

INTERPERSONAL METAPHOR CODING IN *INI TALKSHOW* NET TV

SKRIPSI

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
Study Program of English Department*

By

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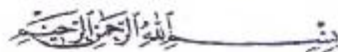


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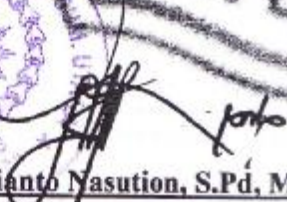

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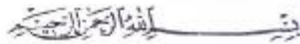
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ABSTRACT

Ridho Abdullah Siregar. 1402050106. Interpersonal Metaphor Coding in *Ini Talkshow* on Net TV. Skripsi. English Education Program of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2018.

This study deals with the study of interpersonal metaphor coding in *Ini Talkshow* on Net TV. The objectives of this study were to describe the use of interpersonal metaphor in *Ini Talk Show* on Net TV. To elaborate types of interpersonal metaphor in *Ini Talk Show* on Net TV. To reason for the coding interpersonal metaphor in *Ini Talk Show* on Net TV. Descriptive qualitative method was used in this study. Source of data was obtained from the script of *Ini Talkshow* on Net TV. In collecting the data, the researcher Downloading episode of *Ini Talk Show* on Net TV from the internet, Watching *Ini Talkshow*, Reading the scripts of *Ini Talk Show*, Identifying the sentences to find out the types of interpersonal metaphor coding used in *Ini Talk Show* on Net TV. The data were analyzed in some steps, Classifying the sentences interpersonal metaphor coded in *Ini Talkshow* on Net TV, Finding out the percentage from interpersonal metaphor especially metaphor of mood and modality into a list and then interpreting of the data.

The finding showed the occurrences two types of interpersonal metaphor coding in *Ini Talkshow* on Net TV, they were metaphor of mood which consists of questions with the amount of 58 (46.4%), statements with the amount of 47 (37.6%), commands with the amount of 8 (6.4%), offers with the amount of 2 (1.6%) and also metaphor of modality with the amount of 10 (8%).

Keywords : interpersonal metaphor, coding, Ini Talkshow, Net TV.

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Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

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Medan, March 2018

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language has many important roles in our life. One of them is for communication. Through language people can express their feelings, share their ideas, and convey information. It is their tool to interact and communicate with others. Trask (2007 : 93) sees language as a formal system of signs governed by grammatical rules of combination to communicate meaning. This definition stresses that human languages can be described as closed structural systems consisting of rules that relate particular signs to particular meanings. Thus, language makes people can convey their messages one to another without difficulties.

Language is divided into two channels; written and spoken language. When it comes to written language, its meaning is not merely just speech that is written down; it is way deeper than that concept. The same thing goes to the spoken one. Spoken language is not just what people said to others; it is like at the moment that people read aloud a scientific writing, people would realize that the language used is written language and others who heard them reading would also realize that circumstance. In addition, when people transcribe a conversation or have a chat with their friends using instant messengers, the readers of the transcription or the person whom those people chatting with would aware that the language used is spoken language.

The way of using the unusual form of linguistics can be analyzed with Systemic Functional Linguistics or SFL. The functional view of metaphor as ways of controlling the social and natural environment to the more recent theories that sees metaphor as processes by which we understand and structure one domain of experience in terms of another domain of a different kind (Duranti, 1997 : 38).In SFL theory, language is viewed as a social semiotics. There are two poles of coding experience, the unmarked or congruent which is also known as a usual representation whereas the marked or incongruent one is called the unusual or the metaphorical representation (Saragih 2001: 162).

Many researchers have been done on Grammatical Metaphor. Hadidi (2012) focused on Grammatical Metaphor in his research on health and political texts. He found that nominalization, a typical process leading to grammatical metaphor is a striking feature of health and political texts and makes the writing more interesting, lively, convincing and colourful. Wang (2008) found that grammatical concepts are very effective in enhancing language and literacy development for EFL learners. In its application, grammatical metaphor itself is divided into two types; they are ideational grammatical metaphor and interpersonal grammatical metaphor. 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, 2012:78).

There are two main types of Grammatical Metaphor in the clause: metaphors of mood (including modality) and metaphors of transitivity (Halliday, 1994:343). In the terms of model of semantic functions, these are, respectively interpersonal metaphors and ideational metaphors. Ideational metaphor is closely tied to transitivity system, which enables us to construe the world of our experience into a limited set of process types (material, mental, relational, behavioral, verbal, and existential).

Since language is a human social phenomenon, it develops and changes as people use it for special purpose. Much of people's understanding of their reality is depends on language. Halliday (1985: 17) states that language is a system for making meaning. The language is a part that cannot be separated from the semantic system, which includes the entire system of meaning in language, words, grammar and vocabulary. In other words, the function of language delivers a meaning from speaker to listener. 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.

Today, in Indonesia Talk show is interested in the communities. Talk show has a more lively atmosphere, besides that the language style of the speakers who became the main attraction. As a medium communication, talk show is 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 presenters and scenario of a television program.

The researcher was interested in analyzing about interpersonal metaphor, for the first, because still many people felt difficulties in understand systematic functional linguistics which is about interpersonal metaphor especially mood and modality and then the students do not understand about interpersonal metaphor coded. There are several reason why the researcher choose this topic. First, people still confused to distinguish mood and modality. The researcher choose *IniTalkshow* as source of the data in this research. The reason why the researcher choose *Ini Talkshow* because *Ini Talkshow* is one of the famous talk show in Indonesia and in the dialogues was used mood and modality.

Based on the problem above the researcher was interested to conduct analysis about interpersonal metaphor, with the title “ *Interpersonal Metaphor Coding in Ini Talk Show on Net TV*”.

B. The Identification of the Problem

This study was identified as being related to the following aspects.

1. Most of the people had difficulties in studying grammatical metaphors.
2. Interpersonal metaphors were used in *Ini Talk Show on Net TV* and the students found it hard to understand the metaphors.
3. There must be some reasons why they did not understand metaphors.

C. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study was focused on concept theories of the systemic and other systemists functional linguistic by Halliday. The limitation of this study was focused on metaphors mood and modality in *Ini Talk Show on Net TV*.

D. Formulation of the Problem

The problems of this research were formulated the following.

1. What types of interpersonal metaphor are used in *IniTalkshow on Net TV*?
2. How are interpersonal metaphors coded in *IniTalkshow on Net TV*?
3. Why are they coded is the ways they are ?

E. The Objectives of the Study

In relation to the problems are :

1. to describe the use of interpersonal metaphor in *Ini Talk Show on Net TV*,
2. to elaborate types of interpersonal metaphor in *Ini Talk Show on Net TV*,
3. to reason for the coding interpersonal metaphor ini *Ini Talk Show on Net TV*.

F. The Significance of the Study

The significance of the study was expected to be useful and relevant, theoretically and practically.

Theoretically, the findings of the study can be reference for the other researchers who want to conduct a research about interpersonal metaphor.

Practically,

1. Students, the finding knowledge about interpersonal metaphor in recognizing metaphorical expression in talk show.
2. Other researchers, to conduct other research in making proper conversation style.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

This research should be based on the theories that are applicable to specific areas required as science. In conducting this research the term of some concepts need to be explained. The following terms are used and appropriate, describe this research in order to avoid misinterpretation of the terms used.

1. Description of Systemic Functional Grammar

Systemic Functional Linguistics was introduced by M.A.K. Halliday in England in 1961 through several seminal papers. In the seventies he moved to Australia to establish the Department of Linguistics at the University of Sydney. In this department he introduced the theory to his students and finally SFL has spread to a number of institutions in Australia and many parts of the world. SFL, which is also known as Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG), is a model of grammar which constitutes part of a broad social semiotic approach to language called systemic linguistics. The term systemic refers to the view of language as a network of systems for making meaning; the term functional indicates that the approach focused on three metafunctions of language. Initially, Halliday's theory of SFG by his publication *Systemic Background* in 1985 did not get much attention from other linguists.

Malmkjær (1991 : 141) states a functional grammar essentially as a “natural” grammar, in the sense that everything in it can be explained, ultimately,

by references to how language is used. Saragih (2006 : 5) says that the notion of functional approach to language covers three related meanings they are :

- a. Language evolves in line with human needs for language in their social setting. In other words, language is motivated and determined by needs of the society where the language is used.
- b. Functional approach maintain to the concept that human beings use language in order to fulfill three function in their lives, which known as metafunction namely, to represent, to exchange, and to organize,
- c. Functional approach implies that each element or unit of language in any level is explained by reference to its function in total linguistic system. In the sense, clauses, phrases, words, morphemes, and so on are interpreted as functional with respect to whole. In other words, a unit does something or functions in a bigger unit above it in which it is an element, and finally the functions of each unit is eventually determined by the function of language use.

In the use of language there will be dependence. This is done to show that the form of text in a context. On the other hand, the text also determine or establish the context.

Based on Systemic Functional Linguistic (Halliday, 1994), human beings use language in order to fulfill three functions known as metafunctions namely : to represent, to exchange, and to organize experience. Technically these metafunctions are termed as ideational, interpersonal and textual function. There are three major lexico-grammatical system that code the meaning we make in

language, transitivity which encodes experiential meanings, mood which encodes meanings, theme- how we arrange experiential and interpersonal meanings so that they fit in with the meanings around them as text. All the three systems work together simultaneously to encode the three types of meaning (experiential, interpersonal and textual) in the clause.

Halliday (1985 : 68-71) approaches the grammar of interaction from a semantic perspective. In other words, speakers use the language to interact, there is a building of a relationship between the first speaker and second or next speaker. When the speaker uses the language the speaker uses it to interact or to exchange their experience. Their first choice in the exchange is to decide whether the speakers will take on the speech role of interlocutor or responder.

Organizing experience means that language is focused with the organization of information within individual clauses and, with the organization of the larger text. Every clause is organized as a message related to an unfolding text. To detect how a message is organized in language.

Systematic Functional Language considers language as a semantic layout of meanings that are generally bound up with a particular context. According to Systematic Functional Language, language thus cannot be separated from either its speakers or its context. The real beginning of the conscious study of grammatical metaphors began with Halliday. The term grammatical metaphor, as conceptualized by Halliday, fulfills certain important needs in discourse and text, including opening up a new dimension of a semantic space.

2. Description of Grammatical Metaphor

Halliday's SFG provides the theoretical bases for understanding grammatical metaphor. The basic underlying factor of SFG is meaning-making in the context. Meaning is said to be an interface between linguistic (lexicogrammatical) and extralinguistic (contextual) features (Halliday, 1973). Grammatical metaphor has been described as a rhetorical strategy for creating new modes of meaning (Halliday, 2004; Matthiessen & Bateman, 1991). Two types of grammatical metaphors are prominent in functional grammar, namely, ideational metaphor and interpersonal metaphor (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004).

Halliday (2004) argued that the grammatical system of a language is imbued with a powerful systemic potential to create meaning and also extensively explicated how the grammar acquires this potential to pack meanings in nominal groups. Grammatical Metaphor is proposed first by Halliday, who treated it as an important component of system language functions theory and made significant contribution to the metaphor study.

Halliday (1985) asserts that metaphors can also be looked into from the perspective of Functional Grammar. Systematic functional linguistics studies the metaphor from the point of view of meaning expression. Grammatical metaphor considers that the metaphor is not limited in the vocabulary level, but is often seen in the syntax level. According to the theory of grammatical metaphor, grammatical metaphor includes two types, those are interpersonal metaphor and ideational metaphor.

Grammatical metaphor is one of linguistic phenomenon that cannot be separated from human life. Grammatical metaphor is used by people in daily communication; written or orally. It can be found in a novel, economic or historical text, students' textbook, speech, lyric, poem, etc. Grammatical metaphor is needed to help people to understand how a text creates meaning and all meaning is situated in context of situation. Thompson (1996: 165) states that grammatical metaphor is defined as the expression of meaning through lexicogrammar forms which originally to express a different kind of meaning. The expression of meaning is metaphorical in relation to a different way of expression of the same meaning which would be more congruent. There are three systems of grammar in metaphor ; ideational metaphor, textual metaphor, and interpersonal metaphor.

Grammatical metaphor is a substitution of one grammatical class, or one grammatical structure, by another, for example, “his departure instead of he departed” (Halliday & Martin, 1993: 79). Halliday used the term grammatical metaphor to refer to the meaning transference from congruent to metaphorical in grammar. (Xue-feng, 2010: 30) states One of grammatical metaphor which deals with the maintaining relationship among speakers while having interaction is interpersonal metaphor. It involves non-congruent ways of informal spoken language which concerns with establishing and maintaining relations with other people enacting interaction correlated with a tendency to draw on the resources of interpersonal metaphor involved.

Grammatical metaphor as a part of metaphor is a subfield of systemic functional grammar which studies about representing or interpreting meaning from two sides. Metaphor inherently implies two points; those are comparison and uncommon representation. Leezenberg (2001:33) states that according to Aristotle who generally defines metaphor as a transfer of a name belonging else where.

Sometimes people use metaphor to express something indirectly. Aristotle, the great ancient Greece thinker, who began the study of metaphors as early as more than two thousand years ago. The real beginning of the conscious study of grammatical metaphors began with Halliday. He put forward two types of realization relationship between grammar and semantics, respectively named “congruent” and “incongruent”. Congruent realization or un,metaphorical form just means the natural relation between semantics categories and grammatical categories. On the other hand, incongruent realization or metaphorical form refers to the unnatural relation between semantics and grammatical categories. In fact, Halliday’s (1994:343) study on grammatical categories is that of incongruent realization, and his theory of grammatical metaphor includes, interpersonal metaphor, ideational metaphor and textual metaphor.

2.1. Interpersonal Metaphor

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, 2012 : 78).

Martin (1992 : 412) states interpersonal metaphor is also connected with congruent and metaphorical realization of speech function in mood. Assessment of probability usuality, inclination and obligation also display a range of diversified realization.

Interpersonal metaphor is categorized into metaphors of mood and modality, creating a stratal tension between discourse semantics and lexicogrammar. Mood metaphors construe a discourse semantic speech function through an incongruent mood option in grammar. To illustrate, the speech function command might be realized as a command, for example “get up” using imperative mood. Alternatively, command might also be realized as a suggestion as in “why don’t you get up?”, using interrogative mood. Mood metaphors are found more commonly in spoken language. However, the second type of interpersonal metaphor, metaphors of modality, is more likely to be found in written language.

As a part of grammatical metaphor, it deals with meaning about relations and attitudes between participants, their status and their feelings about what is said. The use of interpersonal metaphor creates special interpersonal and discourse effects, helping the speaker to persuade and dominate others. Interpersonal metaphor comprises the expression of mood and modality. Mood expresses the speech function; and modality expresses the speaker’s judgment or evaluation.

Metaphor of modality’s main function is to highlight the firmness of one’s attitude or belief, disguise the subjective nature of one’s arguments, express relevant connotative meanings, and help to optimize one’s presentations for one’s

goals. Meanwhile metaphor of mood is mainly used to persuade the audience implicitly into accepting the debater's arguments, shorten the social and psychological distance between the debater and the audience, induce the audience's participation in the intended dialogue, make one's views sound more authoritative and make one's tone more emphatic or more euphemistic.

Thompson (1996: 172) explains that in interpersonal metaphors the non-negotiability associated with nominalization can clearly be a powerful weapon in cases where the speaker or writer wishes, for whatever reason, to avoid negotiation, with its possible outcome of rejection. While, Interpersonal metaphor is a strategy for expanding the potential for negotiation (Halliday, 2004: 637). it means that the possible used i negotiation or avoid negotiation based on the genre of the interaction or text.

2.1.1. Mood

The other main type of interpersonal metaphor is the metaphors of mood. According to Halliday (1994, p. 363), mood expresses the speech functions of statement, question, offer and command. The choice between these different mood types enables people to give information by means of statements, using the declarative mood; to ask information by means of questions, using the interrogative mood; to put forward something to be considered and accepted or refused by means of offers, using the interrogative mood; or to ask for something to take place by means of commands, using imperative mood. For example 1 :

- 1) The car is in the garage.

- 2) Where did you park the car?
- 3) Show me the car!

Clauses (1) and (2) in Example 1 illustrate the expressions of statement and question and they are fairly straightforward, but with regard to command in clause (3), a large variety of expressions can be used to express the same command. See example 2 :

- 1) Tell me where you parked the car, please.
- 2) Could you tell me where you parked the car, please?
- 3) I would advise you to tell me where you parked the car.
- 4) You are kindly requested to tell me where you parked the car.
- 5) It is recommended that you tell me where you parked the car.
- 6) It is advisable to tell me where you parked the car.

According to Halliday (1994, p. 363), the various expressions in example 2 are under the heading of the notion of interpersonal metaphor of mood, because they are considered as metaphorical and deviated from the standard, most straightforward realization of a command by means of the imperative mood. Interpersonal metaphor is mostly associated with mood which expresses the speech function.

