

The Use of Filled and Unfilled pauses by George W. Bush and Barack Obama



--Abstract: The use of filled and unfilled pauses can be regarded as conversational and rhetorical devices respectively. Although listeners argue that excessive use of pauses is distracting, filled and unfilled pauses contribute to a higher level of understanding for listeners. US President Barack Obama is praised by the media for his oratory skills whereas former President George W. Bush is considered as not a very proficient speaker. This study investigated whether being a good speaker, like Obama, correlates with his use of filled and unfilled pauses in speeches and interviews. A speech and interview of both Bush and Obama were analysed by means of Praat. The results showed that Bush uses more unfilled pauses but fewer filled pauses than Obama. Thus, the use of pauses does not suffice as a variable on its own.

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1. Introduction

When giving a speech, in general a speaker makes use of three persuasive devices: ethos, pathos and logos (Braet, 2007). Logos is all about the content of the speech. A speaker uses pathos to arouse emotions from his or her listeners and ethos is largely about the representation and image that the speaker has. Ethos is sometimes already established before the speaker arrives on stage. For example, everyone has a certain opinion on the President of the United States, therefore listeners will have certain expectations of him before he starts to speak. A very important aspect that has influence on all three persuasive devices is the style of the speaker. Is he a calm and confident speaker who takes his time, does he depict sceneries that enables listeners to identify with him or is he a monotonous speaker who speaks fast, seems to lack confidence and is difficult to understand? A device that contributes to the way a speaker is perceived is the use of filled and unfilled pauses (Cecot, 2001). In speeches unfilled pauses have a major influence on style and rhythm. Filled pauses, however, are not used often in speeches but more in conversational settings where they function as conversational devices, such as in managing turn-taking (Maclay & Osgood, 1959; Shriberg, 1996). Thus, the use of filled and unfilled pauses is an important aspect of speech and influences listeners.

Undoubtedly, US presidents apply filled and unfilled pauses too. Since not all presidents are considered equally proficient speakers, the question arises as to whether the use of filled and unfilled pauses can qualify a speaker as proficient or not.

2. Theoretical background

The attitude, gestures and language used by someone giving a speech contribute to how the speaker comes across and how the content is perceived. While there has been research on the use of rhetorical devices by orators, there has not been as much research on the use of language and the use of filled or unfilled pauses in particular. Filled pauses are pauses that are filled with a sound like “uh” or “um”, which have been shown to have a communicative purpose (Cecot, 2001). Unfilled pauses are pauses that are silent; these might correspond with breathing or swallowing (un-communicative pause) or be intended for communicative purposes (communicative pause) (Clemmer et al., 1979; Duez, 1982; Cecot, 2001). This thesis will solely focus on communicative pauses and rhetorical pauses. While giving a speech, the orator can choose to apply unfilled pauses (or rhetorical pause in this context) to give the audience time to think of what has been said or to emphasise something. Filled and unfilled pauses are devices a language offers to accompany the delay that occurs when someone is looking for the right word to say (lexical retrieval failure) or when they are already thinking of what to say next (planning problems) (Maclay and Osgood, 1959; Schachter et al., 1991; Davis & Maclagan, 2010; Clark & Fox Tree, 2002). Moreover, the cognitive load correlates with disfluencies because filled and unfilled pauses most often occur before long utterances and with unfamiliar topics.

2.1 Filled pauses in conversations

Clark and Fox Tree (2002) distinguish between “uh” and “um” because they are followed by a minor or major delay respectively. Furthermore, “um” indicates a higher cognitive load whereas “uh” implies a lower load (Barr, 2001; Barr & Seyfiddinipur, 2010; Womack et al., 2012). Filled pauses mark a hesitation of the speaker and contribute to the understanding of the listener (Corley & Stewart 2008). Thus, they are important in human interaction. “Uh”

and “um” can be used as conversational devices (Maclay & Osgood, 1959; Shriberg, 1996) since they manage turn-taking. Furthermore, they inform the listener that the speaker is having some planning difficulties (Brennan & Schober, 2001). By informing the listener about either these difficulties or about failing to find the right word to say, the listener can help, for example, by proposing the right word.

It seems impossible for spoken language to be literally fluent. O’Connell & Kowal (2005) explain this by pointing out that intelligibility of speech for listeners is limited by the density of speech per time unit. The more frequent the use of filled pauses is, the less fluent a speaker will be. However, in spoken language this seems not to be distracting: filled and unfilled pauses have a communicative purpose which only positively contributes to the conversation. Livant (1963) argues that using filled pauses decreases the quality of production but it strengthens the control of the conversation.

2.2 Filled pauses in speeches

Filled pauses not only occur in conversational contexts, they are also applicable in rhetorical contexts. Rhetoric effectively influences listeners by making use of hesitation markers deliberately such as unfilled pauses, filled pauses and also several prosodic features. Whereas in political speeches filled pauses are almost entirely absent, they are frequently found in casual interviews (Duez, 1982). Thus, the context of the speech or conversation is important for the use of pauses. The use of filled pauses correlates with the degree of formality (Bortfeld et al., 2001; Wieling et al., 2015) and whether the situation is structured or not. Wieling et al. (2015) conclude that the usage of “um” is increasing in the Western World because it is considered a more formal and polite version than “uh”. This implies that in political speeches and in important interviews the use of “um” will be more frequent and in casual interviews “uh” will be more frequently applied (Duez, 1982).

Although filled pauses positively contribute to the conversation, they have negative connotations as well. Especially popular media assign them to filled pauses, arguing that they are production problems. They are associated with poor communication skills. Moreover, they are considered to be useless and interchangeable and, more importantly, without significant meaning (Fox tree, 2007; Lynch, 2002). This implies that the public will argue that an orator who frequently uses filled pauses is less proficient than an orator who uses only a few filled pauses. Moreover, the use of filled pauses notifies the listener about the speaker's confidence (Brennan & Williams, 1995). Consequently, the more filled pauses are used, the less confident the speaker is perceived to be, whereas using fewer "uh's" and "um's" imply more confident speakers who have a strong feeling that they *know* the answer and they *know* what they are talking about.

2.3 Unfilled pauses in speeches and conversations

Unfilled pauses are often used in rhetoric while focussing on the communicative aspect of expression: to convey a message and to capture attention of a listener (initial décalage) (Cecot, 2001). Pauses are used as a point of transition in the speech, emphasize important concepts in the speech, convey emotional impact and, moreover, give listeners time to think. These unfilled pauses can also be called rhetorical pauses (Clemmer et al., 1979; Cecot, 2001, Coekaerts, 2014). Rhetorical pauses are primarily used to distinguish between important and less important concepts in a speech, resulting in higher intelligibility for listeners. They can occur at grammatical and un-grammatical junctures, for example between an article and a noun (Cecot, 2001). These are not considered as disfluencies because they have a purpose, namely, emphasising the preceding word. The delivery of a speech is of great importance, thus, the correct use of unfilled pauses as a persuasion instrument will positively impress the listener (Cecot, 2001). This implies that an incorrect use of unfilled pauses will have a

negative effect on listeners.

Duez (1982) investigated filled and unfilled pauses in political speeches, political interviews and casual interviews. The results showed that the total time of silent pauses in political speeches was 50% longer than in either type of interview. Presumably, high use of unfilled pauses is a characteristic of political speeches. Moreover, in the political speeches the pauses were longer than in the interviews and mostly for a stylistic purpose. Silent pauses used in the wrong place, e.g. within constituent boundaries, are distracting for the listener and make the speech harder to understand (Clemmer et al. 1979). A speaker has to pause correctly and apply a proper speech rhythm to convey a message (Cecot, 2001).

More fluent speech results in a clear message and a more positive reaction by a larger audience. Obviously, the use of filled and unfilled pauses and their frequency will depend on the context; it is clear that a political speech contains fewer filled pauses and more unfilled pauses, whereas for interviews this is the other way around. Presumably, a good orator uses fewer filled and unfilled pauses. Moreover, when a good orator uses pauses, either filled or unfilled, it will be in the appropriate place in the correct way, avoiding misunderstanding and using the pauses as a persuasive device with a positive effect on the listener.

For a prominent and influential figure such as a US president, giving speeches is almost a daily routine. The president is the face of the US government and is thus required to possess a high proficiency in giving speeches. This means that the president should know when to use filled and unfilled pauses to achieve high intelligibility and to successfully apply pauses as a persuasion device. In interviews it is necessary that the president will use only a few pauses in order to express confidence and to show that he knows the answers and what he is talking about. Therefore, investigating the use of filled and unfilled pauses by US presidents provides a unique window on how such devices are used by skilled professional

speakers. This thesis investigates the use of pauses by Barack Obama and George W. Bush in speeches and interviews.

Popular media have described Barack Obama as a “charismatic speaker that promises change” (Smith 2007). There were high expectations of him in 2009 as he was supposed to be the face of change for the US. Obama’s inaugural address set a record for attendance, with approximately 1.8 million people gathering in Washington DC to hear his speech. Whereas Obama was obviously popular, his predecessor George W. Bush only just won the 2001 elections against Al Gore. Although he is said to lack the skills of his predecessors, “[h]is speaking style is honest, uncomplicated and direct” (Bryant 2001). It is interesting to compare these two speakers because it seems that Obama is considered better at giving speeches than Bush. Where “Obama’s abilities as an orator were outstanding” (Tovey 2014), Bush “(...) appears to be a non-rhetorical politician, a non-communicator” (Blommaert 2012). The question is to what extent these perceptions are based on the respective speakers’ use of pauses. It may be that Obama speaks without much hesitation, making use of pauses appropriately, resulting in influencing, clear speech, while Bush is less clear and speaks with more hesitation. These differences may manifest themselves in the use of filled pauses, which are particularly useful during conversations or, for example in interviews, as well as in unfilled pauses, which contribute in various ways to a listener’s perception during a speech. Excessive use of both types of pauses is undesirable from the point of view of the listener. This thesis examines how the current and the former US president use filled and unfilled pauses and whether being qualified as a proficient speaker correlates with less frequent use of pauses. Hypothetically, if Obama is considered a better speaker than Bush and if the use of pauses is a reason for this consideration, Obama will use less pauses than Bush. The specific research questions to be answered are:

1. Are there differences in the use of filled and unfilled pauses by Bush and Obama?

2. Do Bush and Obama use unfilled pauses correctly; presumably resulting into higher intelligibility for listeners?
3. What are the differences in the use of filled pauses by Bush and Obama?
4. Is there a difference in the use of the filled pauses “uh” and “um” by Bush and Obama?

