

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Human being as a social community part needs language to express idea. Moreover, language is also used to communicate with other people. Language is a tool to make human relationship in social life. Language makes human easier to exchange information and to express their ideas. Therefore language as a communication instrument is used by people to convey messages, ideas, feelings, information, etc. There is no human activities without language.

Language is used for doing social interaction. It means that language is used by people to get information from others, for example when they need information about price, things, time, etc. They use language to ask someone else. In other word, language is used by people as a communication instrument, spoken language and written language. First, spoken language is a language which is directly spoken by the speaker, like interview, dialogue, etc. Second, written language is a kind of indirect communication by writing texts, like magazine, journal, letter, and etc. Accordingly, language and communication are two things that cannot be separated. Communication will happen if people use language to communicate with others.

Communication means a process of exchanging information between one person to another person, through a symbol, a sign or attitude. In communication there is information, but there is also a process to give goods and services, and to convey information, like gossips, sharing, etc. The result of communication is a discourse. Discourse is an authentic product of socially linguistic interaction. In other word, discourse is a product when people use language as a tool to communicate with others. There are some influences to language of social factors, such as social status, age, sex and economy. So, to get good communication the communicator should understand the social factor of the communicant.

In our society, there are many places such as market, school, office, bank, hospital, and restaurant. where communication is expected (or prohibited). These places enter into ethnographies of communication as aspect of a setting in which communication itself takes shape. The concept of communication situation is used to identify specific setting and scene for communication. Ethnography of communication is the method of discourse analysis in linguistics, which draws on the anthropological field of ethnography. It takes both language and culture to be constitutive as well constructive. Meanwhile, according to Cameron in Paltridge (2000:66), ethnography of communication can be thought as the application of ethnographic method to the communication pattern of a group.

The ethnography of communication is an approach, a perspective, and a method to study of culturally distinctive means and meanings of communication. The

approach has been used to produce hundreds of research reports about locally patterned practices of communication, and has focused attention primarily on the situated uses of language. It has also been productively applied to various other means and media of communication including oral and printed literature, broadcast media, writing system, various gesture dynamics, silence, visual signs, the internet, and so on.

“ The ethnography of communication examines speech events within the social and cultural context in which they occur and in a particular examines patterns of language used in specific group, community, institution and societies. A particular feature of the ethnography of communication is that it has been discourse-centered since inception.” (Sherzen in Paltridge, (2000:61)).

The ethnography of communication is to explore the means of speaking available to members of a particular community. This includes the examination of formal, informal, and ritual events within a particular group of speakers. It explores language use in particular social and cultural settings, drawing together both anthropological and linguistic views on communication.

The basic theoretical contribution of the ethnography of communication is, as Sherzer (1992:420) puts : “ The demonstration that there are coherent and meaningful patterns in language use and speaking practices in societies around the world, and that there are significant differences in these patterns across cultures”.

The background of ethnography is wide and it draws in many disciplines. That is why there is no explicit definition of ethnography. In its widest sense, ethnography

is define as a systematic process, through which models of culture of subculture are observed, described, documented and analyzed.

The researcher chooses the ethnography of communication as her final project because ethnography seems interesting and it is not limited. It is interesting to observe the customs and traditions of other people. Ethnography is a form or method of studying a way of life. Ethnography allow us to actually engage in a different way of life; it is one of the advantages of studying ethnography of communication.

Key concept in the ethnography of communication include the notions of speech community, speech situation, and speech event. In ethnographic research, there are several kinds of speech event, such as : presentation, wedding ceremony, weather forecast report, lecturer, interview, speech, talk show, news, gossip, and so on.

An ethnographic research in conversation seeks to describe the meanings of central themes in the life word of the subjects. The main task in conversation is to understand the meaning of what the participants say.

1.2 Statements of the Problem

What are the elements of ethnography of communication that found

In Loose Women Talk Show?

1.3 Scope of the Study

This research will focus only on analyzing the elements of ethnography of communication in the interview among Michael Buble and four women, Andrea McLean, Rachel Agnew, Denise Welch and Lynda Bellingham.

1.4 Objectives of the study

To find out the elements of ethnography of communication in the interview among Michael Buble and four of women.

1.5 Significances of the Study

The result of this study are expected to be useful for:

1. The researcher gets more knowledge about the ethnography of communication.
2. The readers who read this thesis will get more knowledge about ethnography of communication.
3. The University Students who read this study will learn and understand about one of the discourse analysis subject, especially ethnography of communication.

1.6 Thesis Organization

The thesis consists of five chapters and is organized as follows :

Chapter I presents the introduction that covers background of the study, statement of the problem, scope the study, objective of the study, significance of the study, and thesis organization.

Chapter II presents review of related Literature that covers communication, speech community, speech situation, speech event, speech act, communicative competence, communicative function, aspect of the ethnography of communication and interview.

Chapter III presents research method that covers research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV presents data analysis that covers the analysis of the problem.

Chapter V presents conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter gives the explanation of some theories in relation to the problems of the study. Before considering the ethnography of communication, however; it is useful to relate the patterns of the important discourse analysis concept of communication (patterns of communication, means of communication), speech community, speech situation, speech event, speech act, communicative competence, communicative function, and aspects of the ethnography of communication

2.1 Communication

Communication is very important in our life, especially in our daily activities. Communication cannot be separated from human's life, because they always do it in their life. The ability to communicate is inside of them since they were a child. It appears and works naturally. By communication, people can show their identity as a individual and social being.

Communication is defined as a two way process in which there is an exchange and progression thoughts, feelings, or ideas, toward a mutually accepted goal or direction. Communication, as Fiske (1990:1) defines, is one of those human activities

that everyone recognizes but few can defined satisfactorily. Communication means talking to one another, it is spreading information, it is our half style, and it is literally criticism, the list endless. It means that communication involves at least two interactant: a speaker and a hearer. Meanwhile, meaning, information, proposition, thoughts, ideas, beliefs, attitudes, emotions are sources of communication tht are derived from the sender and transmitted to the hearer. It means that communication is a transfer of message from speaker to hearer. When people communicate to other people, they do not only select what message should be communicate, but also the way of conveying that message.

By communication, people can transmit our meaning through sounds, signal, gesture, symbol or language. Language is actually refinement of communication that involves a specifies symbol system recognized and used by acertain group to share or convey ideas communication.

A communication event is understood to be, from the point of view of participants, an integral, patterned as social life. Like gossip sessions, talk shows, and political meetings, communication events typically involve a sequential structuring of acts, can be understood by formulating norms or rules about them and involve culturally bounded aspects of social life which have a beginning and ending.

When people communicate each other in societies, they may know the situation where the communication takes place, formal or informal place. Besides, the

way of speaking also according to the educational level such as, a student with their teacher, a children and their parents, or when people communicate with their friends in daily activities. So, patterns of communication is important within the process of communication.

2.2.1 Patterns of Communication

Communication may also have a pattern according to particular role, status, and group identity within a society, such as sex, age, social status and occupation: e.g., a teacher has different way of speaking from a lawyer, a doctor, or an insurance salesman. Besides, the way of speaking also according to educational level, rural or urban residence, geographic region, and other features of social organization.

Ethnographers of communication are concerned with how communicative situations and events are organized and with how patterns in communication interrelate in a systematic way with – and derive meaning from – other aspects of culture. As Saville – Troike (1989:66) points out “ Some patterns of communication are so regular and predictable that a very low information load is carried by them. It is not so much what is said but what is meant by what is said. “

Communication patterns at the individual level, at the level of expression and interpretation of personality. To the extent that emotional factors such as

nervousness have involuntary psychological effect on the vocal mechanism, these effect usually considered an intentional part of “ communication (though they may be if deliberately manipulating, as in acting).

Communication patterns are modes of communication that we use frequently in certain situations or with certain people. Some patterns may be prevalent, that is, appearing in most communications regardless of the situation, while many are situation-specific, that is, used with certain people (friends, spouse, children, boss) or in certain situations (at work, in conflict, in fear).

Patterns of communication indicates language we used. The setting when conversation happened refer to the formal or informal language. So, language is important as a social process of communication, to interact and communicate each other.

2.2.2 Language as a Means of Communication

As social creatures, people cannot live alone in this world. They need to interact and communicate with other people. In communication, people need a medium to express their thought and feeling. The medium is language. Language is a form of interaction. It is a part of the social and there is no need to interpose a psychological level of interpretation. It is a system of meaning, and a system of meaning is one by which meaning is created and meanings are exchanged. Halliday (2004:8) stated that “ A language is a resource for making meaning a semogenic

system , together with the processes which instantiate the system in the form text (spoken and written discourse).

A language is considered to be a system of communicating with other people using sounds, symbols and words in expressing a meanings, ideas or thoughts. This language can be used in many forms, primarily through oral and written communications as well as using expressions through body language.

A language is a syntactically organized system of signal, such as voice sounds, intonations or pitches, gestures or written symbols which communicate thoughts or feelings. Therefore language is the central means by which people communicate with one another in everyday life, understanding communication is an important goal for linguists.

