AN ANALYSIS OF FILLERS USED BY BILL GATES IN THE DAVID RUBENSTEIN SHOW

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ABSTRACT

Fillers are speech markers that are used by speakers to indicate when they are thinking and/or hesitating during their speech. The theory of spoken discourse states that a speaker may use various prefabricated fillers in his or her utterances, including *err, ehm, well, I think, you know, if you see, what I mean,* and so on Yule (1983) Furthermore, Clark & Tree (2002) stated Fillers provided a communicative function by having a position in the speaker's lexicon. The purpose of this research is to investigate the types of fillers and function filler used by the Microsoft Co-Founder Bill Gates in the David Rubenstein Show which as the subject of this research. This research was applied descriptive qualitative method. By using the theory of Stenstrom (1994) supported by Rose, (1998). The result of this research, the researcher found two types of filler were used in the show namely, lexicalized and unlexicalized fillers. Base on the analysis of the researcher, found the types of fillers most frequently used were unlexicalized which were used 37 times, and lexicalized fillers which were used 34 times, From the total number of each type of fillers, the most frequently used were *you know* for 21 times, followed by *ee* occurred for 19 times. Then, filler *eer* with the number of occurrences 15 times. The last is filler *Well* were frequent used 9 times in the utterance. Furthermore, the most function frequent used in the interview were mark of hesitating 38 times and the empathizing used 23 times and followed by well used 9 times.

Keywords: *Filler, Lexicalized, Unlexicalized*

1. INTRODUCTION

People regardless of whether they knew it or not, actually generate pauses or delays when they utterance ideas. Pauses and procrastination can occur when a person is afraid, uncertain, or stumbles when speaking. People use fillers to rethink what they want to say in order to gain their understanding. This situation can arise in both formal and informal conversations, although it is most common in formal activities such as seminar speeches, teaching, and learning process interviews. In an interview, the speaker is free to express himself. While speaking, there are a few guidelines to follow. In an informal conversation, the speaker is free to speak without any restrictions. According to Amiridze (2010) mentioned when speakers in a conversation have trouble remembering a word, they can engage in searching for that word. One of the main practices that speakers engage in when searching for a word is word delay. The purpose of this research is to investigate the types and the function of fillers in the Bill Gate's interview by using several researchers have undertaken to investigate the phenomena of pause filler in conversation, language and so on

People make noises as well as words in a conversation, especially if it is a daily conversation. In many aspects, a daily discourse differs from a well-prepared lecture, as Swerts (1998) pointed out, one of the most noticeable contrasts is that an everyday

conversation has dis-fluences, but a well-prepared lecture aims to be fluid. For native speakers and non-natives alike, daily conversations feature pauses, ideally filled pauses, which create the speaking act in the genuine sense. Many spontaneous speakers of many languages do, in fact, have pauses, and they use a variety of pause fillers as necessary. There are no exclusions for English speakers. There are a variety of discourse markers that both native English speakers and non-native English speakers utilize for various objectives. When they try to 'buy time' during their speech, they say things like *"Well, Ehm, Uhm, How to say"* Swerts (1998). According to Khojastehrad (2012) talk totally fluently without any disfluency-causing pauses, hesitations, words, or sounds. As a result, there are bound to be some inconsistencies in a spontaneous utterance

Hesitations are pauses of various length that are not frequently left unfilled, and they are a fundamental notion. They happen when the speakers are out of words or planning their next utterance. Stretching sounds, repetitions, and fillers are used by speakers to achieve this below;

- Fillers

Fillers are speech markers that are used by speakers to indicate when they are thinking and/or hesitating during their speech. The theory of spoken discourse states that a speaker may use various prefabricated fillers in his or her utterances, including *err, ehm, well, I think, you know, if you see, what I mean,* and so on Yule (1983) Furthermore, Clark & Tree (2002) stated Fillers provided a communicative function by having a position in the speaker's lexicon. They are not, however, for the principal message in a communication. Rather, they send out side messages. To put it another way, using a filler merely adds to the meaning. It's not the communication's meaning. Fillers, however, can be employed to convey a range of interpersonal meanings, such as 'holding the floor'.

