

# IMPLEMENTATION OF CLOSED QUESTIONS AND OPEN QUESTIONS IN KICK ANDY TALK SHOW “PAPUA DALAM CINTA” EPISODE AS LEARNING INTERVIEW SKILLS

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**Abstract:** Interviewing skills are skills that must be possessed by someone to get information. This is due to the need to understand the use of closed questions and open questions. However, through the title of speech on television especially in the Kick Andy talk show, it can be understood the implementation of closed questions and open questions for various contexts. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to comprehensively understand closed questions and open questions submitted to the interviewer. All speeches in the form of speech pairs are collected through indirect participant observation and document study in the form of audio-visual video recordings of episodes of "Papua dalam Cinta". The results of the study show that the implementation of closed questions is via the pronoun markers of question words, questioning tones, particles, answer choices, ellipsis parts of sentences, and declarative sentences. However, open questions are used through the pronouncement of question words and declarative sentences.

**Keywords:** Closed Question, Open Question, Talk Show, Interview Skills

Learning interviewing skills is one part of the aspect of speaking skills. In addition, these skills are productive and require special skills, so they need expertise in their use. This is because interviewing skills involve two parties, there are those who are interviewers and some as speakers. Therefore, the interviewer is not just asking, but the context of accuracy in the use of the type of question.

The types of questions in an interview consist of closed questions and open questions. This was stated by Adams and Hinck (2009:47—50) as follows. Questions that are interpreted as questions that can be answered with the choice of the words "yes" or "no" are called closed questions. This type of question requires a short answer to a statement expressed by the interviewer. However, if the questions asked by the interviewer need more in-depth information, so that they want a long answer, then this type of question is called an open question. However, what needs to be remembered in the interview is that the resource person does not feel like being interrogated because he or she may not say the answer as expected by the interviewer. Stewart and Cash (2014:49—50) also revealed the same thing as the type of question in the interview. Closed questions are questions that the resource person does not have free space to answer questions, while open questions are questions that the resource persons have sufficient space to provide information in accordance with the questions posed by closed and open questions, better known as wh-question. The same thing was revealed by Tanaka (2004:64), who stated that the questions had various categories, namely wh-question, yes / no question, and alternative question.

Based on the preliminary study, an interviewer can only use question sentences through lingual markers in the form of verbs, questions or wh-question, questioning, choices, ellipsis, negation, assertive speech acts, and interrogative attachments (Tressyalina and Ridwan, 2015; Tressyalina, 2015; Tressyalina, 2016; Tressyalina et al, 2017), but this is viewed from direct and indirect speech acts. Therefore, this study reviews from the angle of the types of questions used namely closed questions and open questions so that understanding of the implementation of interviewing skills in the title of speech on television is more comprehensively understood.

Regarding the title of speech on television, this research took Kick Andy in the "Papua dalam Cinta" episode which was aired on Metro TV as the data source. This was because the program had received the 2015 Indonesian Broadcasting Commission Award as the Best Talkshow

Program and the "Papua dalam Cinta" episode was related to the world of education. Based on various explanations that have been put forward, this is the reason why the researchers followed up in the form of research.

## **Method**

This study uses a qualitative approach with content analysis methods. Therefore, the instrument used is the researcher with supporting instruments in the form of observation sheets. The research data in the form of speech that indicates closed questions and open questions of the interviewer, while the research data source is Kick Andy's talk show speech in the "Papua dalam Cinta" episode on Metro TV, March 2, 2018. The procedure for data collection is indirect participant observation with download <http://video.metrotvnews.com/kick-andy> and data transcripts, while pengalialisasi through stages of reducing, analyzing, discussing, and concluding the results of the study.

## **Finding and Discussion**

The results and discussion in this study are about the implementation of closed questions and open questions in the Kick Andy talk show in the "Papua dalam Cinta" episode for interview skills. Here's the intended explanation!

### **Closed Questions as Learning in Interviewing Skills**

The implementation of closed questions used in the Kick Andy talk show in the episode "Papua dalam Cinta" episode for interview skills using the pronoun questioner markers, questioning tones, forms of denial, particles, and answer choices, ellipsis parts of sentences and declarative sentences.

*First*, the implementation of closed questions using the question word pronomina, such as *mana, berapa, apa, di mana, ke mana*. Speech "*Aslinya dari mana sih?*" Requires information in the form of mentioning an area from the origin of something so the answer given by the speaker is "*Dari Maluku Tengah, Banda Naira*". Then, the phrase "*Tahun berapa ke Papua?*" Also wants to mention a number that refers to the year so the answer is limited by answering "2014". Speech "*Belajar apa?*" Requires the resource person to answer related to the mention of reading, so it is answered "*Belajar membaca, belajar membaca angka, membaca kitab.*" This is in accordance with pendpat Alwi et al (2003:269) who suggested that the question asked objects, things, or animals. Furthermore, the utterance "*Kena di mana?*" Is a speech that requires the speaker to mention the location of a place related to the target of throwing stones. Therefore, the source answered "*Di sini. Masih ada tandanya*". Then, "*Pergi ke mana?*" Requires an answer related to the objectives to be taken and the speaker responds with a statement "*Saya pergi ke tempat Jayapura.*"

*Second*, the implementation of closed questions using questioning tone markers. Nada asks this means that the interviewer asks something by increasing speech intonation so that the informant tells that the thing that has been disclosed is a question that requires a short answer. The aforementioned speech was like, "*Ada kekerasan dalam keluarga?*" Which means that the resource person only provides information that is true or not and this is evidenced by the answers from the speakers through speech "*Iya, ada kekerasan.*"

*Third*, the implementation of closed questions using the answer choice marker. This means that the speaker is given the opportunity to answer by choosing the answers that have been provided, as in the words "*Mama, kalau Risna pergi, boleh atau tidak?*". The speech was answered by the speaker with the phrase "*Tidak-tidak. Risna tidak boleh pulang.*" The informant's answer indicated that he understood that the information the interviewer wanted was related to the two choices. The marker is the use of words *atau*.