As Norman says (2001:18-19) that language as a form of social practice implies on three things:

1. Language is a part of society, and not somehow external to it.
2. Language as a social process.
3. Language is socially conditioned process, conditioned that is by other (non-linguistic) part of society.

2.2 Speech Community

A speech community is a group of people who share rules for using and interpreting at least one communication practice. A communication practice might involve specific events, acts, or situations, with the use and interpretation of at least one essential for membership in a speech community. The term "speech" is used here to stand in for various means of communication, verbal and nonverbal, written and oral; the term "community," while minimally involving one practice, in actuality typically involves many, and is thus used to embrace the diversity in the means and meanings available for communication.

According to Romaine (1994:22) “ a speech community is a group of people who do not necessarily share the same language, but share a set of norms and rules for the use of language. The boundaries between speech communities are essentially social rather than linguistic. A speech community is not necessarily co-extensive with along community.”

The speech community is not defined by any marked agreement in the use of language elements, by participation in a set of shared norms. These norm may be observed in overt types of evaluating behavior, and the uniformity of abstract pattern of variation which are invariant in respect to particular level of usage (Labov, 1972:120-1).

Hymes (1986:83) describe a speech community as a group which share rules for the conduct and interpretation of speech and rules for the interpretation of at least one linguistic variety. For Hymes one can participate in a speech community without being a member of it, but the lines of demarcation are not fixed or universal e.g., accent, ways of speaking, grammar, etc in different communities or at different times in one community.

Gumperz (1986:83) define a speech communication as “ a group that has regular and frequent interaction that is characterized by shared patterns of interactional and communication.”

A number of criteria for identifying a speech community have been suggested by Saville-Troike (1989:63), these includes:

1. Shared language uses,
2. Frequency of interaction by a group of people,
3. Shared rules of speaking and interpretation of speech performance,
4. Shared attitudes and values regarding languages forms and use,
5. Shared socio-cultural understanding and presuppositions with regard to speech.

(Saville-Troike, 1989:63)

In order to study the communicative behavior within a speech community, it is necessary to work with units of interaction. Hymes (1972b:58-9) suggested that a

nested hierarchy of units called the speech situation, speech event, and speech act that would be useful.

2.3 Speech Situation

Speech situation occurs within a speech community. People can find a speech situation by finding times when they talk or don't talk. **Dell Hymes** and Ghumperz (in Mu'in and Kamal, 2006:9) defined speech situation as a situation in which a speech occurs such as office, bank, market, station, restaurant, and hotel. Within a society, people may detect many situations associated with (or marked by the absence of) speech. Such situations will be described as ceremonies, fights, hunts, meals, lovemaking, and the like. As Hymes sees it, speech situations are not purely communicative; they may be composed of both communicative and other kinds of events. Speech situations are not themselves subject to rules of speaking, but can be referred to by rules of speaking as contexts.

2.4 Speech Event

Speech event is the happening interaction in the form of speaking that consist of parties, these are : speaker and hearer, topic of speaking, time, place and situation. The same event can happen in discussion speaking on telephone, chatting on internet and e-mail.

Hymes (1974a:52) describes speech event as “ what other researchers might term genres “. Those are activities which are directly governed by rules or

norms for the use of speech. There are several kinds of speech event in ethnographic research, such as: wedding ceremony, weather forecast report, presentation, interview, news, broadcast, talkshow etc.

Speech events, on the other hand, are both communicative and governed by rules for the use of speech. A speech event takes place within a speech situation and is composed of one or more speech acts. For example, a joke might be a speech act that is part of a conversation (a speech event) which takes place at a party (a speech situation). It is also possible for a speech act to be, in itself, the entire speech event which might be the only event in a speech situation. A single invocation which is all there is to a prayer when that prayer is the only event in a rite is the example Hymes gives.

2.5 Speech Act

The third level in the hierarchy is the speech act. ‘Speech act’ is the simplest and the most troublesome level at the same time. It is the simplest because it is the ‘minimal term of the set’ (Hymes, 1972 :56). It is troublesome because it has a slightly different meaning in the study of the ethnography of communication from the meaning given to the term in linguistic pragmatics and in philosophy (for example, Austin 1962, chapter 4), and because it seems it is not quite ‘minimal’ after all. According to Hymes, a speech act is to be distinguished from the sentence and is not to be identified with any unit at any level of grammar.

Although speech acts were proposed as the minimal component of speech events, it has become clear that they are not actually quite ‘minimal’ (Coulthard 1977:40) Hymes mentions jokes as an example of a speech act, but some jokes, like knock-knock jokes or riddles, require speech moves by more than one speaker.

For example:

Knock knock.

Who’s there?

Joe and Angie.

Joe and Angie who?

Joe momma angie daddy! (Your momma and your daddy)

Or

What do you get when you cross a watermelon with a persimmon?

I don’t know, what?

A fruit that’s impossible to split the seeds out.

(Ralph Fasold, 1990, *The Sociolinguistics of Language*, 42-43, Blackwell Publishers Ltd.)

The three units of interaction such as speech situation, speech event and speech act that explain the setting, where the speech occurs and the happening interaction between speaker and hearer, the topic they talked, place and also situation

described more in communicative competence which also as a central in the ethnography of speaking.

1.6 Communicative Competence

The notion of communicative competence is also central in the ethnography of speaking. Hymes's notion of communicative competence involves knowing not only the language, but also what to say to whom, and how to say it appropriately in any particular situation. That includes knowing not only what is grammatically correct and what is not, but also when and where to use language appropriately and with whom. It also includes knowledge of 'rule of speaking', as well as knowing how to use and respond to different speech acts. All of this involves taking account of the social and cultural setting, relationship with other people and speech community norms, values, and expectations.

Communicative competence extends to both knowledge and expectation of who may or may not speak in certain setting, when to speak and when to remain silent, to whom one may speak, and how one may talk to person of different status and role what non verbal behaviors are appropriate in various context, what the routines for turn taking are in conversation, how to ask and give information, how to request, how to offer and decline assistance or cooperation, how to give commands, how to enforce discipline, and the like-in short, everything involving the use of language and another communicative modalities in particular social settings.

The goal of ethnography of communication is to study communicative competence of a specific speech community by discovering and analyzing of communication that organize the use of language in particular communicative activities.

Communicative competence was introduced by Hymes (1966: 362) which may be broadly defined as “what a speaker needs to know to communicate appropriately within a particular speech community.”

Communication competence is necessary when people want to discuss an oral conversation. Communication is the exchange and the negotiation of information between at least two individuals through the use of verbal and non-verbal symbols, oral and written form, production and comprehensive processes. In oral communication, the knowledge of the language rules and the vocabulary are the basic possibility to communicate. In other words, they should have communicative competence of the language we use. Hymes in Paltridge (2000 : 67) argues that there are 8 components qualifying people’s communicative competence. Those are setting, participant, ends, act, key, instrumentalities, norms, and genre.

Hymes (1972: 64) proposes four criteria which are four facets of a speaker’s competence in communication. There are:

1. Whether the utterance is formality possible (grammatically correct),

2. Whether the utterance is feasible (manageable in the sense of being neither too long nor too complex),
3. Whether the utterance is appropriate (whether it fits the linguistic and social context),
4. Whether the utterance is actually done (whether it is accepted regardless of unorthodox grammar or, for instance, rejected as archaic regardless of its perfect grammar).

Canale and Swain (1980:65) define the term communicative competence as “the underlying knowledge and skill required for communication, actual of communications, to be realized under real-world conditions.”

McNamara (1985-65) considering the notion of communicative competence in relation to the assessment of second language speaker’s ability to perform in target language settings, argues that insights from the studies in the use of talk interaction should be drawn on in models of descriptions of language user’s communicative abilities.

The communicative units frequently used in ethnographic studies (Hymes, 1972 : 369) are situation, event, and act :

1. The communicative situation is the context within which communication occurs. For examples includes a religion service, a court trial, a holiday party,

an auction, a train ride, or a class on school. The situation may remain the same even with a change of location, as when a committee meeting or court trial reconvenes in different setting, or it may change in the same location if very different activities go on there at different times. The same room in university building may successively serves at the site of a lecture, committee meeting, or a play practice, and a family dwelling may provide the venue for a holiday party. A single situation maintains a consistent general configuration of activities, the same overall ecology within which communication takes place, although there may be diversity in the kinds of interaction which occur there.

2. The communicative event is the basic unit for descriptive purpose. A single event is defined by unified set of components throughout, beginning with the same general purpose of communication, the same general topic, and involving the same participants, generally using the same language variety, maintaining the same tone or key, and using the same rules for interaction, in the same setting. An event terminates whenever there is a change in the major participants, their, role relationships, or the focus of attention. In the context of a communicative event, even silence may be an intentional and conventional communicative act used to question, promise, deny, warn, insult, request, or command (Tannen & Saville-Troike, 198 :37)
3. The communicative act is generally coterminous with a single interactional function, such as : a referential statement, a request, or command, and may be

either verbal or non verbal. The term communicative competence is sometimes used to describe this kind of ability. In such competence, conversational inferences play a key role that participants link the content of an utterance an verbal, vocal and non- vocal cues with background knowledge in order to come to an understanding about the specific interchange.

