CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Public speaking is one of the most practical classes you'll ever take, and here's why, you often may be required to give presentations in other classes, and this course helps prepare you for that. Effective speaking skills give you a tremendous advantage at work too. Overall, public speaking ability helps you become a more active member of your community, allows you to participate more fully in organizations you belong to, and boosts your selfconfidence in both personal and professional contexts. It's no wonder that so many college graduates say public speaking was one of the most benefi cial classes they took in school.[1]

Speech is a series of speaking activities carried out in front of the general public or giving speeches in a statement of opinion, or giving an overview of something. Speeches can be made by several methods, including: Importu is a method of speech which is done without prior preparation, Memoriter is a method of making speeches by memorizing the text script first, Manuscript is a method of giving speech which is done by reading the text during the speech, Extemporaneous is a method of giving a speech, where the big concept of the speech will be conveyed during the speech. To become a good speaker and attract the audience, every

[1] Stephen J Coopman, James Lull. *Public Speaking The Evolving Art , Second Edition* :Cengage Learning (2011).p,3

speaker has a method in delivering a speech, one of which is the extemporaneous style is the most ideal style used by the speaker when delivering a speech.

Extemporaneous speaking is the art of giving speeches on the spot without notes or memorization relying only on the speaker's depth of knowledge and their ability to explain what they know in a coherent, engaging manner. As a category of forensics competition, extemporaneous speaking or "extemp" as it is commonly known is the manifestation of public speaking skills in their purest form without the support of notes or memorization, the speaker is on her own when she is in front of an audience, with only her memory, knowledge, and command of language to aid her.

Extemporaneous speaking, you carefully research, organize, and rehearse your speech before you deliver it. Th is approach to speaking balances adapting to the audience in the moment with thorough planning and practicing. Because extemporaneous speaking requires both flexibility and forethought, it is sometimes called structured spontaneity. When you appear spontaneous, your speech comes across as natural and authentic. Speaking extemporaneously helps you deliver an audience centered and engaging message, greatly maximizing your chances of connecting with your listeners and having your speech achieve its purpose. For most of the public speaking situations you'll encounter, the extemporaneous method is the most desirable because its structured spontaneity usually makes it the most effective.

Extemporaneous method requires you to know the content of your speech quite well. In fact, when you use this method properly, you become so familiar

with the substance of your talk that you need only a few brief extemporaneous speech a carefully prepared and rehearsed speech that is presented from a brief set of notes. Your first speech provides a foundation for speeches you will give later. As you develop your skills of extemporaneous speaking, you will find yourself able to speak confidently and with strong eye contact in class and out.

Delivering your speech notes to remind you of the points you intend to cover. The notes should consist of key words or phrases, rather than complete sentences and paragraphs. This way, when you are in front of the audience, you will tell them what you know about the topic in your own words. Prepare your notes by writing or printing key terms and phrases on index cards or sheets of paper. Some instructors require students to use index cards because they are small and unobtrusive, don't rustle or flop over, and can be held in one hand, which allows the speaker to gesture more easily. Other teachers recommend sheets of paper because you can get more information on them and because it is easier to print out computer files on paper.

Based on the explanation above, the reasons of the researcher are interested in this research, that the researcher wants to provide a better understanding about the effective strategy for practicing extemporaneously speech style in speech delivery. So the researcher is interested to conduct a review about Books and Journals. Review books: *Stephen E. Lucas"the art Public speaking", Arina Nikitina "Succesful Public Speaking", Stephanie J Coopman,James Lull, "Public Speaking the eloving art", Jesica Bailey "Extemporaneous Speaking", O'hair, Hannah Rubenstein, rob stewart"A*

pocket guide public speaking, Impromtu vs Extemporaneous, Christy Trussell, Dripping Spring High School, "Extemporaneous Speaking; Taking it to the next level" stevan a beebe &Susan j. Beebe, And Kenneth G. sabay. Review journal: *Fundamental of oral communication, An introduction to public Speaking, Effects of Sustained Impromptu Speaking and Goal Setting on Public Speaking Competency Development: A Case Study of EFL College Students in Morocco, Persuasive Strategy in Prabowo's Political Speech at National Agenda 2019, Informative Speaking Using T Speech Strategies Used by Steve Jobs in the Launching of iPhone 4he Extemporaneous Speech Method In A University Public Speaking Class,*

B. Problem and focus of the research

Based on the background of the problem above the researcher found out . the effective strategy for practicing extemporaneous speech in public speaking.

C. Research Question

Based on the limitation of the problem above, the problems of the research is formulated into following question "How is the effective strategy for practicing extemporaneous speech style in public speaking".

D. *Purpose of the Research*

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the purpose of the research formulated in statements "To know the effective strategy for practicing extemporaneous speech style in public speaking".

E. Significances of the Research

The research is expected to be significant for the lecturer and students and other researcher as followed :

1. For the lecturer, the research gave information about the effective strategy practicing extemporaneously speech
2. For the students, from this research they knew what the effective strategy practicing extemporaneously speech
3. For other researcher, this research gave more understanding about the effective strategy practicing extemporaneously speech.
4. For college it can be give them knowledge about the effective strategy practicing extemporaneously speech.

F. Definition of the Key Term

In order to avoid miss understanding, the researcher defines the terms used in this research as follow :

1. Extemporaneous Speech is a limited preparation speech event based on research and original analysis.
2. Public speaking is the process or act of performing a speech to a live audience..

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Review of the related theory

a. Definition of Extemporaneous

The extemporaneous method requires you to know the content of your speech quite well. In fact, when you use this method properly, you become so familiar with the substance of your talk that you need only a few brief extemporaneous speech a carefully prepared and rehearsed speech that is presented from a brief set of notes. Your first speech provides a foundation for speeches you will give later. As you develop your skills of extemporaneous speaking, you will find yourself able to speak confidently and with strong eye contact in class and out. Delivering Your Speech 69 notes to remind you of the points you intend to cover. The notes should consist of key words or phrases, rather than complete sentences and paragraphs. This way, when you are in front of the audience, you will tell them what you know about the topic in your own words.[2]

First according to Nikitina, Extemporaneous speech.[3] is the most commonly used type of speech that helps to establish emotional connection with the audience. It is built around key point, but the material can be presented freely,

[2] Stephen E lucas, *The art of public speaking*. New York: The McGraw-Hill companies (2009). p, 68

[3] Ariana Nikita, *Successful public speaking.* Academic transfer.com (2011). p,13

allowing the speaker to make change in their speech based on the listeners reaction. The conclusion is extemporaneous Speaker will change the material of speech depend on the listener situation when speaker perform.

Second, According Coopman and Lull. Extemporaneous speaking, the speaker carefully research, organize, and rehearse it this approach to the audience in the moment with thorough planning and practicing. Because extemporaneous speaking requires both flexibility and forethought, it is sometimes called "structured spontaneity." When the speaker appear spontaneous, the speaker's speech comes across as natural and authentic. For most of the public speaking situations the speaker will encounter, the extemporaneous method is the most desirable because its structured spontaneity usually makes it the most effective[4]

According to Gareis (2006:20) Extemporaneous Speaking is based on thorough preparation, but the speaker presents his or her ideas freely, using only an outline or keywords. Extemporaneous speeches are the most common speech form, used in many educational and professional settings. It means the speaker was expert in speech delivery when the perform.

