Abstract: This research aims to tell SPEAKING model that happened in conversation of Talk Indonesia on Metro TV which can be implemented for teaching and learning process in classroom. The research method that used is descriptive- qualitative. The subject of this research is three editions of Talk Indonesia on Metro TV. The results of data analysis showed that the setting of place and scene are also influencing the psychological situation of the conversation. The speakers are from different backgrounds to talk the linear topics through their backgrounds. The role of speaking is based on sequence structure of turn taking. The conversation is casual, joyful and light-hearted which sometimes produced code mixing, code switching and based on norms of interaction and interpretation.

Keywords: SPEAKING model, Conversation, Metro TV

Language proficiency consists of a variety of skills or the language ability such as speaking, listening, reading, and writing; and each of these requires a subset of passive or active abilities. The required abilities are knowledge of cultural context in which language appears. Practicing and improving our ability in one set of skills can also promote one’s language learning in the other areas. One of the areas to practice is through conversation in Television Program.
Metro TV becomes one of TV channels which are contributed in delivering knowledge and information to the public. It also becomes one of the private channels that there is no tuning a sinetron program. Conversation in Talk Indonesia program is also one of language learning sources which can help the language learners to improve their proficiency in speaking as well as listening.

Talk Indonesia is a 25 minutes TV program which is as the one of language learning sources. The form of this program was casual conversation in terms of discussion program which was held on Metro TV channel. Meanwhile, the invitation guest for this program was artists, politicians, governments or others. There were three hot issues which were talked and discussed for every Sunday at 08.05 a.m. They were on June 30, 2013, Mining the Internet; Marriage Mix; and Making the A-List, on July 07, 2013, Faith and Hope; Culture Clash; Personal Dreams, on July 14, 2013, Animal Instinct; Family Tree; and Simple Joys.

There are some definitions about conversation. Ronal Wardaugh (1986:19) stated that conversation is the ideal form of communication in some respects, since it allows people with different views of a topic to learn from each other. A successful conversation includes mutually interesting connections between the speakers or things that the speakers know. In addition, Hymes (1974:33) in his theory which is called Dell Hymes’ SPEAKING Model used ‘speaker’ as one of the factors that will take part in conversation. Speaker must get involved in order to comprehend the way of achieving purposes of a communicative event such as conversation.

Dell Hymes Speaking Model which is famous for the mnemonic S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G is one of paradigmatic analysis device. The researcher selects the model to analyze the conversation in Talk Indonesia Program. The model proposed by Hymes has eight components which are labeled with a word SPEAKING. This mnemonic anyway, has no theoretical significance but is merely a device to analyze the speech events (Fasold, 1996:51). Letter S stands for Situation; P for Participants; E for Ends; A for Act Sequence; K for Key; I for Instrumentalities; N for Norms of Interaction and Interpretation; G is Genre (Hymes, 1974:36).

The researcher focuses on SPEAKING aspects because the aspects are supposed to explore more detail explanation in order to give the picture of how to understand the context of a speech event. The findings of this study would be the understanding the sociolinguistic context of the conversation thoroughly. Understanding sociolinguistic context is necessary to learn in order to provide the learners to get sociolinguistic and discourse competence as the parts of communicative competence that must be acquired by English learners besides linguistic competence (Smith, 1968:42). By doing research to the SPEAKING aspects, the researcher hopes the further explanation of the findings will give a significant contribution to either theoretical or practical purpose.
METHOD

In conducting the research, a certain method is absolutely needed. Method of research that used is qualitative research. Bongman and Taylor in Aminudin (1990:7) stated that, “Qualitative research is the procedure of research that produces descriptive data in written or spoken form of the observed object”.

There are various kinds of method that could be applied for research. Considering the problem of this research, the appropriate method is descriptive. According to Marczyk, Matteo, and Festinger (2005:15) descriptive method refers to the process of defining, classifying, or categorizing phenomena of interest. Descriptive method is useful because it can provide important information regarding the average number of a group.