The explanation of communicative competence is important when people make conversation each other in their societies. The using of communicative units can make good conversation, so the communication will functioned well which directly related to the participant purposes and needs.

1.7 Communicative Function

At a social level, language serves many functions. Language selection often relates to political goals, functioning to create or reinforce boundaries in order to unify speakers as members of a single speech community and to exclude outsiders from intra group communication.

Many languages are also made to serve a social identification function within a society by providing linguistic indicators which may be used to reinforce social stratification, or to maintain differential power relationships between groups. The functions which language differences in a society areas signed may also include the maintenance and manipulation of individual social relationships and networks, and various means of effecting social control. Linguistic features are often employed by

people, consciously or unconsciously, to identify themselves and others, and thus serve to mark and maintain various social categories and divisions. The potential use of language to create and maintain power is part of a central topic among ethnographers of communication and other sociolinguists concerned with language-related inequities and inequalities. At the level of individuals and groups interacting with one another, the functions of communication are directly related to the participants' purposes and needs. These include such categories of functions as expressive (conveying feelings or emotions), directive (requesting or demand-ing), referential (true or false propositional content), poetic (aesthetic), phatic (empathy and solidarity), and meta linguistic (reference to language itself).

1.8 Aspects of the Ethnography of Communication

Language use in the ethnography of communication is study within particular social and culture settings rather than in isolation from them. Key concepts in the ethnography of communication include the notions of speech community, communicative competence, patterns of communication, communicative functions, and speech events (Saville-Troike, 1989: 63)

Hymes (1974:238) has proposed an ethnographic framework which takes into account the various factors that are involved in speaking. An ethnography of communicative event is a description of all the factors that relevant in understanding how that particular communicative event achieves its objectives.

Hymes (1974:238) state “ speaking “ formula is a very necessary remainder that talking is a complex activity, and that any part of talk is a piece of “skilled work”. This skills in this sense that the speaker should understand a sensitivity to realize each of the 8 elements, these are :

1. Setting and Scene (S)

Setting and scene of speech, i.e., the real circumstances in which speech takes place. It may refer to the psychological setting, or the cultural definition of the social situation. The important aspects of setting are the time and place in which people interact and their influence on the kind of communication that may occur - or whether communication is permitted at all. In institutionalized settings, such as a church, home, café, office, classroom, the effect on language use is clear enough. But in many everyday social situations, and especially in foreign cultures, the relationship between setting and language can be very difficult to discover. In different times and places the quality and quantity of the language we use will be subject to social evaluation and sanction. The extent to which people recognize submit to, or defy these sanctions is an important factoring any study of contextual identity.

2. Participants (P)

Participant refers to the actors in the scene and their role relationships, including personal characteristics, such as: age, sex, social status, and

relationships. The participant includes various combinations of Speaker - listener, addressor - addressee, sender - receiver and etc. It generally fills certain socially specified roles. A two person conversation involves a speakers and listener whose roles change. For instance a political speech involves an addressor and addressee (audience), a telephone speech involves sender and receiver and etc.

3. Ends (E)

End (purposes/goal/outcomes) refer to the conventionally recognized and expected outcomes of an exchange as well as to the personal goals that participants seek to accomplish on particular occasions. A trial in courtroom has a recognizable social end in view, but the various participant, i.e., the judge, jury, prosecution, defene, accused and witnesses, have different goals. Likewise, a marriage ceremony serves a certain social end, but each of the various participants may have his or her own unique goals in getting married or seeing a particular couple married.

4. Act sequence (A)

Act sequence refers to the actual form and content of what is said, for instance the precise words used, how they are used, and the relationship of what is said to the actual topic at hand. For example, public lectures, casual conversation, wedding party chatter are all different forms of speaking with different kinds of language and thing which is talk by the participant.

5. **Key (K)**

Key refers to the tone, manner, or spirit in which a particular message is conveyed. For example pedantic, light-hearted, serious, mocking, sarcastic, pompous, precise, and so on. The key may also be marked nonverbally by certain kinds of behavior, gesture, posture, or even deportment.

6. **Instrumentality (I)**

Instrumentality refers to the instrument used by the participants in conveying message including written language and spoken language. For example oral, written or telegraphic, and to the actual forms speech employed, such as : the language, dialect, code, or register that is chosen. Formal, written, legal language is one instrumentality. For instance: in Surinam a high government official addresses a Bush Negro chief in Dutch and has his words translated into the local tribal language. The chief does the opposite. Each speaks this way although both could use a common instrumentality, Sranan.

7. **Norms (N)**

Norms refers to interaction and interpretation (N) refers to the specific behavior and proprieties that attach to speaking and also to how these may be viewed by someone who does not share them, e.g., loudness, silence, gaze return, and so on.

8. Genre (G)

Genre (textual categories) refers to clearly limited types of utterances such thing as poems, proverbs, riddles, sermons, prayers, lectures, and editorials, the cultural category of talk (e.g. insults, compliments, apologies). These are all 'marked' in specific way in contrast to casual speech. In middle of a prayer, a casual aside would be "marked" too. While particular genres seem more appropriate on certain occasions than on others, e.g, sermons inserted into church services, they can be independent: we can ask someone to stop "sermonizing" that is we can recognize a genre of sermons when an instance of it, or something closely resembling an instance occurs outside its usual setting.

1.9 Talk Show

A talk show (American and Australian English) or chat show (British) is television program or radio program where one person (or group of people) discuss various topics. Sometimes, talk shows feature a panel of guests, usually consisting of a group of people who are learned or who have great experience in relation to whatever issue is being discussed on the show for that episode. Other times, a single guest discusses their work or area of expertise with a host or co-hosts.

Talk shows have been shown on American TV for nearly as long as television has been popular in America. A talk show can be loosely classified as any TV program in which people discuss something.

There are five types of talk show:

1. Interview Talk shows

On an interview talk show, the host of the talk show interviews celebrities and experts about topics of their choice. Often, a celebrity will make an appearance on an interview talk show to discuss an upcoming project or movie release, while academic experts will appear to be interviewed when their subject of expertise comes up in the media in conjunction with a news event. Interviews are often incorporated into a diverse variety of talk shows, but they also exist as a category of talk show by themselves. "David Letterman," "The Tonight Show."

2. Political Talk Shows

Political talk shows exist to allow pundits and talk show hosts to discuss the political goings-on in the country. Political talk shows generally receive a spike in popularity during presidential elections and other notable political events, and they generally run on Sunday mornings and afternoons. Examples: "McLaughlin Group," "Meet the Press."

3. Issue-Based Talk Shows

In these talk shows, guests appear on the show to discuss the issues that are going on in their lives. In many cases, these talk shows present sensationalized

accounts of intricate relationship intrigue. Many of these issue-based talk shows air during daytime hours and often involve loud outbursts from agitated guests who find themselves growing increasingly upset while confronting friends or love ones who have wronged them in some way. Examples: "Jerry Springer," "Maury Povich."

4. Comedic Talk Shows

Talk shows with a comedic bent have been gaining in popularity in recent years. In these comic talk shows, a host provides comedic commentary on current events, celebrity scandals and other notable items of discussion. The focus during these talk shows is on being both entertaining and informative, with laughs taking precedence over the delivery of news. Examples: "The Daily Show," "The Colbert Report."

5. Talk Show Hosts

One of the most important parts of any successful talk show is the appeal and talent of the host who presides over the talk show. Whether the host is working on a sensationalized issues talk show or a serious political broadcast, the quality of the host directly affects the quality and entertainment factor of the talk show itself.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

Research has an important role in the development of science and technology because by doing research, people can discover new things that they do not know before.

Research is defined as human activity based on intellectual application in the investigation of matter. The primary purpose for applied research is discovering, interpreting, and the development of methods and systems for the advancement of human knowledge on a wide variety of scientific matters of our world and the universe. Research can use the scientific method, but need not do so (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Research>).

This chapter contains five sub chapters that explains research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In this study, the researcher uses qualitative descriptive method. Issac and Michael (1987:42) state that “the purpose of descriptive method is to describe systematically situation or area of interest factually and accurately.”

Bog and Taylor in Moleong (2000:3) say: “Qualitative method is a research procedure that results in descriptive data, either in written and oral form of people or other behavior that can be studied.”

It is called the qualitative method since the collected data analyzed are in the forms of utterances, and they are classified into their categories for getting conclusion.

3.2 Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis of the study are the utterances which indicate the elements of the ethnography of the communication in the interview among Michael Buble and four of women, Andrea McLean, Rachel Agnew, Denise Welch and Lynda Bellingham.

