

ANALYSIS OF GRAMMATICAL ASPECTS OF THE TALK SHOW  
*SENTILAN SENTILUN* EDITION “DPR LIBRARY FOR WHOM?”

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**Abstract**

**Keyword:**

*discourse analysis,*  
*talkshow*  
*discourse,*  
*grammatical*  
*aspects.*

This study aims to determine what grammatical aspects are used in the *Sentilan Sentilun* discourse "DPR Library for Whom?" and what grammatical aspects are most dominantly used in the discourse. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. This research needs to be done to find out the grammatical aspects of *Sentilan Sentilun* discourse. In addition, this research is also expected to add the enrichment of research on talk show discourse. This study uses discourse analysis techniques. The data source in this study is the *Sentilan Sentilun* talk show "DPR Library for Whom?". The data in this study are lingual units in the form of words, clauses, or sentences contained in the speech of the *Sentilan Sentilun* talk show "DPR Library for Whom?". The data in the study were analyzed using discourse analysis techniques, namely descriptive text analysis, interpretation, and explanation. The results of this study found several grammatical aspects contained in the *Sentilan Sentilun* text, including references, substitutions, ellipsis, and conjunctions. There are 3 forms of reference grammatical aspects: personal reference, demonstrative reference, and comparative reference. Persona references are 195, demonstrative references are 274, and comparative references are 2. The following grammatical aspect is substitution. The substitution in the *Sentilan Sentilun* talk show discourse is only in 2 clauses. In addition, the discourse of the *Sentilan Sentilun* talk show, grammatical aspects of the ellipsis were also found. The ellipsis contained in the discourse consists of 20 words, 31 phrases, 2 clauses, and 1 sentence. While the grammatical aspects of conjunctions are found in several forms, causality is 20 contradictions, 31 excesses 5, objectives 1, additives 20, as many as 13 alternatives, and sequential as many as 7. The dominant grammatical aspect that appears is the demonstrative reference, with a total 274.

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**Abstrak**

**Kata kunci:**  
*Analisis wacana,  
Wacana talkshow,  
Aspek gramatikal.*

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui aspek gramatikal apa yang digunakan dalam wacana *Sentilan Sentilun* “Perpustakaan DPR untuk Siapa?” dan aspek gramatikal apa yang paling dominan digunakan dalam wacana. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Penelitian ini perlu dilakukan untuk mengetahui aspek gramatikal wacana *Sentilan Sentilun*. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga diharapkan dapat menambah pengayaan penelitian wacana talk show. Penelitian ini menggunakan teknik analisis wacana. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah talk show *Sentilan Sentilun* “Perpustakaan DPR Untuk Siapa?”. Data dalam penelitian ini adalah satuan-satuan lingual berupa kata, klausa, atau kalimat yang terdapat dalam pidato talk show *Sentilan Sentilun* “Perpustakaan DPR Untuk Siapa?”. Data dalam penelitian dianalisis dengan menggunakan teknik analisis wacana, yaitu analisis teks deskriptif, interpretasi, dan eksplanasi. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan beberapa aspek gramatikal yang terdapat dalam teks *Sentilan Sentilun*, antara lain referensi, substitusi, elipsis, dan konjungsi. Ada 3 bentuk referensi aspek gramatikal: referensi pribadi, referensi demonstratif, dan referensi komparatif. Referensi persona 195, referensi demonstratif 274, dan referensi komparatif adalah 2. Aspek gramatikal berikut adalah substitusi. Substitusi dalam wacana talk show *Sentilan Sentilun* hanya dalam 2 klausa. Selain itu, wacana talk show *Sentilan Sentilun* juga ditemukan aspek gramatikal elipsis. Elipsis yang terdapat dalam wacana terdiri dari 20 kata, 31 frasa, 2 klausa, dan 1 kalimat. Sedangkan aspek gramatikal konjungsi ditemukan dalam beberapa bentuk, kausalitas sebanyak 20 kontradiksi, 31 ekseles 5, tujuan 1, aditif 20, alternatif sebanyak 13, dan sekuensial sebanyak 7. Aspek gramatikal yang dominan muncul adalah acuan demonstratif dengan jumlah 274.