3. Methodology

The primary data for this study are a memorial speech and an interview by former President George W. Bush and current President Barack Obama. The files were converted from YouTube into mp3 using an online YouTube to mp3 converter. The duration of Bush's speech was 8 minutes and 24 seconds and Obama's speech took 20 minutes and 24 seconds of which 8 minutes and 24 seconds were analysed. The total time of Bush' interview was 9 minutes and 21 seconds in which only 2 minutes were filled by the questions of the interviewer. Obama's full interview took 59 minutes and 42 seconds, of which 9 minutes and 17 seconds were analysed. In this part of the interview, the journalist only spoke for a total time of 53 seconds. The exact duration of the speeches and interviews, as well as the speaking time of Bush and Obama during their respective interviews were important in order to calculate the speaking rate. When the speaking rate would be significantly different, it would have had influence on the analysis.

The analysis of unfilled pauses distinguished between rhetorical pauses as described in chapter two, and so-called "clap traps", that merely function as pauses to wait after the applause finishes and that indicate applause beforehand. The analysis of the filled pauses "uh" and "um" distinguished between the two. The duration of both filled pauses was measured by means of Praat. The question arose whether the duration of a filled pause correlates with the speech following the pause and whether either "uh" or "um" indicates a short or long pause respectively. Furthermore, the analysed speech was transcribed to examine whether unfilled and filled pauses were used in appropriate places or were rather more distracting to the listener. All in all, this research investigated whether both politicians applied the filled and unfilled pauses in a manner consistent with findings in previous research (see chapter 2).

Transcriptions of both speeches exist. They were held in similar environments under similar circumstances. Bush's speech was the memorial speech in the National Cathedral in

Washington D.C. on 14th of September, three days after the 9/11 catastrophe. Obama's speech was the memorial speech in the Cathedral of the Holy Cross in Boston, a few days after the bombing at the Boston marathon took place.

Before the use of unfilled pauses in these speeches was analysed, the difference between short, average and long pauses had to be established. Therefore, the sound files for both speeches were segmented in Praat. The segments contained pauses which were measured and afterwards, the mean of the duration of silent pauses and the standard deviation were calculated. The standard deviation functioned as a line of demarcation and divided the pauses into three classes: short, average and long. Short pauses are those between two standard deviations below the mean and one standard deviation below the mean. Average pauses are those between one standard deviation below and one standard deviation above the mean. Long pauses are those between one and two standard deviations above the mean. Because the mean and standard deviation were calculated per speaker, this resulted in that Bush and Obama have different means and thus different standard deviations which resulted in different divisions for short, average and long pauses. Consequently, what for Bush is a long pause, could be an average pause for Obama etc.

Although earlier research suggests that a cut-off point for considering something a silent pause should be 0.25 seconds (Goldman–Eisler, 1968) or there should be not cut-off point at all (Romøren & Chen, 2015), in this research pauses beneath 0.5 seconds were not considered as unfilled pauses. The pauses had to be clearly audible for listeners because they functioned as a conversational and persuasion device therefore 0.5 seconds was a good cut-off point. Moreover, the spectrogram showed clearly that almost all pauses beneath 0.5 seconds were accompanied by breathing or swallowing, which would mean that they predominantly functioned as an uncommunicative pause instead of a communicative one. Lastly, this cut-off point was also chosen because, in the speeches some parts were spoken quite slow, resulting

in longer pauses than in normal speech. The duration of the pauses are indicated in the transcription. There were only a few clap-traps in the speeches since both speeches are emotional memorial speeches. They are indicated in the transcription in the appendix.

In the interviews, a distinction between “uh” and “um” is made and again there was an analysis of unfilled pauses. Filled pauses were measured similarly as unfilled pauses; speech was segmented and the mean and standard deviation distinguished between a short, average and long pause. An unfilled pause almost always signalled a delay, so the pause following and preceding “uh” or “um” was not considered as an unfilled pause but as a delay. The question arose whether “uh” indicated a long delay and “um” a short one or the other way around. The analysis investigated how fluent the speech is that follows after the pause. The interview with Bush was by an Australian Sky news journalist and the interview with Obama was by a journalist of the New York Times.

After the filled and unfilled pauses in the speeches and interviews were both examined individually, they were compared to each other so that the use of the pauses in different contexts can be compared. Since there were no or few filled pauses in the speeches by Bush and Obama, there predominantly was made a comparison between the use of unfilled pauses.

4. Results

4.1 Unfilled pauses in speeches

The speaking rate is calculated through dividing the total amount of words by the total amount of minutes spoken by either Bush or Obama. Bush's speech consists of 948 words. Dividing it by 8.24 results in a speaking rate of 115 words per minute. Obama's speech consists of 737 words. The amount of words was also divided by 8.24, resulting in a speaking rate of 89 words per minute. This shows that Bush speaks significantly faster. Because the speaking rate is evidently different, the mean and therefore also the standard deviations for Bush and Obama were calculated separately.

Appendix A contains the transcriptions of the speeches by Bush and Obama, containing the duration and place of unfilled pauses. There were no filled pauses found in either of the speeches. The duration of all the individual unfilled pauses was analysed for both Bush and Obama separately. The number of pauses, the mean, the standard deviation, the shortest and longest pauses were calculated and are in Table 1.

Table 1.
General overview in seconds

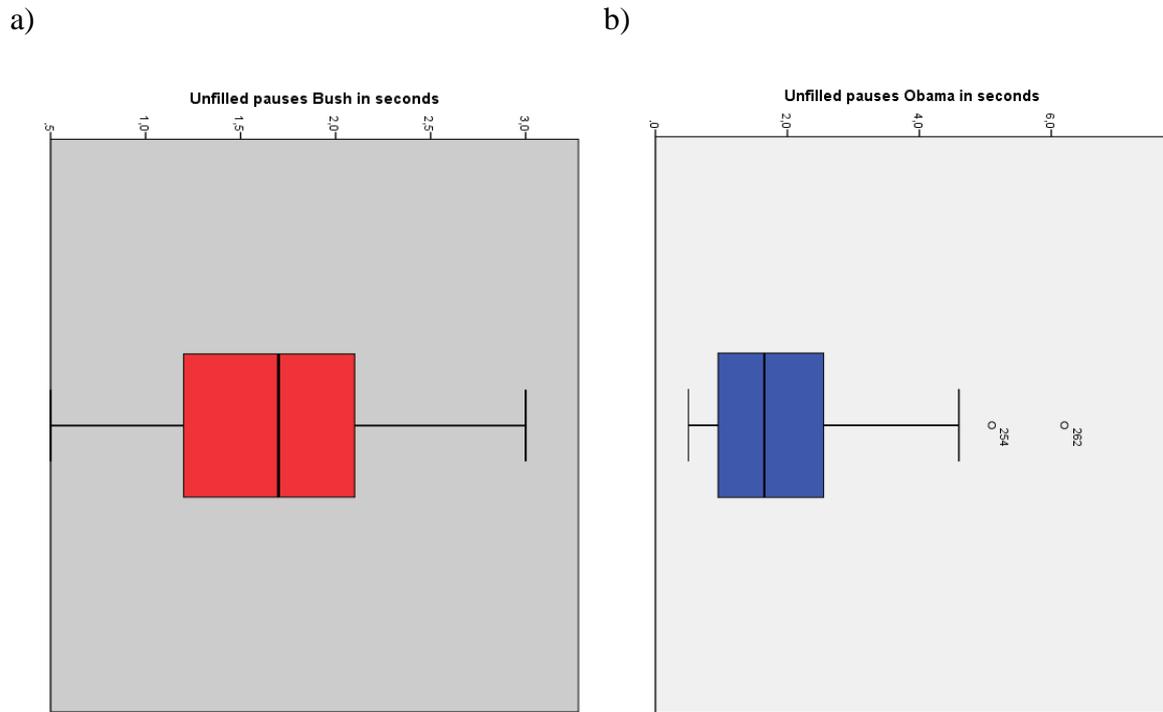
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Unfilled pauses Bush	146	0.5	3	1.684	0.5852
Unfilled pauses Obama	132	0.5	6.2	1.842	1.0993

Both speakers almost uttered the same number of pauses in a similar amount of time. Obviously, the shortest pause is 0.5 seconds because the pauses that were shorter were not counted in this research. Interestingly, the longest pauses are significantly different (see Figure 1a). Bush only had two pauses of three seconds and there were no significant outliers. Appendix C contains a table with demarcation lines, separating the different groups; short, average and long (and for Obama very long). Approximately thirty percent of the pauses that Bush used in his speech were above two seconds, whereas only approximately seven percent of the pauses that occurred in his speech were above two-and-a-half seconds. However, the

silent pauses that occur in Obama's speech that are above two seconds are approximately 37 percent, whereas the pauses above two-and-a-half seconds that are used are approximately 25 percent (see appendix C). This shows that generally, Bush and Obama use similar pauses but Obama uses much shorter as well as longer ones. So he has more variation in the duration of pauses where Bush has much less variation. This is significant in the different standard deviations; that for Obama is almost twice as high as that for Bush.

Furthermore, Obama uses two significant outliers in his speech (see Figure 1b). The biggest outlier (No. 262 in Figure 1b) is his longest pause of 6.2 seconds. This pause is after Obama says "[f]or millions of us, what happened on Monday is personal", which is an emotional moment in the speech. This is a good example of a rhetorical pause because the long silent pause not only arouses emotion, it emphasises the seriousness of the sentence he says before it. The other outlier (No. 254) is 5.1 seconds. This is after he says his catchphrase "(...) very few people could pronounce my name right", which he uses for more of his speeches. This is a perfect example of one of the three clap traps in Obama's speech. After two seconds of this long pause, people start laughing because of this familiarity and this humorous self-deprecation.

