

STUDENTS' PREFERENCES TO OPEN PUBLIC SPEAKING

(A study is conducted to 5th Semester of English Language Education Study
Program in Pakuan University)

A PAPER

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By:

Mohamad Panji Baihaqi

031116024



ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES
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ABSTRACT

Public speaking is one of the ways people communicate. With public speaking, people need language for communication. It can be a tool to convey information to many people. Public speaking has several parts, one of that is the opening of public speaking. The opening has several ways to convey it, but some students do not know how to convey a good and correct way of opening, sometimes students skip this part. Qualitative methods and analysis were used in this study. The writer also uses three instruments, namely observation, questionnaire, and focus group discussion. He conducted research at the English Language Education Study Program at Pakuan University in semester 5 with 28 students who were selected using purposive sampling. The writer finds out the way and the reasons for students in opening their public speaking. Based on the results it has been found that the majority of students choose asking question to open the public speaking activity and the reasons mostly is because asking question can provoke, trigger, and attract the audience mind.

Keyword: Public Speaking, Opening Public Speaking, Students' Preferences

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

Speaking is an important part to communicate in daily life that people can be taken for granted. Fulcher (2003:23) explains speaking is the verbal use of language to communicate with others. It means speaking is used for verbal communication between people, when two people are engaged in talking to each other, they are doing communicate to convey a message.

Public speaking is one way of conveying a message to a large audience. Tammera (2017:6) states that public speaking is the process of designing and delivering a message to an audience. Effective public speaking involves understanding your audience and speaking goals, choosing elements for the speech that will engage your audience with topic, and delivering message skillfully. It means that public speaking is the skill of designing messages that are intended to be understood by listeners. Involving the elements of understanding the speaker and listener is an effective public speaking delivery.

Public speaking skills must be developed by the students because they will deliver information clearly to listeners. Good public speaking skills will influence whether the message or material that will be delivered by students to the listeners is clear or not. Pakuan University (Unpak) is a campus that has quality graduates in Bogor, this campus is expected to be able to provide qualified graduates. Students of the English Language

Study Program (PBI) in the Teacher Training and Education Faculty (FKIP) as prospective teachers must obtain sufficient knowledge in public speaking for a teacher's assignments such as the delivery of learning material. One way to reach competency is a Public Speaking Class.

Students can learn many things in public speaking classes such as a variety of public speaking, which explains the use of public speaking in the form of certain events such as seminars, training, presentations, and speeches. Public speaking class also teaches the objectives, techniques, and rhetoric of public speaking. In the public speaking class, the opening of public speaking is an important part. The opening words or the first sentence delivered will determine whether the listener will continue to listen or not. So, techniques are needed to start speeches or ways to open speeches that are true and intelligent to attract the attention of the audience. The opening words of the opening are the key to success in attracting an audience to continue listening to the speech. The opening of Public Speaking is a good impression of the personality and material of his speech.

Lucas (2009:186) said that first impressions are important. A poor beginning may so distract or alienate the listener that the speaker can never fully recover. Moreover, getting off on the right foot as vital to a speaker's self-confidence. That means the first impression of public speaking is a reflection of self-confidence, doing the right thing will not distract the listener.

Miller (2011:43) state that the introduction is an integral part of your speech. It is extremely important. Unfortunately, many speakers don't recognize this fact and give little, if any, attention to their introduction. That's mean opening public speaking is a very important part which is rarely paid attention to by speakers

Phenomena that often happened when students start speaking in public are inappropriate, too short, or fail to get public attention. Usually, students only start Public Speaking with only greeting, then immediately explain the material. This is something that is not right in taking the attention of listeners. Errors in the opening of Public Speaking make listeners not get a good sensation towards the speaker, this can be seen by the reaction of listeners to do other things like talking to the person next to them, playing cellphone, even sleeping. What's worse in the Public Speaking class is a poor assessment of the lecturer, this will affect the value of the presentation.

This research discusses more the proper and correct opening of Public Speaking and explains the techniques and various ways of Public Speaking.

B. Reason for Choosing the Topic

Public speaking is a process and the act of speaking or presenting to a group of people in a structured manner, this is a way to inform, influence,

or entertain a listening audience. Public speaking generally is face-to-face talks between individuals and audiences for communication purposes. In public speaking classes, the opening words of a speech or public speaking are important parts. The opening words or the first sentence delivered will determine whether the reader will continue to listen or not. So, Public speaking requires the opening of good and smart techniques and ways to attract the attention of the audience.

The author decided to choose this topic because this is a trivial thing that not everyone pays attention to. This is quite simple but very important in a section in public speaking, the impact is the first bad impression of the listener, it affects the lack of attention of the listener. Another thing is not much is known about the opening of great public speaking because assuming this is an insignificant part. The lack of references causes the speaker to skip this part. Generally, the speaker wants to make all parts perfect but does not know what to say. Influential public figures, the problem is only a few people have the idol of a famous public speaker. In fact, this is actually what can be understood and learned from how public figures speak.

The author as a facilitator for several people who need understanding in the opening of public speaking. This study made the reader aware that opening public speaking is not a part that can be underestimated. The references presented can be understood about techniques and good ways, then it can be implemented to improve the performance of public speaking.

C. Research Question

1. How do students open their presentations?
2. Why do they choose that way to open presentation?

D. Aim of The Research

The writer aims to find out students preference and the reasons for choosing how to open public speaking, the opening that students commonly use in opening their presentations, and the choice of students for the opening itself.

E. Research Focus

The focus of this research is the opening stage in public speaking class, this research does not continue to the next stage of public speaking. In the opening public speaking, it is to find out the students' reason about how to deliver the opening.

F. Operational Definition

1. Public speaking is communication to a group of people in public (usually in the form of lectures or speeches) that aim to provide information, influence, or entertain

2. The opening of public speaking is the initial impression the speaker starts his actions. Opening stage as well as an assessment of the contents of the speaker's discussion. This stage has a variety of ways to do it.

G. Research Significance

After doing this research, the author hopes that this research will become a reference and opening insight into students in opening public speaking. Make the students aware that public speaking opening is an important part and get knowledge about how to open public speaking internationally.

CHAPTER II THEORETICAL FOUNDATION

A. Public Speaking Skill

1. Definition

Slagell (2009) states that public speaking refers to the communication practice of a speaker sharing ideas with an audience primarily through speech. Novaković & Teodosijević (2017:35) believe that public speaking (sometimes termed oratory or oration) is the process or act of performing a presentation (a speech) focused around an individual directly speaking to a live audience in a structured, deliberate manner in order to inform, influence, or entertain them. In addition, Nikitina (2012:10) states that Public speaking is the process, an act and an art of making a speech before audience. Based on the explanation above, the writer can conclude that public speaking is a

practice of communication, speech or having a conversation with a group of people with the aim of giving information, ideas, influencing or entertaining

2. Kinds of Public Speaking Activities

There are several kind of public speaking activities

a. Informative Speech

Gareis (2006:36) says informative speech aims to educate and inform. Speaker basically acts as a teacher and convey knowledge and concepts covering several topics.

b. Persuasive Speech

Gareis (2006:37) states persuasive speech is delivered to give the audiences influencing information about an issue. That means The speaker has a job to persuade and to change the audiences' mind or behaviour.

c. Demonstration Speech

Gareis (2006:36) said that demonstration speeches show how something works or how something is done. Audiovisual aids are

therefore essential. Sometimes, demonstrations show something that takes place on the floor

d. Narrative Speech

Gareis (2006:35) said that a narrative speech is a speech telling a story. Stories catch the interest of most audiences and should be incorporated freely into speeches.

B. Opening Public Speaking Activity

1. Definition

Miller (2011:13) states “Your Introduction has set the stage for what’s next – you, the presenter! The audience knows your expertise and is excited to see and hear you” It means that Fred believes opening in public speaking is the first impression of the listener and influences the performance that the speaker will do.

Based on the other research, Lucas (2009:183) believes that the first impression is important. A poor beginning may so distract or alienate listener that the speaker can never fully recover. Moreover, getting off on the right foot is vital to a speaker's self-confidence. Stephen argues that the things that can influence the diversion of the listener's attention are first impressions. This proves that opening in public speaking is not

trivial, the impact is quite significant on the listener. A good first impression can add to the speaker's confidence

Stokes (2017:123) states that introductions must gain the audience's attention and their goodwill, they must state the purpose of the speech and they must preview the main points. It means in the opening of public speaking should containing points and purposes to attract the attention of the audience

2. Ways to Open Public Speaking

a. Open with a question.

Stokes (2017:132) states that the use of questions can be a very effective way to get attention, whether those questions are rhetorical in nature, and are only meant to be considered and pondered by the audience, or are meant to be answered by the audience (generally a good technique to get audience involvement and interest). Using questions that ask for real responses, however, has additional benefits, if a speaker feels comfortable with his or her audience, and is able to handle some impromptu situations. Getting the audience to physically and verbally involve themselves in your topic guarantees that they're paying attention. Using questions that lead to positive

answers can also enhance your connection to and credibility with the audience.

b. Tell a story

Lucas (2009:191) states that uses stories based on one personal experience. The effectiveness of any story especially a personal one-hinges on the speaker delivery as well as on content. Like many good introductions, this one does a double job it arouses the interest of the audience and gets listeners emotionally involved in the speech.

c. Use Quotation

Stokes (2017:131) Using a quotation from a well- known figure, or using a quotation from a lesser-known figure if the quotation is particularly suitable for your speech topic, is a common attention-getting technique. When you quote that well-known figure, you are in a sense, borrowing some of that person's credibility for your speech, enhancing your credibility with the audience. Even when you use a less than well- known figure, the quotation can be effective if it nicely sets up your speech topic and is something to which your audience can relate.

d. Use a Visual.

Miller (2011:17) states that visuals can be greeters, pictures or videos. This can be the first message in the topic that the speaker will deliver. Present an prerview of the content. This is a psychological approach to help listeners create imagination

e. Give facts

Lucas (2009:194) states that Provokes the listener's curiosity by telling the facts that have happened, the facts related to the topic that will be the speaker explain will make more attention from the listener. Startling fact startle an audience and catch its attention, and encourage that audience to listen further as you present the context of the surprising statistic.

