HESITATION USED BY DONALD TRUMP AND MARGARET BRENNAN IN "FACE THE NATION" PROGRAM

THESIS

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in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.)

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I state that the thesis entitled **"Hesitation Used by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan in "Face the Nation" Program"** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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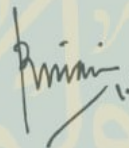
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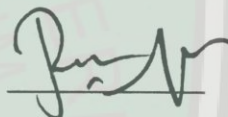
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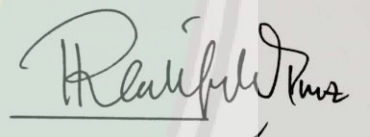
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MOTTO

"A Goal without a plan is just a wish"

DEDICATION

This thesis is specifically dedicated to the late my beloved mother, Hj. Lilis Wijayati, S.Pd, my stepmother Kholilah, and my lovely father, H. Akhmad Zaenuri who always gives me spirit, support, pray, affection and love. For my kiai, KH. Nur Huda who always gives me good advice and pray. For my beloved brother, Lukman Sugiharto Wijaya, S.Si, M.Si, and also my lovely sister-in-law Hj. Robiatul Adawiyah, S.E.I thanks a lot for your loves and prays. I love you so much all with all my heart and you all are my endless love.

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Alhamdulillahirobbil 'Alamiin...

Malang, 12 November 2019

The researcher

ABSTRACT

Anugrahini, Nur Zuraida Devi. 2019. **Hesitation Used by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan in "Face the Nation" Program.** Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor   : Lina Hanifiyah, M.Pd.
Keywords   : Hesitation, "Face the Nation" program

Hesitation is an action of pausing or faltering in speech. This can be lexical or non-lexical words that are spoken consciously or unconsciously when speaking. This study examines the types of hesitation and how hesitations are produced by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan in "Face the Nation" program. The subjects of the study are Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan and the object of the study is "Face the Nation" program.

In conducting this study, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive method for analyzing data in detail because the data of this research is the utterances produced by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan. The researcher collected the data by viewing the video several times, then transcribed the data, and selected all data containing hesitation, then analyzed the data by observing all the hesitation produced by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan, and finally made conclusions about the types of hesitation and it is produced by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan on the "Face the Nation" program.

The finding of this study shows that there are 5 of 6 types produced by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan. They are filled pause 95 times, silent pause 90 times, repetition 48 times, lengthening 40 times, false start 11 times and restart 3 times. The type frequently produced by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan is filled pause. However, self-correction is the type that never produces by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan in their conversation. Filled pause frequently produced by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan because they need time to think for the next word, they are confused about the next utterance to be executed, their buy a time to search or remind the words and give their time to breathe before continuing their utterance.

ABSTRAK

Anugrahini, Nur Zuraida Devi. 2019. **Hesitation Used by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan in "Face the Nation" Program.** Skripsi Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Dosen Pembimbing   : Lina Hanifiyah, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci   : Keraguan, program "Face the Nation"

Keraguan adalah tindakan berhenti atau goyah dalam ucapan.Ini bisa berupa kata-kata leksikal atau non-leksikal yang diucapkan secara sadar atau tidak sadar ketika berbicara. Penelitian ini meneliti jenis-jenis keraguan dan bagaimana keraguan dihasilkan oleh Donald Trump dan Margaret Brennan dalam program "Face the Nation". Subjek penelitian ini adalah Donald Trump dan Margaret Brennan dan objek dari penelitian ini adalah program "Face the Nation".

Dalam melakukan penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisis data secara rinci karena data penelitian ini adalah ucapan-ucapan yang dihasilkan oleh Donald Trump dan Margaret Brennan. Peneliti mengumpulkan data dengan melihat video beberapa kali, lalu menyalin data, dan memilih semua data yang mengandung keraguan, kemudian menganalisis data dengan mengamati semua keraguan yang dihasilkan oleh Donald Trump dan Margaret Brennan, dan akhirnya membuat kesimpulan tentang jenis keraguan yang diproduksi oleh Donald Trump dan Margaret Brennan pada program "Face the Nation".

Temuan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada 5 dari 6 jenis tipe yang diproduksi oleh Donald Trump dan Margaret Brennan. Mereka adalah jeda terisi 95 kali, jeda diam 90 kali, pengulangan 48 kali, pemanjangan 40 kali, false start 11 kali dan restart 3 kali. Jenis yang sering diproduksi oleh Donald Trump dan Margaret Brennan adalah jeda terisi. Namun, koreksi diri adalah tipe yang tidak pernah diproduksi oleh Donald Trump dan Margaret Brennan dalam percakapan mereka. Jeda yang diisi sering kali dihasilkan oleh Donald Trump dan Margaret Brennan karena mereka perlu waktu untuk memikirkan kata berikutnya, mereka bingung tentang ucapan berikutnya yang akan dipilih, mereka membeli waktu untuk mencari atau mengingat kata-kata dan memberi waktu mereka untuk bernapas sebelum melanjutkan ucapan mereka.

الملخص

أنوجرايني ، نور زوريدا ديفي .2019 .تتردد في استخدام دونالد ترامب ومارجريت برينان في برنامج "مواجهة الأمة .""أطروحة قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الحكومية الإسلامية في مالانج.

المشرفة :لينا حنيفية ، م.

كلمات مفتاحية :شك ، برنامج" مواجهة الأمة"

الشك هو عبارة عن وقف أو تردد في الكلام ، ويمكن أن يكون هذا معجماً أو غير معجمي يتم **التحدث** به بوعي أو بغير وعي عند التحدث .يبحث هذا البحث في أنواع الشكوك وكيف يتم توليد الشكوك **من دونالد** ترامب ومارغريت برينان في برنامج" مواجهة الأمة .""مواضيع هذه الدراسة هي دونالد ترامب ومارجريت برينان والهدف من هذا البحث هو برنامج" مواجهة الأمة."

في إجراء هذا البحث ، استخدم الباحثون طريقة وصفية نوعية لتحليل البيانات بالتفصيل لأن **بيانات** هذه الدراسة كانت الكلمات التي أصدرها دونالد ترامب ومارجريت برينان .يجمع الباحثون البيانات **عن طريق** مشاهدة الفيديو عدة مرات ، ثم نسخ البيانات ، واختيار جميع البيانات التي تحتوي على شكوك ، **ثم تحليل** البيانات من خلال مراقبة جميع الشكوك التي تنشأ عن دونالد ترامب ومارغريت برينان ، **وأخيراً** استنتاجات حول أنواع الشكوك التي تنتجها دونالد ترامب و مارغريت برينان في برنامج" مواجهة الأمة."

تشير نتائج هذه الدراسة إلى أن هناك 5 من أصل 6 أنواع من إنتاج دونالد ترامب ومارجريت **برينان** .يتم إيقافها مؤقتًا 95 مرة ، وتوقف مؤقت صامت 90 مرة ، وتكرار 48 مرة ، وإطالة 40 مرة ، **وبدء غير** صحيح 11 مرة ، وإعادة تشغيل 3 مرات .النوع الذي ينتج عنه دونالد ترامب ومارجريت **برينان** غالبًا هو وجود فجوة ممتلئة .ومع ذلك ، فإن التصحيح الذاتي هو النوع الذي لم ينتجه دونالد **ترامب** ومارجريت برينان في حديثهما .يتم إنشاء التوقفات المتكررة من قبل دونالد ترامب ومارغريت **برينان** لأنهما يحتاجان إلى وقت للتفكير في الكلمة التالية ، فهم مشوشون بشأن العبارة التالية التي **يختارونها** ، فهم يشترون وقتًا للبحث أو تذكر الكلمات ويمنحون الوقت للتنفس قبل متابعة كلماتهم ،

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CHAPTER I

This chapter discusses the background of the study, research questions, objective of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study, definition of key terms, previous study and research method.

A. **Background of the Study**

Communication is an important thing in human life. In communication, there is information that the speaker wants to convey so that the speaker is expected to convey information clearly, in order to be easily understood by listeners. In fact, not all communications run smoothly. This happens because there is a disturbance when the speaker will convey a message or idea that he/she wants to convey such as silent for a while, repeat a few words, mispronounce a word and silent for a long time to think. The disruption in the delivery of messages or ideas to be conveyed in communication is called hesitation or sometimes also called speech disfluencies. According to Wanatebe & Rose (2008, p.1), speakers should break off their speech to breathe (Roza & Rosa, 2013, p. 319).

Hesitation is an action of pausing or faltering in speech. This can be lexical or non-lexical words that are spoken consciously or unconsciously when speaking. The speaker is expected to speak fluently, but in reality, not everyone can speak fluently. What is meant by saying lexical and un-lexical words consciously, for example, the speaker pronounces the words "um", "uh" or "I mean". The word was said consciously by the speakers because they wanted to tell that they were thinking for the next utterances. Whereas what is meant by a word that is uttered unconsciously by the speaker is a word that is

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naturally produced by the speaker when speaking. In the communication process, the speaker usually produces words such as 'a', 'um', or 'I mean' which are consciously produced with the purpose of communicating strategies, besides that the word can be said unconsciously which is considered as words that not ready (Corley and Stewart, 2008, p. 602).

Most of the hesitation occurs in spontaneous speech. It can happen because the speaker has to think about what information will be delivered to the listener spontaneously. According to Corley and Stewart (2008 p. 590), words that are utterly unprepared are usually followed by a variety of unintentional errors.

Furthermore, hesitation does not only occur in spontaneous speech but also occurs when someone communicates in daily life, presentations, in formal or informal events, and also in media genres. This happens because no onespeaks perfectly. Therefore, everyone will probably hesitate whenspeaking. In addition, according to Rose (1998, p.7), this problem does not only occur in everyday life but also occurs almost universally in the media genre (such as dramatic presentations, formal events, etc.). A speaker usually produces hesitation while speaking. This is usually marked by frequent stopping, restarting, "wrong" or "their" stuttering when people speak.

Hesitation is important in speaking. It becomes important in speaking because speaking is a process of producing language that is usually followed by hesitation. In this case, hesitation can be in the form of silent pause, which is a pause when talking to breathe and filled pause which is a pause by saying

the words either in the form of lexical or non-lexical words. For instance, say the words "um", "uh" or "I mean". Therefore, hesitation is one of the strategies that is often used by someone during speaking with the aim of using the time to breathe or to think about the next utterances. According to Rose (1998, p. 7), hesitation is used to take breath while speaking, to prepare the next word they will say, a signal for people to end their words or to take their turn to speak. Hesitation is often produced when speaking because the speaker needs time to think for the next word, takes time to breathe, buys time to remember the word to be conveyed and compiles the next word.

The present study uses Rose's theory (1998), because this theory provides a detailed explanation of hesitation and type. In addition, this theory is also often used by previous researchers to examine the hesitation and type. According to Rose (1998, p. 9-10), hesitation is divided into six types. First, false starts are when the speaker says a few words and then stops in the middle of the sentence. Second, repetition is when the speaker repeats a word or more in the middle of a sentence. Third, restarting occurs when a speaker will say a few words and then suddenly returns to the beginning but eventually repeats the same words. Fourth, self-correction is when a speaker will say one word, but experience errors in pronunciation, so the speaker changes the word using a more appropriate word. Fifth, lengthening is when the speaker lengthens the pronunciation of a word or more from the original word. Sixth, pauses. Pauses are divided into two types, silent pause and filled pause. Silent pause is when the speaker pauses while speaking in order to breathe. While, filled pause is a

pause that is filled or the speaker pronounces some words either lexical or non-lexical such as "um", "uh" or "I mean".

This study focuses on hesitation that occurs in "Face the Nation" program. The researcher chooses hesitation in the interview of Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan in "Face the Nation" as the object of this study because "Face the Nation" is a news program featuring interviews with a number of guest stars aired on Sunday on CBS radio and television networks. Guest stars on this program are important US officials, politicians and writers. In this program, guest stars were asked questions by a panel of journalists to respond to problems about the news appeared on that week. While, the subjects of the study are Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan. There are two reasons why Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan are taken as the subject in this study. First, Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan are important persons. Donald Trump is the 45th president in the United States, while Margaret Brennan is an American journalist, currently moderating Face the Nation on CBS News, and also as a senior correspondent for foreign network affairs. Second, Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan are native speakers of English. Even though they are native speakers, it is possible that they still produce hesitation when they speak, especially when they do interviews.

Hesitation has been investigated by some researchers. They were Maclay & Osgood (1959), Khojastehrad (2012), Roza & Rosa (2013), Rose (2013), Rahmatian et all (2014), Jannah (2016) and Maulita (2016). The similarities of this research and the previous researchers are to examine hesitation in human

speech as the data of this study. This study has similarities with several previous researchers because they use the same theory, the theory of Rose (1998). They are Roza & Rosa (2013), Rose (2013), Jannah (2016), and Maulita (2016). However, the difference in this study with previous research is the difference in the object and subject of research and the method is different. In addition, this study also has differences with some previous researchers, for example Maclay & Osgood (1959), Khojastehrad (2012), and Rahmatian et all (2014). The difference between this research and some previous studies is that the theories used are different because this study uses Rose's theory (1998) while they use other theories such as Fries's (1952), Faerch & Kasper's (1983) and Ballieres & Spanghero-Gailerd's (2005) theories. The previous studies also used different methods to obtain data. They use the method by conducting interviews directly with the participants, conducting oral tests on EFL learners, and observing spontaneous English speech on the participants.

The present study examines the types and hesitation produced by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan in "Face the Nation" program which was held on February 3, 2019, in the White House of the United States. The researcher chooses Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan as the research subject because the previous research has not chosen a political figure as the subject of research.

The researcher chooses political figures as the subject in this study becauseof two reasons. First, political figures are interesting to study because

the statements spoken contain political elements that aim to convey their ideas about what they want to do or their opinions about a problem related to their current position, especially Donald Trump is a 45th president of the United States. Therefore, in answering questions he needs time to think. Moreover, the words conveyed by political figures in speaking were also highlighted by the public. Second, the researcher chooses political figures in "Face the Nation" program because in this program the guest stars which are political figures will be given questions by a panel of journalists about political problems occurred in the United States broadcast live on CBS radio and television stations. It makes Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan often produce hesitation because they are under pressure when answering questions. Therefore, it is assumed that this study will have different result from previous studies.

In addition, the present study is also different from the previous studies because they used the theory of Rose (1997) which consists of 5 types, while this study employs the latest theory of Rose (1998) consisting of 6 types to analyze the data of this research because this theory provides a detailed explanation of hesitation and type. Therefore, Rose's theory (1998) is very helpful for the researcher to analyze the types of hesitation produced by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan in the "Face the Nation" program.

B. Research Questions

1. What types of hesitation used by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan in "Face the Nation" program?

2. How are hesitations produced by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan in "Face the Nation" program?

C. Objective of the Study

1. To identify what types of hesitation used by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan in "Face the Nation" program.

2. To describe how hesitations are produced by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan in "Face the Nation" program.

D. The significance of the Study

The findings of the present study are expected to provide theoretical and practical contributions. Theoretically, the finding of the research can be a reference for research in the field of psycholinguistics. In addition, this study can also increase the knowledge about the types of hesitation, especially in Face the Nation program which focuses on interview with prominent American officials, politicians, and authors.

Practically, the findings of this study are expected to be able to provide English language learners with more knowledge and understanding of the types of hesitation and the hesitation produced by the speaker in their speaking especially in interview program. Furthermore, this research is also useful for future researchers who are interested in the topic of hesitation with different objects and examine the hesitation deeper.

E. Scope and Limitation

This research focuses on the hesitation that exists in the entire dialogue interviewing Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan in the "Face the Nation"

program held on February 3rd, 2019, in the United States White House. The duration of this video is 29 minutes. The video is downloaded fromhttps://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ReCDMDK_uI4. Furthermore, in analyzing the types and hesitation produced by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan, this study uses Ralph Leon Rose's (1998) theory.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. Hesitation: an action of pausing or faltering in speech. Hesitation in this study is an error of producing sounds performed by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan in the "Face the Nation" program.

