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CONTENST

DISCOURSE ON *MELAWAN KANKER MENGEJAR CITA-CITA* OF KICK ANDY TALK SHOW
AN ANALYSIS BASED ON PSYCHOLINGUISTICS POINT OF VIEW

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ABSTRACT

Discourse is a communicative ways in which language plays a prominent role. It minimally have to be understood among a sender (writer, speaker), a receiver (reader, listener), and a message that is run communicated. Discourse analysis is about studying and analyzing the uses of language of how sentences in spoken and written language form larger meaningful units such as paragraphs, conversations, interviews, etc. This paper discusses some principles of critical discourse analysis in psycholinguistics point of view, based on discourse and text; such as cohesion, propositional models of text processing, inferences, remembering, based on context; such as context and comprehension, unwritten rules of discourse (ambiguity, metaphors, irony, speech acts, politeness), and based on individual factors affecting discourse; such as conversational style, genderlect, bilingual issues of discourse, dialect, social class differences and role on Kick Andy Talk show.

INTRODUCTION

Psycholinguistics or psychology of language is the study of the psychological and neurobiological factors that enable humans to acquire, use, comprehend and produce language. Language is considered a complex cognitive function involving interaction of a number of different levels of processing: a word level for lexical processing; a sentence level for syntactic processing; a pragmatic level where words or sentences are contextualized and inferences are drawn; a text/discourse level where those sentences that constitute a written text or a spoken discourse are integrated in order to retrieve its general meaning or gist (Marini & Fabbro: 2007). Psycholinguistics aspects have the languages to analyze the discourse of both written and spoken discourse to understand relationship of the groups of sentences that are related to each other. Sentences on the other hand, when it comes to the speaker, it is liable to demonstrate of how to use language to their speaker. It is not only about the structure of a sentence, but the speaker also need to know how to use the language appropriately within the situation, and know how to perform the function of the language to make their audiences understand about the selected topic.

Based on these elements and variables, the analysis was conducted to review one of talk shows from Metro TV programs named "Kick Andy", broadcasted weekly on Friday at 03.30 PM (the program is constantly changing its hour). The data analyzed was taken from *"Kick Andy-MelawanKanker Mengejar Cita-cita"* episode which was broadcasted on October, 19th 2012 and accessed from **Youtube** on November, 15th 2012 and the script of the conversations was retyped as texts for an easier analysis and documentation ahead.

The aim of this analysis is to explore the elements of language which may be useful to understand the talk show objectively and how the speakers' interaction in dialogue, asking and questioning and the language function usage in real recorded conversation in one of the national TV.

ANALYSIS

This section talked about a child who could fight eye cancer. He is Adhi, he came with his parents, the mother talked about Adhi's condition when fight the eye cancer with many unique events. At this section, Andy, the host program, interviewed a cancer specialist doctor. The doctor explained about cancer that usually acquired by children. The dialogue reserved in 8 minutes.

The discourse analysis was divided into three sub-analysis categories. They are: discourse and text, contexts and genres with their division and variability respectively.

Discourse and Text

1. Analyzing based on Cohesion and Coherence

Cohesion is the grammatical and lexical relationship within a text or sentence. Cohesion can be defined as the links that hold a text together and give it meaning. It helps achieve the goals intended to be realized through discourse. Cohesion in discourse is attained through rules of grammar and linguistic devices. Coherence is the relationship which links the meanings of utterances in a discourse or of the sentences in a text, or the quality of being meaningful and whole (Jay: 2003).

At this dialogue, here is the dialogue which does not have enough cohesion;

Andy : Kembali ke dokter Aisyi dulu ya, ada kanker yang *liquid* dan ada yang padat. Yang padat itu apa?

Dokter : Yang padat itu semua organ bisa terkena ya, tapi yang paling sering adalah *Brain Tumor* sebetulnya. Jadi Kanker Otak, yang kedua dan ketiga, Retoma atau Retimaplastoma. Repimaplastoma aalah kanker yang mengenai mata.

At this dialogue, kinds of cancer, liquid and solid cancer are asked by Andy, , but the doctor only explained about solid cancer. The doctor supposed to explain both, solid and liquid cancer.

