

Hesitation Noises and Filled Pauses Analysis Used by Bart and Homer in *The Simpson*

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ABSTRACT. *The research explores hesitation Noises Used suggested by McManis, et al (1988). The goals of the of the analysis are to know the hesitation noises used by the speaker and to find out speaker meaning and intention by using those hesitation noises. The research uses a qualitative descriptive method. The data analyzed by using pragmatic approach. The speaker uses hesitation noises: Uh, Umm, Ehm, Uh-uh, and Uh. The speakers use those hesitation noises to show uncertainty and fear, thinking, feeling clumsy and confused, agreement or understanding, and recalling.*

Keywords: *Hesitation noises, speaker, speaker meaning.*

INTRODUCTION

Conversation is one way of communication that people use to interact in their social life. Every day, the writer finds conversations in films, talk shows, reality shows, books, and novels. In these conversations, the author finds speeches indicating doubt, error in mentioning of words, a state in which one speaker and another speak simultaneously, and a state in which the speaker uses the form of casual pronunciation in the conversation. Conversations take place spontaneously in place and hence there are many utterances that indicate hesitations and other things that cause the conversation to stop (McManis, et al., 1987: 221). McManis, et al. says that expressions that show doubt and what causes the conversation to stop is an example of the characteristics of a conversation. In this research, the author only discusses one characteristic of the conversation is hesitation noise.

McManis, et al. says that the features of conversation including hesitation noises are not a form of error but rather a term to describe the characteristics contained in the structure of conversation.

"An utterance is, of course, a linguistically coded piece of evidence, so that verbal comprehension involves an element of decoding. However, the decoded linguistic meaning is one of the inputs ... which yields an interpretation of the speaker's meaning."

From the above statement, it can be understood that speech is a proof of linguistic code, then the verbal understanding includes how to decipher the contents of the code. The meaning of the linguistic code is used to give an interpretation of the meaning of speech utterance.

The meaning of speech has a very broad interpretation. According to McManis, et al (1987: 197), meaning in speech involves a broader interpretation of semantic interpretation. Therefore, the characteristic of hesitation noises conversations used by speakers has meaning. Therefore, writer interested to analyze hesitation noises and interpretation hesitation noises used speakers. The data is a movie because the film provides a good view of audio and visuals so as to facilitate the author to see the circumstances around. This is in line with the opinion of Verhaar

(1970: 14) that the level of expression and the level of the situation and both become the determinant of the level of meaning. Lubis (1991: 18) in Verhaar states about the types of language theories are based on:

1. Expression
2. The meaning of speech
3. Situation

The use of hesitation noises is very influential on the attainment of meaning intended by speakers. To understand the characteristics of the conversation and the meanings contained therein, it can be analyzed by looking at the situation and context, as a guide that supports interpretations.

Context is an important factor used to interpret the meaning intended by speakers. Therefore, the author uses pragmatic analysis where through pragmatic, the meaning of speakers interpreted by seeing also context. Hesitation noises as one of the characteristics of a conversation is part of the structure of the conversation. One of the features of conversation is hesitation noises discussed by McManis, et al. in the Language File (1987: 221). In addition, other linguists also gave an explanation of hesitation noises, such as Richards (1982) in his book *On Conversation*, Yule (1996: 71) who discussed the structure of conversation and preference structure, and Lerner (2004) in his book *Conversation analysis*.

Based on the explanation above, the author is interested to discuss the hesitation noises used by the speakers and the speaker meaning conveyed. Therefore, the entitle of the research is : "*Hesitation Noises Analysis Used Homer and Bart in the film The Simpsons.*"

The usefulness of this research is to increase the experience, insight and knowledge of the author on the part of the structure of the conversation that is

hesitation noises and its speaker meanings. In addition, the author can apply the theories that have been obtained during the lecture about the structure of conversation that shows the ways or forms of communication that are often found in interaction with others.

The main theory used by the author in this study is *hesitation noises* (one the characteristics of conversation) proposed by McManis, et al (1987) in the Language Files. One feature of this conversation is hesitation noises. The use of Hesitation Noises shows certain ways that speakers speak in conversation. How to interpret the *hesitation noises* in the conversation can be understood by looking at the situation and context. Pragmatics discusses the meaning contained in speech by looking at situations and contexts. Pragmatics and context are very important to interpret the speaker meaning. Pragmatics will be used as a tool for analyzing the speaker's intent in his engagement in the conversation.

Pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to the said situations. In this case, pragmatics serve as a guide for researching what the speakers speak, examining the meaning of the context, and studying the words that are few but wide or numerous (Yule, 1998: 3). Yule (1988: 71) also says that knowledge of structures in the conversation is necessary because the structure of the conversation is an important aspect of pragmatics. In addition the author also uses other linguistic theories that support the writing of journals, the theory proposed by Coulthard (1977), Victoria Fromkin and Robert Rodman (1978), Richard (1982), Levinson, et al. (1983), Richard and Schmidt (1983), Wardhaugh (1986), Tarigan (1990), Searle (1992), Lubis (1994),

Mey (1998), Cutting (2002), and Lerner (2004).

Classification of Actions

In his book *On conversation*, Richard (1982: 5) writes the classification of speech acts according to Searle (1976). The classification of speech acts are classified according to what the speaker means:

a. Representatives

This speech acts have the function of telling people about things, such as asserting (claiming), saying (stating), and reporting (reporting).

b. Commissives (Commissive)

This speech acts to say that speakers will do something, like promises and threats.

c. Directives

This speech acts to make the speakers do something, such as suggestions, requests, and commands.

d. Expressive (Expressive)

This speech acts to function to express feelings and attitudes about the state of the relationship, such as apologies (apologies), regrets (regrets), and thanks (thanks).

e. Declarations (Declarative)

This speech acts to provide a change in a relationship state, for example when we resign, by saying "I resign." When firing someone, by saying "You're fired," or when marrying someone by saying "I do."

Prediction

As a basis for viewing the function of conversational features used by speakers and speakers, presupposition can be used.

Lubis (1991: 63) suggests that according to Stalnaker the Presupposition is what is taken by the speakers to be the common of the participants in the conversation. The assumption is something the speaker

makes as the basis of the conversation. According to Lubis himself, pragmatic responsiveness is determined by context (based on situation, speaker, location, etc.).

Yule (1996) suggests that A presupposition is something the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance. He also added Speakers, not sentences, have presupposition. From the explanation, it can be understood that presupposition is the thing that the preacher assumes before to say an utterance.

Tarigan (1986: 40), provides a definition of presupposition or presupposition according to Finocchiaro (1982: 9):

"... there are still other factors contributing to the smoothness of conversations or acts of speech, among other things," real-world experiences "used by people in conversations involving them-or at least what they learn-if full understanding of their meaning is accomplished," which can be termed with presupposition or ('forecasts, conjectures) which are a major basis for a study of how interactions are between semantics.'

Hesitation Noises

Every individual involved in the conversation will give different utterances or reactions because of the different factors that lie behind them. Likewise the characteristics of the conversations that speakers use in a conversation. McManis, et al (1987: 221) suggests ten conversational features, but the author just discuss one of them, that is *hesitation noises*.

The sound of doubts / pauses filled like the sound of uh and um, has the meaning: "As used frequently by most people in spontaneous conversation, even many teachers and broadcasters who try to speak as

fluently as possible. These sounds have many uses in the conversation, but most of them are speakers.”

Hence, it can be understood that hesitation noises are used spontaneously and unplanned speakers in conversations, even teachers and broadcasters who speak eloquently. The sounds have many uses in the conversation but most of these sounds indicate a talker who stops talking for a moment to consider what to say next or try to finish the sentence anyway.

METHOD

The methodology used in this research is descriptive method. Nazir in Whitney (2005: 54) says that the descriptive method is fact-finding with the right interpretation. Nazir himself added that the purpose of descriptive research method is to create a description, picture or painting systematically, factually and accurately about the facts, traits and relationships between phenomena investigated.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1.Data 1

Bart : Dad... I gotta tell you something

Homer : What is it, son?

Bart : I'm not genius, Dad.

Homer : What?

Bart :Uh..I cheated on the intelligence test. I'm sorry. But I just want to say that the past few weeks have been great. Me and you have done stuff together, you've helped me out with things, we're closer than we've ever been...(Bart The Genius)

The physical context of this conversation took place at Simpson's house. At that time Homer and Bart were painting their house. The social

context that complements the conversation is indicated by social relationships between Homer and the West as fathers and children. At that time they were having fun painting the house while interspersed with Homer's joke addressed to Bart. Homer's mood looked happy then. Then the situation was used Bart to recognize the secret that dipendamnya. Bart meant to admit his mistake to his father, Homer. When Bart admitted that he was not a genius, because in the previous story known that Bart was recognized as a genius disciple because it has the highest IQ in his class. The social context of this conversation shows a good relationship between father and son.

