

Figurative language in Mata Nadjwa Talk show

(The Case of Discourse Analysis)

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Abstract

This study investigates Figurative Language and Idiom in *Mata Najwa* talk show texts. Three is a research problems is raised, namely what types of Figurative Language and Idiom are used in *Mata Najwa* talk show. This research is conducted by applying the descriptive qualitative method. A qualitative study concerned with non-static methods and small purposively selected samples. In this study, a descriptive method will be used to support by references of library research. To get the result of the research, the data is needed and chosen deals with the problem that is related to the study. In this study, the sources of data were taken from video of *Mata Najwa* Talk Show which focus to political interview. It was investigated that there are four types of Figurative language in the *Mata Nadjwa* Talk Show; they are metaphor, personification, simile, and hyperbole.

Key Word: *Figurative Language, Idiom, Mata Nadjwa Talk show*

1. Introduction

The language can be applied to social control. It derives information, impression, and education by language. Book, magazine, news, and talk show are the examples of language as social control. Talk show is a television or radio program where one or group get together to discuss various topics with a relaxed atmosphere but seriously, that is guided by a presenter. Sometimes, talk show brings a variety of groups who want to learn a great experience. Today, in Indonesia, talk show is interested in the communities. Talk show has a more live atmosphere, besides that the language style of the speakers who became the main attraction.

Talk Show is an important role in influenced good or bad mindset towards people. It discusses the problem to be clear for societies from different background. The language of talk show depends on the characters presenter and scenario of a television program. Interpersonal metaphor occurs to interpersonal function or meaning. The differences between ideational and interpersonal metaphor are that whereas ideational metaphor involves upgrading of

grammatical unit, (Saragih, 2004). Practically, it is significant to analyze interpersonal metaphors in *Mata Najwa* in order to find out what the message between actor/actress in this talk show and audiences. In addition, the analysis of the figurative languages and idioms in this study must be sentence by sentence.

In this research, the writer will analyze about what types of Figurative Language are used in *Mata Najwa's* talk show. Ervina and Saputri (2014) state that figurative language is the use of words that go beyond their ordinary meaning. It requires the readers to use his/ her imagination to figure out the author's meaning. It makes figurative meaning is difficult to understand because we cannot find the meaning of the figurative language in dictionary just like the other vocabulary words that we usually use in our daily conversation. To know the meaning of figurative language we need to use our imagination to imagine what the words are said or what the words refer to. Girik Allo (2015) claims that in daily communication has waited such in spoken and written format that need to be interpreted and of course to reach understanding in real life communication.

The objective of this research is to analyze completely about kinds of figurative languages in the *Mata Nadjwa Talk Show*. The Analysis about figurative languages and idioms in the *Mata Nadjwa Talk Show* will give the benefits for the lecturers, teachers, students and the other researchers in teaching and learning English

2. Review of related literature

a. The Concept of Figurative Language

Figurative language implies a two-stage interpretation process, in which the hearer initially arrives at a patently false interpretation and then infers the speaker's intended meaning through a process like Gricean quality implicature, (Speaks, 2008). When using figurative language, individuals can trace repetitions among the elements involved in a figurative expression but attributing different meanings to each element. In this process, the condition of repeatability belongs to every figurative form (Girik Allo, 2018).

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A figurative device is part of a major class commonly known as figure of speech. These figures are linguistic statements in which one, or several of their constituents, deviate(s) its/their literal meaning in favor of a figurative interpretation. Figurative Language consists of comparative, contradictive, relation and repetition figurative language, (Kennedy, 1983).