2. Analyzing based on Propositional Models of Text Processing

People listen to or read a sentence, they have to remember its meaning, but typically they retain information about its grammatical form for only a break time

(Sachs, 1967) unless the syntactic form is itself meaningful (Slobin, 1968). At this dialogue, it can be seen, here:

Andy   : Ibu beliin apa itu?
Riyani: Putri Salju.
Andy   : Hhahahaaa....... *Snow White* ya.

In this case Putri Salju is a kind of meal. But Andy mada a joke by saying *Snow White* because he preferred to say it than Putri Salju, he realized that Putri Salju is *Snow White* in English.

3. Analyzing based on Inferences

Inference is the act or process of deriving logical conclusions from premises known or assumed to be true. Inferences fill in missing information that is not explicitly stated in the discourse (Jay: 2003). This information is activated from previous of the current discourse, or from stored knowledge of past experiences. Most of the time, inferences are needed to make sense of the text or conversation. Other times, however, it is made inferences that are not necessary for comprehension.

At this dialogue, there was a part which Andy could not get the inference properly, here is the dialogue;

Andy   : Betul-betul tidak sadarkan diri selama 3 hari?

Riyani : Egghhmmm..... kalau kita cubit dia eehhhh!!! Jawabnya gitu. Waktu yang kedua itu dia saya cubit, sadar, sebentar, saya tanyak. Adi kenapa tidur terus *toh* nak? Saya bilang gitu. *Mbok* bangun, Nggak Ibu mata saya ini, nggak bisa, Egghhmm... nggak bisa melek. Gitu katanya "Saya di sana ketemu banyak bidadari cantik-cantik main sama saya".

Andy   : Pantesan gak mau bangun!

Andy tried to make sure himself and audiences by asking the questions used word "betul-betul" or "really", it means that he could not get enough inference, but in the next response of Andy, he got the inference, because he said "Pantesan gak mau bangun!" with high intonation and laughing on it.

4. Analyzing based on Remembering

In remembering concept, there is a schema. A schema is a cognitive framework or concept that helps organize and interpret information. It is stored information that has been known by the speaker and listener. Schemata are, in turn, continually modified by experienced.

At this episode, there was a dialogue which Andy could get all the schemata, because he had good knowledge about films, wishes and health. It can be seen from this part of the dialogue:

Riyani : Seperti apa itu bidadarinya? Pokoknya bidadarinya cantik-cantik kayak di tipi di pelem-pelem itu katanya.

Andy   : Hadohhh!

Andy said "Hadohhh!" because he had enough knowledge about the information from Riyani's statement. In this part Andy got the schemata.

Context

1. Analyzing based on Context and Comprehension

It is analyzing depends on understanding. That is cannot remember what something which speaker and listener do not understand, such as a point students would be well-advised to take to heart before exam.

At this episode, analyzing based on context and comprehension can be seen at this dialogue:

Dokter : Misalnya kalau *Leukimia* yang paling banyak ya. Leukimia itu karna diA mengenai pabrik dan pembuat darah, ya, darah ada 3, darah *merah, putih* dan *trombosit*. Artinya yang ketiga ini akan berkurang. Kalau darah merahnya kurang dia akan jadi pucat, kalau darah putihnya berkurang, gampang sekali dideteksi, dia akan demam. Trombositnya berkurang, akan terjadi pendarahan. Pucat, panas, pendarahan, itu kunci dari *Leukemia.*Kalau dia *Solid Tumor,* tumor padat, tergantung lokasi yang terkena, dan penting sekali untuk usia di sini, misalnya yang te.banyak *Brain Tumor,* Kanker Otak itu biasanya terjadi di antara *range* 5 sampai 10 tahun dengan gejala sakit kepala yang bukan sakit kepala biasa. Yang buat mereka terbangun pada saat tidur, lalu yang menyebabkan gangguan keseimbangan. Karena lokasinya pada otak kecil, dan itu bisa terjadi kejang, itu kanker otak. Kalau *Retinoblastoma*, mata kucing, jadi kalau misalnya kita lihat kucing di malam hari.

