

LANGUAGE ATTITUDE AND TURN-TAKING OF THE PRESIDENT CANDIDATE'S SUPPORTER

(Study on Mata Najwa TV Talk Show)



Melda Veby Ristella Munthe, M.Pd.



**LANGUAGE ATTITUDE AND TURN-TAKING
OF THE PRESIDENT CANDIDATE'S
SUPPORTER
(Study on Mata Najwa TV Talk Show)**

LANGUAGE ATTITUDE AND TURN-TAKING OF THE PRESIDENT CANDIDATE'S SUPPORTER

(Study on Mata Najwa TV Talk Show)

Melda Veby Ristella Munthe, M.Pd.



LANGUAGE ATTITUDE AND TURN-TAKING OF THE PRESIDENT CANDIDATE'S SUPPORTER

(Study on Mata Najwa TV Talk Show)

Penulis:

Melda Veby Ristella Munthe, M.Pd.

Editor:

Prof. Dr. Lince Sihombing, M.Pd.

Layouter :

Tim Kreatif PRCI

Cover:

Rusli

Cetakan Pertama : Juni 2022

Hak Cipta 2022, pada Penulis. Diterbitkan pertama kali oleh:

Perkumpulan Rumah Cemerlang Indonesia

ANGGOTA IKAPI JAWA BARAT

Pondok Karisma Residence Jalan Raflesia VI D.151

Panglayungan, Cipedes Tasikmalaya – 085223186009

Website : www.rcipress.rcipublisher.org

E-mail : rumahcemerlangindonesia@gmail.com

Copyright © 2022 by Perkumpulan Rumah Cemerlang Indonesia

All Right Reserved

- Cet. I – : Perkumpulan Rumah Cemerlang Indonesia, 2022

; 14,8 x 21 cm

ISBN : 978-623-448-130-3

Hak cipta dilindungi undang-undang

Dilarang memperbanyak buku ini dalam bentuk dan dengan
cara apapun tanpa izin tertulis dari penulis dan penerbit

Undang-undang No.19 Tahun 2002 Tentang

Hak Cipta Pasal 72

Undang-undang No.19 Tahun 2002 Tentang Hak Cipta
Pasal 72

Barang siapa dengan sengaja melanggar dan tanpa hak melakukan perbuatan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam pasal ayat (1) atau pasal 49 ayat (1) dan ayat (2) dipidana dengan pidana penjara masing-masing paling sedikit 1 (satu) bulan dan/atau denda paling sedikit Rp.1.000.000,00 (satu juta rupiah), atau pidana penjara paling lama 7 (tujuh) tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp.5.000.000.000,00 (lima miliar rupiah).

Barang siapa dengan sengaja menyiarkan, memamerkan, mengedarkan, atau menjual kepada umum suatu ciptaan atau barang hasil pelanggaran hak cipta terkait sebagai dimaksud pada ayat (1) dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 5 (lima) tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp.500.000.000,00 (lima ratus juta rupiah)

KATA PENGANTAR

Puji syukur kepada Tuhan yang Maha Esa berkat limpahan rahmat-Nya penulis dapat menyelesaikan penyusunan buku yang berjudul “LANGUAGE ATTITUDE AND TURN-TAKING OF THE PRESIDENT CANDIDATE’S SUPPORTER (STUDY ON MATA NAJWA TV TALK SHOW)”. Buku ini ditulis sebagai luaran dari penelitian. Dalam menerapkan teori sikap bahasa dan gilir bicara pada pembicara dalam sebuah diskusi TV Talk Show. Banyak sekali pembicara yang tidak memerhatikan konsep dan aturan dalam sebuah diskusi percakapan. Sehingga para pembicara sering sekali mengabaikan sikap bahasa yang di terapkan dalam percakapan. Dalam buku ini dimulai dalam pengenalan teori yang di pakai pada sebuah aturan kapan dan pada saat bagaimana pendengar dapat merespon sikap bahasa lawan bicara. Peraturan yang diterapkan yaitu ketika pembicara memilih dengan siapa pernyataan itu dialamatkan, sehingga orang tersebut yang dapat merespon pernyataan. Buku ini dapat digunakan untuk mahasiswa calon sarjana maupun magister dan peneliti yang bidang pendidikannya dalam bahasa. Meskipun buku ini sebatas membahas tentang konsep dan aturan sikap bahasa dan gilir

