problem, according to Trump, it was something very terrible.

In this situation Trump firmly and quickly conveyed his argument so that there was doubt which was categorized as filled pause. Trump did that because he was quite hesitate about the next words he said. This categorize as unlexicalized because the utterance "aaa" help for delaying and searching appropriate word

Datum 12

DT: what we've done we've done all of it.

Rose (2012) was stated in his book a brief of taxonomy of hesitation, the researcher classified the data as repeat hesitation because it happens

when a speaker iterates a lexical item in mid-sentence. The use of repetition is for emphasizing and preparing the next words. In this case, removal of the repeated material does not change the meaning of the utterance. Repetitions is used for indication that speaker correct or clarifies wrong words with appropriate words which have clear meaning. Therefore, the audience/listener will understand about the utterance.

In this part, the situation was serious, Trump said the utterance with a slightly raised intonation. He attempts to emphasize or highlight the utterances by saying the repetitions. In this data, Trump produced the hesitation which can be categorize as repetition. In this case of repetitions, removal of repeated utterance “we’ve done” did not change the meaning of utterance. This repetition happened twice in the beginning of speaking. After he produced hesitation repetition in the utterance “we’ve done”, he wants to make sure about the situation real happened.

In this case, the hesitation especially occurs because Trump was seriously to say the utterance. This repetition occurs because Trump want to emphasize and just make sure to the audience that he used to show the situations have done all of it.

Datum 13

*JB: He is enough over not because he shut down. He did it late after 40 countries that already done that. In addition to that what he did he make sure that we had 44 people that were in there in China trying to get to move on to determine what exactly the source who was what did the president say in January. He said no we should this is **he he he’s been** transparent.*

From the utterance above, the researcher classified the data as repeat hesitation because it happens when a speaker iterates a lexical item in mid-sentence (Rose 2012). The use of repetition is for highlighting and preparing the next utterance. In this case, removal of the repeated material does not change the meaning of the utterance. Repetitions is used for indication that speaker correct or clarifies wrong words with appropriate words which have clear meaning. Therefore, the audience/listener will understand about the utterance.

In this speech, Joe Biden stated in his statement that Trump, when he was president during the pandemic, was late in making a decision to lockdown; he just restricted the country after 40 countries closed it. Joe Biden delivered this utterance with a bit of peak emotion, so that some words experienced hesitation. In this utterance, there is repetition in the sentence, namely in repeating the word "he he he's" three times so that the utterance is included in repetition.

Datum 14

*DT: meeting **uhh I had and I had** to meet him I had to it*

According to Rose (2012) this utterance can be classified as filled pauses which most likely to occur at the beginning of an utterance or phrase, presumably as a consequence the greater demand on planning processes at the junctures. Base on the utterance above, the sign of the filled pause is “uhhh” its non-verbal utterance because just sound uhhh.

In this part, Trump was giving argument for the question that delivered to him. He said the utterance “**I had and I had**” more than twice in this sentence because he hesitates about his utterances. Trump’s expression was being on fire and serious, then He produce hesitation which can be categorized as unlexicalized filled pause and repetition. The first hesitation unlexicalized filled pause, when Trump was saying the utterance “uhh”. It was categorized as unlexicalized filled pause because the utterance “uhh” categorized filled with non-verbal utterance. After produced the hesitation unlexicalized filled pause, he produces hesitation again in repetition. The second hesitation, he produces the utterance “if you” twice because he thought that he still thinks about what the next word to say.

Datum 15

DT: I learned a lot I learned a lot of great Doctors great hospital, and Now I recovered.

From the data above, the researcher classified the data as repeat hesitation because it happens when a speaker iterates a lexical item in mid-

sentence Rose (2012). The use of repetition is for preparing the next utterance. In this case, removal of the repeated material does not change the meaning of the utterance. Repetitions is used for indication that speaker correct or clarifies wrong words with appropriate words which have clear meaning. Therefore, the audience/listener will understand about the utterance.

In this part, the situation was serious, Trump said the utterance with a slightly raised intonation. He attempts to emphasize or highlight the utterances by saying the repetitions. In this data, Trump produced the hesitation which can be categorize as repetition. In this case of repetitions, removal of repeated utterance “I learned a lot” did not change the meaning of utterance. This repetition happened twice in the beginning of speaking. After he produced hesitation repetition in the utterance “I learned a lot”, he wants to make sure about the situation real happened.