Andy: Nyala gitu,

Dokter : Ya! Persis! Balita dengan mata kucing hati-hati.Itu adalah *Retinoblastoma,* kalau *Lipoma,* biasanya di leher, satu saja, betul yang Ibu bilang, tidak ada tanda-tanda radang seperti panas, tidak sakit, dan dia diameternya lebih dari 2 *centi.* Jadi kalau,

Based on the dialogue, the doctor explained cancer because he memorized and remembered it when he was in university. Andy also replied the doctor's statement by responding it with "Nyala gitu", so, it can be said that Andy had good context and comprehension ability based on the topic at this episode.

2. Analyzing based on Unwritten Rules of Discourse

Andy, the host program had enough knowledge about cancer, health and used clear language which easy listening and catching by the guests to answer the questions which came from him. This type of talk show would open some critical assumption on public. People may realize that detect the cancer before it spread to whole body better than overcome the problem.

This part talks about maxim; there are 4 maxims in unwritten rules of discourse. The standard directives on standards to be observed on the discourse which seems to violate all the rules:

The maxim of Quality

It this maxim the speakers should tell the truth as they know it or acknowledge the uncertainty of what they are telling to listener.

Andy : Nah, kata dokter sekarang Adi sudah sembuh?
Riyani : Sudah. Eeegghhmmm.... Untuk yang *scan* terakhir itu mengatakan sudah bersih semua. 2007 dah terakhir.

In dialogue above, Riyani says the truth that his child could fight the cancer.

The Maxim of Manner

In this maxim, speakers should strive to be clear and unambiguous, not verbose and disorganized.

Andy : Jadi, bidadarinya seperti apa Di yang ada waktu itu?
Adhi : Gak tau, uda lupa.
Andy : Uda lupa.
(Penonton tertawa)
Andy : Om Andynya qo kepingin sekali di situ.
(Penonton tertawa)

Based on the dialogue above, Andy said a joke and made applause of the audiences.

The Maxim of Quantity

It says all that is necessary or required but no more.

Andy : Lalu, apa yang harus dilakukan oleh orang tua, ketika tau bahwa anaknya kenak kanker?
Dokter: Segera ke dokter dan ke rumah sakit yang memang tersedia fasilitas untuk hermatel dan kemotologi anak, jangan ditunda-tunda lagi, karena kebanyakan pasien saya tuh dateng , okay *didiagnosis* kanker lalu kemudian ke *alternatif*. Beberapa waktu kemudia terus dateng degan *stadium* yang sudah lanjut. Kalau di luar negeri itu bisa sampai *survival ratenya* 94% loh.

The information is overloaded which is actually not necessary just to answer the relevant question of the event of establishing the community.

The Maxim of Relation

The speakers must confine themselves to what is relevant.

(Penonton tepuk tangan)
Dokter : Jadi kalau,
Andy : Pak Dokter, terimakasihya Dok atas penjelasan anda mudah-mudahan didengar oleh banyak penonton sehingga mereka lebih waspada, teratep, terhadap penyakit kanker. Nah, kembali ke Adi. kalau Adi cita-citanya apa?
Adhi : Mau jadi artis.

The conversation direction is slightly changing over the time, and which almost never complete the detail of the previous explanation and so on.

a. Ambiguity

In analyzing the dialogue, it was noticed that there was only one ambiguity found on dialogue, because Andy and the guests used clear languages.

Riyani : Ya, saya cari itu di depan Cipto itu seujung-ujung cuman dapat kecil-kecil bidadarinya. Ini ada satu penjual ada yang **gede lebar**, itu saya langsung ambil. Mudah-mudahan seperti ini, itu doa saya "Mudah-mudahan ini. Yang dicari mudah-mudahan ini".

b. Metaphors

Some metaphors were found in the dialogue, here are:

First,

Riyani : Ya, saya cari itu di depan Cipto itu **seujung-ujung** cuman dapat kecil-kecil bidadarinya. Ini ada satu penjual ada yang gede lebar, itu saya langsung ambil. Mudah-mudahan seperti ini, itu doa saya "Mudah-mudahan ini. Yang dicari mudah-mudahan ini".