3.3 Source of Data

The data of this research is a Loose Women talk show presented by Andrea McLean, Rachel Agnew, Denise Welch and Lynda Bellingham. They talked about one of the most dynamic singer-songwriters in America. He is Michael Buble. The talk show is talking about Michael Buble’s life, concert, and his new album. The data were taken from http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=igaVkSV__GI on December 8, 2009 and the duration of the data is about 08:55 minutes.

3.4 Techniques of Data Collection

The techniques of data collection used by the researcher are as follows:

1. Searching the data.

The researcher collected relevant data and information about the topic or problem of the study from the internet and which are available to the analysis.

2. Downloading Michael Buble interview.

The data are about the interview among Michael Buble with four of women. They talk about Michael Buble life as the classic singer in America and his new album, and the concert.

3. Watching and Listening to the audio.

The researcher watched and paid attention carefully the video more than one since it is to make sure that the data are really appropriate to be analyzed.

4. Transcribing.

While listening to the interview, the researcher transcribed the interview into written form.

5. Segmenting the data.

After writing the transcription, the researcher got their utterances and then draw the analysis.

3.5 Techniques of Data Analysis

After the data of this research have been collected, the researcher analyzed them by using the following steps:

1. Reading the Transcription
The researcher read the written transcription carefully.
2. Analyzing the data of each utterances to find out the elements of ethnography of communication in the interview among Michael Buble and four of women, Andrea McLean, Rachel Agnew, Denise Welch and Lynda Bellingham.
3. Classifying the elements of ethnography of communication found in the Interview.
4. Interpreting the data
5. Drawing the conclusion

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter covers the data analysis of the elements ethnography of communication proposed by Hymes (1974:238). They are setting, end, act sequence, key instrument, norm and genre in the talk show among Michael Buble and four of women, Andrea McLean, Rachel Agnew, Denise Welch and Lynda Bellingham.

4.1 Setting and scene

Setting refers to the time and place, the concrete physical circumstance in which speech take place. Setting of time in this analysis is in the morning that's why, because we can see from the conversation in the dialogue among the ladies in the interview as interviewer with Michael Buble as the interviewee or the star who come in that program. It shows in conversation among them in the show.

Turn	Speaker	Utterances
32	Lynda Bellingham	Ok back to discussion for us anyway
33	Michael Buble	Ok think of you this morning
34	AndreaMcLean	Well he come on the show. You were here, what do you think about internet? We talking about you you...you know kids, kids has better live now, now better don't you growing up. What do you think ...why you looking me like that

Based on the conversation above the researcher can see that the show happened in the morning. It can be seen from the response of Michael Buble when he was interviewed by some ladies on the show.

The setting is divided into two those are setting of time and setting of place. If we are talking about setting of place in this conversation, the researcher saw that exactly the talk show happened in television studio on December 8, 2009 that is on TV program that doing by four ladies there are Andrea Mclean, Denise Welch, Lynda Bellingham and Rachel Agnew.

Scene refers to the abstract psychological setting or cultural definition of the occasion. Scene in the talk show is the situation in the talk show program that focus on the Michael Buble live and his career on. The situation shows that Michael Buble released the new album and his new album interpreted classic and interested until all people want to know about the background of the song and his life. Because of that, the program on TV invites him to come and story about it.

4.2 Participant

Participant refers to the actor in scene and their role relationship. The participant who were involve in the talk show are Andrea Mclean, Denise Welch, Lynda Bellingham, Rachel Agnew as the interviewer and Michael Buble as the interviewee. The researcher show different situation when ladies ask him because the four ladies have different style when she asks Michael about his live.

4.2.1 Andrea McLean

The first Andre Mclean, the researcher will explain base on the biography, social status and relationship. She is a Scottish television presenter who shares the role of anchor on ITV's Loose Women and is a former GMTV weather girl. She was born in Scotland on 5 October 1969 so she is 33 years old.

McLean had a 17 year relationship, starting from their teenage years, with BBC producer Nick Green. The couple married in Kenya in 2000, and have a son Finlay John, born October 2001, Kingston, Greater London. In 2004 it came to light that McLean had an affair with fellow Our House presenter Steve Toms, but had returned to her husband to try to resolve issues. After divorcing Green, she and Toms moved in together, and now live in Ashted, Surrey and have a daughter Amy, born November 2006. They married in August 2009, during Loose Women's summer break.

In this talk show Andrea McLean has smooth style and friendship and she says to the point of the conversation when she talks with Michael. Andrea McLean sopens the talk show by doing greet the star. It can be seen from the following conversation.

Turn	Speaker	Utterances
1	AndreaMcLean	Final is undoubtedly one of the world's most dynamic singer – song writers. Now Three boys has reinterpreted many classic songs and also marks and instant his Saddam. This add new album now is nudging three million mark and include the bit Song haven't met yet his new single “ how long “. And I know someday that it'll all turn out You'll make me work, so we can work to work it out And I promise you, kid, that I give so much more than I get I just haven't met you yet..
2	AndreaMcLean	Please welcome Michael Buble

4.2.2 Denise Welch

Then the next is Denise Welch, she is attractive woman and more flirtatious so when Michael Buble comes, she greets him by doing some joke and make some bad attitude when she want to sit on the Michael's thigh. Denise Welch was born in Ebchester, County Durham, to father Vin and mother Ann (née Ridley) and has a younger sister Debbie.

Welch became an actress straight after leaving school. She performed on stage in London in Yakkety-Yak with the Mc Gann brothers at the Astoria Theatre in 1983, and later joined the Live Theatre Company, Newcastle, where she featured in many productions, including There's a Girl in My Soup, and an Alan Ayckbourn quartet of plays including Bedroom Farce. Her first TV appearance was in the Tyne Tees Television production Barriers in 1981. A few years later she appeared in ITV's hit drama, Auf Wiedersehen, Pet (1986), and she followed this with roles in the

children's television show *Byker Grove* (1990–1991) *A Kind of Living* (1988) the Catherine Cookson adaptation *The Glass Virgin* (1995); and she appeared opposite Jimmy Nail in BBC's *Spender* (1991–1993).

In 2002 she guest starred in ITV's *Where the Heart Is* and BBC's hospital drama *Holby City*, playing risk manager Pam McGrath who conducted an on-screen relationship with the character Mubbs Hussein (played by Ian Aspinall). She has guest-starred twice in ITV's long-running police drama *The Bill* (1997; 2006) and has also appeared in BBC's *Doctors* (2004) *Down to Earth* (2004–2005); *Born and Bred* (2002–2003); starred (second billing) in the British feature film *The Jealous God* (2005); and starred in *Hollyoaks: In the City* (2006), among others. From 2006 to 2010 she appeared as French teacher Steph Haydock in BBC's successful drama series, *Waterloo Road*, In 2011. She played Janet Gold (Goldie) in an episode called "Rogue" of the long time running programme, *Casualty* it aired on the 2nd July 2011.

Welch shows her support for the children's charity, Children North East which is based in Newcastle, by making appearances at events and supporting community based projects. In April 2010, Welch appeared with her husband Tim on ITV's *All Star Mr and Mrs* and donated their runner up prize of £5000 to the charity Children North East. She also appears in the biannual benefit concert *Sunday for Sammy*, recently parodying the show *Loose Women* as "Slack Lasses".

Welch's previous marriage was to actor David Easter, from 1985 until their divorce in 1988; Welch has since gone public with her belief that he committed adultery. Welch met her current husband, Tim Healy, while they were working together for Newcastle's Live Theatre Company. She married him in Haringey, London, in 1988. They have two children, Matthew Timothy (born 1989, Hendon, London) and Louis Vincent (born 2001, Salford, Greater Manchester).

Welch has suffered from severe depression intermittently throughout her life, which was exacerbated following the birth of her first child. She tried to commit suicide by attempting to jump out of the window of her flat. Subsequently, she fell into alcoholism and drug abuse, although she has since overcome these addictions. In a recent interview, she said that she was once drunk and snogged a female friend before a royal charity event. She then told her husband Tim Healy just before he met Prince Andrew. Healy became furious and left immediately after meeting the Prince. It was also revealed that during the filming of Coronation Street, Welch snorted cocaine on set. In addition, Welch smashed Healy's head with a lamp shade after a "drink-fuelled row".

On 29 April 2010 her 320 Page autobiography 'Pulling Myself Together' was published, in which she described how she overcame her problems with Alcohol, Drugs & Depression. It became a Best seller in the UK .

Denise Welch was attractive woman and more flirtatious so when Michael Buble comes she greets him by doing some joke and make some bad attitude when she want to sit on the Michael's thigh. It can be seen from the following conversation.

Turn	Speaker	Utterances
3	Denise Welch	Hello Michael
4	Michael Buble	Hello how are you?

Although the researcher can't see from the utterance because her utterance is common and friendship but if we saw from the video we can see from her attitude. Then beside that she is anger about Michael's live especially about his love life. It can be seen from her question about the girl who shows in his video clip in his album.

