

Types and Functions of Interjections in Viniar's Talkshow on Volix Media's Youtube Channel

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to (1) describe the types of interjections and (2) describe the functions of interjections in the Viniar talk show episode featuring Danilla and Ernest Prakasa. This is a qualitative study. The subject of the research is the Viniar talk show, while the object of study consists of the interjections used within it. Data collection employed the observational method, specifically utilizing the non-participatory observation technique and the note-taking technique. Data analysis utilized the distributional method, focusing on the immediate constituent analysis technique. The results identified ten types of interjections and six functions of interjections. These findings indicate that the use of interjections in the talk show serves not only to express emotion but also plays a role in establishing interaction, clarifying messages, and maintaining the flow of communication between speakers. This study contributes to the field of linguistics, particularly in understanding the relationship between the types and functions of interjections within the context of spoken communication in talk shows.

Keyword:

interjection, talkshow, types of interjections, functions of interjections

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INTRODUCTION

Human interaction is an instinct that develops among people as social beings. Interaction is realized through language, which forms communication. Language, as a tool of communication, is inseparable from human beings ([Ahyar, 2019](#)). In linguistics, language is related to morphology. Morphology is the field of study that discusses word forms and word formation ([Chaer, 2015](#)). In communication, meaning is conveyed not only through complete sentences but also through expressive linguistic elements, one of which is the interjection. The interjection is one of the word classes in Indonesian ([Moeliono et al., 2017](#)). An interjection is a function word that describes the speaker's mood ([Kridalaksana, 2007](#)). Efendi and Trisna Monica ([2022](#)) explain that, to intensify feelings, speakers may express happiness, sadness, admiration, and surprise.

Interjections are used with particular meanings or intentions and are delivered in various ways ([Ariska, 2018](#)). Interjections are frequently found in dialogues or conversations in YouTube content ([Fitriyah & Ulfah, 2023](#)). Conversations between two or more speakers on YouTube present conversational content that contains interjections ([Restu, 2023](#)). This generally occurs in YouTube content that focuses on podcasts and talk shows. One of the talk shows on YouTube is the *Viniar* talk show. The *Viniar* talk show, hosted by Marco and Marlo, features many guest stars from various professions, such as doctors, preachers, singers, directors, actresses, and comedians.

In addition, the use of interjections in talk shows is not limited to expressing emotion; interjections are also used as a communication strategy. Such a strategy can maintain the flow of conversation, attract attention, show empathy, provide emphasis, and build closeness with the interlocutor or the audience. Therefore, the study of interjections in talk shows is important because it helps to understand authentic contexts of spoken communication.

This study focuses on the characteristics of talk shows, which rely on spontaneous communication, involve speakers from various backgrounds, and take place in semi-formal situations, thus allowing a more diverse variety of interjection types and functions to emerge than in other communication media. This study also explains how each type of interjection is used to perform a particular function in building the conversational dynamics between the hosts and the guests. This study aims to (1) describe the types of interjections in the *Viniar* talk show episode featuring Danilla and Ernest Prakasa; and (2) describe the functions of interjections in the *Viniar* talk show episode featuring Danilla and Ernest Prakasa.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study is a qualitative study. Sudaryanto ([2015](#)) states that qualitative research is research grounded in facts or phenomena that empirically exist among their speakers, so that the data recorded or produced are natural, as they are. The subject of this study is the video of the *Viniar* talk show on the Volix Media YouTube channel, in the episode featuring Danilla and Ernest Prakasa. The object of this study

is interjections, focusing on their types and functions. The method used in this study is the observational method (*metode simak*). According to Sudaryanto (2015), the observational method is carried out by observing the use of the language being studied. The observational method consists of a basic technique and an advanced technique, namely the non-participatory observation technique (*simak bebas libat cakup*).