Figure 1. Boxplots unfilled pauses Bush and Obama



a) and b) show the difference between the unfilled pauses used by Bush and Obama

It is important for public speakers that unfilled pauses in speeches are used in a good manner, for example emphasising the previous statement, and at a proper place, e.g. after an important sentence, in order to convey the message and function as a rhetoric device with a positive effect (Clemmer et al. 1979; Cecot, 2001). Therefore it is unsurprising that Bush uses his longest pauses after words conveying a serious message. The two longest pauses, of three seconds each, follow the phrases “[t]his nation is fierce, when stirred to anger.” and, “America is a nation full of good fortune, with so much to be grateful for.” which both carry the core message of his speech. Interestingly, all the paragraphs in the written version of his speech end with a pause of approximately between two and two-and-a-half seconds in the spoken version, which might indicate a transition to a different topic in the speech.

The places where unfilled pauses are used contribute to the rhythm of the speech, which contributes to the level of understanding of the listener. The rhythm Bush seems to

apply is very straightforward. In the written speech after almost every comma and full stop he applies a pause, in this way there is not much that can go wrong. In general, after every full stop the pause is two seconds or more, where after every comma it is always between one and two seconds. Although this overt rhythm can be considered monotonous, the speech is easy to follow, to understand and it carries out the meaning that it should. More on this will be discussed in the following section.

In addition, like Bush, Obama also applies a very long pause after every paragraph in the written speech, indicating either emphasis, attempts to arouse emotion or implying transition in the speech. Obama's speech on the other hand, has a less predictable rhythm. However, he does not cross constituent boundaries in a way that has negative effect on the level of understanding for the listener. For example, in the second paragraph Obama says "(...) runners laced up their shoes and set out on a 26.2-mile test of dedication (...)". After the word "on" he applies a short silent pause. Although this crosses a constituent boundary, this should not be distracting for listeners. Moreover, it appears to be part of the rhythm Obama applies. It seems that his rhythm is more melodic than that of Bush. More on Obama's rhythm will be discussed in the following section.

4.2 Unfilled pauses in interviews

There should be fewer unfilled pauses in a conversational context than in a speech. Therefore it is predictable that the use of silent pauses used by Bush and Obama in their interviews is different from that in speeches. Where Bush uses 146 unfilled pauses in his speech, he only uses 27 in his interview. Moreover, the average duration of a silent pause is 0.65 seconds. Where Obama uses 132 silent pauses in his speech, he uses thirty in the interview, with an average duration of 0.74 seconds. These silent pauses mostly are applied to indicate a transition of topic, in an enumeration or to emphasise the words said before the pause.

4.3 Filled pauses in interviews

Contrary to unfilled pauses, within the interviews many filled pauses are used. When calculating the speaking rate the unfilled pauses are considered as words since they are part of the utterance and have a function during the conversation. Thus, the amount of words Bush speaks in his interview is 1424 (1364 without filled pauses). The interview took 9 minutes and 21 seconds but without the time the interviewer spoke, 7 minutes and 21 seconds remained. Thus, 1424 is divided by 7.21, resulting in a speaking rate of 198 words per minute. The number of words Obama used in his interview was 1183 (1059 without filled pauses). The time the interview takes minus the time the interviewer speaks is 8 minutes and 24 seconds. Thus, 1183 is divided by 8.24 resulting in a speaking rate of 144 words per minute.

Transcriptions for both interviews are in appendix B. The number of filled pauses expressed by Bush, their mean duration, the preceding and following delay can be found in Table 2.

Table 2. Use of filled pauses by George W. Bush (in seconds) during a 9.21 minute interview

	N=	Mean duration	Mean duration	Mean duration	Mean pausing	Std.
	60	pause	preceding	following	time (delay +	Deviation
			delay	delay	pause + delay)	pause
Use of						
"uh"	54	0.32	0.46	0.53	1.31	0.112914
Use of						
"um"	6	0.41	0	0.97	1.38	0.064317

Bush uses sixty filled pauses, of which 54 are “uh” and only six are “um”. The position of “uh” and “um” is the same, they are interchangeable. However the mean duration of the pause and the delay preceding and following it are different. It is important to keep in mind that many filled pauses are not preceded or followed by a delay because they stick to a word, for example in “and-uh”, “that-uh”, “I’m-uh”, “of-uh” or in “uh-Iran”, and so forth. There are no

delays preceding “um” in Bush’s interview. The mean duration of a delay following “uh” is 0.53 seconds, while the delay following “um” is 0.97 seconds. Although the longest delay expressed by Bush (in the first sentence of the interview) is 1.52 seconds and is preceded by “uh”, it nevertheless seems that “um” signals a long delay, whereas “uh” signals a short delay.

There are major differences between Bush and Obama considering their use of filled pauses. Table 3 provides a short overview of the use of filled pauses expressed by Obama in his interview.

Table 3. Filled pauses during a 9.21 minute interview with Obama (in seconds).

	N= 124	Mean duration pause	Mean duration preceding delay	Mean duration following delay	Mean pausing time (delay + pause + delay)	Std. Deviation
Use of "uh"	106	0,31	0,52	0,43	1.26	0.1053
Use of "um"	18	0,41	0,61	0,65	1.67	0.96679

Whereas Bush only uses sixty pauses, Obama uses more than double in approximately one more minute speaking time (Bush: 7.21 minutes, Obama: 8.24 minutes). The fact that Obama expresses more filled and unfilled pauses in his interview, suggests that he takes more time expressing himself than Bush does. Moreover, Obama expresses twice as much “um’s” in his interview than Bush. Apparently, Obama more frequently makes use of a delay preceding an unfilled pause however, it should be noted that mostly these pauses are breathing pauses.

When there are major differences, there are also major similarities between the two speakers. A notable finding in this study is that the mean durations of the delays preceding and following “uh” is roughly equal to the cut-off point for unfilled pauses. Thus, roughly where a delay finishes, an unfilled pause begins. The mean duration of “uh” and “um” by both speakers is almost exactly the same. Although there is a difference in the delay following unfilled pauses, both speakers show in their use of “um” that this pause signals a longer delay

than “uh” does. So the mean pause for “um” is longer, for Obama 1.67 seconds and Bush 1.38 seconds, than for “uh” which is for Obama 1.26 and for Bush 1.31.

The place of unfilled pauses in Obama’s interview is interesting because he sometimes uses a pause in an un-grammatical position. Although he uses it, like Bush, many times in contexts like “and-uh”, “that-uh” and “of-uh”, Obama almost always says “uh” at the beginning of a new sentence and at places where a comma could be expected. Presumably, the excessive use of filled pauses by Obama is distracting for the listener.

5. Discussion

The use of filled and unfilled pauses contribute to how easy a speech is to follow, how clear the message is that the orator wants to convey and it informs the listener that the speaker has planning difficulties. Both pauses can function as a conversational device. Therefore, the use of filled and unfilled pauses correlates with how a speaker is perceived. Hypothetically, the more frequent the use of filled and unfilled pauses, the less the listener understands what is being said and the more he or she is distracted. Popular media tend to suggest that Bush was not a very proficient speaker whereas Obama was praised for his oratory skills. Therefore, presumably Bush would make more use of filled and unfilled pauses than Obama. However, the results of this study suggest otherwise. Bush does make a little more use of unfilled pauses, but he expresses significantly less filled pauses than Obama.

Nobody produces the exact same amount of words in the exact same amount of time. Obviously, neither do Bush and Obama in their speeches as well as in their interviews. For both his speech and his interview, Bush's speaking rate is significantly higher than that of Obama. Slower speech contributes to a higher level of intelligibility for the listener because the listener has more time to process the information (Rodero, 2012). This shows that the slower speaking rate Obama has, has a positive effect on his listeners. The speaking rate also contributes to the rhythm and has influence on the frequency of pauses (Rodero, 2012). For this research it was important that the means were calculated separately because of the major difference of the speaking rate. The speaking rate has influence on the speeches by Bush and Obama, and presumably also on the perception of the listener.

5.1 Unfilled pauses in speeches

The silent pauses are used in such a way by both speakers that it results in a rhythm that is pleasant to listen to and a speech that is good to understand. The rhythm of Bush's speech is

rather straightforward. Bush predominantly uses unfilled pauses where a comma or full stop is written in the transcript. He never crosses constituent boundaries; all the pauses he uses are grammatical. Although it could be that the transcription of Bush's speech was written after this speech, which would mean that the transcriber added comma's and full stops based on Bush's use of pauses, in this context it is more likely that Bush is following the paragraph structure and punctuation of the transcription. Bush's speech has a more monotonous delivery due to his application of pauses and maybe also due to other additional factors such as his intonation pattern and the fact that he is reading the speech.

In contrast to Bush, Obama has a very melodic speech with a more unpredictable rhythm. He makes use of stylistic devices such as assonance, "the spirit of this city is undaunted, and the spirit of this country shall remain undimmed" and the third paragraph rhymes. These stylistic elements added to the appropriate usage of pauses results in a rhythm which would presumably contribute to a higher level of understanding of the listener. Thus, Bush and Obama apply silent pauses correctly and both speeches appear to be easy to follow. Presumably because his use of stylistic elements, it is likely that Obama's speech will leave a better impression on the listeners.

Next to a stylistic purpose, unfilled pauses are used for emphasis, as an attempt to arouse emotion, to signal a transition in the speech and to give the themselves and the listeners time to think (Clemmer et al., 1979; Cecot, 2001). Some pauses emphasise the preceding sentence or word, for example in his speech, Bush pauses after words as "sympathy", "brave" and after sentences like "the warm courage of national unity" and "[o]ur unity is a kinship of grief". Both politicians attempt to arouse emotion by depicting awful sceneries and heroic attempts of people to safe others. In these anecdotes they use unfilled pauses, which add to the emotional impact. Obama tells some more personal anecdotes. He names some people who were victims and describes who they were. Bush and Obama use a

long pause after every paragraph in the written speech. This signals a transition in the speech and also gives the listeners time to think about what has been said. In addition, it gives the speakers time to think of what they are going to say next (Cecot, 2001).