Last, according to Morreale Speaking Extemporaneously, An extemporaneously speech is carefully planned and prepared ahead of time and delivered using a conversational tone of voice. The speaker may have spent a great deal of time researching, organizing, and practicing, but the speaker do not create a manuscript of the speech. So the meaning of speaking extemporaneously

[4] Stephanie J. Coopman, James Lull - *Public Speaking The Evolving Art , Second Edition*: Cengage Learning (2011)p.65

is spontaneous but requires plan, preparation or training, speakers keep an eye on speech materials, flow in speech and speech language.[5]

Extemporaneous is the method has several advantages. It give more precise control over thought and language than does impromptu speaking, it offers greater spontaneous and directness than does speaking from memory or from a full manuscript and it is adaptable to a wide range of situation, it also encourages the conversational quality audiences look for in speech delivery.

Extemporaneous speaking , extemporaneous speaking is the art of giving speeches on the spot without note or memorization relaying only on the speakers depth of knowledge and their ability to explain what they know in a coherent, engaging manner as a category of forensics competition, extemporaneous speaking, is manifesto of public speaking skill in their purest from-without the support of note or memorization, the speaker is on her own when she is in front of an audience, with only her memory, knowledge and command of language to

Extemporaneous speaking in the most natural from of public speaking in that in most closely mirrors everyday conversations for the most part, we do not script out our conversations with other people, but we may plan in advance what we wish to say. Extemporaneous method requires you to know the content of your speech quite well. In fact, when you use this method properly, you become so familiar with the substance of your talk that you need only a few brief notes to remind you of the points you intend to cover. The notes should consist of key

words or phrases, rather than complete sentences and paragraphs. This way, when you are in front of the audience, you will tell them what you know about the topic in your own words.[6]

So the conclude about extemporaneously speech is a limited preparation speech event based on research and original analysis. Extemporaneous speaking provides 30 minutes of preparation time, followed by a seven minute speech. When preparation starts, speakers are offered three questions to answer. Speakers generally speak persuasively, though informative speeches. For most of the public speaking situations encounter, the extemporaneous method is the most desirable because its structured spontaneity usually makes it the most effective.

b. Advantages and disadvantages of extemporaneous

Advantages extemporaneously speech style is allows speaker to develop expertise on a topic, allows structured spontaneity, allows speaker to adjust to audience feedback, the communication of listeners and speakers is better because the speaker speaks directly to the listener or, the message can be flexible to change according to the needs and presentation more spontaneous.[7]

Disadvantages extemporaneous speech style is researching, organizing, and practicing a speech is time consuming. Need intensive training for speech, the

[6] Stephen E lucas, *The art of public speaking*. New York: The McGraw-Hill companies (2009). p, 68

[7] Stephanie J. Coopman, James Lull - *Public Speaking The Evolving Art , Second Edition*: Cengage Learning (2011)p.230

possibility of deviating from the large outline is enormous, fastening can be obstructed because of the difficulty of choosing words.[8]

[8] Ibid

Based on the explanation above, the advantage of the extemporaneous method is that the speaker can be more familiar with the audience because there is emotional closeness, the speaker can develop the content of the speech according to the audience situation. The disadvantages of extemporaneous speech is requires intensive practice in use extemporaneous style speech, needs to increase vocabulary, so that speech delivery is not wordy so that later the audience will have difficult to understand the content of the speech delivered.

Three steps in studying your extemporaneous topic

1. Identify the type of extemporaneous question that you have to answer.

a. Is it a question of fact? This type of question is typically answerable by "Yes" or "No." It revolves around whether something is true or not, existent or not. Example: Q Is Syria's crisis a problem of the whole world?

b. Is it a question of value? It is centered on whether a topic is good or bad, moral or immoral, just or unjust. Example: Q Is it better for the European nations to step in and aid Syria or ignore the country's civil crisis?

c. Is it a question of policy? It is focused on what policy or rule should be followed. Example: Q Should European countries enforce laws to accommodate Syrian refugees?

2. Determine the purpose appropriate to your topic.

3. Stick to your topic and look at all of the sides and angles of the problem.[9]

d. Steps in Preparing for a Successful Extemporaneous Speech

1. Reinforce, you may explore other main points, but always refer back to your thesis. This will greatly help your audience remember your message.
2. Capture, State the central idea of your extemporaneous speech in one declarative sentence. Keep your sentence specific. Ask yourself what you want your audience to know exactly.
3. Develop, that you have a clear central idea, you are ready to map out the supporting points in an outline.
4. Introduce, in the introduction, make sure you: grab the attention of the audience with a striking one-liner. Give a short background by explaining why they have to listen. State your thesis.
5. Check, develop at least three main points and check each of them with these questions: does each point have one single idea, does each point reiterate the thesis statement does each point prepare the discussion of the next main point.
6. Supply, make sure that each main point has enough examples, testimonies, statistics, or cases. In doing this, you give the audience new information or views to learn from.
7. Conclude, reinforce your introduction by coming up with a closing attention-getter that is related to your opening. Connect the needs and

[9] Kenneth G. Sabay.(2016).*Oral communication in contex*: C&E Publishing,Inc.p.128

interest of your audience with the theme of your speech. Restate your thesis or review your main points.[10]

Based on the book above, there were 7 stage successful to practice extemporaneous speech is reinforce, capture, develop, introduce, check, supply, conclude.

e. Beginning and ending the speech

1. Get attention and interest

A speaker can quickly lose an audience if she or he doesn't use the introduction to get their attention and quicken their interest. Getting the initial attention of your audience is usually easy even before you utter a single word. After you are introduced and step to the lectern, your audience will normally give you their attention. If they don't, wait patiently. Look directly at the audience without saying a word. In a few moments all talking and physical commotion will stop. Your listeners will be attentive. You will be ready to start speaking. Keeping the attention of your audience once you start talking is more difficult. Here are the methods used most often. Employed individually or in combination, they will help get the audience caught up in your speech.

[10] Kenneth G. Sabay.(2016).*Oral communication in contex*: C&E Publishing,Inc.p.129

1.1 Relate the Topic to the Audience

People pay attention to things that affect them directly. If you can relate the topic to your listeners, they are much more likely to be interested in it.

1.2 State the Importance of Your Topic

Presumably, you think your speech is important. Tell your audience why they should think so too.

1.3 Startle the audience

One surefire way to arouse interest quickly is to startle your listeners with an arresting or intriguing statement, this technique is highly effective and easy to use. Just be sure the startling introduction relates directly to the subject of your speech. If you choose a strong opening simply for its shock value and then go on to talk about something else, your audience will be confused and possibly annoyed.