The instrument in this study is the researcher, serving as the human instrument. According to Sugiyono (2013), the human instrument functions to set the research focus, select informants, collect data, assess data quality, analyze data, interpret data, and draw conclusions from the findings. Data validity in this study was checked using triangulation, specifically investigator triangulation (Moleong, 2017). The data analysis method and technique used is the distributional method (*metode agih*), focusing on the immediate constituent analysis technique (*teknik bagi unsur langsung/BUL*). According to Sudaryanto (2015), the immediate constituent analysis technique is a technique applied by dividing a construction into its various constituents.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the data analysis conducted, the discussion is organized into two main topics, namely the types and the functions of interjections in the Viniar talk show video featuring Danilla, Ernest Prakasa, and Meira. The results for these two topics are detailed below.

Types of Interjections in the Viniar Talk Show Episodes Featuring Danilla, Ernest Prakasa, and Meira

Table 1. Types of Interjections in the Viniar Talk Show

No	Type of Interjection	Data Example	Total
1.	Interjection of Disgust	" Hii ya tetep aja gak mandi." ['Ew, still not showering anyway.'] (22/KMDDAL/2024)	11
2.	Interjection of Admiration/Satisfaction	" Astaga lucu banget." ['Oh my God, so cute.'] (92/KMDDAL/2024)	26
3.	Interjection of Gratitude/Relief	" Alhamdulillah hits." ['Thank God, it was a hit.'] (65/KMDDAL/2024)	18
4.	Interjection of Annoyance	" Buset masalah mandi ini." ['Geez, this showering issue.'] (13/KMDDAL/2024)	28
5.	Interjection of Bewilderment	" Oh emang gitu?" ['Oh, is that so?'] (84/KMDDAL/2024)	51

6.	Interjection of Hope	"Ahh iya pengen gua sumpah gua." ['Ahh yes, I really want it, I swear.'](170/KMDDAL/2024)	5
7.	Interjection of Surprise	" Hah emang itu ya namanya itu ya? Pokoknya ada tes lah, ada tes masuk terus oh ternyata aku bagus nih nilainya." ['Huh, is that really what it's called? Anyway, there was a test, an entrance test, and then, oh, it turned out my score was good.'](64/KMDDAL/2024)	49
8.	Interjection of Calling	" Eh ini ngomongin siapa lo?" ['Hey, who are you talking about?'](88/KMDDAL/2024)	31
9.	Interjection of Invitation	" Yuk lanjut Danila Danila." ['Come on, let's continue, Danila, Danila.'](171/KMDDAL/2024)	7
10.	Interjection of Conclusion	" Nah kan bisa juga traumatic experiences." ['There, see, it could also be traumatic experiences.'](07/KMDDAL/2024)	35

Based on the results described above, the interjection of disgust expresses the speaker's disgust at another speaker's behavior or habits. Rismaya and Nero Sofyan (2020) state that interjections on social media, especially YouTube, have diverse forms and functions. Similarly, Khofifah (2024) explains that interjections have various forms and types. The interjection of admiration/satisfaction expresses the speaker's feeling of admiration or satisfaction toward something admirable or satisfying. The interjection of gratitude/relief expresses gratitude and relief about what has happened. The interjection of annoyance expresses the speaker's irritation through several interjection markers in a conversation. The interjection of bewilderment expresses the speaker's bewilderment at another speaker's actions or behavior.

Meanwhile, the interjection of hope indicates an expectation of something to be achieved or attained. The interjection of surprise expresses the speaker's surprise at another speaker's unexpected words or actions. The interjection of calling is the

speaker's way of addressing someone in a conversation in order to show familiarity. The interjection of invitation is intended to invite or instruct others to do something. Finally, the interjection of conclusion shows the speaker's understanding of another speaker's words and serves as an expression for concluding something.

a. Interjection of Disgust

The interjection of disgust is an interjection used to express feelings of disgust, revulsion, or dislike toward something considered dirty, disgusting, or unpleasant.

- Marco : "Gua ngapain tos sama lu gak jadi gua." ['Why would I high-five you? Never mind.']
Marlo : "Iya *ih* gak mandi." ['Yeah, ew, not showering.']