Duez (1982) shows that in political speeches the total time of silent pauses was 50% greater than in any type of interview she investigated. Both Bush and Obama use more than a hundred silent pauses less in their interviews than in their speeches respectively. The average duration of an unfilled pause for Bush is 1.68 and for Obama 1.84 in their speeches but in the interviews the average duration for a silent pause is for Bush's interview 0.65 and for Obama's 0.74. The pauses in speeches were also longer than in any kind of interview Duez (1982) investigated. The longest pause Bush uses in his speech is three seconds, but in his interview it is only one second. He uses this pause in his last sentences in the interview which contain several hesitation markers and stutters. Presumably, this longer pause functions to give Bush time to think of what to say next. Obama's longest pause in his speech is 6.2 seconds, where his longest pause in the interview is 1.5 seconds. It occurs in the sentence "a disaffected Sunni minority in the case of Iraq" between "Sunni" and "minority". It is an ungrammatical pause because it crosses a constituent boundary. It seems to be an example of a lexical retrieval failure. These findings are all in line with the findings of Duez (1982). Other previous research suggested that unfilled pauses in conversational settings function to capture the attention of the listener and to convey a message (Cecot, 2001). However, it seems that Bush and Obama use it more interchangeably with filled pauses, namely to inform the listener of some planning difficulties (Brennan & Schober, 2001).

5.2 Filled pauses in speeches

The results of this study show that both speakers did not use any filled pauses in their speech. Brennan and Williams (1995) concluded that the use of filled pauses notifies the listeners of

the speakers' confidence. When an orator uses filled pauses more frequently, he or she will be perceived by the listener to be lacking confidence. When fewer "uh's" and "um's" are used, the listener will have a feeling that the speaker knows what he is talking about. Therefore, the findings suggest that Bush and Obama are confident speakers. However, it should be kept in mind that these speeches are emotional ceremonial speeches that most likely are practised. It is unlikely that a speaker will use filled pauses in a rehearsed speech.

5.3 Filled pauses in interviews

Although filled pauses are entirely absent in both speeches, they are used to a great extent in the interviews. This may not imply anything about a lack of confidence, but it does indicate that a speaker might not know what he is talking about because for unfamiliar topics, filled pauses are used more frequently (Clark & Fox Tree, 2001). This seems to be true for the last paragraph in Bush's interview. He seems surprised by the question of the journalist, "[t]hank you for sharing this with me" is the first thing he answers, which is followed by an excessive use of filled and unfilled pauses. However, filled pauses are also used frequently for long utterances (Clark & Fox Tree, 2001), which is more likely for both Bush and Obama and their use of "uh's" and "um's".

Filled pauses are important in human interaction. They can be used as a conversational device, for instance in managing turn-taking (Maclay & Osgood, 1959; Shriberg, 1996). However, they appear not to be used in this way in an interview context. The filled pauses are more signals of an ongoing planning process, lexical retrieval problems and some seem to be used when repairing a mistake. An example of a lexical retrieval problem is evident in Obama's interview, when the journalist fills in the word Obama seems to search for, "or budgets", which Obama then repeats as some sort of confirmation. The use of a filled pause as a repair strategy is obvious in Bush's interview. It happens several times that it sounds as if he

talks too fast and seems to trip over his words, saying an upcoming word without expressing what has to be said before, for example in “So I-I view k-UH Australia’s contribution to” where Bush starts saying a /k/ which presumably denotes the word “contribution” already. Another more obvious example somewhat further in the interview, he says, “he’s going to make conditi-UH decisions based upon conditions”.

Hypothetically, because “um” indicates a longer delay than “uh” (Clark & Fox tree, 2001) the speaker has more time to organise his speech which would result in a rather fluent speech flow. Although the first two times Bush says “um” fluent speech follows, in the end the “um’s” are part of one of the most disfluent parts of his interview. However, when Obama says “um” this never indicates fluent speech afterwards. Previous research shows that “um” indicates a higher cognitive load (Barr, 2001; Barr & Seyfiddinipur, 2010; Womack et al., 2012). This would indicate the contrary; because of the high cognitive load, it is harder to process than a lower load. Because this takes more time, this does not imply that the following speech will be more fluent. This does imply that the mean pausing time for “um” should be longer than for “uh” because a higher load takes more time to process than a lower load. The results show that this is true for both Bush and Obama.

Furthermore, it is surprising how many times “uh” is said by both Bush and Obama and how few “um” is used although this is considered a more polite version in the Western world (Wieling et al. 2015). Previous research suggests that the use of “uh” and “um” correlates with the degree of formality and with how structured the context is. (Bortfelt et. al, 2001) Presumably, these interviews are formal structured interviews because important topics are discussed and they seem quite rehearsed. Except for the last question, Bush’s interview leaves the impression that it was rehearsed. Obama’s interview also seems rehearsed. Presumably, “um” should be used more frequently than “uh” but this study confirms the contrary. It might correlate with the fact that it seems that Obama knows the journalist, who

he greets with his first name. This might indicate a less formal setting. On the contrary, Bush does not have this similar relationship and is being asked tough questions. These findings suggest that the context does not have an influence on the use of “uh” or “um”.

Hypothetically, the frequency of filled and unfilled pauses contributes to whether a speaker is perceived as proficient or not. Popular media suggest that Bush is not as proficient as Obama. The use of filled and unfilled pauses however seems not to be as much an influence on this suggestion as anticipated. Bush uses more unfilled pauses in his speech than Obama but this should not be a problem for the listener. It was suggested that his speaking style is uncomplicated, which this study confirms because his use of unfilled pauses is rather straightforward. The fact remains that Obama is considered to have better oratory skills. Presumably this is because of the different rhythm he applies, his rhetoric style, but is not solely based on his use of unfilled pauses. Although Obama uses pauses with more varying durations which contributes to his successful rhythm, there are presumably more factors that influence the listener in considering him a great orator.

Popular media suggest that the excessive use of filled pauses signals poor communication skills. Bush uses fewer filled pauses than Obama does. This would mean that the popular media should suggest that Obama is not a proficient speaker and that Bush is a better one. Therefore it seems that the use of filled pauses has no influence on what the popular media say about Bush and Obama. The suggestion that a less proficient speaker uses more pauses than a proficient speaker appears to be an insufficient variable when it is the only one.

6. Conclusion

6.1 Limitations and future research

The speeches and interviews were both analysed separately which resulted in different means and standard deviations for Bush and Obama. Consequently, this resulted in a different distribution of classes for short, average and long pauses. As a consequence, an extra class was added to Obama's data for very long pauses in his speech. Although the significant difference in speaking rate suggests that dividing the data for Bush and Obama was a good decision, it also limited the research in other interesting findings that could have been done when the data would not have been divided.

Another limitation is that it seems that Obama knew his interviewer but Bush did not know the journalist that was interviewing him, which might have had influence on the context of the interview. Moreover, it seems that Obama's interview was rehearsed whereas in Bush in his interview seemed surprised by some questions. This might have had influence on their use of pauses and will therefore be something to keep in mind for future research. It might be even better to consider a press conference instead of an interview to avoid rehearsed answers.

When analysing the interviews, something that immediately stands out is the use of fillers by both Bush and Obama. Bush uses the lexical fillers "well", "you know" and "like" and Obama only uses the first two and not the latter. Apparently, "well" is a pause filler that bridges interactional silence (Jucker, 1997) and "you know" is a filler to connect with the listener and check for understanding (Fox Tree, 2007). "Like" is a common filler in English, especially among younger generations (Fox Tree, 2007) and is considered more informal. Nevertheless, it would be interesting to do more research on the use of fillers in different types of conversational setting with Bush and Obama and see whether there is correlation with the degree of formality and the use of fillers.

Presumably, the use of filled and unfilled pauses is an insufficient variable on its own. Popular media suggest that Obama is a proficient speaker whereas Bush is not. Hypothetically this would mean that Bush makes more use of pauses than Obama. This study confirms the contrary. Bush uses more unfilled pauses but less filled pauses than Obama. Therefore it seems that there is more to speaking than to apply the pauses right, although it is a very important part of a speech and within a conversation. Not only is the ethos of a prominent figure like the US President an important factor of how he is perceived, it is also important what the speaking style is of an orator and what the intonation pattern is of a speaker. Therefore it will be interesting for future research to see whether prosody affects the listener and whether this is a better variable to qualify someone as a proficient speaker or not.

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Appendix A

Mean: 1.7 sec.

Std. D.: 0.6 sec.

*= short silent pause (0.5 sec. – 1.0 sec)

**= Average silent pause (1.1 sec – 2.3 sec)

***= long silent pause (2.4 – 3.0 sec.)

Transcription speech Bush 9/11

PRESIDENT GEORGE W. BUSH'S REMARKS AT NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER AND REMEMBRANCE

September 14, 2001 The National Cathedral Washington, D.C.

