

Implementation of Language Attitude and Turn-Taking of the Guest Star at Talk Show

Melda Veby Ristella Munthe¹, Asima Rohana Sinaga², Mungkap Mangapul Siahaan³

English Education Study Program, HKBP Nommensen University Pematangsiantar

meldavebyristellamunthe@gmail.com¹, asimasinaga49@gmail.com², mungkapsiahaan@gmail.com³

Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui, yaitu: (1) Cara Bintang tamu menerapkan Sikap bahasa saat memberikan komentar terhadap pertanyaan yang dibuat oleh Andy, (2) Cara Bintang tamu menerapkan Gilir bicara saat memberikan komentar, tentang pertanyaan yang dibuat oleh Andy, dan (3) Alasan Bintang Tamu berperilaku seperti mereka dalam memberikan komentar. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif. Instrumen yang digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data adalah rekaman percakapan antara Andy dan Bintang Tamu di acara TV Talk show. Penulis menganalisis data kemudian mengkategorikan ke dalam komponen Sikap Bahasa dan kerangka kerja untuk Gilir bicara. Temuan penelitian, yaitu: (1) Terjadi dominan penerapan Komponen Afektif pada ucapan mereka, dan (2) Bintang Tamu memberikan persepsi individu mereka atas tanggapan mereka. Bintang Tamu mengatur pemikiran, pendapat, saran, emosi, keyakinan, dan tindakan mereka.

Kata Kunci: Sikap Bahasa, Gilir Bicara, Acara bercakap-cakap.

Abstract

This research is conducted in order to find out, namely: (1) The ways of Guest Star implement their Language Attitude during giving comments about the questions made by Andy, (2) The ways of Guest Star implement their Turn-Taking during giving comments about the questions made by Andy, and (3) The reason of Guest Star behave as the way they are in giving comments. The research method applied for this research is qualitative research. Instrument used to gather the data is the record of the conversation between Andy and Guest Star in the TV talk show. The writer analyzed the data then categorized into the components of Language Attitude and a framework for Turn-Taking. The findings of the research, namely: (1) It occurred dominantly applied the Affective Component on the utterances of them, and (2) The Guest Star gave their individual's perception upon their responds. The Guest Star arranged their thought, opinion, suggestion, emotion, belief and action.

Keywords: Language Attitude, Turn-Taking, Talk Show.

Corresponding author : **Melda Veby Ristella Munthe**

Email : meldavebyristellamunthe@gmail.com

Jurnal Pendidikan, Sains Sosial, dan Agama

INTRODUCTION

Language explains way how people communicate to everyone. Everyday language users use language in their life. Through language they convey their feelings, thoughts and experiences to others (Kusters, 2020). In facts, Christiansen & Chater, (2015) said "Languages do not vary infinitely; there appear to be constraints on the nature of possible linguistics rules that reflect the nature of human cognition". Language influences an act; an act of the communication is basically the transmission information of something or message to a receiver. "Attitudes play a powerful role in determining one's behavior" (Chowdhary, 2020) it viewed as reflections of behavior. Mentalist views Cognitive as individual's belief system, knowledge and perceptions, while Affective as emotional reactions and feelings and Behavior as intentions and interest.

"The mentalist view the most represented one and has three components, cognitive (knowledge), affective (feelings) and readiness (action)" (Fenwick & Tennant, 2020);(Utami et al., 2020); (De Carlos et al., 2019). As such, the mentalist defines "attitude as an internal state aroused by stimulation of some type and which may mediate the organism's subsequent response" (Hassan Hachim, 2018). Following the behaviorist view, "attitudes are to be found simply in the responses people make to social situations, which imply overt behavior. Language is the primary form of the human how to communicate. Therefore, it stands to reason that "Language Attitudes have a great impact on our language behavior" (De Carlos et al., 2019). Speaking is crucial, person can speak anywhere and wherever he needs to speak Longacre, (2020);Wahyuningsih & Afandi, (2020);Newton & Nation, (2020);Chien et al., (2020). Therefore, Speaking also can be seen in TV program. Nowadays what the people speak out in this TV program is vary. But, at least they speak out about their opinion. Opinion can be established in many ways. For example, the TV program of Kick Andy talk show that is presented in one of the TV program in Indonesia namely Metro TV.

Many topics discussed in Kick Andy TV talk show. Every topic is discussing about the hot news which is getting the information of the involved person. It is related to the motivation of someone in their life. Lately, there is a YouTuber that has an experience in taking a scholarship in Japan. He is Jerome. He is Indonesian people which studying in Japan. He says that the scholarship changes his destiny. Hence, the host asks him to a guest star in Kick Andy TV Talk Show to support the people in Indonesia especially for students. The TV Talk Show is discussed about the guest start's effort, support, and motivation to continue his studying. So, the topic is very interesting for the people in Indonesian especially as the students. The Kick Andy TV Talk Show is one of a famous TV program; some of people watched this program and got the effects of the conversation which is discussing on the TV talk show. There are three people talk in that Talk Show. Andy as the host, Jerome as the guest star, and Mirdal as one of the audiences in the TV Talk Show.