(12/KMDDAL/2024)

The dialogue excerpt shows the use of an interjection in a conversation between a speaker and an interlocutor. The context of the excerpt is that Marco has a habit of rarely showering because he feels too lazy to do so. Danilla has the same habit. Unlike Marco and Danilla, Marlo does not have this habit. Therefore, Marlo feels disgusted by the bad habit of Marco and Danilla. Marlo's disgust is expressed through the marker *ih*, which Marlo utters after learning about Marco and Danilla's bad habit.

b. Interjection of Gratitude

The interjection of gratitude is an interjection used to express gratitude, relief, or satisfaction with a situation that is favorable or in line with the speaker's expectations.

- Danilla : "Lebih karena albumnya juga udah rilis sih jadi sayang kalau enggak yolo." ['More because the album had already been released, so it would be a shame not to YOLO.']
Marlo : "Dan hits ya?" ['And it was a hit, right?']
Danilla : "**Alhamdulillah** hits." ['Thank God, it was a hit.']
Marco : "Alhamdulillah hits." ['Thank God, it was a hit.']

(65/KMDDAL/2024)

The conversation excerpt above indicates the use of an interjection of gratitude expressed by the speaker. Danilla expresses gratitude for her album, which became a huge hit on the market. Danilla's album achieved success in its time, making her feel very grateful and fortunate. In response to her album's success, Danilla expresses her feelings through the marker *alhamdulillah* in her conversation with Marlo and Marco. *Alhamdulillah* is an interjection of gratitude used to express thankfulness for something the speaker has achieved.

c. Interjection of Annoyance

The interjection of annoyance is an interjection used to express feelings of irritation, exasperation, anger, or disappointment toward a situation, action, or event. This interjection generally appears spontaneously as the speaker's emotional reaction.

- Marco : "Kalau misalnya kayak naik mobil aja deh ada orang pelan banget aja kayak *ahh*." ['For example,

when you're driving and someone is going really slowly, it's like ahh.']
 Ernest : "Wah sumpah bro." ['Wow, I swear, bro.']

(52/JDSPDFC/2024)

The dialogue above shows an interjection of annoyance uttered by Marco. Marco is annoyed by people who drive slowly. This behavior irritates Marco. Likewise, Ernest dislikes slow people because, in his daily life, Ernest is always the one who does things quickly. Marco's annoyance is indicated by the marker *ah* in his conversation with Ernest.

d. Interjection of Surprise

The interjection of surprise is an interjection used to express a feeling of shock or surprise as a spontaneous response to an unexpected event, piece of information, or situation.

Meira : "Kemarin kita baru cerita sama anak kita. Anak kita udah gede kan udah jadi terus cerita kayak Mama Papa dulu putus tapi cuman sehari." ['Yesterday we just told our child. Our child is grown up now, so we told them that Mom and Dad once broke up, but only for a day.']

Marlo : "**Hah** putus sehari?" ['What? Broke up for a day?']

(16/JDSPDFC/2024)

The conversation above shows an interjection of surprise uttered by Marlo. Marlo uses the marker *hah* to show his surprise after learning that Ernest and Meira had once broken up, but only for one day. The use of *hah* in the conversation expresses a person's surprise at a startling fact.

Functions of Interjections in the Viniar Talk Show Episodes Featuring Danilla, Ernest Prakasa, and Meira

Table 2. Functions of Interjections in the Viniar Talk Show Featuring Danilla

No.	Function of Interjection	Data Example	Total
1.	Emotive Function	" Waduh kuis ujug-ujug kuis." ['Oh dear, a quiz, a sudden quiz.'] 01/KMDDAL/2024	58
2.	Referential Function	" Eh eem jarang mandi." ['Uh, umm, I rarely shower.'] 09/KMDDAL/2024	24
3.	Poetic Function	" Astaga balik lagi emang banyak makna di balik hal	4

		yang mungkin kita tidak anggap besar ya." ['Oh my God, again, there really is a lot of meaning behind things we might not consider big.'] 36/KMDDAL/2024	
4.	Phatic Function	"He masa, enggak beli bibi gun?" ['Huh, really, you didn't buy a bibi gun?'] 38/KMDDAL/2024	19
5.	Metalingual Function	"Ini harusnya kita ngobrolnya enggak di sini ya. Eh tapi ini bakal jadi best video volix yang semua orang bakal nonton." ['We shouldn't be talking about this here. Hey, but this will be the best Volix video that everyone will watch.'] 75/KMDDAL/2024	13
6.	Conative Function	"Yuk lanjut!" ['Come on, let's continue!'] 79/KMDDAL/2024	8

a. Emotive Function

The emotive function is a language function centered on the speaker, focusing on the speaker's expression when speaking.