We are here in the ** (1.2) middle hour of our grief.*** (2.8) So many have suffered so great a loss ** (1.4) , and today we express our nation's sorrow** (2.1). We come before God to pray for the missing ** (1.2) and the dead ** (1.7), and for those who love them. ** (2.3)

On Tuesday, our country was attacked ** (1.5) with deliberate and massive cruelty *** (2.6). We have seen the images of fire and ashes ** (1.2), and bent steel. *** (2.4)

Now come the names ** (2.0), the list of casualties ** (1.6) we are only beginning to read.*** (2.2) They are the names of men and women who began their day at a desk or in an airport, ** (1.2) busy with life. ** (2.0) They are the names of people who faced death, ** (1.4) and in their last moments called home to say, be brave ** (1.1), and I love you. *** (2.4)

They are the names of passengers who defied their murderers, ** (1.9) and prevented the murder of others on the ground*** (2.5). They are the names of men and women who wore the uniform of the United States** (1.1), and died at their posts. *** (2.4)

They are the names of rescuers, ** (1.8) the ones whom death found ** (1.6) running up the stairs* (1.1) and into the fires to help others.*** (2.4) We will read all these names. ** (1.4) We will linger over them, and learn their stories, and many Americans will weep. ** (1.1)

To the children and parents and spouses and families and friends of the lost, ** (2.1) we offer the deepest sympathy ** (1.2) of the nation.*** (2.3) And I assure you** (1.7), you are not alone.*** (2.3)

Just three days removed from these events, *(1.0) Americans do not yet have** (1.2) the distance of history. ** (2.4) But our responsibility to history* (1.4) is already clear:** (2.2) to answer these attacks and rid the world of evil.*** (2.6)

War has been waged against us by stealth and deceit and murder** (2.0). This nation is peaceful** (2.1), but fierce when stirred to anger.*** (3.0) This conflict was begun on the timing and terms of others. ** (2.2) It will end in a way** (1.5), and at an hour ** (1.5), of our choosing.*** (2.6)

Our purpose as a nation is firm.*** (2.2) Yet our wounds as a people are recent and unhealed** (1.4), and lead us to pray*** (2.6). In many of our prayers this week, there is a searching** (1.6), and an honesty. ** (2.2) At St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York on Tuesday, a woman said, ** (1.6) "I prayed to God to give us a sign* (1.0) that He is still here."*** (2.3) Others have prayed for the same, *(0.7) searching hospital to hospital, *(0.9) carrying pictures

of those still missing**(2.0).

God's signs are *(0.7) not always the ones we look for.***(1.7) We learn in tragedy that his purposes are *(0.6) not always our own***(1.6). Yet the prayers of private suffering ***(1.7), whether in our homes or in this great cathedral*(1.8), are known and heard*(1.1), and understood.***(2.4)

There are prayers that help us last through the day**(1.4), or endure the night**(1.8). There are prayers of friends and strangers, *(0.7) that give us strength for the journey**(2.1). And there are prayers that yield our will**(1.4) to a will greater**(1.1) than our own.***(2.8)

This world He created is of moral design.***(2.0) Grief and tragedy and hatred**(1.4) are only for a time.***(2.0) Goodness, remembrance, and love**(1.1) have no end.***(2.0) And the Lord of life holds all who die**(1.8), and all who mourn.***(2.4)

It is said that adversity introduces us to ourselves**(1.6). This is true of a nation as well.***(2.4) In this trial, we have been reminded**(1.3), and the world has seen**(1.6), that our fellow Americans are generous and kind**(1.3), resourceful and brave**(2.0). We see our national character in rescuers*(1.0) working past exhaustion**(1.7); in long lines of blood donors**(1.5); in thousands of citizens who have asked to work and serve in any way possible.***(2.5)

And we have seen our national character*(1.0) in eloquent acts *(0.9) of sacrifice.***(2.1) Inside the World Trade Center *(1.5), one man who could have saved himself *(0.8) stayed until the end at the side of his quadriplegic friend.***(2.1) A beloved priest died giving the last rites *(1.2) to a firefighter.***(1.7) Two office workers, finding a disabled stranger *(0.8), carried her down sixty-eight floors *(0.5) to safety *(2.0). A group of men drove through the night from Dallas to Washington *(0.9) to bring skin grafts *(0.9) for burn victims.***(1.9)

In these acts, and in many others*(1.1), Americans showed a deep commitment to one another ***(1.7), and an abiding love for our country.***(2.4) Today, we feel what Franklin Roosevelt called*(1.0) the warm courage*(1.1) of national unity.***(2.0) This is a unity of every faith*(1.1), and every background. *(1.5)

It has joined together political parties *(0.7) in both houses of Congress.***(1.9) It is evident in services of prayer and candlelight vigils *(0.8), and American flags**(2.1), which are displayed in pride**(1.5), and wave in defiance**(2.0).

Our unity is a kinship of grief *(2.0), and a steadfast resolve to prevail against our enemies.***(1.9) And this unity against terror *(1.3) is now extending across the world.***(2.4)

America is a nation full of good fortune**(1.3), with so much to be grateful for.***(3.0) But we are not spared from suffering. *(2.0) In every generation**(1.4), the world has produced enemies of human freedom**(2.1). They have attacked America**(1.4), because we are freedom's home and defender**(2.1). And the commitment of our fathers is now the calling*(1.1) of our time.***(2.5)

On this national day of prayer and remembrance**(1.2), we ask almighty God to watch over our nation**(1.3), and grant us patience and resolve *(0.7) in all that is to come.***(2.2) We pray that He will comfort and console those who now walk in sorrow.***(2.3) We thank Him for each life we now must mourn *(1.2), and the promise of a life to come. ***(2.6)

As we have been assured *(1.8), neither death nor life, nor angels nor principalities nor powers, nor things present *(0.9) nor things to come *(0.8), nor height nor depth *(0.9), can separate us from God's love.*** (2.9) May He bless the souls of the departed. *(1.8) May He comfort our own. *(1.8) And may He always guide our country. *(1.8)

God bless America.

(Source: White House Archive

<http://georgewbushwhitehouse.archives.gov/news/releases/2001/09/print/20010914-2.html>)

Mean pause= 1.8 sec.

Std. D.: 1.1 sec.

*= Short unfilled pause (0.5sec – 0.7sec)

**= Average unfilled pause (0.8sec – 2.9sec)

***= Long unfilled pause (2.9sec. – 4.0sec)

****= Very long unfilled pause (4.0sec - ...)

Transcription Obama Boston bombing

Hello, Boston!

Scripture tells us***(2.7) to “run with endurance*(1.2) the race *(0.7) that is set before us.”****(3.8) Run with endurance**(1.8) the race*(1.1) that is set before us.****(3.6)

On Monday morning*(1.2), the sun rose over Boston***(2.6). The sunlight glistened off *(1.1) the Statehouse dome.***(2.4) In the Common and the Public Garden *(0.9), spring was in bloom.***(3.0) On this Patriot’s Day*(0.9), like so many before,*(0.9) fans jumped onto the T **(1.3) to see the Sox at Fenway *** (3.2). In Hopkinton *(0.5), runners laced up their shoes *(0.9) and set out on *(1.0) a 26.2-mile test of dedication *(0.5) and grit *(1.2) and the human spirit.***(2.6) And across this city *(0.8), hundreds of thousands of Bostonians lined the streets *(2.0) -- to hand the runners cups of water *** (2.7) and to cheer them on.****(4.3)

It was a beautiful day *(1.0) to be in Boston *** (2.5) -- a day that explains why *(0.7) a poet once wrote that this town *(0.6) is not just a capital *(1.4), not just a place *(1.8). Boston, he said, “is the perfect state of grace.” *(2.2) (Applause. (9.0))

And then**(1.7), in an instant *(1.7), the day’s beauty was shattered.*** (3.1) A celebration *(1.0) became a tragedy.*** (2.6) And so we come together to pray *(1.6), and mourn *(1.3), and measure our loss.*** (2.4) But we also come together today *(0.8) to reclaim *(1.0) that state of grace *** (2.7) -- to reaffirm that the spirit *(0.5) of this city is undaunted *(1.8), and the spirit of this country *(0.8) shall remain undimmed.**** (3.9)

To Governor Patrick; *(1.9) Mayor Menino; *(2.2) Cardinal O’Malley and all the faith leaders who are here; *(1.7) Governors Romney, Swift, Weld and Dukakis; *(0.6) members of Congress; and most of all, *(1.4) the people of Boston and the families *(1.1) who’ve lost a piece of your heart.**(2.1) We thank you for your leadership.**(1.9) We thank you for your courage.**(1.9) We thank you for your grace.*** (2.4)

I’m here today on behalf of the American people with a simple message: *** (2.4) Every one of us **(0.3)** has been touched **(0.3)** by this attack on **(0.3)** your beloved city. *** (2.5) Every one of us stands with you. **** (3.5)

Because, after all, it’s our beloved city, too. **** (4.0) Boston may be your hometown *(1.3), but we claim it, too. **** (3.7) It’s one of America’s iconic cities.**(2.0) It’s one of the world’s great cities. *(2.2) And one of the reasons the world knows Boston so well is that Boston opens its heart *(0.9) to the world.*** (3.1)

Over successive generations *(0.7), you've welcomed again and again new arrivals to our shores *(2.0) -- immigrants who constantly reinvigorated this city and this commonwealth *(0.8) and our nation.****(3.0) Every fall, you welcome students from all across America and all across the globe, *(1.2) and every spring you graduate them back into the world *(0.9) -- a Boston diaspora that excels in every field of human endeavor.****(2.4) Year after year, you welcome the greatest talents *(1.1) in the arts and science, *(1.8) research *(1.1) -- you welcome them to your concert halls and your hospitals *(0.8) and your laboratories *(0.6) to exchange ideas and insights that draw *(0.9) this world together. ****(3.1)

And *(1.4) every third Monday in April, *(1.5) you welcome people from *(0.6) all around the world to the Hub ****(2.7) for friendship ****(2.9) and fellowship ****(2.6) and healthy competition ****(2.4) -- a gathering of men and women of every race *(0.7) and every religion, every shape and every size; *(1.9) a multitude *(1.3) represented by all those flags **(0.3)** that flew over the finish line.****(4.6)

So whether folks *(1.0) come here to Boston for just a day, *(1.2) or they stay here for years, *(1.3) they leave with a piece of this town* (0.7) tucked firmly *(1.1) into their hearts. ****(3.2) So *(0.6) Boston is your hometown, but *(1.0) we claim it a little bit, too. ****(2.8) (Applause (7.3))

I know this because there's a piece of Boston in me. ****(3.1) You welcomed me as a young law student across the river; *(1.4) welcomed Michelle, too. *(2.3) (Applause (6.1)) You welcomed me during a convention when I was still a state senator and *(0.5) very few people could pronounce my name right.****(5.1) (Laughter.)