The realization of moods can be in metaphorical forms if the representing of expressing something in different way or by giving some comparison word used is known as metaphor (Thompson, 1996 :14)

The mood comprises the subject of the clause, the finite (which encodes grammatical number, primary tense, and modality) polarity markers, and modal adverbs (if present). In this conception, is the mood element which is seen as carrying the burden of the utterance as an interactive even, hence, it is through different options available for the mood element that the interpersonal component is manifested in in language. Metaphor of mood represent a type of interpersonal metaphor which is only available for the encoding of questions, statements, commands and offers, although, importantly the construction types on which these metaphors are based inductive mood.

2.1.2. Modality

Halliday (1994:357) claims that it is modality orientation that determines how each modality meaning gets expressed. In other words, the expression of modality are extended from vocabulary to clauses by adding projecting clauses. However, the subjective implicit orientation and the objective implicit orientation are non-metaphorical modality forms, which are expressed by modality in process.

One of the metaphorical ways code modality is buy using hypotactic idea (□□) with the first person as the subject of the □ clause and mental process such as (typically of cognition type reckon, think, believe, and others) or relational

process such as (be sure, be certain, be doubtful and others). Specifically, this is the way how modalization is metaphorically coded (Saragih, 2012 : 82)

In a word metaphor of modality can arrange information according to modality responsibility in a reasonable way in order to exert the modality in discourse and therefore to achieve the purpose of communication effectively. Metaphors of modality realize non-congruent ways of speech function (Halliday 1985). Modality refers to the area between positive and negative polarity, that is to the cline between “yes” and “no”. Modality is congruently realized by modal finite, for examples *can, may, could, should*, and mood adjuncts, for examples *possibly, probably*.

These instances are implicit ways of realizing speech function in grammar and considered congruent, as they do not create stratal tension. Alternatively, speech function might be projected in a clause complex explicitly, creating stratal tension.

For examples *I believe ..., I think ..., it is possible to argue that ..., it is obvious that* The first two of these examples are referred to as explicit subjective, whereas the other two are considered explicit objective (Halliday 1985). The congruent realization of speech function takes place within clause through modal verbs such as *can, may, could* and *might* (implicit modal) or through modal adjuncts, *possibly* or *probably* (implicit mood adjunct). Alternatively, speech function can be realized within the *modality system* through projecting clause complexes consisting of mental and idea clauses, for examples

“I think...”, “I believe” (explicit subjective) or objectively such as “It is possible to argue that...” (explicit objective).

People can say “I think”, when they mean probably; or “I believe”, when they mean almost certainly; or “don’t you think”, when they mean definitely. The author may have the following possibilities if people express the likelihood of LI Ping having gone to Beijing already, see the example.

Example :

- 1) LI Ping must have gone to Beijing.
- 2) LI Ping will certainly have gone to Beijing by now.
- 3) I think LI Ping has already gone to Beijing.
- 4) It is very likely that LI Ping has already gone to Beijing.
- 5) Everyone believed that LI Ping had already gone to Beijing.
- 6) It is clear that LI Ping has already gone to Beijing.

As it can be seen from clauses (1) and (2), the same meaning of likelihood is realized by a modal verb “must” in clause (1) or a modal adverb “certainly” in clause (2). Halliday called these expressions metaphors of modality which occur within the clause structure itself. While in (3), (4), (5) and (6), the modal meaning of certainty in different degrees are decided by the verbs like “think” in clause (3) and “believe” in clause (5), or particular types of adjectives “likely” in clause (4) and “clear” in clause (6) in the projecting clauses. Halliday (1994, p. 354) called such expressions interpersonal metaphors of modality, because the modal

meaning is realized outside the clause (in contrast with the standard encoding by means of modal verbs or adverbs, which lie within the clause structure). In this case, the clauses (3) and (5) show that the metaphors are based on a borrowing. The verbs “think” in clause (3) and “believe” in clause (5) can be borrowed to express a modal meaning. In English writing, interpersonal metaphor is a tactful language device to realize the intention of the writer and to have a great insight into the theme of the text.

Modality is significant part in the interpersonal function with the former expressing the speaker’s purpose to be achieved with his speech and being a semantic system expressing the speaker’s judgment or evaluation which covers the field. In the framework of systemic functional linguistics, modality is important since modality pay significant attention to generating utterances to convey the desired meanings by speakers, expressing the ideas, intentions, attitudes, and positions to the addresses. Modality can tell us how a person feels about what they are telling us, their stance or attitude, whether they are assertive or tentative, how committed or how detached they are and other crucial aspects of interpersonal meaning.

Metaphors of modality diverge from the congruent pattern in that, here, a modal meaning is construed outside the proposition that is being modally assessed. It can be seen from what Halliday (1994) claims that modal meanings are most congruently expressed by modal elements in the clause, that is modal operators and adjuncts (certainly, probably and the like).

2.2. Ideational Metaphor

Ideational grammatical metaphors are called metaphors of transitivity. The grammatical variation between congruent and incongruent forms here applies to transitivity configurations, and can be analyzed in terms of the functional structure of these configurations (Taverniers. 2003: 5).

Ideational metaphor is devoted to two main aspects, logical and experiential metaphor. They are in principle independent each other. As ideational functions are to do with nominal and verbal elements it can except that nominal groups will be important in ideational metaphors. At the centre of ideational metaphors is the process of transforming verbal processes into nouns (as in *contributeto contribution*). (Or, as, in, at the centre of ideational metaphors is the transformation of verbal processes into nouns. There is also some associated transference of verbal and nominal elements into modifiers.

The difference between ideational and interpersonal metaphor is that whereas ideational metaphor involves downgrading, interpersonal metaphor involves upgrading of grammatical unit. Thus, mechanism in interpersonal metaphor is the opposite to that ideational metaphor. The upgrading in interpersonal metaphot implies that a grammatical unit, which is commonly coded at a certain unit ranking, is relocated to a higher unit ranking. Specifically, this to say that with reference to the grammatical units a meaning which is congruently coded in a morpheme is relocated to a word ranking, word is relocated to group

ranking, group is relocated to clause ranking units, further, a single clause is relocated to a clause complex.

2.3. Textual Metaphor

According to Martin (1992 : 416) textual metaphor function to provide resources for metaphorical realization of conjunctive relations. It is textually followed by meta meaning relation, text reference, negotiating texture and internal conjunction. In the other words, textual metaphors are not bound by the logical meaning that can be arised interpersonal meaning. They are commonly interpersonally oriented as well, but it is deployed particularly for expressing an interlocuter's attitude meaning being made such as :

For example : - Another example is that the State Government looks after schools.

- This prevents vandalism and fighting.
- What a bullying statement you just made!

3. Description of Talkshow

Talk show is an interactive communication. It is a television program where one person (or group of people) discuss various topics put forth by a talk show host (Littlejohn, 1999:327). Each talk show has its own theme such as education, politic, and entertainment. In this study, the researcher chooses an entertainment. Talk show which contains some implicatures in the utterances and its functions to be found and analyzed.

The talk show itself is a product of the twentieth century. The broadcasting landscape in Britain moved from authoritarian to more populist and democratic in the 1960s (Scannell1991). The talk show went through a similar development. Martínez (2003) notes that talk show developed from a chat between the host and a celebrity to a show where there was more room for audience discussion.

3.1. *Ini Talk Show on Net TV*

IniTalkshow is an Indonesiantalk show. This program is running on NET TV channel. This talk show program was first aired on 24 March 2014. During Ramadan, this show was also available during Sahur under the name of IniSahur.

1. EntisSutisna (Sule) as Host
2. Andre Taulany as Host Consultant
3. YurikePrastika as Sule's Mother (Mami)
4. SasWidjanarko (MangSaswi) as Sule's Uncle
5. Muhammad SulaemanHarsono (Bolot) as Head of Neighborhood (Pak RT)
6. Eddy Soepono (Parto) as Security
7. Tri RetnoPrayudati (Nunung)
8. Haruka Nakagawa as Sule's Niece

IniTalkshow is a talk show that is shown with relaxed atmosphere. Discussing the warm things that exist in society in a simple way. In *IniTalkshow* will also share the atmosphere of house and the characters that exist in the house. The actress also play roles or act as well as apply guest stars and

problems in the society. This show is famous because there are songs such as Teh Asoy Geboy, Teh Bohay and Kopi Dapet Minta for in some segments of this show.

This show is a concept drama from Comedy Nights with Kapil which airs on Colors, a TV channel in India. *IniTalkshow* has permission from the production of Night Comedy with Kapil. This show is also a similar concept with *PAS Mantab Show* ever aired on Trans7.

Ini Talkshow airs every Monday-Friday, if viewers can watch on air every Tuesday-Friday. The concept and filming of the show begins on March 23, 2014 and airs from March 29, 2014, so on 29 March was the birthday of *Ini Talk Show* in Net TV.

Since be first Comedy Network was launched in December 2014, this program also aired can be tried with comedy programs. others such as BukanSekedarWayang, Tonight Show, Tentang Masa Gitu, and The Comments. Since January 11, 2016, the program has used a new stage set.

B. Relevant Studies

In this part, the researcher states the relevantstudies which are possible in adding the reader view about interpersonal metaphor. The researcher find a research close to this study such describe bellows :

For the first, Desta Gloria Siahaan conducts a study with the title : “*The Ideational Grammatical Metaphor in Barack Obama’s Speech*”. This study investigated the realization of ideational metaphor of in “Barack Obama’s

speech”. The objectives of this study are to identify the types of ideational metaphor are found in Barack Obama’s speech, to describe how the ideational metaphor linguistically realized in Barack Obama’s speech, and to reason for ideational metaphor coded in the ways it is in Barack Obama’s speech.

The research was designed with qualitative descriptive method. The data were taken from 2008, it is ‘A More Perfect Union’, a speech of Obama in Philadelphia. The data were collected by downloading the video of Barack Obama from www.youtube.com. The utterances of Barack Obama were transcribed into written text, classifying the data into types of ideational metaphor, and then drawing conclusion from the analysis. The finding shows that from 13 types of ideational grammatical metaphor, there are six types of ideational metaphor that found in Barack Obama’s speech; type 1 (10%) , type 2 (13,33%), type 5 (33,33%), type 12 (36,67%), type 13 (i) (3,33%) and type 13 (ii) (3,33%). Ideational metaphor is realized in Barack Obama’s speech by changing the metaphorical wording can be changed into congruent wording.

The reason of using Ideational metaphor in Barack Obama’s speech is to help the readers or listeners have better understanding to mean the meaning of the Barack Obama’s speech. The problem of the readers or listeners is they face difficulties in understanding the meaning of the speech. By identifying the ideational metaphor in Barack Obama’s speech, the readers or listeners have better understanding to mean the meaning of the Barack Obama’s speech. Barack Obama used metaphor in conveying his judgments and attitudes. He used metaphor to express something indirectly.

Second, Gabby Maureen Pricillia conducts the study with the title *:Metaphor of Modality in Mata NajwaTalk Show*. This study investigates the metaphor of modality in Mata Najwa Talk Show on Metro TV based on SLF approach. The objectives of this study are to identify what are the orientation of modality used in Mata Najwa Talk Show, to describe how the orientation of metaphor of modality are used, and to explain in what context of situation those metaphor of modality are used. The research design used is descriptive qualitative.

The data were taken from three episodes in Mata Najwa talk show about KPK. The data were collected by downloading the video of Mata Najwa talk show from www.youtube. The utterances of Najwa as the host and the politicians and other speakers from different social background as the interviewees were transcribed into written text, then classifying the data into types of orientation of metaphor of modality, and then drawing conclusion from the text. The finding shows that from four types of orientation of modality, the dominant orientation used in Mata Najwa Talk Show is objective implicit. It means that the speakers use congruent form of modality dominantly while expressing their judgment and attitude.

The use of metaphor of modality in Mata Najwa Talk Show realized by the use of incongruent types of xpressing meaning, that is by using projecting clause, nominalization and using preposition. Then, the speakers use metaphor of modality to reflect their judgment or attitude can be achieved with reference to the context of situation.

C. Conceptual Framework

Grammatical Metaphor falls into ideational metaphor, interpersonal metaphor and textual metaphor. The interpersonal metaphor is to use language to express speaker's participation and impose on others, to express his/her wishes, feelings, attitudes and judgements. It is kind of deviance in mood or modality system, helping to achieve some communicative intentions. It is made up of metaphor of mood and metaphor of modality. Therefore, it is defined as an incongruent realization of meaning in mood and modality system.

Mood performs not only speech function of statement, but also that of question, offer, and command which in turn transit the speaker's speech acts such as showing politeness, effort saving, interest arousing, cooperating, etc (Halliday & Hasan 1985 ; Halliday : 1994).

Modality shows a speaker's angle, either on the right and wrong the proposal or on the validity of the assertion. The modality system consists of such basic concepts as the orientation of modality (Halliday 1994 : 358). The modality feature can be construed as a proposition. A projecting clause is involved if modality is expressed metaphorically, which usually has a word or proposition to indicate belief, likelihood, certainty or other features connecting with modality. Interpersonal metaphor of modality encourages people to use the grammar metaphorically.

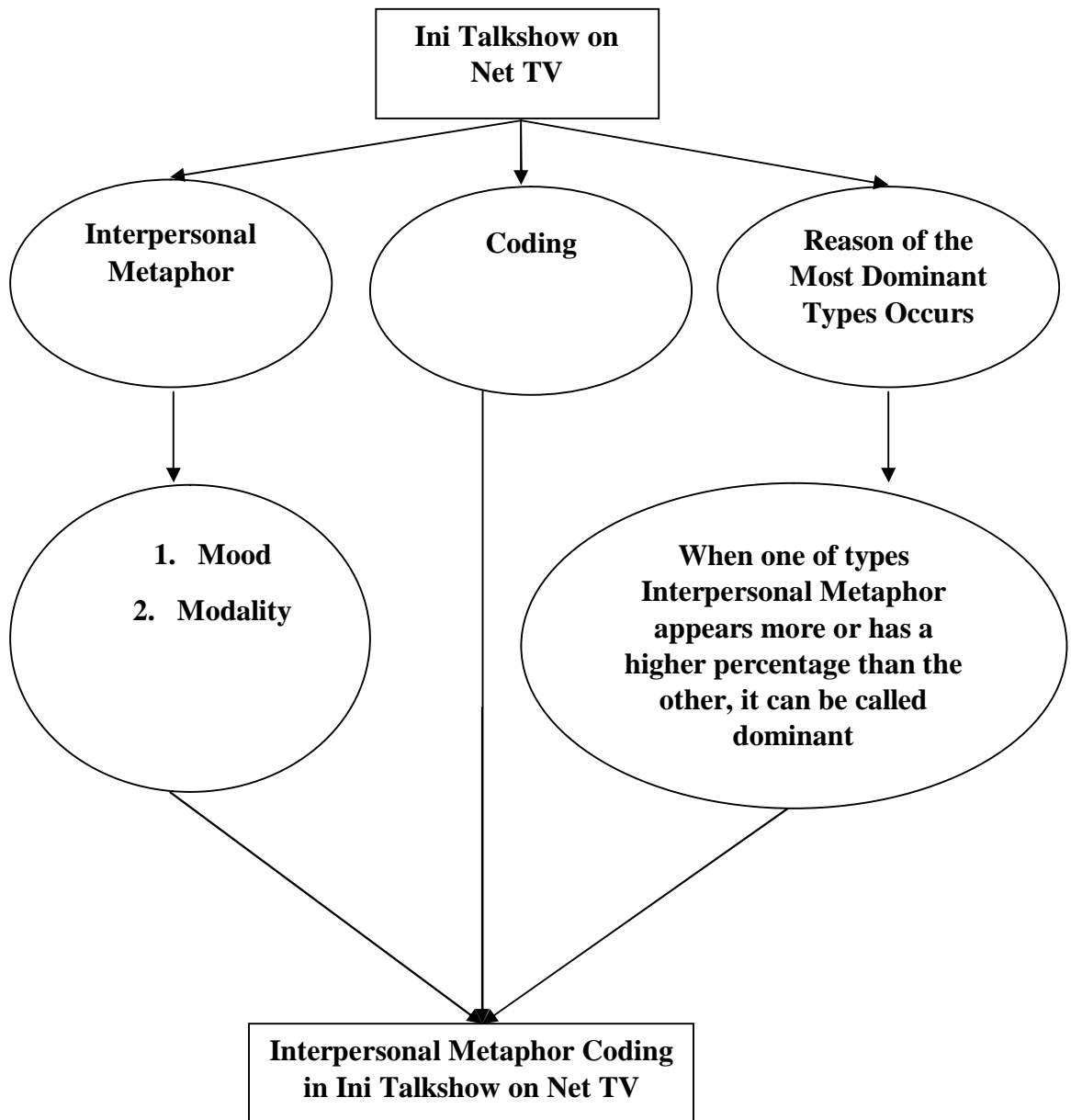


Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research was conducted by applying the descriptive qualitative method. According to De Vos et al (2002 :79) is quoted by Marshall journal, the qualitative method paradigm is in its broadest sense refers to research that elicits participants accounts of meaning, experience and perceptions. A qualitative study will be 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.

Sugiyono (2011 :14) said that “Qualitative research method that is based on philosophy of positivism, is used to examine the population or a particular sample, the sampling technique is generally done at random, using a data collection instrument is qualitative research data analysis or statistics with the aim to test the hypothesis that applied”. All the facts related to the subject of the analysis will be collected analyzed.