2. Face the Nation : a news program featuring interviews with a number of guest stars aired on Sunday on CBS radio and television networks. Guest stars on this program are important US officials, politicians and writers. In this program, guest stars were asked questions by a panel of journalists to respond to problems about the news that appeared this week.

G. Previous Studies

The study on hesitation has been conducted by a number of researchers. First, Maclay and Osgood (1959) examined hesitation phenomena in spontaneous English speech. This research investigated hesitation phenomena in spontaneously spoken English. The participants were 13 male speakers, all of them professionals consisting of 163 words with an average length of speech of 309 words. This research uses Fries' theory (1952). The results showed that the spontaneous speech analyzed in this study show consistent differences between speakers, namely False Starts, Repeats, Filled Pauses, and

Unfilled Pauses, and in "preferences" relative to the types of hesitation phenomena.

Second, the study has been conducted by Khojastehrad (2012) entitled *Distribution of Hesitation Discourse Markers Used by Iranian EFL Learners during an Oral L2 Test*. This study examined the distribution of hesitation discourse markers, such as silent pauses, silent pauses and fillers, fillers, and non-lexical words used by Iranian students in oral tests (L2). This study applied Faerch & Kasper's theory (1983). The participants of this study were EFL Iranian students. They were the TEP student population (Tertiary English Program) at a state university in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia that has taken the IELTS test and received a score of 5.5. The researcher found the highest frequency of hesitation 550 times. From these results, hesitation produced in the middle position is much higher than the initial position with a level of 101 times.

Third, the research has been investigated by Roza and Rosa (2013) entitled *Types of Hesitation Occurrence Used by the Characters in Movie Akeelah and the Bee*. This study examined the types of hesitation produced by the characters in the film Akeelah and the Bee. The researcher used Rose's (1997) theory. The participants were all the characters in this film. The results showed that filled pauses were the type of hesitation most often used in this film scene.

Fourth, the study has been conducted by Rose (2013) entitled *Crosslinguistic Corpus of Hesitation Phenomena: A corpus for investigating*

first and second language speech performance. This study analyzed the phenomenon of hesitation using the corpus to investigate the performance of first and second language speeches. The participants were 35 students recruited through advertisements on University bulletin boards. The results showed that second language performance sometimes correlates with speaking behavior of the first language and the corpus can be a useful tool for researchers who want to investigate the correspondence between first and second language speeches, especially those relating to the use of the hesitation phenomenon.

Fifth, the study has been investigated by Rahmatian et all (2014) entitled *The Study of the Phenomenon of Hesitation as a Cognitive Process in Iranian French Learners' Oral Production.* This studyaimto identify vulnerable zones among Iranian students when they speak French. This study applied the theory of Billieres & Spanghero-Gaillard (2005). The participants in this study were 30 students divided into four CEFR levels: nine students at level A1, six students at A2 level, nine students at level B1, and six students at level B2. The results showed that filled pause was used more than the silent pause by participants at all levels except A2.

Sixth, the study has been conducted by Jannah (2016) entitled *Hesitation in Job Interview of Non-Native English Speaker at English Lab Toronto.* This study examined the types and intended meaning of hesitation in job interviews with non-native English speakers at English Lab. Toronto. The researcher used Rose's (1998) and Clark & Tree's theory (2002). The results of this study

indicated that there were four types of hesitation used in job interviews with non-native English speakers (CYP). The four types of hesitation are pauses (silent pauses and filled pauses), repetitions, false starts and lengthening. As for the results of the intended meaning, the filled pause was to imply that non-native English speakers cannot produce the next utterance for a while.

The last, the study has been investigated by Maulita (2016) entitled *Hesitation in Bilingual Child's Speech*. This study examined the types of hesitation and the characteristics of hesitation in bilingual child's speech. The researcher used Rose's theory (1998). The participant in this study was one bilingual child. The result of the study showed that hesitation is used as a tool to control and anticipate errors that occur in speech.

The similarities between this research and the previous studies are to examine hesitation in human speech as the data of this study and uses Rose's (1998) theory. While the differences, in previous studies, the researchers generally conducted research at the university or in formal event and the participants were EFL students and non-native speakers. Meanwhile, in the present study, the researcher chooses the object "Face the Nation" because this is a television program that contains an interview with politicians, journalists or authors who discuss existing political issues. In addition, the researcher chooses the subject Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan because they are native speakers, political figures in the United States and there is no previous researcher who chooses politician as their research subject. The researcher is interested in examining political figures as research subjects because the

words they convey contain political elements that can also affect the lives of the people they lead, especially Donald Trump, who is the 45th president of the United States. So that, every speech he delivered will be highlighted and observed by the community. It is assumed that this research gives the different result from the previous research.

H. Research Method

This section presents the research design, research participants, data and data sources, data collection and data analysis.

1. Research Design

This study used a qualitative descriptive method for analyzing data in detail because the data of this research is the utterances produced by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan. Qualitative research is designed to obtain a detailed understanding of phenomena. In addition, this study describes interview error concerning hesitation which focuses on the types of hesitation used by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan and it is produced by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan in "Face the Nation" posted on Face the Nation YouTube channel. The researcher chooses Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan as research subjects because Donald Trump is the 45th president of the United States and Margaret Brennan is the moderator of the "Face the Nation" program. In addition, the researcher choses the video interview conducted by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan because the video was the latest video interview between Donald Trump and Margaret in 2019 uploaded by Face the

Nation Youtube channel. Moreover, this study uses Rose's theory (1998) to analyze the data.

2. Research Instrument

The instrument used in this research is the researcher herself, because the researcher was the only one who researched hesitation in the interviews of Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan on the "Face the Nation" program. Therefore, in the process of analyzing the types of hesitation and it is produced by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan on the "Face the Nation" program, the researcher collected the data by viewing the video several times, then transcribed the data, and selected all data containing hesitation, then analyzed the data by observing all the hesitation produced by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan, and finally made conclusions about the types of hesitation and it is produced by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan on the "Face the Nation" program.

3. Research Subject

This research involved Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan as the subjects of the study. In this interview, Margaret Brennan is the moderator and Donald Trump is the guest. This interview discussed intelligence chiefs on global threats, football, and pardoning Roger Stone. In addition, this interview was held on February 3rd, 2019, in the White House of the United States.

4. Data and Data Sources

The data used in this study is secondary data. The data in this study is the conversation in the "Face the Nation" program which was held on February 3rd, 2019, in the White House. The duration of this video is 29 minutes. The data source of this research was taken from YouTube and the video posted in Face the Nation's Youtube Channel. The video was downloaded from Face the Nation's Youtube Channel https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ReCDMDK_uI4.

5. Data Collection

The researcher took several steps to collect the data. First, the researcher opened YouTube and searched for a video of Donald Trump interviewed by Margaret Brennan in Face the Nation's Youtube Channel https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ReCDMDK_uI4. Second, the researcher downloaded the video from YouTube using savefrom.net.Third, the researcher downloaded video script from the CBS News blog. Fourth, the researcher watched and listened to the video for several times. Fifth, the researcher selected all data containing hesitation. The last, the researcher made coding for hesitation.

6. Data Analysis

The researcher examined the data by conducting the following steps. First, the researcher classified each sentence according to the type of hesitation by the theory of Rose (1998). Second, the researcher discussed the first and second questions; types and hesitation produced by Donald

Trump and Margaret Brennan using Rose's (1998) theory. Third, the researcher drew conclusions as a result of two analyzes of this study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher will explain about the theory that related with this study. They are the definition of hesitation, the types of hesitation, and the reason for hesitation.

2.1 Hesitation

2.1.1 Definition of Hesitation

According to Tracer (1958 as referred to in Hadiyanto, 2014 p. 13), the phenomenon of hesitation is related to incomplete sentences, false starts, impaired fluency, for example, pauses, hesitation sounds, repetitions, and stuttering. Hesitation generally happens in spontaneous speech where it has a great deal of data that the speaker wants to convey to the listener. Likewise, as indicated by Ferreira, et al (2004), hesitation occurs at a level of about five to six for every hundred spontaneous utterances.

Hesitation can also be marked as a long stopping in the process of speaking that occurs when a speaker loses their words. According to Rose (1998 as mentioned in Roza & Rosa, 2013 p. 320), hesitation is a period of rest in speaking. Different types of pauses can be either silent pauses (without saying a word) or filled pauses that are usually accompanied by saying the words uh, um, I mean, and you know.In addition, this can be a repetition of one or more words to mask substandard speech. Speakers produce such pauses not only in the middle of a sentence, but also at the

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beginning and at the end of a sentence when speaking. Nair (2000 as mentioned in Hidayat, 2012) states that the speaker makes pauses anywhere in the flow of speech, therefore hesitation plays an important role in speaking.

According to Rose (1998), hesitation is caused by a lack of communication skills that occur when the speaker has difficulty remembering information that will be conveyed to the listener, or has difficulty communicating what he/she thinks.

In this case, hesitation is a natural thing and no one can speak fluently without difficulty. Then, the speaker produces hesitation because they have a strong reason. According to Clark and Clark (1997), hesitation has two functions. First, the speaker produces hesitation because they will convey the meaning of their message. Second, hesitation can also indicate information that there will be a future delay in speech production.

2.1.2 Types of Hesitation

According to Rose (1998, p. 9-10), hesitation is divided into six types. They are a false start, repeats, restarts, self-corrections, lengthening and pauses (silent pause and filled pause).

1. False start

According to Rose (1998, p. 9), false start happens when the speaker says a few words and then stops in the middle of the sentence because the speaker realizes that there are errors in the pronunciation of a few words. After they hesitated for a while, then they began again to continue the

words that had been stopped before with different words or it could be said they did not repeat the previous words that did not match what the speaker would say.

For example :

"Hi, Dina, please close.. / open the window because the air is hot."

This example indicates that the speaker does not finish the first utterance, but he/she changes it to another word that matches the utterance to be delivered.

2. Repeats

According to Clark & Clark (1997), repetition is repeating words in one or more words on a single line. In this case, the speaker usually repeats the words in one word. In terms of repetition, the speaker usually repeats the words in one or more words because the speaker tries to remember the next utterance to be delivered. Thus, the speaker accidentally repeats one or more words several times until he finds the right words to convey to the listener. Repetition occurs when the speaker repeats lexical items in the middle of a sentence (Rose, 1998, p. 10). This usually happens when the speaker makes a mistake in saying one or more words, then they spontaneously repeat the same word as the correct one.

For instance :

"I go to Walter Reed Hospital. I see what happens to people. I see with no legs and no arms (arms)."

The example indicates that the speaker repeats the pronunciation of the word "arms" twice in a single utterance.

3. Restarts

According to Clark & Tree (2002), restarting usually happens when the speaker accidentally forgets to convey some things that must be conveyed to the listener. Restarting is done when a speaker will say one or more words to the listener, but suddenly the speaker returns to the beginning of the sentence and repeats the same words that have been said before.

For example:

"*Do you have this story book ... Do you have a story book about Cinderella?*"

From the example above demonstrates that the speaker says a couple of words and afterward comes back to the start by saying similar words. This happens because the speaker is still thinking what words will be delivered next after saying"Do you have this ..." Finally, the speaker repeats the same words that were said first, after he found the right words to be delivered next.

4. Self-correction

According to Rose (1998, p. 10), self-correction is when a speaker will say one word, but the speaker makes a mistake in pronouncing the word and then replacing the word becomes the right word. The self-correction process is carried out by the speaker after he realizes that he made a

mistake in pronouncing one or more words and then replacing them with more appropriate words.

For instance:

*"I read this book only the **seventh** /. / **seven times..**"*

From the example above, the speaker made a pronunciation error in the word "seventh" which is supposed to be "seven". When the speaker realizes his mistake, then he replaces the word "seventh" which is not exactly meaningful if it is put in the sentence, being the word "seven" which is the appropriate word.

5. Lengthening

According to Tree (2010), lengthening occurs when the speaker wants to tell about the upcoming delay. That happens when the speaker takes the word articulation longer than it should. In addition, lengthening usually occurs to indicate the continuation of the speech that will be delivered by the speaker from the ongoing delay (Clark & Tree, 2002).

For instance:

"I want to buy apple, mango, a:nd papaya."

The example above shows that the word "and" that must be said is short, but in this statement, the speaker speaks the word "and" in a voice that is longer than what should be "a: nd". This shows the pronunciation of words that are not normal or extended pronunciation so that it is not in accordance with the pronunciation of words that should or commonly called lengthening.

6. Pauses

Pauses usually happen when the speaker hesitates during speaking, especially in spontaneous speaking. There are two types of pauses. They are silent pause and filled pause.

a. Silent pause

Silent pause occurs when the speaker stops talking to breathe and the pause does not take a long time. As Dalton and Hardcastle (1977, p. 34) state that such pauses are usually silent, although sometimes accompanied by "noiseless hiss that can be heard and caused by turbulent generation of air at various narrowing points in the sound channel".

For example :

"I will tell you the story of the (0,5) Cinderella story".

From the example of the sentence above, it can be seen that the speaker pauses after saying the word "the". That happens because the speaker does the thinking process and the speaker also stops talking to breathe.

b. Filled pause

According to Wanatebe and Rose (2012), filled pause is a pause filled with several sounds so that the pauses are not only in the form of silence and also make listeners not easily bored while talking. Meanwhile, filled pause occurs when the speaker wants to announce that they will experience a delay in speaking and usually say some

unlexical words when doing a pause, such as "uh" or "um" (Clark and Tree, 2002). Filled pause can be divided into two categories. First, filled pause that says unlexical words like uh, um, err, uhm. Secondly, Filled pause is filled with lexical words, like you know ... well, ok.

For example :

"Uh… close the window, please."

"You know… I bought new shoes yesterday.

From the example above shows that the speaker when doing filled pause uses lexical or non-lexical words. The word lexical is *"you know",* while the non-lexical word is *"uh"*. The speaker uses filled pause with the aim of the listener knowing that he/she is thinking of the next word to be delivered.

2.1.3 Reason for Hesitation

According to Carrol (1985, p. 268), there are some reasons why hesitation occurred with us. First, the speaker sometimes produces pause because they must "come up of air". In addition, speech is produced by as the speaker expels air from the lungs, and they must pause occasionally to inhale before continuing.

Second, the speaker sometimes produces pause for pragmatic reasons. In this case, most of the purpose of speech is to deliver information to the listener and if the speaker is temporally distracted or confuse, it often pays to wait before going on. Another reason of pauses is

that the speakers sometimes pause "for effect" when making speeches to make them sound more like pronouncements.