In this case, the hesitation especially occurs because Trump was seriously to say the utterance. This repetition occurs because Biden want to emphasize and just make sure to the audience that he wants to show the situations have done all of it.

Datum 16

DT: Pennsylvania nort Carolina democrats democrats this shutdown

According to theory was stated by Rose (2012), the researcher classified the data as repeat hesitation because it happens when a speaker iterates a lexical item in mid-sentence. The use of repetition is for preparing the next utterance. In this case, removal of the repeated material does not change the meaning of the utterance. Repetitions is used for indication that speaker correct or clarifies wrong words with appropriate words which have clear meaning. Therefore, the audience/listener will understand about the utterance.

The hesitation repetition occurs in Trump’s speaking. The repetition occurs when the exchange speaking from moderator as live report the

science to Trump as the candidate of President and Trump condition is not ready to continue moderator speaking. So that, the repetition "democrats" also occurs twice because he wanted to explain and highlight the freedom of people.

In this case, the hesitation especially occurs because Trump was seriously to say the utterance. This repetition occurs because Trump want to emphasize and just make sure to the audience that the democrats being opposite about the real situation.

Datum 17

JB: so don't worry about it don't worry about it come on

From the utterance above, the researcher classified the data as repeat hesitation because it happens when a speaker iterates a lexical item in mid-sentence (Rose 2012). The use of repetition is for preparing the next utterance. In this case, removal of the repeated material does not change the meaning of the utterance. Repetitions is used for indication that speaker correct or clarifies wrong words with appropriate words which have clear meaning. Therefore, the audience/listener will understand about the utterance.

In the debate, Biden said that he is more concerned with the health of his citizens than the stagnant economy. because he believes that massive vaccines will create great immunity and can reduce the death rate due to covid.

In this case, the hesitation especially occurs because Biden was serious about making the utterance. This repetition occurs because Biden wants to emphasize and just make sure to the audience that he wants to show the situations have done all of it.

Datum 18

JB: "to give some people an opportunity an opportunity to children from a view home are worried and I'm sure you're you're your health insurance or companies..."

According to Rose (2012), the researcher classified the data as repeat hesitation because it happens when a speaker iterates a lexical item in mid-sentence. The use of repetition is for preparing the next utterance. In this case, removal of the repeated material does not change the meaning of the utterance. Repetitions is used for indication that speaker correct or clarifies wrong words with appropriate words which have clear meaning. Therefore, the audience/listener will understand about the utterance.

In this speech Joe Biden expresses his opinion regarding the problem out in the United States is about "health care", where there are still many children or families who have not received good health services. Therefore, Joe Biden wants to create health services, especially for children so that they feel safe and comfortable.

In this utterance Joe Biden hesitates on the word "ab ab able" which can be categorized as repetition because it repeats the word which indicates due to the stuttering factor of Joe Biden. Stuttering occurs during times of heightened emotion or excitement.

Datum 19

*JB: "they should not be going to jail for a drug and alcohol problem they should be going into **treatment**."*

According to the data above which related to Rose (2012), it can be classified as word lengthening because occur when the speaker takes articulation of words longer than what it should be. It generally happens at the end of word, but may occur anywhere within a word. It related with that the most common instance of lengthening occurs when 'the' is pronounced as "theee" and the ending vowel sound is drawn our past it is usually enunciated duration.

In this utterance Joe Biden is disappointed with the government's policy of imprisoning people who are drunk, on drugs. Biden thinks that they should be given treatment to recover instead of being imprisoned. With a slightly up-and-down tone, Joe Biden doubts by extending the word "into treatmentttt" so it can be categorized as lengthening.

Datum 20

DT: "he tried to years ago years ago go back and look at the record he tried to hurt social security"

From the utterance above, the researcher classified the data as repeat hesitation because it happens when a speaker iterates a lexical item in mid-sentence (Rose 2012). The use of repetition is for preparing the next utterance. In this case, removal of the repeated material does not change the meaning of the utterance. Repetitions is used for indication that speaker correct or clarifies wrong words with appropriate words which have clear meaning. Therefore, the audience/listener will understand about the utterance.

