

**A Discourse Analysis On
Conversation Of “Who is
The Ideal Presidential
Candidate for Young
People” On Mata Najwa**

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk memahami dan mendeskripsikan model pidato dari hasil wawancara yang terjadi dalam percakapan “Siapa Calon Presiden Ideal Anak Muda” di Mata Najwa dan dengan ini dapat digunakan sebagai alat pengajaran bahasa yang bermanfaat. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian dengan metode kualitatif yang bersifat deskriptif. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan teknik rekam dan catat. Analisis data dilakukan melalui beberapa prosedur: (1) reduksi data (seleksi data dan pengodean data), (2) penyajian data, dan (3) penarikan kesimpulan dan verifikasi data. Berdasarkan hasil analisis data dan pembahasan, kesimpulan dari penelitian ini peneliti menemukan fungsi wujud implikatur percakapan dalam dialog interaktif Mata Najwa dengan pejabat publik. Dengan menggunakan teori analisis percakapan dengan beberapa aspek di dalamnya seperti analisis pembukaan dan penutupan, pasangan adjacency, manajemen topik, turn-taking, organisasi preferensi, umpan balik, dan perbaikan, sesuai dengan teori analisis percakapan dalam discourse analysis.

Kata Kunci: *Teori Analisis Percakapan, Wawancara Analisis Percakapan, Mata Najwa*

Abstract

This study aims to understand and describe the model of speech from the results of interviews that occurred in the conversation "Who is the Ideal Candidate for Young People" in Mata Najwa and this can be used as a useful language teaching tool. This research is a research with a descriptive qualitative method. Data collection was carried out by recording and note-taking techniques. Data analysis was carried out through several procedures: (1) data reduction (data selection and data coding), (2) data presentation, and (3) drawing conclusions and data verification. Based on the results of data analysis and discussion, the conclusion of this research is that the researcher found a functional form of conversational implicature in Mata Najwa's interactive dialogue with public officials. By using the theory of conversation analysis with several aspects in it such as opening and closing analysis, adjacency pairs, topic management, turn-taking, preference organization, feedback, and improvement, in accordance with the theory of conversation analysis in discourse analysis.

Keywords: *Conversation Analysis Theory, Conversation Analysis Interview, Mata Najwa*

Introduction

In everyday life, people are used to having conversations, in ordinary to formal language. Formal conversations usually take place in certain places, for example the news on TV showing interviews with figures, where conversations occur between characters and the host. According to (Brennan, 2010) Conversation is an activity between two or more people carried out face-to-face that is universal and alternately. In conversation, of course, there is a context of conversation, which is not only accepted and translated, but there is a context of tension pairs that give the first and second speakers a structured turn, and there are goals to be achieved by the speaker in discussing something with his partner. According to (Nurfaidah, 2015) Conversation can be said to be an interaction that takes turns in communicating, such as opening, asking questions, offering and accepting, offering with rejection and closing, which are included in speaking interactions. Conversations are carried out to get the purpose of the conversation, by exchanging ideas or information with each other. An analysis is carried out in this conversation to be able to study social interactions and the conversations that are carried out in interactions, whether they have a significant influence on social science learning and are in accordance with the linguistic structure in future studies.

In analyzing the conversation, Atkinson and Heritage argue that this is done not to interpret the meaning of the participants in the conversation or intend to limit it. (Hidayat, 2019). On the contrary, it is done to re-present the data obtained through observations by researchers on the behavior of participants in interactions. (Heritage, 2008). In conversational analysis, it is not as comprehensive as teaching on the linguistic structure being analyzed, but there are several theories that are focused on. According to Robin Woffitt reviewed by Pentti Haddington, that focused on the main concepts in CA. (Liddicoat, 2009). It is defined that the CA function can be used to analyze actions in the social world in social interactions. So a conversation in which data collection through an observation of news interviews can be analyzed to get a result

and a goal achieved. According to Johnson and Johnson, 1998: 89 it is taken from (Qi & Tian, 2010) that conversation analysis is closely related to the structure of the conversation itself like, "opening and closing, adjacency pairs, topic management, turn-taking, preference organization, feedback, and repair". According to Burn 1996: 18) taken from (Qi & Tian, 2010) the analysis, it was carried out to observe what happened to the speakers who were involved in conversational interactions. (Qi & Tian, 2010)