Based on the statements of the experts above, there are several ways to open public speaking. Opening public speaking by giving facts, quotes, and telling stories is an oral delivery that can be used to attract the attention of the listener and give a good impression on the listener. Asking questions can also be used to make listeners think about what the speaker is talking about. Giving a visual description is the best way to explain to the listener what is going to be discussed. Of course, all of these methods aim to make the speaker more confident and make the presentation technique more perfect.

C. Student Preference

1. Definition of Preference

According to Kotler (2000:32-33) preferences indicate the preference of the various choices available. Preference is also defined as an eagerness (inclination of the heart) to something choice of likes or dislikes by someone about things, goods, or services that used. Lichtenstein & Slovic (2006:3) In psychology, preferences refer to an individual's attitude towards a set of objects, typically reflected in an explicit decision-making process. The term is also used to mean evaluative judgment in the sense of liking or disliking an object which is the most typical definition employed in psychology. Schulz (2015:3) said that preferences concern a comparison between two alternatives, of which one is preferred to the other. According to experts, the available choices are also called preferences, which can be chosen explicitly by individuals with comparing between likes or dislikes of the available choices.

Moris & Melvin (1972:152) state that majority preference refers to preferences that are supported by the majority of individuals in a group or population. This indicates that more than 50% of people in the group vote for or support a particular option, idea or alternative. It is important to remember that majority preferences can vary depending on context, population studied, and other relevant factors. Also, keep in mind that

majority preference results do not always reflect the absolute truth or the right decision.

Student preference can be interpreted as the choice of students to choose what they want to use in doing certain things. Preference refers to certain characteristics that students want to have in developing their knowledge. Preference is the main factor that influences student demand. The teacher learns preferences to understand student requests as a facilitator

2. Students' Reason of Choosing Strategies

Charles (1997:146) states both reasons for making a decision is to find out for the principle of the benefits based on each element. Considering the advantages and disadvantages of each element

Kant, Immanuel (1993:30) believes that reasons connecting with desires, desires underlie goals, goals have reasons. This is a highly integrated paradox. Each individual must be able to pursue their goals however they see fit, so long as their actions conform to principles given by reason.

Weimer (2017) said that making smarter choices is a skill that develops with practice. The more times the decisions are made, the

easier they are to make, especially when there's feedback and the opportunity to reflect. She adds that mature learners decide what to learn when they discover there's something they need to know or something about which they need to know more

D. Related Research

There are journals and research with the same discussion. First is written by Hein Karbira 2017 entitled "Students' Experiences in English Public Speaking". It was conducted in Muhammadiyah University Yogyakarta which uses the qualitative method with a case study approach. The result of the study showed honest answers from participants in the experience of public speaking and telling the stages of public speaking.

Second is a written by Anita Triastuti, MA 2006 entitled "A Path to Public Speaking" it was conducted for speaking fourth and fifth class this research was designed to improve students' public speaking skills to be more active and skilled. Handouts cover all the basic foundations in speaking from preparation to strength

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method and Design

In conducting this study, the writer uses a qualitative approach to find out students' preferences in opening public speaking in the class. The writer uses descriptive methods and descriptive analysis design. The writer use three data collection technique namely, observation, questionnaires and focus group discussion (FGD).

According to Mathew (2013:9), a classroom observation is a method of directly observing teaching practice as it unfolds in real time, with the observer or analyst taking notes and/or coding instructional behaviors in the classroom or from videoed lessons. That means observation can be used as a method of direct observation at the location with several analytical techniques.

Roopa & Rani (2013:273) state that a questionnaire is simply a list of mimeographed or printed questions that is completed by or for a respondent to give his opinion. It means that questionnaire is a method of collecting data in the form of written questions given to respondents with the aim of getting answers.

Elliot & Associates (2005) state that A focus group discussion (FGD) is a small group of six to ten people led through an open discussion by a skilled facilitator. According to Irwanto (2006:2) FGD is a process of collecting data and systematic information about a particular problem that is very specifically through group discussions.

The instruments used in this research are observations, questionnaires & focus group discussion (FGD). After that, analyzing the data gained from the instrument. The next is validating the data by using the triangulation technique which means all the data gained from the instrument is compared to check whether the data are valid and reliable. The last is creating suggestions and conclusions from the result of the data obtained.

B. Research Site and Participant

The writer conducted the research to the Fifth semester at students English Language Education Study Program, Faculty Teacher Training and Educational Science at Pakuan University. The writer is choosing a purposive sampling method for A class in Fifth Semester because public speaking class has been taught how to open public speaking which has been found in theory according to experts. In conducting this research, all students who perform in public speaking class become participants. This aims so that the writer can observe how the participant opens his presentation.

C. Research Instruments

The research instruments that are used to collect the data are including observation, questionnaire, and focus group discussion (FGD). The writer uses a observation instrument to write down how to open public speaking for each student who performs in public speaking class. The author

uses an open-ended questionnaire which will be given to participants to answer about use of their opening public speaking when they perform in class. The writer uses focus group discussion (FGD) instrument to present an interview that are packaged in discussion groups, to get consistent answers from participants

D. Research Procedure

The writer used field note while doing the observation in the class for writing down about how their opening public speaking when they perform in class. In the instrument sheet, the writer fills the name and notes what they use in the opening public speaking. After conducting the observation, the writer distributed questionnaire to them to get more valid data from the participants themselves. The questionnaire contains openended questions that can be answered by participants. This question can also identify the reasons students use their opening public speaking. Focus group discussion (FGD) aims to gain more information and validate data from previous instruments. Focus group discussion has been conducted after all of them have finished presenting in class. In discussion groups, participants asked the same questions about how and why, this also aims to get consistency of answers from participants.

E. Data Analysis

After the writer has obtained the data about students' preference in opening public speaking by collecting the data through triangulation are documentation, questionnaire, and focus group discussion, the data was analyzed in order to get the result of the research question.

1. Observation.

The first step is conducting observation. The writer conduct observation by writing down the field notes as an instrument according to the aims of the research. The writer use camera to record how they open their presentation The data obtained be in the form of a description and only about how students open their presentations.

2. Questionnaire.

The second step to get the data is using a questionnaire. The author provide open-ended questions to participants. The first data that be formed of free answers based on the way they open their presentation, the second data get answers about their reasons from each different way.

3. Focus Group Discussion.

The last step through data collection is the focus group discussion, the data from this step is in the form of interview answers and the data transcribed to validate the previous instrument. All the

data obtained already known what methods are most often used in opening presentations, and the reasons for each method

CHAPTER IV DATA DESCRIPTION AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data Description

This research was conducted from December 19th 2022 until January 28th 2023 at English Language Education Study Program Pakuan University. The data were taken from observation, questionnaire, and focus group discussion to get the information about students' preference to open public speaking. There were 31 five semester students as participants. In collecting the data, the writer used three instruments; observation, questionnaire, and focus group discussion

1. Data from Observation

The writer did the observation from December 19th 2022 until February 28th 2022, in five meetings. The writer used observation sheets, and made field notes about how they opened public speaking

a. Observation day 1

The first day of observation was conducted on December 19th, 2022, the lecturer gave the students materials from Ted Talk. Each of the student made public speaking video and uploaded it. They had to imitate a video from Ted Talk. The lecturer has shown 7 videos from each student that have been uploaded on youtube, so in the class they reviewed the video was upload by the students.

The lecturer asked students' opinion about the video of their

friends. Then, the students gave the comment for their friends. In the public speaking class, students are allowed to use two ways in their public speaking opening.

The first video show was Anastasya Putri, she used open with question and tell a story. She shared her childhood experience of seeing butterflies, and made an analogy of it being a Butterfly Effect. Then she asked the audience about the existence of the Butterfly Effect phenomenon. Next there was Intan Dwi Astuti who uses open with question and tell a story as the opening of her presentation. She asked about sleeping experiences and making life changes. She shared her experiences with his mother from simple things like getting up early and making the bed, from the small things that made a difference in her life. After that, that was Lelly Jahrina Nurlaeli's turn to uses tell a story as the opening of her presentation. She shared her trip experiences when she was in high school. When she spent the trip with his friends and teachers, she felt very excited and happy, she felt it was a very memorable experience.

The next video has Muhammad Fikri Andieka shown in class. He used open with question and gave a fact. He asked what comes to audience mind when they hear Life and Happiness. He asked about can happiness come from material things, money and wealth. He gave news facts about students who committed suicide from the eleventh floor due to depression. The next video that was

shown belongs to Selvina Talviani Sayyidah. She used Open with question and tell a story. She asked the audience about the experience of having a desire to be in one of their desired occupational professions. She shared her experience when she was in high school, when two of her friends invite her to become a member of the organization and extracurricular activities. After that, Shilma Nafsiah's video was shown. She invited listeners to imagine when the audience are spending vacation time, then gets a notification of school assignments that must be done on the same day, and that is very annoying. The last one was Qurrotul Ain's video shown. She used gave a fact to open her presentation. She provided scientific facts about the importance of sleep in life, sleep can improve health and development in life, regular sleep, proper position, and short naps can shorten life.

There for, it can be concluded that from observation 1, there are 2 dominant way of opening public speaking, that was

Open with Qustion and Tell a Story.

b. Observation day 2

In the second meeting, on December 26th, 2022, students continued the previous material. The meeting is the same like previous meeting. The lecturer asked students opinion about their friends' videos.

The first video that was shown belongs to Bunga Amelia Putri. She used tell a story to open her presentation. She shared her experience when she was in elementary school, she had a dream of becoming a doctor. She also asked his friends about their dreams. After that, there was Iqbal Nurkholik who used open with question. He asked the audience about the purpose of life, and the meaning of life in the world. Next video belongs to Muhammad Fauzan Zuhair. He gave away the fact that english is a universal language, it can be used in the language of internet, finance, traffic and popular music. There are a lot of Chinese speakers, but more Chinese people learn English than English people learn Chinese. Many lecturers at Chinese universities teach in English. Scientists predict that around 6,000 languages are no longer used. After that, Raihan Hashufa's turn video was shown. He used tell a story and give a fact. He was relating his experience of understanding to happiness. He sought happiness like other people want, but he felt dissatisfied and anxious, so he learns how people are happy. He provided a scientific fact that happiness does not make them happy. Hopelessness does not come from a lack of happiness but from a lack of meaning in life.