bicara yang benar, tetapi buku ini dapat menjadi referensi bagi peneliti yang membutuhkan sesuai dengan core ilmunya masing-masing. Buku yang telah disusun ini masih membutuhkan penyempurnaan, sehingga masukan berupa saran dan kritik yang membangun sangat penulis harapkan guna perbaikan buku ini. Ucapan terima kasih kepada semua pihak yang telah membantu dan terlibat dalam penyusunan buku ini. Semoga buku ini bermanfaat bagi para pembaca.

Pematangsiantar, Juni 2022

Penulis

TABLE OF CONTENTS

KATA PENGANTAR	I
TABLE OF CONTENTS	III
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER 2 DEFINITION OF LANGUAGE ATTITUDE	11
A. Definition Of Language	11
B. Language Attitude	13
C. The Three Components of Language Attitude	15
CHAPTER 3 DEFINITION OF SPEAKING	17
A. Speaking	17
B. Styles of speaking	18
C. Elements of Speaking	19
D. Mental/ Social Processing	19
CHAPTER 4 CHARACTERISTICS OF CONVERSATION	21
A. Conversation	21
B. Characteristics of Conversation	22
C. Assumption in Conversation	24
D. Conversation Analysis	25
CHAPTER 5 TURN-TAKING, WHAT AND HOW?	27
A. Definiton Of Turn-Taking	27
B. Turn-Taking Components	32
1. Turn Constructional Component	32
2. Turn Allocation Component/Turn-taking rules	33
3. A Framework for Turn-Taking	34
4. Overlap and Interruptions	35
5. Feedback (Backchannels)	36
6. Adjacency Pairs	37
7. Listening Behavior	38
CHAPTER 6 PROBLEM SOLVING PROCESS	42
CHAPTER 7 LANGUAGE ATTITUDE AND TURN-TAKING OF THE PRESIDENT CANDIDATE'S	45
A. Description of the Data	45

B.	The ways of the President Candidate's supporter implement their Language Attitude during giving their comment about the questions made by Najwa Shihab	47
C.	The ways of the President Candidate's supporter implement their Turn-Taking during giving their comment about the questions made by Najwa Shihab	66
D.	The reason of President Candidate's supporters behave as the way they are in giving their comments	107
E.	Findings	107
1.	The ways of the President Candidate's supporter implement their Language Attitude during giving their comment about the questions made by Najwa Shihab	107
2.	The ways of the President Candidate's supporter implement their Turn-Taking during giving their comment about the questions made by Najwa Shihab	108
3.	The reason of President Candidate's supporters behave as the way they are in giving their comments	109
F.	Discussion	109
	CHAPTER 8 CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	114
	REFERENCES	116

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the 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. In facts, Chomsky 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” edited by (Gleason & Ratner, 1998:6). Language influences an act; an act of the communication is basically the transmission information of something or message to a receiver. Attitude is an interdisciplinary term, bridging psychology and sociology, but it has become also a term of linguistics, in particular in psycholinguistics and sociolinguistics. “Attitudes play a powerful role in determining one’s behavior” (Lambert, 1972:91), and it may also be viewed as reflections of behavior. Attitude studies figure in many scientific fields, such as psychology, which first began to focus on it, followed by sociolinguistics, social psychology of language, cultural anthropology, ethnography, and education (e.g. bilingualism). What further complicates research in attitude studies is that a number of theories focus

on two major competing approaches, the “mentalist” and the “behaviorist” view of attitude.

