

**EXPLORING SPEECH DISFLUENCIES FOUND IN A TALK
SHOW PROGRAM OF METRO TV
(A Case Study: Reporter of Economic Sharia Talk Show
Program)**



**Submitted as a partial fulfilment of the Requirements for Getting
Bachelor's Degree of Education in English Department**

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Surakarta, February 9th, 2023

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Abstrak

Dalam ucapan, pasti ada beberapa ketidaklancaran yang terjadi baik pada orang normal atau pada orang yang gagap. Dalam penelitian ini membahas mengenai ketidaklancaran bicara yang ditemukan dalam video talk show pada salah satu program televisi. Tujuan daripada penelitian ini ialah guna mengetahui jenis-jenis ketidaklancaran bicara, jenis yang dominan serta sumber-sumber ketidaklancaran bicara yang dilakukan dalam talk show. Penelitian deskriptif kualitatif digunakan dalam penelitian ini dengan metode analisis isi. Ucapan-ucapan yang mengandung ketidaklancaran bicara yang diambil dari video *talkshow* di YouTube ialah data dari penelitian ini. Teori yang dikemukakan oleh Clark & Clark digunakan pada analisis data tersebut. Subjek penelitian ini ialah reporter dalam program Economic Sharia Talk Show. Dengan melibatkan membaca teks atau dokumen tertulis, maka pengumpulan data dalam penelitian ini menggunakan analisis dokumen. Dengan teknik Miles & Huberman yang dibagi menjadi empat langkah yaitu, pengumpulan data, reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan, peneliti menganalisis seluruh data. Kemudian didapat hasil bahwa (1) terdapat delapan jenis ketidaklancaran bicara; yakni *silent pauses*, *filled pauses*, *repeats*, *false starts*, *corrections*, *interjections*, dan *slips of tongue*, (2) Jenis ketidaklancaran bicara yang mendominasi ialah *Silent pause* sebanyak 72 ucapan atau 38,91%, (3) Sumber Ketidaklancaran bicara ialah sebab kognitif, sebab psikologis, sebab sosial.

Kata kunci: Psikolinguistik, Produksi Bicara, Ketidaklancaran Bicara, Talk Show

Abstract

In speech, there is bound to be some disfluency which occurs in both normal people and people who stutter. In this study, we discuss the speech disfluency found in a video talk show on a television program. The aim of this research is to find out the types of disfluency, the dominant type and the sources of speech disfluency in the talk show. Qualitative descriptive research was used in this research with a content analysis method. The utterance containing speech impediments taken from video talk shows on YouTube are data from this study. The theory put forward by Clark & Clark was used in the data analysis. The subject of this research is a reporter in the Economic Sharia Talk Show program. By involving script talk show program, the data collection in this study uses document analysis. With the Milles & Huberman technique which was divided into four steps, namely, data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions, the researcher analyzed all data. Then the results obtained were (1) there

were eight types of speech disfluency; namely silent pauses, filled pauses, repeats, false starts, corrections, interjections, and slips of tongue, (2) The dominant type of speech disfluency is Silent pause as much as 72 utterances or 38.91%, (3) The source of speech disfluency is cognitive causes , psychological causes, social causes.

Keywords: Psycholinguistics, Speech Production, Speech Disfluency, Talk Show

1. INTRODUCTION

Communication tool which is language used to convey messages to others or receive messages from others. As stated by Widdowson (1996: 3) that language functions as a tool of communication and cognition: it allows us to think for ourselves and to cooperate with others in our community. English is the second language in Indonesia which is learned and made a compulsory subject in schools. English is the international language furthermore it is widely spoken throughout the world. Listening, speaking, reading, and writing are four skills in learning English. One of the skills that is important and often used in daily life is speaking skill. English has begun to be learned when we enter elementary school and is still being studied until college. But even though it has been studied for a long time, many people still have difficulties and many problems when speaking in English. In fact, not only elementary school students or college students, but adults who have worked in international companies often make mistakes when speaking in English. In communicating using a foreign language such as English, misunderstandings often occur so that sometimes it needs to be explained again by using signs that have the same meaning. This is as stated by Lucas (2015: 3-5), who divides communication into two ways, namely verbally and nonverbally. Spoken or written are the verbal communication which includes all forms of communication that involve words. Verbal communication can be done face-to-face, telephone, radio, television or the other media. While nonverbal communication can include all forms of communication that use body language, gestures, how to dress or act, eye contact, and others that can shape one's judgment of others.