B. Source of the Data

The source of the data in this research was taken from *Ini Talk Show* on Net TV on February 11st, 2017. The data was focused on the dialogue of guest

stars of *Ini Talk Show*. Based on the dialogue, the analysis of interpersonal metaphor coding especially in mood and modality will be conducted.

C. Techniques of Collecting the Data

The data were taken by applying library research technique. After doing the library research, the data were collected by implementing the procedures as follows :

1. Downloading episode of *Ini Talk Show on Net TV* from the internet.
2. Watching *Ini Talkshow*.
3. Reading the scripts of *Ini Talk Show*.
4. Identifying the sentences to find out the types of interpersonal metaphor coding used in *Ini Talk Show on Net TV*.

D. Techniques for Analyzing the Data

In analyzing the data, the data were collected to find out the type of interpersonal metaphor coding and to understand interpersonal metaphor coded in “*Ini Talk Show on Net TV*”.

The data were analyzed through some steps, they are :

1. Classifying the sentences interpersonal metaphor coded in *Ini Talkshow on Net TV*.
2. Finding out the percentage from interpersonal metaphor especially metaphor of mood and modality into a list.

3. Interpreting of the data.
4. Drawing correlation of the data.

CHAPTER IV
DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

A. Data Collection

The data were used are the text of *Ini Talkshow* in the episode Ridwan Kamil as a guest star. The data were transcribed into script. And the data can be seen from the table below :

Table 4.1. Total Types of Interpersonal Metaphor in Script of *Ini Talkshow*

No	Interpersonal Metaphor	Total
1	Metaphor of Mood	Sentences
(1)	Questions	58
(2)	Statements	47
(3)	Commands	8
(4)	Offers	2
2	Metaphor of Modality	Sentences
(1)	Projection	10

The table above shows that there were two types of interpersonal metaphor, they were mood and modality. And from the types there are also have four parts in mood, they were question (58), statement (47), command (8), offer (2). And from modality, it has projection (10).

B. Data Analysis

1. Types of Interpersonal Metaphor in Script of *Ini Talkshow*

The data of this research were taken from the internet. Talkshow videos were taken from the official youtube account of *Ini Talkshow*. The data were analyzed based on formulation of the problem that were to find out types of interpersonal metaphor are used in *Ini Talkshow*, to elaborate how are interpersonal metaphors coded in *Ini Talkshow*, and to elaborate the reason why are they coded is the ways they are. The data were analyzed based on types of interpersonal metaphor. And the data analysis can be seen below :

Table 4.2. Types of Interpersonal Metaphor in Script of *Ini Talkshow*

No	Metaphor of Mood	Metaphor of Modality
1	Question	Where do you go?
		This one artist or placeman, lek?
		If someone mock, should pay thousand, right?
		Do you want to swim in the pool again?
		How are you?
		How are you?
		Why did you choose to study in other country?
		You will returned into Indonesia or you looking for a job by yourself?
		Did you harras at that time?
		So, how could you be a
Projection	Oh my God! I should go to the salon first!	
	Of course, you should be like that.	
	If we were in the other country, we should have confident.	
	So, you want to improve, mm.. what we call, a city doesn't mean we're happy to see but also should work	

	Mayor?		in.
	If your contry has many problems, are you going to be quiet?		So, I hope Indonesian children could be like that.
	Tsunami museum, is it also created by kang Emil?		
	Do you ever go there, lek?		If we use the social media amazingly, it can changed the world, i think like that.
	Have you ever go to Jomblo park, yet?		
	In Jomblo, Why the park is under the bridge?		
	Mr, is it right in Bandung, you will make silicon factory? Why are they cool?		I should speak loudly with him.
	How are your wife and your child?		You should be patient to face him.
	What are you doing?		
	Ndre, do you feel it's like creeps?		Eh, I may talk with him.
	What is it?		
	Kang, you are so busy, do you still like to listen the music?		I cannot sing, but if you ask me to push up, i can.
	What the genre of music do you like?		
	Lek, where is mang Saswi?		
	Is mang Saswi who likes singing, right?		
	How could you know?		

		Whose coffee is this?		
		Mami, wait a minute, eneng want to take a photo first, may I take a photo with kang Emil?		
		Why there are four people, who is that in back?		
		What leader do you want to lead your province?		
		How do you feel ndre?		
		Are there some alive?		
		Edi Brokoli is really favorite with kang Emil, why? Because what do you favorites?		
		It means, am I ugly?		
		What is this name?		
		Mang Edi, as an original Bandung people, usually likes doing social activity or how? Or likes to join in what activity in Jomblo park? Or where?		
		But, if kang Emil could create the meme for advertisement of public services?		
		Those are like what, kang?		
		Kang Emil had a time to reply or ... how could you?		
		Why your ring is big and so many?		

		Pak RT, how are you?		
		Who else the musicians do you like?		
		Who is the first person said that you are same with Iwan Fals?		
		Budi has long been in dayeuh kolot?		
		Kang, do you want to mock me again? Please.		
		Is Budi a musician in Bandung?		
		Have you ever play the music in the park which made by kang Emil?		
		Exactly I offered their imagination, whatelse? What the park is?		
		Why is getting call Cilok?		
		Where do you go kang Brokol, you has just arrived?		
		Why this one is different, it's coffee?		
		Is the salary different?		
		What's the tea?		
		How come?		
		What's change which most felt?		
		What's the plan that will kang Emil make?		
		What is it, mang?		

		How can i get this?		
2	Statement	This house is mine, he is affect like his house.		
		I dont have brothers, sir.		
		We will have arrival the special guest star.		
		We try to opening with kang Emil.		
		Meet again with us in really amazing event.		
		Talkshow event which funny. Yes, with me, consultant host, Hasan Peci.		
		See this an extraordinary chitchat with sir Emil.		
		I am a tweet user who has chance be a mayor.		
		Because Bandung people are tweet user most activate number 6 in the world.		
		I studied in architecture of ITB, because since childhood my hobby was imagined.		
		I was dismissed from my job.		
		Yes, because I graduates from Indonesia.		
		Finally i know, that in other country we should have confidence.		

	<p>And studied in America was easier than in ITB.</p>		
	<p>Learn is fun if the teacher and students doesn't have distance like in our culture.</p>		
	<p>My mom advise me, as well as human being are most helpful for any others.</p>		
	<p>Advice that comes from that hadits which make me excited.</p>		
	<p>Humans given by god an imagination. All of the people has talent imagination.</p>		
	<p>My work in Indonesia one of them is tsunami museum.</p>		
	<p>Inspired from Japan, In Japan, if they has disaster, Japanese given the knowledge so the next generation already to face disaster.</p>		
	<p>That's why Japanese eventhough the tsunami as big as Aceh, its victims just a little.</p>		
	<p>Silicon Valley is a name of place in Los Angeles, where google, facebook is work on there.</p>		
	<p>Bandung has so many smart people.</p>		
	<p>Thank you for coming</p>		

	<p>here, but, sorry this is so messy.</p>		
	<p>I and my wife used the theory if we should hug minimal 20 second.</p>		
	<p>I and my wife til 1 hour.</p>		
	<p>Mang Saswi is preparing the special food, he said the new one.</p>		
	<p>There are 2 winner will get a special merchandise from Ini Talkshow.</p>		
	<p>I hear kang Emil here.</p>		
	<p>In Bandung every Wednesday, the men ask for using black clothes with iket.</p>		
	<p>He is a leader who bring so many new idea.</p>		
	<p>I and also Bandung people who never met kang Emil yet.</p>		
	<p>I made a promise.</p>		
	<p>The culture of Bandung people, if made a food using short word.</p>		
	<p>I want to change the culture of Bandung people with daily theme.</p>		
	<p>In Bandung has so many creative young generation, i said please help a mayor to make a campaign about cleanliness.</p>		

		This is Melodi JKT48 version.		
		Mr, I'm sorry, i want to talking with him.		
		Maybe there's a question for Sir Ridwan Kamil.		
		Tulus is a Bandung people, right. By this chance, This week my wife's birthday.		
		I love the honest person like this.		
		I loves the music that easy listening.		
		I am proud to Indonesian, if talk about music, they were so great.		
		Now, we've been came iwan fals here.		
		I ever one night, so curious to know about music park, so in the night, i and my wife were sang both.		
		Bandung is so cool, the people are romantic.		
		I really want to meet.		
3	Command	Find the new food!		
		I ask you to find!		
		So, your job is preparing everything!		
		His job is find a different food from the others!		
		Mr. Andre, his job is first		

		welcomer!		
		Maya! This is kang Budi cilok, bring his drinks!		
		Let's try!		
		Pray for us to get win!		
4	Offer	Would you tell us?		
		Would you try this coffee?		

2. Interpersonal Metaphor Coded in *Ini Talkshow*

2.1. Metaphor of Mood in *Ini Talkshow* on NET TV

Metaphor of mood is functioning as the representation of expressing something in different way or by giving some comparison word for the expression of an exchange. Metaphor of mood represent a type of interpersonal metaphor is coded by question occurrences, statement occurrences, command occurrences and offer occurrences.

a. Questions Occurrences

1) *Itu mau kemana?*

Where do you go?

2) *Ini artis atau pejabat lek?*

This one artist or placeman, lek?

3) *Kalau ngejek bayar lima ribu ya?*

If someone mock, should pay thousand, right?

4) *Mau berenang dikolam lagi?*

Do you want to swim in the pool again?

5) *Apa kabar nya?*

How are you?

6) *Kumaha damang?*

How are you?

7) *Kenapa lebih keluar negeri?*

Why did you choose to study in other country?

8) *Kamu akan saya pulangkan lagi ke Indonesia atau kamu nyari kerja sendiri?*

You will returned into Indonesia or you looking for a job by yourself?

9) *Dilecehkan waktu itu?*

Did you harras at that time?

10) *Terus bisa jadi ke walikota itu gimana ceritanya?*

So, how could you be a Mayor?

11) *Kalau negeri kamu banyak masalah apakah kamu diam saja?*

If your contry has many problems, are you going to be quiet?

12) *Museum Tsunami, itu kang Emil juga ya?*

Tsunami museum, is it also created by kang Emil?

13) *Pernah kesana lek?*

Do you ever go there, lek?

14) *Belum ke taman jomblo?*

Have you ever go to Jomblo park, yet?

15) *Ke jomblo, kok tamannya dikolong jembatan?*

In Jomblo, Why the park is under the bridge?

16) *Pak wali betul katanya di Bandung Timur mau bikin pabrik silicon?*

Mr, is it right in Bandung, you will make silicon factory?

17) *Kenapa mereka keren?*

Why are they cool?

18) *Gimana kabar istri sama anak baik?*

How are your wife and your child?

19) *Ngapain lu?*

What are you doing?

20) *Ndre, lu ngerasain ada merinding gak?*

Ndre, do you feel it's like creeps?

21) *Apa tuh?*

What is it?

22) *Kang, kan sibuk ya masih suka dengerin musik gak kang?*

Kang, you are so busy, do you still like to listen the music?

23) *Musiknya seneng aliran apa?*

What the genre of music do you like?

24) *Lek, mang Saswi mana?*

Lek, where is mang Saswi?

25) *Mang Saswi itu yang suka nyanyi-nyanyi itu ya?*

Is mang Saswi who likes singing, right?

26) *Kok tau sih kang?*

How could you know?

27) *Kopi saha eta?*

Whose coffee is this?

28) *Mami ntar dulu, eneng mau minta foto dulu boleh gak sama kang Emil?*

Mami, wait a minute, eneng want to take a photo first, may I take a photo with kang Emil?

29) *Kok ada berempat ini dibelakang siapa itu?*

Why there are four people, who is that in back?

30) *Pemimpin seperti apa yang kamu inginkan untuk memimpin daerah kamu?*

What leader do you want to lead your province?

31) *Gimana rasanya ndre?*

How do you feel ndre?

32) *Ada yang hidup?*

Are there some alive?

33) *Katanya Edi Brokoli ini ngefans banget sama kang Emil. Kenapa? Ngefans nya gara-gara kenapa?*

Edi Brokoli is really favorite with kang Emil, why? Because what do you favorites?

34) *Berarti gue jelek ye?*

It means, am I ugly?

35) *Ini namanya apa?*

What is this name?

36) *Mang Edi selaku orang Bandung asli, Biasa nya suka melakukan kegiatan sosial atau gimana? Atau gak, suka ikut ikutan kegiatan apa gitu di taman jomblo atau dimana?*

Mang Edi, as an original Bandung people, usually likes doing social activity or how? Or likes to join in what activity in Jomblo park? Or where?

37) *Tapi kalau kang Emil katanya bisa meme itu dibuat untuk iklan layanan masyarakat?*

But, if kang Emil could create the meme for advertisement of public services?

38) *Itu seperti apa tuh kang?*

Those are like what, kang?

39) *Itu kang Emil sempet-sempet ngebalesin itu atau memang, bagaimana sih caranya?*

Kang Emil had a time to reply or ... how could you?

40) *Kenapa cincinnya gede-gede dan banyak?*

Why your ring is big and so many?

41) *Pak RT apa kabar?*

Pak RT, how are you?

42) *Suka musisi siapa lagi?*

Who else the musicians do you like?

43) *Siapa nih mas Budi yang jadi pertama kali bilang kalau kamu tuh, anda tuh mirip banget sama Iwan Fals?*

Who is the first person said that you are same with Iwan Fals?

44) *Budi udah lama di Dayeuh Kolot?*

Budi has long been in Dayeuh Kolot?

45) *Sok kang, mau ngeledok lagi?*

Kang, do you want to mock me again? Please.

46) *Budi ini seorang pemusik di Bandung?*

Is Budi a musician in Bandung?

47) *Udah pernah gak bermain musik di taman-taman yang dibikin sama kang Emil?*

Have you ever play the music in the park which made by kang Emil?

48) *Justru saya menawarkan imajinasi nya apalagi? Taman apa?*

Exactly I offered their imagination, whatelse? What the park is?

49) *Kenapa dapat julukan Cilok?*

Why is getting call Cilok?

50) *Kemana aja kang Brokol baru dateng?*

Where do you go kang Brokol, you has just arrived?

51) *Kenapa beda, ini kopi?*

Why this one is different, it's coffee?

52) *Gajinya beda?*

Is the salary different?

53) *Teh apa tadi?*

What's the tea?

54) *Kok bisa gitu?*

How come?

55) *Perubahan apakah yang paling dirasakan?*

What's change which most felt?

56) *Apalagi rencana atau terobosan yang akan kang Emil buat?*

What's the plan that will kang Emil make?

57) *Ini apa namanya mang?*

What is it, mang?

58) *Ini cara ngambilnya gimana?*

How can i get this?

b. Statement Occurences

1) *Yang punya rumah gue yang gaya dia.*

This house is mine, he is affect like his house.

2) *Saya gak punya sodara pak.*

I dont have brothers, sir.

3) *Kita akan kedatangan tamu sangat spesial.*

We will have arrival the special guest star.

4) *Kita coba opening bareng sama Kang Emil.*

We try to opening with kang Emil.

5) *Berjumpa lagi dengan kami dalam acara yang sangat luar biasa.*

Meet again with us in really amazing event.

6) *Acara talkshow yang unyu-unyu. Ya, Bersama saya consultant host Hasan Peci.*

Talkshow event which funny. Yes, with me, consultant host, Hasan Peci.

7) *Simak obrolan ini sangat luar biasa ini sama Pak Emil.*

See this an extraordinary chitchat with sir Emil.

8) *Saya ini anak twitter yang kebetulan jadi walikota.*

I am a tweet user who has chance be a mayor.

9) *Karena orang Bandung itu, pengguna twitter paling aktif nomor 6 sedunia.*

Because Bandung people are tweet user most activate number 6 in the world.

10) *Saya sekolah di Arsitektur ITB, karena dari kecil hobinya kan mengkhayal.*

I studied in architecture of ITB, because since childhood my hobby was imagined.

11) *Saya diberhentikan dari pekerjaan.*

I was dismissed from my job.

12) *Iya, karna kan saya lulusan Indonesia.*

Yes, because I graduates from Indonesia.

13) *Akhirnya saya tau, kalau di negeri lain kita itu harus percaya diri.*

Finally i know, that in other country we should have confidence.

14) *Dan sekolah di Amerika lebih gampang daripada di ITB.*

And studied in America was easier than in ITB.

15) *Belajar yang menyenangkan itu kalau guru sama murid gak berjarak kayak di budaya kita.*

Learn is fun if the teacher and students doesn't have distance like in our culture.

16) *Ibu saya menasehati itu, sebaik baiknya manusia adalah manusia yang paling banyak manfaatnya untuk orang lain.*

My mom advise me, as well as human being are most helpful for any others.

17) *Nasehat yang datang dari hadits itulah yang membuat saya bersemangat.*

Advice that comes from that hadits which make me excited.

18) *Manusia itu dibekali tuhan imajinasi ya. Semua orang punya bakat imajinasi.*

Humans given by god an imagination. All of the people has talent imagination.