1.4 Arouse the curiosity of the audience

One way to draw them into your speech is with a series of statements that progressively whet their curiosity about the subject of the speech. By building suspense about her subject, the speaker pulls her audience into the speech.

1.5 Question the audience

Asking a rhetorical question is another way to get your listeners thinking about your speech. In other circumstances, you may want to pose a series of questions, each of which draws the audience deeper and deeper into the speech.

1.6 Begin with a quotation

Another way to arouse the interest of your audience is to start with an attention getting quotation. Opening your speech with a lengthy quotation is a sure way to set audience yawning.

1.7 Tell a story

We all enjoy stories especially if they are provocative, dramatic, or suspenseful. this one does a double job it arouses the interest of the audience and gets listeners emotionally involved in the speech. You can also use stories based on your personal experience.[11]

Based on the seven methods discussed above are the ones used most often by student speakers to gain attention and interest. Other methods include referring to the occasion, inviting audience participation, using audio equipment or visual aids, relating to a previous speaker, and beginning with humor. For As you work on your

[11] Stephen E lucas, *The art of public speaking*. New York: The McGraw-Hill companies (2009). p,185

speeches, keep an eye out for quotations, stories, and other materials you can use to craft an introduction that will capture the attention of your listeners. for any given speech, try to choose the method that is most suitable for the topic, the audience, and the occasion.

2. Reveal the topic

In the process of gaining attention, be sure to state clearly the topic of your speech. If you do not, your listeners will be confused. And once they are confused, your chances of getting them absorbed in the speech are almost nil. This is a basic point so basic that it may hardly seem worth mentioning. Yet you would be surprised how many students need to be reminded of it. You may hear speeches in your own class in which the topic is not clear by the end of the introduction. So you will know what to avoid.

3. Establish credibility and goodwill

Besides getting attention and revealing the topic, there is a third objective you may need to accomplish in your introduction establishing your credibility and goodwill. Credibility is mostly a matter of being qualified to speak on a given topic and of being perceived as qualified by your listeners. Credibility is the audience's perception of whether a speaker is qualified to speak on a given topic. Goodwill is the audience's perception of whether the speaker has the best interests of the audience in mind.[12]

[12] Stephen E lucas, *The art of public speaking*. New York: The McGraw-Hill companies (2009). p,187

4. Preview the body of the speech

Preview statements such as these serve another purpose as well. Because they usually come at the very end of the introduction, they provide a smooth lead in to the body of the speech. They signal that the body of the speech is about to begin.[13]

f. Tips for the introduction

1. Keep the introduction relatively brief. Under normal circumstances it should not constitute more than 10 to 20 percent of your speech.

2. Be on the lookout for possible introductory materials as you do your research. File them with your notes so they will be handy when you are ready for them.

3. Be creative in devising your introduction. Experiment with two or three different openings and choose the one that seems most likely to get the audience interested in your speech.

4. Don't worry about the exact wording of your introduction until you have finished preparing the body of the speech. After you have determined your main points, it will be much easier to make final decisions about how to begin the speech.

---

[13] Stephen E lucas, *The art of public speaking*. New York: The McGraw-Hill companies (2009). p, 190

5. Work out your introduction in detail. Some teachers recommend that you write it out word for word; others prefer that you outline it. Whichever method you use, practice the introduction over and over until you can deliver it smoothly from a minimum of notes and with strong eye contact.

6. When you present the speech, don't start talking too soon. Make sure the audience has quieted down and is focused on you before you begin. Establish eye contact with the audience, smile, and then launch into your opening words. Give yourself every chance to make sure your introduction has the desired impact.[14]

g. Tips for the conclusion

1. As with the introduction, keep an eye out for possible concluding materials as you research and develop the speech.

2. Conclude with a bang, not a whimper. Be creative in devising a conclusion that hits the hearts and minds of your audience. Work on several possible endings, and select the one that seems likely to have the greatest impact.

3. Don't be long winded. The conclusion will normally make up no more than 5 to 10 percent of your speech.

4. Don't leave anything in your conclusion to chance. Work it out in detail, and give yourself plenty of time to practice delivering it. Many students

[14] Stephen E lucas, *The art of public speaking*. New York: The McGraw-Hill companies (2009). p,202

like to write out the conclusion word for word to guarantee it is just right. If you do this, make sure you can present it smoothly, confidently, and with feeling without relying on your notes or sounding wooden. Make your last impression as forceful and as favorable as you can.[15]

B. Review of Related Findings

There are some studies related to this research. The research find some researches that are observe by some researcher as follow. First, Hoverove (2012) had done research about "Element of Public Speaking Tools of building an Effective Speech". She concluded that the effective speech is not only to create good speech which is clearly organized, supported by supporting material and completed by usage of lexical and syntactical items which will make the speech more vivid, but even more important part of the speech is way how the speech is said and the proper usage of nonverbal communication and vocal delivery.

Second, Wahyuni (2013) had done research about "L2 Speaking Strategies Employed By Indonesian EFL Tertiary Students Across Proficiency And Gender". She got concluded that speaking proficiency and gender significantly affected the use of affective strategies only. The study also demonstrates that the students used Strategies consciously, confidently, effortfully, or persistently because of the usefulness of the strategies or

[15] Stephen E lucas, *The art of public speaking*. New York: The McGraw-Hill companies (2009). p, 202

pleasure in using them. Implications for Indonesian EFL teachers, curriculum developers, and students are made.

Third , Astuti (2011) she observe a Correlational Study Between Students Speaking Ability and Students' Self Concept at the Tenth Grade Students of SMKN 1 Payakumbuh in 2010/2011 Academic Year. She found the result of her research that r = 0,81. It means that there was no correlation between students' speaking ability and students' self concept at the tenth grade students of SMKN 1 Payakumbuh in 2010/2011 academic year.

Fourth, Usep Syaripudin, S.Pd., M.Ed , he observe The Use Of Talking Chips Technique In Students' Impromptu Speaking, University of Swadaya Gunung Jati Cirebon. He found the result of his research the student gave long impromptu speaking, they felt confident, their speaking was more fluent than the pretest, more over they comprehend the chosen topic, and they delivered impromptu speaking with less pauses.