Linguistics is a field of the science that studies language. A science that makes language the object of its study is linguistics, or to be more precise, as Martinet (1987: 19) said, that linguistics is a science used to study the rules of language in general. “The human ability to use language as a unique system based on mental processes and special abilities to make speeches that only humans have is called cognitive abilities” said Simanjuntak (1987: 106). Lenneberg quoted in Simanjuntak (1987: 258) as saying that biologically humans have been given to speak. The ability to speak is closely related to the parts of the human anatomy that are used to think, such as the brain which functions to produce speech.

In psycholinguistics, the connection between language and cognition is examined. According to Simanjuntak (1987: 258), psycholinguistics is a discipline of linguistics and psychology that focuses on the procedures used when a person talks or comprehends the phrases he hears. The three primary objectives of psycholinguistics are comprehension (how sentences are comprehended), speech production (how sentences are produced), and acquisition (how language is learned), according to Clark & Clark, who are quoted in Gleason & Ratner (1998: 3). Not everyone who gives a speech is able to talk clearly on the subject he is covering. Fluent speech is uncommon in conversation, contrary to Clark and Fox Tree's (2002:73) assertion that models of speaking, listening, language creation, and parsing frequently exclude it. In response to this, researchers have historically grouped these two types of data into speech production models: speech errors and speech disfluency.

People will pause frequently when speaking as the speech is being delivered because as the issue becomes more complex, they will find it tougher to come up with suitable speech. When we think, our words' subject, verb, object, and modified clause placements do not always correspond to their proper locations; as a result, we occasionally utter things that are not consistent with the sentence structure that has been generated. Despite the fact that there are instances when our thoughts don't always come to us in the appropriate grammatical shape or when we don't always use the perfect words to describe what we mean (Gleason and Ratner, 1998: 312). With example, when conducting interviews or talk shows, we often see interviewees feeling nervous and thinking hard about what they are going

to say which causes them to say words that are not fluent. When people speak informally to one another, this frequently occurs to many of them.

According to Clark and Clark (1977: 271), there are three probable causes of planning issues. The first is cognitive factors, which cause people to speak more slowly and use more abstract phrases that are not specific while speaking about the matter at hand. The second is situational anxiety and the third is social reasons brought on by preparing a speech that sounds challenging to the speaker when the discussion is under strain, which happens when the speaker is in a setting that causes the speaker to feel uncomfortable, apprehensive, or concerned about something.

Age of the speaker, role of the job, complexity of the topic area, relationship between the speakers, and gender are among the variables that affect the degree of speaker disfluency, according to study by Bortfeld et al, (2001: 123–124). Fluency can sometimes function as a tool for organizing conversational engagements, reveal metalinguistic information to the listener about the speaker's confidence, or reveal to the listener the speaker's planning challenges.

To research disfluency in speaking, especially in English will require people who often speak English either in school, courses, or also certain jobs. After giving it some thought, the author chose to examine the speech disfluency in terms of repetitions, incorrect starts, and "*filler*" words like "uh," "um," and "well." "Spontaneous speech appears in broadcast news data in numerous forms: interviews, discussions, conversations, etc." claims Linares (2009: 41). Therefore, in this case, this study will use one of the TV programs in Indonesia that uses English as a means of communication with the source. This television program is one of the programs owned by Metro TV. The event was a talk show conducted by one of the presenters with foreign nationals as resource persons. The event was entitled "Sharia Economic Talk Show with Gunawan Yasni". This event is considered a new event because it was released in 2020.