19) *Karya saya di Indonesia yang salah satunya adalah museum tsunami.*

My work in Indonesia one of them is tsunami museum.

20) *Terinspirasi di Jepang, kalau di Jepang itu, kalau ada musibah, orang itu dikasi pelajaran ilmunya supaya generasi berikutnya siap terhadap musibah.*

Inspired from Japan, In Japan, if they has disaster, Japanese given the knowledge so the next generation already to face disaster.

21) *Makanya, orang Jepang walaupun tsunaminya hebohnya sama dengan Aceh, korbannya sedikit.*

That's why Japanese eventhough the tsunami as big as Aceh, its victims just a little.

22) *Silicon Valley itu nama sebuah tempat didaerah Los Angeles, dimana yang namanya google, facebook, yang gitu-gitu, ngantor kira kira begitu.*

Silicon Valley is a name of place in Los Angeles, where google, facebook is work on there.

23) *Bandung kan orang pinter nya banyak.*

Bandung has so many smart people.

24) *Terimakasih sudah datang kesini, Tapi maaf ini berantakan.*

Thank you for coming here, but, sorry this is so messy.

25) *Saya dan istri itu pakai teori kalau berpelukan minimal 20 detik.*

I and my wife used the theory if we should hug minimal 20 second.

26) *Saya kalau sama istri saya sampe sejam.*

I and my wife til 1 hour.

27) *Ini mang Saswi lagi nyiapin makanan spesial katanya yang baru.*

Mang Saswi is preparing the special food, he said the new one.

28) *Ada 2 orang pemenang mendapatkan merchandise spesial dari Ini Talkshow.*

There are 2 winner will get a special merchandise from Ini Talkshow.

29) *Saya denger ada kang Emil disini.*

I hear kang Emil here.

30) *Di Bandung itu tiap hari rabu laki-lakinya dihimbau untuk pake baju hitam-hitam pake iket.*

In Bandung every Wednesday, the men ask for using black clothes with iket.

31) *Dia pemimpin yang banyak bawa terobosan baru.*

He is a leader who bring so many new idea.

32) *Saya juga termasuk warga Bandung yang belum pernah ketemu sama kang Emil.*

I and also Bandung people who never met kang Emil yet.

33) *Saya kan bernazar.*

I made a promise.

34) *Budaya orang Bandung itu kalo bikin makanan pake singkatan.*

The culture of Bandung people, if made a food using short word.

35) *Saya ingin mengubah budaya orang Bandung, dengan tema harian.*

I want to change the culture of Bandung people with daily theme.

36) *Di Bandung kan anak kreatif banyak, saya bilang bantulah walikota bikin kampanye tentang kebersihan.*

In Bandung has so many creative young generation, i said please help a mayor to make a campaign about cleanliness.

37) *Ini versi Melodi JKT48.*

This is Melodi JKT48 version.

38) *Pak wali, maaf ya. Saya lagi ingin berbincang bincang sama dia.*

Mr, I'm sorry, i want to talking with him.

39) *Mungkin ada yang mau ditanyakan sama pak wali.*

Maybe there's a question for Sir Ridwan Kamil.

40) *Tulus tuh kan anak Bandung ya, kebetulan minggu ini ibu wali, istri saya ulang tahun.*

Tulus is a Bandung people, right. By this chance, This week my wife's birthday.

41) *Saya suka orang jujur seperti ini.*

I love the honest person like this.

42) *Saya suka musik yang enak didengar.*

I loves the music that easy listening.

43) *Saya bangga orang Indonesia itu kalau urusan musik juara.*

I am proud to Indonesian, if talk about music, they were so great.

44) *Kita sekarang kita sudah kedatangan Iwan Fals disini.*

Now, we've been came iwan fals here.

45) *Saya pernah satu kali malem-malem penasaran pengen tau taman musik. Jadi malem-malem saya berdua, istri saya nyanyi.*

I ever one night, so curious to know about music park, so in the night, i and my wife were sang both.

46) *Bandung tuh sejuk, orang-orangnya romantis.*

Bandung is so cool, the people are romantic.

47) *Saya pengen ketemu banget.*

I really want to meet.

c. Command Occurences

1) *Cari yang baru, makanan!*

Find the new food!

2) *Saya nyuruh cari!*

I ask you to find!

3) *Jadi tugas kalian adalah mempersiapkan segalanya!*

So, your job is preparing everything!

4) *Tugasnya adalah mencari makanan yang beda dari yang lain!*

His job is find a different food from the others!

5) *Pak Andre adalah tugasnya penyambut pertama!*

Mr. Andre, his job is first welcomer!

6) *Maya! Ini ada kang Budi cilok ini. Bawain air minum!*

Maya! This is kang Budi cilok, bring his drinks!

7) *Yok, yok coba coba!*

Let's try!

8) *Doakan juga mudah-mudahan bisa menang ya!*

Pray for us to get win!

d. Offer Occurences

1) *Bisa diceritain gak?*

Would you tell us?

2) *Mau coba atuh kopi?*

Would you try this coffee?

2.2. Metaphor of Modality in *Ini Talkshow*

Modality orientation that determines how each modality meaning gets expressed. Metaphor of Modality covers projecting as exemplified in the following.

1) *Waduh, Mami harus ke salon dulu!*

Oh my God! I should go to the salon first!

2) *Iya, harus seperti itu.*

Of course, you should be like that.

3) *Kalau di negeri lain kita itu harus percaya diri.*

If we were in the other country, we should have confident.

4) *Jadi mau memperbaiki, mm... apa nama nya, sebuah kota itu bukan berarti kita happy-happy melihat, harus berenang kesitu ya. Harus ancluk istilahnya ya.*

So, you want to improve, mm.. what we call, a city doesn't mean we're happy to see but also should work in.

5) *Jadi harapannya anak-anak Indonesia juga seperti itu.*

So, I hope Indonesian children could be like that.

6) *Sosial media kalau digunakan dengan luar biasa bisa mengubah dunia, kira-kira begitu.*

If we use the social media amazingly, it can changed the world, i think like that.

7) *Gua ngomong nya mesti keras mulu nih sama dia nih.*

I should speak loudly with him.

8) *Lu harus sabar ngadepin pak RT.*

You should be patient to face him.

9) *Eh gue mau ngomong ama die.*

Eh, I may talk with him.

10) *Saya gak bisa nyanyi. Kalau disuruh push up bisa.*

I cannot sing, but if you ask me to push up, i can.

3. The Reason the Types Coded in *Ini Talkshow*

Interpersonal metaphor were identified and classified into its type and tabulated below :

Table 4.3 The Percentage of Types of Interpersonal Metaphor

No	Interpersonal Metaphor Categorize	<i>Ini Talkshow Script</i>	
		Sentences	Percentages
1	Metaphor of Mood		
(1)	Questions	58	46.4%
(2)	Statements	47	37.6%
(3)	Commands	8	6.4%
(4)	Offers	2	1.6%
2	Metaphor of Modality		
(1)	Projection	10	8%

From the table above, the researcher found 125 sentences in the script of *Ini Talkshow*. they were metaphor of mood which consists of questions with the amount of 58 (46.4%), statements with the amount of 47 (37.6%), commands with the amount of 8 (6.4%), offers with the amount of 2 (1.6%) and also metaphor of modality with the amount of 10 (8%).

Two types of interpersonal metaphor of statement coded and that modality projecting process are used in *Ini Talkshow*. The occurances of the two

interpersonal metaphor are caused by the different status among the host or presenter and the guest stars. The different statuses between presenter are indirectly coded in two types of interpersonal metaphor. Therefore, interpersonal metaphor is related with the context of situation in life and the job of guest star.

C. Data Findings

There were two types of interpersonal metaphor used in *Ini Talkshow on NET TV*. They were metaphor of mood which consists of question was 58 sentences, statement was 47, command was 8, offer was 2. And also metaphor of modality was 10. So, the total of sentences used in *Ini Talkshow* were 125 sentences.

The findings also showed the reason the type of interpersonal metaphor coded, because the presenter and the guest stars has different statuses so it can made indirectly coded. So, the use of interpersonal metaphor in *Ini Talkshow on NET TV* is consisting of the entire interpersonal metaphor types based on Halliday's theory.

However, this is still far from completeness, but by this research, we know the interpersonal metaphor used in *Ini Talkshow*.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

From the analysis about interpersonal metaphor in *Ini Talkshow* on Net TV, the researcher could be drawn the conclusion as following.

1. There are two types of interpersonal metaphor used in *Ini Talkshow* on Net TV these are metaphor of mood which consist of : question 58 sentences (46.4%), statement 6 sentences (37.6%), command 8 sentences (6.4%), offer 2 sentences (1.6%), and metaphor of modality 10 sentences (8%).
2. How to use interpersonal metaphor which used in *Ini Talkshow* on Net TV is metaphor of mood which consist of questions with the amount of 58 (46.4%), statements with the amount of 47 (37.6%), commands with the amount of 8 (6.4%), offers with the amount of 2 (1.6%).
3. Interpersonal metaphor used in *Ini Talkshow*. The presenter and guest star of *Ini Talkshow* expressed something based on what they feels and the researcher saw the occurances of the two interpersonal metaphor are caused by the different status among the host or presenter and the guest stars. The different statues between presenter are indirectly coded in two types of interpersonal metaphor.

B. Suggestions

From the conclusion above, the researcher propose to explain interpersonal metaphor based on Halliday's theory has found in *Ini Talkshow* on NET TV. The following suggestions are needed to be considered in conducting the related research.

1. It is suggested for those who want to observe and research the same study better to do a mini research first to know how valuable the thesis is.
2. It is suggested for the students who are studying interpersonal metaphor, it may help students to reduce misunderstanding that could appear in learning process in the class and the other researcher hope that this study will be useful for future improvement.
3. For the other researcher, this research could be one of the references in studying about interpersonal metaphor and the researcher hopes that there will be other researcher who will conduct the same topic to complete this research in different field.

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APPENDIX I

SCRIPT OF *INI TALKSHOW* ON NET TV

- Maya** : Ngapain?
- Sule** : Kadang kadang dia itu belagu nya ngelebin orang belagu, yang punya rumah gue yang gaya dia. Harusnya gue disini. Eeh awas!
- Andre** : Oh, iya.
- Sule** : Ehm, sodara-sodara sekalian.
- Andre** : Saya gak punya sodara pak. Kebetulan saya anak tunggal.
- Sule** : Oh, iya iya iya. Sodara-sodara dan juga anak tunggal sekalian. Bahwasanya, pada malam hari ini, kita akan kedatangan tamu sangat special.
- Andre** : Wow.
- Sule** : Ini baru, kagetnya bagus ini. Harusnya Mami juga kaget, “ayaam” gitu ya. Oke? Jadi tugas kalian adalah mempersiapkan segalanya.
Mamang.
- Mamang** : Siap!
- Sule** : Tugasnya adalah mencari makanan yang beda dari yang lain.
- Mamang** : Siap !
- Sule** : Bandrek udah gak usum, papaya, jus udah gak usum.
- Mamang** : Siap!
- Sule** : Kopi udah gak usum.
- Mamang** : Siap!
- Sule** : Cari yang baru makanan!
- Andre** : Apa?
- Mamang** : Apa?
- Sule** : Ya cari, kan saya nyuruh nyari! Ngapain saya kasih tau? Heh.
- Mamang** : Siap! Siap!
- Sule** : Pak Andre adalah tugasnya menyambut pertama.
- Andre** : Siap!

Sule : Kelebihan. Mami juga sama. Pokoknya persiapkan semua. Maya juga sama ya.

Mami : Ini artis atau pejabat lek?

Sule : Kalo special berarti lebih dari itu mi.

Mami : Waduh. Mami harus ke salon dulu.

Sule : Iya, makanya.

(Bel rumah berbunyi)

Mami : Lah udah datangkan.

Sule : Loh loh.

Mami : Eh, eh, Maya salam salam. Itu mau kemana? Aduh.

Sule : Siapin makanan.

Mamang : Loh, ini.

Kang Emil : Hahaha.

Andre : Loh, udah nyampe.

Kang Emil : Feels like home.

(Bersalaman)

Kang Emil : Kayak dirumah sendiri.

Sule : Iya harus seperti itu. Nah, inilah saya suka nya sama Kang Emil tuh.

Mamang : Siap lek! Sekarang lek makanannya.

Sule : Ah telat harusnya tadi.

Mamang : Siap! Siap!

Sule : Siapin, siapin. Ahh bagaimana nih.
Aduh...

Andre : Lek, udah ada?

Sule : Kita, jangan ngobrol dulu.

Andre : Kenapa?

Sule : Kita coba opening bareng sama Kang Emil.

Andre : Oke, siap.

Sule : Sebelah sini pak.

Kang Emil : Yang katanya kalau ngejek bayar lima ribu ya?

Sule : Iya. Kalau ngejerk bayar, lima ribu.

Andre : Iya bener bener.

Kang Emil : Lumayan, ada seratus ribu.

Sule : Hahah, Berarti banyak. Udah disiapin.

Kita buka acaranya.

Andre : Lek, minggir dulu.

Cocok berdua nih.

Kang Emil : 2020.

Andre : 2020.

Sule : Bapak kan udah pernah di Tangerang Selatan.

Andre : Iya.

Kang Emil : Mau berenang di kolam lagi?

Sule : Nah, gagal.

Andre : Ya siapa tau sama Kang Emil bisa.

Sule : Sama saya pas dari Bandung atuh.

Andre : Oh iya.

Sule : Yakan?

Kang Emil : Tangannya gini coba. Cocok tek?

Sule : entek eh.

Kita buka acara dulu, silahkan pak consultant host.

Andre : Selamat malam pemirsa, dimana pun anda berada. Berjumpa lagi dengan kami dalam acara yang sangat luar biasa. Acara talkshow yang unyu-unyu. Ya, Bersama saya consultant host Hasan Peci.

Kang Emil : Emil Kopeah.

Sule : Hahaha, saya Mamad Kupluk.

Andre : Hahahaha.

(Iklan)

Sule : Kita berjumpa lagi di....

Sule, Andre : Ini Talkshow!!

Penonton : I love you beibeh!!

Sule : I love you too!

(Opening)

Sule : Penonton, penonton!

Penonton : Sule, Sule!

Sule : Apa kabarnya?

Penonton : Baik!

Sule : Sehat semuanya ya?

Penonton : Iyaa...

Sule : Oke. Kalau sehat, simak obrolan ini sangat luar biasa ini sama Pak Emil.

Kumaha damang?(Apa kabar :Bahasa Sunda)

Kang Emil : Alhamdulillah rabbi alamin.

Sule : Sayena?

Kang Emil : *Pangestu.* (Baik :*Bahasa Sunda*)

Sule : Masih eksis di twitter saya sering baca banget.

Kang Emil : Saya ini anak twitter yang kebetulan jadi walikota.

Sule : Anak twitter yang kebetulan jadi walikota.

Kang Emil : Jadi gak akan berhenti main di social media. Cuman berubah, kalo dulu mah update status ya, kayak anak-anak alay lah, galau-galau. Sekarang, dipake menginformasikan kegiatan pemko, menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan, memposting foto-foto kegiatan jadi lebih edukatif.

Sule : Semuanya itu harus ya?

Kang Emil : Harus. Karena orang Bandung itu, mmm... pengguna twitter paling aktif nomor 6 sedunia.**Sule** : Wah (*bertepuk tangan*)

Kang Emil : Mungkin juga nomor 6 sedunia, juga akherat. Mereun. (Mungkin :*Bahasa Sunda*)

Sule : Hahahaha...

Ini, Kang Emil ini setelah lulus dari arsitek ITB ndre. Kemudian, memilih bekerja katanya diluar negeri, Amerika. Kenapa gak memilih luar nagrek, kayak Tasik, Ciamis. Kenapa lebih keluar negeri?

Kang Emil : Tes dulu, ITB singkatan dari?

Andre : Nah, Lek, tuh.

Sule : Kalau saya plesetin nantinya dimarahin. Yakan? masa' Inceran Teh Botol kan salah.

Kang Emil : Bukan Institut Tambal Ban juga bukan ya.

Sule : Wah, itu mah mang Saswi tuh suka begitu, Institut Tambal Ban, salah.

Coba bisa diceritakan gak? Gimana?

Kang Emil : Iya, saya sekolah di Arsitektur ITB, karena dari kecil hobinya kan mengkhayal. Kalo mang Sule mengkhayalnya kan dikamar mandi lah ya. Kalau saya diruang ...

Sule : Yah, emang bener saya mengkhayal dikamar mandi, akhirnya terciptalah lagu. Karna paling cepat dikamar mandi.

Kang Emil : Nah, setelah itu, dua tahun di Bandung ada rejeki disuruh magang di Amerika. Jadi pergi lah ke New York itu.

Sule :Amerika?

Kang Emil :Ke Amerika.

Sule : Sampai susah disana?

Kang Emil : Pas disana setahun, krismon (*Krisis Moneter*), 97 yang... Nah saya diberhentikan dari pekerjaan. Terus kata bosnya dulu, Ridwan... panggilnya Ridwan *nyak*. Ini kami kena krisis, kamu akan saya pulangkan lagi ke Indonesia atau kamu nyari kerja sendiri?