In this research, the researcher applies the descriptive study. The discourse analysis of this research is as stated in Ethnography of Communication (EOC) which is known as Hymes’ SPEAKING Model: Situation, Participant, Ends, Act sequence, Key, Instrumentalities, Norms of Interaction and Interpretation, and Genre. As the data source of this research was the records of conversation of Talk Indonesia program on Metro TV.

The subject of this research is three editions of Talk Indonesia program on Metro TV. The researcher recorded and analyzed the three editions of Talk Indonesia program on Metro TV. They are the edition on June 30, 2013 with title Mining the Internet; Marriage Mix; and Making the A-List, on July 07, 2013, about Faith and Hope; Culture Clash; and Personal Dreams, on July 14, 2013, discussed about Animal Instinct; Family Tree; and Simple Joys. The researcher used purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling is used in this research in consideration that the researcher has specific predefined purpose of the research.

The appropriate technique of data collecting is very important to gain data of the research. In this research, the techniques of data collecting are observation and recording. There are two kinds of observations: participant and non-participant observations. The participant observation is an observation in which the observer becomes a part of the observed subject, while non-participant observation is a kind of observation that the observer does not become the subject of the observation. The researcher chooses the non-participant observation in consideration that the researcher does not become the subject of the observation. The researcher records three editions of Talk Indonesia Program on Metro TV. They are on June 30, 2013, Mining the Internet; Marriage Mix; and Making the A-List, on July 07, 2013, Faith and Hope; Culture Clash; Personal Dreams, on July 14, 2013, Animal Instinct; Family Tree; and Simple Joys. The researcher used sound recorder and video performance as the means to record the conversation of Talk Indonesia program on Metro TV. The suitable tools of data collecting are: conversation recordings and observation checklist. The recordings were three editions of conversation of Talk Indonesia on Metro TV. The observation checklist is used to have more detail on SPEAKING aspects.
RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Research Findings
1. Analysis of Edition 1 (June 30, 2013)

a. **Situation.** The place of the conversation is on studio of Talk Indonesia on Metro TV in Jakarta. The program was tuned at 08.05 a.m on June 30, 2013. The second part of situation after the setting of place is setting of scene or the psychological setting of the conversation. Thus, the scene of the conversation for this edition was not too serious, informal and intimate. It is showed by the arrangement of the chair which is opposite each other.

b. **Participant.** There are three participants in this edition. Dalton Tanonaka is an international presenter from America. Dalton married to Japanese woman and lived in Indonesia. Rahayu Saraswati is an actress and activist. She is a Prabowo Subianto’s niece. And the last is Deisy Wong Will. Deisy is a business woman. She is a head of online business company in Indonesia.

c. **Ends.** The researcher categorizes Talk Indonesia program as a functional conversation.

d. **Act sequence.** The form of speaking in this edition is casual conversation.

e. **Key.** The researcher analyzed based on the nonverbal, it marked by gesture, posture, expression, or behavior, and verbal utterance produced by the speakers. The speech sound of the conversation was joyful and light-hearted.

f. **Instrumentalities.** (1) Languages used by the speakers are English and Indonesian language. English is the target language and Indonesia is the local language in this program. (2) Code refers to variety of language. The researcher analyzed the conversation of this edition by the one code mixing and one code switching made by the speakers. (3) The dialect that used is Indonesian-English Standard dialect. (4) There are 6 registers used in this edition. (5) The researcher concluded that the style of the formality scale in edition 1 is consultative.

g. **Norms of Interaction and Interpretation.** The total number of turn taking of edition 1 is 84 with various turns taking. There are if the current speaker selects another speaker, that speaker must speak next; if the current speaker does not select another speaker, someone may self-select as next speaker; if nobody self-select, the current speaker may continue. There are 33 adjacency pairs in the conversation of first edition.

h. **Genre.** In this edition, the conversation is categorized as a casual conversation.