Any form of figurative language: metaphors, personifications, paradoxes, similes, synecdoches, antitheses, hyperboles, metonymies, allegories and idioms among others works deconstructively to recreate meaning when writing a poem, a play, a story, or when taking place in a conversation, speech, and/or lecture, (Araya, 2008). The types of Figurative language classified by (Gorys,1994; Potter,1967; Toris et al., 1994; Cormac, 1985; Chimombo and Roseberry, 1998; Kennedy, 1983 as cited in (Girik Allo, 2015) as follow:

1) Comparative Figurative Language

Comparative figurative language consists of metaphor, personification, and simile.

a) Metaphor

Metaphor is a variety of analogy which compare two things directly, but in short pattern, as in the expression “*you are the sunshine of my life.*”

b) Personification

Personification is figure of speech in imaginative something, which doesn't have soul, as though they have human characteristic. Example: *School alarm calls students to enter their classroom.*

c) Simile

Simile is comparison which has explicit characteristic, it means that they state something similar with each other indirectly that use words like as and like, (“cheeks like roses”).

2) Contradictive Figurative Language

Contradictive figurative languages consist of:

a) Hyperbole

Hyperbole or overstatement is figurative language that contain exaggeration element about something. It is meant that something is made greater than the fact. Example: *I was surprised till half-died hear his saying.*

b) Litotes

Litotes is figurative language that contains statement which made smaller from original. It is meant that people usually use it to make it simple. So that they are not arrogant because they guess something invaluable although exactly is so valuable. Example: *I hope you can receive this invaluable giving.*

c) Paradox

Paradox is variety of figurative language which has a real contrasted with a fact. It can be meant all of things that interest because of their truth. Example: *I feel sad in the middle of wedding party happiness.*

3) Correlative Figurative Language

a) Metonymy

Metonymy is figurative language that uses character or name of thing that relate to name of person, something as pronoun, uses words to describe another things closely associated with it. Example: *Students in our school like to read St. Alisyahbana.*

b) Synecdoche

Synecdoche is figurative language that say name of partial to represent whole or oppose.

Pars pro Toto, partial represent whole. Example: *till evening, I haven't seen his nose.* His nose in the sentence is meant whole of body that consists of

head, neck, stomach, hands, feet, etc. it isn't just nose as, because it represents person as whole.

Totem pro parte, whole represent partial. Example: *Indonesia got gold medals in the championship.* Indonesia in the sentence is meant some persons who become winner in a competition. It is not all population in Indonesia.

c) Allusion

Allusion is figurative language that show indirectly forwards a person or event that people have known together. Example: *Many victims caused by Nazi.*

d) Ellipsis

Ellipsis is figurative language that eliminates word or part of sentence. Example: *She and her mom to Bandung (eliminate verb go).*

4) Repetitive or Enforcement Figurative Language

Repetitive figurative language consists of:

a) Pleonasm

Pleonasm is figurative language that uses words improperly to emphasize meaning of word. Example: *He falls down to the ground.*

b) Climax

Climax is figurative language that states something from small to great. Example: *Children's, teenagers, old people have same right in laws.*

c) Anti-Climax

Anti-Climax is opponent of climax figurative language. Example: *Head master, teachers and students have attended in the ceremony field.*

d) Rhetoric

Rhetoric is figurative language in question that the answer has known by questioner. Example: *Who are person don't want to happy?*

e) Repetition

Repetition is figurative language that uses repetition word to emphasize meaning. Example: *Good bye my girls, good bye my sweet heart, good by my angel.*

b. *Mata Najwa* Talk Show

In Indonesia, the political theme of the television program is growing. Themes is even more daring and creative. In fact, now this television program with a political theme is not merely a dialogue with a normative topic, but has dared to use a topic that tickled, varied, creative and entertaining. Since its presence on the know 2000 Metro TV which is the first news television in Indonesia comes with a variety of political-themed talk shows. Talk shows are a type of television or radio show in the form of a conversation or discussion of a person or group of people about a particular topic or a topic thread with the Guide Talk show. One of Metro TV's flagship talk shows is Mata Najwa. The current event Talk show, which talks about the warm things in the community, is packed in an interview discussion that lasts 60 minutes and is aired every Wednesday at 20.00-21.00 WIB, (Tekkay, Himpong, & Paputungan, 2017).