Padahal kan saya itu udah pergi, di Cengkareng udah dadah-dadah gitu, kan pulang itu *teh* nya aduhh... *kumaha* gitu? (Gimana :*Bahasa Sunda*)

Akhirnya saya bilang, udahlah jangan dipulangkan saya nyari kerja sendiri. Nah, disitulah ngelamar kerja kayak di film-film tahun 70 an.

Andre : Oh, bawa map itu ya?

Sule : *(bernyanyi)* bawa map-bawa map cari pekerjaan.

Kang Emil : Kan bawa motor berat jadi bawa map. Kemudian, dilecehkan dua kali.

Sule : Dilecehkan waktu itu?

Kang Emil : Iya, karna kan saya lulusan Indonesia. Waktu ngelamar kekantor di Amerika tuh...

Kamu lulusan mana? ITB. *Sugan teh apaleun* gitu ya... (Kirain tau : *Bahasa Sunda*), ternyata enggak. Oh gak bisa, yang kerja disini hanya lulusan Harvard, MIT Coloumbia. Juga Cinta Laura gini (*memperagakan sesuatu*).

Akhirnya saya tau, kalau di negeri lain kita itu harus percaya diri mang Sule.

Sule : Ooohh...

Kang Emil : Waktu diwawancara kan gayanya gini kalo orang Sunda *teh* iya *nyak? Nuhun...* (Permisi : *Bahasa Sunda*). Ha itu dianggap rendah diri kalau disana.

Disana itu harus pede.

“Kamu bisa computer gak?” waktu wawancara.

Kalo itu pertanyaannya di Indonesia, kan jawabnya “ya, sedikit sedikit”. Disana gak bisa. Akhirnya, pas wawancara ketiga, “emang kamu bias komputer?”. “saya gak hanya bisa pak, saya ini guru komputer waktu sekolah dulu”. Gara-gara kalimat itu, dia yakin saya pede makanya diterima. Diberhentikan lagi, gara-gara visa nya telat diperbaharui. Nah, pada saat diberhentikan yang kedua, istri tuh lagi hamil 8 bulan. Jadi waktu anak saya lahir, saya tuh status nya pengangguran di Amerika tuh.

Sule : Di Amerika pengangguran ya?

Kang Emil : Tapi Allah itu maha bijaksana lah, gara-gara statusnya miskin kota, sehingga anak saya tuh lahirnya gratis. Kalau bayar itu bisa sampe 50 juta sekali ngelahirin.

Sule : Sekali ngelahirin?

Kang Emil : *(mengangguk)*. Tapi karena...

Sule : Gratis nya itu darimana?

Kang Emil : Ada surat keterangan kayak SKTM lah. Surat keterangan orang miskin.

Sule : Oohh... tapi di Amerika ini ya?

Kang Emil : Tapi miskin nya di Amerika, jadi da gaya dikit. Miskin tapi gaya. Nah, setelah itu saya merasa cukup, mau sekolah aja, kan gitu. Alhamdulillah, diterima S2 disana. Dan sekolah di Amerika lebih gampang daripada di ITB.

Sule : Gampangnya gimana?

Kang Emil : Di ITB itu, IP saya dibawah 3, udah dosennya *garalak nyak*. Di Amerika itu IP saya mendekati 4.

Sule : Kok bisa?

Kang Emil : Karena suasana belajar memang kayak *friends* gitu.

Andre : Santai banget ya kang ya?

Kang Emil : Iya santai.

Sule : Gak penuh dengan tekanan ya?

Kang Emil : Enggak, enggak. Kalo gak dikelas, di padang rumput, kayak di film film gitu lah ya.

Sule : Iye, iye.

Kang Emil : Nah, disitulah ternyata, oh belajar yang menyenangkan itu kalau guru sama murid gak berjarak kayak di budaya kita, kayak temen aja.

Sule : Hmm... kalau di kita kan ada istilahnya, guru kencing berdiri, murid *blecetan*.

Andre : Guru kencing berlari.

Sule : Nah itu baru!

Kang Emil : Guru kencing berdiri, murid yang bayar,

Sule : Hahaha...

(*Penonton bertepuk tangan*)

Andre : Saya, saya mau nanya nih. Kang, ini berbagi pengalaman nih. Kang Emil kan dulu basic nya seorang arsitek, design.

Kang Emil : Iya.

Andre : Terus bisa jadi ke walikota itu gimana ceritanya tuh?

Kang Emil : Kalimat nya sederhana, kalau negeri kamu banyak masalah apakah kamu diam saja? Saya 17 tahun kerja saya itu nge-design kota di China, diTimur Tengah, bantu kota-kota banyak. Tiap pulang ke kota kelahiran, kan saya lahir di Bandung, suka sedih kan, banyak masalah *problem*. Pilihannya antara saya *happy* berkarir sebagai arsitek atau saya mencoba, nah. Ibu saya menasehati itu, sebaik baiknya manusia adalah manusia yang paling banyak manfaatnya untuk orang lain. Nasehat yang dating dari hadits itulah yang membuat saya bersemangat. Jangan-jangan kalau jadi walikota, daya perubahan bisa jauh lebih besar disbanding profesi saya saat itu.

Sule : Jadi mau memperbaiki, mm... apa nama nya, sebuah kota itu bukan berarti kita *happy-happy* melihat, harus berenang kesitu ya? Harus *ancluk* istilahnya ya.

Kang Emil : Gimana niat, gimana niatnya.

Sule : Gimana niat kita ya.

Andre : Termasuk yang, kalau gak salah ada sebuah monument di Aceh.

Kang Emil : Oh, museum tsunami.

Andre : Museum tsunami, itu Kang Emil juga?

Kang Emil : Iya. Jadi, kan manusia itu dibekali tuhan imajinasi ya. Semua orang punya bakat imajinasi. Nah, karya saya di Indonesia yang salah satunya adalah museum tsunami. Ya kalo ke Banda Aceh, ada museum tsunami diatas bukit air, dibawah airnya tempat gelap gelapan, mengingat masa tsunami, diatas bukitnya ada bangunan tempat Pendidikan. Terinspirasi di Jepang, kalau di Jepang itu, kalau ada musibah, orang itu dikasi pelajaran ilmunya supaya generasi berikutnya siap terhadap musibah, gitu. Makanya, orang Jepang walaupun tsunaminya hebohnya sama dengan Aceh, korbannya sedikit.

Andre : Pernah kesana Lek?

Sule : Pernah. Di google saya liat. Kalau kesana nya mah belum. Ke Aceh bagaimana? Ke taman jomblo aja saya mah belum.

Andre : Tapi museum nya keren. Bagus.

Sule : Ya kan disini saya.

Kang Emil : Belum ke taman jomblo?

Sule : Belum pak. Waktu itu, mau ke taman jomblo saya ketemu zombie dulu, takut saya balik lagi. Begitu.

Kang Emil : Kan ada yang nanya Kang Sule ya, “pak wali tega” katanya, “ke jomblo, kok tamannya dikolong jembatan?”, saya bilang, “justru saya itu sayang, coba kalau sudah jomblo, ngegalau, terus kehujan” kan kasihan kan ya. Jadi kan...

Sule : Masih ketutupan.

Kang Emil : Kalau dikolong kan *kaiyuehan* gitu, ketutupan.

Sule : Tapi katanya, pak wali ini, kepengen menjadikan Bandung seperti di Amerika Serikat, Los Angeles. Apa Namanya tuh...

Kang Emil : Silicon Valley.

Sule : Silicon Valley,

Andre : Silicon Valley.

Kang Emil : Silicon Valley itu nama sebuah tempat didaerah Los Angeles, dimana yang namanya google, facebook, yang gitu-gitu, ngantor kira kira begitu. Kenapa mereka keren? Karena banyak sekolahnya, terus banyak orang-orang yang banyak uang bersatu padu membuat inovasi. Nah, Bandung kan orang pinter nya banyak, kan begitu. Nah, saya bikin di Bandung Timur, 1000 ha kota Indonesia masa depan yang basis nya teknologi. Inshaallah kota paling futuristik, saya namai Bandung Technopolis. Mimpinya seperti Silicon Valley, di Amerika. Tapi ditwitter ada yang nanya Kang Sule, “pak wali betul katanya di Bandung Timur mau bikin pabrik silicon?”

Sule : Hahahaha. Jangan-jangan itu abah saya nanya.

Mi.

Mami : Apa kabar pak?

Kang Emil : Alhamdulillah.

Mami : Aduh, silahkan duduk.

Sule : Ini mami saya.

Kang Emil : Mami teh istri apa ibuk?

Mami : Ibuk atuh.

Sule : Ibuk.

Kang Emil : Oh, ibuk.

Mami : Terimakasih sudah datang kesini. Tapi maaf ini berantakan. Belum persiapin apa-apa.

Kang Emil : Iya udah sering liat di tv.

Mami : Hahah, gimana kabar istri sama anak baik?

Kang Emil : Alhamdulillah sehat wal afiat. tetap semangat.

Mami : Itu, bagi waktunya kapan? Kan sibuk sekarang mah.

Kang Emil : Saya itu setiap hari ya kerja itu sampai jam 11 malam. Karena urusan itu banyak sekali. Gak bisa pake jam normal. Jadi akhirnya kalau ketemu anak, saya dan istri itu pakai teori kalau berpelukan minimal 20 detik.

Mam : Oh gitu.

Kang Emil : Itu mah ilmiah jangan diketawain.

Mami : Iya iya.

Kang Emil : Kalau berpelukan cepetan itu efek chemistry nya gak ada. Tapi kalau 20 detik, di detik ke-15 ada hormon oksitoksin namanya yang menurunkan stress.

Sule : Oh begitu ya.

Kang Emil : Jadi, bapak ibu, kalau... sok di coba bisa.

Sule : Nanti aja.

Mami : Nanti aja. Jadi mungkin itu juga resep buat orang sibuk ya pak ya. Harus berpelukan 20 detik.

Kang Emil : Iya, coba teori saya ya.

Sule : Tapi, berarti saya...

Andre : Lek, cobain.

Kang Emil : Coba, coba.

Sule : Berlebihan juga gak boleh.

Mami : Laki-laki sama laki-laki gak apa apa.

Kang Emil : Boleh, boleh 20 detik aja, dihitung.

Sule : Saya kalau sama istri saya sampe sejam.

Andre : Itu bukan pelukan namanya mah kalau sejam.

Sule : Nga..ngapain lu?

Andre : Nyobain.

Sule : Lah, gua pegangin lagi.

Andre : Nyobain teori Kang Emil.

Kang Emil : Dihitung ya, 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 .

Sule : Bau ndre.

Andre : Bauuu. Hahaha.

Sule : Beda tapi ya. Kang Emil. Ndre, lu ngerasain ada merinding gak?

Andre : Ada, jadi ada energi yang kayaknya masuk gitu.

Sule : Iya bener ya. Beda pak Emil. Ini nih sampe sekarang saya masih merinding nih.

Andre : Iya.

Sule : Lu jangan-jangan bawa hodam ndre ya.

Mami : Ih, ngomong-ngomong ini belum dikasih minum.
Maya...panggil maya.

Sule : Astaghfirullahaladzim. Mayaa...
Maya, maya engkau asisten rumah tangga.
Maya, maya engkau asisten rumah tangga.

Kang Emil : *Matur nuhun*, terimakasih.

Sule : Silahkan dicoba. Kalau di Bandung ada...

Kang Emil : Boleh diminum beneran?

Sule, Mami, Maya : Boleh.

Sule : Kalau di Bandung ada taman jomblo, disini ada teh asoi geboy.

Kang Emil : Apa tuh?

Sule : Nikmatnya minuman si neneng Maya, Putih dan gurih, montok dan boleh teh asoi geboy.

Mami : Kang, kan sibuk ya masih suka dengerin musik gak kang?
Musiknya seneng aliran apa?

Sule : Sosis, lagu sosis gitu.

Kang Emil : Suami takut istri.

Mami : Lagu jazz, lagu rock.

Kang Emil : Saya apa aja.

Mami : Apa aja?

Kang Emil : Tergantung waktunya.

Mami : Tergantung mood juga kali ya.

Kang Emil : Makin malem makin slow.

Mami : Oh gitu.

Kang Emil : Lagu Tulus saya banyak suka.

Mami : Oh gitu?

Kang Emil : Kan orang Bandung.

Andre : Yang judulnya itu ya kang, sandal jepit ya?

Mami : Sepatu!

Andre : Oh iya sepatu, dulu mah sandal jepit. Cuman dijual, dibeli sepatu.

Mami : Yaudah, Lek, mang Saswi mana? Ini kan harus disiapin makanan.

Sule : Ini mang Saswi lagi nyiapin makanan spesial katanya yang baru.

Mami : Oh iya harus yang fresh gitu lo.

Sule : Iya makanya.

Mami : Malu atuh kalo biasa...

Kang Emil : Mang Saswi itu yang suka nyanyi-nyanyi itu ya?

Mami : Kok tau sih kang?

Kang Emil : Kopi *saha eta*? (Siapa

Mami : Cari itu may...

Maya : Mami ntar dulu, eneng mau minta foto dulu boleh gak sama kang Emil?

Sule : Boleh, boleh boleh.

Maya : Yang bener atuh kang Sule.

Sule : Nah, kok ada berempat ini dibelakang siapa itu?

Maya : Ah, yang bener kang Sule!
Sule : Hahaha... 1 2 7... wis, kereeeen! Bagus!
Upload di twitter.

Maya : Iya, asik, makasih kang Sule.

Sule : Sama-sama Maya.

Mami : Mami mau nyari makanan dulu ya.

Kang Emil : *Matur nuhun.*

Sule : Yak, buat pemirsa dirumah sebelum ngobrol-ngobrol lagi sama kang Emil saya akan membacakan kuis twitter hari ini adalah Pemimpin seperti apa yang kamu inginkan untuk memimpin daerah kamu? Yak. Contoh nya : Pemimpin yang baik, humoris, dan aktif ditwitter. Berarti kang Emil ya. Mention jawabannya ke @ini_talkshow dengan hastag #IniTalkshowNetPemimpin. Ada 2 orang pemenang mendapatkan merchandise spesial dari Ini Talkshow.

Bel Berbunyi

Sule : Sebentar kang Emil ada tamu dulu. Masuk.

Edi : *Sampurasun.*

Andre : Sehat?

Berpelukan.

Sule : 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
Gimana rasanya ndre?

Edi : Geli gak?

Andre : He'eh. Gue denger *krucuk-krucuk* disini nye nih didalam sini kayaknya nih.

Edi : Ada yang hidup?

Andre : Lu melihara marmut kali didalam ya?

Sule : Mang Edi (*bersalaman*)

Edi : *Damang mang?*

Sule : Alhamdulillah saya, kenapa kesini?

Edi : Saya denger ada kang Emil disini.

Sule : Ada.

Edi : Saya fans beratnya.

Sule : Fans beratnya? Yang bener?

Edi : *iye berat kiye.*

Sule : Ini ada nih.

Edi : Eh, kang *damang* kang?

Kang Emil : *damang* Alhamdulillah.
Udah mirip belum? Nasibnya.

Edi : akang teh bawa-bawa nasib euy.

Kang Emil : nasib rambut-rambut.

Edi : bawa-bawa nasib euy. Kang, ini kang Sule di Bandung teh ya kang Emil mengusungken aih meuh eh Namanya.

Kang Emil, Sule : Mempopulerkan.

Edi : Mempopulerkan iket, tau sendiri saya kayak satu-satunya warga Bandung yang kribo, susah pake ini.

Sule : Coba, coba.

Edi : Mau minta tolong sama yang mempopulerkannya, gimana ini cara pasanganya kalo rambut na..

Kang Emil : Kalo iket itu ekspresi lelaki sunda, di Bandung itu tiap hari rabu laki-lakinya dihimbau untuk pake baju hitam-hitam pake iket, gitu. Sebagai, cinta terhadap budaya. Karena orang keren itu cirinya dua, satu bisa berkompetisi global, dua tetep berakar pada budaya lokal. Jadi harapannya anak-anak Indonesia juga seperti itu.
Harusnya kan pake iket, tapi untuk praktisnya ini mah pake ...

Sule : Oohh...

Edi : Modern.

Sule : Saya baru liat nih yang kayak begini.

Edi : Di tv nasional urang mah atuh. Dipakein iket lagi pak wali.

Sule : Mang Edi ini mah maaf ya. *Hampura* ini mah maaf ya. Kayak Jaka sembung. Tapi udah keren, keren!. Beda ini beda.

Andre : Ed...

Edi : Apa?

Andre : Dari jauh kok jadi gepeng keknya ya?

Sule : Kayak yang kepala nya retak tapi diiket gitu ya?

Kang Emil : Jimmy Hendrik.

Edi : Jimmy Hendrik tuh, pak wali mah beda.

Andre : Katanya Edi Brokoli ini ngefans banget sama kang Emil. Kenapa? Ngefans nya gara-gara kenapa?

Edi : Banyaklah.

Sule : Gara-gara ocehan ditwitter katanya.