The host asked the guest star about challenge studying in Japan. Then, the host tried to answer every single question of the host. The host asked him about the lessons in Japan. Then, he absolutely answered difficult because it must be focus on Japan language especially in writing an experiment. Further, the host introduced Mirdal to all of them. He is the CEO MEDCOM.ID in supporting the Online Scholarship Competition (OSC) in Indonesia. The host asked him to explain more about that Scholarship. Then, Mirdal

introduced it to all of people. In addition, the host asked Jerome to make him a famous as him as a YouTuber. Jerome responds it in positive one.

Jerome also writes a book which written about his life. Jerome as a young people has many talents and struggles. The language style and the act of the guest star and one of the audiences in introduced about OSC influence the people in Indonesia which is watching the TV Talk Show. They can make people feeling motivated and curious. The conversation is like giving information in some questions. Indeed, they have to pay attention to the turn-taking that is the rules to be followed. Besides turn-taking, this research also discusses about Language Attitude used by the host, guest star, and one of the audiences in Kick Andy TV Talk Show. In this research, the writer wants to analyze the language attitude of Andy, Jerome, and Mirdal. Munthe, (2022);Ulysse & Masaeed, (2021);RUMATELA, (2022), Language attitudes as “any affective, cognitive or behavioral index of evaluative reactions toward different language varieties or speakers”. Kick Andy TV Talk Show in this case provides only one session of the interview. The writer analyzes the conversations based on language attitudes, turn-taking and their behavior in giving their comments.

METHOD

The writer applies a descriptive qualitative Nassaji, (2015) design in this research. “A qualitative research refers to the meanings, concept, definitions and characteristics, metaphors, symbol and description of things” Hitchings & Latham, (2019);Silverman, (2020). The word quality refers to the what, how, when, where, and where of a thing-its essence and ambience. Concerning with the research being done, some of those concepts are applied as what to be observed, they are people’s interaction in conversation. The writer observes what involved in the interaction, when, where, and how people interact based on LA, TT and Behave of the comments in conversation.

Qualitative research has 3 characteristics Bai et al., (2020);Hennink et al., (2020);Mays & Pope, (2020). 1. It has natural setting, 2. The qualitative researches tend to analyze the data inductively, and 3. Meanings are of essential concerns in qualitative research. Natural setting in this research refers to spontaneous conversation conducted by the Host, Guest Star, and One of the audiences in the Kick Andy TV Talk Show. There is only one session of the conversation, and it contains of two respondents. The object of research is the utterances of the guest star and one of the audiences when interviewed in Kick Andy TV Talk Show. The session is discussed about scholarship. In collecting the data, the writer combined the data from YouTube. Combine the data-the writer compared the record and the transcription of the data by the following steps as follows: Firstly, the writer recorded the Kick Andy TV Talk Show and transcribed the conversation between Andy and Jerome and Andy and Moh. Mirdal. Secondly, the writer read the transcription. Because of the record is not complete, so the writer combined the transcription by comparing the data from YouTube. And The last, the writer classified it into the sentences.

The TV talk show has been presented on Tuesday, 05th of November 2019 in Television Program. The writer compared it on Thursday, 27th of August 2020. Transcription procedures are designed to make more and more accurate of naturally occurring talk. There is only one episode of the conversation between Andy vs Jerome and Andy vs Mirdal. The length of the conversation is 0.05-7.42. The transcript and video of the materials should be dealt with, since only video and only one transcript is not enough to formulate the analysis.

With the help of transcript almost every sentence or even word could be understood. There are some steps in collecting the data, such as: a. Recording the conversation between Host and Jerome AND Host and Mirdal., b. Transcribe the conversation into a script., and c. Parsing the sentences.

1. Language Attitude is made up of three components: a “cognitive”, an “affective” and a “readiness for action” or behavioral components
 - 1) Checking the episode and connect it to the data based on Cognitive, Affective and Behavior components.
 - 2) Describing the data based on every components.
2. The assumption deals with turn by turn organization which conforms to the structure of turn-taking.

The following are the construct of analysis

Checking the terms of turn-taking carefully: Overlap and Interruptions, Feedback (backchannels), Adjacency Pairs and Listening Behavior.

- 1) Looking for the sequences in the episode under the review of their sequel.
3. Comparing the utterances of both supporters by taking the percentages of each one.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This part discussed about data analysis which cover two areas based on the questions formulated in the research problems. The data analyzed based on the research problems. The data were recorded and transcribed by the writer. The data is classified by the writer based on topic about “Beasiswa Mengubah Nasib” with the conversation between Andy as a host and Jerome as a guest star. The data analyzed into eight parts. The data which are in the utterances of Mirdal and Jerome were categorized into eight topics such the following:

No	Topic	Line Number
1	Apa tantangan yang dihadapi di Jepang? (Jerome)	1-14
2	Bagaimana dengan pelajaranny? (Jerome)	15-18
3	Mulai betah apa berat tantangannya? (Jerome)	19-22
4	OSC ini apa? (Mirdal)	23-32
5	Tujuan OSC apa iya? (Mirdal)	33-38
6	Sudah berapa banyak mahasiswa mendapat manfaat ini? (Mirdal)	39-40
7	Syarat untuk bisa ikut dalam program ini apa? (Mirdal)	41-42
8	Apa yang diharapkan dalam beasiswa OSC ini? (Mirdal)	43-71

Firstly, the analysis referred to the Language Attitude. Secondly, the analysis referred to the Turn-Taking. The writer analyzed the utterances of the conversation between Mirdal and Jerome about the topic “beasiswa mengubah nasib” by comparing the three components of Language Attitude, namely: Cognitive, Affective and Behavior Component while the second one is analyzed by a framework for Turn-Taking, namely: Overlap and Interruptions, Feedback (backchannels), Adjacency Pairs and Listening Behavior.