Mentalist views Cognitive as individual’s belief system, knowledge and perceptions, Affective as emotional reactions and feelings and Behavior as intentions and interest. “The mentalist view the most represented one and has three components, the cognitive (knowledge), affective (feelings) and readiness (action)” (Lambert, 1967:91). 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” (Williams, 1974:21). Following the behaviorist view, “attitudes are to be found simply in the responses people make to social situations, which implies overt behavior. This kind of behavior is much easier to observe and analyze, but it cannot be used to predict other kinds of behavior” (Fasold, 1984:147). The term attitude “should be used to refer to a general and enduring positive or negative feeling about some person, object, or issue” (Petty/Cacioppo, 1981:6), while at the same time attitude is “a psychological tendency that is expressed by evaluating a particular entity with some degree of favor or disfavor” (Eagly/Chaiken 2005:745) and varying from ephemeral to enduring.

Conversation analysis is derived from Ethnomethodology which is focused on the methods by which

the group conducts conversation. Group here refers to society's members which are considered having intersubjectivity and common-sense knowledge realized in talk-in interaction in their daily life. Obviously, the member's knowledge meant by this method concerns with the member's knowledge of their ordinary affairs, knowledge that shows a sense of order in everyday conduct, and this is publicly displayed in activity which is going on.

Language is the primary form of human communication. Therefore, it stands to reason that "Language Attitudes have a great impact on our language behavior" (Lasagabaster, 2006:402). Language attitudes are actually the feelings people have 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. "Attitude is a disposition, whether or not acquired" (Eagly&Chaiken, 2005:745). Language attitudes are changing all the time because the economic situation of a country may change, for the better or the worse, and so produce a different language attitude among its speakers or potential speakers. The same changing language attitude goes for the choice of a foreign language where the "niche" and the "needs" determine the language status.

Of Sacks' observation on talk-in interaction, he really based his analysis on the naturally occurring data from which he did turn by turn details of the conversation so that a strong analytical basis would be used to get a robust finding. What he observed then leads to the key insights which are treated on the methodological basis for conversation analysis. These key insights can be summarized below:

1. Talk-in interaction is systematically organized and deeply ordered.
2. The production of talk-in interaction is methodic.
3. The analysis of talk-in interaction should be based on naturally occurring data.
4. Analysis should not be constrained by prior theoretical assumption.

Turn taking is a process through which the party doing the talk of the moment is changed. (Sacks et al., 1974:706) noted that in conversation not only does turn-taking occur, with one speaker tending to talk at a time, but turns are also taken with as little gap or overlap between them as possible.

Speaking is related to the conversation. Most conversations seem simple enough. They begin with "Hello," end with "Good Bye," and have a lot of talk in between. But in reality, the planning of conversation is complex. In language, function goes hand with structure, for the structure of each

sentence specifies the uses to which it can be put. The fundamental function of language is communication. In this activity there are three main elements:

1. a speaker
2. a listener
3. a signaling system (for example, the English language)

Furthermore, the signaling system must be one that speakers and listeners are both able to use. Thus, plans for what to say is important. It has the relation to the speaking. Speaking is fundamentally an instrumental act. In other side, in speaking there is turn taking. If the participants in a conversation are ever to achieve their goals jointly, they must agree implicitly on an orderly method for talking. The major requirements of this method are obvious:

1. Each participant should have a chance to talk.
2. Only one person should talk at a time (so that he or she can be heard).
3. The gaps between turns should be brief (for efficiency).
4. The order of speakers and the amount they say should not be fixed ahead of time.
5. There must be techniques for deciding who should speak then.

The problem of coordinating talk is solved, according to (Sacks et al., 1974:706) by the conventions captured in these three rules:

1. *Rule 1.* The next turn goes to the person addressed by the current speaker.
2. *Rule 2.* The next turn goes to the person who speaks first.
3. *Rule 3.* The next turn goes to the current speaker, if he resumes before anyone else speaks;