There are several reasons for carrying out the analysis of these conversations, among others, interviews conducted on Indonesian television shows in Mata Najwa often discuss about social and legal issues in Indonesia. In this conversation, Mata Najwa discussed "*Who is the Ideal Presidential Candidate for Young People*" in part 6. Presenting *Faldo Maldini*, *Gamal Albinsaid*, *Cinta Laura* and *Lalola Easter* as part of young people and two politicians to voice the voices of young people who were declared still in ignored by the government and provided an explanation of the political party system in Indonesia. The topics discussed are very interesting to analyze, in addition to knowing the important points in the conversations that occur between speakers, this can be a lesson for young people to be more creative and start getting out of their comfort zone. Mata Najwa provides a critical way of thinking in every show that gives another interesting impression. Everything includes how the government in the political field responds to the voices of young people who often ignore them, political parties, easy children's voices must be carried out not only heard and then discarded, the thoughts of young people now are different from the thoughts of old people in the past, and are too used to it. everything is a formality. All of these things will be found in this research. The video interview was taken from Mata Najwa's Youtube, which lasted 10.56 minutes which was published on October 28, 2021. This activity is an interview news for young people with voices, guided by Najwa Shihab.

The theory used is CA (conversation analysis), this theory is said to have been able to provide good results of the analysis of a conversation. (Qi & Tian, 2010). By using the aspects of CA which will be explained briefly. Opening and

closing, in conversation it means that in conversation the speaker opens the conversation by greeting as an opening at the beginning of "Hello" "Hi" "Welcome", "Good Morning" etc., to other speakers as the beginning of starting a conversation. Then closing is a closing done by the speakers at the end of the conversation such as "thank you, see you and so on. (Sitepu, Hanafiah, & T. Thyrhaya Zein, 2020). Adjacency pairs is a way of having a conversation, the speaker will take turns in speaking. This is done to initiate a communication and interpret the meaning of the conversation. In conversation, speakers can give each other a response that expresses rejection or acceptance, question-answer. And can submit a request or assessment. (Sitepu, Hanafiah, & T. Thyrhaya Zein, 2020)

In a conversation, the preference organization gives an explanation as a great right for the speaker to give his opinion. That is, the type of response can be liked or disliked depending on the speaker. Statements of liking put forward by the speaker, can be in the form of agreeing with the opinion, accepting the answer received. On the other hand, if the speaker does not like to enter the context of opposing a statement by glaring, disagreeing with the response received, giving an unexpected answer or not answering, and assuming one of the confessions. (Sitepu, Hanafiah, & T. Thyrhaya Zein, 2020)

According to Sitepu, Hanafiah, & T. Thyrhaya Zein, (2020) The next aspect, feedback. In a feedback conversation, which means how the listener responds to the speaker, it can give a response in the form of, "yeah or umm" it can also be in the form of body language that is mutually understandable. Then in contrast to Repair, the speaker will provide or make corrections to the words said. In the improvement aspect, it emphasizes how the speaker and listener can understand and hear the meaning of what is being said. Then the last aspect, topic management is how the speaker maintains the topic, whether there is a new topic discussed in the conversation or only one topic in the conversation.

Performing an analysis of this conversation, can clarify the form of interaction in the conversation that occurs. By analyzing

the conversations held in Mata Najwa that discussed political parties and the voices of young people in Indonesia, we can find out the small points in the conversation, what kind of interaction took place and how the conversation took place and among whom. So, by analyzing we find the results using the above aspects.