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## INTRODUCTION

Oral discourse is a speech delivered orally. In line with Mulyana's statement in (Ilham et al., 2016) that spoken discourse is a type of discourse that is delivered orally or directly with verbal language. This statement follows the fact that language originates from word of mouth. That means that oral discourse is the primary means of communication in conveying the results of human thoughts and

feelings. Oral discourse can be delivered through various face-to-face or virtual media, such as using telephone, smartphone, television, radio, and etc.

Oral discourse can be used in various activities, one of which is the talk show which is currently on the rise on television, radio and social media. The thing that underlies oral discourse in talk show conversations is the relationship between form and relationship of meaning.

*Sentilan Sentilunis*, one of the talk shows on Metro TV, is presented in the form of a parody. The style of satirical language and satire characterizes this event. At this *Sentilan Sentilun* program, the discussion topics are often Social, Cultural, Political, and heavy topics. However, *Sentilan Sentilun* can be enjoyed because this show is combined with fresh humor, making it enjoyable to watch.

In general, the *Sentilan Sentilun* talk show was chosen as a study of oral discourse because it has grammatical markers, which are a general requirement for the formation of oral discourse. After observing, listening, and recording the conversations in the *Sentilan Sentilun* talk show, the researchers found many grammatical markers. Thus, it is interesting for researchers to know more about what grammatical aspects are used in the *Sentilan Sentilun* talk show. In addition, to find out what grammatical aspects are most dominantly used in the *Sentilan Sentilun* discourse.

This discourse research has indeed been carried out by many previous researchers, for example, the research conducted by (Ilham et al., 2016) entitled the “Cohesive Cohesiveness Of The Oral Discourse Of The Indonesian Lawyer Club (ILC) talk show”. In this research, he focuses on grammatical and lexical cohesion markers in general as a supporter of discourse cohesion. In addition, research on discourse was also carried out by (Hasanah, 2018) who discussed “The Analysis Of Indonesian Grammatical Errors In Official Letters At The Mamben Lauk Village Office”. The research explores grammatical errors in written language by looking at the grammatical aspects used in official letters. (Widyaningrum et al., 2017) has also studied other spoken language research, entitled “Politeness Strategy and Violation of Cooperation Principles, the talk show Rumpi (No Secret)” on Trans Tv using Pragmatic Reviews. This

study examines oral discourse in talk show activities but does not use discourse analysis as the basis of research but uses pragmatic reviews to describe language politeness.

A similar study was also conducted by (Zanah et al., 2018) on the grammatical and lexical cohesion in the collection of Jokes "The God Loves Golvers" by Lay Folay. This research focuses on the description and role of grammatical and lexical cohesion markers. Meanwhile, another similar study was also conducted by (Nita Zakiah, 2022) entitled "Lexical Cohesion in Surat Al Kahf: Discourse Analysis Studies ". From the title of Nita Zakiyah's research, it is clear that the source of the discourse study used is oral discourse. Meanwhile, the focus of the research used is the lexical relationship between parts of the text to get a cohesive structural harmony. Then research on discourse has also been carried out by (Lailiyah et al., 2021) entitled "Analysis of Monologue Critical Discourse in Mata Najwa Talk Show "Waiting for Terawan". This research aims to review the critical discourse contained in the monologue. Identify the use of appropriate vocabulary and use of specific grammar. In addition to this research, similar discourse research was also conducted by (Akbar et al., 2019) entitled "Critical Discourse Analysis on PAN Political Banner Campaign Using Fairclough Three Dimensional Modal". A similar study was conducted by (Ayu et al., 2020) entitled "Lexical Impact For The Ideology in Headline News: Indonesian Salt Import Issue". This research focuses on critical discourse on news that focuses on lexical choices as a means of expressing ideology in news discourse. Furthermore, (Hartinah & Kindi, 2020) examined the "Critical Political Discourse Analysis of the Presidential Candidates Joko Widodo and Prabowo Subianto in the 2019 Presidential Election". This study, focused on describing diction and language style in the 2019 presidential election debate discourse using discourse studies.