*Fourth*, the implementation of closed questions using an ellipsis marker. Ellipsis means a part of the sentence that is omitted. This can be seen in the utterance "*Jadi, ditrerima untuk ...*" which is submitted to the speaker. The resource person knows and understands that the interviewer's request requires completion and the settlement is submitted to the resource person. Therefore, the informant said "*Jadi, saya direkomendasikan di tambang.*" The results of the research related to ellipsis were contrary to the results of research conducted by Zhang (2009:1) which resulted in the conclusion that a complete grammatical form is a marker of non-speech

directly. When looking at the example of the speech, the interviewer asks indirectly from the resource person to continue the unfinished speech.

*Fifth*, the implementation of closed questions using particle markers. The particle markers used in this utterance are *ya* particles. Utterance "“*Jadi, Mama Yosina dulu belum bisa baca, ya?*”” Was answered by the speaker with the words, "Yes." This means that the resource person understood that the interviewer wanted information in the form of confirmation of the conclusions he made based on the previous information obtained by the interviewer. This is consistent with the opinion of Syahrul (2008:79) which reveals that particles are used by the interviewer to get approval.

*Sixth*, the implementation of closed questions using declarative sentence markers. The use of declarative sentences is used to provide conclusions that require confirmation of answers from the resource person. This can be seen in the utterance “*Dalam 3 bulan yang singkat, 3 orang yang Anda cintai meninggal*” which was answered by the speaker by saying "Yes". The speech delivered by the interviewer with decreased intonation indicates that the declarative sentence is understood by the resource person as confirmation of the answer.

The implementation of closed questions in Kick Andy talk show in the "Papua dalam Cinta" episode means marred by the use of pronomina, the question words, *mana, berapa, apa, di mana, ke mana*, asking tone, *ya* particle using, answer choices using the word *atau*, and ellipsis part sentence. These markers are used so that the resource person provides information as needed.

### **Open Questions as Learning in Interviewing Skills**

The implementation of open questions used in the Kick Andy talk show in the "Papua dalam Cinta" episode for interview skills using a marker.

*First*, the implementation of open questions by using the question word pronomina, like *siapa, kenapa, bagaimana*, and declarative sentences. These markers are used so that the resource person provides information in accordance with what is needed and gives flexibility in giving answers. As expressed by Timberg (in Timberg and Erler, 2002: 3) that the form of conversation is a mainstay in the title of speech on television so that the interviewer should position himself as a listener. Therefore, through this open question the resource person can express the answer "at length". Likewise, the speech, “*Kenapa nangis?*” Was answered by the speaker through an explanation. Then, utterance “*Nah, yang menarik reaksi orang tua ketika Risna memutuskan ke Papua, bagaimana reaksi orang tua?*” The interviewer used to get information from informants related to the respondent's parents' reactions due to the actions taken, so that they did not need a short answer. As with the words “*Jadi, mama Yosina ini siapa?*” Is a utterance that does not intend to mention but a profile explanation on behalf of Yosina. Therefore, the respondent responded with an answer in the form of an explanation. This is the latest finding from previous research conducted by Tressyalina and Ridwan (2015), Tressyalina (2015), Tressyalina (2016), and Tressyalina et al, (2017) which reveal that *siapa* markers want answers in the form of mentioning, but also explanation of an individual.

*Second*, the implementation of open questions is marked by the use of declarative sentences. As expressed by Chaer (2010:18) which states that declarative sentences are sentences that are uttered to get attention for the listener, so that listeners can respond and not. Declarative sentences that require responses from informants appear in the utterance “*Bahkan, saya dengar awal mengajar ibu-ibu membaca, yang dipakai Alkitab*” is a question that requires informants to answer not only in the form of mention, but an explanation related to the substance of the sentence stated. Therefore, the speaker answered not only the affirmation of the word "*ya*" but the reason for the word was given.

The implementation of the use of open questions in the Kick Andy talk show in the "Papua dalam Cinta" episode indicates that the selection of markers in open questions is adjusted to the context and type of speech. The interviewer provides free space for the matters discussed to the resource person. However, not all markers are like the previous research used in this type of question. The use of asking tones to require long information to informants is not used. The interviewer uses the question word pronomina directly.

## Conclusion

The Kick Andy talk show is an event program with the type of light entertainment whose speakers are not famous people or public stores that can inspire the public, thus requiring the skill of an interviewer in getting the information as desired. Therefore, through the implementation of closed questions and open questions through this speech degree, can be used as learning in interviewing skills that there are certain markers to require an answer from the resource person. The answer is in the form of mention, affirmation, or explanation that is expressed in terms of needs. Closed questions through the pronoun markers of question words, questioning tones, particles, answer choices, ellipsis parts of sentences, and declarative sentences. Unlike the case with open questions that are used by informants through the pronouncement of question words and declarative sentences.

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