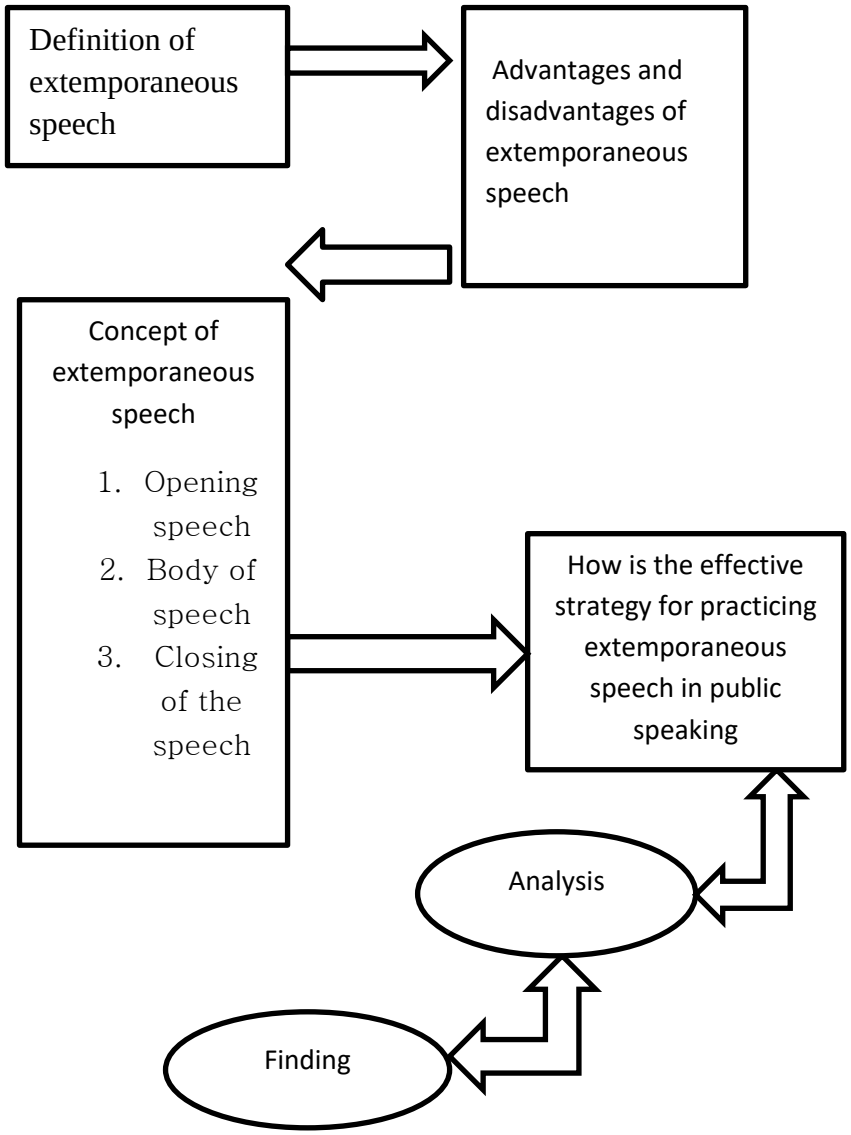
Next, Widya syafitri, IAIN bukittinggi. she research about, improving students' speaking ability through simulation , she found of her research is Most of the students were interested because they were involved directly. After teaching through simulation, the researcher found that the students' were improved significantly in speaking English. Most of the students enjoyed and relaxed in studying in the classroom because they felt like studying at home..

Based on the research above, the researcher did the different research. In this research, the writer focused on **A Study The effective strategy for practicing extemporaneous speech style in public speaking.**

C. Conceptual of Framework

The conceptual framework was a fundamental to think in this research. This research purposed was to know the style of speech delivery used by speaker. So, the researcher made the conceptual framework in figure 1

Figure 1 : The Conceptual Framework of the Research



The diagram above explains the conceptual framework of this research. The researcher analyzed the style of extemporaneously speech style delivery. It analyzed from public speaking and then analyze, Then source of data got from journal and book based research. After that the researcher analyzed the data from journal and book based library research. Then the researcher got the result from the data. Purpose of this research was to see the strategy of practicing extemporaneously speech style in public speaking.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research. It is supported by Setyosari states that the major of purpose of descriptive research to explain or describe the condition, event or object whether it is a people or something that concerned with variables that can be explain with number or words[16]. In descriptive qualitative research does not give certain treatment to the research object but all the activity goes on based on real condition in the field. This is supported by Sugiyono states that qualitative research is a research method based on post positivisme philosophy, used to research the object state naturally[17]. So, the researcher described the natural condition that found in the field. The

[16]Punaji, Setyosari, 2012. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan dan Pengembangan Pengembangan Edisi Kedua*, Jakarta: Kencana

[17]Sugiyono. 2009, *Metode Penelitian dan Pendidikan*. Alfabeta: Bandung

researcher choose this design because the researcher want to know the effective strategy practicing extemporaneously speech in speech delivery.

In this chapter, the researcher do the research about concept and theory that used according to available literature, especially from the article that published in any scientific journal. Library research have a function to develop the concept or theory that being the basic of study in the research[18].

Library research is the activity that required in the research, especially academic research which its main function to develop theoritical aspect as well as practical benefit aspect[19]. Library research is a research conducted by researcher by review and analyzed books, literatures, magazines, notes and reports relating to the problem to be investigated by books, literatures, magazines, notes and reports used as a source of data to be processed and analyzed.

B. Technique of Data Collection

Data collection techniques will be taken from the data source. The data source intended in this research is the goal from which data can be obtained. If the researcher uses documentation, then the documentation or notes are the source of data. While the contents are notes of research subjects or research variables.[20] In writing this thesis the source of data that researcher will use:

a. Primary Data

[18] V.Wiratna Sujarweni,*Metodeologi Penelitian* (Yogyakarta : Pustaka Baru Perss, 2014)

[19] Sukardi,*Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan Kompetensi dan Praktiknya* (Jakarata : PT Bumi Aksara,2013),

[20] Suharsimi Arikuntoro, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik,* (Jakarta : Rieneka Cipta, 2006), p. 26

Primary data is data get from the first source in the form of a library that contains new scientific knowledge or new understanding of facts or ideas directly. Primary data sources are data sought by researchers and data obtained directly from research subject. And this primary data is also called first data.[21]

b. Secondary

While secondary data is source that cannot provide information directly to the data collector. Secondary data source is data obtained from other parties. Not directly obtained by research subject. In other words, secondary data is supporting data from primary data or first hand data. Secondary from this research will take various source such as books, journal.

C. Technique of Data Analysis

Technique of data analysis from this research uses content analysis. Qualitative studies are used to technique data analysis by content analysis with the conceptual zone. Initially the words are gathered into common reference elements so that is so simple for construct concept. The concept is hoped to adjustment the contents or messages of the work comprehensively.[22] The steps use in analyzing data are:

1. Data Reduction

[21] Saifuddin Azwar, *Metode Penelitian,* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2009), p. 91

[22] Saifuddin Azwar, *Metode Penelitian*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2009), p.91

In the process of reducing and summarizing, the data will record and summarize by taking important things that reveal the theme of the problem. Then notes have been obtained in the field with the description, the result of the construction is arranged in the form of reflection. Reports that need to be reduced, summarized, sorted out the main things, focus on things that are important, looking for themes or patterns.

2 . Display Data

Data display categorizes the unit of analysis based on the focus and aspect of the problem under research, or data that is stacked, thick reports by itself will be difficult to see the overall picture to draw agree with the conclusions.