Discussion

Homer's expression in response to Bart's admission that Bart was not a genius was a shock. It is seen through the answers and expressions of questions that Homer preaches, What?. After that Bart resumes his conversation by saying 'Uh' before starting the sentence.

The 'Uh' voice used by Bart is a representative act or function of expressing doubts. Bart continued his conversation Bart's 'Uh' voice is a feature of a conversation grouped as Hesitation Noises, where the sound indicates that Bart stopped talking for a moment and considered what to say next.

The 'Uh' voice response is to give Bart's fear or doubt to start or continue his speech. Based on the information contained in the context, speech acts, and expressions of the speakers, and the characteristics of the above conversations can be taken the meaning of the speakers, Bart, has a meaning that shows a sense of doubt and fear.

2. Data 2

Bart: My turn "bo." K-W-Y-J-I-B-O. Eighteen points. Twenty-two points plus tripleword score plus 50 points for using all my letters. I'm outta here.

Homer: Wait a minute, you little cheater. You're not going anywhere until you tell me what a "kwijibo" is.

Bart: "Kwijibo." Mmm—A big, dumb, balding, North American ape with no chin.

Marge: And a short temper.

Homer: I'll show you a big, dumb, balding ape.

Bart: Uh-oh. Kwijibo on the loose. (Bart The Genius).

The physical context of the conversation includes the venue of conversation, in the Simpson's home. Homer, Marge, Bart, and Lisa are playing a board game or some sort of game. The epistemic context is evident from the rules of the game that both of them know. The social context that exists is a family relationship of parents and children. At that moment Bart had a turn to compose a word, but his father, Homer, was aware that Bart was cheating for stringing foreign words. So Homer asked for an explanation of the definition of the word Bart made.

Discussion

Mmm voice spoken by Bart in *Mmm—A big, dumb, balding, North American ape with no chin* was Bart's response to Homer's question. From the expression shown, Bart looks for answers to cover his cheating. *Mmm*'s voice Bart used to indicate a paused talk to consider Bart's answer to Homer's question.

Bart's spoken voice is a representative act, which serves to declare something, in which case Bart is thinking to consider the next words.

The assumption of the sound meaning of *Mmm* is inferred from the expression of Homer and Bart who seemed to realize that the word *Kwijibo* is actually not there. Bart tries to make spontaneous answers, so from that he previously said *Mmm* as a pause to think for a moment and look for the answer.

The character of the conversation Bart proclaimed above, i.e. *Mmm*, is categorized as Hesitation Noises.

So it can be concluded that the sound *Mmm* that Bart said was meant that he was thinking for a moment to consider the answer. Although Bart's answer looks contrived.

3. Data 3

Marge: What on earth are you talking about, Homer?

*Homer: The code of the schoolyard, Marge. He rules that teach a boy to be a man. Let see. Don't tattle. Always make fun of those different of you—Never say anything—unless you're sure everyone feels exactly the same way you do—*ehm*—what else?*

Marge: Homer, that's ridiculous. Huh. Bart, instead of fighting, why don't you try a little understanding?

Bart: What do you mean, Mom? (Bart The General).

The physical context of the conversation includes the place where this conversation takes place, at the Simpson's home. Bart was seen shedding his anxiety on Homer because Bart was threatened by his schoolmates. Marge who was there asked the topic they were talking about. Homer then gives the answer. The social context that exists is the

relationship between father, mother and child.

Discussion

Homer explains something to Marge. In the middle of his explanation, Homer broke off his conversation for a moment and uttered *ehm* voice and then he continued his utterance in the form of a question. The voice of : *ehm* in the code of the schoolyard, Marge. *He rules that teach a boy to be a man. Let see. Do not tattle. Always make fun of those different of you-Never say anything-unless you're sure everyone feels exactly the same way you do-ehm-what else?* indicates that Homer stopped the conversation for a moment to think about the next words. But he did not know or could not go on with his explanation so he ended up asking questions.

Ehm voice uttered by Homer is a representative act, which serves to declare something, in that it states that Homer is thinking to consider the next words.

The assumption of the meaning of the *ehm* sound is inferred from Homer's expression which, at the time of explanation, suddenly pauses several times and then through the question form after the break, can be seen that Homer has no further ideas to continue his explanation. The use of *uhmis* categorized as Hesitation Noises.

So it can be concluded that Bart's voiced voice meant that he was thinking for a moment to consider the next words. The sound of such errors can mean Homer does not know what to say next. This can be seen from the form of questions that even submitted.