Third, hesitations are often needed in the course of planning what the speaker is trying to say and the way they want to say it. Rarely is an entire sentence planned in advance, then uttered. Perhaps this would work for extremely short or common sentences, but must require planning as we articulate them: decisions about the proper word or sentence structure, for instance. Although the first two considerations are important matters to which the speaker will return shortly, the matter of linguistic planning will occupy our attention first.
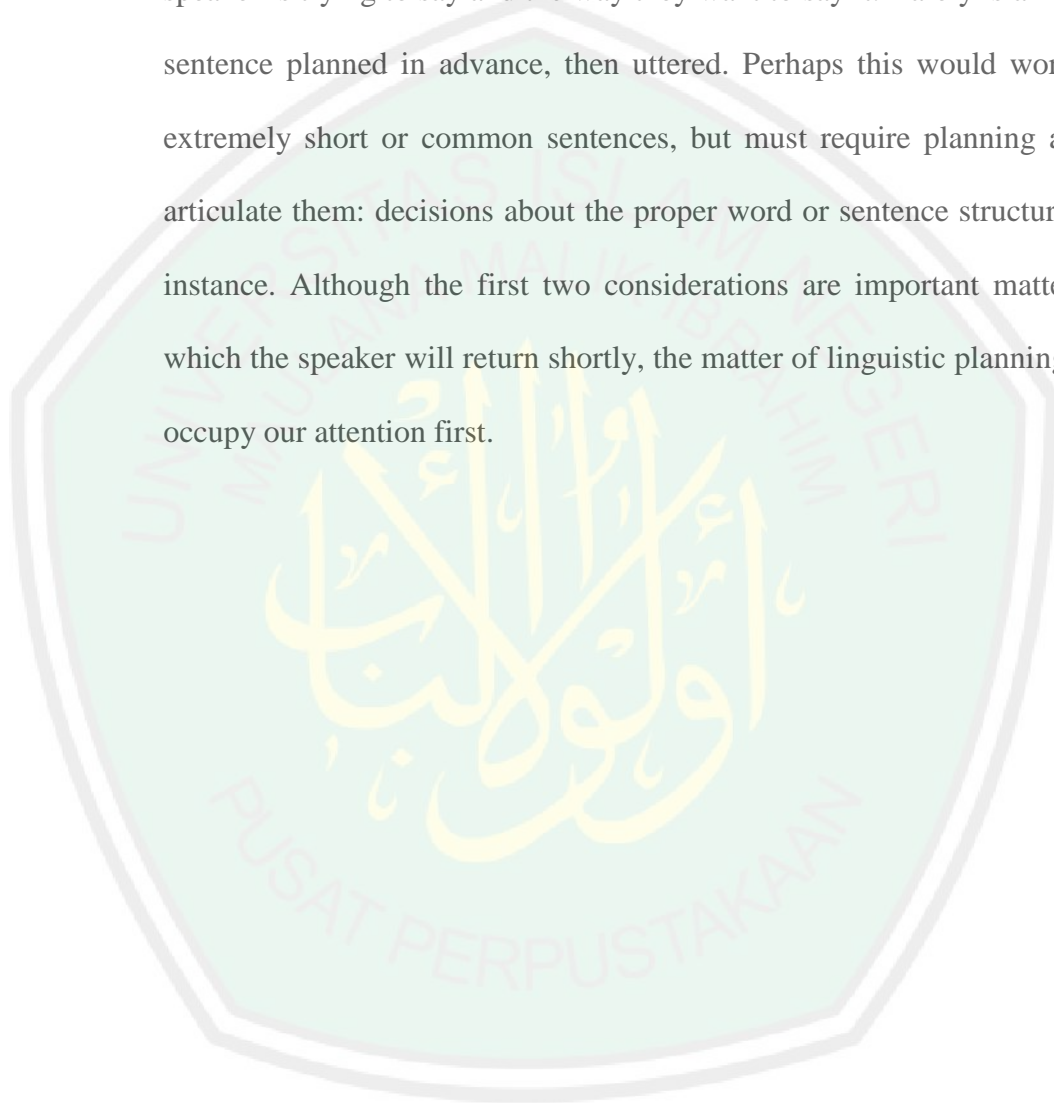
FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter explains the findings of the data and discussions based on the explanation from the previous chapter. Importantly, the findings are discussed to answer the research question. Furthermore, the discussion basically explores the analysis of research findings.

3.1 Finding

This chapter discussed the findings of the data. The data analysis of this study related to the hesitation phenomena produced by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan in their interview which took place on 3rd February 2019. In this finding, the utterances delivered by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan showing the types of hesitation are given an A-G code. The code will be placed on each finding in the form of utterances that have been submitted by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan. Code A shows the first hesitation type, False Start. B shows the second type, restart. C is the third type of hesitation, repetition. D is the fourth type of hesitation, lengthening. E indicates the fifth type, namely self-correction. F and G are includes in one type, namely pauses. Pauses are the sixth type in the type of hesitation. Pauses are divided into two types, the silent pause gives the F code and the filled pause gives the G code. The data were taken from the conversation of Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan in the "Face the Nation" program held on February 3rd, 2019. The data source of this study was three videos "Face the Nation" program which took place on February 3rd, 2019 at the White House and uploaded by Face the Nation's Youtube channel. The duration of the three videos was approximately 29 minutes. The three videos contained

conversations between Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan on the "Face the Nation" program which discussed several political issues in the United States. From the conversations of Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan, the researcher found that 289 data contained hesitation. In this finding, the 289 data were divided into two types based on the research subjects. They were Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan. Donald Trump produced 248 data of hesitation and Margaret Brennan produced 41 data of hesitation. The data were classified based on the theory initiated by Rose (1998), namely false start, repetition, restart, self-correction, pauses (silent pause and filled pause), and lengthening. In the following analysis, the researcher explained datum and analysis of the types of hesitation based on Rose's (1998) theory and how hesitation is produced by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan in "Face the Nation" program. The utterances of Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan are presented in the table on appendixes.

No.	Name	FS	Rp	Rs	L	SC	P		Total
							SP	FP	
1.	DT	8	39	5	38	-	76	82	248
2.	MB	3	9	-	2	-	14	13	41
Total		11	48	5	40	-	90	95	189

Information for the table above :
      a. FS : False Start
      b. Rp : Repeats
      c. Rs : Restarts
      d. SC : Self-correction

e. L : Lengthening
f. P : Pauses
   1) SP : Silent Pause
   2) FP : Filled Pause

Datum 1

MARGARET BRENNAN   *: Would you shut down the government again?*
PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP   *: **Well, (G.1)** we're going to have to what happens on February 15th and **I – I (C.2)** think ..*

The conversation above is the first sentence produced by Donald Trump to answer the first question from Margaret Brennan. The conversation contained two types of hesitation. In the datum (G.1), the researcher found lexicalized filled pause. The lexicalized filled pause "well" was used by Donald Trump in his utterance. It occurred when he answered the first question from Margaret Brennan.

In the datum (C.2), Donald Trump also produced repetition "I..I" in his utterance when he answered the first question from Margaret Brennan.Donald Trump seemed enthusiastic in answering the first question from Margaret Brennan. This was demonstrated by giving detailed answers but before Donald Trump finished his conversation, Margaret Brennan had interrupted the conversation by giving a second question.

Donald Trump produced hesitation when answering the first question given by Margaret Brennan. He answered the question passionately. Donald Trump moved his head and body when answering questions. In addition, he more often looked to the right when talking and occasionally looked at Margaret

Brennan. However, Donald Trump did not finish his explanation on the first question because Margaret Brennan interrupted his conversation.

Datum 2

*PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP   : **Well (G.1), I don't – I don't (C.2)** take anything off the table. I don't like to take things off the table. It's that alternative. It's national emergency, it'sother things and **you know (G.3)** there have **been** plenty national emergencies called. And this really is an invasion of our country by human traffickers. These are people that horrible people **bringing in women mostly, but bringing in women and children into our country (B.4).** Human trafficking and we're going to have a strong border. And the only way you have a strong border is you need a physical barrier. You need a wall and anybody that says you don't, they are just playing games.*

This utterance happened when Donald Trump answered the second question from Margaret Brennan. In this case, the researcher found four hesitation phenomena produced by Donald Trump. These hesitation phenomena were lexicalized filled pause, repetition, lexicalized filled pause and restart.

In datum (G.1), Donald Trump produced lexical filled pause "well" at the beginning of the sentence. Donald Trump produced lexicalized filled pause "well" at the beginning of the sentence. Besides producing Lexicalized Filled Pause, Donald Trump also produced repetition after saying the word "well".

In datum (C.2), Donald Trump also produced repetition. He repeatedthe words "I don't" twice then he continued his words smoothly. It happened because he wanted to hide his hesitation by repeating the word "many" quickly. Donald Trump did the repetition while looking to the right without looking at Margaret Brennan.

In datum (G.3), the researcher found lexical filled pause "you know" which was also produced by Donald Trump in the third sentence. He produced hesitation because he was thinking of the next sentence to be delivered. Therefore,

he said the word which included lexicalized filled pause because he wanted to tell Margaret Brennan that he was still thinking of the next word to be delivered to answer the question from Margaret Brennan.

Furthermore, in datum (B.4), Donald Trump restarted again because he realized that there was a mistake in saying a few words, but then he said it again because the word he thought was wrong turned out to be right and he only needed to change a few words to perfect his sentence. Therefore, he repeated the first word he said by adding the next word that was in line with the idea that would be presented to Margaret Brennan.

Furthermore, in datum 2, Donald Trump answered the second question from Margaret Brennan in detail. Donald Trump answered the question by looking at Margaret Brennan and sometimes his eyes look right and up. In addition, Donald Trump also moves his head to the right and left. This was done by Donald Trump because he was thinking of the next words that would be delivered to support the answers that had been submitted.

In addition, at the beginning of answering questions, Donald Trump looked more often to the right and occasionally moved his head, for example nodding or shaking his head to the right and left. In addition, Donald Trump looked to the top right when he produced the first hesitation, which was filled pause. He looked at Margaret Brennan after finding the next word. Donald Trump also moved his head to the left after producing a filled pause. Donald Trump also stuck out his tongue when he produced the second filled pause. This was done while looking at Margaret Brennan and moving his head to the right. Donald

Trump also stuck out his tongue while looking to the right when producing silent pause. He paused for a few moments before resuming his explanation. After he produced a silent pause, Donald Trump continued his explanation while staring at Margaret Brennan, slightly moving his body, his hands and several times blinking his eyes.

Datum 3

MARGARET BRENNAN: You had quite the showdown with Speaker Pelosi. What did you learn (F.1) about negotiating with her?

In datum (F.1), Margaret Brennan produced silent pause. Margaret Brennan gave Donald Trump a third question while moving her head to the right, left and up. Her eyes also looked at Donald Trump sharply. But sometimes she looked up and to the side. Margaret Brennan was very fluent in asking questions at the beginning of a sentence, but at the end of the sentence she produced silent pause. Silent pause was produced by Margaret Brennan because she needed time to breathe before completing her question.

Margaret Brennan gave a third question by looking at Donald Trump and shaking her head. Then she looked up while tilting her head up and moving her hands by turning. This was done when she produced silent pause. Margaret Brennan was silent for a few moments. And at the end of the sentence, Margaret Brennan looked back at Donald Trump sharply.

Datum 4

PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP: Well, (G.1) I think that (uh) (G.2) she was very rigid which I would expect, but I think she is very bad for our country. (uh) (G.3) She knows that you need a barrier. She knows that we need border security. She

wanted to win a political point. I happen to think it's very bad politics because basically she wants open borders. She doesn't mind human trafficking or she wouldn't do this because you know --

This utterance happened when Donald Trump answered the third question from Margaret Brennan. In this case, the researcher found two hesitation phenomena produced by Donald Trump. These hesitations were lexicalized and unlexicalized filled pause in the form of *"well"* and *"uh"*.

In datum (G.1), Donald Trump produced lexical filled pause *"well"* at the beginning of the sentence. Donald Trump produced lexicalized filled pause *"well"* at the beginning of the sentence.

In datum (G.2), Donald Trump produced the words *"uh"*. He produced this utterance after he said the word *"well"*. He produced this kind of hesitation because she tried to think the next utterance to be delivered.

Furthermore, in datum (G.3), the researcher also found lexical filled pause *"uh"* which was also produced by Donald Trump in the third sentence. He produced this kind of filled pause of hesitation because he was thinking of the next sentence to deliver. Therefore, he said the word which included lexicalized filled pause because he wanted to tell Margaret Brennan that he was still thinking of the next word to be delivered to answer the question from Margaret Brennan.

In datum 4, Donald Trump answered the third question raised by Margaret Brennan. Donald Trump answered the question by moving his head up and to the side. In addition, Donald Trump also looked up and to the right while moving his shoulders while speaking. Donald Trump also shook his head and moved his body

to the side to make him feel comfortable in answering questions. The movement is

also carried out when producing filled pause.

Datum 5

PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP: (uh) (G.1) She's-she's (C.2)costing the country hundreds of billions of dollars because what's happening is when you have a porous border, and when you have drugs pouring in, and when you have people dying all over the country because of people like Nancy Pelosi who don't want to give proper border security for political reasons, she's doing a terrible disservice to our country. And (D.3) on the 15th we have now set the table beautifully because everybody knows what's going on because of the shutdown. People that didn't have any idea, they didn't have a clue as to what was happening, they now know exactly what's happening. They see human trafficking. They see drugs and gangs and criminals pouring in. Now, we catch them because we're doing a great job. But if we had proper border security we wouldn't have to work so hard and we could do an even better job, and I think Nancy Pelosi (F.4) is doing a terrible disservice to the people of our country. But she can ...

In datum 5, Donald Trump produced four types of hesitation. They were unlexicalized filled pause, repetition, lengthening and silent pause. In datum (G1), Donald Trump produced unlexicalized filled pause. The unlexicalized filled pause *"uh"* was produced by Donald Trump at the beginning of the sentence. He answered the fourth question by looking to the right and was slightly interrupted by Margaret Brennan and then resumed his explanation.

In datum (C.2), Donald Trump Donald Trump produced repetition after producing the unlexicalized filled pause. He repeated the word *"she's"* twice in one sentence. He repeated the words because he felt quite nervous in answering the fourth question. However, after he repeated the word *"she's"* twice, Donald Trump continued his explanation smoothly.

In datum (D.3), Donald Trump produced lengthening. He said the word *"and"* is longer than it should be. Donald Trump extends the word "and" while

moving his head to the left and looking to the right. This was done to hide the nervousness and repetition that had been done. After saying the word *"and"* which is longer than it should be, Donald Trump continued his explanation smoothly.

In datum (F.4), Donald Trump produced silent pause at the end of the sentence. He produced silent pause to breathe, so, he was silent for a few moments. After he produced the silent pause, Donald Trump resumed what would be said to support the previous explanation. Donald Trump continued his explanation by moving his head, looking to the right and moving his hands to make him feel more comfortable in speaking.

Donald Trump also produced hesitation when answering the fourth question. At the beginning of the sentence, Donald Trump produced filled pause and repetition. He produced filled pause and repetition while looking to the right then he looked at Margaret Brennan. When Donald Trump looked at Margaret Brennan, he slightly moved his head to the right. After a few moments, Donald Trump looked back to the right, then looked at Margaret Brennan and tilted his head to the right. Next, Donald Trump produced lengthening while looking to his right, then looked at Margaret Brennan and slightly moved his head. Donald Trump moved his hands as he continued his explanation. At the end of the sentence, Donald Trump produced a silent pause while moving his hands, looking right and then looking back at Margaret Brennan. Before the explanation was finished, Margaret Brennan interrupted Donald Trump's explanation again.

Datum 6

*PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP: No, she can keep playing her games, but we will win. Because we have a much better issue. **(uh) (G.1)** On a political basis, **what***

*she's doing is (uh) (G.2) - I actually think it's bad politics (A.3), but much more
importantly it's very bad for our country.*

In datum (G.1), Donald Trump produced unlexicalized filled pause *"uh".*
He produced this type in the middle of the sentence. Donald Trump produced
unlexicalized filled pause because he needed time to think to answer the questions
given by Margaret Brennan.

In datum (G.2), Donald Trump produced the unlexicalized filled pause
when he also produced false start. He said the word *"uh"* after he realized that he
had mistakenly started the sentence to be delivered. Donald Trump produced
unlexicalized filled pause because he had difficulty saying the next word. Then,
he needed time to think before confirming the words at the beginning of the
sentence that were considered wrong.

In datum (A.3), false start was produced by Donald Trump. At the end of
the sentence, Donald Trump produced a false start. When he realized that the
words were being said were not quite right, thenhe immediately replaced the
wrong words with the appropriate words while staring at Margaret Brennan. He
did a false start because he was wrong in starting the sentence to be delivered.
What is said at the beginning of a sentence is a word that is not in accordance with
the word that will be said next. Therefore, the initial words that have been spoken
just ignored and replaced with the appropriate words.