3. Drawing Conclusion

The final step is to conclude the data that allows the validity of the result obtained from the research. From the beginning the researcher must try to find the meaning of the data collected. From the data obtained, the researcher tries to draw conclusions that are usually still vague, doubtful. But, with increasing data the conclusion will be clearer. So, conclusion must always be verified throughout the research.[23]

D. Discussion Method

[23] Suwardi Endraswara, *Metodologi Penelitian Sastra*, (Yogyakarta: timredaksi CAPS, 2011), p. 164

Qualitative approach is to emphasize its analysis in the process of inferring comparison and in analysis there is a dynamic relationship of phenomena observed using scientific logic.[24] Qualitative research is an approach that get descriptive data in the form of people writing who are observed that are not poured into

Terms used in qualitative research. Qualitative research say that all knowledge or science is relative, for all knowledge and research there is a subject and holistic element, ungeneralizable studies are justified (ungeneralizable studies are studies in which insights and results produced by researchers cannot be applied to contexts or situations outside the situation where data is collected).

The data focus on a study of the effective strategy for practicing extemporaneous speech style in public speaking, The data are about the review of some books and journal, the data gotten of this research are based on the library research.

[24] Ibid

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. FINDING

The data are presented to answer the research question: “How is the effective strategy for practicing extemporaneous speech in public speaking”.

1. Description of the data

The data of this research were collected from book and journal by library research**.**

a) Data from the books

Data get from the first source in the form of a library that contains new scientific knowledge or new understanding of facts or ideas directly.

b) Data from the journal

Data source is data obtained from other parties. Not directly obtained by research subject. data is supporting data from primary data or first hand data.

2. Analysis of the data

Based on the description of the data above, the researcher would like to analyze the data from :

a) Data from the books

1. **The 1st Book Review**

Book	Stephen E. Lucas
Title	The Art of public Speaking Extemporaneous speech
Page	67 -70
Year	2015
Reviewer	Novia Yulanda
Date	26 ovember 2020

a. Beginning and ending the speech

1. Get attention and interest

A speaker can quickly lose an audience if she or he doesn't use the introduction to get their attention and quicken their interest. Getting the initial attention of your audience is usually easy even before you utter a single word. After you are introduced and step to the lectern, your audience will normally give you their attention. If they don't, wait patiently. Look directly at the audience without saying a word. In a few moments all talking and physical commotion will stop. Your listeners will be attentive. You will be ready to start speaking. Keeping the attention of your audience once you start talking is more difficult. Here are the methods used most often. Employed individually or in combination, they will help get the audience caught up in your speech.

2. **Reveal the topic**

In the process of gaining attention, be sure to state clearly the topic of your speech. If you do not, your listeners will be confused. And once they are confused, your chances of getting them absorbed in the speech are almost nil. This is a basic point so basic that it may hardly seem worth mentioning. Yet you would be surprised how many students need to be reminded of it. You may hear speeches in your own class in which the topic is not clear by the end of the introduction. So you will know what to avoid.

3. **Establish credibility and goodwill**

Besides getting attention and revealing the topic, there is a third objective you may need to accomplish in your introduction establishing your credibility and goodwill. Credibility is mostly a matter of being qualified to speak on a given topic and of being perceived as qualified by your listeners. Credibility is the audience's perception of whether a speaker is qualified to speak on a given topic. Goodwill is the audience's perception of whether the speaker has the best interests of the audience in mind.[25]

4. **Preview the body of the speech**

[25] Stephen E lucas, *The art of public speaking*. New York: The McGraw-Hill companies (2009). p,187

Preview statements such as these serve another purpose as well. Because they usually come at the very end of the introduction, they provide a smooth lead in to the body of the speech. They signal that the body of the speech is about to begin.[26]

b. Tips for the introduction

1. Keep the introduction relatively brief. Under normal circumstances it should not constitute more than 10 to 20 percent of your speech.

2. Be on the lookout for possible introductory materials as you do your research. File them with your notes so they will be handy when you are ready for them.

3. Be creative in devising your introduction. Experiment with two or three different openings and choose the one that seems most likely to get the audience interested in your speech.

4. Don't worry about the exact wording of your introduction until you have finished preparing the body of the speech. After you have determined your main points, it will be much easier to make final decisions about how to begin the speech.

5. Work out your introduction in detail. Some teachers recommend that you write it out word for word; others prefer that you outline it. Whichever

[26] Stephen E lucas, *The art of public speaking*. New York: The McGraw-Hill companies (2009). p, 190

method you use, practice the introduction over and over until you can deliver it smoothly from a minimum of notes and with strong eye contact.

6. When you present the speech, don't start talking too soon. Make sure the audience has quieted down and is focused on you before you begin. Establish eye contact with the audience, smile, and then launch into your opening words. Give yourself every chance to make sure your introduction has the desired impact.[27]

c. Tips for the conclusion

1. As with the introduction, keep an eye out for possible concluding materials as you research and develop the speech.

2. Conclude with a bang, not a whimper. Be creative in devising a conclusion that hits the hearts and minds of your audience. Work on several possible endings, and select the one that seems likely to have the greatest impact.

3. Don't be long winded. The conclusion will normally make up no more than 5 to 10 percent of your speech.

4. Don't leave anything in your conclusion to chance. Work it out in detail, and give yourself plenty of time to practice delivering it. Many students like to write out the conclusion word for word to guarantee it is just right.

[27] Stephen E lucas, *The art of public speaking*. New York: The McGraw-Hill companies (2009). p,202

If you do this, make sure you can present it smoothly, confidently, and with feeling without relying on your notes or sounding wooden. Make your last impression as forceful and as favorable as you can.[28]

d. Extemporaneous speech method

1. Extemporaneous method requires to speaker know the content of speech quite well.
2. Only need a few brief notes to remind you of the points you intend to cover.
3. The notes should consist of key words or phrases, Use index card to write key word.[29]
4. Write the key word only one side in index card still present the speech fluently and confidently

Based on the book above, there were 5 stage to practice extemporaneous speech, so the research conclude that to practice extemporaneous speech the speaker understand about content, speaker need note to write key word, write key word in one side to made speaker fluently and confidently.

[28] Stephen E lucas, *The art of public speaking*. New York: The McGraw-Hill companies (2009). p, 202

[29] Stephen E lucas, *The art of public speaking*. New York: The McGraw-Hill companies (2009). p, 68

2. The 2nd Book Review

Book	Arina Nikitina
Title	Successful public Speaking Extemporaneous speech
Page	18-20
Year	2011
Reviewer	Novia Yulanda
Date	26 November 2020

Extemporaneous speech method

1. Make important point of the presentation memorable
2. Establish a connection with the particular audience
3. Emphasize the message
4. Introduce controversial issues
5. Encourage thinking
6. Shape people belief

Based on the book above, there were 6 stage to practice extemporaneous speech, so the research conclude that to practice extemporaneous speech is make note, connection with audience it make audience interested to listen till the end, emphazise message to make belief audience, introduce controversial issue it mean update information, the speaker speaks directly to the audience.