a. **Situation.** The place of the conversation is on studio of Talk Indonesia on Metro TV in Jakarta. The program was tuned at 08.05 a.m on July 07, 2013. The second part of situation after the setting of place is setting of scene or the psychological setting of the conversation. Thus, the scene of the conversation for this edition was not too serious, informal and intimate. It is showed by the arrangement of the chair which is opposite each other.
b. **Participant.** There are three participants in this edition. Dalton Tanonaka is an international presenter from America. Dalton married to Japanese woman and lived in Indonesia. Elsie Mullers is a business woman and also TV talent show winner. She has a Pizza restaurant in Jakarta. Joshua J-Flow Matulessy is a hip hop artist and also a rapper.

c. **Ends.** The researcher categorizes Talk Indonesia program as a functional conversation.

d. **Act sequence.** The form of speaking in this edition is casual conversation.

e. **Key.** The researcher analyzed is based on the nonverbal and verbal utterance produced by the speakers. The speech sound of the conversation was joyful and light-hearted.

f. **Instrumentalities.** (1) Languages used by the speakers are English and Indonesian language. English is the target language and Indonesia is the local language in this program. (2) Code refers to variety of language. The researcher analyzed the conversation of this edition by the three code mixings made by the speakers. (3) The dialect that used is Indonesian-English Standard dialect. (4) There are 6 registers used in this edition. (5) The researcher concluded that the style of the formality scale in edition 2 is consultative.

g. **Norms of interaction and interpretation.** The total number of turn taking of edition 2 is 61 with various turns taking. There are if the current speaker selects another speaker, that speaker must speak next; if the current speaker does not select another speaker, someone may self-select as next speaker; if nobody self-select, the current speaker may continue. There are 22 adjacency pairs in the conversation of first edition.

i. **Genre.** In this edition, the conversation is categorized as a casual conversation.

3. Analysis of edition 3 (July 14, 2013)

a. **Situation.** The place of the conversation is on studio of Talk Indonesia on Metro TV in Jakarta. The program was tuned at 08.05 a.m on July 14, 2013. The second part of situation after the setting of place is setting of scene or the psychological setting of the conversation. Thus, the scene of the conversation for this edition was not too serious, informal and intimate. It is showed by the arrangement of the chair which is opposite each other.

b. **Participant.** There are three participants in this edition. Dalton Tanonaka is an international presenter from America. Dalton married to Japanese woman and lived in Indonesia. Rahayu Saraswati is an actress and activist. She is a Prabowo Subianto’s niece. Hashim Djohadikutsumo is a business leader and social benefactor. He is Prabowo Subianto’s brother and also Sara’s father.

c. **Ends.** The researcher categorizes Talk Indonesia program as a functional conversation.

d. **Act sequence.** The form of speaking in this edition is casual conversation.
e. **Key.** The researcher analyzed is based on the nonverbal and verbal utterance produced by the speakers. The speech sound of the conversation was joyful and light-hearted.

f. **Instrumentalities.** (1) Languages used by the speakers are English and Indonesian language. English is the target language and Indonesia is the local language in this program. (2) Code refers to variety of language. The researcher analyzed the conversation of this edition by one code mixing and one code switching made by the speakers. (3) The dialect that used is Indonesian-English Standard dialect. (4) There is no register used in this edition. (5) The researcher concluded that the style of the formality scale in edition 3 is consultative.

g. **Norms of interaction and interpretation.** The total number of turn taking of edition 3 is 59 with various turns taking. There are if the current speaker selects another speaker, that speaker must speak next; if the current speaker does not select another speaker, someone may self-select as next speaker; if nobody self-select, the current speaker may continue. There are 20 adjacency pairs in the conversation of first edition.

h. **Genre.** In this edition, the conversation is categorized as a casual conversation.