Donald Trump produced filled pause and false start when answering the
fifth question. Donald Trump moved his head while clenching his fists between
his legs when he produced filled pause. His eyes did not always stare at Margaret

Brennan because Donald Trump also occasionally looked to the right while continuing to talk. Donald Trump produces the second filled pause in the middle of the sentence. He produces filled pause before false start. This was indicated by tilting his head to the right and looking to the bottom right. Then, Donald Trump also tilted his head while looking to the lower right and then straightened his sitting position when he realized that he had produced a false start.

Datum 7

MARGARET BRENNAN: I want to ask you about (uh) (G.1) your intelligence leaders who were testifying on Capitol Hill this week. Did you (F.2) read the report that they presented?

In datum 7, there were two types of hesitation. They were the unlexicalized filled pause and silent pause. In datum (G.1), the unlexicalized filled pause was produced by Margaret Brennan in the middle of the sentence. It occurred when she said "I want to ask you about …", then followed by *"uh"*.This type was produced because she had difficulty about what to say next. So, she filled the gap in her speaking with *"uh"* to think of the right words.

In datum (F.2), Margaret Brennan produced silent pause. She produced silent pause because Margaret Brennan needed time to breathe. She paused for a moment then she continued speaking and passed the next question to Donald Trump.

Margaret Brennan produced filled pause and silent pause when giving the sixth question. At the beginning of the sentence, Margaret Brennan looked at Donald Trump then she looked down to read her notes and she bowed her head

several times to read the questions that had been recorded and then look at Donald
Trump again.

Datum 8

*MARGARET BRENNAN: **And did you (F.1) there was some conversation you
had (A.2)**because you went on Twitter and you called them **naïve (D.3)** and told
them to go back to school.*

In datum 8, there were three types of hesitation. They were silent pause,
false start and lengthening. In datum (F.1), silent pause produced by Margaret
Brennan after she said *"and did you..".* Silent pause occurred because she needed
time to breathe. Margaret Brennan produced a silent pause after she realized that
she mispronounced a sentence at the beginning of a sentence. So, she paused to
breathe before continuing the next word.

Further, in datum (A.2), Margaret Brennan made a false start. She
mispronounced words at the beginning of the sentence. When she realized the
error, she simply ignored the words and replaced them with the appropriate words.

In datum (D.3), Margaret Brennan produced lengthening. She extended the
word "naive" from what was supposed to be normal but long read. This happened
because Margaret Brennan needed time to think about the next word to be
conveyed.

Margaret Brennan also produced silent pause, false start and lengthening
when giving the seventh question. Margaret Brennan also produces silent pause,
false start and lengthening when giving the seventh question. At the beginning of
the sentence, Margaret Brennan produced a silent pause while looking at Donald

Trump sharply and slightly nodding his head. She also produced false startin the middle of the sentence, while looking down to read the questions that had been listed and then looked at Donald Trump. At the end of the sentence, she produced lengthening while looking down at her notes and then looking at Donald Trump when she finished her question

Datum 9

MARGARET BRENNAN: But that's one of the questions here. Is because you have these strongly held convictions and people ask, (F.1) "Well (G.2), why don't the facts (F.3) influence those opinions, if those facts change?" And – and (C.4)your director of national intelligence said ISIS (uh) (G.5) still has strongholds in Iraq and Syria ...

In datum 9, the researcher found 5 data that were divided into 3 types namely silent pause, repetition and filled pause.

In datum (F.1), Margaret Brennan produced a silent pause in the middle of the sentence before she continued her question. She said a few words then paused to breathe. This was done because she wanted to hide the silent pause she did when she asked Donald Trump.

In datum (G.2), the lexicalized filled pause was also produced by Margaret Brennan. The lexicalized filled pause "Well" was produced after a silent pause appeared. Margaret Brennan produced a lexicalized filled pause because she had difficulty saying the next words to be delivered. So, she needed time to think before continuing the explanation.

In datum (F.3), Margaret Brennan produced another silent pause for the second time. She produced silent pause and filled pause in one sentence. This was done because Margaret Brennan needed time to breathe before she continued her question and also needed time to think about the next word to be conveyed.

In datum (C.4), the researcher found repetition. It appeared when she uttered a word "and", then she repeated it twice. It happened because she confused and think first to say the next word.

In datum (G.5), Margaret Brennan produced the unlexicalized filled pause "uh". It implicated that Margaret Brennan had difficulty conveying the next word so she needed time to continue her explanation.

Margaret Brennan produced silent pause, repetition and filled pause when giving tenth questions to Donald Trump. She produced the first silent pause in the middle of the sentence while looking to the right without looking at Donald Trump. After that, Margaret Brennan produced the lexicalized filled pause while looking to the right and spinning her hand carrying a pen. Then, she continued the question and produceda silent pause while staring at Donald Trump and smiled slightly. In addition, she also slightly moved her body while spinning her hand carrying a pen. The next utterance, Margaret Brennan did a repetition by staring at Donald Trump while moving her hand holding a pen. At the end of the sentence, Margaret Brennan produced the unlexicalized filled pause while staring at Donald Trump and moving his hand holding a pen.

Datum 10

*PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP: You're going to always have pockets of something. What **you - you're (C.1)** going to have people, like the one armed man who blew up **a.. (D.2)** restaurant. You're going to have pockets. But you're not going to keep armies there because you have a few people. Or you even have **fa:irly (D.3)** reasonable numbers of people. We've been there for **many – many (C.4)** years. We were supposed to be in Syria for four months. We've been **there** for years. **(uh) (G.5)** We have been in Afghanistan for 19 years. And by the **way**, I've been hitting very hard in Afghanistan and now we're negotiating wit**h the** Taliban. We'll see what happens, who knows ...*

In datum 10, the researcher found 5 data were divided into 3 types of hesitation. They were 1 filled pause, 2 lengthening and 2 repetitions.

In datum (C.1) belongs to repetition. Donald Trump repeated the word "you" after he said the word "what" at the beginning of the sentence. Repetition implicated that he wanted to hide his hesitation by repeating the word "you" quickly.

In datum (D.2), the researcher found lengthening. Donald Trump spoke few words then he said "a" in the middle of the sentence but not in in normal sound. He prolonged a word "a". So, he pronounced "a" more length as "aa" than it should be. Whereas, the word "a" in normal is pronounced in short sound. It happened because he tried to say the following words while recalling his memory about the continuation of his utterance.

In datum (D.3), Donald Trump also produced lengthening. He produced lengthening after saying a few words and suddenly he said the word "fairly" longer than it should be. The word "fairly" was extended to "faairly". It occurred because Donald Trump tried to say the following words while thinking to

continue his utterance. It also indicated that he wanted to signal to Margaret Brennan that he wanted to continue a delay that was going-on. Donald Trump produced lengthening while looking at Margaret Brennan sharply.

In datum (C.4), Donald Trump produced repetition in the middle of the sentence. He repeated the word "many" twice. It happened because he wanted to hide his hesitation by repeating the word "many" quickly.

In datum (G.5), the unlexicalized filled pause "uh" was produced by Donald Trump. Filled pause implicated that he wanted to buy a time while thinking for the next utterance.

Donald Trump produced lengthening, filled pause and repetition when answering tenth questions. Donald Trump produced repetition in the second sentencewhile looking to the left and moving a little body. Then, he produced lengthening in the fourth sentence while looking at Margaret Brennan and slightly moving his head. After that, Donald Trump produced the second repetition in the fifth sentencewhile looking to the right and slightly moving his head then looked back at Margaret Brennan. At the end of the sentence, Donald Trump produced the unlexicalized filled pause "uh" while tilting his head to the right and looking towards the top right.

Datum 11

*PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP: We've been there for 19 years, almostwe **are..** **(D.1)** fighting very well. We're fighting harder than **(F.2)** ever before. **And (D.3) I think that they will - I think they're tired (B.4)** and, I think everybody's tired. We got to get out of these endless wars and bring our folks back home. Now, that*

doesn't mean we're not going to be watching with intelligence. We're going to be watching, and watching closely. (uh) (G.5) North Korea--

In datum 11, the researcher found 5 data. The data were divided into 4 types of hesitation. They were 1 restart, 2 lengthening, 1 silent pauses and 1 filled pause.

In datum (D.1), Donald Trump produced lengthening. He extended the word "are" more than it should be. The word "are" should be read normally or short. Lengthening was produced after Donald Trump said a few words and in the middle of the sentence he lengthened the word "are". It happened because Donald Trump tried to say the following words while thinking and recalling his memory about the continuation of his utterance.

In datum (F.2), silent pause was produced by Donald Trump. It occurred when he would end his words. It happened because he decided how to utter the next word which is still on going in his mind. Furthermore, it also implicated that he needed time to breathe before he continued his utterance.

In datum (D.3), Donald Trump produced lengthening. He extended the word "and" to "a..nd" more than it should be. The word "and" should be read normally but Donald Trump read it longer. It happened because Donald Trump tried to say the following words while thinking to continue his utterance. It also indicated that he wanted to signal to Margaret Brennan that he wanted to continue a delay that was going-on.

In datum (B.4), Donald Trump produced restart. He produced restart at the beginning of the sentence. Donald Trump restarted because he realized there was

an error in choosing words but then he said it again because the words actually delivered earlier were not completely wrong so he only needed to replace a few words to perfect the sentence. So, he repeated the first word he said by adding the next word that was in line with the idea that would be presented to Margaret Brennan.

In datum (G.5), the unlexicalized filled pause was produced by Donald Trump. He said "uh" before he ended his sentence. This type was produced because he had difficulty about what to say next. So, he filled the gap in his speaking with *"uh"* to think of the right words.

Donald Trump produced restart, lengthening, silent pause and filled pause when answering the twelfth question.At the beginning of the sentence, Donald Trump produced lengthening while looked to the top right and slightly moving his head. Then, he produced silent pause in the middle of the sentence. Donald Trump did a silent pause while staring at Margaret Brennan. In the middle of the sentence, he also produced lengthening. Donald Trump lengthened while looking to the right without looking at Margaret Brennan. After he produced lengthening, Donald Trump restarted while looking to the right then staring back at Margaret Brennan. Furthermore, at the end of the sentence, Donald Trump produced the unlexicalized filled pause while looking to the left then staring back at Margaret Brennan.

Datum 12

*PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP: And you know what we'll do? We'll come back if we have to. We have very fast airplanes, we have very good cargo planes. We can come back very quickly, and I'm not leaving. We have a base in Iraq (**F.1**) and the base is a (**F.2**) fantastic edifice. **I mean (G.3)** I was there recently, and I couldn't believe themoney that was spent on these **massive (D.4)** runways. **And these – I -**

I've (C.5) rarely seen anything like it (A.6). And it's there. And we'll be there. And frankly, we're hitting the caliphate from Iraq and as we slowly withdraw (F.7) from Syria. Now theother thing--

In datum 12, the researcher found 7 data. They were divided into five types of hesitation. They were 1 false start, 1 repetition, 1 lengthening, 3 silent pauses and 1 filled pause.

In datum (F.1), Donald Trump produced silent pause in the middle of the sentence. He paused after saying a few words, then suddenly stopped between the words "Iraq" and "and". After that he continued his words. Donald Trump produced silent pause because he needed time to breathe.

In datum (F.2), Donald produced silent pause again. He produced the second silent pause between the words "a" and "fantastic". The silent pause appeared again because Donald Trump needed time to breathe again before he continued his explanation regarding the question given by Margaret Brennan.

In datum (G.3), Donald Trump produced the lexicalized filled pause "I mean". It appeared at the beginning of the sentence. It happened because he thought the word that he would like to utter. Then, he filled the gap by producing filled pause.

In datum (D.4), lengthening was produced by Donald Trump. He extended the word "massive" to "massiive" more than it should be. The word "massive" should be read normally but Donald Trump read it longer. It happened because Donald Trump tried to say the following words while thinking to continue his utterance.

In datum (C.5), Donald Trump repeated the word "I" twice. At the beginning he said the word "I" then he repeated again to "I've". He realized that the word that was spoken earlier was wrong, so he repeated the word again into the correct word to "I've". It indicated that he wanted to hide his hesitation by repeating quickly with the true one.

In datum (A.6), Donald Trump did false start. After he produced repetition, Donald Trump made a false start. At first, Donald Trump said *"and these"* then he simply ignored the word and replaced it with the words *"I've rarely seen anything like it"*. It happened because he got interruption of himself. False start implicated that Donald Trump wanted to signal to the Margaret Brennan that he was thinking about the continuation of his utterance.

In datum (F.7), silent pause was produced by Donald Trump. He was silent for a few moments before he ended his sentence. This shows that Donald Trump needed time to breathe.

Donald Trump produced false start, repetition, lengthening, silent pause and filled pause when answering the fifteenth question. In the middle of the sentence, Donald Trump produced silent pause. He stopped while looking to the left and right and also opening his palms which were originally close together. Then, Donald Trump produced the second silent pause while looking to the left and right then looked at Margaret Brennan and moving his body and hands. Besides, he also opened his arms wide enough to support his explanation and with the aim that his answers would convince Margaret Brennan. It also showed that

Donald Trump was enthusiastic to answer the question that was given by Margaret Brennan. In the fifth sentence, Donald Trump produced filled pausewhile staring at Margaret Brennan and opened his arms wide enough. In the next sentence, Donald Trump produced lengthening. He extended the word "massive" while looking at Margaret Brennan sharply and opened and closed his hands. This was done in order that he could cover his hesitation. In the sixth sentence, Donald Trump produced repetition. He repeated the word "I" while looking at Margaret Brennan sharply and opening his hands wide enough. After he repeated the word "I", Donald Trump produced false start. Donald Trump produced false start while looking at Margaret Brennan sharply and opening his hands wide enough. Furthermore, at the end of the sentence, Donald Trump produced silent pause while slightly nodding his head and looked at Margaret Brennan.

Datum 13

*PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP: They're starting **to (D.1)**, as **we (D.2)** gain the remainder, the final remainder of the caliphate of the area, **(uh) (G.3)** they'll be going **to (D.4)**our base in Iraq, and ultimately some will be coming home. But we're going to be there and we're going to be staying--*

In datum 13, the researcher found 4 data. They were divided into two types of hesitation; 3 lengthening and 1 filled pause.

In datum (D.1), Donald Trump extended the word "to" more than it should be. The word "to" should be read normally but Donald Trump read it longer. It happened because Donald Trump tried to say the following words while thinking to continue his utterance.

In datum (D.2), Donald Trump produced the second lengthening. He extended the word "we" more than it should be. He extended the word "we" after he said the word "as". The second lengthening done by Donald Trump was only one letter away from the first lengthening. It showed that he was trying to find the next word that will be delivered to answer the question given by Margaret Brennan.

In datum (G.3), Donald Trump produced the unlexicalized filled pause "uh". He did it in the middle of the sentence. After saying a few words, he suddenly said the word "uh" in the middle of the sentence. This indicated that Donald Trump was remembering the words that will be delivered next.

In datum (D.4), Donald Trump produced the third lengthening. He extended the word "to" again after he said the unlexicalized filled pause "uh". He said vowel "o" longer for a period. It occurred because he was trying to find the next word that will be delivered to answer the question given by Margaret Brennan.

Donald Trump produced lengthening and filled pause when answering the seventeenth question given by Margaret Brennan. In the first sentence, Donald Trump produced lengthening. He extended the word "to" while looking to the right. Then, it was followed by the second lengthening. Donald Trump extended the word "we" while looking to the right same as when doing the first lengthening. After Donald Trump produced lengthening, he produced the unlexicalized filled pause while looking at Margaret Brennan. Finally, at the end

of the sentence, Donald Trump produced the third lengthening while looking at Margaret Brennan and slightly moved his head.