Based on the three components of Language Attitude, the writer analyzed the data which are embedded on the three components while based on a framework for Turn-Taking, the writer analyzed the data by taking the notes of any remarkable phenomena, especially on any disturbances in the fluent working of the turn-taking system. Afterwards,

the writer decided percentages of the analysis. Finally, the writer narrated the analysis of the data.

a. The ways of the Guest Star implement his Language Attitude during giving the comments about the questions made by Andy

Language attitudes are actually the feelings of people about their own language or the languages of others, and further defined, as an individual's psychological construction regarding their own language and/or the languages of others. The analysis covered the three components of Language Attitude, namely: Cognitive, Affective and Behavior/readiness for action components. The data covers the utterances uttered by:

1. **Andy [A] (As a host)**
2. **Jerome [J] (As a guest star)**
3. **Mirda [M] (As a audience)**
4. **Penonton [P] (As another audiences)**

The data were included on the three components can be seen in the following:

1. Cognitive Component (*It is marked by italic*)
2. Affective Component (It is marked by underline)
3. Behavior Component (**It is marked by bold**)

Data 1

1. Cognitive Component

A: *Jerome selain bahasa apa tantangan yang kamu hadapi ketika kuliah di Jepang?*

J: *Tantangannya adalah kehidupan sosialnya sih. (Thoughts & beliefs)*

A: *Kenapa kehidupan sosial di Jepang? (Thoughts & beliefs)*

J: *Karna Orang Jepang itu. lebih individualis dan lebih menutup diri gitu. susah untuk di approach gitu. Kalau Indonesia kan sebelah di misalnya di..kendaraan umum aja ngomong gitu kan, kalau di Jepang itu susah gitu. Dan mereka kayak istilahnya gk mau mulai duluan, kalau kita enggak yang..enggak yang deketin duluan gitu.*

A: *Jadi Bagi anak-anak Indonesia yang terbiasa bersosialisasi, ramah gitu dan seterusnya itu merupakan salah satu tantangan juga ya?*

J: *Benar..benar. Jadi tuh satu kelas itu bisa gak kenal semua gitu. Kalau di Indonesia kan satu kelas pasti kenal semua kan. Kalau saya mungkin cuma kenal 10 orang lah, yang tau namanya loh, Terus (0.1) e yang lucu itu misalnya kita tuh dikelas ngobrol tapi di luar itu kayak enggak kenal. Jadi di luar itu kayak lewat yah lewat aja gitu. Saya bingung, Ini temen atau bukan. Kayak pernah ngobrol gitu loh. Kayak lewat yah lewat aja gitu*

2. Affective Component

A: Misal kayak 'Iciko' dia lewat aja gitu?

J: Kayak kalau kita nanya apa gitu, dia gak menunjukkan tanda-tanda kenal gitu. Lewat yah lewat aja.

A: Padahal mata ketemu mata ya?

3. Behavior Component

J: **Iya. Kayak [Bodo Amat]**

A: **Okay jadi kamu kesepian dong disana ya?**

J: **Bisa dibilang kaya gitu sih**

Data 2

1. Cognitive Component

A: *Okay. Kalau dari pelajaran sendiri bagaimana?*

J: *Dari pelajaran sih, susah sih. (0.2) e..Mungkin kalau secara isi itu mirip-mirip sama Indonesia ya. Saya kan juga tidak pernah kuliah di Indonesia jadi saya kurang tau. Coba kalau misalnya kayak pas*

tahun pertama itu ada disuruh buat laporan eksperimen dan semua dalam bahasa jepang gitu dan waktunya terbatas banget. Jadi eksperimen sampai jam setengah 5 terus laporan sampai jam 6, kalau tidak ngumpulin jam 6 maka gak bisa ngumpulin lagi gitu. Itu benar-benar kayak nulis apa lagi gatau apalagi nulis bahasa jepangnya. Jadi prosedur mikirnya harus 2 kali, Kayak nulis apa sama bahasa jepangnya apa gitu.

2. Affective Component

A: Tapi, ini apa? Jadi ini udah semester 3 ya, menuju 4?

J: Iya

Data 3

1. Cognitive Component

A: Mulai betah apa makin berat tantangannya?

J: Makin berat sih, karna pelajarannya juga makin berat

2. Affective Component

A: Oh pelajaran. Tapi masih tetap semangat kan ya?

J: Harus dong. Siap..

Data 4

1. Cognitive Component

A: Harus ya. Nah disini ada pak Mirda Lakip ya. Karna media indonesia grup itu juga punya (0.3) e.. semacam beasiswa namanya Oline Schoolar Ship Competition [OSC]. Nah pak Mirda bisa cerita OSC ini apa?