3. The 3th Book Review

Book	Stephanie J Coopman, James Lull
Title	Public Speaking The elvolving Art Extemporaneous speech
Page	170-179, 231
Year	2015
Reviewer	Novia Yulanda
Date	26 ovember 2020

a.Introduction

1. Get audience attention. Audiences tend to recall what the speaker says right at the start of the speech because this is when they're most attentive. In addition, oft en an audience decides whether or not to pay attention to a speaker within the fi rst moments of a speech.
2. Indicate purpose and thesis is indicating the speech's purpose and thesis typically requires just a few sentences. As with the attention getter, you don't want to go on and on. But you do want your audience members to know the response you expect from them and the basic idea you're conveying.
3. Establish credibility is introduction gives you the fi rst opportunity to show you've thoroughly researched your topic. As with the other parts of the introduction, presenting yourself as a credible speaker takes only a few moments. But those moments play a key role in getting your audience to listen to you.

4. Preview main points is successful speakers keep audiences focused throughout the speech by describing the speech's structure and repeating main points. Thus, the speaker

   a. Previews in the introduction what will be said in the body of the speech.

   b. Presents the main points and subpoints in the body.

   c. Reviews the main points in the conclusion

b. Conclusion

1. Review main points normally follows a transition word or phrase that indicates you're moving from the body to the conclusion. That is, once you've made the transition from the body of the speech to its conclusion, quickly summarize by restating your speech's main points.
2. Reinforce purpose the conclusion gives you a final opportunity to reinforce your specifi c purpose by highlighting the reason your information is important (for a speech to inform), crystallizing your argument and making a fi nal appeal to the audience (for a speech to persuade), or getting that last laugh (for a speech to entertain).
3. Provide closure the conclusion is the last chance you have to make an impression on your audience, and you want it to be a good one, end with a quotation, use presentation media, make a dramatic statement, refer to the introduction, refer to subsequent events, reinforce the speaker-audience connection, thank the audience.

c. Extemporaneous speech Method

1. Spontaneous make it the most effective in extemporaneous
2. Spontaneity make speech comes across as natural and authentic
3. Deliver an audience centered and engaging message
4. Connecting with your audience having the speech achieve it purpose

Table 4.1 Delivery Methods

Method	Advantages	Disadvantages	Typical situation
Extemporaneous	Allows speaker to develop expertise on a topic; allows structured spontaneity; allows speaker to adjust to audience feedback	Researching, organizing, and practicing a speech is time-consuming	Most classroom, professional, and community presentations

Based on the book above, there were 4 stage to practice extemporaneous speech, so the research conclude that to practice extemporaneous speech is the most effective in extemporaneous is spontaneity because speech come natural and authentic and the content of the speech is conveyed, because connection with the audience is important

4. The 4th Book Review

Book	Jessica Bailey
Title	Extemporaneous Speaking Extemporaneous speech
Page	5-10
Year	2013
Reviewer	Novia Yulanda
Date	26 November 2020

a. Extemporaneous speech method

Vocal inflection, pacing, volume and gestures

Based on the book above, there were 3 stage to practice extemporaneous speech, so the research conclude that to practice extemporaneous speech is vocal inflection it mean practice intonation of vocal, pacing is how to step before speaker perform and gesture mean speaker body language when deliver the speech in perform.

b. Strategy extemporaneous speech

Persuasive In extemporaneous speaking, we need to take a step back and examine the basic principles of persuasion. typical divide the elements of persuasion into three categories:

Pathos is ancient greek for the sensation of suffering and is the root of words such as “sympathetic” and “empathy.” When using pathos as a means of persuasion, the speaker is attempting to elicit a feeling in his audience to make them angry, guilty, fearful, joyful, excited, and so on. The speaker uses emotion to pull his audience towards a particular conclusion. There are a

number of ways a speaker can use pathos to persuade, such as telling a particularly sad story or arousing the anger of an audience by making them feel the injustice of an issue

Ethos can be understood as the audience's perception of the speaker character. It should be noted, however, that ethos doesn't really refer to whether a person is moral or immoral, rather whether they come across as a credible believable speaker. Depending on the context, some speakers may be more credible than others. For example, an astrophysicist is probably more qualified to speak about current technological barriers to modern space exploration than you are.

Logos refers to the use of reasoned arguments to convince an audience. For Aristotle, logos meant formal logic conclusions derived from premises in the form of a syllogism. While an extemporaneous speaker may not be explicit about her use of logic, her analysis will often follow the form of a syllogism.

According to the book of Jessica bailey the research found the strategy to practice extemporaneous speech is persuasive strategy, it persuade audience, there are three ways to persuade: Pathos, relating to polite and courteous behavior, Emotions, relating to the feelings of the audience, Logic, relating to reasonable explanations so that the audience believes and wants to believe the content of the speech delivered.

5. The 5th Book Review

Book	O'hair, Hannah Rubenstein, Rob Stewart
Title	A pocket Guide to Public Speaking Extemporaneous speech
Page	144-148
Year	2010
Reviewer	Novia Yulanda
Date	26 November 2020

a. Extemporaneous Speech method

1. Conversational style is a speaker's ability to sound expressive and to be perceived by the audience as natural. It's a style that approaches the way you normally express yourself in a much smaller group than your classroom audience.
2. Eye contact is a speaker's ability to have visual contact with everyone in the audience. Your audience should feel that you're speaking to them, not simply uttering main and supporting points
3. Vocal, also known as paralanguage, is the subfield of nonverbal communication that examines how we use our voices to communicate orally
4. Volume refers to the loudness or softness of a speaker's voice. As mentioned, public speakers need to speak loudly enough to be heard by everyone in the audience.

5. Rate is the speed at which a person speaks. To keep your speech delivery interesting, your rate should vary.
6. Pitch refers to the highness or lowness of a speaker's voice. Some speakers have deep voices and others have high voices.
7. Pauses are brief breaks in a speaker's delivery that can show emphasis and enhance the clarity of a message. In terms of timing, the effective use of pauses is one of the most important skills to develop.
8. The last major category related to vocal is pronunciation, or the conventional patterns of speech used to form a word. Word pronunciation is important for two reasons: first, mispronouncing a word your audience is familiar with will harm your credibility as a speaker; and second, mispronouncing a word they are unfamiliar with can confuse and even misinform them.

Based on the book above, there were 8 stage to practice extemporaneous speech, so the research conclude that to practice extemporaneous speech is, the speaker style, eye contact with audience, vocal, volume, Rate is the speed at which a person speaks, highness or lowness of a speaker's voice, Pauses are brief breaks in a speaker's delivery that can show emphasis and enhance the clarity of a message, vocal is pronunciation, or the conventional patterns of speech used to form a word.

6. The 6th Book Review

Book	Dale Carnegie
Title	The Art of public Speaking Extemporaneous speech
Page	91-92
Year	1915
Reviewer	Novia Yulanda
Date	26 November 2020

a. Extemporaneous speech method

1. Sometime been made to mean unprepared speech
2. Without note reguires all the preparation which we discussed so fully
3. For some of though and much language had better remember.
4. The most effective inspiration bottle up in speaker spirit and ready to infuse itself into the audience.