Datum 14

*PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP: We have to protect Israel. We have to protect (**F.1**) other things that we have. **But we're–yeah (G.3), they'll be coming back in a matter of time (A.2)**. **Look (G.4)**, we're protecting the world. We're spending more money than anybody's ever spent in history, by a lot. We spent, (**F.5**) over the last five years, close to 50 billion dollars a year in Afghanistan. That's more than most countries spend for everything including education, medical, and everything else, other than a few countries.*

In datum 14, the researcher found 5 data. They were divided into three types of hesitation; 1 false start, 2 silent pauses and 2 filled pauses.

In datum (F.1), Donald Trump produced silent pause in the middle of the sentence. He paused after saying a few words, then suddenly stopped between the words "protect" and "other". After that he continued his words. Donald Trump produced silent pause because he needed time to breathe.

In datum (A.2), Donald Trump did false start. At the beginning, he said "but we're" then he simply ignored the word because he realized that it wasn't the word that wanted to be conveyed. After he realized this, then he replaced it with the right words and in accordance with the ideas that would be submitted to answer questions from Margaret Brennan. In addition, false start above implicated that he wanted to tell to Margaret Brennan that he was hesitating about the next word. Therefore, he revised it to tell that he wanted to continue his utterance by correcting it with his new utterance.

In datum (G.3), Donald Trump produced the unlexicalized filled pause "yeah". He said yeah after he realized that he made a mistake saying the previous words "but we're". It indicated that Donald Trump needed time to think the next word to say.

In datum (G.4), Donald Trump produced the lexicalized filled pause "Look". He did it at the beginning of the sentence. It happened because he thought the word that he would like to utter. Then, he filled the gap by producing filled pause.

In datum (F.5), Donald Trump did silent pause after he uttered few words. He produced silent pause because he needed time to breathe before he continued his utterance.

Donald Trump produced false starts, silent pause and filled pause when answering the eighteenth question given by Margaret Brennan. In the middle of the sentence, Donald Trump produced a silent pause and false start while staring at Margaret Brennan and slightly moving his body. Then, Donald Trump produced the unlexicalized filled pause while staring at Margaret Brennan and nodding his head indicating that he was aware of the error of the previous word choice. Then, in the fourth sentence, Donald Trump produced the lexicalized filled pause while straightened up, looked right then looked at Margaret Brennan. This was done to make him feel more comfortable explaining the answers he gave to Margaret Brennan. Furthermore, in the fifth sentence, Donald Trump produced silent pause. He produced silent pause while looking at Margaret Brennan and

occasionally looking to the right. His hands were also placed between his legs at the end of the chair.

Datum 15

PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP: Yes (D.1). And I'll leave intelligence there. Real intelligence, by the way. I'll leave intelligence there and if I see nests (D.2) forming, I'll do something about it. But for us to be spending 51 billion dollars, (F.3) like last year, or if you average the cost it's - I mean (G.4) you're talking about numbers that nobody's ever heard of before.

In datum 15, there were four data. They were two lengthening, one silent pause and one lexicalized filled pause.

In datum (D.1), Donald Trump extended the word "yes" at the beginning of the sentence. He read the long "yes" which should be read normally. He extended the "e" vowel. Donald Trump produced lengthening because he needed time to think about what words to say next.

In datum (D.2), the case of lengthening also occurred. Donald Trump read the word "nests" longer than it should be. The word "nests" should be read normally. However, he extended the letter "s" when he said the word "nests". It indicated that he tried to say the following words while thinking and recalling his memory about the continuation of his utterance.

In datum (F.3), Donald Trump produced silent pause. He paused for a while before resuming his explanation. Silent pause was produced by Donald Trump in the middle of a sentence. This showed that Donald Trump needed time to breathe before continuing his explanation again and he also thought for the next word.

In datum (G.4), there was the lexicalized filled pause "I mean". Donald Trump produced the lexicalized filled pause before he ended his sentence. This filled pause "I mean" indicated that he was thinking and deciding what he wanted to say next.

Donald Trump produced lengthening, silent pause and filled pause when answering the nineteenth question given by Margaret Brennan. At the beginning of the sentence, Donald Trump produced lengthening. He lengthened while staring at Margaret Brennan. Then, in the middle of the sentence, Donald Trump produced lengthening and silent pause. He produced lengthening and silent pause while looking at Margaret Brennan then staring towards the upper right and slightly moving his body and head. At the end of the sentence, Donald Trump produced filled pause while looking to the right and slightly moving his head and body.

Datum 16

*PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP: I ran against 17 Republicans. (**F.1**) This was a big part of what I was saying, and I won very easily. **I think the people out in the world - I think people (uh) (G.2) in our country agree (B.3). We've been fighting for 19 years**. Somebody said you were precipitously bringing to- precipitously? **We've been there for 19 years (C.4)**. I want to fight. I want to win, and we want to bring our great troops back home. I've seen the people. I go to Walter Reed Hospital. I see what happens to people. I see with no legs and **no arm - arms (C.5)**. And I've seen (**F.6**) also what happens to them up here because they're in this situation, and they come back and they are totally different people-- where the wives and the fathers and the mothers say, (**F.7**) "What has happened to my son? What has happened in some cases to my daughter?" It's a terrible thing. We've been there close to 19 years. (**F.8**) And it's time. And we'll see what happens with the Taliban. They want peace. They're tired. Everybody's tired. **We'd like to have- I don't like endless wars (A.9). This war (F.10) What we're doing is got to stop at some point (A.11).**

In datum 16, the researcher got 11 data. They were divided into 2 false starts, 2 repetitions, 1 restart, 5 silent pauses and 1 filled pause.

In datum (F.1), the researcher found silent pause at the beginning of the sentence. Donald Trump was silent for a few moments before starting his sentence. This happened because he needed time to breathe and thought what words will be delivered next.

In datum (G.2), Donald Trump produced the unlexicalized filled pause "uh". He produced the unlexicalized filled pause in the middle of the sentence after he said a few words. This kind of the unlexicalized pause "uh" indicated that he was thinking and deciding what he wanted to say next.

In datum (B.3), the researcher got restart was produced by Donald Trump. At the beginning of the sentence he said a few words but then he restarted these words and replaced some words he said that did not match what was said. This was done because Donald Trump was doubtful about the words spoken at the beginning but after he realized that the words he had said before was right then he restarted to say those words and only replace a few words that did not match what was said.

In datum (C.4), Donald Trump repeated the words "We've been fighting for 19 years". He repeated these words twice in a sentence. It happened because he wanted to hide his hesitation by repeating the word "We've been fighting for 19 years" quickly.

In datum (C.5), Donald Trump produced repetition again. He repeated the word "arms" twice in a sentence. At the first, he said the word "arm" and then after he realized that the word that was spoken was not true, then Donald Trump repeated it again by saying the word "arms". It happened because he wanted to hide his hesitation by repeating the word "arms" quickly.

In datum (F.6), the researcher found silent pause produced by Donald Trump in the middle of the sentence. After saying a few words, he suddenly stopped for a moment. This showed that he needed time to breathe and thought about the next word.

In datum (F.7), Donald Trump produced silent pause again. He produced silent pause at the beginning of the sentence. This silent pause indicated that he needed time to breathe and thought about the next word.

In datum (F.8), the researcher also found the silent pause was produced by Donald Trump at the beginning of the sentence. This silent pause indicated that he needed time to breathe and thought about the next word.

In datum (A.9), Donald Trump produced false start. He said few words until middle sentence then he produced the words "to have". After he said these words then he did not continue it. He abandoned it and uttered other words in a complete sentence "I don't like endless wars". False start implicated that he wanted to signal to the Margaret Brennan that he was hesitating about the continuation of his utterance. Therefore, he revised it to signal that he wanted to continue his utterance by correcting it with his new utterance.

In datum (F.10), Donald Trump produced silent pause in the middle of the sentence. He produced silent pause between the words "war" and "what". He paused for a moment in the middle of the sentence before continuing his words. The silent pause indicated that Donald Trump needed time to breathe and remembered what words to say next.

In datum (A.11), Donald Trump produced false start. He said few words until middle sentence then he produced the words "this war". After he said these words then he did not continue it. He abandoned it and uttered other words in a complete sentence "What we're doing is got to stop at some point". False start implicated that he wanted to signal to the Margaret Brennan that he was hesitating about the continuation of his utterance. Therefore, he revised it to signal that he wanted to continue his utterance by correcting it with his new utterance.

Donald Trump produced false starts, repetitions, restarts, silent pauses and filled pause when answering the twentieth question. In the second sentence, Donald Trump produced silent pause. Donald Trump produced silent pause while moving his head to the right and staring at Margaret Brennan. In the third sentence, Donald Trump produced the unlexicalized filled pause and restart. Donald Trump produced the unlexicalized filled pause while staring at Margaret Brennan. In addition, Donald Trump produced a restart while staring at Margaret Brennan then looking to the right while moving his head, body and hands placed on a chair.In the middle of the sentence, Donald Trump produced repetition while staring at Margaret Brennan sharply. After he produced repetition, Donald Trump produced silent pause while looking at Margaret Brennan sharply and looking to

the left then looking towards Margaret Brennan and also moving her body and hands. Furthermore, Donald Trump produced false start and silent pause while looking at Margaret Brennan sharply. Finally, at the end of the sentence, Donald Trump produced false start again while looking at Margaret Brennan.

Datum 17

*MARGARET BRENNAN: **But you - but you (C.1)** also campaigned saying **that (F.2) you know (G.3)**, President Obama made a big mistake by telegraphing his military moves. You're telegraphing your retreat.*

In datum 17, the researcher found three data. They were one repetition, one silent pause and one filled pause. In datum (C.1), Margaret Brennan produced repetition at the beginning of the sentence. She repeated the words "but you" twice in a sentence. It happened because he wanted to hide his hesitation by repeating the word "but you" quickly.

In datum (F.2), Margaret Brennan produced silent pause. She produced silent pause between the words "that" and "you". She paused for a moment in the middle of the sentence before continuing her words. The silent pause indicated that Margaret Brennan needed time to breathe and remembered what words to say next.

In datum (G.3), there was the lexicalized filled pause "I mean" was produced by Margaret Brennan. The lexicalized filled pause "I mean" was produced after silent pause. This kind of the lexicalized pause "I mean" indicated that she was thinking and deciding what she wanted to say next.

In datum 17, Margaret Brennan produced repetition, silent pause and filled pause. At the beginning of the sentence, Margaret Brennan produced repetition. She produced repetition while looking at Donald Trump. Then, in the middle of the sentence, Margaret Brennan produced silent pause. She paused for a moment before continuing her question. In this case, silent pause followed by filled pause. After producing a silent pause then Margaret Brennan produced a filled pause "you know". This happened in the same sentence.Margaret Brennan produced silent pause and filled pause while looking down.

Datum 18

*PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP: No (**D.1**), because I want to be able to watch Iran. All I want to do is be able to watch. We have an unbelievable and expensive military base built in (**F.2**) Iraq. It's perfectly situated for looking at all over different parts of the troubled Middle East rather than pulling up. And this is what a lot of people don't understand. We're going to keep watching and we're going to keep seeing and if there's trouble, if somebody is looking to do nuclear weapons or other things, we're going to know it before they do.*

In datum 18, the researcher got two data. They were lengthening and silent pause. In datum (D.1), Donald Trump produced lengthening at the beginning of the sentence. He extended the word "no". The word "no" should be read normally. However, he extended the vowel "o" when he said the word "no". It indicated that he tried to say the following words while thinking and recalling his memory about the continuation of his utterance.

In datum (F.2), Donald Trump produced silent pause. He produced silent pause between the words "in" and "Iraq". He paused for a moment in the middle

of the sentence before continuing his words. The silent pause indicated that Donald Trump needed time to breathe and remembered what words to say next.

In datum 18, Donald Trump produced lengthening and silent pause. At the beginning of the sentence, Donald Trump produced lengthening. He produced lengthening while looking at Margaret Brennan and tilting her head to the left. Then, in the middle of the sentence, Donald Trump produced silent pause. In this case, Donald Trump produced silent pause while looking at Margaret Brennan.

Datum 19

*PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP: I am going **to (D.1)** trust the intelligence that I'm putting there, but I will say this: my intelligence people, if they said in fact that Iran is a wonderful kindergarten. (**F.2**) I disagree with them 100 percent. It is a vicious country that kills many people. When you talk about torture and so many other things. **And (D.3)** maybe they'll come back. The country is getting absolutely- when I ended the horrible Iran nuclear deal- it was a horrible deal done by President Obama and John Kerry that didn't know what the hell he was doing. When I ended that deal, Margaret, (**F.4**) all of a sudden Iran became a different country. They became- very rapidly- right now they're a country that's in big financial trouble. Let's see what happens.*

In datum 19, the researcher found four data. They were two lengthening and two silent pauses. In datum (D.1), Donald Trump produced lengthening after he said few words. He extended the word "to" become "tooo". It should be read normally. However, he extended the vowel "o" when he said the word "to". It indicated that he tried to say the next words while thinking and recalling his memory about the continuation of his utterance.

In datum (F.2), silent pause was produced by Donald Trump at the beginning of the sentence. He paused for a moment at the beginning of the

sentence before starting his explanation again. The silent pause indicated that Donald Trump needed time to breathe and remembered what words to say next. He produced silent pause while staring at Margaret Brennan.

In datum (D.3), the researcher found lengthening produced again by Donald Trump. It was produced at the beginning of the sentence. He extended the word "and" becomes "a..nd". It should be read normally. It indicated that he tried to say the following words while thinking and recalling his memory about the continuation of his utterance.

In datum (F.4), silent pause was produced by Donald Trump in the middle of the sentence. He produced silent pause between the words "Margaret" and "all". He paused for a moment in the middle of the sentence before continuing his words. The silent pause indicated that Donald Trump needed time to breathe and remembered what words to say next.

In datum 19, Donald Trump produced lengthening and silent pause. In the first sentence, Donald Trump produced lengthening. He extended the word "to" which should be read normally. In this case, he produced lengthening while looking to the right without looking at Margaret Brennan. In the second sentence, Donald Trump produced silent pause. He produced silent pause after ending his first sentence. He was silent for a while then continued his explanation. In the fourth sentence, Donald Trump produced the second lengthening. In this case, he produced lengthening while looking to the top right. At the end of the sentence,

Donald Trump produced the second silent pause. He produced silent pause while looking at Margaret Brennan.

Datum 20

PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP: I disagree with them. **I'm - I'm (C.1)** *-* **by the way (G.2)**

In datum 20, the researcher found two data. They were repetition and filled pause. In datum (C.1), Donald Trump produced repetition in the middle of the sentence. He repeated the word "I'm" twice in a sentence. He repeated it twice then he continued his words smoothly. It happened because he wanted to hide his hesitation by repeating the word "I'm" quickly.

In datum (G.2), Donald Trump produced the lexicalized filled pause. He said "by the way" before he ended his utterance. It produced at the end of the sentence. This kind of the lexicalized pause "by the way" indicated that he was thinking and deciding what he wanted to say next.

In datum 20, Donald Trump produced repetition and filled pause. He produced repetitions and immediately followed by filled pause. Both are produced in one sentence when he answered the twenty-first question given by Margaret Brennan.Donald Trump produced repetition and the lexicalized filled pause while looking at Margaret Brennan.

Datum 21

PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP: No, **I don't - I mean (G.1)** *he tells me he* **wouldn't want to leave (A.2)**. *I think that was--*

In datum 21, the researcher got two data. They were filled pause and false start. In datum (G.1), Donald Trump produced the lexicalized filled pause "I mean". It produced at the beginning of the sentence. This kind of the lexicalized pause "I mean" indicated that he was thinking and deciding what he wanted to say next.