M: Test beasiswa untuk anak SMA sederajat yang test nya itu secara online. Ini bisa dilakukan di mana pun, selama ada akses internet.

A: Oh jadi pesertanya berbagai daerah tapi daftarnya melalui online?

M: Daftarnya Melalui online dan test nya juga online.

2. Affective Component

A: Ini untuk program S1?

M: Untuk S1

A: Okay, Terus?

M: Ini untuk mendapatkan beasiswa di 21 perguruan tinggi yang gradenya itu A di daerah jawa dan sumatera. Dan tahun ini kita merambah bali dan sulawesi

A: Jadi totalnya ada berapa?

M: Universitasnya tahun ini 21

Data 5

1. Affective Component

A: Tujuannya apa ini yah?

M: Jadi di media group sendiri, Kita punya sasaran siasat tuh kan ada 3. Pertama Penanggulangan bencana, kedua kesehatan dan ketiga pendidikan. Pendidikan sebenarnya sudah sangat familiar di media grup. Kita punya sekolah di aceh, sumbar dan sekarang juga lagi proses pembangunan sekolah di gorontalo untuk korban bencana dan tsunami. Terus juga kita membagikan beasiswa dari mindanow dan seterusnya. Dan ini juga salah satu, nah kami kemudian dari platfom online berfikir, dari 3 pilar itu apa yang bisa kita kerjakan?. Nah karna kita di bidang online, kita membuat trobosan test secara online dari seluruh wilayah manapun di indonesia yang mempunyai akses internet, tapi kuliahnya bukan online tapi offline.

A: Kuliah beneran ya?

M: Iya

A: Harus datang secara fisik ya?

M: Iya harus datang secara fisik.

Data 6

1. Affective Component

A: Sampai saat ini sudah berapa banyak mahasiswa yang mendapat manfaat dari program ini?

M: Ini tahun ke 5, sampai hari ini sudah kita bagikan beasiswa itu sekitar 850 beasiswa.

Data 7

1. Affective Component

A: Syarat untuk bisa ikut dalam program ini apa?

M: Syaratnya adalah SMA Semester 5 jadi tahun depannya akan lulus, kemudian yang sudah lulus satu Tahun juga bisa ikut

Data 8

1. Cognitive Component

A: Nah apa yang diharapkan dari program OSC ini?

M: Aaah ini kerisauan sebenarnya ya, karna setelah kita pelajari, hari ini tuh yang masuk SD sekitar 16 Jutaan kemudian sampai SMA itu sekitar 4 juta dan kemudian yang bisa masuk ke perguruan tinggi dari data itu sekitar 400 ribu an. Jadi banyak sekali terkikis di tengah jalan proses pendidikan. Tadi kita sudah mendengar berbagai macam cerita, salah satu faktornya paling utamanya itu adalah ekonomi, yang kedua demografi. Akses terhadap pendidikan sulit. Dan dengan OSC selama ia ada akses internet, mereka bisa melakukan test dari tempatnya masing-masing.

2. Affective Component

A: Baik Terimakasih Pak Mirda. Nah kembali ke Jerome, terus terang aja aku nih kepengen ngetop juga dan terkenal. Boleh tidak aku masuk ke youtube mu itu. Kamu kan sudah ku undang kesini. Bolehla ngevlog gitu loh yang ada akunya bisa enggak?

J: Bisa-bisa. Bareng-bareng ya. Nanti saya bilang 'Minasan' Pak andi bilang 'Koniciwa'.

A: Oh ya gampang

J: Koniciwa ya

A: Koniciwa?

J: Iya 'Koniciwa' yang panjang

A: Koniciwaaaaaaa gitu?

J: Ya gitu. Okeh. MINASAN

A: Koniciwaaaaaaa

J: Oh itu openingnya

A: Oh itu baru openingnya?

J: Iya opening. Tepuk tangan dulu, yeeeeee.

A: Koniciwaaa

J: Hahahahahah

A: Cuma gitu doang, gampang. Nanti setelah di edit kita bisa nonton dimana ini

J: Di Instagram mungkin

A: Kalau dia bilang di Instagram mungkin, artinya bisa di hapus ini. Okay bagaimana kalau kita berikan Apluse untuk Jerome. Luar biasa ya Jerome. Seperti di acara Kick Andi, nah aku lihat ini kamu bikin buku ya? Ini buku apa ini? Isinya apa?

J: Ini isinya cerita hidup akusih dari lahir sampai dapat beasiswa di jepang dan sampai jadi youtuber. Btw itu ada editor aku disitu tuh.

A: Siapa editornya? Tolong berdiri. Editor, siapa namanya? Okeh menurutmu ini buku bagus?

3. Behavior Component

J: Bagus banget

A: O bagus banget. Karna bagus banget kita bagikan dong ya.

J: Iya

A: Apakah semua sudah menerimanya?

P: Sudah

A: Apakah semua bahagia?