**Discussions**

1. **Situation.** In the conversation of Talk Indonesia Program, researcher categorized the situation of this program into two points. The first point is the setting of place. The place of this program was held in Jakarta, especially at studio of Metro TV Jakarta. The second point of situation after the setting of place is setting of scene or the psychological setting of the conversation. Thus, the scene of the conversation is informal, intimate and not too serious. It is showed by the arrangement of the chair which is opposite each other.

2. **Participant.** The participants for every edition in Talk Indonesia program are three people. The presenter of the program is Dalton Tanonaka. The two guests are different for every program. It depends on the hot issue which will be discussed in the program. The invitation guests for the three editions in this research are Rahayu Saraswati, Deisy Wong Will, Elsie Mullers, Joshua “J-flow” Matulessy, and Hashim Djojohadikusumo. The backgrounds of the guests are artists, business women, and also politician.

3. **Ends.** The researcher categorized Talk Indonesia program as a functional conversation. Generally, Talk Indonesia is a program which talked and discussed about hot issues that happened in Indonesia. The program tried to explore the arguments and critical thinking from the invitation guests about the issues. The researcher summarized that the purpose of every edition based on the themes or hot issues list of the conversation. They are about Mining the Internet; Marriage Mix; Making the A-list; Faith and Hope; Culture Clash; Personal Dreams; Animal Instinct; Family Tree; and Simple Joys. In hence, the goal of the conversation is to share information about the topic they talked about.
4. Act Sequence. The order of the speech event ran based on the sequence structure of turn-taking. In hot topic number one, the presenter began the conversation by greeting the audiences and the guests of the program. Then, he told about the hot topics which would be talked and discussed by the guests for the edition. During the conversation, the speakers had an active conversation about the topics. At the end of the program, the presenter asked the speakers to give their inspirational final words to audiences.

5. Key. Considering that it is a conversation held in a station of Metro TV, the researcher analyzed based on the nonverbal it marked by gesture, posture, expression, or behavior, and verbal utterance produced by the speakers. The speech sound of the conversation was joyful and light-hearted.

6. Instrumentalities  
   a. Language, Code and Dialect. The languages used in this program are English language as the target or the first language and Indonesian language as the second language or the local language. The speakers used Indonesian language just when producing code mixing and code switching.

      In the Talk Indonesia Program, the speakers sometimes produced code mixing and code switching in their conversation. The total number of code mixing is 5 codes mixing. Whereas, the total numbers of code switching in the conversation of Talk Indonesia program is 2 codes switching. The code mixing in first edition is 1 code mixing; in second edition are 3 codes mixing; and in third edition is 1 code mixing. Then, the code switching in first edition is 1 code switching; in second edition there is no code switching; and in last edition there is 1 code switching.

      The type of code mixing that used in the conversation is inner code mixing. The code mixing is as a symbol of solidarity between bilingual and informal situation. Whereas the type of code switching that used is emblematic code switching. The function of the code switching is in order to another speaker can fully understand about the conversation.

      The dialect that used by the speaker is categorized into two forms that are American-English dialect and Indonesian-English standard dialect. Elsie Mullers and Dalton Tanonaka speak in American-English dialect. The other speakers like Joshua “J-flow” Matulessy, Deisy Wong Will, Rahayu Saraswati and Hashim Djojohadikusumo speak in Indonesian-English standard dialect.

   b. Register. The total numbers of register in Talk Indonesia program for the three editions are 12 registers. The first edition has 6 registers; they are e-commerce, e-bay, kas-kus, berniaga, persada, and free map. The total numbers of second edition has 6 registers for instance GKI, K-Pop, J-Pop, I-Pop, Garuda and Bhineka Tunggal Ika. The last edition of Talk Indonesia program has no register.