In datum (A.2), false start was produced by Donald Trump. He did a false start because he was wrong in starting the sentence to be delivered. What was said at the beginning of a sentence was a word that was not in accordance with the word that will be said next. At the beginning he said "I don't", but suddenly stopped when he realized that the word he said before was not correct. Therefore, the initial words that have been spoken just ignored and replaced with the appropriate words. Then, he replaced with the correct one in the form of a complete sentence "I mean he tells me he wouldn't want to leave".

In datum 21, Donald Trump produced filled pause and false start. In the first sentence, he produced filled pause. It was followed by false start. Donald Trump produced filled pause and false start in the same sentence.Donald Trump produced the lexicalized filled pause and false start while looking at Margaret Brennan.

Datum 22

*PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP: Some are doing a fantastic job. **(uh) (G.1)** Really, I like acting because I can move so quickly. It gives me more **flex - flexibility (C.2)**. **But - but (C.3)** actually, **(uh) (G.4)** some of the names you mentioned, they're doing a fantastic job.*

In datum 22, the researcher found four data. They were two repetition and two filled pauses. In datum (G.1), Donald Trump produced the unlexicalized filled pause "uh". It produced at the beginning of the sentence. This indicated that Donald Trump was remembering the words that will be delivered next.

In datum (C.2), Donald Trump produced repetition. He repeated the word "flexibility" twice in a sentence. At the first, he said the word "flex" then he repeated it again into a more perfect word to "flexibility". He repeated the words because he felt quite nervous in answering the question asked by Margaret Brennan and to hide the hesitation and nervousness that he made, he finally produced repetition. After doing repetition, he continued his explanation.

In datum (C.3), Donald Trump produced repetition again. He repeated the word "but" twice. He repeated the words because he felt quite nervous in answering the question asked by Margaret Brennan and to hide the hesitation and nervousness that he made, he finally produced repetition. After doing repetition, he continued his explanation smoothly.

In datum (G.4), the unlexicalized filled pause "uh" was produced by Donald Trump in the middle of the sentence. It produced between the word "actually" and "some". This kind of the unlexicalized pause "uh" indicated that he was thinking and deciding what he wanted to say next.

In datum 22, Donald Trump produced repetition and filled pause. In the second sentence, Donald Trump produced filled pause. He produced the unlexicalized filled pause "uh" while looking at Margaret Brennan. Then, he

produced repetition in the third sentence. Donald Trump produced repetition at the end of the third sentence.Donald trump produced repetition while looking at Margaret Brennan.After that, he produced another repetition at the beginning of the fourth sentence. In the fourth sentence there were two types of hesitation; repetition and filled pause. At the beginning of thesentence, Donald Trump produced hesitation. While, filled pause was produced in the middle of the fourth sentence before ending his explanation to answer the thirtieth question.Donald trump produced the second repetition while looking at Margaret Brennan tilted his head to the right. In addition, Donald Trump produced the filled pause while looking right up and tilting his head to the right.

Datum 23

*MARGARET BRENNAN: I want to ask youabout **(uh) (G.1)** your relationship with NFL Commissioner Roger Goodell. **Have - have (C.2)** you put your differences aside?*

In datum 23, there were two data; filled pause and repetition. In datum (G.1), Margaret Brennan produced the unlexicalized filled pause "uh". It produced in the middle of the sentence. She produced the unlexicalized filled pause "uh" between the word "about" and "your". This kind of the unlexicalized pause "uh" indicated that she was thinking and deciding what she wanted to say next.

In datum (C.2), Margaret Brennan produced repetition. She repeated the word "have" twice in a sentence. She produced repetition because she felt nervous when she gave a question to Donald Trump and to hide the hesitation and

nervousness that she made, she finally produced repetition. After doing repetition, she continued her question smoothly.

In datum 23, Margaret Brennan produced filled pause and repetition. She produced filled pause and repetition in the same sentence. At the beginning of the sentence, Margaret Brennan produced the unlexicalized filled pause and repetition was produced at the end of the sentence. That happened when Margaret Brennan gave the thirty-third question.Margaret Brennan produced filled pause while looking at Donald Trump.Then, Margaret Brennan produced repetition while looking at Donald Trump and slightly nodded her head.

Datum 24

*PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP: I have a great relationship with (**F.1**) Tim and certainly with his state, South Carolina, **and** (**D.2**) (**uh**) (**G.3**) where we do very well. And I think (**uh**) (**G.4**) if you look at the numbers for African-American unemployment, **best numbers they've had- literally the best numbers they've had in history (B.5). And (D.6)**I think they like me a lot (**F.7**) and I like them a lot.*

In datum 24, the researcher found seven data. They were one restart, two lengthening, two silent pauses and two filled pauses. In datum (F.1), Donald Trump produced silent pause in the middle of the sentence. He produced silent pause to breathe, so, he was silent for a few moments..

In datum (D.2), Donald Trump produced lengthening in the middle of the sentence. He extended the word "and" becomes "a..nd". It should be read normally. It indicated that he tried to say the following words while thinking and recalling his memory about the continuation of his utterance.

In datum (G.3), filled pause was produced by Donald Trump. He produced the unlexicalized filled pause "uh" in the middle of the sentence. It happened between the word "and" and "where". This kind of the unlexicalized pause "uh" indicated that he was thinking and deciding what he wanted to say next.

In datum (G.4), Donald Trump also produced the unlexicalized filled pause "uh" in the middle of the sentence. It occurred between the word "think" and "if". This kind of the unlexicalized pause "uh" indicated that he was thinking and deciding what he wanted to say next.

In datum (B.5), Donald Trump produced restart. He produced restart at the beginning of the sentence. Donald Trump restarted because he realized there was an error in choosing words but then he said it again because the words actually delivered earlier were not completely wrong so he only needed to replace a few words to perfect the sentence. So, he repeated the first word he said by adding the next word that was in line with the idea that would be presented to Margaret Brennan.

In datum (D.6), Lengthening was produced by Donald Trump at the beginning of the sentence. He extended the word "and" becomes "a..nd". It should be read normally. It indicated that he tried to say the following words while thinking and recalling his memory about the continuation of his utterance.

In datum (F.7), Donald Trump produced silent pause in the middle of the sentence. It happened between the word "a lot" and "and". He produced silent pause to breathe, so, he was silent for a few moments.

In datum 24, Donald Trump produced restart, lengthening, silent pause and filled pause. In the first sentence, Donald Trump produced silent pause, lengthening and filled pause. Donald Trump produced silent pause while looking at Margaret Brennan. After he produced the silent pause, Donald Trump resumed what would be said to support the previous explanation. Next, Donald Trump produced lengthening while looking to the top right. After produced lengthening, Donald Trump produced filled pause while looking to the right. In the second sentence, Donald Trump produced filled pause and restart. At the first, he produced the unlexicalized filled pause "uh" while looking right down and slightly tilting his head to the right. Then, he produced restart while looking at Margaret Brennan and moving both hands. Moreover, in the third sentence, Donald Trump produced lengthening and silent pause. At the beginning of the third sentence, Donald Trump produced lengthening. Donald Trump produced lengthening while looking right then staring at Margaret Brennan and nodding his head. Then, in the middle of the third sentence, he produced silent pause while looking at Margaret Brennan.

Datum 25

*PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP: Excuse me. **Ok, you ready? Ok, you ready? (C.1)** Of the 34 people, many of them were bloggers from Moscow or they were people that had nothing to do with me, had nothing to do with what they're talking about or there were people **that – that (C.2)** got caught telling a fib or telling a lie. I think it's a terrible thing that's happened to this country because this investigation is a witch hunt. It's a terrible witch hunt and it's a disgrace--*

In datum 25, the researcher found two data. They were repetitions. In datum (C.1), Donald Trump produced repetition. He repeated the word "Ok, you ready?" twice in the middle of the sentence. He repeated it twice, because he felt

quite nervous in answering the question asked by Margaret Brennan and to hide the hesitation and nervousness that he made, he finally produced repetition. After doing repetition, he continued his explanation smoothly.

In datum (C.2), Donald Trump also produced repetition. Here, he repeated the word "that" twice in the middle of the sentence. He repeated the word "that" after he said few words. Donald Trump produced repetition because he felt nervous. In order to hide his nervousness, he produced repetition. After doing repetition, he continued his explanation smoothly.

In datum 25, Donald Trump produced repetition twice. He produced repetition at the beginning and in the middle of a sentence.Donald trump produced the first repetition while looking to the right then staring at Margaret Brennan and slightly moving her head. Then, Donald trump produced the second repetition while looking at Margaret Brennan.

Datum 26

*PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP: First of all, Roger Stone didn't work on the campaign, except **way – way (C.1)** at the beginning long before we're talking about. **(F.2)** Roger is somebody that I've always liked, but a lot of people like Roger some people probably don't like Roger, but Roger Stone's somebody I've always liked. **I mean (G.3)**Roger's a character but **(F.4)** Roger was not - I **don't know if you know this or not (A.5)** - Roger wasn't on my campaign except way at the beginning--*

In datum 26, the researcher got five data. They were one false start, one repetition, two silent pauses and one filled pause. In datum (C.1), Donald Trump produced repetition. He repeated the word "way" twice in the middle of the sentence. It happened after he uttered few words. He repeated the word "way?"

twice, because he felt quite nervous in answering the question asked by Margaret Brennan and to hide the hesitation and nervousness that he made, he finally produced repetition. After doing repetition, he continued his explanation smoothly.

In datum (F.2), Donald Trump produced silent pause at the beginning of the sentence. He paused for a moment at the beginning of the sentence before starting his explanation again. The silent pause indicated that Donald Trump needed time to breathe and remembered what words to say next.

In datum (G.3), the researcher found the lexicalized filled pause. Donald Trump produced the lexicalized filled pause "I mean" at the beginning of the sentence. It happened because he thought the word that he would like to utter. Then, he filled the gap by producing filled pause.

In datum (F.4), Donald Trump produced silent pause in the middle of the sentence. It happened between the word "but" and "Roger". He produced silent pause to breathe, so, he was silent for a few moments.

In datum (A.5), Donald Trump produced false start. At first, Donald Trump said *"Roger was not"* then he simply ignored the word and replaced it with the words *"I don't know if you know this or not"*. It happened because he got interruption of himself. False start implicated that Donald Trump wanted to signal to the Margaret Brennan that he was thinking about the continuation of his utterance.

In datum 26, Donald Trump produced false start, repetition, silent pause and filled pause. In the middle of the first sentence, Donald Trump produced repetition while looked left and then looked at Margaret Brennan. At the beginning of the second sentence, Donald Trump produced silent pause. He paused for a moment then continued his explanation. He produced silent pause while looking to the right. In the last sentence, Donald Trump produced filled pause, silent pause and false start. At the beginning of the last sentence, Donald Trump produced the lexicalized filled pause while staring at Margaret Brennan. In the middle of the last sentence, he produced silent pause while looking at Margaret Brennan. At the last of the last sentence, Donald Trump produced false start while looking at Margaret Brennan.

Datum 27

PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP: So, **(F.1)** it's *all (D.2), and - and* **(C.3)** yet you will ask me a question like that, wasn't involved in my campaign.

In datum 27, the researcher found three data. They were silent pause, lengthening and repetition. In datum (F.1), Donald Trump produced silent pause in the middle of the sentence. It happened between the words "so" and "it's". He produced silent pause to breathe, so, he was silent for a few moments.

In datum (D.2), Donald Trump did lengthening. He extended the word "all" becomes "a..ll". It should be read normally. It indicated that he tried to say the following words while thinking and recalling his memory about the continuation of his utterance.

In datum (C.3), Donald Trump produced repetition. He repeated the word "and" twice in the middle of the sentence. It happened after he uttered few words.

He repeated the word "and" twice, because he felt quite nervous in answering the question asked by Margaret Brennan and to hide the hesitation and nervousness that he made, he finally produced repetition. After doing repetition, he continued his explanation smoothly.

In datum 27, Donald Trump produced silent pause, lengthening and repetition. He produced silent pause, lengthening and repetition in the same sentence. At the beginning of the sentence he produced a silent pause while looking right up and slightly tilting his head to the right. Donald Trump paused then continued his explanation. Donald Trump produced lengthening after a silent pause. Donald Trump produced lengthening while looking right up and slightly tilting his head to the right. Then, Donald Trump produced repetition while looking right up then looking down and slightly moving his head and body.

Datum 28

*PRESIDENT DONALD TRUMP: We've put very massive tariffs on China. China is paying a big price and it's hurt China's economy very badly. I want them to make a fair deal.They have been very helpful, especially at the beginning when I first came in with North Korea. They have stopped goods from going in. They have stopped a lot of things from going in through the border. Because as you know they have a border just like we have a border with Mexico, where crime is way up by the way, **way up (C.1)**, and you have to remember that. **But we have a border with – (uh) (G.2) they have a border with North Korea (B.3).***

In datum 28, the researcher found three data. They were repetition, filled pause and restart. In datum (C.1), Donald Trump produced repetition. He repeated the word "way up" twice in the middle of the sentence. It happened after he uttered few words. He repeated the word "way up" twice, because he felt quite nervous in answering the question asked by Margaret Brennan and to hide the

hesitation and nervousness that he made, he finally produced repetition. After doing repetition, he continued his explanation smoothly.

In datum (G.2), the researcher found Donald Trump produced the unlexicalized filled pause "uh" in the middle of the sentence. It occurred between the word "with" and "they". This kind of the unlexicalized pause "uh" indicated that he was thinking and deciding what he wanted to say next.

In datum (B.3), Donald Trump did restart. He restarted after he produced filled pause. Donald Trump was restarted because he realized there was an error in choosing words but then he said it again because the words actually delivered earlier were not completely wrong. So, he only needed to replace a few words to perfect the sentence. He repeated the first word he said by adding the next word that was in line with the idea that would be presented to Margaret Brennan.

In datum 28, Donald Trump produced repetition, filled pause and restart. In the last sentence, Donald Trump produced repetition and it was followed by filled pause and restart. Donald Trump produced repetition while looking at Margaret Brennan and tilted his head twice to the left. Then, he produced filled pause while looking at Margaret Brennan and tilting his head to the right. Moreover, Donald Trump produced restart in the last sentence while looking at Margaret Brennan, tilting his head to the right and moving both hands or opening and closing both hands.

3.2 Discussion

In this part, the researcher discussed about the result of data analysis of hesitation produced by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan in Face the Nation program proposed by Rose's (1998) theory. According to Rose's (1998) theory, there are six types of hesitation. They are false start, repeats, restarts, self-correction, lengthening and pauses. Pauses are divided into two types; silent pause and filled pause.

The finding of this research was in line with the theory of Rose (1998). The researcher found 289 data that contained hesitation. In finding, the data was divided into two sections based on the research subjects. First, Donald Trump produced 248 data of hesitation. Then, Margaret Brennan produced 41 data of hesitation. From the finding, the researcher found thatthe type was frequently produced by the research subject was filled pause as much as 95 data and which was never produced by the research subject was the type of self-correction. In this case, filled pause was often produced by the research subjects because Donald Trump and Macrgaret Brennan when they were thinking or trying to find the next words always produce filled pause for example, "uh". It aimed to give a signal to the listener that the speaker needed time to think and remembered the words to be conveyed. In addition, the filled pause "uh" also made the atmosphere lively because it was not only quiet when the speakers were experiencing a pause to continue their explanation.

In addition, in this study, the research subjects were considered normal if producing hesitation because although Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan were native speakers and the important figures in the United States, it was natural that they were still hesitating and not always fluent when speaking. Moreover, it was understandable because Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan conducted interviews on the program "Face the Nation" which was broadcast live on CBS radio and television stations. Therefore, Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan often produced hesitation when asking or answering questions because they were under pressure.On the other hand, Margaret Brennan not only gave questions, but also she had to give questions that could produce interesting answers from Donald Trump who is currently the 45th President of the United States. Meanwhile, Donald Trump was also tried to give the best answer that fitted the question given, be careful in speaking to avoid misunderstanding and he also tried to set a good example to the public.