Talk show hosted by senior journalist, Najwa Shihab on several occasions often brings first-class guest stars to topics related to national, governmental and political issues. Most of the characters appearing in this event are popular figures and newsmakers. The curiosity of the viewer against the other side of the life of the person who previously was rarely uploaded in other mass media. This is what usually makes viewers leave their activities for a moment to witness the event even though there are some who just want to know who the guest star is at Talk show Mata Najwa. In addition to the other Talk show almost every time asked, the host will see the record that has been prepared and placed on the table, the note is certainly made after doing research and observation that is quite detailed about the life of the character. Even to things that are of particular nature and personal. Similarly, a spontaneous and unexpected event bearer's questions often make the speaker think for a moment, smile or ponder before answering it. Najwa was also able to act as an interviewer representing what the viewer wanted to know and do, (Tekkay et al., 2017).

Dewi and Lusiana (2016) investigated that as a talk show program, Mata Najwa talk show that encircles political issues, the television news characteristics

of the program have always been raised in every episode. The packaging of this 90 minute political talk show program never leaves the basics of television news. Structured Mata Najwa is able to provide discussion program based on the pattern of delivery of television news programs, consisting of the beginning, middle, and end, so that the information conveyed by Mata Najwa is so logical, structured and harmoniously by placing important points in each section. Extracting information based on the speaker's answers and the facts raised as inserts, is the main source of news in the program. Najwa Shihab's expertise in throwing intelligent, pious questions is able to focus the direction of speaker talks so that the information that viewers get is not widened everywhere.

Gusvita (2016) in her article showed that the use of the language in the talk show "Mata Najwa" More is considered polite and not much beyond the rights and denied its obligations. Violation of civility is not very dominant in the talk show. Speakers are still concerned about the feelings of others in speech, so that the communication process can run smoothly. On television shows should be more concerned with the civility in language so that the audience feel comfortable watching the show on television.

3. Research Method

This research is conducted by applying the descriptive qualitative method. Creswell as cited in Girik Allo, Rahman, & Sultan (2020) pointed out that qualitative research is whatever it might be certainly does not represent a unified set of techniques or philosophies, and indeed has grown out of a wide range of intellectual and disciplinary traditions. In this study, a descriptive method will be used to support by references of library research.

To get the result of the research, the data is needed and chosen deals with the problem that is related to the study. In this study, the sources of data were taken from video of Mata Najwa's Talk Show which focus to political interview. There were six characters with six speeches were taken from two episodes and the writer analyzed all of them.

The data is taken by applying library research technique. After doing the library research, the data is collected by implementing the procedures as the following. 1) Downloading episodes of Mata Najwa's Talk Show in Metro TV on May 12th, 2014 and May 19th, 2014. And drawing them as the samples. 3) Making the scripts of the samples.

The data were analyzed based the following techniques: Transcript the data from downloaded talk show, Reading all talk show texts will relate to the topic, Extraction/choosing the types Figurative language into the specific type, Putting the Figurative language into a list, Describing the findings of the study based on the statements available in the part of introduction particularly at problems of study, (Creswell, 2012). However, the initial conclusions which are supported by valid and consistent evidences make the conclusions are strongly believed to be incredible and then coming to the final conclusion related to types of Figurative language (Girik Allo, 2020).

4. Result

After collecting the data, the speeches are extracted based on the types of Figurative languages and idiom as follow:

Extract 1: Introducing the topic

The host introduced the topic of talk show, and the guest at the time is *Mr. Prono* who were the ex-official of deputy governor of DKI Jakarta in period 2007-2011. The talk show held in Mata Nadjwa Studio, Metro TV.