In this utterance Trump was provoked by Joe Biden's previous statement regarding government policy when Trum was president. Trump in delivering his utterance looks a little emotional and shows a high pitch intonation so that he makes a hesitation. The words he repeats are "he tried to years ago years ago" this can be categorized as repetition. he seems to do repetition to emphasize his statement and also as a form of self-defense.

Datum 21

*JB: I was able to get to a 145 billion dollars to local communities that have to balance the budget as states havr to **fire fire to have to fire firefighters**, teachers, first responders law enforcement officers so they can keep their cities and counties running he will not support that they have not done nothing for them and mitch mcconnell said **let them go bankrupt let them go bankrupt** come on*

According to Rose (2012), in their book, the researcher classified the data as repeat hesitation because it happens when a speaker iterates a lexical item in mid-sentence. The use of repetition is for preparing for the next utterance. In this case, the removal of the repeated material does not change the meaning of the utterance. Repetitions are used to indicate that the speaker corrects or clarifies wrong words with appropriate words that have a clear meaning. Therefore, the audience or listener will understand the utterance.

In his argument, Joe Biden explained that he could provide funds to accommodate the country's meager budget and had to lay off some jobs to balance the country's finances; otherwise, they would go bankrupt, which could create new problems.

In this utterance, Joe Biden hesitates twice. The first time is "fire fire to have to fire a firefighter" and "let them go bankrupt". The situation in this utterance is a little heated because Joe Biden wants to give feedback to Trump's statement.

Datum 22

*JB: "parents worst rep their kids were ripped from their arms and separated. And now they cannot find over 500 of sets of those parents and those kids are along nowhere to go nowhere to go. **It's criminal, it's criminal.**"*

From the utterance above, the researcher classified the data as repeat hesitation because it happens when a speaker iterates a lexical item in mid-sentence (Rose 2012). The use of repetition is to underline the words. In this case, the researcher emphasizes the word to make it clear. Therefore, the audience or listener will understand the utterance.

In the utterance above, Joe Biden argues forcefully that there are still many children living without parents. Parents who abandon their children are criminals. He said it in a slightly annoyed and angry tone so that it showed emphasis on the words spoken.

In this speech, it can be categorized as repetition because it repeats the word that has been mentioned twice, namely in the words "nowhere to go nowhere to go, it's criminal, it's criminal". Joe Biden seems to want to emphasize that it is a serious thing that is why he repeats it.

Datum 23

JB: I was never said oppose fracking I did said tape, I did the show put it on your web site IT, do rule out any tracking because the answer we

need we need industry to change other. Industry to transition to get a complete emissions by 2025.

According to Rose (2012), the researcher classified the data as repeat hesitation because it happens when a speaker iterates a lexical item in mid-sentence. The use of repetition is for delaying and preparing for the next utterance. In this case, the researcher repeats the word to wait for the next confusing words. Therefore, it is strategic to think next.

From the above utterance, it can be concluded that Joe Biden repeats the word "we need" twice in one utterance. The purpose of this repetition is to prepare for the next utterance. The repetition here is used to indicate that Biden emphasizes the words so that the audience understands them.

Datum 24

DT: ".....You have done nothing other than the crime bill which god () that 10's of thousands of black men mostly in jail"

Rose (2012) explained in their book that this utterance is classified as a silent pause because there is no speech between words at the speed of talking; it suddenly pauses for a second, with the speaker just keeping silent between their words. When the speaker pauses in the middle of a sentence, the speaker needs to speak quickly for completion, thus increasing tension.

In the above utterance, researchers found that there was doubt in the argument delivered by Donald Trump in the sentence "look... with." This can be categorized as a silent pause because no words were spoken or paused for a while. This happened because Trump was hesitant and confused about what words to say, so he chose to be silent for a while so he could think of what words to say next.

Datum 25

JB: "A bill on () drugs use and how to deal with drugs it was a mistake."

This utterance is classified as a silent pause because there is no speech between words at the speed of talking; it suddenly pauses for a

second, with the speaker just keeping silent between their words (Rose 2012). When the speaker pauses in the middle of a sentence, the speaker needs to speak quickly for completion, thus increasing tension.

In Joe Biden's utterance above, he made a hesitation marked by no words being spoken so that it can be categorized as silent paused. As evidenced after the word "on," Biden was silent for a while, and he did that to think of the right words to continue his argument.