Turn	Speaker	Utterances
48	Denise Welch	Is that your rap ?is that your girl friend ? I see in your pocket video ?
49	Michael Buble	Yeah.....
50	Linda Bellingham	Yeah.....give up now
51	Denise Welch	Yes...he...he
52	Michael Buble	She is a god nice girl, really good heart and good family
53	Denise Welch	And very pretty
54	Michael Buble	And really pretty . And I was want to say thank you , but I wasn't nothing to do with them

Beside that Denise also give some spoil joke to the Michael, it shows that she was very like him. Denis always like an handsome boy and she make some attention from Michael, it show from the sentence that she said to Michael another “This is my fiancé sorry

Turn	Speaker	Utterances
12	AndreaMcLean	I have to say, I know you see we have... you know we have a lot famous people and big star, we know that I have never seen that have been a century as happen today as happen u have to coming on.
13	Michael Buble	No
14	Denise Welch	It’s part from us
15	Denise Welch	This is my fiancé sorry

4.2.3 Lynda Bellingham

Then the next interviewer is Lynda Bellingham. She was born in Meredith Lee Hughes on 31 May 1948, her nationality is British and her carrier are broadcaster, actress and the author, she has two son .Bellingham was born to a single mother in Montreal and adopted by an English couple at the age of four months. She was brought up in Aylesbury in Buckinghamshire, England and was educated at Aylesbury High School and trained at the Central School of Speech and Drama.Bellingham has been married three times, first in 1975 to film and theatre producer Greg Smith, best remembered for the Confessions films. Her second

marriage (1981–1996) was to Nunzio Peluso with whom she had two sons, Michael and Robbie. On 31 May 2008, she married her boyfriend, Spanish-based mortgage broker Michael Pattemore (known on *Loose Women* as "Mr Spain") at St Stephen Walbrook on her 60th birthday. On 3 March 2010, on *This Morning* she announced she would be returning to do more Oxo commercials.

Bellingham states that she does not have many passions, apart from reading and horses. She originally had horse-riding aspirations, but they were dashed by the onset of hay fever in her teens. Since 2007, Lynda has been doing the voice-over on the Vodafone adverts with the slogan: *Make the most of now*. Lynda joined *Loose Women* in early 2007, and she still continues as a regular panelist. In 2009 she was one of the contestants on Series 7 of *Strictly Come Dancing*, the BBC ratings winner where she partnered Darren Bennett. She was voted out by the judges in the fourth week. In 2010, Lynda was the voice-over for British rap band N- Dubz's six part reality show on Channel 4. Lynda guest hosted *Lorraine* in December 2010. From 2011 onwards, she was the face of online shopping brand isme.com. She is featured in, or provides voice-over for, a variety of adverts on television and in the media, including one promoting the company as sponsors of *Loose Women* on ITV.

Based on the conversation in the show the style of Lynda is almost same like Andrea Mc Lean because she want to know more about Michael 's live and career. She try to force him by doing some complicated or trapping question. But although she

is straike women and try to force Michel with some question but she still make the conversation enjoyable to see because she is a presenter that must make the audience and the object or guess still happy and enjoy in the talk show. It can be seen in the following conversation.

Turn	Speaker	Utterances
43	Lynda Bellingham	Do you see the trumpet , it's in the middle , is it wrote it is remind you ?
44	Michael Buble	ok I wrote, I did
45	Lynda Bellingham	Did you see little bit?
46	Michael Buble	Oh I wrote
46	Lynda Bellingham	I love you more....I love you more....

4.2.4 Rachel Agnew

The last interviewer is Rachel Agnew. Rachel Agnew is a broadcaster, writer, speaker, marketing consultant and Mum. She can be seen regularly reviewing the newspapers on *Sky News* and on ITV's *This Morning* and has appeared on *BBC Breakfast* and *Loose Women*. In addition, she is often heard discussing many and varied topical issues on *The Jeremy Vine Show* on *BBC Radio 2* and on *The Tony Livesey Show* on *BBC Radio 5live*.

Rachel's career was kick-started in 2009 when she won the *Loose Women* competition 'Make Me A Loose Woman'. There were over 3,000 applicants, and a public vote, and eventually a delighted Rachel was crowned (actually it was a nylon

sash) the winner. She went on to be offered a contract from ITV and became a bona fide ‘Loose Woman’ (a title she says, that somehow seemed particularly appropriate for her).

Rachel writes and speaks to great acclaim about her life, its many ups and downs, and how it has changed so dramatically over the last few years. She talks honestly about the good and the bad times and how her positive, half-full attitude has helped her overcome the bad ones. And she motivates and inspires with her innate warmth, honesty and humor.

Rachel loves speaking whether it be as a keynote to a women’s organization or after dinner speaker to a corporate audience. She is also an experienced presenter, host, facilitator and charity auctioneer. Her talks have been described as inspiring, dynamic, witty and thoroughly enjoyable.

Rachel Agnew only makes little bit questions, the researcher see that she don’t force or enthusiastic with Michael she only like a supernumerary interviewer. It can be seen on the conversation.

Turn	Speaker	Utterances
21	Michael Buble	No a lot of people like him
22	Rachel Agnew	Oh...

Based on the utterance above shows that she only gives some expression without giving some long statement or question.

4.2.5 Michael Buble

The last is Michael Buble. His full name is Michael Steven Buble, he was born on 9 September 1975 on Burnaby British Columbia. He is a singer, songwriter and actor. His genres are big band, traditional pop and jazz.

He has won several awards, including three Grammy Awards and multiple Juno Awards. His first album reached the top ten in Canada and the UK. He found a worldwide audience with his 2005 album “It's Time”, and his 2007 album “Call Me” Irresponsible which reached number one on the Canadian Albums Chart, the U.S. Billboard 200 albums chart, the Australian ARIA Albums Chart and several European charts. Buble has sold more than 30 million albums worldwide.

Michael Buble was born in the City of Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada. He has two younger sisters, Crystal (an actress) and Brandee. He attended Seaforth Elementary School and Cariboo Hill Secondary School. According to an Oprah interview on 9 October 2009, Buble dreamed of becoming a famous singer since age two. When he was a teenager, he slept with his Bible and prayed to become a singer. Buble's interest in jazz music began around age five when his family played Bing Crosby's White Christmas album at Christmas time. The first time that his family

noticed his singing talent was at Christmas time when Buble was 13 years old, and they heard him powerfully sing the phrase "May your days be merry and bright" when the family was singing to the song "White Christmas" in a car ride.

Buble had a strong passion for ice hockey and wanted to become a professional ice hockey player for the Vancouver Canucks growing up, but believed he was not good at it, stating: "I wanted so bad to be a hockey player... If I was any good at hockey, I probably wouldn't be singing right now." Buble often played hockey in his youth, watched Vancouver Canucks games with his father, and said that he "went to every single home game as a kid. . . I remember I wanted to be Gary Lupul, I wanted to be Patrik Sundstrom and Ivan Hlinka. I used to think that being named Michael Buble was pretty cool because I was close to being called Jiri Bubla." Buble also shared his hockey interest with his grandfather. From age 14, Buble spent six years working during the summer as a commercial fisherman with his father and crewmates. Buble described his work experience as "The most deadly physical work I'll ever know in my lifetime. We had be gone for two, sometimes three months at a time and the experience of living and working among guys over twice my age taught me a lot about responsibility and what it means to be a man." Buble received two Genie Award-nominations in 2000 for two songs he wrote for the film *Here's to Life!* ("I've Never Been in Love Before", "Dumb ol' Heart"). He recorded three independent albums (*First Dance*, 1996; *Babalu*, 2001; *Dream*, 2002). But by 25 years of age, Bubl  moved from British Columbia to Toronto, Ontario and was ready to give up

the dream of professional musicianship to move back to Vancouver, British Columbia to pursue a career in journalism, when his lucky break came in 2000.

The album contains 12 tracks (and one bonus track), including two original songs co-written by Buble, "Haven't Met You Yet" and "Hold On". Its first single, "Haven't Met You Yet" was released 31 August 2009, and reached 1 on Billboard's Canadian Adult Contemporary chart. Most of the tracks off the album were recorded live because Buble did not want his album to sound overproduced and slick. Buble also wrote the opening part for his cover on the single "Cry Me a River" in Bond-like theme because he wanted the song to sound very cinematic and bombastic.

At the age of 18, Buble entered a local talent contest and won. But after winning, he was disqualified by organizer Bev Delich because he was underage. After that, Delich entered Buble in the Canadian Youth Talent Search, which he won. Following that win, Buble asked Delich to be his manager. Delich signed on and represented Buble for the next seven not-so-fruitful years. According to Delich, Buble would do every gig imaginable, including talent shows, conventions, cruise ships, malls, hotel lounges, bars, clubs, corporate gigs, musical revues, singing telegrams, and even the occasional singing Santa Claus gig.

Michael Buble was engaged to long-time girlfriend Debbie Timuss, a stage actress, dancer, and singer. Buble became engaged in Argentina to girlfriend Luisana Lopilato in November 2009. She is an Argentine actress and model. Buble co-wrote

the hit single "Haven't Met You Yet" for Lopilato, and she appeared in the song's music video. They reportedly met in November 2008 at a party thrown by Buble's record company after one of his concerts in Buenos Aires. The couple wed on 31 March 2011 in Buenos Aires.