Based on the review above, researchers have had many opportunities to analyze the discourse on the *Sentilan Sentilun* Talk show edition DPR Library for Whom?. In addition to the object that has never been studied, various reviews of previous research have not been found that focus on oral discourse research by

describing the grammatical aspects in detail that dominate the talk show discourse.

Theoretically, this research was conducted to provide benefits for the development of linguistic theory and the repertoire of research on talk show discourse. Moreover, the researchers focus their attention on grammatical aspects. Meanwhile, practically this research can describe the grammatical aspects contained in the discourse on the *Sentilan Sentilun* talk show edition "DPR Library for Whom?". Thus, the results of this study can also be used as data or references for further researchers, can be developed and can increase knowledge for readers, researchers, and linguistic observers.

### ***Theoretical Studies***

Kartomihardjo in (Sumarlam, 2013) says that discourse analysis is a branch of linguistics that was developed to analyze a language unit more extensive than a sentence and is commonly called discourse. In addition, (Sumarlam, 2013) says that discourse is a complete language unit so that in hierarchical grammar, it is the highest or largest grammatical unit. From the statement above, it can be understood that the study of discourse is the highest in language analysis. Discourse is the most significant focus in describing the lingual units in language formation.

In discourse analysis, the outward form or structure of discourse is called the grammatical aspect of discourse. In contrast, the aspect of meaning and inner structure of discourse is called the lexical aspect of discourse. In more detail, Haliday and Hasan in (Sumarlam, 2013) say that the grammatical aspects of discourse include Reference, (2) Substitution, (3) Ellipsis, (4) Conjunction.

#### **1. Reference**

According to (Mulyana, 2005) reference means a system of appointments or references. In line with this statement (Sumarlam, 2013) says that a reference is a type of grammatical cohesion in a particular lingual unit that refers to another lingual unit (or a reference) that precedes or follows it. Based on the place, the reference is divided into two types: 1) Endophora (the reference is in the text of the discourse), and 2) Exophora (the reference is outside the discourse text).

Endophores, based on the direction of reference, is divided into two, namely anaphoric and cataphoric. Anaphoric reference is a grammatical cohesion in specific lingual units that refer to other lingual units that precede or refer to the antecedent on the left or refer to the previously mentioned elements. Meanwhile, The cataphoric reference is the opposite. It refers to another lingual unit that follows it or the antecedent on the right or refers to an element that is just mentioned later. Furthermore, (Sumarlam, 2013) divides reference into three types, namely Personal reference, Demonstrative reference, and Comparative reference.

a. Persona Reference

Persona reference is realized through personal pronouns, which include the first person (person I), second (person II), and third (persona III), both singular and plural. Single persons I, single II, and single III are free and bound; some are attached to the left or right.

b. Demonstrative Reference

Demonstrative references (demonstrative pronouns) can be divided into two, namely demonstrative pronouns of time (temporal) and demonstrative pronouns of place (locational). There are demonstrative pronouns that refer to the present, past, future, and neutral times. While the demonstrative pronouns of place, some refer to a place close to speaker, a bit far from the speaker, far from the speaker, and refers to a place explicitly.

c. Comparative Reference (Comparative)

Comparative reference (comparison) is a grammatical cohesion that compares two or more things with similarities in form/form, attitude, nature, character, behaviour, and others.

## **2. Substitution**

Extension or substitution is one type of grammatical cohesion in replacing specific lingual units (which have been mentioned) with other lingual units in discourse to obtain a distinguishing element. In terms of the lingual unit, substitution can be divided into nominal, verbal, phrasal, and clausal substitutions.

a. Nominal Substitution

Nominal substitution replaces lingual units that is categorized as nouns (nouns) with other lingual units that are also categorized as nouns.

b. Verbal Substitution

Verbal substitution replaces a lingual unit that is categorized as a verb (verb) with another lingual unit that is also categorized as a verb.

c. Frasal Substitution

Phrasal substitution replaces a lingual unit in the form of a phrase with another lingual unit, which is also a phrase. In this *SentilanSentilun* talk show, there is no phrase substitution found.

d. Clause Substitution

Clausal substitution replaces specific lingual units in the form of clauses or sentences with other lingual units in the form of words or phrases.