      There are registers that categorized into register of social group and discrete occupation. Free map, GKI, K-Pop, J-Pop, I-Pop, Garuda and Bhineka Tunggal Ika are the registers that belonging to social group register. Except that, e-
commerce, e-bay, kas-kus, berniaga, and persada are included into register of discrete occupation.

c. **Style of speech.** The classified program is as a casual conversation. The interruption was also allowed, so the researcher concluded that the style of speech in the three editions is consultative

7. **Norms of Interaction and Interpretation**
   a. **Turn Taking.** There are three types of turn taking in this program. The first is if the current speaker selects another speaker, that speaker must speak next; the second is if the current speaker does not select another speaker, someone may self-select as next speaker; and the third is if nobody self-select, the current speaker may continue. In the first edition of Talk Indonesia program, there are 84 turns taking which divided into first type 32 turns taking and second type 52 turns taking; the second edition has 61 turns taking which divided into first type 27 turns taking, second type 32 turns taking, and the third type 2 turns taking; the third edition has 59 turns taking which divided into first type 33 turns taking, second type 23 turns taking and the third type 3 turns taking.

   The overlapping is also happened in this conversation. The overlapping which usually happened in turn taking of a conversation are TRPs (Transition Relevant Places), Discourse Management Devices (DMDs), Simultaneous Onsets, Laughter and shared laughter, Simultaneous turns, Delayed Completions, Interruptions, and Third party mediation. The total number of overlapping in edition one is 9, they are comprised with 7 overlapping of DMDs and 2 overlapping of TRPs. In second edition, the total number is 14; they are divided into 8 overlapping of DMDs, 2 overlapping of TRPs, and 4 overlapping of Laughter and shared laughter. And the last edition is 3 overlapping; they are consisted of 2 overlapping of DMDs and 1 overlapping of Laughter and shared laughter.

   b. **Adjacency Pair.** The adjacency pairs in Talk Indonesia program are diverse. In first edition, there are 33 adjacency pairs. They are consisted of question-answer in 15 times, inform-acknowledgement in 4 times, request-acceptance in 12 times, and request-rejection in 2 times. The second edition, there are 22 adjacency pairs. The adjacency pairs in this edition are question-answer in 20 times, request-acceptance in 1 time and request-rejection in 1 time. The third edition has 20 adjacency pairs. They are comprised with question-answer in 18 times and request-acceptance in 2 times.

8. **Genre.** Based on the analysis of the conversation above, the researcher classified the Talk Indonesia program as a casual conversation. It is marked by speakers’ utterances and expressions while speaking.

**CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

**Conclusion**

The researcher concluded that the seat arrangement which opposite each others, is also influencing the psychological situation of the conversation. The
speakers in Talk Indonesia program for every edition are three speakers with different backgrounds. The conversation that categorized as a functional conversation has the role of speaking which based on sequence structure of turn taking. The joyful and light-hearted conversation sometimes used Indonesian language to produced code mixing and code switching. The speakers used the code switching and code mixing when producing utterances in order to speakers can fully understand and as a symbol of solidarity among others. The registers appeared in this program are associated with social group and discrete occupation. The speakers tend to take the turn of speaking, while nobody selects other speakers to speak. The overlapping is also allowed in this conversation in order to maintain the turn and also to enforce the relationship between the participants. The adjacency pairs in the Talk Indonesia program are various. And the Genre aspect of the program is a casual conversation.

**Suggestion**

The researcher suggests several suggestions as follows based on data analysis of Talk Indonesia Program on Metro TV: (1) The teachers as subject of learning especially for X and XI grade of senior high school and the lectures who teach about discourse analysis can teach the students how to explore about a conversation or speech of event by using SPEAKING mnemonic device from Hymes’ theory. (2) The teachers who teach speaking, they should teach the students about how the participants in conversation are involved on an ongoing basis evaluation of others utterance to judge appropriate situation and have certain strategies such as ask questions to take up the turn talk. (3) The teachers while teaching speaking should implement the norms of interaction and interpretation about the roles of speakers and overlapping one turn of speaking in order to motivate the students to speak in speaking or discussing class. (4) The teachers should provide interesting topics. It should be vary from meeting to meeting. And also it should be based on students’ age, level and ability. (5) The teachers can enrich the students’ vocabulary items by giving the task which associated to the topic they would be discussed.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**