Datum 26

JB: "they don't understand this () they lives near chemical plants that in fact clued chemical plants and oil plants"

According to Rose (2012), this utterance is classified as a silent pause because there is no speech between words at the speed of talking; it suddenly pauses for a second, with the speaker just keeping silent between their words. When the speaker pauses in the middle of a sentence, the speaker needs to speak quickly for completion, thus increasing tension.

In the above speech, Joe Biden is explaining his argument, and at the beginning of the sentence, he hesitates, which is marked by his silence after the word "now." He thinks for a moment to be able to continue his sentence. This can be categorized as a hesitation or silent pause.

Datum 27

*DT: The world you see the spikes in Europe put in many other places right **aa if you** notice the mortality rate is down 85% **aaa** The excess mortality rate is way down and much lower*

Rose (2012) explained this utterance can be classified as filled pauses which most likely to occur at the beginning of an utterance or phrase, presumably as a. Base on the utterance above, the sign of the filled pause is "aaaa" its non-verbal utterance because just sound aaaa.

In this part, trump was giving the argument about the mortality rate of coronavirus has a huge impact on various things. The situation when

Trump was delivering the utterance is on fire because He was the first speaker who answer the question from the Moderator. Trump looks like nervous at that time so he showed a filler.

In this data, Trump produce the hesitation which can be classified as word Filled Pause because when he toke articulation of word “aaa” longer than what it should be. It happens in the beginning of question. This word indicate pause for a while and Trump was not sure to produce some utterance in answering question from the moderator. That’s why he made a long pronunciation of vowel in order he had a time to think for creating a good utterance. This categorize as unlexicalized because the utterance “aaa” help for delaying and searching appropriate word.

Datum 28

*JB:” A pathway to citizenship for over 11 million undocument people and all of **thoose** so called dreamers those docket kids*

According to the utterance above which related to Rose (1998), it can be classified as word lengthening, because occur when the speaker takes articulation of words longer than what it should be. It generally happens at the end of word, but may occur anywhere within a word. It related with Rose (2012) said that the most common instance of lengthening occurs when ‘the’ is pronounced as “theee” and the ending vowel sound is drawn our past it is usually enunciated duration.

In this utterance Joe Biden explains that there are many children who do not have a record as a resident list. They should be given accommodation by the government. Situation at that time Joe Buden spoke quite firmly but at the end of the sentence he lengthened the pronunciation of the word "those". This indicates that the lengthening is done because to give time to think about the next word.

Datum 29

*DT: "when they you said they need come back, they don't comeback joe, they never comeback, they **really**, I hate to say this but those lowest thank you they might comeback."*

According to the utterance above which related to Rose (2012), it can be classified as word lengthening, because occur when the speaker takes articulation of words longer than what it should be. It generally happens at the end of word, but may occur anywhere within a word. It related with that the most common instance of lengthening occurs when 'the' is pronounced as "theee" and the ending vowel sound is drawn our past it is usually enunciated duration.

In this utterance Trump gives feedback to Joe Biden with a fast and slightly loud tone, Trump seems to give a statement of disappointment in what happened. so that the utterance conveyed experiences doubt in the word "they reallyyy". in the utterance can be categorized as lengthening the word.

Datum 30

*DT: "excuse me, he was against francking and he said I will show that you tomorrow i **am against** francking until got nomination went to pennsylvania*

According to Ralph L. Rose (2012), the researcher classified the data as repeat hesitation because it happens when a speaker iterates a lexical item in mid-sentence. The use of repetition is for preparing the next utterance. In this case, removal of the repeated material does not change the meaning of the utterance. Repetitions is used for indication that speaker correct or clarifies wrong words with appropriate words which have clear meaning. Therefore, the audience/listener will understand about the utterance.

In the above utterance, the hesitation in Donald trump can utter the words of "against francking". Donald Trump Repeated the statement from Joe Biden and was disappointed because the statement was not true and only a diplomatic statement was presented, while Donald Trump gave a very

clear statement by showing data that in serving as president he was able to overcome climate change very well.

Discussion

After analyzing and classifying the data on types and occurrences of hesitation, the research found many types of hesitation produced by Trump dan Joe Biden In Final Debate Campaign 2020 with Ralph L. Rose (2012) theory. In this research the data are categorized as the beginning, middle, and the end of debate. This part tries to answer the research problem which are started above. The discussion of the findings is describers in the following.