- The Type of Fillers

According to Stenstrom (1994) that fillers categorized into two types they are silent pause and filled pause. Rose (1998) stated fillers can be divided into two categories: unlexicalized and lexicalized filled pauses. Moreover, Rose (1998) asserted that Unlexicalized filler pauses are non-lexical (non-word) filled pauses that are employed by speakers to show hesitation while they consider their next words. Additionally, Baalen (2001) provides several examples of unlexicalized filled pauses, including *ehm, uh, err, ee, ah, um*, and so on. Rose asserts that lexicalized filled pauses are fillers used as words or short sentences such as *like, well, yes, sort of, you know, next, if you see what I mean.* Similar claims made by Baalen (2001) who claims that lexicalized filled pauses are made up primarily of the words *you know and I mean*, which are used when a speaker is struggling for words but does not want to abandon the claim. Additionally, Baalen says that one class of fillers is like (when it isn't used as a verb or preposition) and well (not in the initial position). Rose (1998) also mentions that Verbal fillers such as *well, I mean, sort of, I think* are one category of fillers as being comparable to lexicalized fillers.

- Functions of Filler

According to Schiffrin (1987) fillers provide a variety of purposes that change depending on the speaker's context. Fillers improve communication style but do not change the message being conveyed. Deliberate fillers are not certain in the sense of communicative function, additionally Corley & Stewart (2008) said that fillers are utilized when a speaker is unsure of what to say next or has a few options for an utterance. Moreover, Schiffrin (1987) stated that function of fillers divided into seven types namely: filling paused, mark hesitating, interrupting, holding turn, empathizing, mitigating and editing term.

1. Filling paused

There is a filled pause in the speech, which could be a sound, a word, or a sentence. If these filled intervals are omitted, the meaning of the utterance remains same. They need to be able to take a break from the speech.

2. Mark of hesitating

Filled pauses are used to demonstrate reluctance to communicate what comes next. The speaker then has difficulties finding the appropriate words.

3. Interrupting

By interrupting, the listener attempts to stop the speaker from speaking. It can be demonstrated by abruptly changing the subject with the filled pause.

4. Holding Turn

The purpose of using filled pauses is to prevent the listener from questioning the speaker, allowing the speaker to continue speaking. Finally, the speaker is adamant about not giving up his or her moment.

5. Empathizing

This filled pause indicates that the speaker is aware of one's feelings and shares them. This filled pause is used by the speaker to engage the audience in the speaker's statement. And the purpose of the speaker's remark is empathized by this filled pause.

6. Mitigating

This filled pause serves to soften or make the utterance less-harmful-like, so that the listener's feelings are not damaged.

7. Editing Term

The speaker may give inaccurate information before realizing that he or she needs to amend to avoid misinterpretation of previous statements.

2. METHOD

This research was conducted by applying descriptive qualitative method. according to Bogdan & Biklen (2007) that the written word is crucial for recording data and disseminating findings in qualitative research. The purpose of this research is to investigate the types of fillers and function filler used by the Microsoft Co-Founder Bill Gates in The David Rubenstein Show which as the subject of this research. Data was collected by watching already-existing videos, noting key moments in the video, and then organizing the information into paragraphs. There was no difference between the data in the video and the data that the researchers had access to after thorough study of the data in the form of a transcript. The data collected from the video has been organized neatly and properly to ensure that any parallels between the information in the transcript and the video pertain to the same information. The researchers followed three steps in this technique. In order to find the words or sentences that contained fillers in Bill Gate's expressions, the researchers first searched for videos of Bill Gate's interview. The finds were analyzed and divided into several fillers at that point. Thirdly, the categorization discoveries were described and explained as potential explanations for why Bill Gates included those fillers in his interview. On the basis of the findings from this research, the researchers finally came to a conclusion.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Furthermore, in this part the researcher will discuss the result of this research which contains two sections namely, types of fillers and the function of fillers occurrence in the utterance used in Bill Gate's interview.