### **3. Ellipsis (Disappearance)**

Ellipsis is a pattern of removing certain parts that are considered unnecessary in forming discourse. (Mulyana, 2005) said that the ellipsis pattern in the discourse would occur if an element or part of the discourse is not seen explicitly. In line with this statement, (Sumarlam, 2013) said that ellipsis is a type of grammatical cohesion in the omission of the previously mentioned lingual units. The lingual element or unit that is removed can be in the form of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. The dissipation function in discourse, is to (1) produce effective sentences, (2) efficiency, namely to achieve economic value in the use of language, (3) achieve cohesive aspects of discourse, (4) for readers/listeners, it functions to activate their minds on things that are not expressed in language units, and (5) for the practicality of language, especially in communicating orally.

### **4. Conjunction (sequence)**

A conjunction is a link between forms in constructing a discourse. As (Alwi et al., 2003) said, a conjunction is a task word that connects two equal language units. More (Sumarlam, 2013) says that conjunction is a type of grammatical cohesion done by connecting one element to another in the discourse. The assembled elements can be in the form of one lingual word, phrase, clause, or

sentence. They can also be in the form of elements more significant than that, for example, advanced markers and topics of conversation with topic switching markers or disjunctive markers.

The set of elements in discourse has various meanings. The meanings of chaining and conjunctions that can be stated here include the following:

- |                                 |                                    |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Cause and effect (causality) | : cause, because, hence, so,       |
| 2. Contradictions               | : but, however                     |
| 3. Excess (excessive)           | : rather                           |
| 4. Exception (exceptional)      | : except                           |
| 5. Concessive                   | : though, even though              |
| 6. Destination                  | : in order to                      |
| 7. Additive (additive)          | : and, also, as well               |
| 8. Choice (alternative)         | : or what                          |
| 9. Hope (optative)              | : hopefully, hopefully             |
| 10. Sequence (sequential)       | : then, then, then                 |
| 11. Resistance                  | : on the contrary                  |
| 12. Time (temporal)             | : after, after, finished, finished |
| 13. Condition                   | : if, if (so)                      |
| 14. Method                      | : in that way                      |
| 15. Other meanings              | : (found in speech)                |

## **METHOD**

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method with an approach analysis of discourse to describe and reveal the grammatical aspects of the discourse on the *Sentilan Sentilun* talk show edition "DPR Library for whom?". The data source in this research is the *Sentilan Sentilun* talk show edition "DPR Library for who". The data in this study are in the form of lingual units in words, sentences, clauses and the oral discourse in the *Sentilan Sentilun* talk show edition "DPR Library for whom?". In order to fulfill the research objectives, the data was taken using *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap* (SBLC) method with the note-taking technique. The data analysis technique was carried out by referring to the dimensional framework of



discourse analysis Fairclough's in (Lailiyah et al., 2021), namely the analysis of description, interpretation and explanation texts used as techniques in data analysis. Dimensions are descriptions which are stages related to the formal nature of discourse. Formal language features (vocabulary-grammatical) are analyzed and elaborated in the description stage. The second dimension is the analysis carried out on the situational factors behind the birth of a text. The last dimension is the explanation as a dimension related to the relationship between interaction and social context. In the explanation stage, the analysis is carried out on the relationship between the discourse and the socio-cultural context. The validity of the data in this study uses data source triangulation techniques and theoretical triangulation.

## **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

From the results of the discourse analysis on the *Sentilan Sentilun* talk show, several grammatical aspects were found, including references, substitutions, ellipsis and conjunctions.