Edi : Ocehan ditwitter. Dia pemimpin yang banyak bawa terobosan baru kan. Sampe konon kalau dilihat twitternya ndre, banyak orang-orang Indonesia yang dikota-kota yang lain ngiri sama, “duh, kapan dong kota gue, walikotanyay keren kayak dia” gitu-gitu banyak loh. Ya diantaranya di twitter salah satunya dia emang rame, rame, rame lah.

Sule : Dan di Ini Talkshow juga ini udah lama banget karena permintaan dari twitter banyak banget, facebook dan yang lain-lainnya supaya saya bisa ngobrol dengan kang Emil.

Edi : Oh gitu?

Sule : Karna saya juga termasuk warga Bandung yang belum pernah ketemu sama kang Emil.

Kang Emil : Saya kan mem-follow .

Sule : Udah, udah waktu itu...

Kang Emil : Saling follow-mem-follow.

Sule : Kan kita ngobrol waktu itu.

Kang Emil : Sesama orang ganteng.

Sule : Ahahah.

Kang Emil : Itu, itu mah gak harus bayar ya?
Bayar lima ribu?

Sule : Bayar pak.

Andre : Enggak, kang Emil kan gak ngatain.

Sule : Dia ngomong ganteng ndre, kan gue jelek.

Andre : Oh iye, bener.

Sule : Sekali-kali pak wali suruh bayar.

Andre : Lu dibilang ganteng tapi didenda ye?

Sule : Lah iye lah.

Kang Emil : Itu maksudnya ngejek tadi.

Sule : Ngejek.
Berarti gue jelek ye?

Andre : Lah elu, mau aja lagian.
Nah, ini kita akan liat celotehannya kang Emil di twitter, nih ada liat kita beberapa alasan kang Emil ...

Sule : Balasan.

Andre : Balasan kang Emil.

Sule : Balasan terhadap tweet warga Bandung.

Edi : Ini baru ini. Baru banget nih.

Sule : Nah, ini. Kang Ridwa Kamil “lain kali, foto plat nomornya atau selfie ama sopirnya”

Kang Emil : Jadi kan gini, ongkos angkot tu kan naik gara gara TBN.

Edi : ongkos naik serebu.

Kang Emil : Dari 3000 maksimal hanya 1000, saya bilang kalau menemukan supir angkot menaikkan lebih dari 1000, foto plat nomornya. Nanti laporkan ke twitter nanti kita tilang si angkotnya itu.
Tuh ada yang curhat tadi, kenapa jadi 6000? kan gitu. Makanya tolong foto plat nomornya. Atau lebih keren lagi selfie ama supirnya.

Sule : Tapi emang kalau balasan dari kang Emil ini selalu, apa, kita tidak bisa membedakan mana serius mana enggak ya.
Iya akrab dengan warganya.

Kang Emil : Serius teh capek mang Sule.

Sule : Betul, betul. Makanya saya juga salah satu penggemar berat nya lah.

Edi : Jadi sambil hiburan juga, kemarin yang paling pecah itu sempet dikantor, dikantor... jadi hari itu kebetulan gue keliling ke beberapa

kantor temen, bahasan nya sama ngomongin tentang kang Emil, abis ngebales orang yang nanya gimana cara nya masuk ITB? Dia jawabnya gini masa' "turun diborobius, jalan lewat ganesha masuk lewat pintu depan" begitu. Bener banget....

Sule : Masih ada gak nih twitternya? Oke.

Andre : Nanya dulu nih.

Sule : Nanya dulu.

Andre : "pak kenapa gak ngadain nobar yang gede aja sekalian 1 atau 2 tempat, kenapa harus perRW?" jawabannya kang Emil.

Sule : *Because...* Supados not macetos.

Jadii sebab biar gak macet.

Bahasa ini ya, baru ya.

Kang Emil : Bahasa Meksiko.

Sule : Meksiko? Oo macetos. Permios.

Masih ada?

Andre : "Aku rumah di Astana Anyar, kerja di ITC kebon kelapa naik angkot 2000 jadi 3000".

Kang Emil : Nah ini orang yang protes karna angkot naik. Pas saya cek, Astana Anyar dan ITC itukan deket, emang sekitar 2 km lah, *peu daweu ya*, dilebih lebihin.

Sule : Dilebih-lebihin ya, coba naik sepeda ceu, segitu mah deket atuh.

Kang Emil : Karna gini ya, jaman sekarang hampir semua anak modern itu pasti punya gadget kan? Punya sosmed lah. Dan mereka gak suka pemimpin itu jauh. Kalo jauh fisik minimal deket secara virtual. Jadi sekarang gara-gara saya deket, terbuka di twitter, itu warga tu lapor apa aja mang Sule, jadwal damri nanya ke saya, "pak wali lapor". "apa", saya bilang, "itu bencong buah batu bulu nya Panjang panjang"

Sule : Mang...

Edi : Mang Saswi, damang?

Mang Saswi : Apa?

Sule : Makanan gimana?

Mang Saswi : Udah siap.

Sule : Harus yang Bandung banget.

Mang Saswi : Iya, udah.

Ini, makanan yang lagi trending cocok tuk dikonsumsi,
enak pedas sekali, seblak, seblak, sehat. Seblak, seblak, sehat.
Ini lagi ngetrend ya.

Sule : Kang Emil, emang di Bandung udah kenal dengan namanya...

Kang Emil : Di Bandung itu, setiap bulan selalu ada makanan baru.

Sule : Oh, gitu.

Kang Emil : Jadi sehingga banyak yang gak tau.

Sule : Berarti ini enggak baru dong?

Kang Emil : Enggak, ini termasuk yang baru 6 bulan terakhir lah.

Sule : Ini namanya apa?

Kang Emil : Seblak.

Sule : Seblak, seblak, sehat.

Kang Emil : Jadi Bandung ini, tahun ini terpilih sebagai kota kuliner nomor 1
Indonesia.

Sule : Wow... luar biasa!

Bandung juara!

Kang Emil : Persib nya juara juga.

Sule : Luar biasa kang Emil, aduh..

Andre : Ini juga termasuk kang Emil keliatan rambutnya abis dicepak
pendek gara-gara nonton kemarin itu?

Kang Emil : Saya kan bernazar, bernazar itu artinya berjanji berbuat kebaikan.
Jadi, saya berjanji ngasih rejeki ke tukang cukur, gitu.

Sule : Bener, bener.

Edi : Masih kesulitan saya kalo harus ketukang cukur.

Sule : Lu mah harus pake gunting rumput.

Edi : Gak jadi rejeki, yang ada pusing.

Sule : Mang, ini. Kan mamang dari Bandung atuh, ngobrol.

Mang Saswi : Kalau di Bandung *leunca* bentuknya masih bulat?

Kang Emil : Masih, Hahaha.

Sule : Mang, makanan nya cuman ini masa'?

Mang Saswi : Nanti atuh, saya kan siapin sedikit-sedikit.

Kang Emil : Tapi ada seblak seha di Jakarta keren. Udah merambah.

Mang Saswi : Nanti kita usungkan aja. Seblak. Memang masih di Bandung.

Sule : Sudah bandrek, udah.

Kang Emil : Budaya orang Bandung itu kalo bikin makanan pake singkatan.

Gehu toge tahu, cireng aci digoreng, batagor bakso tahu goreng, jadi...

Sule : Cilok...

Kang Emil : *cilok* aci dicolok.

Sule, Andre : *combro* oncom dijer, *comet* combro lemet.

Kang Emil : Nama tempat nya juga singkatan, karna ini budaya begitu. *Antapani* antara cinta tapi *teu* berani.

Sule : Hahaha...

Nanti kita ngobrol lagi ya. *Didieu wae*.

Sule : Penonton, penonton!

Penonton : Sule, sule!

Sule : Bahasa sunda atuh!

Masih di Ini Talkshow!

Penonton : I love you beibeh!

Sule : I love you too!

Mang Edi, mang Edi selaku orang Bandung asli, *pituieunnyak!* Biasa nya suka melakukan kegiatan sosial atau gimana? Atau gak, suka ikut ikutan kegiatan apa gitu di taman jomblo atau dimana?

Edi : Taman film baru kemarin saya datang kesana, saya bersama teman teman yang peduli dengan perdamaian, kemarin merayakan Hari Toleransi Internasional, baru baru ini.

Sule : Katanya suka ikut ini, apa, masalah sampah juga ya mang Edi?

Edi : Kemarin sempet juga di Car Free Day Dago, kita bebersih sampah dari Cikapayang sampe Dayang Sumbi, terus kebetulan media jalannya udah gak ada warna nya kita cat. Temen-temen juga komunitas pada ikut.

Kang Emil : Kan di Bandung itu, saya ingin mengubah budaya orang Bandung, dengan tema harian. Percaya tentang hari, maka kita bikin, jadi hari senin itu, bis gratis. Selasa itu, selasa tanpa rokok. Rabu, sunda. Kamis, Bahasa inggris. Jumat, besepeda. Sabtu, festival gitu.

Sule : Luar biasa ya. Kamis, Bahasa inggris.

Kang Emil : Iya. Jadi hari kamis, you speak English with me. Okay?

Sule : Oh, okay. I can I can.

Kang Emil : Yes, now, I love you, know?

Sule : know, you love me. Up me lu.

Kang Emil : Ha kira-kira begitu la ya.

Nah kalau gerakan pungut sampah ini, senin, rabu, jumat. 30 menit sebelum masuk sekolah anak-anak dan orang dewasa itu pungut sampah radius 100 m.

Sule : Itu diwajibkan?

Kang Emil : Diwajibkan. Sehingga suatu hari diharapkan anak anak ini dewasa jadi warga Bandung yang cinta kebersihan. Rencananya dalam waktu 2-3 minggu kita akan denda. Denda nya sedang dipersiapkan, dari 250 ribu kalau tidak punya tempat sampah sampai 50 juta kalau buang sampah disungai.

Sule : Jadi membiasakan ya?

Kang Emil : Ya. Di Bandung ada slogan nya mang Sule, “Buanglah sampah pada tempatnya, buanglah mantan pada temannya”.

Sule : Hahahaha.

Andre : Kang Emil, ini biasa nya kalau orang bikin meme itu kan buat lucu lucuan ya. Tapi kalau kang Emil katanya bisa meme itu dibuat untuk iklan layanan masyarakat?

Kang Emil : Oh iya.

Andre : Itu seperti apa tuh kang?

Kang Emil : Di Bandung kan anak kreatif banyak, saya bilang bantulah walikota bikin kampanye tentang kebersihan, anti sampah lah gitu. Terus mereka bikin, nah bikinnya itu kan gak, gak gini “Jangan buang sampah sembarangan” kan udah terlalu mainstream. Dia mah motret anak paling cantik dikampus gitu kan, dijadikan model, terus sebelah kanan nya ada kalimat, “pilih mana, denda buang sampah atau traktir aku?” pasti dibaca kan.

Andre : Hahahaha.

Kang Emil : Nah, akhirnya foto si mahasiswi cantik ini oleh netizen diganti ganti.

Andre : Pemirsa penasaran juga pengen liat iklan-iklan yang dimaksud tadi seperti apa, ini kita ada foto-foto nya beberapa. Silahkan.

Kang Emil : Ini versi Melodi JKT48.

Andre : “Sayang Bandung, pilih bayar denda karna nyampah atau penjara?”
“Tetap senang,”

Sule : “Tetap senang, jangan ngabala” tau ndre ngabala?

Kang Emil : Jangan nyampah.

Sule : Nyampah, kalau ngabala itu.

Andre : “Biarin aja kriminal mah diurus pulisi”

Sule : Ha betul! Emang bener.

Kang Emil : Jadi artinya, dia melihat objek fotonya menarik hati atau lucu, kalimat nya juga lucu, jadi kombinasi itu.

Sule : Otomatis dibaca.

Kang Emil : Inspirasi nya dari acara ini juga. Yang lucu-lucu.

Sule : HAHAHA. Aseekk.

Andre : Jadi ada kesan. Jadi sebetulnya mungkin malah kang dengan adanya meme-meme yang lucu kayak begitu orang jadi lebih malah ngebaca ya. Daripada iklan yang kaku yang tadi akang bilang tuh. Bagus juga ide nya. Yang saya mau tanya nih kang Emil, kang Emil kan aktif banget di twitter, bales-balesin twitter orang-orang ya keluh kesah orang-orang...

Sule : Bahkan tidak sedikit juga yang ngejek ndre...

Andre : Iya, justru itu. Itu kang Emil sempet-sempet ngebalesin itu atau memang, bagaimana sih caranya?

Kang Emil : Saya gak punya admin, jadi disela istirahat, kalau lagi dimobil, menjelang tidur, itu aja. Jadi tidak rutin waktunya tapi disela-sela break dimana saya bisa sendiri.

Sule : Disempatkan untuk membalas?

Kang Emil : Saya sempatkan, satu, untuk membaca dulu masalah. Saya baca dulu, “pak wali, itu jalan bolong, ini banjir, itu apa”. Saya baca, langsung saya kontak dinas-dinas kan, yang saya kebetulan baca. Tolong selesaikan, pohon tumbang apa dan seterusnya. Yang kedua, itu menjawab pertanyaan. Saya bagi, ada yang serius, tapi seperlimanya, kan serius aja capek, seperlimanya saya becanda aja. Jadi, dengan begitu twitter nya lebih rileks gitu. Jadi, insyaallah akhir tahun saya launching buku ya. Bagaimana sosial media kalau digunakan dengan luar biasa bisa mengubah dunia, kira-kira begitu.

Penonton bertepuk tangan.

Sule : Pak RT.

Pak RT : Assalamualaikum.

Sule : Waalaikumsalam.

Pak RT : Eh, Emil.

Bang Ridwan.

Sule : Walikota Bandung (*berbisik*)

Kang Emil : Iya. Salam dari Bandung.

Pak RT : Eh, lu tau gak? walikota nih.

Sule : Kan saya ngasih tau tadi. Saya ngasih tau.

Pak RT : Bandung.

Sule : La hiya, walikota Bandung.

Pak RT : Walikota.

Sule : Lah iya kan saya ngomong begitu.

Pak RT : Kemarin bola tuh, yang dapet ini tuh, yang dapet juara tuh, iya gak? Bandung tuh.

Sule : Iya, emang.

Pak RT : Lu gak nonton sih.

Sule : Ini pak RT disini kang Emil. Mohon maaf agak budek.

Kang Emil : Iya.

Pak RT : Ngomong-ngomong begini...

Sule : Itu, itu jatuh.

Pak RT : Mohon maaf, bahwa saya mau dipilih jadi RT di Bandung saya gak ini, gak bisa.

Kang Emil : Kenapa itu?

Pak RT : Saya dipilih disini lagi, dipilih.

Kang Emil : Ooh, disini pak RT.

Pak RT : Walikota nih ndre!

Andre : Iya udah tau. Daritadi kan...

Pak RT : Jadi dia mah. Lu kan kagak.

Penonton : Hahahaha..

Pak RT : Andre, dia nyalonin jadi walikota. Cuman gak jadi.

Sule : Udah tau. Gak usah dikasih tau.

Andre : Udah tau.

Kang Emil : Kenapa cincinnya gede-gede dan banyak? Ada jimatnya?

Pak RT : Saya jadi RT disini, 2 periode.

Kang Emil : Oohh, 2 periode.

Sule : HAHAHAH... Harus sabar kang Emil.

Edi : Cincin, cincin. Ditanyain cincin.

Sule : Sabar, sabar.

Pak RT : Pada waktu itu saya jadi RT mulai tahun...

Kang Emil : Dari tk ya? Sd?

Pak RT : Siapa?

Kang Emil : Saya.

Edi : Cincinnya, cincin.

Pak RT : Belum ganti sih. Gak ada yang berani gantiin.

Sule : Bukan masalah jabatan, cincin yang ditanyain. Cincin. Sini yang ngomong.

Nanyain cincin!

Pak RT : Cincin?

Sule : Iya, cincin nya bagus. Darimana? Begitu. Malu maluin aja.

Pak RT : Beli!

Aduh... gimana pak wali sehat?

Kang Emil : Alhamdulillah pak.

Pak RT : Pak wali bagaimana? Sehat?

Kang Emil : Alhamdulillah. Sehat.

Pak RT : Gue mah nanya pak wali, elu mulu yang nyahutin.

Sule : Lah siapa yang nyahutin. Kagak juga.

Pak RT, ini ada apa ini? Saya lagi ngobrol sama pak wali, mungkin bisa langsung aja, nanti aja nanti. Nanti diobrolin.

Kang Emil : Mau survei?

Pak RT : Ada yang mau diomongin sama elu (*berbisik*).

Ada yang mau diomongin sama elu (*menjerit*).

Buset ahh, budek banget.

Sule : Lah gua dikatain budek.

Pak RT : Gua ngomong nya mesti keras mulu nih sama dia nih.

Sule : Ada juga saya yang harus kenceng.

Ini ada pak wali, nanti dulu urusannya. Nanti!

Nanti dulu!

Ini maluin.

Andre : Lek, lek. Lu harus sabar ngadepin pak RT. Memang begitu orangnya, sabar aja lah udah.

Sule : Bagaimana sabar ndre, ini malu ada pak wali, begini.