Speaking is crucial. Person can speak anywhere and wherever he needs to speak. 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 Mata Najwa talk show that is presented in one of the TV program in Indonesia namely Metro TV. Many topics discussed in Mata Najwa talk TV show. Every topic is discussing about the hot news which is getting the information of the involved person. Recently, Mata Najwa talk TV show discussed about the President candidate of Indonesia because the election of the President and Vice President of Indonesia will be held on 9th of July 2014. So, this is the hot topic lately in Indonesia. The discussed topic is about Jokowi and Prabowo as the President candidate of Indonesia. There are pro and contra on discussing about them. Indonesian people have to beat out the character, ability, statesmanship and seriousness of the President candidate carefully. So, the topic is very interesting for Indonesian as the voter on the 2014 general election. The TV

program of Mata Najwa presents the supporter of the President candidate to give their opinion in the conversation in TV talk show. It 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 3 supporters of Jokowi and 3 others as the supporters of Prabowo. The host asked one by one of them by giving their opinion about the candidate and why they choose them as the President candidate. The host asked them to give some arguments about the candidate, about vision, mission and why they choose Jokowi or Prabowo as the best one. Some of them discussed by giving positive and negative respond about that. Every supporter has the different language style in delivering their argument. The language style and the act of the supporters influence the audiences. They can make people feel sympathy and also do not feel sympathy about the candidate. What makes the audiences become sympathy or not? Because they comments negatively their President Candidate's rival by giving rude argument and even do not appreciate the turn-taking rules of speaking. The conversation is like a debate and sometimes triggered other listener-in this case acts as other supporter of other President Candidate-trying to interrupt the speaker. 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 supporter of Mata Najwa TV talk show. In this research, the writer wants to analyze the language attitude of the supporter of the candidate of Indonesian President 2014. (Ryan et al, 1982:7), Language attitudes as “any affective, cognitive or behavioral index of evaluative reactions toward different language varieties or speakers.”

Certain dispositional characteristics are known to be associated with greater or lesser degrees of attitude stability. The fundamental personality dimensions, it is openness to experience that has the most consistent bearing on social attitudes (McCrae, 1996:193).

1. Dogmatism

Represent a form of closedness that is fundamentally characterized by a rigidity of attitudes (Miller, 1965:121). Individuals who are high in the dispositional need for closure are more resistant to persuasion (Webster & Kruglanski, 1994:1049). A certainty orientation is also associated with a tendency to forget information that is incongruent with one's expectations (Driscoll et al, 1991:494), Creating a substantial disadvantage for counter attitudinal information.

2. Self-monitoring

Self-monitoring refers to the degree to which people are habitually concerned with the impression they are making on others (Snyder & Tanke, 1976:501). Because high self-

monitors are oriented toward social acceptance, they are often readily willing to modify their evaluations to fit in with their current social milieu. Low self-monitors, in contrast, are more likely to express cross-situationally stable evaluations. The bulk of the research on dispositional variations in attitude stability has focused on explicit, propositional evaluations.

Mata Najwa in this case provides three sessions of interview. In the first session, the host interviewed Muhammad Mahfud MD (as the supporter of Prabowo) vs Anies Baswedan (as the supporter of Jokowi). Second session, the host interviewed Fadli Zon (as the supporter of Prabowo) vs Maruarar Sirait (as the supporter of Jokowi). And the third session, the host interviewed Ahmad Yani (as the supporter of Prabowo) vs Adian Napitupulu (as the supporter of Jokowi). The writer analyzes the conversations based on language attitudes, turn-taking and their behavior in giving their comments.

Having chosen and identified the problem, the writer makes the limitation of the analysis. That is Mata Najwa talk TV show. It presents some various topics. One of the topics is about Jokowi atau Prabowo. There are three sessions presented in this show. The writer will analyze one session that is fulfill the data based on the research problem. That is the second session and the writer analyzes the supporter

only. The writer analyzes the conversation between Fadli Zon and Maruarar Sirait. The analysis about the language attitude, turn-taking and behavior as the way they are in giving their comments. In this program, the host asked their opinion in supporting their President candidate.

In this research, the writer presents and defines some terms such following:

1. Language Attitude is the feelings people have about their own language or the language of others.
2. Speaking is how people put ideas into words, talking about perceptions, feelings and intentions they want other people to grasp.
3. Conversation is defined as the spontaneous talk in interactions among two or more participants in casual, informal setting of everyday life.
4. Turn-taking is the talk of one party bounded by the talk of the moment is changed.