### **1. Reference**

The grammatical aspects in the form of references found in the *Sentilan Sentilun* discourse are personal references, demonstrative references and comparative references. The persona references were quite complex, including the singular I, plural I, II singular, plural II, singular III, and plural III.

The following is Table 1. Identification of the grammatical aspects of persona references in the discourse on the *Sentilan Sentilun* talk show “DPR Library for whom?”

**Table I. Identification of Grammatical Aspects Reference**

<b>No</b>	<b>Identification of Grammatical Aspects Reference</b>	<b>Amount</b>
1.	Persona I Single	99
2.	Persona I Plural	23
3.	Single Persona II	26
4.	Persona II Plural	1
5.	Single Persona III	38
6.	Persona III Plural	8
<b>Total Persona Reference</b>		<b>195</b>

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the reference that often appears is the single persona I reference, namely the word "**saya**". The persona reference is found in conversation no 5 in the form of the lingual unit "**saya**" spoken by MrJarwo, the reference to this persona is a personal pronoun personal I singular free form I, which refers to the text regarding his high reading interest. From this type of personal pronoun, "**saya**" can characterize it as a type of grammatical cohesion of exophoric reference because the reference is outside the text of discourse. This can be seen in the following quote.

(5) Jarwo : *Iya saya tahu. Weiss pak Mucle luar biasa sekali. Minat baca bukunya, haha tinggi sekali ini. Biasanya anda baca buku hutang.*

Meanwhile, the plural persona I reference is found in conversation number 29 spoken by Mr Muncle in word "**kita**". It is plural because it refers to more than two or more people. An example of this can be seen in the following speech.

(29) Jarwo : *Haha... Kenapa jadi nyanyi kita.*

The reference to Persona II Tunggal in the talk shows *Sentilan Sentilun* is found in data number 5. This is indicated by "**anda**" lingual unit, which refers to Mr Muncle. This reference can be seen in the following speech.

(5) Jarwo : *Iya saya tahu. Weiss pak Mucle luar biasa sekali. Minat baca bukunya haha tinggi sekali ini. Biasanya anda baca buku hutang.*

In the quote above, "**anda**" lingual unit is a single person II reference included about endophora, because the reference is still in the text of the speech and is anaphoric because it refers to a lingual unit that refers to another lingual unit that precedes it, namely Pak Muncle.

Meanwhile, in conversation no. 388 by Ndara, there is a plural personal II pronoun in the word "**kalian**". The references are Jarwo and Muncle as the ministers who plan the library construction. The form is free. This can be seen in the following quote.

(388) Ndara: *oh...yaya...mentri Jarwo dan Mucle apakah kalian masih pengen merencanakan pembangunan perpustakaan daerah?*

The reference to plural person II in the *Sentilan Sentilun* talk show is only found in 1 data, namely number 388.

Furthermore, in conversation no. 156 delivered by Mr Muncle, there is a single third-person pronoun, namely in “**dia**” lingual unit. This lingual unit is a free form whose reference is the prayer priest in conversation no 154. An example of this can be seen in the following quote.

- (154) Mucle : *Imam sholat. Hahaha*  
 (155) Jarwo : *O...*  
 (156) Mucle : ***Dia** kadang-kadang telat tapi tetap aja kedepan itu.*

In conversation no. 207 by Ndara, there is a plural persona III pronoun, namely in word “**mereka**”. The reference for this word is the guests who are invited to be speakers at the event. Likewise, with conversation no. 206, the references and pronouns are the same, namely “**mereka**”. For more details, see the following quote.

- (206) Sentilun : *nah sedia **mereka** ini*  
 (207) Ndara : *mau apa **mereka** kemari?*

Of the several persona references above, the most widely used is the singular persona I reference, which is 99, while the least used is the plural persona II reference.

#### b. Demonstrative Persona Reference

The demonstrative references found in the *Sentilan Sentilun* discourse are (pointing pronouns), demonstrative pronouns of time (temporal) and demonstrative pronouns of place (locational).

Table II Identification of Demonstrative Reference Aspects in the *Sentilan Sentilun* talk show discourse “DPR Library for Whom?”.