Second,

Andy : **Harapan hidupnya tinggi ya?**

Third,

Andy: **Nyala gitu,**

c. Irony

There is almost no irony found on the dialogue.

d. Speech Acts

The levels of the speech act exist on locution and did not exist on the level of illocutionary and perlocutionary. The types of speech acts found are: directives, and representatives, while the other is not so presented. This might because the program was made and not spontaneously.

e. Politeness

The intense of politeness was clearly shown so strong, most of the time was positive politeness. Started from the greeting, the way Andi asking some questions and also most of the time, Riyani, Adhi and the specialist doctor also responded formally to show their politeness.

Individual Factors Affecting Discourse

1. Analyzing based on Conversational Style

The conversational style at the dialogue was mixed, but most of the time the conversational style took place in an open area, but the guests seem not get used to the camera and looked a bit frozen and stiff since they almost kept their movement off for a long time within the conversation. Most of the Time Andi shown respect

and gave all the guests the lead. But in some questions, the conversation turn-taking was not so well. In the end of the interview where the doctor wanted to continue to explanation, suddenly Andy cut it and asked Adhi then close the scene.

2. Analyzing based on Genderlect

The conversation was between adults and a child, most of the atmosphere is trying to be friendly and in the beginning. Andi had shown his respect by calling his names, lower his tones and seemed to try and match Riyani and Adhi's tonality (Riyani and Adhi are Javanese, and Javanese speak more slowly with soft tone overall). The doctor used Indonesia dialect as well.

3. Analyzing based on Bilingual Issues of Discourse

Bilingual issues were existing in the discourse. It was found some code-switching and code mixing occurred. Since Indonesian people are mostly bilingual, it happened with some specific topic such as culture exposition or such. Here are the dialogues:

Riyani : Egghhmmm..... kalau kita cubit dia eehhhh!!! Jawabnya gitu. Waktu yang kedua itu dia saya cubit, sadar, sebentar, saya tanyak. Adi kenapa tidur terus *toh* **nak?** Saya bilang gitu. *Mbok* **bangun,** Nggak Ibu mata saya ini, nggak bisa, Egghhmm... nggak bisa melek. Gitu katanya "Saya di sana ketemu banyak bidadari cantik-cantik main sama saya".

4. Analyzing based on Dialect

Javanese dialect was found in this conversation. Here are the dialogues;

Riyani : Seperti apa itu bidadarinya? Pokoknya bidadarinya cantik-cantik **kayak** di **tipi** di **pelem-pelem** itu katanya.
Andy : **Hadohhh!**

It is clear that "kayak" is affected by Javanese dialect, supposed to be become 'seperti'. Then, "tipi" need to be changed to "tivi" atau "televise", "pelem-pelem" need to be changed to "film-film" and "Hadohhh!" need to be changed to "Aduuhh!". So, most of the conversation were affected by Javanese dialect.

5. Analyzing based on Social Class Differences

It appeared that Riyani's family is in middle class, almost all of their words are non-technical lexical to explain the event and the cancer. It is understood that giving explanation with plain word is necessary, but sometimes technical term will give a better understanding especially when it comes to the idea of explaining the process.

6. Analyzing based on Role

The role of the speaker here was assumed as Andi was one of the important person (most of the time people think of someone from TV station should be someone respectable, honored, and well educated). This perception made the guests talked directly, trying to explain everything as clear as possible and right into the core topic.

Genres

Based on the side of the dialogues and the conversation story line, most of the time the discourse is much more like narrative, exposition and explanation mixed together. It indicates that the assumption whether the talk show focus on prevention or how to overcome cancer and try to get the wishes with doing something.

CONCLUSION

Discourse analysis based on Psycholinguistic point of view is an interesting topic to be discussed. Moreover, these are the important subjects in analyzing meaning and utterances, in this section, the knowledge on discourse and text analysis will be beneficial to the study of human discourse analysis to find precise meaning in each utterance. Whether it is national TV station or not, it proves that the ability of one person to speak in a delinquent and proficient language defines someone's culture, background, social status, and there's so much to count. It insight will be useful for our study on language itself, whether English or Indonesian, no matter which one is which, but one of the importance of language skill ability is to be able to inform, state, tell or even translate the meaning, language and thought into a good structure, meaningful function and should be able to assume that the listener should know what the speaker intended to say.

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