P: Iya

A: Baiklah. Kebahagiaan yang sama ingin saya bagikan bagi anda yang di rumah. Anda juga bisa mendapatkan buku ini, melalui undian di website Kickandi.com. Ada 100 buku yang akan saya bagikan disitu. Dan bagi anda yang tadi terlambat mengikuti dari awal episode kali ini, jangan khawatir karna anda masih bisa menonton tayangan ini melalui youtube Kick Andi Show dan juga melalui MetroTVnews.com. Akhirnya semoga episode kali ini memberikan inspirasi bagi siapapun yang selama ini tidak ada biaya untuk pendidikan, karna ternyata kesempatan beasiswa berserakan dimana-mana. Tinggal anda yang harus berusaha untuk mendapatkannya. Sampai Jumpa.

After analyzing the data, the implementation of Language Attitude of the Guest Star at Mata Najwa TV talk show can be described in the table 4.1 as the following.

Table 1. Analysis of Language Attitude of the utterances of Guest Star

No	Data	Particip ant	Language Attitude					
			Cognitive Component	%	Affective Compone nt	%	Behavior Compon ent	%
1	Data I	A	3	18,75	2	6,45	1	9,09
		J	3	18,75	1	3,22	2	18,1
2	Data II	A	1	6,25	1	3,22	0	0
		J	1	6,25	1	3,22	0	0
3	Data III	A	1	6,25	1	3,22	0	0
		J	1	6,25	1	3,22	0	0
4	Data IV	A	2	12,5	2	6,45	0	0
		M	2	12,5	2	6,45	0	0
5	Data V	A	0	0	3	9,67	0	0
		M	0	0	3	9,67	0	0
6	Data VI	A	0	0	1	3,22	0	0
		M	0	0	1	3,22	0	0
7	Data VII	A	0	0	1	3,22	0	0
		M	0	0	1	3,22	0	0
8	Data VIII	A	1	6,25	10	32,2	4	36,3
		M	1	6,25	0	0	0	0
		J	0	0	9	29	2	18,1
		P	0	0	0	0	2	18,1
		Total	16	100	31	100	11	100

b. The ways of the Guest Star implement his Turn-Taking during giving comments about the questions made by Andy

Turns are attributed to a single speaker and are defined in terms of the behavior of other parties in the conversation (a turn ends when somebody else claims the floor). A turn in turn-taking is the talk of one party bounded by the talk of others constitutes a turn, with

turn-taking being the process through which the party doing the talk of the moment is changed. During a conversation, speakers and addressees do, in fact, take turns despite the fact that in certain cases people do have one-sided conversations. Within the conversation, there are certain patterns, markers, and/or regulators that aide in the transfer from the speaker to the addressee (now speaker). The analysis covered a framework for Turn-Taking. There are four kinds of Turn-Taking, namely: Overlap and Interruptions, Feedback (Backchannels), Adjacency Pairs and Listening Behavior. The data covers the utterances uttered by:

1. Andy [A] (As a host)
2. Jerome [J] (As a guest star)
3. Mirda [M] (As a audience)
4. Penonton [P] (As another audiences)

The data were analyzed by the signals such the following:

1. Overlap and Interruptions (It is marked by superscript)
2. Feedback/Backchannels (It is marked by subscript)
3. Adjacency Pairs (*It is marked by italic*)
4. Listening Behavior (It is marked by underline)

Data 1

Line No.	Speaker	Utterance
1	Andy	: Jerome selain bahasa apa tantangan yang kamu hadapi ketika kuliah di Jepang?
2	Jerome	: →Tantangannya adalah kehidupan sosialnya sih
3	Andy	: <i>Kenapa kehidupan [sosial di jepang?]</i>
4	Jerome	: <u>[Karna Orang Jepang] itu lebih individualis dan lebih menutup diri gitu. susah untuk di approach gitu. Kalau indonesia kan sebelah di misalnya kendaraan umum aja ngomong gitu kan, kalau di jepang itu susah gitu. Dan mereka kayak istilahnya gk mau mulai duluan, kalau kita enggak yang deketin duluan gitu.</u>
5	Andy	: Jadi Bagi anak-anak indonesia yang terbiasa bersosialisasi,ramah gitu dan seterusnya itu merupakan salah <i>[satu tantangan juga ya?]</i>
6	Jerome	: <u>[Benar-benar]</u> . Jadi tuh satu kelas itu bisa gk kenal semua gitu. Kalau di indonesia kan satu kelas pasti kenal semua. Kalau saya mungkin Cuma kenal 10 orang lah, yang tau namanya loh.
7	Andy	: <u>Iya.</u>
8	Jerome	: Terus (0.1) e yang lucu itu misalnya kita tuh dikelas ngobrol, di luar itu kayak enggak kenal. Jadi di luar itu kayak lewat yah lewat aja gitu. Saya bingung, Ini temen atau bukan. Kayak pernah ngobrol <u>[gitu]</u> loh. Kayak lewat yah lewat aja gitu.
9	Andy	: <u>[Iya]</u> =Trus, Misal kayak 'Iciko' dia lewat aja gitu?
10	Jerome	: =Kayak kalau kita nanya apa gitu, dia gak menunjukkan tanda-tanda kenal gitu. Lewat yah lewat aja gitu.
11	Andy	: =Padahal mata ketemu mata ya?
12	Jerome	: <u>=Iya. Kayak</u>