3.1 Types of Pause Filler

A.1 Lexicalized

Rose asserts that lexicalized filled pauses are fillers used as words or short sentences such as *like, well, yes, sort of, you know, next, if you see what I mean.* Similar claims made by Baalen (2001) who claims that lexicalized filled pauses are made up primarily of the words *you know and I mean*, which are used when a speaker is struggling for words but does not want to abandon the claim. Additionally, Baalen says that one class of fillers is like (when it isn't used as a verb or preposition) and well (not in the initial position). Here the following example to identify the data:

Data 1

*(I was kind of maniacal **like** I wasn't married, no kids)*

The word ***like*** occurred 2 times in the utterance of Bill Gate's interview categorized as lexicalized because it is a form of word that has meaning however it will not change the meaning of the sentence.
Data 2

*(I was really busy so **you know** if some friend had to call me **you know** I wouldn't have had much time for that)*
You know categorized as lexicalized because as Rose (1998) said that lexicalized fillers are word, phrase or sentence. Therefore, if this word omitted, it will not change the context of the sentence. This filler occurred 21 times in the Bill Gate's utterance.
Data 3

*(I was doing close to it within a year of going public **I think** that's some important cover tha).*
The filler **I think** can be categorized as lexicalized because the filler formed a sentence but it will not change the purpose of the sentence. This filler occurred 2 times in the Bill Gate's utterance.
Data 4

*(**Well** that whole period of time was amazing)*
Well categorized as lexicalized besides it is formed a word it also comes in the beginning of the sentence then following by other word which is if the filler well removed it will not affect the sentence meaning. This filler found 9 times in Bill gate's utterance.
Data 5
*(We were **sort of** colleagues in pitching the gospel of personal computing)*
Sort of categorized as lexicalized because it formed two words that has meaning but they will not change the meaning the context of the sentence. This filler found 2 times in Bill Gates's utterance.
A.2 Unlexicalized

Rose (1998) asserted that Unlexicalized filler pauses are non-lexical (non-word) filled pauses that are employed by speakers to show hesitation while they consider their next words. Additionally, Baalen (2001) provides several examples of unlexicalized filled pauses, including *ehm, uh, err, ee, ah, um*, and so on. The following tables are some of the examples to present the data:

Data 6

*(You feel smart **ee** so **I I** feel I was fortunate **ee** that I didn't get to stay there)*

Ee categorized as unlexicalized as Rose (1998) & Baalen (2001) Unlexicalized filler pauses are non-lexical (non-word). Has not meaning and the filler will not change the aims of the sentence. This filler occurred 19 times in the utterance.

Data 7

*(And **ehm** and so I started thinking about wow you know there's a lot of value here)*

Ehm categorized as unlexicalized because the filler doesn't have meaning. As a silent pause is identified by the presence of an empty space during any speaking period. This filler found 3 times in the utterance.

Data 8

*(I think the Microsoft things was perfect **eer** I didn't have the breadth of knowledge **eer** that would let me play my role)*

Eer categorized as unlexicalized because it is a non-word which has not meaning in the sentence as Rose stated, non-lexical (non-word) filled pauses that are employed by speakers to show hesitation while they consider their next words. Therefore, it will not change the meaning of the sentence. This filler was occurred 15 times in Bill Gate's interview.

The following table's presentation demonstrates that Bill Gates, a co-founder of Microsoft, used both lexicalized and unlexicalized fillers in his interview. base on the analysis done for this research, the types of fillers most frequently used were unlexicalized used 37 times, and lexicalized fillers, which were used 34 times, From the total number of each type of fillers, the most frequently used were *you know* for 21 times, followed by *ee* occurred for 19 times. Then, filler *eer* with the number of occurrences 15. The last is filler ***Well*** were frequent used 9 times in the utterance.