Host : *Pemirsa tidak sedikit pasangan kepala daerah dan wakilnya hanya mesra di awal-awal tahun saja. " Para nomor dua " itu topiknya. Kita berbicara soal berbagai hal selama dua orang memimpin DKI Jakarta. Selamat malam pak Prianto, Terima kasih sudah hadir di studio Mata Nadjwa.*

[Viewers, **there are not a few couples and deputy regional head tender-hearted only in the early years.**" **The number two**" is the topic. We talk about various things for two people to lead Jakarta. Good evening Mr. Prianto, Thank you for being present in the Mata Nadjwa's Studio]

Guest : *Makasih, saya sudah diundang*
[Thanks, I've been invited]

Host in this talk show the figurative language of Metaphor namely “*tidak sedikit pasangan kepala daerah dan wakilnya hanya mesra di awal-awal tahun saja*”. (There are not a few couples and deputy regional head tenderly only in the early years). In this context, the use of metaphor “*mesra*” (tender-hearted) in comparing the relationship between governor and his deputy that seemed could not cooperate to lead the DKI Jakarta at the time. The word “*mesra*” (tender-hearted) is usually used in the relationship between those people whom falling in love or in family relation. Therefore metaphor here is comparing two unlike things/context namely the relation of government with the relation with person whom falling in love or family relation.

Host also use the phrase term “*para nomor dua*” (“the number two) in comparing the comparing the deputy governor and the people in general in the second position in particular activity.

Extract 2: Asking about previous governor election process

Asking about the depiction of early process of Prianto as DKI Jakarta deputy governor candidate, host elaborated the flashback of how Prianto was chosen as candidate of deputy governor.

Host : *Kalau kita mengacu ke belakang, **proses awal proses perjodohan**, begitu **banyak orang terkaget-kaget** ketika anda tiba-tiba maju menjadi wakil Pak Fauzi Bowo, itu seberapa cepat sesungguhnya proses itu?*

[If we refer to the flashback, beginning the process of matchmaking process, so many people surprised when you suddenly developed a vice Mr. Fauzi Bowo, how fast its process actually ?]

Guest : *Jadi bagaimana jadinya itu? Kalau secara administrasi ya, itu ya memang Pak Fauzi Bowo selaku direktur Fauzi Bowo center kirim surat kepada saya, saya masih aktif, asisten teritorial KASAD, meminta kesediaan saya menjadi CAWAGUBnya, ada surat pribadinya.*

[So what will become of it? If the administration is yes, yes it is indeed Mr. Fauzi Bowo as the director of the center sent a letter to me, I am

still active, assistant territorial Army Chief of Staff, asking me to be its candidate of deputy governor, there is personal note.]

Host used the metaphor “*proses awal proses perjodohan*” (beginning the process of matchmaking process). The process of Prianto to be a candidate of deputy governor compared with the term of *perjodohan* (matchmaking) which the term commonly used in marriage context. Two unlike contexts, the process governor and its deputy in finding the understanding in political way to be a regional government compared with marriage term “*perjodohan* (matchmaking)”.

Extract 3: Asking about guest’s feeling

Host asked about the feeling of Prianto at the time when he got the information about his opportunity to become candidate of deputy governor.

Host : *Anda terkaget-kaget ketika itu?*

[Are you surprised at that time?]

Guest : *Sebenarnya juga gak, karena memang kepala staff AD waktu itu telah berbisik-bisik, kamu tampaknya dilirik untuk CAWAGUB, tapi gak usah dipikir.*

[Actually not, because at that time the head of army staff had to whisper, you seem to be glanced for candidate of deputy governor, but do not be though.]

Host exaggerated the question to heighten the effect in order to emphasize. In this context is used the figurative of language namely hyperbole in the question “*Anda terkaget-kaget ketika itu?*” (Are you surprised at that time?).

Extract 4: Talking about “proposal” process

Talking about the process and who firstly mediated Prianto and Fauzi Bowo as couple in governor election.

Host : *Ketika proses pinangan itu juga mendadak, ketika anda mendapat surat juga langsung atau bagaimana?*

[When the proposal was too sudden, when you got a letter also directly or how?]

Guest : *Awal Mei 2007, saya ditelfon teman saya main tennis, namanya Pak Sugeng. “Pak Pri ada teman saya yang ingin ketemu pak Pri. “Siapa?”, namanya pak Bambang Sunarko, saya gak kenal itu.*

[Early May 2007, I was phoned by my tennis mate, his name is Mr. Sugeng. "Mr. Pri there of my friend who want to see you Mr. Pri . " Who?", His name is Mr. Bambang Sunarko, I do not know him".]

