

AN ANALYSIS OF JUSUF KALLA'S FILLERS IN A ONE-ON-ONE TALK

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper was to investigate conversation filler on Jusuf Kalla's one-on-one talk show. They must speak English on the talkshow, and the host asked them some questions. The researchers used qualitative descriptive methods to analyze this study, and the data were transcribed. Focused on Jusuf Kalla's response to the question, researchers used conversation filler based on the conversation. Filler is so important to talk about because it can change the meaning and lead in the wrong direction. Then there were the reasons people used filler, like being nervous, being confused, or trying to explain something, but the listener had to wait for the speaker to explain it. As a result, the researchers concluded that Jusuf Kalla was the source of the case and utilized filler functions derived from Stenström (1994), Foss and Hakes (1978), Wu (2001), and Baalen (2001). The figure on this talk show inspired the researchers to investigate, and the topic of the discussion was terrorism perpetrated in the name of Muslims. As a result, the purpose of fillers in Jusuf Kalla's conversation and the types of fillers he used were the two research questions in this paper.

Key words: Conversation Fillers, Jusuf Kalla, and Talk show.

INTRODUCTION

Talk shows are conversations between the host (Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020), (Samanik, 2019), who is usually referred to as a host, and a person or group of people who are typically used in place of the host (Kuswanto et al., 2020), (Oktaviani & Mandasari, 2019). The American accent is what gives us the term "Talkshow" (Suprayogi et al., 2021), (Afrianto & Gulö, 2019). The term "Talkshow" is frequently referred to as "the Chat Show" in the UK itself (Amelia & Daud, 2020), (Fakhrurozi & Adrian, 2021). The term "Talkshow" is more commonly used in Indonesia than "Talk Gathering" (Gulö, 2018), "Interactive Discussion," or "Joint Meetings" (Simamora & Oktaviani, 2020). Talk shows are usually broadcast on radio shows, television shows, or other similar platforms (Novanti & Suprayogi, 2021), (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2021). The people who are invited to talk shows or who attend talk shows are typically influential people or people who are familiar with the topic under discussion (Al Falaq & Puspita, 2021), (Septiyana & Aminatun, 2021). Additionally, because the host is invited and guests have the opportunity to talk or exchange ideas spontaneously, the talkshow itself serves a purpose, namely providing real

information (Fakhrurozi & Puspita, 2021), (Riskiono et al., 2021). (Pradana & Suprayogi, 2021) added that public talkshows can obtain detailed information because they bring guests into their fields, whereas spotane information is more accountable (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021), (Aguss et al., 2021). On the other hand, the moderator asked a guest to talk about their experiences (Suprayogi, 2019). Calls from listeners and viewers who are at home, in their cars, or anywhere else are typically received after talkshow events (Mandasari & Wahyudin, 2019), (Qodriani & Kardiansyah, 2018).

The One On One event invited Mr. Muhammad Jusuf Kalla as a guest to be invited to exchange ideas or to find out how to look at Mr. Muhammad Jusuf Kalla as vice president of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia regarding criminal groups in the world (Amelia et al., 2022), (Asia & Samanik, 2018), community groups known for their crimes such as cruel ISIS, terrorists wearing full veil to veil on behalf of Muslims, or relations between the United States (Kardiansyah, 2019a), which had a cold war with Russia, Palestine, and Iraq (Kuswoyo et al., 2020), who were having Mr. Muhammad Jusuf Kalla appears to have a thorough understanding of the situation in countries that are in conflict or discord (Qodriani & Wijana, 2021), (Journal et al., 2021), as evidenced by his high level of enthusiasm during each of the ongoing chat sessions (Aminatun & Oktaviani, 2019). Everything is discussed clearly by Mr. Muhammad Jusuf Kalla, who has his own opinions regarding these nations (Gulö et al., 2021).

Filler is pausing speech in the opening, middle or the end of the speech or conversation such as “uh” or “um” and it comes from those who are speaking English as second language (Suprayogi & Eko, 2020), (Fakhrurozi et al., 2021). Based on (Rahmania & Mandasari, 2021), speaker who English as second language, they often do fillers (Puspita, 2021). It make word delays or as a bridge when someone wants to talk but what is being talked about is still in the mind and fillers can also be interpreted sounds or words spoken in conversations by someone to signal to others or also a pause to think without giving the impression that you have finished speaking (Kuswoyo & Indonesia, 2021). The example of fillers that common used by speaker such as "like", "you know", "I mean", "okay", "so", "actually", "basically", and "right" are among the more common (Budiman et al., 2021), (Kardiansyah, 2021). Based on (Endang Woro Kasih, 2018) some fillers that used by speaker are “uh”, “um”. Based on (Arpiansah et al., 2021), the use of the word "like" as a marker of discourse or pauses voiced as a very prominent example of "Californianization