Based on the book above, there were 4 stage to practice extemporaneous speech is, so the research conclude that to practice extemporaneous speech is, sometime need for speaker, without note because was discussed before, if much language in speech the speaker need to remember.

7. The 7th Book Review

Book	Mark Twain
Title	Impromptu VS Extemporaneous Extemporaneous speech
Page	1-21
Year	2011
Reviewer	Novia Yulanda
Date	26 November 2020

a. Extemporaneous speech method

1. Extemporaneous Speeches (sometimes shortened to “extemp”) is usually the time allotted for preparation.
2. Extemporaneous speaker have anywhere from a short period of time, like 5 to 30 minutes, to a few weeks.
3. Extemporaneous speech is delivered using just a few notes.
4. Extemporaneous speech, the speaker also uses an improvisational, some what conversational, delivery in which close attention to the responses and reactions of the audience, sometimes altering the speech content to accommodate the audience’s interests.

Based on the book above, there were 4 stage to practice extemporaneous speech is need time periode 5-30 minute, extemporaneous used note, respon and reaction from audience.

8. The 8th Book Review

Book	Steven A. Beebe Susan J. Beebe
Title	Public Speaking Handbook Extemporaneous speech
Page	195-211
Year	2012
Reviewer	Novia Yulanda
Date	26 November 2020

a. Introduction

1. Get the audience's attention
2. Give the audience a reason to listen
3. Introduce the subject
4. Establish your credibility
5. Preview your main ideas

b. Effective introduction

1. Illustrations or anecdotes
2. Startling facts or statistics
3. Quotations
4. Humor
5. Questions
6. References to historical events

7. References to recent events
8. Personal references
9. References to the occasion
10. References to preceding speeches

c. Conclusion

1. Concluding your speech well is just as important as introducing it well, for it is the conclusion that leaves the final impression.
2. A conclusion should summarize your speech and provide closure.
3. Techniques for summarizing the speech include reemphasizing the central idea in a memorable way and restating the main ideas.
4. Ways to provide closure include signaling the end of your speech and motivating the audience to respond.
5. Effective conclusions may employ illustrations, quotations, humor, or any of the other methods used for introductions.
6. Referring to the introduction in your conclusion provides unified support for the ideas in the middle of your speech.
7. Issue an inspirational appeal or challenge to your listeners at the conclusion of the speech, rousing them to a high emotional pitch

d. Strategy extemporaneous speech

1. Omission is rhetoric in delivery speech in order to get the audience carried away
2. Suspsenssion is time limitation in delivering a speech

3. Rhetorical question is is a question that's asked for effect with no answer expected. The answer may be immediately provided by the questioner or obvious.
4. Repetition is Repetition is sometimes cited as a way to increase persuasive abilities in these areas. A carefully planned and executed repetition strategy can increase the effectiveness of your message. Repetition. In repetition convered
    a. Psychological basis is suggested that too much repetition has an adverse impact and can lead to stronger disagreement with the argument being made.
    b. Frequency is spread out over time an argument, written or spoken, creates a greater familiarity with the message and leads to gradual agreement if the intensity of repetition is gradual itself.
    c. Intensity is in speeches or other spoken arguments that are highly emotional in nature.
    d. Variety is repeating the same words and phrasing throughout the course of an argument, finding more than one way to make the same argument repeatedly can be a more effective approach.

Based on the book above, there were strategy to practice extemporaneous speech is, omission is rhetoric in speech delivery, supenssion time limitation, rhetorical question argument to made belief audience with speaker say , repetition is persuasive abilities made audience

easy to record what the message of speaker speech, repetition 4 convern there is (Psychological, frequency, intensity, variety,)

9. The 9th Book Review

Book	Kenneth G. Sabay
Title	Oral communication In context. Extemporaneous speech
Page	126
Year	2016
Reviewer	Novia Yulanda
Date	26 November 2020

a. Introduction

Share facts on the current situation of the environment. State the message of the speech (specific topic). The following are some strategies.

1. Use a real-life experience and connect that experience to your subject.
2. Use practical examples and explain their connection to your subject.
3. Start with a familiar or strong quote and then explain what it means.
4. Use facts or statistics and highlight their importance to your subject.
5. Tell a personal story to illustrate your point.

b. Body

The following are some strategies**.**

1. Present real life or practical examples
2. Show statistics
3. Present comparisons
4. Share ideas from the experts or practitioners

c. Conclusion

State the specific purpose of your speech again. Call for action, the following are some strategies.

1. Begin your conclusion with a restatement of your message.
2. Use positive examples, encouraging words, or memorable lines from songs or stories familiar to your audience.
3. Ask a question or series of questions that can make your audience reflect orponder.

10. The 10th Book Review

Book	Hodgkiss
Title	The basic of coaching extemporaneous speaking Extemporaneous Style
Page	Page 29
Year	2018
Writer	
Reviewer	Novia Yulanda
Date	26 November 2020

a. Introduction

Attention device

Justification

State topic

Preview points

b. Body

Paragraphs or Points

Signpost and tagline

Source 1 – inform

Source 2 – analyze

c. Conclusion

State topic again

Review points

Reference to attention device

Clincher Sentence.

B. DISCUSSION

a) Data from the journal

1. The 1st Journal Review

Journal	Fundamental of oral communication
Title	An introduction to public Speaking Extemporaneous Style
Page	Page 1-3
Year	2018
Writer	
Reviewer	Novia Yulanda
Date	**b)** November 2020

.

a. How to practice extemporaneous

A speaker will utilize notes or an outline as a guide while they are delivering the speech. The notes or outline will usually include any quotes and sources the speaker wants to cite in the presentation, as well as the order the information in the speech should be delivered in. The speech is delivered as if the speaker is having a conversation with the audience.

This is the type of public speaking you should strive to use in fundamentals of oral communication for your informative and persuasive speeches as this is most practical type of public speaking the type you are most likely use in a real life situation when you might be asked to give a formal presentation.

b. Conclusion

Based on the journal above speaker use extemporaneous style, need note or outline, speaker conservation with audience. Extemporaneous speech had two type there are, informative and persuasive. Informative strategy is provide information to audience example speeches about how to manage a good company, how to teach well, speeches about science (the important role of the e-learning learning system). Persuasive strategy is Persuasive Speech that aims to influence, persuade, invite listeners to follow the calls made by the orator. For example: speech during the season of success (campaign), religious speech (calling for charity), and so on.