From the 28 data that have been found in finding, the first type most often produced by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan was filled pause. Filled pause appeared 95 times. Filled pause was produced in almost all data except data 3, 8, 18, 19, 25 and 27. Filled pause usually appears at the beginning and in the middle of a sentence. In this study, the type of unlexicalized filled pause "uh" was most often used when a research subjects gave or answered a question. The filled pause showed that Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan need time to think of the next word and remembered the word to be conveyed.

The second type that is often produced by research subjects was the silent pause. Silent pause appeared 90 times. Silent pause was produced in 16 data except in data 1, 2, 4, 6, 10, 13, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25 and 28. Silent pause was often produced at the beginning and in the middle of the sentence when Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan spoke for a long time. Then, they stopped for a few moments in the middle of the sentence and continued their explanation. Silent pause was produced with the aim of breathing when talking and taking time to think. Moreover, silent pause was also often in the same data as the filled pause type. For example, it can be found in datum 5, 7, 11, 12 and 14.

The third type often produced was repeats. Repeats appeared 48 times. Repetition was produced at the beginning and in the middle of the sentence because the research subjects felt nervous when answering questions and took time to choose the next word. Repetition can be found in data 1, 2, 5, 9, 10, 12, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22 and 25. From the findings, the researcher could find a datum that only contained repetitions without mixing with other types, namely datum 25. In datum 25, Donald Trump only produced repetition types in his speech. He repeated one phrase *"ok, you ready"* and the word *"that"* twice in his utterance.

The fourth type often used was lengthening. Lengthening was produced by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan 40 times. It was produced in the middle of the sentence. This showed that Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan need time to think about the next word and confused to choose the next word. Lengthening can be found in data 5, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 19, 24 and 27. In datum 13, lengthening was produced three times by Donald Trump. Datum 13 was a datum

that showed the most lengthening production when Donald Trump spoke. This happened when he answered the seventeenth question given by Margaret Brennan. Donald Trump produced three lengthening data that was the word "to" was read long twice and "we" once. In datum 13, Donald Trump not only produced lengthening but, he also produced an unlexicalized filled pause "uh" in the middle of a sentence.

The fifth type produced by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan was a false start. False start appeared 11 times. False starts were produced in the beginning and middle of a sentence and usually when the speaker said the wrong word then the speaker changed the word into the right word. False start showed that Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan were confused to convey their ideas that will be conveyed and need time to choose and arranged words in accordance with the ideas to be conveyed next. False start can be found in data 6, 8, 12, 14, 16 and 21.

The sixth type produced by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan was restarts. Restarts appeared 3 times. Restart occurred in the middle of a sentence. This showed that Donald Trump need time to remember the words that will be delivered and felt confused about the words that will be spoken. Restarts can be found in data 16, 24 and 28.

Meanwhile, the type that was never produced by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan was self-correction. This type was not found in Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan's conversation in "Face the Nation" program. Therefore,

the researcher did not find and discuss the type of self-correction on the object of this study.

The factors of hesitation in Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan's conversation were forgot about the next word, confused to choose the next utterance to be executed, so it made the research subjects produced hesitation. In addition, the research subjects needed time to breathe. They also needed time to think what to say next. It was normal that Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan frequently produced hesitation because they were under pressure. It happened because their interview was broadcast live in CBS Radio and television stations.Therefore, they needed time to think before answering the questions, chose the right words to say next, and needed time to breathe when giving and answering the questions.

This study has two similarities with the previous studies. First, the present study used Rose's (1998) theory which has also been used by several previous studies, for example the research conducted by Roza& Rosa (2013), Maulita (2016), and Jannah (2016). Second, this study also has similarities about the results of the study with the previous studies namely, Roza& Rosa (2013). In this study, the researcher found that the typefrequently produced by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan was filled pause. There were 95 data of filled pause. The present study showed that filled pause was frequently produced by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan because they did interview that discussed important issues in the United States, for example the issues of Donald Trump said he did not have to agree with the head of intelligence about global threats and football was

dangerous. Therefore, Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan often produced filled pause to buy times to think and remember the word to say next and also they needed time to think before answered the question in order to give the best answers. Meanwhile, in the previous study conducted by Roza& Rosa (2013) found that filled pause was the type of hesitation that was most produced by the characters of the film Akeelah and the Bee. The characters of the film Akeelah and the Bee most produced filled pause because they needed time to remember the next word that would be conveyed in line with the dialogue of the conversation that has been memorized. Therefore, when the characters forgot the next dialogue they would produce a filled pause to show that they were trying to remember the next word that was in line with the dialogue that has been made by the script writer.

The present study has three differences with the previous studies. First, in this research, the researcher did not find any self-correction produced by the research subjects because the video used as a data source did not find any conversation between Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan showing the type of self-correction. In addition, in this research, there was no self-correction type because the object of this study was a television program that contained interviews with political themes. The type of self-correction might be found in the object of the research in the speaking classes. In the previous studies, self-correction was not mentioned into hesitation type. Some previous studies only mentioned five types of hesitation and some have changed the type of self-correction to parenthetical remark, for example in a study conducted by Roza&

Rosa (2013). In that study, Roza& Rosa (2013) mentioned six types of hesitation based on Rose's (1998) theory, but the researcher changed the type of self-correction to parenthetical remark. The result of this study indicated that the type of parenthetical remark produced as many as six data with the percentage for about 7.5% by the characters in movie Akeelah and the Bee. Second, this research had a different research subject from other studies. The research subjects in this study were Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan while the previous studies have not examined Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan as their research subjects. In previous studies, the research subjects were EFL learners, bilingual students, teachers, characters in the movie, etc. Third, the object of this research was the "Face the Nation" television program which was broadcast weekly, while the previous researchers choose the object of research in the school, campus, film, radio, etc.

CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion of this research. It concludes the findings of this study to answer the research problems. Also, this research provides the suggestion to the readers and the next researchers in accomplishing the similar topics of hesitation phenomena.

4.1 Conclusion

This study examined hesitation phenomena produced by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan in "Face the Nation" program. The data were chosen from the conversation produced by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan in "Face the Nation" program which was held on February, 3rd 2019. The present study used the theory from Rose (1998) to discuss about the types of hesitation produced by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan in "Face the Nation" program.

The result showed that the types frequently produced by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan were filled pause. However, the type of hesitation which was never produced by Donald Trump and Margaret were self-correction because on the videos, the researcher could not find any conversation which contained self-correction.

The factors of hesitation in Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan's conversation were forgot about the next word, confused to choose the next utterance to be executed and needed time to breathe.

4.2 Suggestion

After doing this research, the researcher provides some suggestions for the readers and the next researchers. For the readers, they should study about hesitation phenomena to know about the types of hesitation and its factors.

The present study examines hesitation phenomena produced by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan in "Face the Nation" program. The result of this study shows that the most type of hesitation produced by Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan is filled pause and the type that is never found is self-correction. Therefore, the researcher hopes that the next researcher will find more data about self-correction that might be found in the speaking class, because in this study, the researcher cannot find the type of self-correction in Donald Trump and Margaret Brennan's conversation in "Face the Nation" program. The researcher also expected for the next researcher who is interested on this topic, they can conduct a research about hesitation in pragmatic approach and different objects such as, stand-up comedy, master of ceremony, debate competition, and others in order to get various data and different finding. Furthermore, the researcher hopes that the next researchers conduct the next research using the other theory or the newest theory in investigating this topic in order to make the next research become fresher than previous studies.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

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APPENDIX

MB	Would you shut down the government again?	
DT	**Well, we're going to have to see what happens on February 15th and I- I think--**	**Datum 1**
MB	You're not taking it off the table?	
DT	Well, I don't- I don't take anything off the table. I don't like to take things off the table. It's that alternative. It's national emergency, it's other things and you know there have been plenty national emergencies called. And this really is an invasion of our country by human traffickers. These are people that are horrible people bringing in women mostly, but bringing in women and children into our country. Human trafficking. And we're going to have a strong border. And the only way you have a strong border is you need a physical barrier. You need a wall. And anybody that says you don't, they're just playing games.	Datum 2
MB	**You had quite the showdown with Speaker Pelosi. What did you learn about negotiating with her?**	**Datum 3**
DT	**Well, I think that she was very rigid - which I would expect - but I think she is very bad for our country. She knows that you need a barrier. She knows that we need border security. She wanted to win a political point. I happen to think it's very bad politics because basically she wants open borders. She doesn't mind human trafficking or she wouldn't do this because you know--**	**Datum 4**
MB	She offered you over a billion dollars for border security.	
DT	Excuse me?	
MB	She offered over a billion dollars for border security. She doesn't want the wall.	
DT	**She's- she's costing the country hundreds of billions of dollars because what's happening is when you have a porous border, and when you have drugs pouring in, and when you have people dying all over the country because of people like Nancy Pelosi who don't want to give proper border security for political reasons, she's doing a terrible disservice to our country. And on the 15th we have now set the table beautifully because everybody knows what's going on because of the shutdown. People that didn't have any idea- they didn't have a clue as to what was happening, they now know exactly what's happening. They see human trafficking. They see drugs and gangs and criminals pouring in. Now, we catch them because we're doing a**	

	great job. But if we had proper border security we wouldn't have to work so hard and we could do an even better job, and I think Nancy Pelosi is doing a terrible disservice to the people of our country. But she can--	**Datum 5**
MB	You're still going to have to deal with her now.	
DT	**No, she can keep playing her games, but we will win. Because we have a much better issue. On a political basis, what she's doing is- I actually think it's bad politics, but much more importantly it's very bad for our country.**	**Datum 6**
MB	**I want to ask you about your intelligence leaders who were testifying on Capitol Hill this week. Did you read the report that they presented?**	**Datum 7**
DT	I did.	
MB	**And did you - there was some conversation you had because you went on Twitter and you called them naive and told them to go back to school.**	**Datum 8**
DT	Well, I think--	
MB	What specifically was wrong about what they said?	
DT	I think- let me just say it wasn't so much a report. It was the questions and answers as the report was submitted and they were asked questions and answers. We've done an incredible job with Syria. When I took over Syria it was infested with ISIS. It was all over the place. And now you have very little ISIS and you have the caliphate almost knocked out. We will be announcing in the not too distant future 100 percent of the caliphate which is the area- the land- the area- 100. We're at 99 percent right now, we'll be at 100. When I took it over it was a disaster. I think we've done a great job with that. At the same time, at a certain point, we want to bring our people back home. If you look at Afghanistan we're going in very soon we'll be going into our 19th year spending 50 billion dollars a year. Now if you go back and look at any of my campaign speeches or rallies, I talked about it all the time.	
MB	You did. You've been talking about- and that--	
DT	--I want to bring people home.	
MB	**But that's one of the questions here. Is because you have these strongly held convictions and people ask, "Well, why don't the facts influence those opinions, if those facts change?" And- and your director of national intelligence said ISIS still has strongholds in Iraq and Syria--**	**Datum 9**
DT	By the way--	
MB	--and will launch attacks from there.	
DT	**You're going to always have pockets of something. What--**	

	you're going to have people, like the one armed man who blew up a restaurant. You're going to have pockets. But you're not going to keep armies there because you have a few people. Or you even have fairly reasonable numbers of people. We've been there for many, many years. We were supposed to be in Syria for four months. We've been there for years. We have been in Afghanistan for 19 years. And by the way, I've been hitting very hard in Afghanistan and now we're negotiating with the Taliban. We'll see what happens, who knows--	**Datum 10**
MB	Can you trust the Taliban? Can you actually broker a deal?	
DT	Look, whether we should have been there in the first place, that's first question. Second question--	
MB	That's where 9/11 was launched from.	
DT	--we've been there for 19 years, almost, we are fighting very well. We're fighting harder than ever before. And I think that they will- I think they're tired and, I think everybody's tired. We got to get out of these endless wars and bring our folks back home. Now, that doesn't mean we're not going to be watching with intelligence. We're going to be watching, and watching closely. North Korea--	**Datum 11**
MB	Isn't that harder when you don't have troops on the ground?	
DT	Well, everything's harder. But, you know you pay a big price for troops on the ground. We're spending hundreds of billions of dollars on military. We're the policemen of the world and we don't--	
MB	Because the concern in here by your intelligence chiefs, though, is that you could in that vacuum see a resurgence of ISIS.	
DT	Sure.	
MB	See a resurgence of terror groups like Al-Qaeda--	
DT	And you know what we'll do? We'll come back if we have to. We have very fast airplanes, we have very good cargo planes. We can come back very quickly, and I'm not leaving. We have a base in Iraq and the base is a fantastic edifice. I mean I was there recently, and I couldn't believe the money that was spent on these massive runways. And these- I've rarely seen anything like it. And it's there. And we'll be there. And frankly, we're **hitting the caliphate from Iraq and as we slowly withdraw from Syria. Now the other thing--**	**Datum 12**
MB	How many troops are still in Syria? When are they coming home?	
DT	2,000 troops.	
MB	When are they coming home?	
DT	**They're starting to, as we gain the remainder, the final remainder of the caliphate of the area, they'll be going to our**	**Datum 13**

	base in Iraq, and ultimately some will be coming home. But we're going to be there and we're going to be staying--	
MB	So that's a matter of months?	
DT	**We have to protect Israel. We have to protect other things that we have. But we're- yeah, they'll be coming back in a matter of time. Look, we're protecting the world. We're spending more money than anybody's ever spent in history, by a lot. We spent, over the last five years, close to 50 billion dollars a year in Afghanistan. That's more than most countries spend for everything including education, medical, and everything else, other than a few countries.**	**Datum 14**
MB	Is there a scenario where you would keep troops in Afghanistan? A smaller number?	
DT	**Yes. And I'll leave intelligence there. Real intelligence, by the way. I'll leave intelligence there and if I see nests forming, I'll do something about it. But for us to be spending 51 billion dollars, like last year, or if you average the cost it's- I mean you're talking about numbers that nobody's ever heard of before.**	**Datum 15**
MB	The Senate Republicans voted, the vast majority of them said that they don't support what you're doing. That what you're doing risks national intelligence by a precipitous withdrawal from Syria and Afghanistan. Doesn't that concern you?	
DT	**I ran against 17 Republicans. This was a big part of what I was saying, and I won very easily. I think the people out in the world- I think people in our country agree. We've been fighting for 19 years. Somebody said you were precipitously bringing to- precipitously? We've been there for 19 years. I want to fight. I want to win, and we want to bring our great troops back home. I've seen the people. I go to Walter Reed Hospital. I see what happens to people. I see with no legs and no arm- arms. And I've seen also what happens to them up here because they're in this situation, and they come back and they are totally different people-- where the wives and the fathers and the mothers say, "What has happened to my son? What has happened in some cases to my daughter?" It's a terrible thing. We've been there close to 19 years. And it's time. And we'll see what happens with the Taliban. They want peace. They're tired. Everybody's tired. We'd like to have- I don't like endless wars. This war. What we're doing is got to stop at some point.**	**Datum 16**
MB	**But you- but you also campaigned saying that, you know, President Obama made a big mistake by telegraphing his military moves. You're telegraphing your retreat.**	**Datum 17**
DT	I'm not telegraphing anything. No, no, no. There's a difference. When President Obama pulled out of Iraq in theory we had Iraq. In other words, we had Iraq. We never had Syria because President Obama never wanted to violate the red line in the sand. So we never had Syria. I was the one that actually violated the red line when I hit	

	Syria with 59 Tomahawk missiles, if you remember. But President Obama chose not to do that. When he chose not to do that, he showed tremendous weakness. But we didn't have Syria whereas we had Iraq. So when he did what he did in Iraq, which was a mistake. Being in Iraq was a mistake. Okay. Being in Iraq- it was a big mistake to go- one of the greatest mistakes going into the Middle East that our country has ever made. One of the greatest mistakes that we've ever made--	
MB	But you want to keep troops there now?	