Andre : Udah gak usah marah-marah.

Pak RT : Eh gue mau ngomong ama die. Lu jangan ikut campur.

Sule : Apa sih?

Pak RT : Kuping lu yang mana sih?

Sule : Nyari kuping. Nih kuping nih.

Pak RT : Biasa nih, dana kebersihan.

Sule : Lah kebersihan mah, kerja dulu baru duit. Ini mah duit mulu, bagaimana sih?

Pak RT : Kalo pendapat gue, duit dulu baru kerja.

Sule : Giliran duit nyambung!

Pak RT : Pak wali, maaf ya. Saya lagi ingin berbincang bincang sama dia.

Kang Emil : Sama-sama pak.

Sule : Nanti aja. Nanti dulu, nanti.

Pak RT : Noh pak wali bakalan 2 periode nih.

Sule : Ha? Ini urusan kemana? Masalah duit, nanti 2 periode.

Pak RT : Pak wali bakalan 2 periode. Bagus dia.

Sule : Lah pasti itu mah, pasti.
Cuman urusannya pak RT.

Pak RT : Lu gak percaya sih.
Saya disini 2 periode, mudah-mudahan pak wali 2 periode juga.

Edi : Amin.

Penonton : Amin.

Andre : Pak RT apa kabar?

Pak RT : Sendiri.

Andre : Mungkin ada yang mau ditanyakan sama pak wali.

Pak RT : Biasa ngontrol aja RT namanya kan.

Andre : Mungkin ada yang mau ditanyakan sama pak wali.

Pak RT : Ya, maklum.

Kang Emil : Pak RT mirip sama itu, sodara saya namanya pak Bolot. Mirip.

Pak RT : Mirip?
Mirip katanya (*berbisik ke Sule*) sama Bary Prima.

Kalo gua kata enggak.

Sule : Gua iyain aja ya, percuma gua bilang tidak juga.

Iya iya.

Pak RT : Lu kagak percaya mulu sih.

Eh, ngomong-ngomong tadi saya mau ada urusan sama ini, ya karna jadi saya jadi mengganggu...

Sule : Nanti..

Kang Emil : Jarang bayar-bayar kebersihan ya? Jarang ya?

Pak RT : Iya bener.

Kang Emil : Kalau di Bandung, kalau gak bayar kebersihan di push up pak.

Sule : Percuma dikasih tau juga.

Pak RT : Di Bandung kalau gak bayar uang kebersihan push up tuh, push up!

Sule : Ini tau!

Pak RT : Di Bandung.

Sule : Lah ini kan beda lagi kebersihannya.

Yaudah nanti, nanti lah, nanti ini saya mau ngobrol dulu.

Pak RT : Yak ngomong-ngomong saya ini pak ya, jadi ganggu saya nih.

Kang Emil : Salam ama buk RT ya pak.

Pak RT : Yak buk RT tau sendiri pak.

Yok pak.

Kang Emil : Sami-sami.

Pak RT : Ndre yok ndre.

Andre : Iya.

Sule : Bilang sama pak RW nanti aja dulu.

Pak RT : Ha apa?

Sule : Sama pak RW bilang nanti dulu.

Pak RT : Apaan?

Sule : Sama pak RW bilang.

Gue salah lagi, pake nanya.

Andre : Lu ngajak ngobrol mulu sih!

Sule : Kang Emil, tadi kalau saya denger tadi suka lagunya Tulus?

Kang Emil : Tulus tuh kan anak Bandung ya, kebetulan minggu ini ibu wali, istri saya ulang tahun...

Sule : Ooohhh...

Kang Emil : Jadi kalau boleh lagu teman hidup.

Sule : Wooww!

Andre : Asiikk!

Kang Emil : Soulmate, soulmate!

Sule : Yang judulnya itu, lagunya?

Kang Emil : Teman hidup, kalau bisa. Itu lagu favoritnya.

Sule : Enak lagunya?

Ooohh, iya selamat ulang tahun, buat ibu wali.

Bisa dong, dinyanyiin nih. Pasti nonton ibunya.

Kang Emil : Hahahhaa.

Sule : Dikit lah.

Kang Emil : Tuhan itu maha adil, saya gak bisa nyanyi. Kalau disuruh push up bisa. Kalau nyanyi gak bisa.

Sule : Dikit lah...

Kang Emil : Yah, Hahahaha.

Sule : Kang, anggap aja ini ucapan ulang tahun buat soulmate nya ini. buat ibu.

Kang Emil : *Bersamanya hidup lebih terang, bersamanya jalan lebih indah...*

Ketuker kayaknya, itu aja. Cuma bisa segitu.

Andre : Aseeekk!

Sule : Luar biasa!

Berarti, pak wali ini jujur orangnya ya. Bilang gak bisa pas begitu menyanyi emang bener sih gak bisa ya.

Kang Emil : Bener, bener hahaha.

Sule : Saya suka orang jujur seperti ini. Daripada bilang nya bisa tapi enggak ada buktinya jadi kan percuma.

Kang Emil : Betul. Mending push up daripada nyanyi.

Sule : Ini kang Emil selain Tulus, suka musisi siapa lagi? Katanya suka sama Iwan?

Andre : Iwan Fals?

Sule : Iwan Acin.

Kang Emil : Ya saya suka musik yang enak didengar. Jadi gak favorit ke satu dua lah. Yang keren-keren banyak. Saya bangga orang Indonesia itu kalau urusan musik juara. Apalagi orang Bandung, kalau saya kemana-mana diseluruh Indonesia, band di hotel-hotel itu kebanyakan pasti band dari Bandung. Jadi artinya energi bermusik orang Bandung itu banyak. Di Bandung itu, ada daerah namanya Ujung Berung, itu lahir banyak, grup-grup metal, banyak sekali.

Andre : Hardcore gitu?

Kang Emil : Itu jumlahnya lebih dari 100, jadi kalau dijumlahkan masih lebih banyak dibanding jumlah band metal di Amerika, di Jepang, di Inggris, dikombinasi masih kalah jumlah nya dengan band metal di Bandung.

Sule : Senin ke senin tradisinya juga lumayan banyak.

Kang Emil : Karna orang Bandung itu sering nongkrong, kayak begini nih. Nongkrong nongkrong cocok, bikin bisnis. Nongkrong nongkrong cocok bikin musik.

Sule : Bikin grup band.

Kang Emil : Nongkrong nongkrong cocok, kawin.

Andre : Dan kita sekarang kita sudah kedatangan Iwan Fals disini. Untuk menyambut juga kang Emil pada hari ini. Jadi langsung saja kita undang ini lah dia. Bang Iwan Fals.

Sule : Yak kalau begitu kita sambut inilah dia, Iwan Fals.

Dari kejauhan Iwan, yang datang cilok.

Budi cilok.

Andre : Budi cilok.

Sule : Suaranya mirip banget sama Iwan Fals.

Andre : Mas Budi cilok ini masih ada sodaraan dengan Deden cireng ya?
Siapa nih mas Budi yang jadi pertama kali bilang kalau kamu tuh, anda tuh mirip banget sama Iwan Fals? Apa dari suara dulu? Apa memang dari look nya semua?

Budi : Temen-temen sih dikampung yang pertama sering bilang mirip Iwan Fals katanya.

Sule : Coba merem deh, dia ngobrol kita merem. Ngomong, ngomong!

Andre : Nah, ngobrol kita merem.

Budi : Ngobrolnya ngobrol apaan?

Sule : Tuh, kayak Iwan Fals banget.

Edi : Kampungnya dimana?

Budi : Di Dayeuh Kolot.

Sule : Budi udah lama di Dayeuh Kolot?

Kang Emil : Ini bapak kolot.

Sule : Hahahaha.
Oo priwiitt. Lima rebu.
Dia biasanya kalau ada yang nyela, priiiiiittt gitu. Kok lo pelan pelan?
Ini lebih dari lima ribu. Kartu nama.

Edi : Sok kang, mau ngeledek lagi?

Sule : Buat Budi, Budi ini seorang pemusik di Bandung ya? Udah pernah gak bermain musik di taman-taman yang dibikin sama kang Emil?

Budi : Pernah, saya pernah satu kali malem-malem penasaran pengen tau taman musik. Jadi malem-malem saya berdua, istri saya nyanyi.

Kang Emil : Bandung tuh sejuk, orang-orangnya romantis. Gerimis langsung romantis.

Sule : Romantis, rokok makan gratis.
Kemarin pas launching dateng juga? Launching taman musik.

Budi : Oh enggak.

Sule : Oh kang Edi ya?

Edi : Oh saya iya.

Sule : Host nya?

Kang Emil : Mc kondang Bandung. Sunatan, kawinan, acara RT.

Sule : Pembukaan.

Nah, ini sudah banyak taman-taman yang sudah diciptakan oleh kang Emil.

Kira-kira masih ada gak taman?

Kang Emil : Justru saya menawarkan imajinasi nya apalagi? Taman apa? Yang kalau ternyata idenya keren, saya jadiin. Karna jumlah Bandung, taman-taman kosong masih puluhan.

Sule : Taman tradisional kang Emil.

Andre : Taman tradisional.

Sule : Saya siap jadi Mc kalau launching. Gausah dibayar saya mah. Beras merah juga saya mau.

Kang Budi udah nyanyi banyak ya? Saya pengen atuh denger satu kali.

Kang Emil : Kenapa dapat julukan cilok?

Budi : Botak terus pak.

Kang Emil : Oh botak. Dulu?

Budi : Iya.

Andre : Coba, sekarang kalau misalnya merem nih, kang Budi nyanyi. Lagu Iwan Fals yang agak-agak selow dikit lah. Kalau enggak yang itu, "Aku lelaki tak mungkin".

Kang Emil : Merem nih semua?

Sule : Merem, merem.

Budi : *Aku lelaki tak mungkin menerima mu bila, ternyata kau mendua membuatku terluka. Tinggalkan saja diriku, yang tak mungkin menunggu, jangan pernah memilih aku bukan pilihan.*

Kang Emil : Mirip.

Edi : Mirip ya.

Sule : Luar biasa ya.

Andre : Mirip banget.

Kang Emil : Kalau dibayangin mirip, persis ya.

Sule : Iya, persis. Ini kalau dibayangin jadi Iwan Fals.

Andre : Kalau bang Iwan manggung, lagi kurang enak suara nya atau kurang...
Panggil aja kang Budi.

Edi : Dimatiin mic nya.

Andre : Lipsing, lipsing.

Sule : Maya. May...

Maya : Iya.

Sule : Maya! Ini ada kang Budi cilok ini. Bawain air minum.

Maya : Iya kang Sule.

Kang Emil : Sama kang Edi, Ohh dua.

Sule : Iya sama kang Edi.

Maya : Kemana aja kang brokol baru dateng?

Sule : Brokol.
Silahkan diminum, teh asoi geboy.

Kang Emil : Kenapa beda ini kopi?

Sule : Oh beda saya kopi. Kan kang Emil mah gak suka kopi.

Kang Emil : Gaji nya lain? Honor nya lain?

Sule : Ah enggak. Mau coba atuh kopi?

Kang Emil : Enggak.

Sule : Kopi dikit atuh.

Kang Emil : Ini aja. Teh apa tadi? Asoi apa?

Sule : Teh asoi geboy itu mah.
Ini mah kopi mau nyoba.

Kang Emil : Enggak, hatur nuhun.

Sule : Saya minum ya.

Kang Emil : Mangga!

Sule : *Kopi dari Bandung, Bandungnya dimana A'? Dekat taman jomblo.
Kopi punya kang Ridwan.*

Edi : Bisa gitu lek?

Sule : Mau nyoba?

Kang Emil : Gak bisa nyanyi teh.

Edi, edi.

Edi : Kok bisa gitu?

Oh, coba coba.

Emang kalo dipegang langsung gitu?

*Kopi dari Bandung, Bandung nya dimana neng? Dekat taman film.
Kopi dari Bandung.*

Sule : Budi, budi.

Kang Emil : Budi, budi.

Sule : Nih, gaya Iwan Fals nih.

Budi : *Kopi dari mana? Kopi dari Bandung, Kopi naon? Kopi orang
Bandung.*

Sule : Mang Edi.

Maya : Sok atuh kang Emil.

Kang Emil : Udah biasa, kan terus terang tadi. Ah, wakilkan.

Andre : Makasih lek!

Sule : Yak.

Disini aja.

Andre : Penonton, penonton!

Penonton : Andre, Andre!

Andre : Masih semangat?

Penonton : Masih.

Andre : Kita kembali lagi di Ini Talkshow.

Penonton : I love you beibeh!

Andre : I love you too!

Yak, saya juga akan mengumumkan para pemenang kuis twitter nanti akan ada di timeline twitter @ini_talkshow jadi silahkan twitter nya di on-in, kemudian di cek nanti disitu ada pemenang-pemenang nya. Oke, sekarang untuk semua kecuali kang Emil, setelah kang Emil menjadi walikota, perubahan apakah yang paling dirasakan? Dari Man Jasan.

Man Jasan : Kalau dilihat, taman banyak. Taman jalan alhamdulillah, kalau dulu kan jalan, di Bandung tu kan terkenal kreatif, saking kreatif nya dijalan aja banyak pahatan. Tapi sama kang Emil, pemahat-pemahat itu diberantas sekarang mungkin tinggal beberapa ruas udah. Memang tidak semudah membalikkan bolu ya.

Andre : Membalikkan tangan. Hahaha...

Man Jasan : Alhamdulillah ya kalau saya lihat. Banyak daerah free wife.

Mang Saswi : Wifi!

Man Jasan : Wifi? Iyaiya. Alhamdulillah lah setidaknya ada progress 100 hari lebih kang Emil kerja. Pokoknya mah alhamdulillah kalau saya lihat.

Andre : Sudah cukup banyak ada perubahan?

Man Jasan : Ada perubahan.

Andre : Mudah-mudahan kedepannya makin banyak perubahan yang dibuat oleh kang Emil ya.

Eh, sul darimana lo?

Sule : Ini Maya. Maya kecemplung.

Andre : Maya kecemplung?

Sule : Iya disumur. Sumur belanda lagi. Dalem banget.

Andre : Kok bisa. Tadi ada gurunya kang Emil disini.

Sule : Ah, masa' sih?

Andre : Iya.

Sule : Saya pengen ketemu banget padahal.

Andre : Saya panggilin ntar dulu.

Sule : Eh, jangan gak usah, gak usah!

Andre : Gak apa-apa biar kenal.

Sule : Gak usah! Gak usah!

Andre : Belum jauh, masih disini.

Sule : Tadi juga udah gak ada. Sumpah!

Andre : Gak mau kenalan lo?

Sule : Mau sih. Eh udah tadi udah kenalan. Sekarang udah pulang. Repot dandan nye!

Sule : Ini sok terusin!

Andre : Mas Budi sendiri, bagaimana nih sebagai warga Bandung?

Budi : Ya, yang tadi itu, jadi banyak tempat apa ya, tempat ngumpul.

Andre : Memang sekarang sudah saatnya kita mempunyai pemimpin yang tidak lagi, apa namanya... terlalu kaku, dan jauh dengan masyarakat, santai ya.

Man Jasan : Wali songo aja gak sombong!

Kang Emil : Kalau pensiun jadi walikota, saya mau jadi wali nikah aja.

Andre : Nah, buat kang Ameng gimana nih?

Ameng : Udah enaklah sekarang, nongkrong udah banyak tempat nongkrong gitu. Yang suka musik ditaman musik, yang suka film di taman film. Jadi banyak pilihan di Bandung.

Andre : Udah banyak pilihan di Bandung.

Ameng : Gak kayak dulu dibawah jembatan gitu nongkrongnya, di pinggir jalan. Sekarang udah lebih enak lah.

Sule : Udah ada wadahnya, udah ada tempatnya, udah enaklah ya. Jadi, bisa jadi tempat wisata jugakan. Dari... apa...

Ameng : Dari Jakarta nongkrong ke taman jomblo.

Sule : Dari Jakarta, pengen tau taman jomblo dimana. Eh, taman tuna asmara hehe maaf dimana? Ada. Disana.

Ameng : Ini guide nya taman tuna asmara.

Andre : Pak Edi?

Edi : Udah diborong semua nih jawabannya. Perubahan yang paling banyak kelihatan karna belum lama juga beliau bekerja sebagai walikota.

Kang Emil : 1 tahun 2 bulan.

Edi : 1 tahun 2 bulan.

Andre : 1 tahun 2 bulan tapi udah luar biasa perubahannya.

Edi : Paling banyak infrastruktur ya. Belakangan kalau ke Bandung, sorry kalau orang Jakarta ke Bandung lagi sering macet, karena lagi banyak proyek, yang selama 10 tahun gak ada kerjaan seperti itu sebelumnya tapi ya impactnya bikin macet dulu dimana-mana nih sekarang.

Andre : Kang... tapi...

Edi : Gak kira-kira dibikinnya langsung kiri kanan.

Man Jasan : Mang Andre satu lagi, pemimpin yang apa, pemuda yang gaul udah pemuda, terus open minded. Sok, walikota dimana di Indonesia yang hafal metal, hafal music pop kayak Tulus, Karinding, berarti ya gitu harus, yang Namanya walikota itu harus apa, minimal hafal ya yang gitu-gitulah. Kan susah pengen tau nama warga nya satu-satu kebanyakan.