Line No.	Speaker	Utterance
13	Andy	: =Okay jadi kamu kesepian dong disana ya?
14	Jerome	: =Bisa dibilang kaya gitu sih
Data 2		
15	Andy	: =Okay. Kalau dari pelajaran sendiri bagaimana?
16	Jerome	: →Dari pelajaran sih, susah sih. (0.3) e Mungkin kalau secara isi itu mirip-mirip sama indonesia ya. Saya kan juga tidak pernah kuliah di Indonesia jadi saya kurang tau. Coba kalau misalnya kayak pas tahun pertama itu ada disuruh buat laporan eksperimen dan semua dalam bahasa jepang dan waktunya terbatas banget. Jadi eksperimen sampai jam 5 terus laporan sampai jam 6, kalau tidak ngumpulin jam 6 maka gak bisa ngumpulin lagi. Itu benar-benar kayak nulis apa lagi gatau apalagi nulis bahasa jepangnya. Jadi prosedur pikirnya bisa 2 kali, Kayak nulis apa sama bahasa jepangnya apa gitu.
17	Andy	: =Tapi, ini uda berapa..Jadi ini udah semester 3 [<i>ya</i>]? menuju 4?
18	Jerome	: [<i>Iya</i>]
Data 3		
19	Andy	: =Mulai betah atau makin berat tantangannya?
20	Jerome	: →Makin berat sih, karna pelajarannya juga makin berat
21	Andy	: → Oke pelajaran. Tapi tetap semangat kan ya?
22	Jerome	: = <u>Harus</u> dong
Data 4		
23	Andy	: = <i>Harus ya, hahahh siap</i> . Nah disini ada pak Mirda Lakip. Karna media indonesia grup itu juga punya (0.1) e semacam beasiswa namanya Online Schooler Ship Competition [OSC]. Nah (0.2) pak Mirda bisa cerita OSC ini apa?
24	Jerome	: → Test beasiswa untuk anak SMA sederajat yang test nya itu secara online. Ini bisa dilakukan di mana pun, selama ada akses internet.
25	Andy	: =Oh jadi pesertanya berbagai daerah tapi [<i>daftarnya melalui online?</i>]
26	Jerome	: [<i>Daftarnya Melalui online dan test nya juga online.</i>]
27	Andy	: =Ini untuk program S1?
28	Jerome	: →Untuk S1
29	Andy	: <u>Okay</u> , Terus?
30	Jerome	: (0.2) e untuk mendapatkan beasiswa di 21 perguruan tinggi yang gradenya itu A jawa dan sumatera. Dan tahun ini kita merambah bali dan sulawesi
31	Andy	: =Jadi tahun ini ada berapa?
32	Jerome	: (0.1) e Universitasnya tahun ini 21
Data 5		
33	Andy	: =Tujuannya apa ini yah?

34 Mirda : → Jadi di media grup sendiri, Kita punya sasaran siasat tuh ada 3. Pertama Penanggulangan bencana, kedua kesehatan dan ketiga pendidikan. Pendidikan sebenarnya sudah sangat familiar di media grup. Kita punya sekolah di aceh, sumbar dan sekarang juga lagi proses pembangunan sekolah di gorontalo untuk korban bencana dan tsunami. Terus juga kita membagikan beasiswa dari mindanow dan seterusnya. Dan ini juga salah satu, nah kami kemudian dari platfom online berfikir, dari 3 pilar itu apa yang bisa kita kerjakan?. Nah karna kita di bidang online, kita membuat trobosan test secara online dari seluruh wilayah manapun di indonesia yang mempunyai akses internet, tapi kuliahnya bukan online tapi offline.

35 Andy : =*Kuliah beneran ya?*

36 Mirda : =*Iya*

37 Andy : =*Harus datang secara fisik ya.*

38 Mirda : →*Iya harus datang secara fisik*

Data 6

39 Andy : =*Sampai saat ini sudah berapa banyak mahasiswa yang mendapat manfaat dari program ini?*

40 Mirda : → *Ini tahun ke 5, sampai hari ini sudah kita bagikan beasiswa itu 850 beasiswa.*

Data 7

41 Andy : =*Syarat untuk bisa ikut dalam program ini apa?*

42 Mirda : → *Syaratnya adalah SMA Semester 5, jadi tahun depannya akan lulus, kemudian yang sudah lulus tahun kemarin juga bisa ikut.*

Data 8

43 Andy : =*Nah apa yang diharapkan dari program OSC ini?*

44 Mirda : → *(0.2) e Aaah ini kerisauan sebenarnya ya, karna setelah kita pelajari, hari ini tuh yang masuk SD sekitar 16 Jutaan kemudia sampai SMA itu sekitar 4 juta dan kemudian yang bisa masuk ke perguruan tinggi dari data itu sekitar 400 ribu an. Jadi banyak sekali terkikis di tengah jalan proses pendidikan. Tadi kita sudah mendengar berbagai macam cerita, salah satu faktornya paling utamanya itu adalah ekonomi, yang kedua demografi. Akses terhadap pendidikan sulit. Dan dengan OSC selama ia ada akses internet, mereka bisa melakukan test dari tempatnya masing-masing.*