2. The 2nd Journal Review

Journal	English Language Teaching
Title	Effects of Sustained Impromptu Speaking and Goal Setting on Public Speaking Competency Development: A Case Study of EFL College Students in Morocco Extemponeous style
Vol & Page	Vol 11 & Page 3-6
Year	2017
Writer	Latifa El Mortaji
Reviewer	Novia Yulanda
Date	26 November 2020

a. Finding

Students were instructed to start preparing their extemporaneous speech outside the classroom, and were asked to practice at least ten times

before coming to class. The ‘self introduction speech using an object’ was the first and the easiest of the four extemporaneous speeches, which served as an ice breaker, and was delivered in week 2. The same process was followed in subsequent speeches, informative, persuasive, and occasion speech, except that, the allotted time changed from 3 to 5 and 6 minutes, respectively, the students were required to research their topic and compile a bibliography, and they were instructed to produce an outline. These last three speeches were, therefore, more demanding, and the students needed to spend more time preparing them. Overall, the four extemporaneous speeches were delivered in weeks 2, 6, 10 and 14, respectively.

Based on the journal above speaker use extemporaneous style, need note or outline, speaker conservation with audience, Out line is a guideline for organize the ideas that speaker mind. extempore is better communication between the audience and the speaker because the speaker speaks directly to the listener or the audience, the speaker is given a time limit, and it takes practice to be maximized in delivering a speech in an extemporaneous style.

3. The 3rd Journal Review

Journal	Persuasive Strategy in Prabowo's Political Speech at National Agenda 2019
Title	Persuasive Strategy in Prabowo's Political Speech at National Agenda 2019 Extemporaneous speech
Vol & Page	Vol. 15 &1-11
Year	2019
Writer	Imam Setyojati Sedyo Laksono1 , Hamamah2 , Nurul Chojimah
Reviewer	Novia Yulanda
Date	26 November 2020

a. Finding

This research aims to uncover the critical intent of Prabowo Subianto against the government. Through a persuasive strategy, Prabowo featured of words and phrases that have negative connotations. It is a strategy that affects the audience to agree that the governance system is wrong. Negative connotations are part of the pathos. Where, it is related to the fit that can provoke the emotions of listeners and make it agree with the statement conveyed by the speaker. Data used in the analysis of text in Prabowo's spech, Indonesia wins which he said on the national Agenda 2019 in Jakarta. Lexical meanings are chosen as tools for analyzing data to analyze the exact meaning of the connotation in the speech.The authority tends to inject thoughts and ideologies through the powerful weapon of language. Prabowo organize the language to influence people for being his advocators in presidential election 2019.

Therefore, Prabowo choose appropriate words and phrases to persuade them.

Based on the journal above the researcher found that the speaker speech delivery about goverment system and used extemporaneous style, strategy to deliver the speech is a persuasive strategy, persuasive a strategy which influences the audience to agree what the speaker delivery in speech. The negative audience emotional and make audience agree and agree with the statement conveyed by the speaker.

4. The 4th Journal Review

Journal	English Education, Languages and Arts Faculty
Title	Informative Speaking Using The Extemporaneous Speech Method In A University Public Speaking Class Extemporaneous speech
Vol & Page	
Year	
Writer	Idha Ratna Dewi
Reviewer	Novia Yulanda
Date	26 November 2020

a. Finding

The result showed that: First, the procedures of implementing extemporaneous speech method in teaching informative speaking were the lecturer gave explanation what and how the use of extemporaneous Speech Method is, asked the students to present informative speaking, let

the other students to give a comment toward the speaker's performance, and gave feedback to the students (reviewed the steps of extemporaneous Speech method). Second, the result of students' speaking ability after implementing extemporaneous speech method showed good result. Most of the students had already fulfilled the criterias of speaking performance since they could deliver their speaking and master the material well. They realized that extemporaneous speech method assisted them in delivering speaking.

Based on the journal above the informative speaking using the extemporaneous speech Speaker make the organize of what they are going to present through outline, deliver the material well and also develop their oral presentation in public speaking. The speakers could engage the audience more and their speaking could sound spontaneous Moreover, the implementation was appropriate, the speaker have to organize how they could open the speaking then go on to explain about the material that would present, and the last give the conclusion part of speaking.

5. The 5th Journal Review

Journal	Putra, Anggayuh Aditya Budi Utama.
Title	Speech Strategies Used by Steve Jobs in the Launching of iPhone 4 Extemporaneous speech
Vol & Page	
Year	2015
Writer	Putra, Anggayuh Aditya Budi Utama
Reviewer	Novia Yulanda
Date	27 November 2020

a. Finding

This study has found out that Steve Job applied The elements of persuasive speech in his Steve Jobs' speech. Those elements are attitudes and beliefs. Some certain strategies are used in his speech when he launches iPhone 4 in 2010. Those strategies are omission, suspension, rhetorical question, and repetition[30]. The application of his strategies has purpose to attract the audience to buy his new product.

Based on the journal above the strategy in extemporaneous speech is omission, suspension, rhetorical question, and repetition, omission is rhetoric in speech delivery, include information that can influence decisions of audience, suspension is time limitation in speech delivery so that the core of the speech can be understood by audience, rhetorical question a question that convince the audience to agree with the question

[30] Steven A Beebe,Beebe J Susan.(2013) *Publick speaking Handbook.* Pearson Education, Inc

being asked, repetition is increase to effective in delivery speech and made audience easy to record what the message of speaker deliver.

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Extemporaneous speech style is ideal method speech because most speaker use extemporaneous speech style. Speaker need to practice so that the preparation, the extemporaneous speech style had strategy for practice extemporaneous speech style in speech delivery.

Based from review from book to begin and ending the speech had step, from introduction of the speech, body of the speech and conclusion of the speech, the step for introduction is, use a real life experience and connect that experience to your subject, use practical examples and explain their connection to your subject, start with a familiar or strong quote and then explain what it means, use facts or statistics and highlight their importance to your subject, tell a personal story to illustrate your point. The step for body of speech is, present real life or practical examples, show statistics, present comparisons, share ideas from the experts or practitioners. The step for conclusion of the speech is, begin your conclusion with a restatement of your message, use positive examples, encouraging words, or memorable lines from songs or stories familiar to your audience, ask a question or series of questions that can make your audience reflect or ponder.

Based on review books and journal above, the researcher concludes from review of book to practice extemporaneous speech is important to made note key word in index card, should be able with your audience/ eye contact, emphasize the message your send in the speech relate with the title, need quality of (vocal, volume, gesture) in speech deliver, spontaneity effective for extemporaneous speech it make natural and authentic.

B. Suggestion

Based on the above conclusion, the research to find out the effective strategy of practicing extemporaneously speech style whether the extemporaneously speech method can be the right choice for the speaker in delivery the speech, the suggestion are as follow:

1. Students

The writer hopes that the students know about the styles of delivered speech. The students can ask the lecturer about the good strategy in delivery speech extemporaneously method. the student need to have more confident, knowledge, information, and improve their performance in speech.

2. Lecturer

The lecturer of public speaking should know the effective strategy of extemporaneous. The lecturer can give some strategies and motivation to make students have more confident in speech and improving their speech perform.

3. Other researcher

The writer hopes the next researcher can do deeper research related to the effective strategy of practicing extemporaneously speech style.

4. For university

The writer hope this research can help student by reference for the next student in knowing about the effective strategy of practicing extemporaneousspeechstyle.