Method

This analysis uses a qualitative descriptive method, namely by first observing a news story then inputting data and analyzing. Data collection was done using recording and note-taking techniques. Data analysis is done through several procedures: "(1) data reduction (data selection and data coding), (2) data presentation, and (3) conclusion drawing and data verification. Qualitative descriptive here is the process of obtaining materials to be analyzed. For the conversation analysis stage, the conversation will be analyzed in accordance with the CA analysis strategy. The conversations were taken from news interviews on the Mata Najwa channel. The discussion of social and political issues in Indonesia, explaining how the voices of young people are still neglected even though the ideas of young people are very influential for the progress of the country. The conversation was conducted by paying attention to how the situation and expressions and body language occurred during the conversation and recording the ongoing conversation and then transcribing it, the conversation corrected the language but did not lose the meaning of the context of the conversation. Since this is an Indonesian program, the conversations will be in Indonesian. Transcription of the conversations will be done based on the CA method. Then, of course, the conversation provides English translation.

Findings and Discussions

The results of the research and discussion of conversational implicature in the Mata Najwa Interactive dialog on Trans7. The data source of this research is the youtube video of Mata Najwa's interactive dialog on Trans7 downloaded from the internet. Trans7 which is downloaded via the internet. Meanwhile, the data of the research are the utterances of Najwa Shihab and public officials who are suspected of containing conversational implicatures. The

following are presented conversations from the results of recording and recording;

1. **Najwa** : Sudah bersuara, saya akan bahas soal politik praktis terutama di segmen Ini, karena ada dua politisi. Saya ingin ke Faldo, ini hasil survei terakhir ada 64,7% anak muda nilai politisi tak mewakili aspirasi rakyat ini suara anak muda. Anda sebagai politisi muda melihat ini apakah merasa miris atau bagaimana?
2. **Faldo** : Ya, pertama untuk mas Gamal semoga kita bertemu lagi ditengah kondisi saya sibuk seperti sekarang. Bagi saya sebenarnya demokrasi itu kan kumpulan pro-kontra. Jadi bagaimana kerja-kerja kita hari ini untuk melakukan kontrol terhadap kerja tegalan kerja partai politik adalah untuk memperkuat itu dan sesuatu yang dikontrol dengan baik hasilnya juga masih baik oleh karena itu menurut saya jangan sampai ada kejadian politisi itu benar sendiri, karena itu partai politik adalah tempat orang bertukar kepentingan. Teman-teman boleh tidak suka dengan partai politik, tapi sadarlah bahwa partai politik tempat kita mencari solusi. Jadi kami seberapa banyak kita bertukar pikiran di dalam internal partai politik, bagaimana partai politik itu menghadapi masyarakat.
3. **Najwa**: Oke, Lola bagaimana? Karena kalau kita lihat partai politik, ya sekarang partai politik dikatakan peduli anak muda, banyak anak-anak muda di dalam, tetapi dalam prakteknya Apakah memang partai politiknya sudah muda?
4. **Lalola** : Menurut saya tidak, karena kita terlalu sering puas dengan formalitas, mungkin partai politik kita bicara birokrasi aja berapa banyak anak muda yang masuk jadi ASN, kemudian mereka semuanya terhambat mungkin mereka mempunyai inovasi, mungkin mereka mempunyai cara berpikir atau punya keberanian out the box, tapi kemudian terhalang oleh atasannya "permisi pak, mohon izin" dan Lola sebagai atasannya dan bagi saya itu konteks yang sama saja bisa jadi terjadi di internal partai politik, kita melihat bagaimana kalau pun pada akhirnya ada anak-anak muda yang masuk jadi anggota legislatif baik di tingkat pusat maupun di daerah, saya khawatir Itu lagi-lagi itu berhenti sebagai formalitas, karena yang pegang kontrol tetap elitnya. Ketika misalnya ambil boating itu sikap praksik yang diperhitungkan bukan induvidu anggota, karena induvidu anggota pada akhirnya akan merefleksikan sikap praksik itu seperti apa.
5. **Najwa**: Jadi anak-anak muda yang ada di partai politik belum signifikan bisa mempengaruhi kebijakan partai?
6. **Lalola**: Persis, dan satu lagi jika misalnya saya bahwa pada akhirnya, seperti apa yang disampaikan oleh Faldo. Itu justru memperkuat bahwa keputusan itu adanya di elit, dan di awal Faldo sempat menyampaikan, jika kita dekat kita bisik-bisik juga kedengeran, sedangkan orang di luar mau teriak seperti apa kupingnya tidak mendengar, dan hal itu menunjukan, jangan-jangan kondisi politik kita toksik banget. Sampai akhirnya kita harus punya akses yang eksklusif ke orang-orang yang ambil kebijakan. Padah kan tidak boleh.
7. **Najwa**: Anda tidak tertarik masuk politik praktis?
8. **Lalola**: Saya tidak tertarik
9. **Faldo**: Saya mengundang Mbak Lola masuk, untuk mengubah kekhawatirannya, ke-khawatiran hanya menjadi ke-khawatiran jika tidak di ubah.
10. **Najwa**: Cinta tertarik tidak dengan politik praktis.
11. **Cinta Laura**: Mmmm...Belum tau ya, tapi sebenarnya saya punya pertanyaan yang mungkin kalau mau dijawab boleh, Apakah benar ada anak muda di politik,sekarang generasi Z berusia 13 sampai 26 tahun dalam hati 5-10 tahun depan kemungkinan mereka akan menjadi fecture leader