Host uses the metaphor in this context "*Ketika proses pinangan itu juga mendadak*" (When the proposal was too sudden). The word *pinangan* only use in marriage term, when a man want to get marry with a woman, firstly asking the willing of the woman and her family in *proses pinangan* (proposal process). Host uses of metaphor *pinangan* compares with the process of asking Prianto's agreement at the time to be a couple of Fauzi Bowo in Governor Election.

Extract 5: Describing guest and mediator meeting

Elaboration about how mediator introduced Fauzi Bowo to Prianto and knowing deeply who Prianto is.

Host : *Lalu?*

[Then?]

Guest : *Setelah saya ketemu saya baru tahu pak Bambang Sunarko itu sahabatnya Pak Fauzi Bowo, nampaknya baru proses penajakan kepada saya lah, mengenali saya, bagaimana karakter dsb.*

[after I met, I have just known Mr. Bambang Sunarko is Mr. Fauzi Bowo's friend, **it seems as the assessment process to me, recognizing me, how my characters etc.**]

The way Prianto explain of his talking with the mediator obviously uses the figurative language of simile. In comparing two unlike things namely *penajakan* (assessment) that commonly used by the people when they want to be serious in their love relationship with the process of introducing Fauzi Bowo with Prianto. Here, Guest uses the word *nampaknya* (seemed) in comparing that terms.

Extract 6: willing and determination of the Guest

Prianto explained how far he knew about Jakarta and his determination to solve the problem with obvious sources.

Host : *Kok bapak mau sih pak? Langsung mundur dari militer, karir yang sedemikian panjang sudah dilalui, tidak ada kejelasan di awal akan*

melakukan apa-apa, diangkat jadi CAWAGUB langsung mau.

[Why do you want? Immediately withdrew from the Military, so long career has been passed, there is no clarity in the beginning will do nothing, appointed as candidate of deputy governor, directly want?]

Guest : *Oh, saya pikir jelas, bukan gak ada kejelasan, ya! Saya tahu kesemerawutan Jakarta, saya Jakarta tahu, ada para pakarnya, ahlinya, manusianya ada, ada dananya, persoalannya jelas, **tinggal tekad kan untuk membangun dan menertibkan kan?***

[Oh, I think obviously, not of hasn't clarity, yeah! I know the difficulties of Jakarta, Jakarta I know, there are the experts, the experts, has people there, there are funds, the issue is clear, only determination to build and control, isn't it?]

The use of figurative language here namely Personification in context to give the human characteristic to inanimate object/thing or humanize thing that is "*tinggal tekad kan untuk membangun dan menertibkan kan?*" (*Only determination to build and control, isn't it?*). Here, *tekad* (determination) is personified to human act where determination is assumed have the ability like human being to build and control the Jakarta's problems.

Extract 7: No space as deputy Governor

Prianto submitted a letter of backwards when he realized and figured out that his function as the deputy of governor could not be given to him as previous years before.

Host : *Ketika anda mengajukan mundur, itu kan setelah 4 tahun, hampir 4 tahun anda menjabat, tetapi kenapa, pada poin apa sehingga anda merasa ini sudah tidak bisa ditoleril dan harus mengajukan surat mundur .*

[When you submit backwards, that's after 4 years , almost 4 years you served, but why, at what point you feel this so could not be tolerable and must submit a backwards letter.]

Guest : *Ya sesungguhnya 2 tahun yang lalu ada dua setelah bersama saya sudah ingin mundur. Saya konsultasi kepada pakar, pada senior sampai dengan panglima TNI. Ada beberapa yang mengatakan ‘ anda takut mundur, anda terlampau sabar’, tapi ada juga yang bilang jangan mundur anda masih dibutuhkan. Saya sabar mbak, sebab tahun ke satu ke dua sampai setengah gitu ya saya itu masih*

bisa memegang peran sebagai wakil Gubernur, baik ke dalam maupun ke luar. Ketika menginjak tahun 2011 tahun ke empat itu, saya merasa ruang gerak saya sebagai WAGUB tidak ada.