From the data, this researcher found some types of hesitation which are used by Trump dan Joe Biden In Final Debate Campaign 2020. It can be categorized into repetition, silent pause, filled pauses (unlexicalized) and word lengthening. Those types of hesitation and reasons of hesitation will be discussed further: Repetition and filled pause are dominant hesitation which is found in Trump and Joe Biden's utterance and it is followed by silent pause, word lengthening and stutter.

In the beginning In Final Debate Campaign 2020, the researcher found some types of hesitation such as repeat, pause (lexicalized and unlexicalized filled pause), and restart. In this part, repetition is dominant hesitation which found in Trump and Joe Biden utterance especially in the opening and it is followed by unlexicalized filled pause, lexicalized filled pause, and restart.

In the middle of Final Debate Campaign 2020, the researcher found some types of hesitation such as repeat, silent pause, (lexicalized filled pause), word lengthening and stutter. In this part, repetition is also dominant hesitation which found in Trump and Joe Biden's utterance when he was answering question from the moderator, mentioning how the policies they will carry out to rebuild the US economy after the covid pandemic. Moreover, the second hesitation which is dominant is unlexicalized filled

pause, silent pause, and word lengthening. In the end of In Final Debate Campaign 2020, the researcher found two types of hesitation such as unlexicalized filled pause and stutter. In this part, the hesitation happens when was making Trump and Joe Biden they argued with each other by mistake for delivering their speech. They also produce the hesitation unlexicalized filled pause and silent pause when he argues to each other.

The researcher found repetition in all part of Final Debate Campaign 2020 such as in the beginning, the middle and the end. The repetition usually happens and repeats more than twice. The hesitation repetition occurs because Trump and Joe Biden were preparing the next appropriate utterance to deliver the argument in debate. This repetition also hides Trump and Joe Biden's nervousness when they speak in the 2020 debate campaign, but they attempt to manipulate and find alternative words without changing the context of the utterances.

This repetition aimed to make the audiences pay attention and understand what the speech context in Debate Campaign 2020. Moreover, in this utterance repetition occurs because pragmatic reason. It means that there is an intention beyond that repetition. Therefore, the repetition is aimed to emphasize that sentences is absolutely important to invite the audience and interlocuter could understand. After that, repetition also occurs when Trump and Joe Biden were losing and confusing the next sentence to be uttered. In another side, the researcher found the hesitation unlexicalized and lexicalized filled pause in all part of Debate Campaign 2020 such as in the beginning, middle and the end.

This hesitation occurs when Trump and Joe Biden started from the first section. Their utterance such as " aa, but mm, well, "uuhhm", okay " are utterance that appears before entire words delivered. In his spontaneous speech especially in lexicalized filled pause occurs because he was taking breath or coming up for air. Moreover. He used filled pause because he wanted to utter a word that may sound surprising in answering the question or giving feedback. Besides that, the hesitation filled pause occurs in Trump

and Joe Biden's utterance especially in the first speaking or speech by the giving first statement about the coronavirus pandemic. In the first section Trump and Biden have showed the hesitation by saying "umm,aaa, but mm" and some delay or filled pause.

In the next hesitation is silent pause which found in Trump and Joe Biden in Final Debate Campaign 2020. The silent pause occurs because of the process of thinking about what they is about to say. Trump and Biden silent pause occurs to indicate that they want to utter the clear statement which is significant. The second hesitation repetition occurs when Trump and Joe Biden were losing and confusing the next word or sentence to be uttered. Trump and Joe Biden decided to repeat the utterance once again clearly and fluently because the utterance is aimed to emphasize that the utterance is absolutely important as arguing statement.

The last is word filled pause. It is one found in Trump and Biden's utterance. In this part, they produced the hesitation which can be classified as word filled pause because when he took articulation of word " aaa ","but aaaa" longer than what it Answering should be . It happens in the beginning of answer. This word lengthening occurs because they tried to say the next arguments for the interlocutors while thinking to complete his utterance. So that, the word " a " in the beginning of utterance voiced was longer than as usual " aaa ". Moreover, Trump and Biden also were faster to continue and complete the next utterance in that question.