DT	--but when it was chosen-- well, we spent a fortune on building this incredible base. We might as well keep it. And one of the reasons I want to keep it is because I want to be looking a little bit at Iran because Iran is a real problem.	
MB	Whoa, that's news. You're keeping troops in Iraq because you want to be able to strike in Iran?	
DT	**No, because I want to be able to watch Iran. All I want to do is be able to watch. We have an unbelievable and expensive military base built in Iraq. It's perfectly situated for looking at all over different parts of the troubled Middle East rather than pulling up. And this is what a lot of people don't understand. We're going to keep watching and we're going to keep seeing and if there's trouble, if somebody is looking to do nuclear weapons or other things, we're going to know it before they do.**	**Datum 18**
MB	So you're going to trust the intelligence that you receive?	
DT	**I am going to trust the intelligence that I'm putting there, but I will say this: my intelligence people, if they said in fact that Iran is a wonderful kindergarten, I disagree with them 100 percent. It is a vicious country that kills many people. When you talk about torture and so many other things. And- maybe they'll come back. The country is getting absolutely- when I ended the horrible Iran nuclear deal- it was a horrible deal done by President Obama and John Kerry that didn't know what the hell he was doing. When I ended that deal, Margaret, all of a sudden Iran became a different country. They became- very rapidly- right now they're a country that's in big financial trouble. Let's see what happens.**	**Datum 19**
MB	I want to move on here but I should say your intel chiefs do say Iran's abiding by that nuclear deal. I know you think it's a bad deal, but--	
DT	**I disagree with them. I'm- I'm- by the way--**	**Datum 20**
MB	You disagree with that assessment?	
DT	--I have intel people, but that doesn't mean I have to agree.	

	President Bush had intel people that said Saddam Hussein--	
MB	Sure.	
DT	--in Iraq had nuclear weapons- had all sorts of weapons of mass destruction. Guess what? Those intel people didn't know what the hell they were doing, and they got us tied up in a war that we should have never been in. And we've spent seven trillion dollars in the Middle East and we have lost lives--	
MB	Do you trust your national security adviser John Bolton because he worked in the Bush administration?	
DT	I do, and I respect John and John is not one of the people that happened to be testifying or on.	
MB	Got it.	
DT	And you know what I tell people- you can testify any way you want. I'm not going to stop them from testifying. They said they were mischaracterized-- maybe they were maybe they weren't, I don't really know-- but I can tell you this, I want them to have their own opinion and I want them to give me their opinion. But, when I look at Iran, I look at Iran as a nation that has caused tremendous problems.	
MB	Yeah.	
DT	When I came in as president of the United States, my first year, I went to the Pentagon two weeks after I came in, a short time after, and I was given a- because I wanted to know what's going on with Iran.	
MB	Right.	
DT	We were in many many locations in the Middle East in huge difficulty. Every single one of them was caused by the number one terrorist nation in the world which is Iran. So when my intelligence people tell me how wonderful Iran is- if you don't mind, I'm going to just go by my own counsel.	
MB	You've had a lot of change up in you administration recently too. Are you satisfied with the cabinet and the staff you have now?	
DT	So we have a great cabinet. I have great people. I think now we have a really great cabinet. I think Bill Barr will be a fantastic attorney general, and I think that we have- Mike Pompeo's been doing a fantastic job. We have--	
MB	He's not leaving?	
DT	**No, I don't– I mean he tells me he wouldn't want to leave. I think that was-**	**Datum 21**
MB	Because McConnell was talking to him--	

DT	That was fake news.	
MB	--about running for the Senate. He said McConnell had spoken to him about running for the Senate.	
DT	Well, he may have spoken to him, but I think he loves being secretary of state. He's doing a fantastic job. And I asked him the question the other day, he says he's absolutely not leaving. I don't think he'd do that. And he doesn't want to be lame duck. And he's doing a fantastic job as our secretary of state. Great energy and great- a great, smart gentleman	
MB	Cause you have an acting AG until you get Barr confirmed--	
DT	Yes.	
MB	An acting defense secretary. An acting chief of staff. An acting interior secretary.	
DT	It's OK. It's easier to make moves when they're acting.	
MB	So you are going to shake up--	
DT	Some, and some not.	
MB	--positions.	
DT	**Some are doing a fantastic job. Really- I like acting because I can move so quickly. It gives me more flexibility. But- but actually, some of the names you mentioned, they're doing a fantastic job.**	**Datum 22**
MB	How do you know when to fire someone?	
DT	When it's not happening. When--	
MB	What do you mean?	
DT	When it doesn't get done. Like with General Mattis, I wasn't happy with his service. I told him give me a letter.	
MB	He resigned.	
DT	He resigned because I asked him to resign. He resigned because I was very nice to him. But I gave him big budgets and he didn't do well in Afghanistan. I was not happy with the job he was doing in Afghanistan. And if you look at Syria what's happened, I went to Iraq recently, if you look at Syria, what's happened in Syria in the last few weeks, you would see that things are going down that were not going down. That things are happening that are very good. So I was not happy with him, but I wish him well.	
MB	**I want to ask you about your relationship with NFL**	**Datum 23**

	Commissioner Roger Goodell. Have– have you put your differences aside?	
DT	I think so. I mean I- I was just one that felt very important, you can't be kneeling for the national anthem. You have to respect our flag and our country. I want that as president and I'd want that as a citizen. And I have a very good relationship. I did them a big favor in negotiating the USMCA, which is basically the replacement to NAFTA, which is one of the worst trade deals ever made. And I said to Canada, look we have a great American company known as the NFL, and they were being hurt and treated unfairly, the NFL, by Canada for a long time. And I said to Prime Minister Trudeau, who was very nice about it and really understood it, I hope you can settle the difference immediately and fast. And they did. So I did the NFL a big favor, as a great American company and they appreciated it. And Roger Goodell, this is a dispute that has gone on for years. Roger Goodell called me and he thanked me. And I appreciated that. But they haven't been kneeling and they have been respecting the flag and their ratings have been terrific ever since. And a lot of good things happened.	
MB	Talking about the- the kneeling position you've taken and the controversy around it. Do you think that the players who did kneel had a point? I mean did you- are you sensitive at all to players like Colin Kaepernick, who- who point out that the majority of victims of police violence are black?	
DT	Well, you know, I'm the one that had passed judicial reform. And if you look at what I did, criminal judicial reform, and what I've done- President Obama tried. They all tried. Everybody wanted to do it. And I got it done and I've been, you know, really- a lot of people in the NFL have been calling and thanking me for it.	
MB	Really?	

DT	They have been calling and thanking, you know, that people have been trying to get that taken care of and it's now signed into law and affects tremendous numbers of people, and very good people. I think that when you want to protest I think that's great. But I don't think you do it at the sake of our flag, at the sake of our national anthem. Absolutely.	
MB	But you are- do I understand you saying there though, that you still are sensitive though? I mean you- you understand the motivation for the protest--	
DT	Well I do--	
MB	Though you don't like the form of it.	
DT	A lot of it is having to do with reform from what I understand. Whether it's criminal justice or whatever it may be and they have different versions and everybody seemed to have a different version of it. But a lot of it had to do with that, and I took care of that. I	

	think that people have to, at all times, respect our flag and at all times respect our net- our- our national anthem and our country. And I think there are plenty of places and times you can protest and you can do a lot. But you can't do that. That's my opinion.	
MB	In a CBS poll we just took, 63 percent of Americans say they disapprove about how you're handling issues of race in the US.	
DT	Well,	
MB	What do you think of that?	
DT	What has happened is very interesting. The economy is so good right now. You saw the jobs report just came out. Three hundred and four thousand added jobs, which is a shocker, for the month. A shocker to a lot of people. They thought it was going to be half that number. The African-Americans have the best employment numbers in the history of our country. Hispanic Americans have the best employment numbers in the history of our country. Asian-Americans the best in the history of our country. You look at women, the best in 61 years. And our employment numbers are phenomenal, the best in over 50 years. So I think I've been given a lot of credit for that. And in terms of race, a lot of people are saying well this is something very special what's happening.	
MB	So– because when colleagues of yours, even like Republican Senator Tim Scott. He said Donald Trump is not racist. But he said you're racially insensitive.	
DT	**I have a great relationship with Tim and certainly with his state, South Carolina, and- where we do very well. And I think if you look at the numbers for African-American unemployment, best numbers they've had- literally the best numbers they've had in history. And I think they like me a lot and I like them a lot.**	**Datum 24**
MB	Would you let your son Barron play football?	
DT	It's very, it's very tough question. It's a very good question. If he wanted to? Yes. Would I steer him that way? No, I wouldn't.	
MB	Why?	
DT	I wouldn't. And he actually plays a lot of soccer. He's liking soccer. And a lot of people, including me, thought soccer would probably never make it in this country, but it really is moving forward rapidly. I- I just don't like the reports that I see coming out having to do with football—I mean, it's a dangerous sport and I think it's- I-it's- really tough, I thought the equipment would get better, and it has. The helmets have gotten far better but it hasn't solved the problem. So, you know I- I hate to say it because I love to watch football. I think the NFL is a great product, but I really think that as far as my son- well I've heard NFL players saying they wouldn't let their sons play football. So. It's not totally unique, but I- I would	

	have a hard time with it.	
MB	What surprised you about some of the questions that Robert Mueller asked you?	
DT	Well, look the Russia thing is a hoax. I have been tougher on Russia than any president, maybe ever. But than any president.	
MB	But when it comes to the investigation that the special counsel's conducting- I mean 34 people have been charged here. Seven guilty pleas	
DT	**Excuse me. Ok, you ready? Ok, you ready? Of the 34 people, many of them were bloggers from Moscow or they were people that had nothing to do with me, had nothing to do with what they're talking about or there were people that got caught telling a fib or telling a lie. I think it's a terrible thing that's happened to this country because this investigation is a witch hunt. It's a terrible witch hunt and it's a disgrace--**	**Datum 25**
MB	Do you think it should be made public?	
DT	--when you look at General Flynn where the FBI said he wasn't lying, but Robert Mueller said he was, and they took a man and destroyed his life. When you look at so many of the things that have happened- why didn't they go after Hillary Clinton for her emails? She had thirty three thousand emails that were deleted after receiving a subpoena from Congress--	
MB	And according to the special counsel--	
DT	Excuse me, but Margaret, why--	
MB	--they were posted on WikiLeaks and your friend Roger Stone was just indicted for his involvement there and for lying.	
DT	**First of all, Roger Stone didn't work on the campaign, except way way at the beginning long before we're talking about. Roger is somebody that I've always liked, but a lot of people like Roger some people probably don't like Roger, but Roger Stone's somebody I've always liked. I mean Roger's a character but Roger was not- I don't know if you know this or not- Roger wasn't on my campaign except way at the beginning--**	**Datum 26**
MB	Right.	
DT	**So, it's all– and- and yet you will ask me a question like that, wasn't involved in my campaign.**	**Datum 27**
MB	Would you pardon him?	
DT	I have not thought about it. It looks like he's defending himself very well. But you have to get rid of the Russia witch hunt because it is indeed. And remember--	

MB	Because you think--	
DT	Remember this. Remember this. There's been no president that has been tougher on Russia than Donald Trump.	
MB	Would you make the Mueller report public because you say there's nothing in there? Congress can subpoena it anyway, though.	
DT	Totally up to to the Attorney General.	
MB	But what do you want them to do?	
DT	Even the Mueller report said it had nothing to do with the campaign. When you look at some of the people and the events it had nothing to do--	
MB	You wouldn't have a problem--	
DT	Excuse me.	
MB	--if it became public?	
DT	Excuse me. That's up to the attorney general. I don't know. It depends. I have no idea what it's going to say.	
MB	Okay.	
DT	So far this thing's been a total witch hunt. And it doesn't implicate me in any way. There was no collusion. There was no obstruction. There was no nothing. Doesn't implicate me in any way but I think it's a disgrace.	
MB	What would make you use the U.S. military in Venezuela? What's the national security interest?	
DT	Well I don't want to say that. But certainly it's something that's on the- it's an option.	
MB	Would you personally negotiate with Nicolás Maduro to convince him to exit?	
DT	Well he is requested a meeting and I've turned it down because we're very far along in the process. You have a young and energetic gentleman but you have other people within that same group that have been very very – if you talk about democracy – it's really democracy in action.	
MB	When did he request a meeting?	

DT	We're going to see what happened. A number of months ago he wanted to meet.	
MB	But now because you're at that crisis point--	

DT	Well now we'd have to see.	
MB	Would you negotiate that?	
DT	I would say this. I decided at the time, "no" because so many really horrible things have been happening in Venezuela when you look at that country. That was the wealthiest country of all in that part of the world which is a very important part of the world. And now you look at the poverty and you look at the anguish and you look at the crime and you look at all of the things happening. So, I think the process is playing out – very very big tremendous protests.	
MB	North Korea. When and where are you going to meet Kim Jong Un?	
DT	I won't tell you yet, but you'll be finding out probably State of the Union or shortly before. But the meeting is set. He's looking forward to it. I'm looking forward to it. We've made tremendous progress. If you remember, before I became president, it looked like we were going to war with North Korea. Now we have a very good relationship. The hostages are back. Okay, the remains are starting to come back. The remains of our Korean War veterans--	
MB	But your intelligence chief testified this week that Kim Jong Un is still very unlikely to give up his nuclear--	
DT	Well that's what--	
MB	--weapons program.	
DT	That's what the intelligence chief thinks, and I think--	
MB	Why is he wrong?	
DT	--there's a good possibility of that too. But there's also a very good chance that we will make a deal. I think he's also tired of going through what he's going through. He has a chance to have North Korea be a tremendous economic behemoth. It has a chance to be one of the great economic countries in the world. He can't do that with nuclear weapons and he can't do that on the path they're on now. I like him. I get along with him great. We have a fantastic chemistry. We have had tremendous correspondence that some people have seen and can't even believe it. They think it's historic. And we'll see what happens. Now that doesn't mean we're going to make a deal. But certainly I think we have a very good chance of making a deal. And one of the reasons is because North Korea has a chance being located between Russia, China, and South Korea. What a location- I'm in the real estate business- what a location. They have a chance to be an economic powerhouse.	
MB	You're going to keep U.S. troops there, in South Korea?	
DT	Yeah, I mean we haven't talked about anything else. Maybe someday. I mean who knows. But you know it's very expensive to keep troops there. You do know that. We have 40,000 troops in South Korea, it's very expensive. But I have no plans, I've never	

	even discussed removing them.	
MB	I want to quickly get to China. The last time you spoke with FACE THE NATION you were one hundred days into office and you said you would accept a less than perfect trade deal with China, if it meant they'd be helpful with North Korea. Do you stand by that?	
DT	Well, yes but I think we're in a different position now.	
MB	What do you mean?	
DT	**We've put very massive tariffs on China. China is paying a big price and it's hurt China's economy very badly. I want them to make a fair deal.They have been very helpful, especially at the beginning when I first came in with North Korea. They have stopped goods from going in. They have stopped a lot of things from going in through the border. Because as you know they have a border just like we have a border with Mexico, where crime is way up by the way, way up, and you have to remember that. But we have a border with- they have a border with North Korea.**	**Datum 28**
MB	Right.	
DT	They have been very vigilant. Are they the same now? Probably a little bit less so. But North Korea is absolutely talking. And I think North Korea wants to make a deal. We are making a deal. It looks like we're doing very well with making a deal with China. I can tell you this, no two leaders of this country and China have ever been closer than I am with President Xi. We have a good chance to make a deal. I don't know that we're going to make one, but we have a good chance. And if it is a deal it's going to be a real deal. It's not going to be a stopgap.	
MB	Sir, I hear your helicopters. I'm being told to wrap. I appreciate you being generous with your time.	
DT	Thank you very much, Margaret.	
MB	Thank you.	
DT	Thank you.	