CHAPTER 2

DEFINITION OF LANGUAGE ATTITUDE

A. Definition Of Language

Language is primary means of human communication. It is a powerful social force that does more than convey intended referential information. It also indicates both personal and social characteristics of the speaker. Depending on the particular listener, a speaker's accent, speech patterns, vocabulary, intonation etc. can serve as markers for evaluating that speaker's appearance, personality, social status and character, among other things. Language is viewed as "an instrument for consolidating and manipulating concepts and relationships in the area of power and control" (Fowler, 1985:61).

Language is the human capacity for acquiring and using complex systems of communication. Whatever else may do, whether people play, make friends or make war, people talks' by means of using words, phrases and sentences. Human can communicate without the existence of object. By possessing language human thinks of something which is stored in his mind. Sapir describes "Language is purely human and non instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of a system of voluntarily symbols"

(Sapir, 1939:21). The writer quoted the Sapir's quotation from the International Journal of Humanities and Social Science. Concerning with the fast growing of science, a technology discovery, Language is the important way how to deliver people thoughts to others. How important Language in their environment is like person breathing by the air. As the main vehicle of human communication, language is indispensable.

Human language is characterized by its *hierarchical structure*. By this people mean that the message is divisible into smaller units of analysis. All human languages are characterized by such structural properties. And all human languages express the full range of speakers' experiences, even imaginary ones. "Languages do not vary infinitely; there are appear to be constraints on the nature of possible linguistic rules that reflect the nature of human cognition" (Chomsky, 1981:5). The writer quoted the Chomskys' quotation from Psycholinguistics' book by Gleason & Ratner. People talk in order to convey facts, ask for favors, make promises and others listen in order to receive this information. These actions in turn are the pieces out of which casual conversations, negotiations and other social exchanges are formed.

B. Language Attitude

Language attitudes are actually the feelings of people have 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. Ryan defines language attitudes as "any affective, cognitive or behavioral index of evaluate reactions toward different language varieties or speakers" (Ryan et al., 1982:7).

Language attitudes are changing all the time because the economic situation of a country may change, for the better or the worse, and so produce a different language attitude among its speakers or potential speakers. The same changing language attitude goes for the choice of a foreign language where the "niche" and the "needs" determine the language status. (Fasold, 1984:148), language attitudes should not restrict themselves to attitudes towards language alone (i.e. "rich", "poor", "beautiful", "ugly", "harsh", "sweet sounding" language varieties) but should open themselves up to speakers of whatever language and society they live in. in a further effort, language attitudes should include attitudes towards language maintenance and planning.

In fact, language attitudes affect a "continuum" constituted by language and society as its central notions (Hellinger, 2005:117). Out of the many definitions of this construct, people choose David Crystal. (Crystal, 1992:68)

defines Language Attitude as “the feelings people have about their own language or the languages of others.”

(Holmes, 1992:15) expresses three levels of attitudes towards a social or ethnic group. The first level is that of attitudes towards a social or ethnic group. The second level is that of attitudes towards the language of that group and the third is attitude towards individual speakers of that language. For this thesis, the third level is the suitable one to be applied (See the title of the thesis). This is the formation of attitude developmental levels.

People generally do not hold opinions about languages in a vacuum. They develop attitudes towards language which reflect their views about those who speak the language, and the contents and functions with which they are associated. Holmes points out that the underlying assumption is that in a society, social or ethnic groups have certain attitudes towards each other, relating to their differing positions.

These attitudes affect attitudes towards cultural institutions or patterns characterizing these groups such as language, and carry over to and are reflected in attitudes towards individual members of the group (Holmes, 1992:16). It goes on to state that it has been suggested that intelligibility is also affected by attitudes, so people find it easier to understand languages and dialects spoken by people they like

or admire. A closely related point, at least for majority group members, is that people are more highly motivated and consequently often more successful in acquiring a second language when they feel positive towards those who use it (Holmes, 1992:345).