[Yes indeed there 2 years ago with two after I've wanted to quit . I consulted the experts, the senior military commander until. There are some who say ' you are afraid of recoil, you are too impatient ', but some say do not back down you are still required. I patiently yes, for one to two years until a half, so yes I was still able to hold the role as deputy governor, either inside or outside. At 2011 was the fourth year, **I feel my space as deputy Governor no.**]

Metaphor that is used to imply the word “*ruang gerak*” (space) as the right for the deputy governor (Prianto) to act in his job description, but in fact the official governor (Fauzi Bowo) at the time did not give any opportunity.

Extract 9: Stripped down Facilities

Host : *Ketika anda akhirnya mundur dan itupun ditolak, anda tetap masuk kerja ketika itu?*

[When you finally resign and that too was rejected, you still go to work when it ?]

Guest : *Oh masuk kerja.*

[Oh I come to work.]

Host : *Seperti apa suasana ketika wakil sudah mau bilang mundur dan seharusnya sudah dipersilahkan mundur tapi karena urusan administrasi kenegaraan tidak bisa mundur masih tetap harus bekerja, itu situasinya anda gambarkan seperti apa?*

[What kind of atmosphere when the representative was going to say welcome back and should have retreated but because matters of state administration cannot back because still have to work, Like what you describe the situation?]

Guest : *Ya ajudan saya juga sudah **dipreteli** dan mobil juga sudah saya kembaliin, ya udah. Saya kerja pakai mobil sendiri; saya ke institusi di mana saya sebagai ketua eksoffisial.*

[Yes my aide also been **stripped down** and the car has also been returned, yes already. I use my own car to work; I go to the institution where I presided as ex official.]

Prianto used the metaphor of “*dipreteli*” (stripped down), the metaphor of stripped down which has literal meaning is to remove all the clothing of someone else is compared with the condition where all the facilities (including car) that’s ever used by Prianto during his official as deputy governor.

Extract 10: The importance of agreement

AB gave his point of view about the importance of the agreement in affecting the well-being of society.

Host : *Apakah masalahnya konkrit Pak AB?, sudah menawarkan nama kader-kader Hanura atau kemudian Hanura menawarkan nama pendamping Pak?*

[Is the problem concrete Mr. AB? Had offered the Hanura's cadres name or later Hanura offers escort name sir?]

Guest : *Kita bersepakat untuk tidak berbicara itu dulu kita berbicara mengenai Indonesia kedepan. Saya selalu berpendapat presiden dan wapres hanyalah sebuah instrumen saja, sebuah instrumen untuk mencapai kesejahteraan rakyat. **Jadi yang paling penting adalah apakah kesepakatan kita nanti dapat kemudian memperkuat usaha-usaha memperbaiki kesejahteraan masyarakat itu yang paling penting.***

[We agreed not to speak about that firstly, we're talking about Indonesia forward. **I always thought the president and vice president just simply an instrument, an instrument to achieve the welfare of the people. So the most important is whether the agreement will be able then can strengthen efforts to improve the well-being of society is the utmost important.**]

The usage of personification here namely "*Jadi yang paling penting adalah apakah kesepakatan kita nanti dapat kemudian memperkuat usaha-usaha memperbaiki kesejahteraan masyarakat itu yang paling penting*" The kind of figurative languages that is used in this sentence is Personification. "*Kesepakatan*" (agreement) is personified with the ability of human being, agreement is abstract noun obviously cannot act. It means that the agreement that is formed by government (president and his deputy) will be applied to improve the well-being of society.

Extract 11: Assumption of AB's representative candidate

Obviously AB explained about Golkar's planning about who the candidate is as his couple to the next presidential election.

Host : *Kenapa yang paling pertama kali disamperi atau didatangi Hanura Pak?*

[Why the first time to be met or come was Hanura, sir?]