4. Data 4

Bart: I guess you learned your lesson, so now I'll untie you.

Nelson :The second time you untie me, I'm gonna beat you to death, man!

Bart:Well, if that's gonna be your attitude, I'm not gonna untie you.

Nelson :Ha! You're gonna have to sometime.

Bart : Uh-uh. He's right.

Herman: Don't you worry. I was ready for this little eventuality.

(Bart The General).

The physical context of this conversation is located in the park. At that moment Nelson's position as a feared child in Bart's school was already pinched by the resistance of Bart and his friends. What Bart did afterwards was to teach Nelson a lesson and then untie the ropes in Nelson's hands. The behavior Nelson showed was not deterrent. The social context of the conversation is two children of the same age who have opposing powers.

Discussion

Uh-uh's voice uttered by Bart in *Uh-uh's utterance He's right* indicates that Bart paused before continuing his speech. *Uh-uh*'s voice is also an expression that Bart understands, agrees, or agrees with Nelson's statement. This is because Bart, who was about to untie the ties from Nelson's hands, suddenly discouraged him after learning that Nelson had not changed. However, when Nelson again threatens him, Bart utters *Uh-uh* voice as an expression that he understands, agrees, or accepts Nelson's authority. It is also supported by Bart's next speech that is *He's right* and also Bart's actions that quickly open the bond from the hands of Nelson.

Uh-uh voice uttered by Bart is a representative act, which serves to declare something, namely that Bart is aware of Nelson's threat.

The assumption of *Uh-uh* vocabulary was inferred from Bart's suddenly frightened expression and immediately unbuckled Nelson's hand. *Uh-uh*'s voice indicated a halting conversation and expressed Bart's understanding of Nelson's words. So the character of the conversation that Bart proclaimed above, that is *Uh-uh*, is categorized as Hesitation Noises.

Then it can be concluded that the voice of *Uh-uh* that Bart expounded means that he understands or agrees with the words of his interlocutor.

5. Data 5

Bart: Gee, Homer, looks like you got yourself a real problem on your hands.

Homer: Yeah, right. Uh, Bart, vacuum this floor.

Bart: Hey, man. I didn't do anything wrong!

Homer: In times of trouble you've got to go with what you know. Now, hop it, boy!

Bart: ((Muttering)). Thinks, he's some big stupid Homer. Oh, man. I'll show him the thinks he's so big.

(Moaning Lisa).

The physical context of the conversation includes the venue of conversation, in the Simpson's home. Previously it was shown that Homer did not succeed in comforting a sad Lisa. Suddenly Bart came and the behaviour he showed was satirical. Homer's actions were visible when Homer responded to Bart's sarcasm with an upset and suddenly Homer remembered a task that would be charged to Bart, dusting the floor. This action is a sort of reply from Bart's innuendo. The social context that exists is between father and son.

Discussion

Uh voice uttered by Homer in speech "*Yeah, right. Uh, Bart vacuum*

this floor" is Homer's response to Bart's earlier statement that upsets him and at the same time Homer remembers the assignment assigned to Bart, perhaps this task is sort of a reply from Bart's earlier allusion to Homer. *Uh* voice used by Homer indicated that the conversation was halted for a moment as he suddenly remembered something he was going to do.

Uh voice uttered by Homer is a representative act, which serves to declare something, in which case Homer remembers something he must do. The sense of *Uh*'s voice means that Homer stopped his conversation for a moment because he suddenly remembered something. This is inferred from Homer's earlier expression was talking about Lisa but suddenly ruled Bart to clean the floor. So *Uh*'s voice that Homer uses is a feature of a conversation that is categorized as Hesitation Noises because the speaker stops talking for a moment and makes a sound when he remembers something before uttering his speech.

Then it can be concluded that *Uh* voice that Bart said meant that he remembered something he was going to do.

CONCLUSION

Hesitation noises are used spontaneously and unplanned speakers in conversations, even teachers and broadcasters who speak eloquently. The sounds have many uses in the conversation but most of these sounds indicate a talker who stops talking for a moment to consider what to say next or try to finish the sentence anyway. Based on the author research, there are 5 intended speakers meaning when using hesitation noises.

The speakers, Homer and Bart Simpson, used hesitation noises to reveal: showing fear or doubt to start

or continue the speech, thinking for a moment to consider the answer, understanding or agreement with the words of their interlocutor, recalling and remembering something they were going to do.

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