Danilla : "Eh eem jarang mandi." ['Uh, umm, I rarely shower.']

Marlo : "**Hah** gimana?" ['What? How so?']

(08/KMDDAL/2024)

The excerpt above uses an interjection with the marker *hah*, which functions to express surprise. The utterance is spoken by Marlo, who is surprised by Danilla's confession about a habit from her past that she still keeps today, namely rarely showering. The use of the word *hah* in the data above shows the emotive function, that is, the function of expressing surprise.

b. Referential Function

The referential function is a language function centered on the context of the utterance; it refers to something outside the utterance and illustrates the speaker's understanding of the context and information. Based on the data collected, the referential function in the *Viniar* talk show featuring Danilla Priyadi was found in 16 instances.

Marco : "Kan gua sikat gigi gak mandi tetap sikat gigi."
 ['Well, I brush my teeth; even when I don't shower, I still brush my teeth.']

Danilla : "*Oh* iya sikat gigi penting." ['Oh yes, brushing your teeth is important.']

(15/KMDDAL/2024)

The data above use the interjection *oh iya*, which functions to express agreement. Danilla expresses agreement with Marco's statement that one should still brush one's teeth even when not showering. This is a habit that Marco often practices, and Danilla agrees with it because both share the same habit.

c. Poetic Function

Ernest : "*Oh* ya kesejahteraan lebih buat penulis karena simpelnya gini kalau penulis ee honornya naik maka penulis bisa mengambil bukan hanya semangat dia bisa mengambil lebih sedikit Project. Lu mending diam daripada salah mulu. kalau penulis dibayar dengan proper ya kan dia dalam setahun bisa ngambil lebih sedikit projek dong jadi fokus dia lebih ke project itu lebih leluasa kasih." ['Oh yes, more welfare for writers, because simply put, if writers' fees go up, then writers can take on, not just motivation, they can take on fewer projects. You'd better keep quiet than keep getting it wrong. If writers are paid properly, then in a year they can take on fewer projects, so they can focus more on each project and have more freedom.']

(31/JDSPDFC/2024)

The data above use an interjection that functions to convey a message. Ernest uses an interjection with the marker *oh* to convey a message about working as a writer in Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results and discussion presented in the previous section, the following conclusions can be drawn.

1. The types of interjections found in the *Viniar* talk show featuring Danilla and Ernest Prakasa are (1) interjections of disgust with 11 instances; (2) interjections of admiration/satisfaction with 26 instances; (3) interjections of gratitude/relief with 18 instances; (4) interjections of annoyance with 28 instances; (5) interjections of bewilderment with 51 instances; (6) interjections of hope with 5 instances; (7) interjections of surprise with 49 instances; (8) interjections of calling with 31 instances; (9) interjections of invitation with 7 instances; and (10) interjections of conclusion with 35 instances.
2. The functions of interjections found in the *Viniar* talk show featuring Danilla consist of six functions, namely (1) the emotive function with 58 instances; (2) the referential function with 24 instances; (3) the poetic function with 4

instances; (4) the phatic function with 19 instances; (5) the metalingual function with 13 instances; and (6) the conative function with 8 instances. Thus, interjections not only serve as markers of expression but also support the flow of communication, build interpersonal relationships, and strengthen the delivery of meaning in conversation.

Nevertheless, this study has several limitations. The research data were drawn from only two episodes of the *Viniar* talk show with two guests, so the variation in interjection use cannot yet represent the overall characteristics of interjections across other episodes or other types of talk shows. In addition, this study focuses on identifying the types and functions of interjections without examining other factors.

Based on these limitations, future studies are recommended to use more diverse data sources, drawn from various episodes, hosts, and other spoken communication media. Future research could also extend this study by analyzing the relationship between interjections and pragmatic context, or politeness strategies, in order to gain a deeper understanding of the functions of interjections in spoken communication.

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