Therefore attitudes to language reflect attitude to the users and the uses of that language. Attitudes are also strongly influenced by social and political factors. Wherever they are, the English almost always ignore other languages and simply express themselves in English. They assume that "everyone" they come into contact with understands English. Perhaps this attitude stems from historical factors.

C. The Three Components of Language Attitude

Language Attitude is made up of three components: a 'cognitive', an 'affective' and a 'readiness for action' or behavioral components (Baker, 1995:12).

1. The Cognitive Component comprises thoughts and beliefs. A favorable attitude towards English implies a firm belief of the importance of this language.
2. The Affective Component manifests in feelings such as hate or love for a given language.
3. The Readiness for Action Component is the behavioral towards that language.

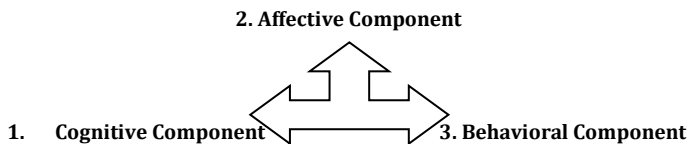


Figure1. The Three Components of LA

Adapted from *Attitude and Language* (Baker, 1995:12)

The three components are interrelated and any intervention on one of them will affect the others. The cognitive component is considered the key ingredient in the process of attitude change. This component is the point of view to answer the research problem.

CHAPTER 3

DEFINITION OF SPEAKING

A. Speaking

“Speaking isn’t just making sound. Birds, animals, babies make sound and though it may be communication of sorts but it is not speaking. When the language users speak out, a great deal more than just mouth is involved such as nose, pharynx, etc.” (Cornbleet & Carter, 2001:18).

Meanwhile, (Kartimi, 1985:38) explains that “speaking is used as an instrument for communicating thought, feeling, idea and intention to the other people through spoken language in order that what he says can be understood by the listeners.”

On the other hand, (Tarigan, 1981:15) defines, “....speaking is a skill of conveying words or sounds of articulation to express or to deliver ideas, opinions or feelings.”

Lastly, (Byrne, 1991:31) states that, “oral communication (or speaking) is a two way process between speaker and listener and involves the productive skill of speaking and the receptive skill of understanding.”

Based on the previous four definitions, it can be synthesized that speaking is the process of sharing with another person, or with other ones, one's knowledge, interests, attitudes, opinions or ideas. Delivery of ideas, opinions, or feelings is some important aspects of the process of speaking which a speaker's idea become real to listeners and not just making a sound.

Speaking is a basic skill that Language Learners should master with the other language skills. It is defined as a complex process of sending and receiving messages through the use of verbal expressions, but it also involves non verbal symbols such as gestures and facial expressions. (Hedge, 2000:261) defines speaking as "a skill by which people are judged while first impressions are being formed." That is to say speaking is an important skill which deserves more attention in both first and second language because it reflects people's thoughts and personalities.

B. Styles of speaking

An important dimension of conversation is using a style of speaking that is appropriate to the particular circumstances. Different styles of speaking reflect the roles, age, sex, and status of participants in interactions and also reflect the expression of politeness. Different speech styles reflect perceptions of the social roles of the participants

in a speech event. If the speaker and hearer are judged to be of more or less equal status, a casual speech style that stresses affiliation and solidarity is appropriate. If the participants are perceived as being of uneven power or status, a more formal speech style is appropriate, one that marks the dominance of one speaker over the other. Successful management of speech styles creates the sense of politeness that is essential for harmonious social relations (Brown & Levinson, 1987:20).

C. Elements of Speaking

To speak the second language fluently and accurately, learners need to be able to know some elements which are very important to develop this skill. (Harmer, 2001:70) mentions these elements which refer to the language features that learners should have knowledge about. In addition, the processes of the language and information in the same time when an interlocutor interacts with them.

D. Mental/ Social Processing

The necessary processing skills of speaking are the following:

- 1. Language processing:** this refers to the ability of the learners/ speakers to process the language in their minds through putting it in a coherent order so that the other interlocutors can understand it and get the intended messages. Speakers also should be able to retrieve words