The next performer is Nadia Farah Azahra who used open with question and give a fact to open her presentation. She asked listeners about the feeling of dread when staying up late but having

to get up early. She gave the fact that many people label themselves as night owls for several professional reasons such as working part time, having a lot of schoolwork, playing games, or watching movies. The next is Imam Apriansyah who used give a fact to open his presentation. He gave the fact that today's youth do not realize the importance of loving yourself before loving others, this has many big impacts such as loss of self-confidence and always comparing with others. games, or watching movies. The last video that shown is belong to Farida Rusindriyani who uses open with question. She asked questions about the audience's understanding of music, she also asks if you know music can affect the brain.

There for, it can be concluded that from observation 2, the most dominant way of opening public speaking, that was Give a fact.

c. Observation day 3

The third observation, on January 9th, 2023, students did the same things. They gave comments for their friends' videos. Each participant has a chain to give comments for their friends.

First video shown belongs to Farah Syamsiah, she used give a fact to open her presentation. She gave the fact that the characteristics of introverts are shy and nervous. The next is Alya Nurfakhira who used give a fact. She gave facts about psychology's view that the most difficult thing is to realize life, we are not really living.

Life is sometimes not what it seems and sometimes it's a little dead inside. and we don't know how to enjoy life. After that, the video that shown is belong to Amirullah Ramadhani who used give a fact to open his presentation. He explains public speaking can be a challenge, a challenging thing for introverts. He explained that public speaking is not easy, uncomfortable and very difficult. Next is Tarisa Nurmayada who uses tell a story. She shared her personal experience about having friends from different cities and different activities, and with these differences creating drama in her friendship, and it was very disturbing and stressful.

Next video is Mochamad Dea Iskandar, he used open with question to open his presentation. He asked the audience's understanding of the meaning of friendship. After that, there was Mohamad Fazri Widyansah who uses open with question. He asked the audience's understanding of the meaning of friendship. The last is Riska Alifia Abdilah who used tell a story to open her presentation. She shared an experience when she was in junior high school that her teacher told her to write in front of the class, but she couldn't finish it because her body was shaking and her mind was blank.

There for, it can be concluded that from observation 3, the most dominant way of opening public speaking, that was Give a fact.

d. Observation day 4

The fourth day of observation is the last meeting before the end of semester exams. Today, the last group performed and the video was shown. Just like the previous meeting, other friends took turns commenting on each student video that was broadcast. Until now, the writer has obtained several observation samples about how they open public speaking.

First video was belong to Serly Andini who used give a fact to open her presentation. She gave the fact that humans spend 60% listen of communication, but humans use only 21% for listening of communication. After that, there was Maya Amelia who used tell a story. She realized that she was a quiet person, insecure and shy. She asked to friends for tips on how to communicate well. The teacher in her class always gives quizzes that students have to answer in front of the class, then she observes her friend who is very good. The next video is Gery Ramadhan who used open with question and use quotation. He asked the audience about the presentation in the power point and asked for a definition of the problem. He features expert quotes from Jeny Karay on the definition of the problem.

After that, the next performer is Fajri Andini who used open with question and give a fact. She asked the audience whether they were okay or not?. She presented statistics about 90% of the world's suicides occur in 15 years to 24 years. WHO predicts that depression

is the biggest problem in health and crowns depression as one of the deadliest diseases in the world. The next video is Nanda Wanda Juliati who used open with question and give a fact to open her presentation. She recounted when she was a child watching lots of princess movies. This is the expectation when she grows up to be beautiful like in the movies. She also follows and compares with her older sister to be a better woman. The last video is belong to Mega Putri Aulia who uses tell a story and give a fact. She gave the fact that every time and every activity we definitely use plastic, this is a component that is very useful for humans. On the other hand this is also very dangerous. She presented statistics of 20 countries with the most use of plastic in the world, and Indonesia uses 5 million tons of plastic per year. She also shared personal experiences about the presence of plastic waste at home and on campus

e. Observation day 5

Today is the last day of observation. In completing the end of semester exams, the lecturer asked all students to upload the last video with the theme of the skills we can or that make us interested. This video was uploaded as a final semester exam assignment. Videos uploaded on YouTube will be reviewed by the lecturer. The writer watches all uploaded videos on YouTube as observation material to find out how they open public speaking.

From 5 times observation, the writer the way students of opening the presentation is listed in the table below

Table 4.1
Way to Open Public Speaking

No	Way to Open Public Speaking	Name of the Students
1	□ Open with question	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anastasya Putri • Intan Dwi Astuti • Muhammad Fikri A • Selvina Talviani S • Iqbal Nurkholik • Nadia Farah Azahra • Farida Rusindriyani • Mochamad Dea I • Mohamad Fazri W • Gery Ramadhan • Fajri Andini • Nanda Wanda Juliati
2	□ Tell a story	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anastasya Putri • Intan Dewi Astuti • Lelly Jährina Nurlaeli • Selvina Talviani S • Bunga Amelia Putri • Raihan Hashufa • Tarisa Nurmayada • Riska Alifia Abdilah • Maya Amelia • Mega Putri Aulia
3	□ Use Quotation	□ Gery Ramadhan □ Alya Nurfakhira
		□ Anastasya Putri □ Selvina Talviani □ Syifa Alfathira □ Serly Andini
4	□ Use Visual	□ Nadia Farah Azhar

		<input type="checkbox"/> Gery Ramadhan
5	<input type="checkbox"/> Give a Fact	<input type="checkbox"/> Muhammad Fikri A <input type="checkbox"/> Qurrotul Ain <input type="checkbox"/> Muhammad Fauzan Z <input type="checkbox"/> Raihan Ashufa <input type="checkbox"/> Nadia Farah Azhara <input type="checkbox"/> Imam Apriansyah <input type="checkbox"/> Farah Syamsiah <input type="checkbox"/> Alya Nurfakhira <input type="checkbox"/> Amirullah Ramadhani <input type="checkbox"/> Serly Andini

Based on the results of observations, the writer has been able to conclude that the most students use in opening public speaking is Asking Question (51%)

2. Data From Questionnaire

The questionnaire was conducted on January 21, 2023. the writer distributed the questionnaire sheets directly in class to all students. The writer finds out how and their reasons for opening public speaking.

Those who answered opening the presentation by asking question had several reason. Among all are build, provoke, and triggered the minds of the audience, the other reason, it could be more easily to build data to talk and connecting to the audience.

Some student believe that it easy to get attention and make interesting for the audience. There is interaction with the audience about what they already know or heard before

Those who answered that they opened with a telling story had several reasons. Among all are many personal experiences related to their own topics. It also to raise the mood and inspire them, make it easy to attract the enthusiasm. Telling the story that correlated with the topic.

There are several reasons students choose to give a quotation as their opening public speaking. Among all are quotations are believed to be able to give enthusiasm to the audience, especially about quotes that contain motivation. Borrowing a sentence from an expert seems to borrow credibility from his person, some how it works to make the audience interested.

Students' reasons for choosing to give a fact in opening their presentations are give a fact as an appropriate opening in presenting facts as an illustration or phenomenon related to the topic to be conveyed.

From the result of questionnaire, the the way students of opening the presentation is listed in the table below

Table 4.2

Way to Open Public Speaking

No	Way to Open Public Speaking	Name of the Students
1	□ Open with question	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alya Nurfakhira • Maya Amelia • Fajri Andini • Anastasya Putri • Tarisa Nurmayada • Muhammad Fikri A • Iqbal Nurkholik • Nanda Wanda Juliati • Qurratul Ain • Mega Putri Aulia • Syifa Alfathira • Muhammad Fajri w • Intan Dewi Astuti • Selvina Talviani S • Nadia Farah Azhara • Farida Rusindriyani • Mochamad Dea I • Mohamad Fazri W • Gery Ramadhan
2	□ Tell a story	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anastasya Putri • Intan Dewi Astuti • Lelly Jährina Nurlaeli • Selvina Talviani S • Bunga Amelia Putri • Raihan Hashufa • Tarisa Nurmayada • Riska Alifia Abdilah • Maya Amelia • Mega Putri Aulia • Nurlita Aulia Tasya • Amirulla Ramadhani • Alya Nurfakhira

		<input type="checkbox"/> Mochamad Dea I <input type="checkbox"/> Muhammad Fikri <input type="checkbox"/> Nanda Wanda J
3	<input type="checkbox"/> Use Quotation	<input type="checkbox"/> Gery Ramadhan <input type="checkbox"/> Alya Nurfakhira <input type="checkbox"/> Anastasya Putri <input type="checkbox"/> Selvina Talviani <input type="checkbox"/> Syifa Alfathira <input type="checkbox"/> Serly Andini
4	<input type="checkbox"/> Use Visual	<input type="checkbox"/> Nadia Farah Azhar <input type="checkbox"/> Gery Ramadhan
5	<input type="checkbox"/> Give a Fact	<input type="checkbox"/> Nadia Farah Azhara <input type="checkbox"/> Anastasya Putri <input type="checkbox"/> Syifa Alfathira

Based on the results of questionnaire, the writer has been able to conclude that the most students use in opening public speaking is Asking Question (65%)

3. Data From Focus Group Discussion

Focus Group Discussion was conducted on January 21, 2023. The writer makes discussion groups based on the same answer to their vote on how to open their presentation. They explained their own way and gave several reasons that were almost the same as the sample results from the questionnaire.

Excerpt#1

R# : *Saya coba jawab duluan ya, alasan saya pilih asking question itu soalnya menurut aku bisa lebih memicu audien biar lebih tertarik gitu kak.*

[Maybe I'll try to answer first, the reason I prefer asking questions is because I think it can trigger the audience to be more interested]

R# : *Pertanyaannya juga bukan yang aneh-aneh sih, tapi yang berkaitan tentang topiknya juga, pertanyaan tentang fenomena yang terjadi atau pengalaman pribadi audien*

[The questions are also not weird, but related to the topic too, questions about phenomena that occur or the audience's personal experiences.]