Like you, *(0.6) Michelle and I have walked these streets.****(2.1) Like you, we know these neighborhoods. *(2.0) And like you, *(0.7) in this moment of grief, we join you in saying *(1.4) -- "Boston, *(0.9) you're my home." ****(3.3) For millions of us, what happened on Monday is personal. ****(6.2) It's personal.****(3.6)

Today our prayers are **with** *(0.6) the Campbell family *(0.5) of Medford.*(1.2) They're here today. *(1.7) Their daughter, Krystle, was always smiling. ****(2.5) Those who knew her said that with her red hair and her freckles *(0.7) and her ever *(1.8)-eager willingness to speak her mind, *(1.2) she was beautiful, *(2.0) sometimes she could be a little noisy, *(1.1) and everybody loved her for it.****(2.6) She would have turned 30 next month.****(3.0) As her mother said *(0.9) through her tears, *(1.3) "This doesn't make any sense."****(4.2)

■ Until here is the same length as Bush's speech

Our prayers *(0.8) are **with** *(0.6) the Lu family of China, *(0.7) who sent their daughter, *(0.9) Lingzi, to BU so that she could experience *(1.5) all this city has to offer.****(2.1) She was a 23-year-old student, *(0.5) far from home.****(1.4) And in the heartache of her family and friends on both sides of a great ocean, we're reminded *(0.8) of the humanity that we all share. ****(3.7) Our prayers are with the Richard family *(0.8) of Dorchester -- *(2.1) to Denise *(0.6) and their young daughter, Jane,****(2.2) as they fight to recover.****(2.2) And our hearts are broken *(0.6) for 8-year-old Martin -- *(1.2) with his big smile *(0.8) and bright eyes. ****(3.3) His last hours were *(1.8) as perfect as an 8-year-old boy could hope for -- *(1.2) with his family,****(1.5) eating ice cream at a sporting event.****(3.2) And we're left

with two *(0.5) enduring images of this little boy *(1.5)-- forever smiling for his beloved Bruins, *(0.6) and forever expressing a wish he made on *(0.8) a blue poster board:***(2.9) “No more hurting people.***(2.8) Peace.”

No more hurting people. Peace.

Our prayers are with the injured — so many wounded, some gravely. From their beds, some are surely watching us gather here today. And if you are, know this: As you begin this long journey of recovery, your city is with you. Your commonwealth is with you. Your country is with you. We will all be with you as you learn to stand and walk and, yes, run again. Of that I have no doubt. You will run again. (Applause.) You will run again. (Applause.)

Because that’s what the people of Boston are made of. Your resolve is the greatest rebuke to whoever committed this heinous act. If they sought to intimidate us, to terrorize us, to shake us from those values that Deval described, the values that make us who we are, as Americans -- well, it should be pretty clear by now that they picked the wrong city to do it. (Applause.) Not here in Boston. Not here in Boston. (Applause.)

You’ve shown us, Boston, that in the face of evil, Americans will lift up what’s good. In the face of cruelty, we will choose compassion. In the face of those who would visit death upon innocents, we will choose to save and to comfort and to heal. We’ll choose friendship. We’ll choose love.

Scripture teaches us, “God has not given us a spirit of fear and timidity, but of power, love, and self-discipline.” And that’s the spirit you’ve displayed in recent days.

When doctors and nurses, police and firefighters and EMTs and Guardsmen run towards explosions to treat the wounded -- that’s discipline.

When exhausted runners, including our troops and veterans -- who never expected to see such carnage on the streets back home -- become first responders themselves, tending to the injured -- that’s real power.

When Bostonians carry victims in their arms, deliver water and blankets, line up to give blood, open their homes to total strangers, give them rides back to reunite with their families - - that’s love.

That’s the message we send to those who carried this out and anyone who would do harm to our people. Yes, we will find you. And, yes, you will face justice. (Applause.) We will find you. We will hold you accountable. But more than that; our fidelity to our way of life -- to our free and open society -- will only grow stronger. For God has not given us a spirit of fear and timidity, but one of power and love and self-discipline.

Like Bill Iffrig, 78 years old -- the runner in the orange tank top who we all saw get knocked down by the blast -- we may be momentarily knocked off our feet, but we’ll pick ourselves up. We’ll keep going. We will finish the race. (Applause.) In the words of Dick Hoyt, who’s pushed his disabled son, Rick, in 31 Boston Marathons -- “We can’t let something like this stop us.” (Applause.) This doesn’t stop us. (Applause.)

And that's what you've taught us, Boston. That's what you've reminded us -- to push on. To persevere. To not grow weary. To not get faint. Even when it hurts. Even when our heart aches. We summon the strength that maybe we didn't even know we had, and we carry on. We finish the race. (Applause.) We finish the race. (Applause.)

And we do that because of who we are. And we do that because we know that somewhere around the bend a stranger has a cup of water. Around the bend, somebody is there to boost our spirits. On that toughest mile, just when we think that we've hit a wall, someone will be there to cheer us on and pick us up if we fall. We know that. (Applause.)

And that's what the perpetrators of such senseless violence -- these small, stunted individuals who would destroy instead of build, and think somehow that makes them important -- that's what they don't understand. Our faith in each other, our love for each other, our love for country, our common creed that cuts across whatever superficial differences there may be -- that is our power. That's our strength.

That's why a bomb can't beat us. That's why we don't hunker down. That's why we don't cower in fear. We carry on. We race. We strive. We build, and we work, and we love -- and we raise our kids to do the same. And we come together to celebrate life, and to walk our cities, and to cheer for our teams. When the Sox and Celtics and Patriots or Bruins are champions again -- to the chagrin of New York and Chicago fans -- (laughter) -- the crowds will gather and watch a parade go down Boylston Street. (Applause.)

And this time next year, on the third Monday in April, the world will return to this great American city to run harder than ever, and to cheer even louder, for the 118th Boston Marathon. (Applause.) Bet on it. (Applause.)

Tomorrow, the sun will rise over Boston. Tomorrow, the sun will rise over this country that we love. This special place. This state of grace.

Scripture tells us to "run with endurance the race that is set before us." As we do, may God hold close those who've been taken from us too soon. May He comfort their families. And may He continue to watch over these United States of America. (Applause.)

Appendix B

INT= Interviewer

GWB= George W Bush

UH= filled pause “uh”

UM= filled pause “um”

*b= breathing pause

*= unfilled pause → a pause indicated after and before an unfilled pause is called a delay.

**= long unfilled pause

INTERVIEW BUSH

INT= “Mister President, the United States has 160 thousand troops in Iraq at the moment. Australia has, in its battlegroup, only around 500 in the relatively safe Decca province. Is this just more a symbolic retribution and would it really matter if they were brought home?”

GWB= UH(0.27) first UH(0.50)*(1.52), I-I want to thank UH(0.52) *(0.23) Howard government *(0.8) and the people of Australia for *(0.8) UH(0.13)-joining this *(0.70) global struggle against extremists and radicals, who are trying to impose their vision *(0.53) on-UH(0.40) on the world *b(0.40) and that struggle is found in UH(0.54)*(0.55) UH(0.34) being played out in Iraq and Afghanistan right now and other places. *(0.8) So I-I view k-UH(0.28) Australia’s contribution to *b(0.28) peace and freedom to more than just Iraq. I view it as a, one-UH(0.13)- strategic partnership with the United States *b(0.47), I-I view their contribution as intelligence contributions *b(0.42). But I-I also understand that the.. that-that there is a commitment *(0.82), to helping people live in freedom as the *(0.45) UH(0.40)- long term solution to this ideological struggle and *(0.57), YOU KNOW, I’m often asked-UH(0.34)- about*b(0.48) collation troops *(0.72) ...*(1:11 unintelligible speech)*... are, coalition partners are ought to be making decisions *b(0.38) based upon conditions on the ground because failure in Iraq would lead to – in my judgment –to turmoil chaos in the Middle- East and other attacks on the United States and other nations. *b(0.48) Success will be a major blow to these radicals and extremists *b(0.50). UH(0.41) that will make it easier for us to say we’ve done our duty and laid the foundation for peace.

INT= Well as you know there’s an election only two or three months away in Australia and Kevin Rudd, the opposition leader, is ahead in all of the polls. And he has promised to pull those combat troops out of Iraq if he wins. He says he’ll consult with the US so, if he does win, what will you be saying to him? Will you try to convince him not to do that?

GWB= WELL, actually I-I believe that he’s on my calender UH(0.38) *b(0.34). Of course I’ll be meeting with the prime-minister *b(0.39)UH(0.6)*b(0.42). And I will be meeting with UM(0.40)*(0.83), mister Rudd I’m looking forward to it. He don’t know me and I don’t know him and so I’m looking forward to sharing my views and what-I *b(0.36)what I ask if he were to win *b(0.40) UH(0.27) that he consider conditions on the ground before making any decisions that *b(0.37) what matters is success and I believe we can be successful. And I know what’s important to be successful. And-UH(0.31) I will be glad to explain to him

*b(0.30) YOU KNOW, why I'm optimistic that-UH(0.30) *b(0.23) this hard work will achieve what we all want, which is, YOU KNOW, overtime fewer troops and peace. Main thing we want is to make sure that we deal these radicals and extremists a major blow which is success in Iraq. You see, here's the interesting thing that I hope people in Australia will understand. There are two forms of extremism they have now conversed on Iraq. One Sunni-extremism *b(0.37) and the likes of Al- Qaida *(0.62), these people in Iraq swore allegiance to the very same person that ordered the attack on the United States of America.*(0.51) Sunni- extremists have killed-UH(0.20) Australians. *b(0.52) Sunni- extremists that are inspired by this ideology of killing around the world and then there's the strain of Shiites-ism *(0.55) extremism *(0.56). That is fostered by *b(0.22) UH(0.25)- Iran *(0.70) and these are two major threads to world peace and they are conversed on Iraq which should say *b(0.38) that we need to do the hard work necessary so we can have peace in the long term for children growing up both in the United States and Australia.

INT= So you need those Australian troops there?

GWB= We need all our coalition partners.*(0.64) And UH(0.31) I would hope that... And I understand that LIKE everybody's got their own internal politics *b(0.50), my only point is, is that *b(0.31) UM(0.52) *(0.98) whether it be Afghanistan or Iraq, *(0.55) we've got more work to do. We the free world has got more work to do, and I believe that those of us that live in liberty have a responsibility *(0.71) to promote forms of government that deal with what causes nineteen kids *b(0.27) to get on airplanes to kill three thousand students.