**Table II. Demonstrative Reference Identification**

No	Identification of Aspects of Demonstrative Reference	Amount
1.	Time	12
2.	The place	262
<b>Total Demonstration Reference</b>		<b>274</b>

Based on Table II above, the demonstrative references that often appear are the demonstrative references to place, which are 262. Meanwhile, the demonstrative references to time are only 12. Of the total demonstrative references, it is 274.

This demonstrative reference of time is divided into two, namely the present and the past. In today's demonstrative findings, the lingual unit that shows is found in conversation no. 88 spoken by Sentilun, which is “**hari ini**” lingual unit. This reference type is included in the anaphoric endophora because the antecedent is on the left. For more details, see the following quote.

(88) *Sentilun* : *Bukan masa **hari ini**.*

(89) *Mucle* : *Betul!*

Apart from these data numbers, demonstrative references to time are also found in data numbers 96, 242, 337 and 356.

Temporary demonstrative reference to the past is found in conversation no. 34 by Mucle, namely in “**dulu**”. The word “**dulu**” used to be a reference type is an endophora, which is cataphoric because its antecedent is on the right. The lingual unit used to be proven by speech no 34 in the following quote.

(34) *Mucle*: *Saya **dulu** itu sebenarnya pernah punya rencana untuk banyak baca buku.*

### c. Comparative Reference

The results of the Comparative Reference analysis can be found in two lingual units. This can be seen in Table III below.

**Table III. Comparative Reference Analysis**

<b>Lingual Unit</b>	<b>No data</b>	<b>Amount</b>
together with	323	1
Like	405	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>

The comparative reference in the *Sentilan Sentilun* talk show has found in conversation no. 323 and 405, the lingual unit is used to compare what was read by Mrs. Asti, that students' reading interest is directly proportional to their reading interest, namely Pak Akbar. This comparison word can be seen in the lingual unit “**sama dengan**”. The following is an except from speech no. 323.

(323) Akbar : *Saya lebih tertarik begini sebenarnya. Kita cari jalan keluarnya. Kualitas.. Heem.. Terlalu ekstrim jika saya katakan kualitas intelektual. Budaya baca anggota DPR kita, kemampuan menggunakan data anggota DPR kita, termasuk saya barangkali sama dengan yang dibacakan oleh ibu Asti tadi bahwa itu berbanding lurus dengan kesukaan baca mahasiswa kita. Dari diskusi ini barangkali saya bisa mengusulkan kepada siapapun, asosiasi, penerbit buku barangkali, apa namanya itu?*

The second example is found in conversation no. 405, a comparative reference that compares the plans of Mr. Muncle and Mr. Jarwo. The form of the word is “**seperti**”. This can be seen in the following quote.

(405) Mucle : *itu rencananya seperti itu Ndara.*

On comparative reference, only two examples of lingual units were found.

## 2. Substitution

There are not many grammatical aspects of substitution in this *Sentilan Sentilun* talk show discourse, except for substitution in the form of clauses. Clausal substitution is the replacement of specific lingual units in clauses or sentences with other lingual units in the form of words or phrases. Identification of substitution can be seen in Table IV below.

**Table IV. Substitution Identification**

No	Aspect of Grammatical Substitution	Amount
1.	Noun	-
2.	Verb	-
3.	Phrase	-
4.	Klusa	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>2</b>

Table IV above shows that the grammatical aspect of substitution contained in *Sentilan Sentilun* discourse is only in the form of clauses. The number of clauses is 2 substitutions, which are found in conversation no. 97 and 224. The following is an except of a conversation that contains clause substitution.

(96) Buetet : *Aku malah bingung, jadi males aku sekarang baca buku lagi. Sejarah bisa terbolak balik.*

(97) Jarwo : *Itu makanya,*

In the conversation above, it is clear that the use of clause substitution is evident, namely in Butet's speech no data 96 which is a lingual unit, the sentence is substituted by another lingual unit in Jarwo's speech no data 97 which is “**makanya**”. It can also happen in the other way around, speech 97 replaces speech 96.