Michael Buble as a star who was coming in TV show program. Michael is nice, handsome boy and also he is funny and friendship artist. It can be seen on his answer and his expression when he answers the question. He is smiling man. It shows in the following conversation.

Turn	Speaker	Utterances
29	Michael Buble	So... ones again. On newspaper your tabloid has should you a lay a lot of craps to Sold the paper and I am not hermaphrodite (with funny expression)
30	AndreaMcLean	I am very glad for that
31	Michael Buble	I don't believe what I sold that I want ...what a hell. what's going on so really that are two actress and that was funny to sold. I want the paper anyway

Michael was funnies boy because he makes some statements by doing some funny expressions and gives some example with funnies story like the conversation above.

Turn	Speaker	Utterances
46	Lynda Bellingham	I love you more....I love you more....
47	Michael Buble	I actually war smash.....smash that I mean to see smash smoothsuorong I war have a song gone have

recording and I was with guitar. So when I went home. I went home by myself and drunk in oh shut up. When I went home we drunk it, that what can I do to relax and I got it today I was in the kitchen table. I am story listening and I am in the kitchen today “ you know be hear treet teret.....teret.....” want to store, I put it in the show I went to American Radio and people in the American Radio said you want you know that. We don’t solos as a single and you can have to put it.. so It’s not change, I am not change again and song become hear. I don’t think about how to be a number one and the guy whose want a big hear radio in America. I had dinner in the other night. I need love the song he said , I don’t know much what he said. I only part that I know “ turum.....taram.....taram...’

- 55 Andrea McLean What’s single about ? what’s talking about ?
- 56 Michael Buble You now I want people to.....to get their own any backmy computer born he....he....I want people just be able to interpreted that when I hear tell you people what it about because you know it

Although he is a big star now, but he can make uncommon conversation and make some nice expression and enjoyable like his story and his utterance above.

4.3 End

End refers to the purpose, goals and outcome. Purpose is to gather information from the person being interviewed. This is for important practical purpose such as political interview, research or news gathering.

For this analysis that base on the conversation on TV program exactly about Michael song and his life, the researcher can see that this conversation doesn’t relate to political but relate to story life and love life the singer that also become the person

who wrote the lyric. Base on the song entitled “haven’t met you yet” his new sing “ how long “ the song make the citizen embittered about the story. The researcher can see from the conversation between Andrea and Michael when Andrea is talking about the song. It can be seen in the following utterances.

Turn	Speaker	Utterances
55	Andrea McLean	What’s a single about ? what’s talking about ?
56	Michael Buble	You now I want people to.....to get their own any bunchmy computer born he....he....I want people just be able to interpreted that when I hear tell you people what it about because you know it

From that utterance above Michael tries to explain that he is a song writer because he tries to explain that he writes his song and tries to relate his song to the citizen surrounding. It can be seen in the following utterances.

Turn	Speaker	Utterances
57	Andrea McLean	What would like it to listening up the story when I listen to the radio . oh yeah....I would he said just go on.
58	Michael Buble	Oh I wrote it, really about...really can’t in my head it’s about a.....you know a couple partnership that didn’t walk out but you know there isn’t a lot more involve and there isn’t tuff, they can’t store and be there each other , not together but there is some kind of potential for friendship and loyalty but there is no all people who listen to him.

From the conversation, Michael wants to make the audience believe that he is a song writer and he writes the lyric by himself. He explains that every song that he makes many hope about relationship and loyalty of something happen in our live.

4.4 Act sequence

Act sequence refers to form and order of the event. The talk show consist of three stages such as opening, middle and also closing.

Opening stage can be seen from the first conversation when the ladies greet Michael when he comes into the show. It can be seen from the following utterances.

Turn	Speaker	Utterances
2	AndreaMcLean	Please welcome Michael Buble

Then one of the presenters says some greeting to Michael when he comes in the studio

3	Denise Welch	Hello Michael
4	Michael Buble	Hello how are you

Middle stage shows from the conversation when the ladies asked about many things to Michael. It starts when Michael tries to make his own opinion about how to sell his new album in the media for example on the magazine. He did not agree that many expressions on the photo album can make every man want to know about him. He believes that every expression usually is an act that makes dramatic. It is show on utterance 29 and 31.

Turn	Speaker	Utterances
29	Michael Buble	So... ones again. On newspaper your tabloid has should you a lay a lot of craps to sold the paper and I am not hermaphrodite
30	AndreaMcLean	I am very glad for that
31	Michael Buble	I don't believe what I sold that I want ...what a hell. what's going on so really that are two actress and that was funny to sold. I want the paper anyway

In the next conversation the presenters want that Michael makes some arguments about his album and the relationship about his album and the surrounding area. It shows on utterance 32 and 33

Turn	Speaker	Utterances
32	Rachel Agnew	Ok back to discussion for us anyway
33	Michael Buble	Ok think of you this morning
34	Andrea McLean	well be come on the show you were here. What do you thing about internet? We talking about the kids. Kids has better live, now it's better, on't you growing up. What do you think? Why do you looking me like that?
35	Michael Buble	Because I only found out...in the internet there is other thing that important. You can do research on it.

In the middle stage Andrea also want to know about the favourite band and singer that Michael like and relate it to the Michael's habit and style. It can be seen in the following utterances.

Turn	Speaker	Utterances
38	Andrea McLean	it's so funny to me you told like that. You know because you has a big band, smooth guys and yet you are a fisher man for how many years ?
39	Michael Buble	yes
40	Andrea McLean	And you like Guns n roses. Do you want to have a long hair ?
42	Michael Buble	I don't understand. I was born in 1975 and I of course I love pop music and Michael Jackson and I cdc so we didn't know how when people said. They said was...what a hell. What do you think I came from?

Not only Andrea but also Lynda wants to know more about his genre of music because in some information that he like traditional music but Linda doesn't believe them. But Michael tries to explain and make her believe that he like traditional music and genre. It can be seen in the following conversation.

Turn	Speaker	Utterances
43	Lynda Bellingham	Do you see the trumpet , it's in the middle , is it wrote it is it remind you?
44	Michael Buble	Ok I wrote, I did
45	Michael Buble	Oh I wrote
46	Lynda Bellingham	I love you more....I love you more....

Then Denise Welch only want to know about his love live so she asked him about the women who show in his album and ask about his love life. It can be seen in the following conversation.

Turn	Speaker	Utterances
48	Denise Welch	Is that your rap ?is that your girl friend ? I see in your pocket video
49	Michael Buble	Yeah.....
50	Lynda Bellingham	Yeah.....give up now
51	Denise Welch	Yes...he...he
52	Michael Buble	She is a good nice girl, really good heart and good family
53	Denise Welch	And very pretty
54	Michael Buble	And really pretty. And I was want to say thank you , but I wasn't nothing to do with them

Then Andrea talks again about his new album, she tries to focus in that case.

She wants to know about what the album was talking about. It can be seen on utterance 55 and 56

Turn	Speaker	Utterances
55	AndreaMcLean	What's a single about ? what's talking about ?
56	Michael Buble	You now I want people to.....to get their own any bunchmy computer born he....he....I want people just be able to interpreted that when I hear tell you people what it about because you know it

The closing stage begin happen when Andrea give some clue that she will over the conversation by saying hope that one day she and her friend can go together with Michael. It can be seen in the following utterance

Turn	Speaker	Utterances
65	Andrea McLean	You are the man of my own hear. We don't talk about leisure but we prefer on another time.
66	MichaelBuble	No
67	Andrea McLean	We haveok ladies
68	MichaelBuble	Thank you

4.5 Key

Key refers to the tone, manner or spirit in which a participant message is conveyed. The tone of an instrument is important. Tone as intonation is very important to make the conversation attractive and enjoy. The researcher also watch the video carefully and see their body language when analyze the conversation, because their expression, tone, spirit and manner is important when they was talking. Andrea McLean was talking with her soft question. It can be watched from the video and the researcher sees her face when give the statement for Michael Buble and see the conversation.

Turn	Speaker	Utterances
1	Andrea McLean	Final is undoubtedly one of the world's most dynamic singer – song writers. Now Three boys has reinterpreted many classic songs and also marks and instant hit Saddam. His new album is now nudging three million mark and include the hit Song “haven't met you yet” his new single “how long “
2	Andrea McLean	Please welcome Michael Buble

Then, Denise Welch talks with her spoiled expression and question that completed by her joke. It can be seen from the following utterance.

Turn	Speaker	Utterances
12.	AndreaMcLean	I have to say, I know you see we have... you know we have a lot famous people and Big star, we know that I have never seen that have been a century as happen today As happen you have to coming on.
13.	Michael Buble	No
14.	Denise Welch	It's part from us
15.	Denise Welch	This is my fiancé sorry

Lynda Bellingham is doing some complicated or trapping question. It can be seen from the conversation.