INT= What then do you say about the British withdrawing significant numbers from Southern Iraq, in what many of your officers say it's still a dangerous zone of the country.

GWB= WELL, I've talked and said the exact same thing to Gordon Brown, make sure you dictate it by conditions on the ground, I mean- And he- that's exactly what he's said he's going to do.

INT= So that is not premature (?) that British withdrawal?

GWB= WELL, he said that he's going to make conditi-UH(0.17) decisions based upon conditions, and by the way the Brits are make- k-keep a presence. *(0.67) When we say withdrawal makes it sound that all their groups are coming home but that's-that's *b(0.42) not what is going to happen.

INT= But a significant number of them are...

GWB= * WELL, I, YOU KNOW, h-he-he will let me know when he makes that decision, YOU KNOW. H-he has said that he's going to make decisions in Southern Iraq based upon conditions they're now moved out of the Bosra province *b(0.50) into airbase which is fine *b(0.28), but they will have a precedence there that will help the Iraqi governance to *b(0.20) succeed.

INT= You've had a very close relationship with John Howard, you famously called him "the man of steel", if he doesn't win the election and Kevin Rudd does become the Prime Minister, given that you have differences over such a big issue as Iraq, will the alliance still be...

GWB= I-I-I-I-I refuse to accept your hypothesis.

INT= Well, if-if he wins.

GWB= WELL, that's if. I mean, you're asking me to answer hypothetical. I'm sure...

INT= Will the alliance change?

GWB= All I can tell you is, is that UH(0.35) *b(0.28) I remember John Howard has been behind in polls before and he has won so I'm *b(0.42) certainly I'm not going to prejudge the *b(0.45) the-UH(0.45) *b(0.36) UH(0.32) *b(0.25) the decision of the Australian people. And I will end up-UH(0.30) dealing with whomever and work hard to make sure that the Australian- US relationship is good but I don't buy into your hypothesis.

INT= But essentially, the relationship won't suffer if Kevin Rudd Prime Minister?

GWB= Look, I'll-I'll be glad to deal with this situation. See, that's a loaded question, in this sense you're trying to get me to predict the outcome of the election and I'm not going to do it. I-I don't know enough about it *(0.44) and I'm- I'm-UH(0.12) I'm going down there to deal with the current Prime Minister. Who no doubt about it is a close personal friend of mine and I think *(0.43) a man UH(0.15) he is a man of steel cause he's a person who stand for conviction and principle. *b(0.33) I don't know mister Rudd, I'm looking forward to getting to know him *b(0.39) and-UH(0.40) *(1.0), that's all I really want to comment about your elections.

INT= A lot of Australians are going to be weighing up what's going to happen to the alliance if labour wins the election?

GWB= Yeah, I've- as I said- UH(0.28) I-*(0.41) I'm really not going to get involved in the election down there. I-I'm going to be UH(0.22) *(0.52) UH(0.39) I'm-I'm going down as the US president *(0.54) w-UH(0.36) UH(0.43) *(0.41) proud of the relationship between the United States and Australia. It is a relationship based upon *(0.40) UH(0.40) our common values. It's a relationship based upon good economic ties. And it's a really important relationship and I presume whoever the US president is after me *b(0.37) and the *(0.49) the Prime Ministers to come in Australia under- will understand how important that is.

INT= Labour also wants the alliance to focus more on China and its military build-up in particular, its nuclear arms stocks. Should more attention be into that, in China's tensions with Japan?

GWB= Oh WELL, UH(0.40) w-we-we spent a lot of time on China and its administration. I've got-UH(0.21) *(0.40) good relations with the both the-UH(0.29) Japanese and Chinese leadership *(0.52) UH(0.50). My view is, is that it's important for there to be a *b(0.37) UH(0.24) active UH(0.27)-US presence in Asia, precisely to make sure that old *b(0.39)

UH(0.19)-tensions don't flare up and I'm pleased with the progress that is being made in.. in Asia. And obviously the interesting relationship nowadays is the trading relationship. *(0.56). Australia fortunately has got a-a surplus with China. *(0.51) And-UH(0.44) *b(0.27) UH(0.31) America have- we've got a major deficit with China.

INT= Is the military issue concerning?

GWB= UH(0.34) i-it only concerns me if there's hostility and it only concerns me if the government does declares his hostility towards the world. I happen to believe that China's most important issue *b(0.45) inte-internally is for them to grow their economy to deal with b(0.46) I-I, YOU KNOW, they've got to create LIKE twenty-five million new jobs a year *(0.80) in order to *(0.63) in order- YOU KNOW to stay even, *b(0.32) In order to *(0.58) keep their economy growing. And so therefore, *b(0.41) my view of China is, is that they're internally focussed *b(0.43) to the extent that they want economic growth and vitality. They're externally focussed in order to get the raw materials they need. *(0.65) But if they ever turn hostile I would be concerned about-UH(0.23) UH(0.16) YOU KNOW, our military.

INT= Mister president, just finally, a lot of Sidney siders are complaining about the impost of APEC and particularly your detail and how it will affect the city a week, while you're there almost a week (...*unintelligible speech*...). Do you have any message for them?

GWB= WELL, first I'm looking forward to come into the beautiful city and to the extent that I inconvenience them I do apologize. *(0.67) I-I'm not exactly sure what you're talking about in terms of-UH(0.31) *b(0.46)...

INT= The security lockdown in the city...

GWB= I-I don't- it's first- y-y-YOU KNOW-I *(0.73) Thank you for sharing that with me. Ma-ma-I've got a lot on my mind. *b(0.35) And-UH(0.24) *b(0.36) one of the things that is on my mind is that I'm looking forward to come into the-th.. one of the most beautiful cities in the world. *(0.42) UM(0.35)-I'm *(0.58) If I inconvenience people I'm, YOU KNOW, that's not my intend. My intent is to *(0.57) UH(0.22) represent my country *(0.48) UH(0.23) in a UH(0.47) YOU KNOW, in-UH(0.14)-in an important meeting *(0.54) in a country that I admire a lot *(0.23) and-UH(0.38) *(0.55) UH(0.35) country with whom we've got great relations and-and it's important that we continue that great relations *b(0.48) UM(0.39) *(1.2). YOU KNOW, I-I, *(1.0) I hope it-I hope people *(0.37) YOU KNOW I hope people understand UH(0.38) *(0.79) why it's done *(0.62) UM(0.35) and-UM(0.44) *(1.10) YOU KNOW, I hope I don't disrupt their lives too much.

INT= Mister President we do look forward to seeing you in Sidney

GWB= I'm looking forward to it thank you for your time.

INT= Thank you

GWB= I appreciate you

INT= Thank you.

INT= Interviewer

BO= Barack Obama

UH= filled pause 'uh'

UM= filled pause 'um'

*b= Breathing pause

*= short silent pause → a pause indicated after and before an unfilled pause is a delay

**= long silent pause

INTERVIEW OBAMA

INT= Mister President, thank you for sitting down with us.

BO= Great to be with you

INT= Former Secretary of State Dean Acheson, not many years ago wrote a famous book, *Present at the Creation*, about the role he played UH in shaping the post-World War two world. And I wonder, I wonder to what you feel present at right now. Do you feel present at the disintegration? UM What, what is it, what do you think is going on right there that accounts for so many states seemingly collapsing UM and that kind of level of disorder that we're seeing?

BO= WELL, I *(1.2), first of all I think you can't generalise across the globe because *(0.47) UH(0.27) there are a bunch of places where *(0.45) good news *(0.60) UH(0.21) keeps on UH(0.20) coming. UH(0.35) *(0.23) Asia continues to grow UH(0.33) and *b(0.62) UH(0.53) *(0.45) YOU KNOW *(0.28) I think not only is it growing but you're starting to see *(0.66) UH(0.60) democracies UH(0.35) in places like Indo-Indonesia solidifying. *b(0.27) UH(0.20) and that's a huge part of UH(0.20) the global population. *b(0.51) UH(0.28) I think that UH(0.43) *(0.14) the tramlines in Latin America *(0.31) are good. In central America we've got some real problems *b(0.78) UM(0.38) *(0.57). So, *(1.2) overall, *(0.20) UH(0.29) I think that *b(0.45) UH(0.20) *(0.21) there's still cause for optimism. *(1.10) But I do believe that *b(0.65) UH(0.12) what we're seeing in the Middle-East in particular *(0.30) UH(0.24) of *(0.27) and parts of North Africa *(0.67) UH(0.16) is an order that dates back to World War one, *(0.84) UH(0.20) starting to buckle *(0.48) UH(0.22) under a variety of different strengths. *b(0.54) UH(0.23) And you've written about this-UM(0.27) *(0.16) UH(0.26) part of *(0.35) what you see is *(0.89) the Cold war gone *(0.68) UH(0.54) and the-the proxy-battle between *b(0.53) the West and UH(0.29) the Soviet system propped up a lot of governments that weren't very strong. *b(0.44) *(0.20) UH(0.31) *(0.48) What was left then were *b(0.26) UH(0.13)- a series of authoritarian regimes *(0.74) UH(0.20) that weren't *(0.36) producing the kind of economic growth that *(0.52) UM(0.39) civic and-and political *(0.26) UH(0.32) hope that *b(0.50) UH(0.23) that allowed it to sustain themselves. You combine that with globalisation, technology *b(0.37) all the forces we're familiar with *(0.49) and *(0.29) UH(0.25) the Arab spring was going to come sometime. You didn't know what spark it was going to be, but *(0.64) UH(0.29) *(0.22) now what you have is *(0.78) UH(0.51) *(1.18) an end of the old order *(0.58) but *(0.25) a very rocky path *(0.47) to this new order *(0.32) UH(0.16) being built. UH(0.26) And one way to characterise it is, you've got a-old autocratic systems. *(0.9) You have new systems but no civic traditions there