R# : *Kalo saya tanya pemahaman mereka tentang topik saya sendiri, misalkan saya ngejelasin butterfly effect, saya tanya dulu, pernah ngedengar ini atau tidak, gitu*

[For me, regarding my understanding of my own topic, for example, I'm explaining about the butterfly effect, I'll ask first, have you heard of this or not, that's it]

R# : *Untuk soal menarik perhatian audien itu udah pasti ngaruh kak, karena kita jelas-jelas bertanya dan otomatis audien ikut fokus dan memperhatikan kak*

[For the matter of attracting the audience's attention, it will definitely have an impact, because we clearly ask and the audience automatically focuses and pays attention]

The second group was formed based on the same answer about how to open their public speaking. This group answered telling story as their way of opening the presentation. They explained and discussed the reasons for using the telling story of each individual

Excerpt#2

R# : *Alasan saya dengan bercerita itu biar audien paham tentang pengalaman saya pribadi, itu bisa sebagai gambaran tentang apa yang akan saya sampaikan di inti presentasinya.*

[My reason for telling the story is that it can make the audience understand about my personal experience, it can be an illustration of what I will convey at the core of the presentation]

R# : *Menurut aku bisa bikin menarik presentasinya gitu, soalnya kan biasanya pengalaman pribadi kita kan relevan juga sama pengalaman mereka.*

[I think it can make the presentation interesting, because usually our personal experience is relevant to the listener's experience.]

R# : *Bisa memahami emosi juga gak sih? kalo cerita itu koneksi dengan audiennya juga bisa lebih dapet, ya kaya curhat aja, yang dengar kan biasanya bisa paham dan ngerti gitu hehe.*

It also makes the emotions more understandable too right? By telling a story, we can also get a better connection with the audience, it's like a sharing, those who listen can usually know and understand.

The third group was made based on their same answers about how to open public speaking, they used a quote as the opening of their presentation. They discussed why they chose the quote.

Excerpt#3

R# : *Menurut aku kalo pake quotation itu bisa bikin semangat gitu, pastinya aku pake kutipan yang sesuai dengan tema presentasi saya*

[In my opinion, if using quotations can inspire enthusiasm, of course I will use quotations that are in accordance with the theme of my presentation]

R# : *Menurut aku, dengan menggunakan quotation, kaya aku minjem kredibilitas dari orang itu, apalagi dengan pakai kutipan yang tokoh-tokoh terkenal*

[In my opinion, by using quotations, it's like I'm borrowing credibility from that person, especially by using quotes from famous figures]

Next is the group that chose use visual as the opening for their presentation. This group discussed the reasons they chose visuals as the opening of their public speaking.

Excerpt#4

R# : Alasan saya milih visual ya jelas-jelas sebagai visualisasi untuk mereka. Jadi audien gak perlu pake imajinasi lagi soalnya saya udah nyajiin visual, baik itu gambar kalo nggak video.

[The reason I use visuals is clearly as a visualization for them. So the audience doesn't need to use their imagination because I'm presenting a visual, this can be a picture or a video.]

R# : Ya sama sih. Bisa mempermudah imajinasi mereka biar ga susah ngebayangin gitu. Kayanya ini yang paling efektif biar nambah durasi presentasi.

[That's right. This can also make it easier for their imagination so that it's not difficult to imagine that. I think this is the most effective way to increase the duration of the presentation.]

The last one is the group that chose give a fact as the opening of their public speaking. They discussed their reasons for choosing give a fact as the opening of their presentation.

Excerpt#5

R# : Kemaren saya pake ini, pas itu saya nyajiin fakta berita gitu, soalnya biar audien paham dulu gitu, fenomenanya apa terus yang saya sampein apa, intinya biar audien paham dulu sih.

[I've used this before, at that time I presented news facts, the purposes was for the audience to understand first, what was the phenomenon and then what I was conveying, the point was so that the audience would understand first.]

R# : *Sebenarnya kalo menurut saya sih tergantung topik presentasinya sih, kalo emang diperlukan fakta statistik ya harus disajiin juga, saya pake data statistik dan buat diagram gitu, dan itu bisa bikin presentasinya lebih menarik juga kan.*

[Actually, in my opinion, it depends on the topic of the presentation, if you really need statistical facts, you should also present that. I use statistical data and make diagrams, and that can make the presentation more interesting too.]

Based on the results of Focus Group Discussion, the writer has been able to conclude that the most students use in opening public speaking is Asking Question.

From the result of Focus Group Discussion, the the way students of opening the presentation is listed in the table below Table

4.3

Way to Open Public Speaking

No	Way to Open Public Speaking	Name of the Students
1	□ Open with question	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anastasya Putri • Intan Dwi Astuti • Muhammad Fikri A • Selvina Talviani S • Iqbal Nurkholik • Nadia Farah Azahra • Farida Rusindriyani • Mochamad Dea I • Mohamad Fazri W • Gery Ramadhan • Fajri Andini • Nanda Wanda Juliati • Bunga Amelia Putri

2	<input type="checkbox"/> Tell a story	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anastasya Putri • Intan Dewi Astuti • Lelly Jährina Nurlaeli • Selvina Talviani S • Bunga Amelia Putri • Raihan Hashufa • Tarisa Nurmayada • Riska Alifia Abdilah • Maya Amelia • Mega Putri Aulia • Alya Nurfakhira
3	<input type="checkbox"/> Use Quotation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gery Ramadhan • Alya Nurfakhira • Anastasya Putri • Selvina Talviani • Syifa Alfathira • Serly Andini
4	<input type="checkbox"/> Use Visual	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nadia Farah Azhar • Gery Ramadhan
5	<input type="checkbox"/> Give a Fact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Muhammad Fikri A <input type="checkbox"/> Qurrotul Ain <input type="checkbox"/> Muhammad Fauzan Z <input type="checkbox"/> Raihan Ashufa <input type="checkbox"/> Nadia Farah Azhara <input type="checkbox"/> Imam Apriansyah <input type="checkbox"/> Farah Syamsiah <input type="checkbox"/> Alya Nurfakhira <input type="checkbox"/> Amirullah Ramadhani

Based on the results of Focus Group Discussion, the writer has been able to conclude that the most students use in opening public speaking is Asking Question (52%)

B. Data Analysis

The data was taken from the three instruments, which were observation, questionnaire, and focus group discussion (FGD). Then the writer analyzed the data. The research purpose is to find out the students' preferences to open public speaking, and the participants were class A of the fifth semester students of the English Language Education Study

Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Educational Sciences, Pakuan University

1. Students Preference of Opening Public Speaking

The writer finds out how students open presentations, there are several ways that have been taught by lecturers to students, students choose how to open according to students' preferences. It is Explained by Kotler (2000:32-33) preferences indicate the preference of the various choices available. Preference is also defined as an eagerness (inclination of the heart) to something choice of likes or dislikes by someone about things, goods, or services that used. The writer uses three instruments to find the way for students to open presentations, namely observation and a questionnaire.

a. Observation.

From the results of observations, the authors have obtained statistical data about how many students use certain methods. The first way is to ask questions. 51.37% of students use this method to open their presentations. The second way is tell a story, this

method is used by 34.48% of students in the class, quite a lot of them tell personal experiences related to the presentation material that will be delivered. Only 20.68% of students use quotations in the opening of their public speaking. The least is the use of visuals which is only used by 6.89% of students in the class. The last is give a fact, this method is used by 34.48% of all students.

b. Questionnaire

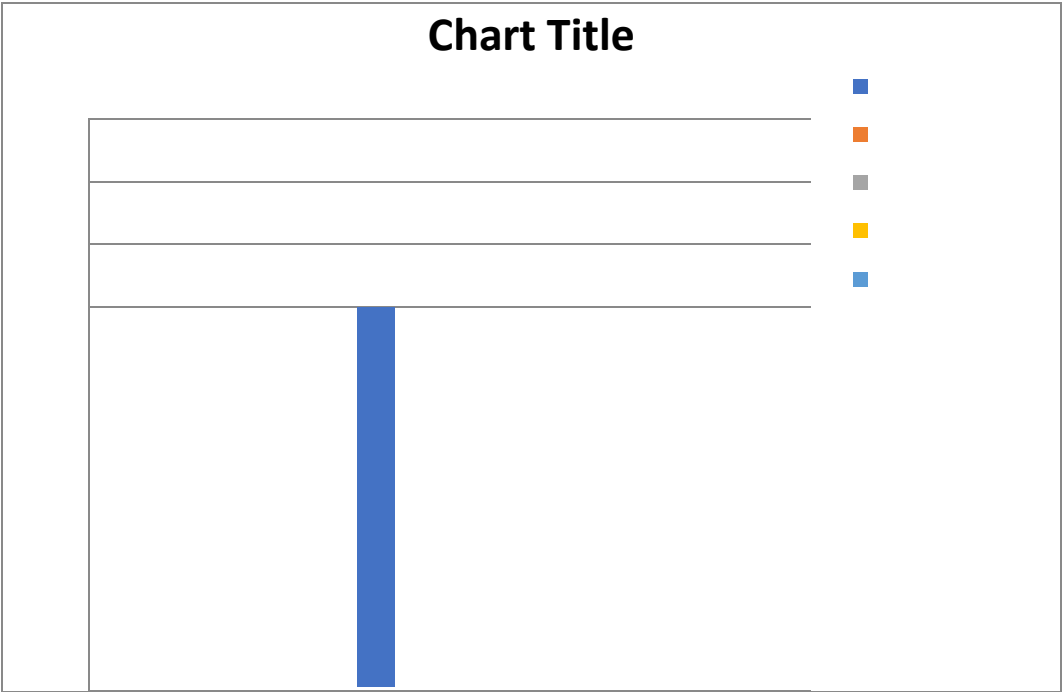
From the results of questionnaire, the writer has obtained statistical data about how many students use certain methods. The first way is to ask questions. 65.51% of students use this method to open their presentations. The second way is tell a story, this method is used by 55.17% of students in the class, quite a lot of them tell personal experiences related to the presentation material that will be delivered. Only 20.68% of students use quotations in the opening of their public speaking. The least is the use of visuals which is only used by 6.89% of students in the class. The last is give a fact, this method is used by 10.34% of all students

c. Focus Group Discussion

From the results of questionnaire, the writer has obtained statistical data about how many students use certain methods. The first way is to ask questions. 54.82% of students use this method to open their presentations. The second way is tell a story, this method is used by 37.29% of students in the class, quite a lot of

them tell personal experiences related to the presentation material that will be delivered. Only 20.68% of students use quotations in the opening of their public speaking. The least is the use of visuals which is only used by 6.89% of students in the class. The last is give a fact, this method is used by 31.03% of all students

The writer has been able to analyze the data available from the research results. Based on the results of observations, questionnaires, and Focus Group Discussions, the majority of students use in opening public speaking is asking questions with a percentage as shown in figure below