Sule : Betul.

Andre : Kenapa tadi pak Edi brokoli bilang banyak perubahan di infrastruktur karena emang basic nya kang Emil ini adalah arsitek. Jadi konsep dari biasa membuat arsitek itu, dari design itu diaplikasikan ke kota Bandung ini gitukan. Kang Emil, apalagi rencana atau terobosan yang akan kang Emil buat?

Kang Emil : Banyak, saya itu ada 300-an rencana yang sudah disiapkan. Di Bandung kan sekarang anak pelajar Bandung itu bus gratis. Jadi waktu bbm naik, saya bilang kita perbanyak bus-bus sekolah. Jadi di Bandung, asalkan berpakaian seragam, pelajar ya, itu bus sekolah gratis. Kemudian juga perbaikan, kita ada konsep namanya apartemen rakyat. Jadi di Bandung nanti, insyaallah tukang becak bisa punya apartemen.

Sule : Amin.

Kang Emil : Dengan harga yang sangat-sangat murah.

Sule : Dengan harga yang sangat terjangkau ya. Luar biasa.

Mami : Lek, ini ngobrol udah ampe sejam makanan belum datang-datang juga. Mang Saswi duduk disini.

Sule : Mang, ini mana mang? Astaghfirullahaladzim.

Mang Saswi : Saya ingin ngedengerin gitu, ingin terlibat langsung.

Sule : Ikut-ikutan lah mamang udah pengangguran.

Mang Saswi : Udah, udah standby. Udah stand tinggal by aja lagi kesini.

Mami : Udah satu jam lebih atuh.

Sule : Mang, mang lewat sana aja.

Mami : Salah, mamang lewat mana? Tuh!

Mang Saswi : Oh, didiyeu nyak.
Ini asli Bandung nih.

Andre : Cilok.

Sule : Ini apa namanya mang?

Mang Saswi : Cilok.

Andre : Aci dicolok.

Kang Emil : Kan singkatan saya bilang kan.

Andre : Iya, betul.

Mami : Dan dikota lain gak ada. Hanya ada di Bandung yah makanannya.

Mang Saswi : Buat konsumsi pak wali. Cilok.

Sule : Ini cara ngambilnya gimana?

Man Jasan : Touchscreen.

Mami : Dari sini lek.

Kang Emil : Bukan touchscreen, voice comment.

Sule : Tuh bisa ngambil sendiri nih.

Kang Emil : Perintah langsung bisa dateng sendiri.

Sule : Merk nya sungsang nih.
Yok, yok coba coba!
Cilok Bandung nih.

Ntar dulu yah, mau ngucapin terimakasih dulu buat Kang Emil. Terimakasih, hatur nuhun pisan. Terus, tetep membahagiakan orang orang Bandung. Terimakasih juga, kang hatur nuhun pisan. Kang Edi, hatur nuhun pisan. Buat semuanya, Terimakasih juga buat seluruh penonton yang luar biasa.

Yak, buat pemirsa dirumah juga terimakasih, yang selalu menyupport dan juga mendukung ini talkshow, sehingga ini talkshow bisa masuk di Best comedy Asian TV Awards.

Andre : Luar biasa!

Sule : Ya, terimakasih!

Andre : Doakan juga mudah-mudahan bisa menang ya!

Sule : Amin, amin, amin!

Andre : Yak jangan lupa untuk terus menyaksikan ini talkshow setiap hari jam 7.30 malam sampai dengan jam 09.00 hanya di NET TV.

Sule : Yak betul! Kita ketemu lagi besok di...

Sule, Andre : Ini Talkshow!

APPENDIX II

DATA COLLECTION

No	Data	
1	Itu mau kemana?	Where do you go?
2	Ini artis atau pejabat lek?	This one artist or placeman, lek?
3	Kalau ngejek bayar lima ribu ya?	If someone mock, should pay thousand, right?
4	Mau berenang dikolam lagi?	Do you want to swim in the pool again?
5	Apa kabar nya?	How are you?
6	Kumaha damang?	How are you?
7	Kenapa lebih keluar negeri?	Why did you choose to study in other country?
8	Kamu akan saya pulangkan lagi ke Indonesia atau kamu nyari kerja sendiri?	You will returned into Indonesia or you looking for a job by yourself?
9	Dilecehkan waktu itu?	Did you harras at that time?
10	Terus bisa jadi ke walikota itu gimana ceritanya?	So, how could you be a Mayor?
11	Kalau negeri kamu banyak masalah apakah kamu diam saja?	If your contry has many problems, are you going to be quiet?
12	Museum Tsunami, itu kang Emil juga ya?	Tsunami museum, is it also created by kang Emil?
13	Pernah kesana lek?	Do you ever go there, lek?
14	Belum ke taman jomblo?	Have you ever go to Jomblo park, yet?
15	Ke jomblo, kok tamannya dikolong jembatan?	In Jomblo, Why the park is under the bridge?
16	Pak wali betul katanya di Bandung Timur mau bikin pabrik silicon?	Mr, is it right in Bandung, you will make silicon factory?
17	Kenapa mereka keren?	Why are they cool?
18	Gimana kabar istri sama anak baik?	How are your wife and your child?
19	Ngapain lu?	What are you doing?
20	Ndre, lu ngerasain ada merinding gak?	Ndre, do you feel it's like creeps?
21	Apa tuh?	What is it?
22	Kang, kan sibuk ya masih suka dengerin musik gak kang?	Kang, you are so busy, do you still like to listen the music?

23	Musiknya seneng aliran apa?	What the genre of music do you like?
24	Lek, mang Saswi mana?	Lek, where is mang Saswi?
25	Mang Saswi itu yang suka nyanyi-nyanyi itu ya?	Is mang Saswi who likes singing, right?
26	Kok tau sih kang?	How could you know?
27	Kopi saha eta?	Whose coffee is this?
28	Mami ntar dulu, eneng mau minta foto dulu boleh gak sama kang Emil?	Mami, wait a minute, eneng want to take a photo first, may I take a photo with kang Emil?
29	Kok ada berempat ini dibelakang siapa itu?	Why there are four people, who is that in back?
30	Pemimpin seperti apa yang kamu inginkan untuk memimpin daerah kamu?	What leader do you want to lead your province?
31	Gimana rasanya ndre?	How do you feel ndre?
32	Ada yang hidup?	Are there some alive?
33	Katanya Edi Brokoli ini ngefans banget sama kang Emil. Kenapa? Ngefans nya gara-gara kenapa?	Edi Brokoli is really favorite with kang Emil, why? Because what do you favorites?
34	Berarti gue jelek ye?	It means, am I ugly?
35	Ini namanya apa?	What is this name?
36	Mang Edi selaku orang Bandung asli, Biasa nya suka melakukan kegiatan sosial atau gimana? Atau gak, suka ikut ikutan kegiatan apa gitu di taman jomblo atau dimana?	Mang Edi, as an original Bandung people, usually likes doing social activity or how? Or likes to join in what activity in Jomblo park? Or where?
37	Tapi kalau kang Emil katanya bisa meme itu dibuat untuk iklan layanan masyarakat?	But, if kang Emil could create the meme for advertisement of public services?
38	Itu seperti apa tuh kang?	Those are like what, kang?
39	Itu kang Emil sempet-sempet ngebalesin itu atau memang, bagaimana sih caranya?	Kang Emil had a time to reply or ... how could you?
40	Kenapa cincinnya gede-gede dan banyak?	Why your ring is big and so many?
41	Pak RT apa kabar?	Pak RT, how are you?
42	Suka musisi siapa lagi?	Who else the musicians do you like?
43	Siapa nih mas Budi yang jadi pertama kali bilang kalau kamu tuh, anda tuh mirip banget sama Iwan Fals?	Who is the first person said that you are same with Iwan Fals?
44	Budi udah lama di dayeuh kolot?	Budi has long been in dayeuh kolot?

45	Sok kang, mau ngeledek lagi?	Kang, do you want to mock me again? Please.
46	Budi ini seorang pemusik di Bandung?	Is Budi a musician in Bandung?
47	Udah pernah gak bermain musik di taman-taman yang dibikin sama kang Emil?	Have you ever play the music in the park which made by kang Emil?
48	Justru saya menawarkan imajinasinya apalagi? Taman apa?	Exactly I offered their imagination, whatelse? What the park is?
49	Kenapa dapat julukan Cilok?	Why is getting call Cilok?
50	Kemana aja kang Brokol baru dateng?	Where do you go kang Brokol, you has just arrived?
51	Kenapa beda, ini kopi?	Why this one is different, it's coffee?
52	Gajinya beda?	Is the salary different?
53	Teh apa tadi?	What's the tea?
54	Kok bisa gitu?	How come?
55	Perubahan apakah yang paling dirasakan?	What's change which most felt?
56	Apalagi rencana atau terobosan yang akan kang Emil buat?	What's the plan that will kang Emil make?
57	Ini apa namanya mang?	What is it, mang?
58	Ini cara ngambilnya gimana?	How can i get this?
59	Yang punya rumah gue yang gaya dia.	This house is mine, he is affect like his house.
60	Saya gak punya sodara pak.	I dont have brothers, sir.
61	Kita akan kedatangan tamu sangat spesial.	We will have arrival the special guest star.
62	Kita coba opening bareng sama Kang Emil.	We try to opening with kang Emil.
63	Berjumpa lagi dengan kami dalam acara yang sangat luar biasa.	Meet again with us in really amazing event.
64	Acara talkshow yang unyu-unyu. Ya, Bersama saya consultant host Hasan Peci.	Talkshow event which funny. Yes, with me, consultant host, Hasan Peci.
65	Simak obrolan ini sangat luar biasa ini sama Pak Emil.	See this an extraordinary chitchat with sir Emil.
66	Saya ini anak twitter yang kebetulan jadi walikota.	I am a tweet user who has chance be a mayor.

67	Karena orang Bandung itu, pengguna twitter paling aktif nomor 6 sedunia.	Because Bandung people are tweet user most activate number 6 in the world.
68	Saya sekolah di Arsitektur ITB, karena dari kecil hobinya kan mengkhayal.	I studied in architecture of ITB, because since childhood my hobby was imagined.
69	Saya diberhentikan dari pekerjaan.	I was dismissed from my job.
70	Iya, karna kan saya lulusan Indonesia.	Yes, because I graduates from Indonesia.
71	Akhirnya saya tau, kalau di negeri lain kita itu harus percaya diri.	Finally i know, that in other country we should have confidence.
72	Dan sekolah di Amerika lebih gampang daripada di ITB.	And studied in America was easier than in ITB.
73	Belajar yang menyenangkan itu kalau guru sama murid gak berjarak kayak di budaya kita.	Learn is fun if the teacher and students doesn't have distance like in our culture.
74	Ibu saya menasehati itu, sebaik baiknya manusia adalah manusia yang paling banyak manfaatnya untuk orang lain.	My mom advise me, as well as human being are most helpful for any others.
75	Nasehat yang datang dari hadits itulah yang membuat saya bersemangat.	Advice that comes from that hadits which make me excited.
76	Manusia itu dibekali tuhan imajinasi ya. Semua orang punya bakat imajinasi.	Humans given by god an imagination. All of the people has talent imagination.
77	Karya saya di Indonesia yang salah satunya adalah museum tsunami.	My work in Indonesia one of them is tsunami museum.
78	Terinspirasi di Jepang, kalau di Jepang itu, kalau ada musibah, orang itu dikasi pelajaran ilmunya supaya generasi berikutnya siap terhadap musibah.	Inspired from Japan, In Japan, if they has disaster, Japanese given the knowledge so the next generation already to face disaster.
79	Makanya, orang Jepang walaupun tsunaminya hebohnya sama dengan Aceh, korbannya sedikit.	That's why Japanese eventhough the tsunami as big as Aceh, its victims just a little.

80	Silicon Valley itu nama sebuah tempat didaerah Los Angeles, dimana yang namanya google, facebook, yang gitu-gitu, ngantor kira kira begitu.	Silicon Valley is a name of place in Los Angeles, where google, facebook is work on there.
81	Bandung kan orang pinter nya banyak.	Bandung has so many smart people.
82	Terimakasih sudah datang kesini, Tapi maaf ini berantakan.	Thank you for coming here, but, sorry this is so messy.
83	Saya dan istri itu pakai teori kalau berpelukan minimal 20 detik.	I and my wife used the theory if we should hug minimal 20 second.
84	Saya kalau sama istri saya sampe sejam.	I and my wife til 1 hour.
85	Ini mang Saswi lagi nyiapin makanan spesial katanya yang	Mang Saswi is preparing the special food, he said the new one.
86	Ada 2 orang pemenang mendapatkan merchandise spesial dari Ini Talkshow.	There are 2 winner will get a special merchandise from Ini Talkshow.
87	Saya denger ada kang Emil disini.	I hear kang Emil here.
88	Di Bandung itu tiap hari rabu laki-lakinya dihimbau untuk pake baju hitam-hitam pake iket.	In Bandung every Wednesday, the men ask for using black clothes with iket.
89	Dia pemimpin yang banyak bawa terobosan baru.	He is a leader who bring so many new idea.
90	Saya juga termasuk warga Bandung yang belum pernah ketemu sama kang Emil.	I and also Bandung people who never met kang Emil yet.
91	Saya kan bernazar.	I made a promise.
92	Budaya orang Bandung itu kalo bikin makanan pake singkatan.	The culture of Bandung people, if made a food using short word.
93	Saya ingin mengubah budaya orang Bandung, dengan tema harian.	I want to change the culture of Bandung people with daily theme.
94	Di Bandung kan anak kreatif banyak, saya bilang bantulah walikota bikin kampanye tentang kebersihan.	In Bandung has so many creative young generation, i said please help a mayor to make a campaign about cleanliness.
95	Ini versi Melodi JKT48.	This is Melodi JKT48 version.

96	Pak wali, maaf ya. Saya lagi ingin berbincang bincang sama dia.	Mr, I'm sorry, i want to talking with him.
97	Mungkin ada yang mau ditanyakan sama pak wali.	Maybe there's a question for Sir Ridwan Kamil.
98	Tulus tuh kan anak Bandung ya, kebetulan minggu ini ibu wali, istri saya ulang tahun.	Tulus is a Bandung people, right. By this chance, This week my wife's birthday.
99	Saya suka orang jujur seperti ini.	I love the honest person like this.
100	Saya suka musik yang enak didengar.	I loves the music that easy listening.
101	Saya bangga orang Indonesia itu kalau urusan musik juara.	I am proud to Indonesian, if talk about music, they were so great.
102	Kita sekarang kita sudah kedatangan Iwan Fals disini.	Now, we've been came iwan fals here.
103	Saya pernah satu kali malem-malem penasaran pengen tau taman musik. Jadi malem-malem saya berdua, istri saya nyanyi.	I ever one night, so curious to know about music park, so in the night, i and my wife were sang both.
104	Bandung tuh sejuk, orang-orangnya romantis.	Bandung is so cool, the people are romantic.
105	Saya pengen ketemu banget.	I really want to meet.
106	Cari yang baru, makanan!	Find the new food!
107	Saya nyuruh cari!	I ask you to find!
108	Jadi tugas kalian adalah mempersiapkan segalanya!	So, your job is preparing everything!
109	Tugasnya adalah mencari makanan yang beda dari yang lain!	His job is find a different food from the others!
110	Pak Andre adalah tugasnya penyambut pertama!	Mr. Andre, his job is first welcomer!
111	Maya! Ini ada kang Budi cilok ini. Bawain air minum!	Maya! This is kang Budi cilok, bring his drinks!
112	Yok, yok coba coba!	Let's try!
113	Doakan juga mudah-mudahan bisa menang ya!	Pray for us to get win!
114	Bisa diceritain gak?	Would you tell us?

115	Mau coba atuh kopi?	Would you try this coffee?
116	Waduh, Mami harus ke salon dulu!	Oh my God! I should go to the salon first!
117	Iya, harus seperti itu.	Of course, you should be like that.
118	Kalau di negeri lain kita itu harus percaya diri.	If we were in the other country, we should have confident.
119	Jadi mau memperbaiki, mm... apa nama nya, sebuah kota itu bukan berartikita <i>happy-happy</i> melihat, harus berenang kesitu ya.	So, you want to improve, mm.. what we call, a city doesn't mean we're happy to see but also should work in.
120	Jadi harapannya anak-anak Indonesia juga seperti itu.	So, I hope Indonesian children could be like that.
121	Sosial media kalau digunakan dengan luar biasa bisa mengubah dunia, kira-kira begitu.	If we use the social media amazingly, it can changed the world, i think like that.
122	Gua ngomong nya mesti keras mulu nih sama dia nih.	I should speak loudly with him.
123	Lu harus sabar ngadepin pak RT.	You should be patient to face him.
124	Eh gue mau ngomong ama die.	Eh, I may talk with him.
125	Saya gak bisa nyanyi. Kalau disuruh push up bisa.	I cannot sing, but if you ask me to push up, i can.