There are several things that make the writer interested in making this talk show as research material. This is partly because most talk shows in Indonesia are conducted face-to-face in the same place and only highlight events or sources in

Indonesia, while the Talk Show that will be discussed is one of the talk shows conducted online. However, even though it is done online and does not meet face-to-face, it does not make reporters or sources able to speak fluently. There are still some mistakes and also pauses that occur in almost every event conducted by the speaker. Although researchers have conducted research related to talk shows, it is possible for other researchers to conduct research related to talk shows as well, because in Indonesia there is not only one talk show that uses English as the language of instruction. So that if the same research related to speech disfluency is carried out by a reporter in a talk show, it will get different results from this research. As the author has described above, even though the speakers are adults and educated, it is possible that they also make mistakes in speaking so that they have speech disfluency even though they often practice speaking. Therefore, based on the explanation above, the author studied the topic of disfluency carried out by one of the reporters who did a talk show with foreign nationals at the *Economic Sharia* Talk Show. This research will focus on speech disfluency made by the reporter in his spontaneous English speech when conducting interviews with resource persons. The scope of the research object will be taken from the speech of the reporter.

In short, this talk show combines practical experience and skills, especially in speaking competence. Therefore, the title of the research that the author took was "Exploring Speech Disfluencies Found in A Talk Show Program of Metro TV (A Case Study: Reporter of *Economic Sharia* Talk Show Program)"

2. METHOD

In this study using a qualitative descriptive approach. As stated by Arikunto (2019), descriptive research is research that is intended to investigate the circumstances, conditions or other things that have been mentioned, the results of which are presented in the form of a research report. Meanwhile, according to Creswell (2014) qualitative analysis is a study method that sees and understands the significance of various people or groups of people as a result of social problems. This is supported by the opinion of Moleong (2014), which says that qualitative research is a research

process that produces descriptive data in the form of speech or writing from the observed behaviour of individuals.

From the description above, the researchers made a study using the content analysis method which aims to describe the types of disfluency carried out by reporters, find out what types are dominant and determine what factors underlie the occurrence of disfluency in talk shows.

According to Krippendorff (2004) content analysis is a method used to analyze qualitative data by determining the meaning of human behaviour indirectly through communication such as Textbooks, Newspapers, Essays, Magazines, Articles, Cookbooks, Songs, Political Speeches, Novels, Advertisements, Images, Videos, etc. Referring to this, in this study the author uses recorded videos of talk shows uploaded on YouTube by the official Metro TV account.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Type of Speech Disfluency

The results of the analysis in this finding indicate that there are eight types of speech disfluency practiced by reporters on the talk show, namely silent pauses, filled pauses, repeats, false starts, corrections, interjections, and slips of tongue. This is in accordance with the theory put forward by Clark & Clark (1977). This still happened even though the finding subjects had anticipated and prepared everything in advance.

The results of this finding are not in accordance with previous findings that have been done. This is evidenced by the results of previous studies that differ "depending on the type of speech disfluency carried out by the finding subjects. Such as the finding conducted by Hersamala (2017), Budiarta (2017), Sandi (2017), and Sari (2020) which yielded 4 types of speech disfluency such as Sillet pause, Filled pause, Repetition, and Correction carried out by finding subjects conducted by Sukriana (2018) and Alfarisman (2021) which resulted in 2 types of speech disfluency "silent pause" and "filled pause" carried out by finding subjects. Then there were studies conducted by Opida (2018), Hardianti and Indah (2020), and Febriani (2022) where the finding subjects carried out 7 types of speech disfluency such as filled pauses, silent pauses, repeats, wrong beginnings,

stuttering, corrections, and slips of the tongue. There are also studies where subjects only do 3 types of speech disfluency such as filled pauses, silent pauses, and repetition according to Nurjanah's finding results in 2020. Then, finding was conducted by Sanjaya and Nugrahani (2018) and Al-Ghazali (2019) in which the subject performed 5 types of speech disfluency such as (fillers, prolongations, repeats, restarts, and self-corrections).