In addition, the researcher can state that hesitation is a strategy device in communication that signals the speaker struggle to product utterance. Hesitation happens in utterance of debate because of some reasons, such as : plan for the next utterance , come up for air , answering question , apologize , and communicative intention . In brief, hesitation helps so much toward the speaker who speaks on the stage. Yet, some previous researchers consider that hesitation as a problem communication.

In other side, context also has the prominent role in this research. The researcher can investigate in what such as context hesitation occur. Here, the researcher found some context in which Trump and Joe Biden do hesitation. Context of giving explanation for audience, answering questions from the moderator, giving feedback to interlocutor. The hesitation often happens in giving explanation because Trump and Joe Biden as speakers, they definitely give argument how to fix the problem after pandemic. Certainly, repetition and unlexicalized filled pause are the most used in the context of giving explanation because repetition and unlexicalized filled pause are dominant hesitation in public speaking especially in Trump and Biden's Final Debate Campaign 2020.

In the context of answering question, Trump and Joe Biden uses type hesitation word lengthening. For example: " The world you see the spikes in Europe put in many other places right aa if you notice the mortality rate is down 85% aaa. The excess mortality rate is way down and much lower " in this term, word lengthening occurred in the context of answering question. Word lengthening occurs when they took articulation of word "aaa " longer than what it should be. It happens in the beginning of speech. In the context of delivering argument, Trump and Biden used type repetition. For example: " what we have been able to do **uuh** with if you if you take a look at" . In this term, repetition in the context is for make sure the context of utterance. Repetition occurs when is aimed to emphasize that the sentence is absolutely important on Final Debate Campaign 2020. In this case, all audiences can understand the context of the speech. Moreover, Trump and Biden repeated the utterance because they wanted to make audience pay attention about their speaking.

In the last context is closing statement, Trump and Biden use unlexicalized filled pause, silent pause, and repetition. For example: "meeting uhh I had and I had to meet him I had to it ",uhh " , the silent pause , and the repetition " I had " occurs twice . They occur to indicate that he wants to utter the emphasizing statement which is he had meet someone.

The hesitation "uhh " which usually used by the speaker in the first speech. This hesitation can be categorized as unlexicalized filled pause because the utterance "uhh " is filled with non-verbal utterance and without meaning. The utterance " uhh " is also as the communication style of mater to make audiences pay attentions.

From the description above, the researcher can conclude that the whether native or not, of course having hesitation when delivering the speech. Because every public speaker when he or she delivering the speaking has many troubles in producing speech, for instance they forgot when articulate word to get fluent speaking. It can be proven from Trump and Biden speaking when they get Final Debate Campaign 2020.

In the research that I have conducted, I used the same method as almost all previous study, for example research conducted by Maulita and Maulana. There is a slight difference with the results, where I explained the results descriptively while the research conducted by Maulana only showed percentages. For research conducted by Izmy (2019), I conducted research using Clark's theory with a very detailed explanation and I used Rose's theory (2012), which is my more recent theory because theories from linguistics will continue to develop.

The key research that found in this research was four types of hesitation, such as repeat (15 data), pause (unlexicalized pause: 7 data), silent pause: 4 and word lengthening (4 data), and two types of hesitation that were not found. Parenthical and false starts This research is not the same as the research conducted by Desi in 2006, which only found two types, namely filled gaps and intervals. Where the majority found gaps with a percentage of 59.1 percent, while the research that has been carried out found fifteen data repeats, and that was most types. This happened because the theories used in the two studies were different, so the results found were also different.

The data found in this research are four types of hesitation such as repeat (15 data), pause (unlexicalized pause: 7 data, silent pause: 4 and word

lengthening (4 data) and two types of hesitation Parenthical and False Start were not found. .Research like this was also carried out by Maulana (2016) who found 80 data of which 31 false starts 11 repetitions 10 parenthical 18 silent pauses 6 filled pauses 4 lengthenings. In this research the theory used is the same only the difference is in the research object. by Maulana uses films as an object, while this research uses debates as its object. The difference is that the key findings found are different.