of American-spoke American," and its further spread to other British dialects through the mass media. Those horrible fill words can crawl someone's presentation (Afrianto & Restika, 2018). When the beginning of the conversation, the filler is usually not seen (Gulö, 2019), but when it is in the middle of the journey, it usually appears because the filler will be nervous or still arrive thinking what will be discussed next (Kasih et al., 2022), (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020). Fillers are used millions of times in presentations and in everyday conversation (Ivana & Suprayogi, 2020), (Yulianti & Sulistyawati, 2021), and many people may not even realize it. Someone who consists of lazy speakers who talk before thinking about what they want to say, usually they will not find filler (Fithratullah, 2019), (Sari & Pranoto, 2021).

Looking at the object which is Mr. Muhammad Jusuf Kalla as Indonesia citizen and English as second language for him, he need to speak English as communication with the host in One on One talk show (Puspita et al., 2021), (Amelia, 2021). How Mr.Muhammad Jusuf Kalla present her idea to the host, he has difficult to deliver his idea (Kardiansyah, 2019b). In addition, he did fillers in some answering the question. Therefore, the researcher conducts this research to investigate types of fillers in Mr.Muhammad Jusuf Kalla speech. Meanwhile, the researcher only focuses to Mr.M.Jusuf Kalla part and the researcher will describe those filler with the function of the fillers based on the theory that used by the researcher.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to Tottie (2011), the first researcher who studied on fillers, specifically on Uh and Um, were psycholinguists. She also mentioned the other researcher, such as Maclay & Osgood (1959), Goldman-Eisler (1961), Stenström (1990), Kjellmer (2003), Gilquin (2008), who conducted on the topic of filler. Stenström (1994) defines the filler as lexically an empty item with uncertain discourse functions, except to fill a conversational gap (p. 222). It means that the fillers commonly occur to mark of hesitation or to hold control of a conversation while the speaker thinks what to say next.

Erten (2013), conducted a research regarding teaching fillers and students' filler usage which was conducted at ESOGU Preparation school. This research was aimed to emphasize the importance of teaching fillers to students in ESL / EFL classrooms and investigate whether students use fillers after they have been taught and if so, which

fillers they tend to use and why. It involved 7 students of an English language preparation class at University of Osmangazi in which It covered 4 males and 3 females. The result of this research basically revealed that the students used fillers in the second session after they were taught and were provided related activities to practice fillers.

Fatihurrahman (2016), conducted a study with a view to analyze the use of fillers in thesis proposal presentation by Indonesian EFL learners at Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang. The data was collected from students' thesis proposal presentation in academic year 2015/2016. The following are the results of the study conducted by him.

- a. It is found that there were many kinds of fillers that were used by EFL learners during the process of presenting their thesis proposal, such as 'uh', 'eh', 'ok', and 'a'.
- b. There were there locations found fillers namely in the beginning of the sentence, in the middle of the sentence and the last one found in the last of the sentence.
- c. It was found that fillers used in the thesis proposal presentation had some intended purposes, they are: The speakers want to keep the floor, the speakers are thinking pertaining to the next sentence that are going to be spoken, and the feeling of uncertainty of the speakers.
- d. This study also suggested that the appearance of fillers was highly influenced by the feeling of surprised experienced by the speakers when pronouncing wrong words in their presentation.

Mukti and Wahyudi (2015), conducted a research regarding the use of certain filler such as "um" in classroom presentations of Islamic University. This research examines the filled pause "um" used by the English Department students of the State Islamic University of Malang during their oral presentations in the classroom. A total of twenty-five oral presentations was collected from a class consisting of fourth and sixth-semester students. The result demonstrated that "um" not only due to a trouble or problem that is detected by the speaker who uses it as an interjection or to correct a mistake, but also occurs due to wanting to "keep the floor" or create an understanding with the audience, despite the fact that they might be of different ages or genders.