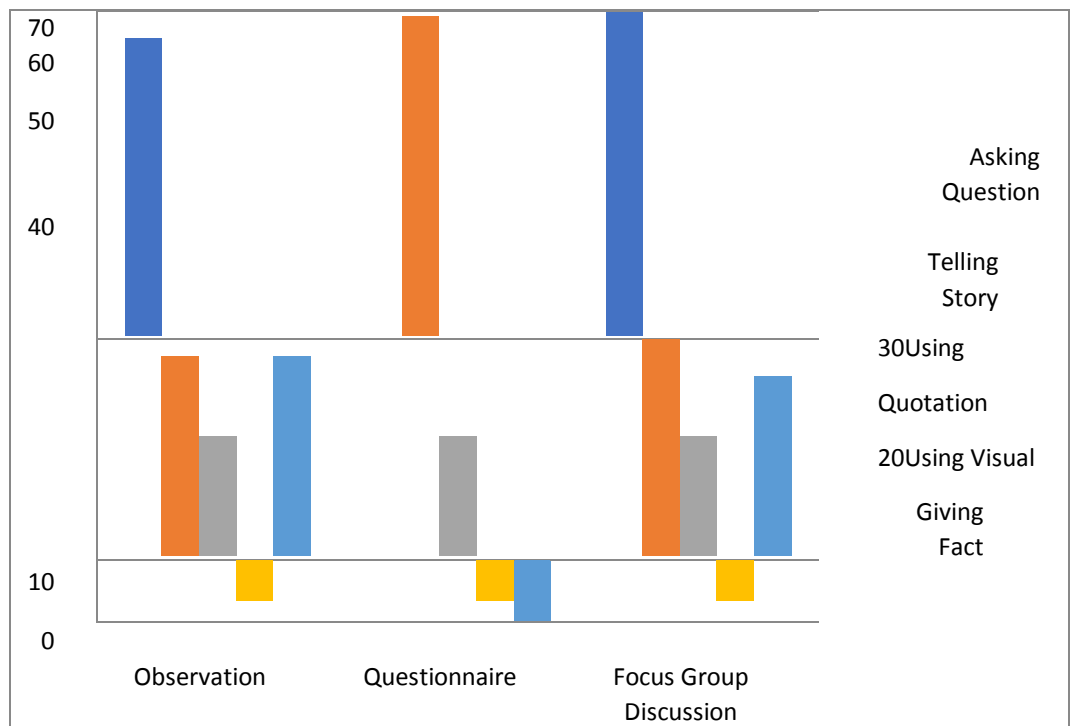


Figure 4.1 Students' way in opening a presentation

2. The Reasons

The writer finds out the students' reasons for choosing the opening for public speaking. After students choose their way, students are asked to give reasons. The outline and meaning of each reason is based on the benefits of each available option. It is mentioned by Charles (1997:146) that both reasons for making a decision is to find out for the principle of the benefits based on each element. Considering the advantages and disadvantages of each element. The writer uses two instruments to find the reason of students to open presentations, namely Questionnaire and Focus Group Discussion

a. Questionnaire

From the results of the questionnaire, the authors found several reasons for choosing each method. These reasons have many variations but the outline and meaning are the same.

Table 4.4
The Reasons

No	Way to Open Public Speaking	The Reasons
1	<input type="checkbox"/> Open with question	<input type="checkbox"/> It easy to get attention and make interesting for the audience. <input type="checkbox"/> Build, provoke, and triggered the minds of the audience, the other reason <input type="checkbox"/> It could be more easily to build data to talk and connecting to the audience. <input type="checkbox"/> There is interaction with the audience about what they already know or heard before
2	<input type="checkbox"/> Tell a story	<input type="checkbox"/> Many personal experiences related to their own topics. <input type="checkbox"/> It also to raise the mood and inspire them, make it easy to attract the enthusiasm. <input type="checkbox"/> Telling the story that correlated with the topic
3	<input type="checkbox"/> Use Quotation	<input type="checkbox"/> Quotations are believed to be able to give enthusiasm to the audience, especially about quotes that contain motivation. <input type="checkbox"/> Borrowing a sentence from an expert seems to borrow

		credibility from his person, some how it works to make the audience interested
4	<input type="checkbox"/> Use Visual	<input type="checkbox"/> This can also make it easier for their imagination so that it's not difficult to imagine that
5	<input type="checkbox"/> Give a Fact	<input type="checkbox"/> Give a fact as an appropriate opening in presenting facts as an illustration or phenomenon related to the topic to be conveyed.

b. Focus Group Discussion

The author creates a discussion group to make sure of consistency of the answers about students' reasons for choosing how to open public speaking. Students were formed in several groups, the writer make a group based on the same answers about how to open public speaking.

Table 4.5 The
Reasons

No	Way to Open Public Speaking	The Reasons
----	-----------------------------	-------------

1	□ Open with question	□ They think it can trigger the audience to be more interested □ It could be more easily to build data to talk and connecting to the audience. □ There is interaction with the audience about what they already know or heard before
2	□ Tell a story	□ Many personal experiences related to their own topics. □ It can make the audience understand about their personal experience, it can be an illustration of what they will convey at the core of the presentation □ It also to raise the mood and inspire them, make it easy to attract the enthusiasm. □ Telling the story that correlated with the topic
3	□ Use Quotation	□ Quotations are believed to be able to give enthusiasm to the audience, especially about quotes that contain motivation. □ Borrowing a sentence from an expert seems to borrow credibility from his person, some how it works to make the audience interested
4	□ Use Visual	□ This can also make it easier for their imagination so that it's not difficult to imagine that

		<input type="checkbox"/> reason I use visuals is clearly as a visualization for them. So the audience doesn't need to use their imagination.
5	<input type="checkbox"/> Give a Fact	<input type="checkbox"/> Give a fact as an appropriate opening in presenting facts as an illustration or phenomenon related to the topic to be conveyed. <input type="checkbox"/> News facts have purposes that for the audience to understand first

The writer has been able to analyze the data available from the research results. Based on the results of Questionnaires and Focus Group Discussions, the majority of students use in opening public speaking is Asking Question with the reason among all are ease to get attention and make interesting for the audience. Building the emotion with audience, it could be provoking, and triggering the audience mind, it could be more easily to build data to talk and connecting to the audience. There is interaction with the audience about what they already know or heard before

It is already mentioned by Stokes (2017:132) states that the use of questions can be a very effective way to get attention, whether those questions are rhetorical in nature, and are only meant to be considered and pondered by the audience, or are meant to be answered by the audience

(generally a good technique to get audience involvement and interest).

Using questions that ask for real responses, however, has additional benefits, if a speaker feels comfortable with his or her audience, and is able to handle some impromptu situations. Getting the audience to physically and verbally involve themselves in your topic guarantees that they are paying attention. Using questions that lead to positive answers can also enhance your connection to and credibility with the audience.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

The writer analyse the students' preferences in opening public speaking. It is conducted to figure out how and why students choose a particular way to open their public speaking. The participants of this research are class A of the fifth semester students of the English Language Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Educational Sciences, Pakuan University. The writer use 3 instruments to find out the results, they are: observation, questionnaire, and focus group discussion.

The data from all the instruments show that the majority of students open public speaking activity by using Asking Question. They have some reasons of choosing it. Among all are because it is the easiest way to grab the students' attention and interest. Some other reasons are because asking question can build, provoke, and trigger the mind of audience. It can also help the speaker to build the data to talk further and connect to the audience. Asking question can also make an interaction with the audience about what they have already known or heard before.

B. Suggestion

The first suggestion is given to the lecturer. In public speaking, the opening is an important part of students' performance in their presentations. This research can be a new reference for lecturers on how to open public speaking in

an international way. From the results of this research, the lecturers can also explore the method of opening with asking questions in more depth, then teach the students how ask questions can affect their presentations. The writer has presented how the experts in their point of view about how to open public speaking in good way, it can be used by lecturers and taught back to students.

The second suggestion is given to the students. Every choice definitely has benefits, and those benefits become the reasons for students in choosing how to open their presentations. From the results of this research, students can choose the opening by asking a question as an alternative way, this is proven from the research results that asking questions has several benefits such as provoking, building, connecting the audience's mind. This method can be done by other students in their presentations.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT FOR OBSERVATION

Field Note

1	Name of Student: Students Choice to open Public speaking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Open with question ○ Tell a story ○ Use quotation ○ Use Visual ○ Give a fact 	How they open their speech
2	Name of Student: Students Choice to open Public speaking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Open with question ○ Tell a story ○ Use quotation ○ Use Visual ○ Give a fact 	How they open their speech
3	Name of Student: Students Choice to open Public speaking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Open with question ○ Tell a story ○ Use quotation ○ Use Visual ○ Give a fact 	How they open their speech

APPENDIX 2

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT FOR QUESTIONNAIRE

Instruction:

Answer questions based on your opinion when doing public speaking

Name:

Date:

Question:

1. I choose To open my public speaking activity
 - a. Asking Question
 - b. Tell a story
 - c. Use quotation
 - d. Use visual
 - e. Give a fact
2. My reason for choosing that way is...

APPENDIX 3

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT FOR FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

1. The writer gathering students who have been observed in groups.
2. The writer conducts an interview together in a group
3. The writer gives 2 question to the group:
 - How do you open your Public Speaking activity?
 - What is your reason of choosing that way?

