

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

In this research, the researcher figures out the following conclusions and suggestions based on the result of the research findings and discussion as it has briefly explained in the chapter IV. The conclusions and suggestions as follows :

#### **1.1 Conclusions**

Based on the explanation in the chapter IV, the researcher finally concluded that there are four types of disfluencies that usually made by the students in presentation or speaking based on the theory of Gleason and Ratner. They are hesitation, repetition, false starts, and filler words. The type of disfluency that mostly does by the students in speaking is repetition. The process of the disfluencies occur is caused by several factors for each speech disfluency.

First, hesitation occurs when the speakers are encountering problem in planning the utterance. Beside that, the speaker is also lack of information about what has to be told to the audience. The lack of information means that before doing a presentation, students did not make a preparation or even feel nerveous about what should be presented to the audience, so that he or she makes the disfluencies in speaking. On the other hand, hesitation also as the filled-voices because the speakers donot let themselves to be quiet, but it happens many times or over so that it sometimes interrups the concentration of the listeners or audience.

Second, repetition occurs because of several factors. They are, first, when they are speaking or doing a presentation, they forget to explain what supposed to be told next so that they keep repeating the same words, phrase, or even sentences while thinking about the next words, phrase, or sentences. Second, sometimes the repetition happens because the presenters or speakers want to make sure or to make strong the ideas that the listeners are totally understanding about what they are saying. The last one is the students might be blank when they are speaking. Therefore, they are trying to keep thinking about the new ideas to be said next.

Third, false starts occurs because of the two points. First, the speakers do not make any well or even great preparation first before doing a presentation. Therefore, when they start to present, they wrong to start the sentences or phrases that they actually want to say. Second, feeling nervous.

The last is filler words. The fillers occurs because of speakers actually amend the listeners to predict about what might be said next. Beside that, this is also caused by the uncertainty of the speakers in explaining something therefore they keep saying the filler words to have choices to make. Meanwhile, filler words also as strategy of the speakers to connect well the ideas. When the ideas which explained by the speakers are getting trouble, they usually keep saying filler words (also called filled-pauses) to pause the ideas while connecting the next ideas.

## **1.2 Suggestions**

There are some suggestions that recommended to be conducted by the next researchers. They are as follows :

1. This study only explained the four types of disfluencies in general so that, the data might not so accurate. Therefore, it is recommended to the next reserachers about anlyzing the speech disfluencies on students' presentation more specific in order to get the data accurately.
2. There are another kinds of disfluencies that usually done by the students besides the four types that have explained in this research, so that the next researchers are expected to find out another kinds of disfluency.

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