“Fillers have various functions which depend on the situation of the speaker (Schiffirin, 1978, p. 154). In 2002, Clark and Fox Tree claimed that fillers served a communicative function and had a place in the speaker’s vocabulary. Therefore, fillers are used when the speaker is uncertain about his/her next utterance or he/she has choices to make in his utterance. There are at least five functions of fillers that will be explained further. They are hesitating, empathizing, mitigating, editing term, and time-creating devices. The researcher analyzed the productions of fillers and defined the functions by considering the context of situation from the utterances. In order to answer the second research problem, the researcher used the functions of fillers based on Stenström (1994), Foss and Hakes (1978), Wu (2001), and Baalen (2001).

METHOD

The researchers used qualitative descriptive to analyze the research. The data source was taken from video in YouTube with the channel One on One which the speaker was Mr. Muhammad Jusuf Kalla with the duration twenty three minutes forty two seconds. Then the data was transcribed the form of sentence. Then data collecting were analyze from the conversation, indentify the filler based on the theory, categorize filler to the types of filler and explain the types of filler based on the data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this part of the research, this chapter presents an analysis of the data about the findings and discussion related to research questions about the fillers conducted between the host and Mr. Muhammad Jusuf Kalla. This included the data presentation, findings, and analysis. The discussion focused on the types of fillers produced by Mr. Muhammad Jusuf Kalla and why Mr. Muhammad Jusuf Kalla did it. The data was taken from the conversation between the host and Mr. Muhammad Jusuf Kalla in the One on One talk show event held by TRT World Chanel which was conducted with a talk about Mr. Muhammad Jusuf Kalla as Indonesia's vice president with the largest Muslim country in the world. Fillers were marked by coloring words, phrases, clauses or even red sentences. In this study there were several sentences that were observed when Mr. Muhammad Jusuf Kalla gave an answer when asked by the program organizer. In fact, there are more than 20 data related to the content of talks between the host and Mr.

Muhammad Jusuf Kala; However, the researchers only took a number that was relevant to the research which also aims to avoid repetition.

Datum 1 Fillers and Its occurrence

Quotations

Minutes (01:00)

Host : *Thankyou was speaking to TRT World, you are at the OIC summit in Istambul, What is Indonesia agenda at the site yet?*

Mr. Jusuf : *This submitter **of course we... "uh" what** is expected eat how eat **how... "uh" we see member can cooperate he live in peaceful ease with the others and cooperation in may feel like economy and the otherspecially seed it's the time that so many confict so many problimes in the wisely countries and each others not have enough Unity's the still pristineso problems and the others we... "uh" hope that this summit this meeting will be have a salutions income and moving comperomise to realize this our target to pay per unit ease and make peaceful peaceful in this most many countries.***

Quotations

Minutes (02:16)

Host : *Among before the summit in istambul an extraordinary session of the OIC was held in Indonesia with specific focus on Palestine what role what advice can Indonesia give on Palestine and in traying to resolve the Palistine issue?*

Mr. Jusuf : *the Oic established because the time fifty years ago their problem in Palistine it's been in **the folk... focusing** for France thet this still one of the very important thing **for oh I see the accelerator sumbit in Jakarta last month , it's very important to make new Paraguya .. "uh" yours I mean I system how we are walking together... in this but for us importance in the first step very important principle is how press thank a unity between Hamas and vatican because if both **wes... "oh" I mean Hamas and Vaican not have... 'uh"unity we can't do anything to make means negotiation with price time ended yet at the*****

other side if you are talking about press time... but for should be unity cannot do anything if Hamas in a Vatican you can't do anything.

Base on the data that the researcher got Mr. Muhammad Jusuf Kalla did fillers in the talk show. In the first finding there are many fillers, the common fillers that used by him such as pausing word without explanation then making miss leading. An example is "This submitter of course we..." then there is pause then he told again, then the sound is like question. Looking at the first data, the conversation filler has function to the speaker to help him rethink again what he want to say. Then it always came when there is question and he trying to answer the question. It happens during the interview between the host and the guest. The same filler is done by speaker which is English as second language for him.

Based on the theory that fillers came for those who are trying to rethink what they want to say. Then the factors, it because English as second language for them. They have to try translate their own language to English. Therefore, this research proof that Fillers has function for those who are learning English and trying to speak English as second language.

CONCLUSION

People who speak English as a second language use filler, which is pauses in speech like "uh" or "um" at the beginning, middle, or end of a speech or conversation. The following section of the study examines a talk show in the United Kingdom with Mr. Currently serving as vice president is Muhammad Jusuf Kalla. The study looks at the filler he did on that talk show. The outcome then demonstrated that he answered the host's question with a lot of filler. He used filler words like "uh," "ah," and "um" before pausing with a word that doesn't make sense. As a result, it fails to lead during the talk show.

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