APPENDIX 4

RESULT OF OBSERVATION

1	<p>Name of Student: Anastasya Putri</p> <p>Students Choice to open Public speaking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Open with question ✓ Tell a story ○ Use quotation ○ Use Visual ○ Give a fact 	<p>How they open their speech</p> <p>She shared her childhood experience of seeing butterflies, and made an analogy of it being a Butterfly Effect.</p> <p>She then asked the audience about the existence of the Butterfly Effect phenomenon</p>
2	<p>Name of Student: Intan Dewi Astuti</p> <p>Students Choice to open Public speaking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Open with question ✓ Tell a story ○ Use quotation ○ Use Visual ○ Give a fact 	<p>How they open their speech</p> <p>She asked about sleeping experiences and making life changes.</p> <p>She shared her experiences with his mother from simple things like getting up early and making the bed, from the small things that made a difference in her life</p>
3	<p>Name of Student: Lelly Jahrina Nurlaeli</p> <p>Students Choice to open Public speaking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Open with question ✓ Tell a story ○ Use quotation ○ Use Visual ○ Give a fact 	<p>How they open their speech</p> <p>She shared her trip experiences when she was in high school. When she spent the trip with his friends and teachers, she felt very excited and happy, she felt it was a very memorable experience.</p>

4	<p>Name of Student: Muhammad Fikri Andieka P</p> <p>Students Choice to open Public speaking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Open with question ○ Tell a story ○ Use quotation 	<p>How they open their speech</p> <p>He asks what comes to your mind when you hear Life and Happiness. He asks about can happiness come from material things, money and wealth.</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use Visual ✓ Give a fact 	<p>He gave news facts about students who</p>
5	<p>Name of Student: Selvina Talviani Sayyidah</p> <p>Students Choice to open Public speaking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Open with question ✓ Tell a story ○ Use quotation ○ Use Visual ○ Give a fact 	<p>How they open their speech</p> <p>She asked the audience about the experience of having a desire to be in one of their desired occupational professions.</p> <p>She shared her experience when she was in high school, when two of her friends invite her to become a member of the organization and extracurricular activities.</p>
6	<p>Name of Student: Shilma Nafsiah</p> <p>Students Choice to open Public speaking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Open with question ○ Tell a story ○ Use quotation ✓ Use Visual ○ Give a fact 	<p>How they open their speech</p> <p>She invites listeners to imagine when you are spending vacation time, then gets a notification of school assignments that must be done on the same day, and that is very annoying</p>
7	<p>Name of Student: Qurrotul Ain</p> <p>Students Choice to open Public speaking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Open with question ○ Tell a story ○ Use quotation ○ Use Visual ✓ Give a fact 	<p>How they open their speech</p> <p>She provides scientific facts about the importance of sleep in life, sleep can improve health and development in life, regular sleep, proper position, and short naps can shorten life.</p>

8	Name of Student: Bunga Amelia Putri Students Choice to open Public speaking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Open with question ✓ Tell a story ○ Use quotation ○ Use Visual ○ Give a fact 	How they open their speech <p>She shared her experience when she was in elementary school, she had a dream of becoming a doctor. She also asked his friends about their dreams.</p>
9	Name of Student: Iqbal Nurkholik Students Choice to open Public speaking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Open with question ○ Tell a story 	How they open their speech <p>He asked the audience about the purpose of life, and the meaning of life in the</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use quotation ○ Use Visual ○ Give a fact 	world
10	Name of Student: Muhammad Fauzan Zuhair Students Choice to open Public speaking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Open with question ○ Tell a story ○ Use quotation ○ Use Visual ✓ Give a fact 	How they open their speech <p>He gave away the fact that english is a universal language, it can be used in the language of internet, finance, traffic and popular music. There are a lot of Chinese speakers, but more Chinese people learn English than English people learn Chinese. Many lecturers at Chinese universities teach in English. Scientists predict that around 6,000 languages are no longer used.</p>
11	Name of Student: Raihan Hashufa Students Choice to open Public speaking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Open with question ✓ Tell a story ○ Use quotation ○ Use Visual ✓ Give a fact 	How they open their speech <p>He relates his experience of understanding to happiness. he seeks happiness like other people want, but he feels dissatisfied and anxious, so he learns how people are happy.</p> <p>He provides a scientific fact that happiness does not make them happy. hopelessness does not come from a lack of happiness but from a lack of meaning in life.</p>

12	Name of Student: Nadia Farah Azhara Students Choice to open Public speaking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Open with question ○ Tell a story ○ Use quotation ○ Use Visual ✓ Give a fact 	How they open their speech She asked listeners about the feeling of dread when staying up late but having to get up early. She gave the fact that many people label themselves as night owls for several professional reasons such as working part time, having a lot of schoolwork, playing games, or watching movies
13	Name of Student: Imam Apriansyah Students Choice to open Public speaking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Open with question ○ Tell a story 	How they open their speech He gave the fact that today's youth do not realize the importance of loving yourself before loving others, this has many big
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Use quotation ○ Use Visual ✓ Give a fact 	impacts such as loss of self-confidence and always comparing with others. games, or watching movies
14	Name of Student: Farida Rusindriyani. Students Choice to open Public speaking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Open with question ○ Tell a story ○ Use quotation ○ Use Visual ○ Give a fact 	How they open their speech She asks questions about the audience's understanding of music, she also asks if you know music can affect the brain
15	Name of Student: Farah Syamsiah F.S Students Choice to open Public speaking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Open with question ○ Tell a story ○ Use quotation ○ Use Visual ✓ Give a fact 	How they open their speech She gave the fact that the characteristics of introverts are shy and nervous

16	Name of Student: Alya Nurfakhira Students Choice to open Public speaking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Open with question ○ Tell a story ○ Use quotation ○ Use Visual ✓ Give a fact 	How they open their speech <p>She gave facts about psychology's view that the most difficult thing is to realize life, we are not really living. life is sometimes not what it seems and sometimes it's a little dead inside. and we don't know how to enjoy life</p>
17	Name of Student: Amirrullah Ramadhani Students Choice to open Public speaking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Open with question ○ Tell a story ○ Use quotation ○ Use Visual ✓ Give a fact 	How they open their speech <p>He explains public speaking can be a challenge, a challenging thing for introverts. he explained that public speaking is not easy, uncomfortable and very difficult.</p>
18	Name of Student: Tarisa Nurmayada Students Choice to open Public speaking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Open with question ✓ Tell a story ○ Use quotation ○ Use Visual ○ Give a fact 	How they open their speech <p>She shared her personal experience about having friends from different cities and different activities, and with these differences creating drama in her friendship, and it was very disturbing and stressful</p>

19	Name of Student: Mochamad Dea Iskandar Students Choice to open Public speaking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Open with question ○ Tell a story ○ Use quotation ○ Use Visual ○ Give a fact 	How they open their speech <p>He asked about the audience's hearing and related it to the body parts created by God, namely the ears.</p>

20	Name of Student: Mohamad Fazri Widyansah Students Choice to open Public speaking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Open with question ○ Tell a story ○ Use quotation ○ Use Visual ○ Give a fact 	How they open their speech <p>He asked the audience's understanding of the meaning of friendship</p>
21	Name of Student: Riska Alifia Abdilah Students Choice to open Public speaking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Open with question ✓ Tell a story ○ Use quotation ○ Use Visual ○ Give a fact 	How they open their speech <p>She shared an experience when she was in junior high school that her teacher told her to write in front of the class, but she couldn't finish it because her body was shaking and her mind was blank.</p>
22	Name of Student: Serly Andini Students Choice to open Public speaking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Open with question ○ Tell a story ○ Use quotation ○ Use Visual ✓ Give a fact 	How they open their speech <p>She gave the fact that humans spend 60% listen of communication, but humans use only 21% for listening of communication</p>
23	Name of Student: Maya Amelia Students Choice to open Public speaking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Open with question ✓ Tell a story ○ Use quotation ○ Use Visual ○ Give a fact 	How they open their speech <p>She realized that she was a quiet person, insecure and shy. She ask to friends for tips on how to communicate well. The teacher in her class always gives quizzes that students have to answer in front of the class, then she observes her friend who is very good.</p>
24	Name of Student: Gery Ramadhan Students Choice to open Public speaking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Open with question ○ Tell a story ✓ Use quotation ○ Use Visual ○ Give a fact 	How they open their speech <p>He asked the audience about the presentation in the power point and asked for a definition of the problem.</p> <p>He features expert quotes from Jeny Karay on the definition of the problem</p>

25	Name of Student: Fajri Andini Students Choice to open Public speaking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Open with question ○ Tell a story ○ Use quotation ○ Use Visual ✓ Give a fact 	How they open their speech <p>She asked the audience that Are you okay?.</p> <p>She presented statistics about 90% of the world's suicides occur in 15 years to 24 years. WHO predicts that depression is the biggest problem in health and crowns depression as one of the deadliest diseases in the world</p>
26	Name of Student: Nanda Wanda Juliati Students Choice to open Public speaking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Open with question ○ Tell a story ○ Use quotation ○ Use Visual ✓ Give a fact 	How they open their speech <p>She recounted when she was a child watching lots of princess movies. This is the expectation when she grows up to be beautiful like in the movies. she also follows and compares with her older sister to be a better woman.</p>
27	Name of Student: Mega Putri Aulia Students Choice to open Public speaking: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Open with question ✓ Tell a story ○ Use quotation ○ Use Visual ✓ Give a fact 	How they open their speech <p>She gave the fact that every time and every activity we definitely use plastic, this is a component that is very useful for humans. On the other hand this is also very dangerous. She presented statistics of 20 countries with the most use of plastic in the world, and Indonesia uses 5 million tons of plastic per year.</p> <p>She also shared personal experiences about the presence of plastic waste at home and on campus</p>

APPENDIX 5

RESULT OF QUESTIONNAIRE

QUESTIONNAIRE

Name: ALYKA ALPA ABDULAH

1. How do you open your Public Speaking activity?
- Give a fact
 - ☒ Tell a story
 - Use quotation
 - Use visual
 - Give a fact
 - _____
2. What is your reason of choosing that way ...

I choose tell a story to open my public speaking activity
to give prior knowledge for audience.

QUESTIONS

Name: _____

1. How do you open your Public Speaking activity?
- ☒ Give a fact (Cars & me)
 - ☐ Tell a story
 - ☐ Use quotation
 - ☐ Use visual
 - ☐ Give a list
 - ☐ _____
2. What is your reason of choosing that way...

~~Handwritten text, mostly illegible due to blurring.~~

The House is aware that the East-West summit will give them information about what we are going to discuss. Furthermore, it is trying to get a full picture of the summit and what has been discussed. We are not going to give it the full picture.

July 1959. Taken by Fredrik Friberg, the author, along with other
translators and very close companions, on the island of Linné, just
off the coast of Sweden.

QUALITY TECHNOLOGY

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (1992a, 1993).

2. How do you spend your Public Speaking activity?
- Give a fact
 - Tell a story
 - Use quotation
 - Use visual aid
 - Give a fact + story
 - SHOCKING YES ✓

[illegible]

1. How can we make a good use of our time?
 2. How can we make a good use of our money?
 3. How can we make a good use of our health?
 4. How can we make a good use of our energy?

QUESTIONNAIRE

Name: Mohamad Fari Widyansah

1. How do you open your Public Speaking activity?
 - a. Give a fact
 - b. Tell a story
 - c. Use quotation
 - d. Use visual
 - e. Give a fact
 - f. Quotation.....
2. What is your reason of choosing that way...