- negara ini dari segi bisnis dari segi politik, tapi aku rasa hal-hal yang membuat mereka tertarik tidak ditonjolkan dalam sistem politik yang ada sekarang . Saya pernah bekerja dengan satu departemen, saya tidak mau katakan apa. Saya sempat memberikan masukan, kayaknya kalau anda ingin anak muda lagi mendengarkan Anda "yang kalian buat harus seperti ini" tapi tidak pernah dengar lagi lagi mereka kembali ke start burn dan kembali ke cara-caranya dulu, jadi Aku rasa semua hanya untuk mendapatkan suara tapi sebenarnya tidak ada yang kita berikan advaice sebageian baik didengar dan dilakukan. So, what the point?
12. **Najwa:** Oke.. oke... What the point? Bagaimana Gamal? tidak didengar dan tidak dilakukan, hanya di pasang saja.
13. **Cinta Laura:** Kita sebagai generasi Z sebenarnya memiliki banyaj sekali ide, yang kemungkinan bisa merubah situasi negara saat ini, tetapi kenapa tidak didengar.
14. **Gamal:** Ini point yang bagus ya, jadi saya tidak ingin disebut kampanye. Tapi saya ingin memberi contoh, sekarang milenial take over sudah terjadi di berbagai negara. Banyak sekali pemimpin dan badan legeslatif yang berusia muda. Contoh, Merry Black di Inggris dengan usia 19 tahun, Di Uganda seorang anggota dewan berusia 18 tahun, namanya Berkopiah lalu kita juga tahu di Australia itu Jordan masih di sekitar 22 tahun. Jadi, sebagai generasi muda harus punya kesadaran untuk meningkatkan politik, bukan hanya menyuarakan. Dan ada beberapa hal yang fundamental, sekarang bagaimana anak muda agar masuk ke parlemen. Harus adanya peluang lebih yang dapat mendorong anak-anak muda untuk bergabung ke sebagai politisi muda.
15. **Najwa:** Bagaimana Faldo?
16. **Faldo:** Saya tidak percaya politisi muda, jadi saya tidak ingin melihat anak muda itu di diskriminasi, jujur saja, saya sudah merasakan jadi polisi masuk di usia 27 sekarang, saya 31 diskriminatif kalimat itu, makanya saya selalu bilang politisi baru. Jadi kondisi game elit ini, tidak seperti yang Mbak Lola kawatirkan, jadi suka tidak suka, apapun yang anda inginkan, tapi ketika anda membuka kertas pemilu itu adalah partai politik. Jadi saya tidak menginginkan adanya keributan, seperti mantion-mantion saja.
17. **Najwa:** Menurut anda suara yang disampaikan di media sosial itu "doang"
18. **Faldo:** We can do more mbak Nana, saja bukan bermaksud menyalahkan orang yang berbicara, tapi pilihan nya kembali lagi pada kita. Mau setuju atau tidak, jenis nya banyak mungkin ke Mas Gamal cocok ke yang lain terserah.
19. **Cinta Laura:** Tapi, anda sadar tidak impek sosial yang kita lihat ke masyarakat di Indonesia sebenarnya dilakukan oleh organisasi-organisasi yang dibina oleh anak remaja dan dewasa muda. Jangan berfikir saya salah, bahwa kira-kira 50% dari populasi Indonesia itu berumur 0-40 tahun, tapi kita di pimpin oleh orang jauh diatas itu yang tidak mengerti generasi dan cara berfikir anak muda.
20. **Faldo:** Jadi di 2024 nanti, ukuran untuk memilih bagi kaum muda itu lumayan besar, jadi game nya sekarang adalah mencari pemimpin, orang parpol, ahli dengan isu yang Mbak Cinta sampaikan dan isu yang sudah orang-orang katakana.
21. **Najwa:** Adakah itu?
22. **Faldo:** Masalahnya tidak semudah itu.