45 Andy : =*Baik Terimakasih Pak Mirda. Nah kembali ke Jerome, terus terang aja aku nih kepengen ngetop juga kepengen terkenal. Boleh tidak aku masuk ke youtube mu itu. Kamu kan sudah ku undang kesini. Bolehla ngevlog gitu loh yang ada akunya bisa enggak?*

46 Jerome : → *Bisa-bisa. Bareng-bareng ya. Nanti say bilang 'Minasan' Pak andi bilang 'Koniciwa'.*

47 Andy : =*Oh ya gampang*

48 Jerome : → *Koniciwa ya*

50 Andy : =*Koniciwa?*

- 51 Jerome : → Iya 'Koniciwa' yang panjang
 52 Andy : =Koniciwaaaaaaaa gitu?
 53 Jerome : → Ya gitu. Okeh. MINASAN
 54 Andy : =Koniciwaaaaaaaa
 55 Jerome : → Oh itu openingnya
 56 Andy : =Oh itu baru openingnya?
 57 Jerome : → Iya opening. Tepuk tangan dulu, yeeeeee.
 58 Andy : =Koniciwaaa
 59 Jerome : → Hahahahahah
 60 Andy : =Cuma gitu doang, gampang. Nanti setelah di edit kita bisa nonton dimana ini
 61 Jerome : → Di Instagram mungkin
 62 Andy : =Kalau dia bilang di Instagram mungkin, artinya bisa di hapus ini. Okay bagaimana kalau kita berikan Apluse untuk Jerome. Luar biasa ya Jerome. Seperti di acara Kick Andi, nah aku lihat ini kamu bikin buku ya? Ini buku apa ini? Isinya apa?
 63 Jerome : → Ini isinya cerita hidup akusih dari lahir sampai dapat beasiswa di jepang dan sampai jadi youtuber. Btw itu ada editor aku disitu tuh.
 63 Andy : =Siapa editornya? Tolong berdiri. Editor, siapa namanya? Okeh menurutmu ini buku bagus?
 64 Jerome : → Bagus banget
 65 Andy : =Oh bagus banget. Karna bagus banget kita bagikan dong ya.
 66 Jerome : → Iya
 67 Andy : =Apakah semua sudah menerimanya?
 68 Penonto : → Sudah.
 n
 69 Andy : =Apakah semua bahagia?
 70 Penonto : → Iya
 n
 71 Andy : =Baiklah. Kebahagiaan yang sama ingin saya bagikan bagi anda yang di rumah. Anda juga bisa mendapatkan buku ini, melalui undian di website Kickandi.com. Ada 100 buku yang akan saya bagikan disitu. Dan bagi anda yang tadi terlambat mengikuti dari awal episode kali ini, jangan khawatir karna anda masih bisa menonton tayangan ini melalui youtube Kick Andi Show dan juga melalui MetroTVnews.com. Akhirnya semoga episode kali ini memberikan inspirasi bagi siapapun yang selama ini tidak ada biaya untuk pendidikan, karna ternyata kesempatan beasiswa berserakan dimana-mana. Tinggal anda yang harus berusaha untuk mendapatkannya. Sampai Jumpa

After analyzing the data, the implementation of Turn-Taking of the Guest Star at Mata Najwa TV talk show can be described in the table 4.2 as the following.

Table 2. Analysis of Turn-Taking of the utterances of Guest Star

Turn-Taking

No	Data	Overlap & Interruptions	%	Feedb ack (Back hannel s)	%	Adjacen cy Pairs	%	Listenin g Behavio r	%
1	Data I	3	17.6	2	10	3	15	5	29.5
2	Data II	1	5.8	1	5	6	30	1	5.8
3	Data III	1	5.8	4	70	2	10	1	5.8
4	Data IV	1	5.8	2	10	0	0	1	5.8
5	Data V	2	11.7	1	5	2	10	1	5.8
6	Data VI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Data VII	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Data VIII	9	52.9	10	50	7	35	8	47
Total		17	100	20	100	20	100	17	100

c. The reason of Guest Star behave as the way he is in giving comments

Behavior is determined by an individual's perceived behavioral control, defined as an individual's perceptions of their ability or feelings of self-efficacy to perform behavior. Behavior of the Guest Star is related to brainwashing. Brainwashing is called as mind control, thought reform, psychological persuasion, coercive persuasion, thought control, mental control. It means the Guest Star arrange their thought, opinion, suggestion, emotion, belief and action in giving their comments. It is because of his effort to encourage his thought completely. So, he looked like a robot. The guest star gave respond to make the conversation clearly.

d. The ways of the Guest Star implement his Language Attitude during giving comments about the questions made by Andy

Based on the analyzed data, the researcher found that only three components of Language Attitude, namely: Cognitive Component, Affective Component, and Behavioral Component. It occurred dominantly applied in the Affective component on the utterances of the Guest Star. Indeed, the utterances of the analyzed data which were explained more information and knowledge in the conversation. Besides, the researcher found that dominantly implemented the Affective Component, 31 for feelings/ emotion, followed by Cognitive Component, 16 for thoughts and beliefs/knowledges and the last Behavioral Component, 11 for the readiness for action/react in particular situation.