Because with the question to get attention from the audience. So, the audience can be interest to my presentation or speech.

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

QUESTIONNAIRE

Instruction: Answer questions based on your opinion when doing public speaking.

Name: Syfy Andini

- How do you open your Public Speaking activity?
 - Give a fact
 - Tell a story
 - Use quotation
 - Use visual
 - Give a fact
 -
- What is your reason of choosing that way...

Alasan saya memilih cara tersebut yaitu dengan cerita
dengan quotation saya rasa itu bisa lebih menarik
dan saya rasa dengan menggunakan quotation
saya bisa menarik.

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

QUESTIONNAIRE

Instruction: Answer questions based on your opinion when doing public speaking.

Name: Gerni Bonadonna

- How do you open your Public Speaking activity?
 - Give a fact
 - Tell a story
 - Use quotation
 - Use visual
 - Give a fact
 -
- What is your reason of choosing that way...

I open with stories because with that I can conclude
and expand the meaning of the words attached in
that story. So that makes me discuss in detail
what meaning will be conveyed and related to the
topic that I was coming.

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

QUESTIONNAIRE

Instruction: Answer questions based on your opinion when doing public speaking.

Name: Syfy Andini

- How do you open your Public Speaking activity?
 - Give a fact
 - Tell a story
 - Use quotation ☒ from film
 - Use visual
 - Give a fact ☒
 - ☒ by building
- What is your reason of choosing that way...

The reason I choose that way because those three ways
is make my opening more varied and to make easily
connected with the next materials.

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

QUESTIONNAIRE

Instruction: Answer questions based on your opinion when doing public speaking.

Name: Nisa Dewi Janti

- How do you open your Public Speaking activity?
 - Give a fact
 - Tell a story
 - Use quotation
 - Use visual
 - Give a fact
 -
- What is your reason of choosing that way...

Because it's easier to tell your own experience to
people inspiration and motivation to the audience.

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

QUESTIONNAIRE

Instructions: Answer questions based on your opinion when doing public speaking.

Name: Jefferson James

- How do you open your Public Speaking activity?
 - Give a fact
 - ☒ Tell a story
 - Use quotation
 - Use visual
 - Give a fact
 -
- What is your reason of choosing that way...

Answer: I choose to tell a story because I can make the audience feel the feeling of the story. I also choose to tell a story because I can make the audience feel the feeling of the story. I also choose to tell a story because I can make the audience feel the feeling of the story.

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

QUESTIONNAIRE

Instructions: Answer questions based on your opinion when doing public speaking.

Name: Yusuf Alvin Tugan

- How do you open your Public Speaking activity?
 - Give a fact
 - ☒ Tell a story
 - Use quotation
 - Use visual
 - Give a fact
 -
- What is your reason of choosing that way...

Answer: I choose to tell a story because I can make the audience feel the feeling of the story. I also choose to tell a story because I can make the audience feel the feeling of the story. I also choose to tell a story because I can make the audience feel the feeling of the story.

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

QUESTIONNAIRE

Instructions: Answer questions based on your opinion when doing public speaking.

Name: Andriyana, Ranyasari

- How do you open your Public Speaking activity?
 - Give a fact
 - ☒ Tell a story
 - Use quotation
 - Use visual
 - Give a fact
 -
- What is your reason of choosing that way...

Answer: I choose to tell a story because I can make the audience feel the feeling of the story. I also choose to tell a story because I can make the audience feel the feeling of the story. I also choose to tell a story because I can make the audience feel the feeling of the story.

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

QUESTIONNAIRE

Instructions: Answer questions based on your opinion when doing public speaking.

Name: Apa Mumpukin

- How do you open your Public Speaking activity?
 - Give a fact
 - ☒ Tell a story
 - Use quotation
 - Use visual
 - Give a fact
 -
- What is your reason of choosing that way...

Answer: I choose to tell a story because I can make the audience feel the feeling of the story. I also choose to tell a story because I can make the audience feel the feeling of the story. I also choose to tell a story because I can make the audience feel the feeling of the story.

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT
QUESTIONNAIRE

Instructions: Answer questions based on your opinion when doing public speaking.

Name: Anggi Andre Rio

- How do you open your Public Speaking activity?
 - Give a fact
 - Tell a story
 - Use quotation
 - Use visual
 - Give a fact
 -
- What is your reason of choosing that way?

1. The reason is: the stage is empty, because I want my audience to feel that I am not nervous, but I am not nervous.

- How do you open your Public Speaking activity?
 - Give a fact
 - Tell a story
 - Use quotation
 - Use visual
 - Give a fact
 -
- What is your reason of choosing that way?

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT
QUESTIONNAIRE

Instructions: Answer questions based on your opinion when doing public speaking.

Name: Yogi Dudi

- How do you open your Public Speaking activity?
 - Give a fact
 - Tell a story
 - Use quotation
 - Use visual
 - Give a fact
 -
- What is your reason of choosing that way?

1. I use the question

because I want

my audience to feel that I am not nervous, but I am not nervous.

because I want my audience to feel that I am not nervous, but I am not nervous.

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT
QUESTIONNAIRE

Instructions: Answer questions based on your opinion when doing public speaking.

Name: Anggi Andre Rio

- How do you open your Public Speaking activity?
 - Give a fact
 - Tell a story
 - Use quotation
 - Use visual
 - Give a fact
 -
- What is your reason of choosing that way?

1. I open my speech by telling a story because I want my audience to feel that I am not nervous, but I am not nervous. I want my audience to feel that I am not nervous, but I am not nervous. I want my audience to feel that I am not nervous, but I am not nervous.

2. I open my speech by telling a story because I want my audience to feel that I am not nervous, but I am not nervous. I want my audience to feel that I am not nervous, but I am not nervous. I want my audience to feel that I am not nervous, but I am not nervous.

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT
QUESTIONNAIRE

Instructions: Answer questions based on your opinion when doing public speaking.

Name: Anggi Andre Rio

- How do you open your Public Speaking activity?
 - Give a fact
 - Tell a story
 - Use quotation
 - Use visual
 - Give a fact
 -
- What is your reason of choosing that way?

1. I use the question because I want my audience to feel that I am not nervous, but I am not nervous.

because I want my audience to feel that I am not nervous, but I am not nervous.

because I want my audience to feel that I am not nervous, but I am not nervous.

because I want my audience to feel that I am not nervous, but I am not nervous.

because I want my audience to feel that I am not nervous, but I am not nervous.

because I want my audience to feel that I am not nervous, but I am not nervous.

because I want my audience to feel that I am not nervous, but I am not nervous.

because I want my audience to feel that I am not nervous, but I am not nervous.

QUESTIONS

(Instructions) Answer questions based on your opinion when doing public speaking.

Name: Günay, Deniz Soyadı: Özgen
 Adres: ...

44

1. How do you spend your Public Speaking activities?
- a. Give a face
 - b. Tell a story
 - c. Use numbers
 - d. Use visual
 - e. Have a list
2. What is your reason of choosing that way...

2. What is your reason for choosing that way...

- ② I usually like the way British people eat American food.

1. Identify the way T—Tang, people, things, places, numbers

- Language subject: 300 numbers given

- ④ Long narrow spring breeding season/long season

- Handwritten signature: [illegible]

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

QUESTIONNAIRE

Instructions: Answer questions based on your opinion when doing public speaking.

James M. Chapman, Vice President

1. How do you open your Public Speaking activity?
- a. Give a fact
☒ b. Tell a story
c. Use quotations
d. Use a visual
e. Offer a fact
f.

2. What is your reason of choosing that way?

- The reason I chose that was to tell our things.

- We experienced hunger that relate to the date.

- or material with being able to get the

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RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

UNESTIMABLE

(Interpretation: Answer questions based on your opinion when doing public speaking)

Name: M. Douglas Hartley

11. How do you spend your Pledge Spending money?

- Give a fact
- ☒ Tell a story
- Use operations
- Use words
- Give a fact
- _____

- ② What is your reason of choosing that way...

- place 1 cm. to a 100% above the control, 1 liter./hour

- continued on the inside so I can refer back.

HEADLINE IN THE FRONT

QUESTIONS

Interpretation: Answers questions based on your opinion when doing public speaking.

Name: Yusuf Alshamirah

3. How do you open your Public Speaking activity?

4. Tell a fact.
 (E) Tell a story.
 5. Use quotation.
 6. Use visual.
 a. Tell a fact.
 (E) Tell a story.

2. What is your reason for choosing that way?

- [illegible]

- Give a number -4

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT
QUESTIONNAIRE

Instructions: Answer questions based on your opinion when doing public speaking.

Name: Muhammad Farhan Anwar Pasha

Q1: How do you open your Public Speaking activity?

- Give a fact
- Tell a story ✓
- Use questions
- Use visual
- Give a fact

✓ I always ask questions ✓

Q2: What is your reason of choosing that way...

Why the reason I'm using 'tell a story' in my opening videos of Public Speaking is to draw the audience in order for the reader or audience could be not on default pictures or slides. I also want to show them that while we're going to understand the content.

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT
QUESTIONNAIRE

Instructions: Answer questions based on your opinion when doing public speaking.

Name: Ismael Alsharif

Q1: How do you open your Public Speaking activity?

- Give a fact
- Tell a story
- Use questions
- Use visual
- Give a fact

✓ I always ask questions / I always ask questions

Q2: What is your reason of choosing that way...

Because, when the speaker starts speaking, it is to engage the audience. I always use that way to be able to use questions, can make the speech interesting.

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT
QUESTIONNAIRE

Instructions: Answer questions based on your opinion when doing public speaking.

Name: Hamza Waleed Jafar

Q1: How do you open your Public Speaking activity?

- Give a fact
- Tell a story (war) ✓
- Use questions
- Use visual
- Give a fact

Q2: What is your reason of choosing that way...

The reason why I choose the 'story' to open my Public Speaking is because it is a good way to start. I always use that way to be able to use questions, can make the speech interesting.

I use the 'story' to open my Public Speaking. At the end, I always use the 'story' to open my Public Speaking. I always use the 'story' to open my Public Speaking. I always use the 'story' to open my Public Speaking.

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT
QUESTIONNAIRE

Instructions: Answer questions based on your opinion when doing public speaking.

Name: Qasim Ali

Q1: How do you open your Public Speaking activity?