Conversation Analysis Adjacency Pairs

In this section, participants involved in the conversation can ask questions and provide

other speakers' ratings so that other speakers can respond with extended answers and refusals. There are different types of adjacency pairs proposed by several experts: Levinson (1983), Paltridge (2006), Coulthard (1985), and Schegloff & Sacks (1973); the types of adjacency pairs they proposed are announcement, apology, statement, judgment, blame, command, complaint, compliment, greeting, invitation, farewell, offer, question, request, suggestion, call, threat, and warning. This can occur in the conversation of adjacency pairs. Because according to Tampubolon, (2019) explained, adjacency pairs consist of two parts of exchanges in a conversation between two speakers who are functionally connected and the speaker depends on the other speaker. In this part, participants involved in the conversation can ask questions and give assessments to the other speaker so that the other speaker can respond with longer answers or rebuttals.

Question-Answer

The question here means, there are those who ask questions from one speaker to another. Where the questions asked can be answered by listeners with appropriate or inappropriate answers

Excerpt 1-2

Najwa : Sudah bersuara, saya akan bahas soal politik praktis terutama di segmen Ini, karena ada dua politisi. Saya ingin ke Faldo, ini hasil survei terakhir ada 64,7% anak muda nilai politisi tak mewakili aspirasi rakyat ini suara anak muda. Anda sebagai politisi muda melihat ini apakah merasa miris atau bagaimana?

(Already speaking, I will discuss practical politics, especially in this segment, because there are two politicians. I want to go to Faldo, this is the result of the last survey that 64.7% of young people value politicians that do not represent the aspirations of the people, these are the voices of young people. Do you as a young politician see this do you feel sad or what?)

Faldo : Ya, pertama untuk mas Gamal semoga kita bertemu lagi ditengah kondisi saya sibuk seperti sekarang. Bagi saya sebenarnya demokrasi itu kan kumpulan pro-kontra. Jadi bagaimana kerja-kerja kita hari ini untuk melakukan kontrol terhadap kerja tegalan kerja partai politik adalah untuk memperkuat itu dan sesuatu yang dikontrol dengan baik hasilnya

juga masih baik oleh karena itu menurut saya jangan sampai ada kejadian politisi itu benar sendiri, karena itu partai politik adalah tempat orang bertukar kepentingan. Teman-teman boleh tidak suka dengan partai politik, tapi sadarlalah bahwa partai politik tempat kita mencari solusi. Jadi kami seberapa banyak kita bertukar pikiran di dalam internal partai politik, bagaimana partai politik itu menghadapi masyarakat.