*(0.79). UH(0.22) No economic framework *b(0.46) UH(0.29) that can-UH(0.28) sustain itself. *(0.57) And, so the populism all gets channelled into some *(0.45) very negative ways. UH(0.33) *(0.22) Particularly, UH(0.22) around *b(0.50) UH(0.35) extremist UH(0.27) ideologies and fundamentalist ideologies UH(0.21) that *(0.48) at no chance of delivering for the people in these countries in the 21st century but are simple organising principles that UH(0.48) allow people to-UH(0.37) *(0.33) UH(0.40) *(0.30) YOU KNOW (0.37) *(0.43) recruit and gravitate towards them *(0.31) UM(0.46) *(0.22) and it's a very dangerous time for that reason UH(0.22) in the Middle East and North Africa an-and-UH(0.30) parts of the Muslim world. UM(0.26) The-the other trend that you see, *(0.30) UH(0.20) is *(0.37) because *(0.76) UM(0.55) *(0.88) i-i-in part *(0.31) great power competition is lessened. *(0.78) UH(0.15) The United States militarily is so dominant and *b(0.53) UM(0.56) YOU KNOW that the likelihood of a *(0.62) face to face stand-off between the big countries UH(0.26) has been reduced partly because global economic in-UH(0.18) integration. UM (0.40) *(1.0) What you see are a lot of *(0.43) regional *(0.35) contests between those of us, like the United States of who believe in *(0.35) UH(0.26) an international set of rules *(0.43) some rules for the road *b(0.47) UH(0.51) *(0.22) that *(0.58) can underwrite joint prosperity and a more traditional *(0.30) view of spears(?) of influence and UH(0.27) wanting to *(0.46) UM(0.46) *(0.52) YOU KNOW the big countries want the muscled little countries to gain advantages for the respected trade or respected UH(0.26) maritime rules or what have you, and that's a broader contest as well. UH(0.27) An-and those things I think are merging, *b(0.79) UM(0.43) *(0.54) our goal should be *(0.43) to *(0.62) UH(0.25) help *(0.55) usher in a-a new order in places like the Middle East UH(0.23)-and North Africa. *(0.75) UH(0.33) But also to *(0.57) UH(0.30) recommit *(0.50) countries to the broader project to setting up a series of international rules. UH(0.25) And norms that can serve everyone. *(0.62) UH(0.30) but that is-UH(0.35) a big long term, challenging project an-and when you compound it with the pressure of things like climate change *(0.61) UM (0.55) YOU KNOW it's not surprising that what right now at least what you're seeing is *b(0.48) UH(0.44) UH(0.38) a lot of chaos in various places.

INT= How do you react, when (... *unintelligible*...) in our debate, well, had only President Obama armed the Syrian rebels, UH, had only we kept ten thousand people behind in Iraq, this disorder never would have emerged.

BO= Yeah, WELL, part of it is just look at the facts, UM(0.46) *(0.66), e-with respect to Iraq, *(0.75) UM(0.43) *(1.1), my predecessor, *(0.48) UH(0.25) regardless of what he thought about *(0.70) UH(0.27) the-UH(0.27) the original decision to invade, UH(0.30) I think through the heroic efforts of our military was able to pass on to the Iraqis *b(0.56) UH(0.27) a *(0.77) democratic *(0.53) system and a sovereign state. That democratic system and sovereign state UH(0.40) for reasons of politics that would be familiar to any politician here in the United States decided it wasn't good politics to sign an agreement that would allow *(0.39) the United States' troops to stay there.

INT= In the middle of the Arab Spring

BO= In the middle of the Arab Spring. And the notion that somehow *(0.51) UH(0.46) we *(0.41) UH(0.52) YOU KNOW could force them to do that *(0.67) ran contrary to the very objective that-UH(0.40) *b(0.50) UH(0.19) the Bush administration had laid out which was, Iraqis are going to make their own decisions. *b(0.50) (0.40) *(0.48) they squandered an opportunity. UH(0.35) And-and I've been *(0.23) UH(0.21) I think pretty clear about the fact that *b(0.59) UM(0.33) had *(0.94) UH(0.31) the Shia majority seize the opportunity to reach out to *(0.60) the Sunni's and the Kurds *(0.25) UH(0.23) in a more effective way passed *(0.32) legislation like be- de-Baathification that that would have made a difference, *(0.84) UH(0.32) I-I don't think that's UH(0.30) UH(0.43) *b(0.32) can be disputed. The flip-side of it is, if they had done exactly what they did and we had had ten thousand troops there *(0.48) UH(0.25) that *(0.28) would not have prevented *(0.24) UH(0.20) the kinds of problems that we've seen anyway. The difference would be that we would have ten thousand troops in the middle of this chaos, as opposed to *b(0.61) UH(0.36) UH(0.31) having a much more limited number. *(0.55) UM(0.25) *(0.20) With respect to Syria, *(0.26) it's always been a fantasy. *(0.58) This idea that *b(0.42) UH(0.30) we could *(0.21) provide some *(0.19) light arms or even *(0.34) more sophisticated arms to what was essentially an opposition made up of *(0.91) former doctors, farmers, pharmacists and so forth, and that they were going to be able to battle not only a *(0.51) well-armed state, *(0.90) but also UH(0.49) a well-armed state backed by Russia, *(0.57) backed by Iran, *(0.48) a battle-hardened Hess Bollah *(0.68) UH(0.38) *(0.25) that was never in the cards. UH(0.38) And *(0.28) so I think that *(1.45)...

INT= Are you finding that now because you're trying to arm people, find people, what are you finding?

BO= There's there's there's not as much capacity as you would hope. *b(0.50) UH(0.31) YOU KNOW the truth is that *(0.58) UM(0.55) *(1.58) YOU KNOW, one advantage that countries like UH(0.19)- Iran have in this region is they've been playing the proxy game for a long time and they've made heavy investments. They're not constrained by *(0.93) Congress. They're not constrained by *b(0.44) UH(0.47) UH(0.50) basic norms UH(0.36) or international law. UH(0.31)

INT= yeah, no budgets

BO= ... Or budgets. And, so, *(0.57) YOU KNOW if you have a thirty year *(0.80) UH(0.58) *(0.40) UH(0.52) *(0.61) ramp *(0.34) to build up a fighting force like Hess Bollah that can be somewhat effective. *b(0.64) UM(0.35) *(0.75) but *(0.58) that *(0.43) what I think the broader *(0.60) point *(0.34) UH(0.32) we need to stay focussed on UH(0.31) is... *(2.3) What-what we have is a-a disaffected Sunni *(1.5) minority in the case of Iraq, majority in the case of Syria *(0.64) UH(0.17) stretching from essentially Baghdad to Damascus *(0.33) UH(0.41) or in-in that-UH(0.44) *(0.66) UH(0.27) region in between. And unless we can give them a formula *(0.73) that *(1.38) UH(0.17) speaks to the aspirations of *(0.47) of that population *(0.63) UH(0.26) we are inevitably going to have problems.

- This is until 9.17 minutes. Because the interview with Bush was 9.21 minutes the analysis stops here.

Appendix C

Unfilled pauses Bush

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
,5	1	,4	,7	,7
,6	1	,4	,7	1,4
,7	5	1,8	3,4	4,8
,8	4	1,4	2,7	7,5
,9	6	2,2	4,1	11,6
1,0	5	1,8	3,4	15,1
1,1	11	4,0	7,5	22,6
1,2	9	3,2	6,2	28,8
1,3	5	1,8	3,4	32,2
1,4	10	3,6	6,8	39,0
1,5	7	2,5	4,8	43,8
1,6	7	2,5	4,8	48,6
Valid 1,7	7	2,5	4,8	53,4
1,8	8	2,9	5,5	58,9
1,9	4	1,4	2,7	61,6
2,0	13	4,7	8,9	70,5
2,1	9	3,2	6,2	76,7
2,2	6	2,2	4,1	80,8
2,3	5	1,8	3,4	84,2
2,4	10	3,6	6,8	91,1
2,5	3	1,1	2,1	93,2
2,6	5	1,8	3,4	96,6
2,8	2	,7	1,4	97,9
2,9	1	,4	,7	98,6
3,0	2	,7	1,4	100,0
Total	146	52,5	100,0	
Missing ,0	132	47,5		
Total	278	100,0		

Unfilled pauses Obama

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
,5	5	1,8	3,8	3,8
,6	7	2,5	5,3	9,1
,7	7	2,5	5,3	14,4
,8	5	1,8	3,8	18,2
,9	9	3,2	6,8	25,0
1,0	6	2,2	4,5	29,5
1,1	7	2,5	5,3	34,8
1,2	7	2,5	5,3	40,2
1,3	6	2,2	4,5	44,7
1,4	5	1,8	3,8	48,5
1,5	1	,4	,8	49,2
1,6	1	,4	,8	50,0
1,7	4	1,4	3,0	53,0
1,8	5	1,8	3,8	56,8
1,9	4	1,4	3,0	59,8
2,0	5	1,8	3,8	63,6
2,1	2	,7	1,5	65,2
2,2	3	1,1	2,3	67,4
2,3	1	,4	,8	68,2
2,4	6	2,2	4,5	72,7
2,5	3	1,1	2,3	75,0
2,6	5	1,8	3,8	78,8
2,7	4	1,4	3,0	81,8
2,8	1	,4	,8	82,6
2,9	1	,4	,8	83,3
3,0	3	1,1	2,3	85,6
3,1	4	1,4	3,0	88,6
3,2	2	,7	1,5	90,2
3,3	1	,4	,8	90,9
3,5	1	,4	,8	91,7
3,6	2	,7	1,5	93,2
3,7	1	,4	,8	93,9
3,8	1	,4	,8	94,7
3,9	1	,4	,8	95,5
4,0	1	,4	,8	96,2
4,2	1	,4	,8	97,0
4,3	1	,4	,8	97,7
4,6	1	,4	,8	98,5
5,1	1	,4	,8	99,2
6,2	1	,4	,8	100,0
Total	132	47,5	100,0	
Missing	,0	146	52,5	
Total	278	100,0		