Turn	Speaker	Utterances
43.	Lynda Bellingham	Do you see the trumpet , it's in the middle , is it wrote it is it remind you ?
44.	Michael Buble	Ok I wrote, I did
45.	Michael Buble	I wrote did
46.	Lynda Bellingham	I love you more....I love you more....

Rachel Agnew just make little bit question, the researcher see that she don't force or enthusiastic with Michael. She only like an supernumerary interviewer. It can be from the utterance.

Turn	Speaker	Utterance
21	Michael Buble	No a lot of people like him
22	Rachel Agnew	Oh...

4.6 Instrument

Instrument refers to form and style of speech. We can see that every person in the world have different style especially style of speech. Style of speech can be one of factor the conversation is effective or not. And it can be show the character of each person in that conversational situation. In this research the researcher tries to find the style base on their attitude from the participants who do the conversation in TV show.

Andre Mclean , she has smooth style and friendship but to she say to the point of the conversation when she talk Michael about but before that she explain about what she know about Michael and she open the talk show by doing greet the star. It shows from the following conversation.

Turn	Speaker	Utterances
1	Andrea McLean	Final is undoubtedly one of the world's most dynamic singer – song writers. Now Three boys has reinterpreted many classic songs and also marks and instant his Saddam. This add new album now is nudging three million mark and include the bit Song

haven't met yet his new single "how long "And I know someday that it'll all turn out You'll make me work, so we can work to work it out And I promise you, kid, that give so much more than I get I just haven't met you yet..

2 Andrea McLean Please welcome Michael Buble

Then the next is Denise Welch, she was attractive woman and more flirtatious, so when Michael Buble comes she greets him by doing some joke and make some bad attitude when she want to sit on the Michael's thigh.

Turn Speaker Utterances

3 Denise Welch Hello Michael

4 Michael Buble Hello how are you

Although the writher can't saw from the utterance because her utterance is common and friendship but if we saw from the video we can saw from her attitude. Then beside that she is angered about Michael's live especially about his love live. It can be seen from her question about the girl who shows in his video clip in his album.

Turn Speaker Utterances

48 Denise Welch is that your rap ?is that your girl friend ? I see in your pocket video?

49 Michael Buble Yeah.....

50 Lynda Buble Yeah.....give up now

51 Denise Welch Yes...he...he

- | | | |
|----|---------------|--|
| 52 | Michael Buble | She is a god nice girl, really good heart and good family |
| 53 | Denise Welch | And very pretty |
| 54 | Michael Buble | And really pretty. And I was want to say thank you, but I wasn't nothing to do with them |

Beside that Denis also give some spoil joke to the Michael, it shows from the following conversation that she was very like him.

- | Turn | Speaker | Utterances |
|------|---------------|---|
| 12 | AndreaMcLean | I have to say, I know you see we have... you know we have a lot famous people and Big star, we know that I have never seen that have been a century as happen today as happen u have to coming on |
| 13 | Michael Buble | No |
| 14 | Denise Welch | It's part from us |
| 15 | Denise Welch | This is my fiancé sorry |

Based on the conversation in the show the style of Lynda is critics women because she want to know more about Michael's live and career. She try to force him by doing some complicated or trapping question.

- | Turn | Speaker | Utterances |
|------|------------------|--|
| 43 | Lynda Bellingham | Do you see the trumpet , it's in the middle , is it wrote it is remind you ? |
| 44 | Michael Buble | Ok I wrote, I did |
| 45 | Michael Buble | Oh I wrote |
| 46 | Lynda Bellingham | I love you more....I love you more.... |

Rachel Agnew is quiet woman, but she only makes little bit question, the researcher sees that she doesn't force or enthusiastic with Michael she only likes an supernumerary interviewer. It shows on the following utterance.

Turn	Speaker	Utterances
21	Michael Buble	No a lot of people like him
22	Rachel Agnew	Oh...

Based on the utterance above saw that Rachel Agnew only give some expression without giving some long statement or question.

The lastis Michael Buble, as a star who was coming in that TV show program. Michael is attractive, calm, nice, handsome boys and also he is funny and friendship artist. It can be seen on his answer and his expression when he answers the question. He is smiling man.

Turn	Speaker	Utterances
29	Michael Buble	So... ones again. On newspaper your tabloid has should you a lay a lot of craps to Sold the paper and I am not hermaphrodite (with funny expression)
30	Andrea McLean	I am very glad for that
31	Michael Buble	I don't believe what I sold that I want ...what a hell..what's going on so really that Are two actress and that was funny to sold. I want the paper anyway

Michael was funnies boy when he makes some statements by doing some funny expressions and give some examples with funnies story like the conversation above.

Turn	Speaker	Utterances
46	Linda Bellingham	I love you more....I love you more....
47	Michael Buble	I actually war smash.....smash that I mean to see smash smoothsuorong. I war have a song gone have recording and I was with guitar. So when I went home. I went home by myself and drunk in oh shut up. When I went home we drunk it , that what can I do to relax and I got it today I was in the kitchen table. I am story listening and I am in the kitchen today “ you know be hear treet teret.....teret.....” want to store, I put it in the show I went to American Radio and people in the American Radio said you want you know that. We don’t solos as a single and you can have to put it.. so It’s not change, I am not change again and song become hear. I don’t think about how to be a number one and the guy whose want a big hear radio in America. I had dinner in the other night. I need love the song he said , I don’t know much what he said. I only part that I know “ turum.....taram.....taram...’
55	Andrea McLean	What’s single about ? what’s talking about ?
56	Michael Buble	You now I want people to.....to get their own any backmy computer born he....he....I want people just be able to interpreted that when I hear tell you people what it about because you know it

Although he is a big star now but he can make uncommon conversation and make some nice expression and enjoyable like his story and his utterance above.

4.7 Norm

Based on the ethnography analysis the analysis of course relate with the culture situation that happen in that conversation. In this conversation the researcher found that any some message that will show in this program so that's why this program TV invite Michael to come and why this program use four of women that have different character. It happen because in Michael's life and in his song have some message of attention about live ,love live, situation in the citizen, kids and many thing that relate them.

Turn	Speaker	Utterances
34	Andrea McLean	Well be come on the show you were here . what do you thing about internet ? we talking about the kids . kids has better live, now it's better, don't you growing up. What do you think ? why do you looking me like that ?
35	Michael Buble	Because I only found out...in the internet there is other thing that important. You can do research on it.

The conversation above is relate about the technology and kids that relate with our live too

Turn	Speaker	Utterances
57	Andrea McLean	What would like it to listening up the story when I listen to the radio . oh yeah....I would he said just go on.
58	Michael Buble	oh I wrote it, really about...really can't in my head it's about a.....you know a couple partnership that didn't walk out but you know there isn't a lot more involve

and there isn't tuff, they can't store and be there each other, not together but there is some kind of potential for friendship and loyalty but there is no all people who listen to him.

- 59 Andrea McLean Now have to say . listening to that very responsible, have you become more responsible if you achieve of them ?
- 60 Michael Buble You know I haven't cigarette and drink.

The utterance relate to the habit and the love live and relationship in the world. Although Michael Buble was come from Columbia but in this occation he still like an English man because English is International language and culture. He doesn't say anything about their culture in Columbia but he talk something common that happen in the world, it show when he answer about kids/internet and his habbit and he make some common opinion.

4.8 Genre

Genre refers to the type of speech or event. The genre of this event is interview, an interview is a process for obtaining information, a story or a response, it is a spoken text. The structure of an talk show can be divided into three parts, there are: orientation / background ^ question / answer ^ conclusion. The purpose of an interview is to gather information from the person being interviewed, which is called interviewee.

In the talk show among Michael Buble with four of women, the purpose of the interview is to gather information about Michael's life, concert, and his new album. It can be seen from the Andrea's utterance that explains about Michael Buble before he enter the room.

Turn	Speaker	Utterance
1	Andrea McLean	Final is undoubtedly one of the world's most dynamic singer – song writers. Now Three boys has reinterpreted many classic songs and also marks and instant hit Saddam. His new album is now nudging three million mark and include the hit Song “haven't met you yet” his new single “how long “

Orientation / background : the interviewer provides the interviewee with some background to the subject and/or the purpose of the interview. In this interview among Michael Buble with four of women, as mentioned above, the purpose of the interview is to gather information about Michael Buble as the classic singer in America. It can be seen from the utterance.

Turn	Speaker	Utterance
1	Andrea McLean	Final is undoubtedly one of the world's most dynamic singer – song writers. Now Three boys has reinterpreted many classic songs and also marks and instant hit Saddam. His new album is now nudging t three million mark and include the hit Song “haven't met you yet” his new single “how long “

Michael Buble also became the person who wrote the lyric, based on his song entitled "haven't met you yet" his new single "how long" that makes the citizen embittered about the story behind both of them. It can be from the conversation.