(Yes, first for Mas Gamal, hopefully we will meet again in the midst of my busy condition like now. For me, democracy is actually a collection of pros and cons. So how our work today to control the work of political parties mooring is to strengthen it and something that is well controlled the results are still good, therefore I don't think that politicians are right, because political parties are where people exchange interests. Friends, you may not like political parties, but be aware that political parties are where we seek solutions. So we ask how much we exchange ideas within political parties, how do political parties deal with society)

Do you as a young politician see this, do you feel sad or what?, is the question asked by Najwa to Faldo. Then, the answer given by Faldo was categorized as an appropriate answer, because Faldo was still speaking according to the context of the conversation between him and Najwa. In addition, this is stated as a question because Najwa really intends to ask about the response of young people in the field who do not believe in political parties. The survey discussed earlier by Najwa as evidence that the voices of young people are not heard by governments, therefore young people have very little trust in political.

Turn-Taking

In this conversation there is a situation where each speaker takes the opportunity to speak which is called a turn in speaking. Conversations that take place take turns without the presence of a more dominant party in the opportunity to speak, this is due to turn-taking in the conversation. During the interview, the Najwa presenter could control all the speakers, each participant in the conversation was given the opportunity to ask each person a question. In this conversation the speakers are still controlled in speaking so as not to look chaotic.

The harmony of utterances in an utterance can only be explained when paying attention to the context of speech so that there is no confusion. Confusion due to lack of coherence (Kato, 2000).

If the percentage in the Mata Najwa interview part 6 is 22, it means that fifty percent of the conversations are carried out, there are five speakers and the presenters. Najwa has a turn to speak 9 times twenty percents, Faldo 6 times fifteen percents, Lalola and Cinta 3 times twelve percent, and Gamal 1 time three percent but with a long narration. Maybe if you look at it, it seems that someone is dominant, but if you watch the video of their conversation, all of them are very appropriate in turn and everyone's topic discussion is available. This has only been shown in the video part 6.

Preference Organization

Preference organization is the part where the speaker has freedom of speech, the speaker is free to give their opinion whether they like it or not (Duran & Sert, 2019). Speakers have the right to freely support their own statements in the form of agreeing and disagreeing. On the other hand, if the speaker does not like to enter the context of opposing a statement by glaring, disagreeing with the response received, giving an unexpected answer or not answering, and assuming one of the confessions (Pillet-Shore, 2017).

Assessment-Agreement-Disagreement

The assessment of the meaning of an opinion submitted by someone in a conversation can be responded to by showing an expression of agree or disagreement

Excerpt 14-16:

Gamal : Ini point yang bagus ya, jadi saya tidak ingin disebut kampanye. Tapi saya ingin memberi contoh, sekarang milenial take over sudah terjadi di berbagai negara. Banyak sekali pemimpin dan badan legeslatif yang berusia muda. Contoh, Merry Black di Inggris dengan usia 19 tahun, Di Uganda seorang anggota dewan berusia 18 tahun, namanya Berkopiah lalu kita juga tahu di Australia itu Jordan masih di sekitar 22 tahun. Jadi, sebagai generasi muda harus punya kesadaran untuk meningkatkan politik, bukan hanya menyuarakan. Dan ada

beberapa hal yang fundamental, sekarang bagaimana anak muda agar masuk ke parlemen. *Harus adanya peluang lebih yang dapat mendorong anak-anak muda untuk bergabung ke sebagai politisi muda. (This is a good point, so I don't want to be called a campaign. But I want to give an example, now millennial take over has occurred in various countries. There are many young leaders and legislatures. For example, Merry Black in England is 19 years old, In Uganda a board member is 18 years old, his name is Berkopiah and then we also know that in Australia Jordan is still around 22 years old. So, as a young generation, we must have awareness to improve politics, not just voice it. And there are some fundamental things, now how to get young people into parliament. There must be more opportunities that can encourage young people to join as young politicians.)*

Najwa : Bagaimana Faldo?