This research has found four types of hesitation, such as repeat (15 data), pause (unlexicalized pause: 7 data), silent pause: 4, and word lengthening (4 data), but two types of hesitation were not found. Parenthical and false starts Dewi (2020) conducted research on hesitation with the conclusion that several phenomena of hesitation have been observed in conversational exchanges, including silent pausing, complete paused extension, repeat false starts, and self-corrections. Dewi concluded that it is impossible for them to speak well and without interruption all the time. because the process of producing language in the brain is not as easy as producing it directly through the utterance of words and phrases. In her research, Dewi did not indicate what classifications often emerged in her research, but she did a qualitative explanation with the data she obtained because her methodological approach was different.

With the data found in this research, namely four types of hesitation, such as repeat (15 data), pause (unlexicalized pause: 7 data), silent pause: 4, and word lengthening (4 data), two types of hesitation were not found. Parenthical and false starts Yaumi (2019) also conducted similar research on debaters who did not prepare material and debaters who prepared material. From research conducted by Yamuinidin, he found 30 hesitations from debaters who did not prepare material, namely repetition, delays, no silent pauses, and false starts. While the 35 data points are 28 from non-lexical hesitation and 5 from repeated. This research is not similar because the theory used is different, so the results found in the research are not similar.

Similar research was also conducted by Izmi (2019) with 72 data points, only finding 6 classifications out of the 9 classifications proposed by Clark and Clark (1977). In research conducted by researchers using Rose's (2012) theory, they found 30 data points from 4 classifications, while 2 classifications were not found in this study because there were differences in theory between Izmi and the researchers.

Maulita (2016) conducted research on hesitation and bilingual children's speech. In Maulita's research, she did not explain in a complex way how much data was found in the form of numbers, but Maulita explained the results of her findings one by one. The research I conducted explained the data found with numbers and also explained them one by one.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter present the conclusion of this study and suggestions for other.

5.1 Conclusion

In the sentences, phrases and words were utterance by Trump and Joe Biden when Final Debate Campaign 2020. The researcher finds 30 hesitations in Trump and Joe Biden's speech. The hesitation focused in this study is on the type and the occurrences of hesitation in the debating speech, giving feedback each other between Trump and Joe Biden. The Types which dominate and produce by Trump are repetition and filled pause.

In types of hesitation, the researcher found four of hesitation such as repeat (15 data), pause (unlexicalized pause: 7 data, silent pause:4 and word lengthening (4 data). Beside, hesitation also has the context of giving explanation for audiences and interlocutor; answering question for Final Debate Campaign 2020, and giving feedback about the case. In the beginning-middle-end, the researcher found some types of hesitation such as repeat, silent pause, pause (unlexicalized filled pause). In this part, repetition is dominant hesitation which found in Trump and Joe Biden utterance especially in the first section and it is followed by silent pause, lengthening, unlexicalized filled pause.

5.2 Suggestion

The investigation of language in public speaking especially in the Debate Campaign 2020 is rarely done. The researcher investigates hesitation in pragmatic study involve types and occurrences used by Debate President. While the study of hesitation

is on the types and the way are occurred of hesitation on the theory Ralph L. Rose (2012). However, it will be challenging to investigate hesitation area in linguist feature. In this research, the researcher analyzed the types and the way hesitation occurs in public speaking especially Debate Campaign. Therefore, the researcher suggests the further researcher to investigate hesitation which contain of body gesture and Tape expression as strategy in communication because the hesitation is not only that, but also body gesture and face expression.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Aditya Ikhsannul Fajri was born in Serang on 29th September 2023. He completed his elementary school at Citereup Serang Elementary School, and graduated in 2011. And then continued in Ciruas Serang Junior High School, and finally graduated at 2014. Next, he continued his education at SMAN 1 Sumber Pucung and graduated in 2017. In 2018, he continued his education at Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, majoring in English Literature Department at the Faculty of Humanities and finished in 2023.