e. The ways of the Guest Star implement his Turn-Taking during giving comment about the questions made by Andy

Based on the analyzed data, the researcher found that four kinds of a framework for Turn-Taking, namely: Overlap and Interruptions, Feedback (Backchannels), Adjacency Pairs and Listening Behavior. It occurred dominantly applied the Listening Behavior on the utterances of the conversation of Guest Star. Indeed, the researcher found that the host responded the conversation. He was focused on listening and sometimes respond "yes" and "following the expression made by the guest. Besides, the researcher also found that dominantly embedded the same times 20 utterances between Feedback (Backchannels) and Adjacency Pairs, and between the utterances for Listening Behavior and Overlap and Interruptions with 17.

f. The reason of Guest Star behave as the way he is in giving comments

Based on the analyzed data, the Guest Star gave his individual's thought upon their conversation. The guest star expressed his feeling and opinion in giving comments. The guest star arranged his thought, opinion, suggestion, emotion, belief and action. It was formed as his effort to give respond to the host.

CONCLUSION

After describing an overview about the Language Attitude and Turn-Taking of the Guest Star at Mata Najwa TV talk show based on theory by Baker and Duncan and analyzing the data based on the component of Language Attitude and a framework for Turn-Taking produced by the speakers in TV talk show, some conclusions are drawn as follows: a. Based on the component of Language Attitude, the conversation dominantly used Affective Component., And b. They behaved as the way they are in giving their respond because the utterances based on his personal perceptions. It is proven by the dominant occurrence of Affective Component is 31 utterances.

References

- Bai, S., Hew, K. F., & Huang, B. (2020). Does gamification improve student learning outcome? Evidence from a meta-analysis and synthesis of qualitative data in educational contexts. *Educational Research Review*, 30, 100322. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.edurev.2020.100322>
- Chien, S.-Y., Hwang, G.-J., & Jong, M. S.-Y. (2020). Effects of peer assessment within the context of spherical video-based virtual reality on EFL students' English-Speaking performance and learning perceptions. *Computers & Education*, 146, 103751. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compedu.2019.103751>
- Chowdhary, K. (2020). Natural language processing. *Fundamentals of Artificial Intelligence*, 603–649.
- Christiansen, M. H., & Chater, N. (2015). The language faculty that wasn't: a usage-based account of natural language recursion. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 6, 1182. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2015.01182>
- De Carlos, P., Alén, E., Pérez-González, A., & Figueroa, B. (2019). Cultural differences, language attitudes and tourist satisfaction: a study in the Barcelona hotel sector. *Journal of Multilingual and Multicultural Development*, 40(2), 133–147.
- Fenwick, T., & Tennant, M. (2020). Understanding Adult Learners. In *Dimensions of Adult Learning* (pp. 55–73). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781003115366-6>
- Hassan Hachim, Y. (2018). *language shift and language maintenance within the beri community youth as a case study*. University of Adrar.
- Hennink, M., Hutter, I., & Bailey, A. (2020). *Qualitative research methods*. Sage.
- Hitchings, R., & Latham, A. (2019). Qualitative methods I: On current conventions in interview research. *Progress in Human Geography*, 44(2), 389–398. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0309132519856412>

- Kusters, A. (2020). The tipping point: On the use of signs from American Sign Language in International Sign. *Language & Communication*, 75, 51–68. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.langcom.2020.06.004>
- Longacre, R. E. (2020). An anatomy of speech notions. In *An anatomy of speech notions*. De Gruyter.
- Mays, N., & Pope, C. (2020). Quality in Qualitative Research. In *Qualitative Research in Health Care* (pp. 211–233). Wiley. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119410867.ch15>
- Munthe, M. V. R. (2022). *Language Attitude And Turn-taking Of The President Candidate's Supporter (Study On Mata Najwa Tv Talk Show)*. Perkumpulan Rumah Cemerlang Indonesia.
- Nassaji, H. (2015). Qualitative and descriptive research: Data type versus data analysis. In *Language teaching research* (Vol. 19, Issue 2, pp. 129–132). Sage Publications Sage UK: London, England.
- Newton, J. M., & Nation, I. S. P. (2020). *Teaching ESL/EFL Listening and Speaking*. Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429203114>
- RUMATELA, R. (2022). *A Sociolinguistic Analysis On Language Attitude Of Teenagers Towards Gorom Language In Kilkoda Village, East Seram Regency, Moluccas Province*. Universitas Khairun.
- Silverman, D. (2020). *Qualitative research*. sage.
- Ulysse, G. M., & Masaeed, K. Al. (2021). The influence of socio-economic status, age, gender, and level of literacy on language attitudes. *Journal of Pidgin and Creole Languages*, 36(2), 227–263. <https://doi.org/10.1075/jpcl.00075.uly>
- Utami, E. A. R., Ratnadewi, D., & Yunianti, S. (2020). The Language Attitude of Islamic Boarding School Students toward English. *Journal of Education and Learning (EduLearn)*, 14(2), 168–175.
- Wahyuningsih, S., & Afandi, M. (2020). Investigating English Speaking Problems: Implications for Speaking Curriculum Development in Indonesia. *European Journal of Educational Research*, 9(3), 967–977.