Faldo : *Saya tidak percaya politisi muda, jadi saya tidak ingin melihat anak muda itu di diskriminasi, jujur saja, saya sudah merasakan jadi polisi masuk di usia 27 sekarang, saya 31 diskriminatif kalimat itu, makanya saya selalu bilang politisi baru. Jadi kondisi game elit ini, tidak seperti yang Mbak Lola kawatirkan, jadi suka tidak suka, apapun yang anda inginkan, tapi ketika anda membuka kertas pemilu itu adalah partai politik. Jadi saya tidak menginginkan adanya keributan, seperti mantion-mantion saja.*

(I don't believe in young politicians, so I don't want to see young people being discriminated against, to be honest, I've felt that I'm a police officer at the age of 27 now. So the condition of this elite game is not what Mbak Lola is worried about, so whether you like it or not, whatever you want, but when you open the election paper, it is a political party. So I don't want any commotion, just like mansions.)

It can be seen in the conversation when Gamal was asked to give his response to Cinta Laura's complaint. Gamal gave a response that wanted to provide *opportunities for young people who wanted to become young politicians* from Gamal's point of view. But after that Najwa's interviewer asked for a response from Faldo, the interviewer's actions by saying "How is Faldo?" The aim is for Faldo to give his assessment of what is judged by Gamal. Faldo

said "I don't trust young politicians" an expression of *disagreement*, this action was shown to Gamal that the response that Gamal gave to make room for young politicians could not be trusted, for him young politicians would only be discriminated against. Faldo made this statement because of his experience as a young politician at the age of 27. So, this section expresses disagreement with the given statement.

Feedback

In feedback conversation, which means how the listener responds to the speaker, it can give a response in the form of, "yes or umm" "Okay" can also be body language that can be understood together (Strajhar et al., 2016). Then in contrast to Repair, the speaker will provide or make corrections to the spoken words. In the improvement aspect, it emphasizes how the speaker and listener can understand and hear the meaning of what is said. Then the last aspect, topic management is how the speaker maintains the topic, whether there are new topics discussed in the conversation or only one topic in the conversation. Feedback found in sections 2, 3.11, 12

Excerpt 11-12:

Cinta Laura : *Mmmm...Belum tau ya, tapi sebenarnya saya punya pertanyaan yang mungkin kalau mau dijawab boleh, Apakah benar ada anak muda di politik,sekarang generasi Z berusia 13 sampai 26 tahun dalam hati 5-10 tahun depan kemungkinan mereka akan menjadi fecture leader negara ini dari segi fbisnis dari segi politik, tapi aku rasa hal-hal yang membuat mereka tertarik tidak ditonjolkan dalam sistem politik yang ada sekarang . Saya pernah bekerja dengan satu departemen, saya tidak mau katakan apa. Saya sempat memberikan masukan, kayaknya kalau anda ingin anak muda lagi mendengarkan Anda "yang kalian buat harus seperti ini" tapi tidak pernah dengar lagi lagi mereka kembali ke start burn dan kembali ke cara-caranya dulu, jadi Aku rasa semua hanya untuk mendapatkan suara tapi sebenarnya tidak ada yang kita berikan advaice sebageian baik didengar dan dilakukan. So, what the point?
(*Mmmm... I don't know yet, but actually I have a question that maybe if you want to answer it**

may be, Is it true that there are young people in politics, now Generation Z is 13 to 26 years old in their hearts 5-10 years from now they are likely to become the country's fecture leader from from a business point of view from a political perspective, but I think the things that interest them are not highlighted in the current political system. I used to work with one department, I don't want to say anything. I gave some input, I think if you want young people to listen to you again, "what you guys make should be like this" but never hear it again they go back to start burn and go back to the ways they used to be, so I think it's all just to get votes but actually nothing we give advaice as good heard and done. So, what's the point?)