Guest : *Karena kita merasa cocok, platformnya sama. Yang kita merasa cocok itu adalah antara saya dengan Pak Wiranto itu cocok itu.*

[Because we feel fit, same platform. We feel it is an arbitrator match between I and Wiranto are fit.]

Host : *Cocok sampai kemudian eh mungkin maju bersama di bursa pilpres nanti?*

[Match until then eh, **may prosper together in exchange presidential election later?**]

Guest : *Maju bersama tentu di dalam konteks kedua partai akan maju bersama. Insya Allah kitapun belum sampai satu kesepakatan yang final tapi sudah ada pengertian bersama.*

[Growing with exactly in the context of both the party will be developed together. Insha Allah, we also have not yet reached a final deal, but there are already shared meaning.]

Metaphor in the word "bursa" (exchange) is used to imply the meaning of the rumor of Presidential candidate in general election. Literal meaning of Exchange is Peddle copies of stock, bond etc.

Extract 12: Obscurity of AB's couple

Host tried to clarify the rumor of AB as a pair in Presidential election, but AB gave the diplomatic answers.

Host : *Ketika saya ingat Pak AB saat belum ketemu dengan Jokowi Capres PDIP anda sempat bilang "kalaupun koalisi dengan golkar yang menjadi cawapresnya itu eh Jokowi, eh itu sempat anda sebutkan juga di kampanye tanggal 18 Maret. Itu geyonan Pak AB atau memang serius berpikir Pak Jokowi mau jadi wakilnya Pak AB.*

[I remember when Mr. AB is currently not meet with Jokowi whom the president candidate of PDIP, you ever tell that " if that is a coalition with Golkar 's where the president candidate is Jokowi, You also mentioned at campaign on March 18th . **That was Joke Mr. AB or really serious thought that Jokowi would be representative**

of Mr. AB.]

Guest : *Gak tentu, kalau kita lihat mau gak mau itu eh yang tanya kepada Pak Jokowi gitu. Yang jelas pada waktu di Indosiar, acara dangdutan itu saya mengatakan sudah terlalu tua untuk menjadi wakil Jokowi dan Pak Jokowi juga mengatakan bahwa dia dicalonkan oleh PDIP sebagai calon Presiden itu jawaban dari kedua belah pihak . nonton khan meskipun bukan Metro di Indosiar nonton kan?*

[Not exactly, if we want to see about the willing, should ask Mr. Jokowi so. Clearly when it at Indosiar, Dangdut event I say is too old to be representative of Jokowi and Mr. Jokowi also said that he was nominated by PDIP as a presidential candidate that was the answer from both sides. Did you watch? Though Metro isn't it? Did you watch?]

Metaphor in the word “*Guyonan*” (Game) state the seriousness moreover the clearness of rumor of AB as a pair in Presidential election. Host assumed the statement of AB in one of the event that facilitated by Golkar party.

A figurative device is part of a major class commonly known as figure of speech. These figures are linguistic statements in which one, or several of their constituents, deviate(s) its/their literal meaning in favor of a figurative interpretation. Figurative Language consists of comparative, contradictive, relation and repetition figurative language, (Kennedy, 1983).

Any form of figurative language: metaphors, personifications, paradoxes, similes, synecdoches, antitheses, hyperboles, metonymies, allegories and idioms among others works deconstructively to recreate meaning when writing a poem, a play, a story, or when taking place in a conversation, speech, and/or lecture, (Araya, 2008). The types of Figurative language classified by (Gorys,1994; Potter,1967; Toris et al., 1994; Cormac, 1985; Chimombo and Roseberry, 1998; Kennedy, 1983 as cited in (Girik Allo, 2015). In this research, the researcher investigated that the types of Figurative language in the Mata Nadjwa Talk show are Metaphor, Personification, Simile, and Hyperbole.

5. Conclusion

After analyzing the types of Figurative language in the Mata Nadjwa Talk show, therefore the writer put the conclusions are drawn as follows: There are four types of Figurative language in the Mata Nadjwa Talk Show; they are Metaphor, Personification, Simile, and Hyperbole.

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