According to the existing data and seeing all of that, the authors hypothesize that the results in this finding are new findings that are in accordance with the theory applied in this finding, namely that there are eight types of speech disfluency carried out by finding subjects such as silent pauses, filled pauses, repeats, false start, correction, interjection, and slips of tongue.

3.2 The dominant Type of Speech Disfluency

In this finding, the authors found that there were 185 utterances which were included in 8 types of speech disfluency. In this division, the details of the eight types of speech disfluency are as follows, there are 72 utterances containing silent pauses, 71 utterances containing filled pauses, 15 utterances containing repetitions, 7 utterances containing false starts, 4 utterances containing stutters, 3 utterances containing contains corrections, 10 utterances containing interjections, and 3 utterances containing slips of the tongue. From the results of categorizing the data obtained based on the type of speech disfluency, it can be determined that the dominant type of speech disfluency is filed pause with a total of 72 utterances. The author's findings are in line with findings conducted by Cahya (2019) with 'silent pause' as the dominant type of speech disfluency. Whereas most previous studies produced 'filled pauses' as the dominant type of speech disfluency such as finding conducted by Opida (2018), Indrasari (2019), and Febriani (2022). In addition, there are also those that produce 'repetition' as the dominant type of speech disfluency, such as findings conducted by Sandi (2017). According to the results of this finding, the authors assume that the dominant differences in the types of speech disfluency can be based on the data sources used by the finders.

3.3 Source of Speech Disfluency

In this finding, the authors found that there are three sources of speech disfluency, namely: cognitive, psychological and social reasons. This is in line with the theory

(Clark & Clark, 1977) used in this finding. The first finding source is cognitive reasons in which the speaker processes internally, namely in the brain, where the information obtained will be channeled using speech. The second source is psychological reasons that can affect emotions, thoughts and how the human brain works. So that when the speaker feels nervous, in a hurry, or in certain situations, he will do speech disfluency. The third source is social reasons, where this is influenced by the people around us. In this case it refers to the effect that the people around the speaker have on his attitude. This is in line with findings conducted by Febriani (2022) which stated that there are three reasons for speech disfluency, namely cognitive reasons, psychological reasons and social reasons.

Based on the findings discussed above, the authors ensure that this finding contains new findings where the evidence can be seen in the findings of this finding, which revealed speech disfluency by reporters during the talk show event.

4. CLOSING

In this study, the authors focus on speech disfluency that is carried out by reporters during conversations with speakers on the Sharia Economic talk show. This is intended so that the writer can find the types of speech disfluency, the dominant speech disfluency, as well as the source of the speech disfluency that is being carried out. After conducting data analysis, the writer can draw the conclusion that there are eight types of speech disfluency that are carried out by reporters in the talk show. This is in accordance with the theory put forward by Clark and Clark (1977) which is used by the author as the basis in this study.

Then from analyzing the data, the authors found that the dominant type of speech disfluency carried out by reporters was silent pause with 72 utterances. then, the writer has found three sources of speech disfluency as stated by Clark and Clark 1977. The three sources of speech disfluency are used by the reporter when he is talking with the speakers on a talk show, the first is cognitive reasons, namely processes that occur internally such as thinking processes , connecting, assessing, and learning by doing brain processing to explore information which will then be expressed through speech. Then the second is psychological reasons that can affect emotions, thoughts, and the way the human brain works, such as

when you are nervous, in a hurry, or in certain situations that encourage speech disfluency. Then the third is social reasons that are influenced by the people around. In this case the social factor refers to the influence that the people around the reporter have on the reporter's attitude.

Based on this explanation, it can be concluded that reporters still practice speech disfluency when talking with their sources because they feel anxious and think hard to respond and dig up information from sources and to meet the expectations of the audience, crew and sources. Most of the 185 utterances had a silent pause, the most common of which left the reporter speechless for a few moments without uttering a word as he was contemplating what utterance he would say.

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