It can be seen in the conversation that feedback is used in the conversation. In response to a question that was given, Cinta Laura gave a "Mmmm" response which means she showed a response that she still didn't know or she was thinking of a word she wanted to say. With the answer "Don't know yet" shows what is less certain for Cinta regarding the questions asked by Najwa's interviewer.

Repair

Repair, the speaker will provide or make corrections to the words said. In the improvement aspect, it emphasizes how the speaker and listener can understand and hear the meaning of what is being said. Then the last aspect, topic management is how the speaker maintains the topic, whether there is a new topic discussed in the conversation or only one topic in the conversation. (Sitepu, Hanafiah, & T. Thyrhaya Zein, 2020).

Excerpt 19:

Cinta Laura : Tapi, anda sadar tidak impek sosial yang kita lihat ke masyarakat di Indonesia sebenarnya dilakukan oleh organisasi-organisasi yang dibina oleh anak remaja dan dewasa muda. *Jangan berfikir saya salah*, bahwa kira-kira 50% dari populasi Indonesia itu berumur 0-40 tahun, tapi kita di pimpin oleh orang jauh diatas itu yang tidak mengerti generasi dan cara berfikir anak muda.

(However, are you aware that the social impacts that we see in Indonesian society are actually carried out by organizations that are fostered by teenagers and young adults. Don't

think I'm wrong, *that approximately 50% of Indonesia's population is aged 0-40 years, but we are led by people far above that who don't understand the generation and way of thinking of young people.*)

It can be seen in the section above, that the sentence that was conveyed by Cinta Laura "Don't think I'm wrong" was *quickly made by Cinta*, so that the listener/speaker did not think that what Cinta was saying was wrong, so she immediately corrected it to confirm that her statement was true.

Opening and Closing

In this conversation, there is no opening at the beginning of the conversation and even no closing at the end of the conversation, why is that because I only took the video interview part 6 which was interesting for analysis. So here those who analyze only focus on the video by Mata Najwa about "Who

Conclusions

Based on the results of the analysis conducted by the researcher, it can be concluded that the conversation was guided by the interviewer and there were four interviewees in it. The interviewer used several aspects of "Preference Organization, Turn Taking, Adjacency Pairs, Feedback, and Topic Management". However, in his interview there is no "opening-closing" aspect, the repair that was handed down to the interviewee. Those interviewed by Najwa, almost all used aspects in conversational analysis, but because the interviewer (Najwa) did not do the opening and closing then none of the interviewees did that part. Thus, all aspects that are not used are either by the interviewer or the respondent. This means that the interviewer does not direct the speech asked by the person being interviewed by the interviewer to reveal these aspects. In this conversation, it is the interviewer who becomes the benchmark because he is the one who has the right to divert/in terms of interrupting the conversation which is considered odd and not a fact for her.

is the Ideal Presidential Candidate for Young People" to analyze.

All people in this world communicate both formally and informally. Because of this, an analyst must be able to analyze a conversation with aspects that have been believed and have been put forward by the speaker. The conversation this time is certainly not a daily conversation, but a conversation that is carried out only on certain events or sessions. Like in a program broadcast on television, where the petition submitted will be watched by many people so that many judgments will come from the audience. This conversational study was also found by a researcher entitled "Talk Indonesia on Trans7" by Nia, Bambang, Eni. However, the theoretical analysis carried out is not the same. The method used is descriptive-qualitative with the type of sexual conversation. So, took the flow of the conversation by paying attention to the structure of the flow and turn

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