Turn	Speaker	Utterances
55	Andrea McLean	What's a single about? what's talking about?
56	Michael Buble	You now I want people to.....to get their own any bunchmy computer born he....he....I want people just be able to interpret that when I hear tell you people what it about because you know it

Question / answer : the interviewer directs the discussion by asking some questions. Four women ask the different questions to get the information. Conversation 16 and 17 is one of the utterances that Andrea McLean spoke to ask information about Michael's concert, it can be seen from the utterance.

Turn	Speaker	Utterances
16	Andrea McLean	How was last night?
17	Michael Buble	Ok, I enjoy very much and I can say enough about better who is not only funny generally nice...sweet

Not only Andrea, but also Lynda wants to know more about the genre of music because in some information Michael like traditional music. It can be seen from the utterance that Lynda Bellingham asking question to Micha

Turn	Speaker	Utterances
43	Lynda Bellingham	Do you see the trumpet, it's in the middle, is it wrote it is it remind you?
44	Michael Buble	Ok, I wrote, I did
45	Michael Buble	Oh, I wrote
46	Lynda Bellingham	I lve you more...I love you more...

Then Denise also wants to know about his love live so she asks the question about the women who show in his album. It can be seen from the utterance.

Turn	Speaker	Utterance
48.	Denise	is that your rap ?is that your girl friend ? I see in your pocket video ?
49.	Michael	Yeah.....
50.	Lynda	yeah.....give up now
51.	Denise	yes...he...he
52.	Michael	she is a good nice girl, really good heart and good family
53.	Denise	And very pretty
54	Michael	and really pretty. And I was want to say thank you , but I wasn't nothing to do with them

Conclusion : the interviewer draws the interview to a close when time requires, or when sufficient information has been gathered. The interviewee is granted for their participation. Andrea talk about his new album and she try to

focus in that case. She tries to know about what the album was talking about. It is supported by the following evidence.

Turn	Speaker	Utterances
55.	Andrea	What's a single about ? what's talking about ?
56.	Michael	You now I want people to.....to get their own any bunchmy computer born he....he....I want people just be able to interpreted that when I hear tell you people what it about because you know it

Because the genre is talk show, this spoken text is dominated by question and answer.

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http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=igaVkSV__GI

APPENDIX

The transcript of Loose Women Michael Buble Interview, December 8, 2009

1. AM : Final is undoubtedly one of the world's most dynamic singer – song writers. Now Three boys has reinterpreted many classic songs and also marks and instant hit Saddam. His new album is now nudging three million mark and include the hit Song “haven't met you yet” his new single “ how long “

(SONG)

Haven't Met You Yet Lyrics

I'm not surprised, not everything lasts I've broken my heart so many times, I stopped keeping track
 Talk myself in, I talk myself out I get all worked up, then I let myself down
 I tried so very hard not to lose it I came up with a million excuses I thought, I thought of every possibility
 And I know someday that it'll all turn out You'll make me work, so we can work to work it out
 And I promise you, kid, that I give so much more than I get I just haven't met you yet
 I might have to wait, I'll never give up I guess it's half timing, and the other half's luck
 Wherever you are, whenever it's right You'll come out of nowhere and into my life
 And I know that we can be so amazing And, baby, your love is gonna change me And now I can see every possibility
 And somehow I know that it'll all turn out You'll make me work, so we can work to work it out
 And I promise you, kid, I give so much more than I get I just haven't met you yet
 They say all's fair In love and war But I won't need to fight it We'll get it right and we'll be united
 And I know that we can be so amazing And being in your life is gonna change me And now I can see every single possibility
 And someday I know it'll all turn out And I'll work to work it out Promise you, kid, I'll give

more than I get Than I get, than I get, than I get
 Oh, you know it'll all turn out And you'll make me work so we can work to work it out And I
 promise you kid to give so much more than I get Yeah, I just haven't met you yet
 I just haven't met you yet Oh, promise you, kid To give so much more than I get
 I said love, love, love, love Love, love, love, love (I just haven't met you yet) Love, love,
 love, love Love, love I just haven't met you yet

*And I know someday that it'll all turn out You'll make me work, so we can
 work to work it out And I promise you, kid, that I give so much more than
 get I just haven't met you yet..*

2. Andrea : Please welcome Michael Buble
3. Denise : Helo Michael
4. Michael : Hello how are you
5. Rachel : Very well, how are you
6. Michael : Good
7. Denise : Ok, attention
8. Michael : Yeah... I love to be attention, everyone on the show for a
 while hmm... I fallen very happy that I wasn't I fold
 yeah...there is a good show
9. Denise : Really ... ?
10. Michael : yeah... I didn't want really like that
11. Rachel : oh yes we do

12. Andrea : I have to say, I know you see we have... you know we have a lot famous people and Big star, we know that I have never seen that have been a century as happen today As happen you have to coming on.
13. Michael : No
14. Denise : It's part from us
15. Denise : This is my fiancé sorry
16. Andrea :How was last night
17. Michael : Ok I enjoy very much and I can say enough about petter who is not only funny Generally nice ... sweet
18. Andrea : Did you introduce him ? did you introduce hi right ?
19. Michael : No...no...no he introduce me but he host them. he become really a good friend. Hat I can say he isn't really never forgot. No one people like him. It's the truth I Mean people that right or good that still good
20. Andrea : I told you that ever said not a lot of people like petter . you mean there is not a Lot of people like him .
21. Michael : No a lot of people like him
22. Rachel : Oh...
23. Michael : Sorry it's my kennediah
24. Lynda : Your friends is kennedian or kennedian kennedian
25. Michael : I am kennedian...kennedian. Where I am from, we are those really a lot of friend's speaking, can I do something with you guess

26. Lynda : oh please
27. Michael : All right, I hear you talk about him Ok I did the show with you that night. The show Included this. There are two actor, there are best man actress near the play barbarian railer dress . it wasn't act.
28. A,D,L : ok...ok
29. Michael : So... ones again. On newspaper your tabloid has should you a lay a lot of craps to Sold the paper and I am not hermaphrodite
30. Andrea : I am very glad for that
31. Michael : I don't believe what I sold that I want ...what a hell..what's going on so really that Are two actress and that was funny to sold. I want the paper anyway
32. Rachel : ok back to discussion for us anyway
33. Michael : ok think of you their morning
34. Andrea : well be come on the show you were here . what do you thing about internet ? we talking about the kids . kids has better live, now it's better, don't you growing up. What do you think ? why do you looking me like that ?
35. Michael : Because I only found out...in the internet there is other thing that important. You can do research on it.
36. Andrea : yeah.....
37. Michael :yes....yes....google...google
No of course I think that of course I think you have to listen
I think catch the sensitive micro point to catch them. Of

- course this should be some limitation they can
crochet but there shouldn't be for me
38. Andrea : it's so funny to me you told like that. you know because
you are a big band , smooth guys and yet you are a fisher
man for how many years ?
39. Michael : yes
40. Andrea : And you like Guns n roses . do you want to have a long
hair ?
41. Denise : you still like cola , you still like it ?
42. Michael : I don't understand . I was born in 1975 and I of course I
love pop music and Michael Jackson and I cdc so we didn't
know how when people said. They said was...what a
hell. What do you think I came from.
43. Lynda : Do you see the trumpet , it's in the middle , is it wrote it
is it remind you ?
44. Michael : ok I wrote, I did
45. Michael : I wrote did
46. Lynda : I love you more....I love you more....
47. Michael : I actually war smash.....smash that I mean to see smash
smoothsuorong. I war have a song gone have
recording and I was with guitar. So when I went home. I
went home by myself and drunl in oh shut up. When I went
home we drunk it , that what can I do to relax and I got it
today I was in the kitchen table. I am story listening and I
am in the kitchen today “ you know be hear
treetteret.....teret.....” want to store, I put it in the show

went to American Radio and people in the American
 Radio said you want you know that. We don't salor as a single and
 you can have to pu it.. so It's not change, I am not
 change again and song become hear. I don't think about how to
 be a number one and the guy whose want a big hear radio in
 America. I had dinner in the other night. I need love the song he
 said , I don't know much what he said. I only part that I know “
 turum.....taram.....taram...’

48. Denise : is that your rap ?is that your girl friend ? I see in your
 pocket video ?
49. Michael : Yeah.....
50. Lynda : yeah.....give up now
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58. Michael : oh I wrote it, really about...really can't in my head it's about a.....you know a couple partnership that didn't walk out but you know there isn't a lot more involve and there isn't tuff, they can't store and be there each other, not together but there is some kind of potential for friendship and loyalty but there is no all people who listen to him.
59. Andrea : Now have to say . listening to that very responsible, have you become more responsible if you achieve of them ?
60. Michael : you know I haven't cigarette and drink.
61. Denise : Is it ? why ?
62. Michael : oh why ?
63. Lynda : yeah.....? when you have drink to turn over ?
64. Michael : Because, am I crazy ?up I only one who didn't do that ? I want, If I have to drink I want generate.? then is nothing for me there is nothing only to goes hand and hand
65. Andrea : you are the man of my own hear. We don't talk about leisure but we prefer on another time.
66. Michael : No
67. Andrea : We haveok ladies
68. Michael :Thank you