- Give a fact
- Tell a story
- Use questions
- Use visual
- Give a fact

Q2: What is your reason of choosing that way...

I always use the 'story' to open my Public Speaking. I always use the 'story' to open my Public Speaking. I always use the 'story' to open my Public Speaking. I always use the 'story' to open my Public Speaking.

RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

QUESTIONNAIRE

Instructions: Answer questions based on your opinion when doing public speaking.

Name: Pranika Puri, 10/10

1. How do you open your Public Speaking activity?

- a. Give a fact
- MC Tell a story (at 10/10)
- c. Use questions
- d. Use visual
- e. Give a fact
- MC Tell a story (at 10/10)

2. What is your reason of choosing that way...

3. Choose the 10 items according to their importance in order

10. When I have said, I will not say more and I will not say more

10. When I have said, I will not say more and I will not say more

1. Choose the 10 items according to their importance in order

10. When I have said, I will not say more and I will not say more

10. When I have said, I will not say more and I will not say more

APPENDIX 6

RESULT OF FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

R# : *Saya coba jawab duluan ya, alasan saya pilih asking question itu soalnya menurut aku bisa lebih memicu audien biar lebih tertarik gitu kak.*

[Maybe I'll try to answer first, the reason I prefer asking questions is because I think it can trigger the audience to be more interested]

R# : *Pertanyaannya juga bukan yang aneh-aneh sih, tapi yang berkaitan tentang topiknya juga, pertanyaan tentang fenomena yang terjadi atau pengalaman pribadi audien*

[The questions are also not weird, but related to the topic too, questions about phenomena that occur or the audience's personal experiences.]

R# : *Kalo saya tanya pemahaman mereka tentang topik saya sendiri, misalkan saya ngejelasin butterfly effect, saya tanya dulu, pernah ngedengar ini atau tidak, gitu*

[For me, regarding my understanding of my own topic, for example, I'm explaining about the butterfly effect, I'll ask first, have you heard of this or not, that's it]

R# : *Untuk soal menarik perhatian audien itu udah pasti ngaruh kak, karena kita jelas-jelas bertanya dan otomatis audien ikut fokus dan memperhatikan kak*

[For the matter of attracting the audience's attention, it will definitely have an impact, because we clearly ask and the audience automatically focuses and pays attention]

R# : *Alasan saya dengan bercerita itu biar audien paham tentang pengalaman saya pribadi, itu bisa sebagai gambaran tentang apa yang akan saya sampaikan di inti presentasinya.*

[My reason for telling the story is that it can make the audience understand about my personal experience, it can be an illustration of what I will convey at the core of the presentation]

R# : Menurut aku bisa bikin menarik presentasinya gitu, soalnya kan biasanya pengalaman pribadi kita kan relevan juga sama pengalaman mereka.

[I think it can make the presentation interesting, because usually our personal experience is relevant to the listener's experience.]

R# : Bisa memahami emosi juga gak sih? kalo cerita itu koneksi dengan audiennya juga bisa lebih dapet, ya kaya curhat aja, yang dengar kan biasanya bisa paham dan ngerti gitu hehe.

It also makes the emotions more understandable too right? By telling a story, we can also get a better connection with the audience, it's like a sharing, those who listen can usually know and understand.

R# : Menurut aku kalo pake quotation itu bisa bikin semangat gitu, pastinya aku pake kutipan yang sesuai dengan tema presentasi saya

[In my opinion, if using quotations can inspire enthusiasm, of course I will use quotations that are in accordance with the theme of my presentation]

R# : Menurut aku, dengan menggunakan quotation, kaya aku minjem kredibilitas dari orang itu, apalagi dengan pakai kutipan yang tokoh-tokoh terkenal

[In my opinion, by using quotations, it's like I'm borrowing credibility from that person, especially by using quotes from famous figures]

R# : Alasan saya milih visual ya jelas-jelas sebagai visualisasi untuk mereka. Jadi audien gak perlu pake imajinasi lagi soalnya saya udah nyajiin visual, baik itu gambar kalo nggak video.

[The reason I use visuals is clearly as a visualization for them. So the audience doesn't need to use their imagination because I'm presenting a visual, this can be a picture or a video.]

R# : Ya sama sih. Bisa mempermudah imajinasi mereka biar ga susah ngebayangin gitu. Kayanya ini yang paling efektif biar nambah durasi presentasi.

[That's right. This can also make it easier for their imagination so that it's not difficult to imagine that. I think this is the most effective way to increase the duration of the presentation.]

R# : *Kemaren saya pake ini, pas itu saya nyajiin fakta berita gitu, soalnya biar audien paham dulu gitu, fenomenanya apa terus yang saya sampein apa, intinya biar audien paham dulu sih.*

[I've used this before, at that time I presented news facts, the purposes was for the audience to understand first, what was the phenomenon and then what I was conveying, the point was so that the audience would understand first.]

R# : *Sebenarnya kalo menurut saya sih tergantung topik presentasinya sih, kalo emang diperlukan fakta statistik ya harus disajiin juga, saya pake data statistik dan buat diagram gitu, dan itu bisa bikin presentasinya lebih menarik juga kan.*

[Actually, in my opinion, it depends on the topic of the presentation, if you really need statistical facts, you should also present that. I use statistical data and make diagrams, and that can make the presentation more interesting too.]

APPENDIX 7

SURAT PENGANGKATAN BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI



YAYASAN PAKUAN SILIWANGI
UNIVERSITAS PAKUAN
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Bermutu, Mandiri dan Berkepribadian

Jalan Pakuan Kota Pk. 452, E-mail: kip@upak.ac.id, Telepon (021) 8375608 Bogor

SURAT KEPUTUSAN DEKAN FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN UNIVERSITAS PAKUAN Nomor : 157/SK/DF/19/2023															
TENTANG PENGANGKATAN PEMBIMBING SKRIPSI FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN UNIVERSITAS PAKUAN DEKAN FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN															
Mendiang	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bahwa demi kepentingan peningkatan akademik, perlu adanya bimbingan terhadap mahasiswa dalam menyusun skripsi sesuai dengan peraturan yang berlaku. 2. Bahwa perlu menetapkan pengangkatan pembimbing skripsi bagi mahasiswa Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Pakuan. 3. Skripsi merupakan syarat mutlak bagi mahasiswa untuk menempuh ujian Sarjana. 4. Ujian Sarjana harus terselenggara dengan baik. 														
Mengingat	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Undang-Undang Nomor 20 Tahun 2003, tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional. 2. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 32 Tahun 2013 Mengubah Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 19 Tahun 2005, tentang Standar Nasional Pendidikan. 3. Peraturan Pemerintah Nomor 17 Tahun 2010, tentang Pengelolaan dan Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan. 4. Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2012, tentang Pendidikan Tinggi. 5. Keputusan Rektor Universitas Pakuan Nomor 150/KEPREK/00/2021, tentang Pemberhentian dan Pengangkatan Antar Waktu Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Pakuan Masa Bakti 2021-2025. 														
Memperhatikan	Laporan dan permintaan Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris dalam rapat staf pimpinan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Pakuan.														
MEMUTUSKAN															
Mendeklarasikan Pertama	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Mengangkat Saudara</td><td>Pembimbing Utama</td></tr> <tr> <td>Drs. Dedy Sulyan, M.Pd</td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>Atiqillah Nuri Hidayati, M.Pd</td><td>Pembimbing Pendamping</td></tr> <tr> <td>Nama</td><td>MUHAMMAD FARIS SAHAGI</td></tr> <tr> <td>NPM</td><td>031116024</td></tr> <tr> <td>Program Studi</td><td>PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS</td></tr> <tr> <td>Judul Skripsi</td><td>STUDENTS' PREFERENCES TO OPENING PUBLIC SPEAKING</td></tr> </table>	Mengangkat Saudara	Pembimbing Utama	Drs. Dedy Sulyan, M.Pd		Atiqillah Nuri Hidayati, M.Pd	Pembimbing Pendamping	Nama	MUHAMMAD FARIS SAHAGI	NPM	031116024	Program Studi	PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS	Judul Skripsi	STUDENTS' PREFERENCES TO OPENING PUBLIC SPEAKING
Mengangkat Saudara	Pembimbing Utama														
Drs. Dedy Sulyan, M.Pd															
Atiqillah Nuri Hidayati, M.Pd	Pembimbing Pendamping														
Nama	MUHAMMAD FARIS SAHAGI														
NPM	031116024														
Program Studi	PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS														
Judul Skripsi	STUDENTS' PREFERENCES TO OPENING PUBLIC SPEAKING														
Kedua	Kepada yang bersangkutan diberikan hak dan tanggung jawab serta kewajiban sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku di Universitas Pakuan.														
Ketiga	Keputusan ini berlaku sejak tanggal ditetapkan selama 1 (satu) tahun, dan apabila di kemudian hari ternyata terdapat kekeliruan dalam keputusan ini akan diadakan perbaikan seperlunya.														

Bogor, 24 Januari 2023
Dekan
[Signature]
Drs. Dedy Sulyan, M.Pd
NPM 031116024

Tembusan :

1. Rektor Universitas Pakuan
2. Wakil Rektor I, II, dan III Universitas Pakuan

APPENDIX 8

SURAT IZIN PENELITIAN



UNIVERSITAS PAKUAN
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
Bermutu, Mandiri dan Berkepribadian

Nomor : 2099/WADEK I/FKIP/XII/2022
Lampiran : -
Perihal : Izin Penelitian

17 Desember 2022

Yth. Dekan FKIP
Universitas Pakuan
Bogor

Dengan hormat,

Dalam rangka penyusunan skripsi, bersama ini kami hadapkan mahasiswa :

Nama : Mohamad Panji Baihaqi
NPM : 031116024
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Semester : Akhir

untuk mengadakan penelitian di lembaga yang Bapak pimpin. Adapun kegiatan penelitian yang akan dilakukan pada tanggal 19 Desember 2022 s.d. 28 Januari 2023 mengenai: STUDENTS PREFERENCES TO OPEN PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Kami mohon bantuan Bapak memberikan izin penelitian kepada mahasiswa yang bersangkutan.

Atas perhatian dan bantuan Bapak, kami sampaikan terima kasih.

Wakil Dekan
Bidang Akademik dan Kemahasiswaan,

Sandi Budiana, M.Pd.
NIK 1.1006 025 469