Table 1. Types of fillers

No	Fillers	Types of Fillers	
		Unlexicalized	*Lexicalized*
1	Like		1
2	Sort of		2
3	You know		21
4	Well		9
5	I think		1
6	Ee	19	
7	Ehm	3	
8	Eer	15	
		37	34
Total		**71**	

3.2. Function of The Fillers

According to Stenstrom (1994) that function of fillers divided into seven types namely: filling paused, mark hesitating, interrupting, holding turn, empathizing, mitigating and editing term. Here are some examples to presenting the data as follow:

B.1 Mitigating
Data 9

*(I was kind of maniacal **like** I wasn't married, no kids)*
Shown that the speaker had communicated his sense of relief at having accomplished something, which is the word used to connected to the next word that Mr. Bill Gates supposed to say.
B.2 Empathizing
Data 10

*(So far **you know** they're great kids and **you know** enjoy the learning)*
The function of this filler in the context of speaker's sentence, he was used this filler to underline the next word or sentence that supposed to comes out. showed whether or not the communication had been received and understood. The researchers came to the conclusion that empathizing fillers typically appeared at the start or finish of a phrase.
Data 11

*(The after I you know met Melinda got married **sort of** have kids)*
The function of this filler in the sentence was to make empathize to the interviewer, the speaker was said that he met Melinda and the got married followed by **sort of** empathizing that they also want to have kids. Proven by another filler **you know** in the sentence improve to give an emphasis to the interviewer.
B.3 Mark hesitating
Data 12

*(I was doing close to it within a year of going public **I think** that's some important cover that)*
In the context of the sentence this filler was used to taking a second time to thinking the word comes next therefore because he is hesitating to give an appropriate answer.
Data 13

*(You feel smart **ee** so **I I** feel I was fortunate **ee** that I didn't get to stay there)*
Function of this filler base on the context of the sentence is hesitating. We can see another evidence it is repetition of the word **I** which is indicated that Mr. Bill Gate is hesitated to say what he supposed to convey to the interviewer. Therefore, he used *eea* to filled the pause while he is convinced to his next word.
Data 14

*(And **ehm** and so I started thinking about wow you know there's a lot of value here)*
The same way with **ee** the filler Ehm also used to fill the gap while he is thinking the next word. However, there is a repetition ***and*** in the sentence which indicated Mr. Bill Gate tried make an appropriate answer. So, the researcher concluded the function of this filler is Hesitating.

B.4 Filling paused

Data 15

*(**Well**, she was an employee of Microsoft)*
The function of this filler base on the context of the sentence the filler was used to filling the pause while the interviewer going to ended his word. Mr. Bill Gate was used this filler to started his answer and give an indication to the interviewer that he got what the interviewer means.
Base on the presentation of table below indicates that there are four functions of filler in Bill Gates, a co-founder of Microsoft' interview, those are filling pause, mark of hesitating, empathizing, and mitigating. Furthermore, the most function frequent used in the interview were **mark of hesitating** 38 times and the **empathizing** used 23 times and followed by **well** used 9 times.

Table 2. Function of fillers

No	Function of Fillers	Frequency
1	Filling pause	9
2	Mark of Hesitating	38
3	Empathizing	23
4	Mitigating	1
5	Editing term	-
6	Interrupting	-
7	Holding turn	-
Total		**71**

CONCLUSION

Base on the theory of Stenstrom suppoerted by Rose and Baalen theory types of fillers and function of fillers, the researcher found the types of fillers most frequently used were unlexicalized used 37 times, and lexicalized fillers, which were used 34 times, From the total number of each type of fillers, the most frequently used were *you know* for 21 times, followed by *ee* occurred for 19 times. Then, filler *eer* with the number of occurrences 15. The last is filler *Well* were frequent used 9 times in the utterance. that there are four functions of filler in Bill Gates, a co-founder of Microsoft' interview, those are filling pause, mark of hesitating, empathizing, and mitigating. Furthermore, the most function frequent used in the interview were mark of hesitating 38 times and the empathizing used 23 times and followed by well used 9 times.

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