APPENDIX

DATA CLASSIFICATION OF HESITATION USED BY JOE BIDEN
AND DONALD TRUMP IN FINAL DEBATE CAMPAIGN 2020

Datum	Silent pause	Filled Pause	Lengthening	Repeat	Parenthical	False Start
<i>: that's a worldwide problem, this is a worldwide problem,</i>				✓		
<i>there are 1000 deaths a day 1000 deaths a day today and there are over 70.000 new cases per day.</i>				✓		
<i>: He didn't move quicker. He was months behind me, many months behind me. And Frankly and the H one swine flu and was a total disaster far less lethal. But it was totally disaster. Had that had this kind of numbers.</i>				✓		
<i>: rapid testing invested in rapid testing that would</i>				✓		
<i>: a dark winter, a dark winter. And he has</i>				✓		

<p><i>DT: what we've done we've done all of it.</i></p>				✓		
<p><i>DT: I learned a lot I learned a lot of great Doctors great hospital, and Now I recovered.</i></p>				✓		
<p><i>DT: Pennsylvania nort Carolina democrats democrats this shutdown</i></p>				✓		
<p><i>JB: so don't worry about it don't worry about it come on</i></p>				✓		
<p><i>JB: He is enough over not because he shut down. He did it late after 40 countries that already done that. In addition to that what he did he make sure that we had 44 people that were in there in China trying to get to move on to determine what exactly the source who was what did the president say in January. He said no we should this is he he he's been transparent.</i></p>				✓		

<p><i>JB: “to give some people an opportunity an opportunity to children from a view home are worried and I’m sure you’re you’re your health insurance or companies...”</i></p>				✓		
<p><i>DT: “he tried to years ago years ago go back and look at the record he tried to hurt social security</i>”</p>				✓		
<p><i>JB: I was able to get to a 145 billion dollars to local communities that have to balance the budget as states havr to fire fire to have to fire firefighters, teachers, first responders law enforcement officers so they can keep their cities and counties running he will not support that they have not done nothing for them and mitch mcconnell said let them go bankrupt let them go bankrupt come on</i></p>				✓		
<p><i>JB: I was never said oppose fracking I did said tape, I did the show put it on your web site IT , do rule out any tracking because the answer we need we need industry to change other.</i></p>				✓		

<p><i>Industry to transition to get a complete emissions by 2025.</i></p>						
<p><i>.JB: "The idea () that they are being sent home by this guy and they want to do that is to go to a country..."</i></p>	✓					
<p><i>DT: ".....You have done nothing other than the crime bill which god () that 10's of thousand of black men mostly in jail"</i></p>	✓					
<p><i>JB: "A bill on () drugs use and how to deal with drugs it was a mistake."</i></p>	✓					
<p><i>JB: "they don't understand this () they lives near chemical plants that in fact clued chemical plants and oil plants"</i></p>	✓					
<p><i>DT: The world you see the spikes in Europe put in many other places right aa if you notice the mortality rate is down 85% aaa The excess mortality rate is way down and much lower</i></p>		✓				

<i>DT: more people are getting better we aaa A problem</i>		✓				
<i>DT: Now they say I'm immune aa To say that but I'm immune aa more and more</i>		✓				
<i>DT: We have a vaccine. That's coming, it's ready. It's going to be announced within weeks and it's going to be delivered aa We have operation warp speed which is the military is going to distribute the vaccine.</i>		✓				
<i>DT: The 700.000 people would be dead right now. But it is a far less lethal disease. A a e look his own person who ran that for him who as you know was is a chief of staff said it was catastrophic. It was horrible. We don't know what we were doing. (he was way behind us (joe</i>		✓				

<p><i>DT: what we have been able to do uuh with if you if you take a look at</i></p>		✓				
<p><i>DT: meeting uhh I had and I had to meet him I had to it</i></p>		✓				
<p><i>JB:” A pathway to citizenship for over 11 million undocument people and all of thoose so called dreamers those docket kids</i></p>			✓			
<p><i>DT: “when they you said they need come back, they don’t comeback joe, they never comeback, they really, I hate to say this but those lowest thank you they might comeback.”</i></p>			✓			
<p><i>JB: “they should not be going to jail for a drug and alcohol problem they should be going into treatment.”</i></p>			✓			


<i>DT: "excuse me,he was against francking and he said I will show that you tomorrow i am against francking until got nomination went to pennsylvania</i>			✓			
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APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Aditya Ikhsannul Fajri's thesis entitled **Hesitation Used By Joe Biden And Donald Trump In Final Debate Campaign 2020** 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, 17 November 2023

Approved by
Advisor,



DR. Hj. Syafiah. M.A
NIP : 196609101991032002

Head of Department of English Literature,



Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D.
NIP 198112052011011007

Acknowledged by,

Dean,



Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag.

NIP 197411012003121003