Another example of this clause substitution can be found in conversation no 223

- (223) Asti: *Betul-betul, maaf mas Sentilun, Ndara, ini ada berita soal rencana pembangunan perpustakaan itu.*  
 (224) Ndara: **o jadi betul ta ?**

In Asti's speech, a lingual clausal unit is substituted with Ndara's speech in the form of “**o jadi betulta?**” Or vice versa, the lingual unit “**o jadi betul ta?**” in Ndara's speech replaces Asti's speech.

### 3. Ellipsis

In this *Sentilan Sentilun* discourse, grammatical aspects of ellipsis are found, including words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. The following table presents the identification of ellipsis in the *Sentilan Sentilun* discourse on the edition of "DPR Library for whom?"

**Table V. Elifisi Identification**

No	Elifisi's Grammatical Aspect	Amount
1.	Say	56
2.	Phrase	31
3.	Clause	2
4.	Sentence	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>90</b>

In Table V above, it is clear that the *Sentilan Sentilun* discourse contains grammatical aspects of ellipsis. The ellipses used in the *Sentilan Sentilun* discourse are 56 words, 31 phrases, 2 clauses, and 1 sentence. Thus, the total ellipsis that occurs is 90. In discourse analysis, the deleted element (a constituent) is usually marked with a zero or zero constituent ( $\phi$ ) at the place where the deletion of the element occurs. For example, in conversations 17-18, the insertion of the utterance can be represented as (17a and 18a), and if the speech is rewritten in complete form without any punctuation, it will appear in (17b and 18b) as follows.

- (17) 17a. *Aduuuuh.....  $\phi$  ini pinjam apa beli ini?*  
 17b. *Aduuuuh.... buku ini pinjam apa beli?*  
 (18) 18a. *Ya  $\phi$  ini sebagian minjam ya sebagian beli.*  
 18b. *Ya buku ini sebagian minjam ya sebagian beli.*

#### 4. Conjunction

The grammatical aspects of conjunctions in *Sentilan Sentilun* discourse consist of several forms, some of which can be seen in Table VI below.

**Table VI. Conjunction Identification**

No	Aspects of Conjunction Grammar	Amount
1.	Causality	20
2.	Contradictions	31
3.	Excessive	5
4.	Exceptional	-
5.	Concessive	-
6.	Destination	1
7.	Additive	20
8.	Alternative	13
9.	Optative	-
10.	Sequential	7
11.	Resistance	-
12.	Time	-
13.	Condition	-
14.	Method	-
15.	other meanings	-
Total		97

From Table VI above, it can be understood that the conjunctions contained in the *Sentilan Sentilun* talk show discourse are causality as much as 20, contradiction 31, excess 5, objective 1, additive 20, alternative 13, and sequential 7.

Here are some examples of conjunctions in the *Sentilan Sentilun* discourse of the “DPR Library for whom?” Including conversation no 12.

- (1) *Iya karena dengan membaca itu orang bisa menjadi pintar, makanya diperlukan belajar. Membaca itu bisa menjadi orang lebih waspada. Contohnya, saya membaca raut wajah Pak Jarwo saya jadi waspada karena Pak Jarwo mau minjam duit kan?*

Conjunction “**karena**” in example (12) there are two times, each of them which still functions to state a causal relationship between “**membaca itu orang menjadi pintar**” as a cause, and the following clause is marked by conjunction

“**makanya**” that functions, as a result, “**diperlukan belajar**”. In the second conjunction, “**karena**” a causal relationship, “**Pak Jarwo mau minjam duit**” as a cause, and “**saya jadi waspada**” as a result.

Furthermore, the excess conjunction in a lingual unit is even in speech number 19 as follows.

(19) *Ada temen saya, minjam tapi bukunya nggak dibaca, **malah** Iwan Fals itu, minjam buku malah buat nulis, nulis sajak indah.*

The conjunction in speech (19) states the meaning of the excess of borrow clause but is not read with Iwan Fals, that is, borrowing a book instead to write, marked with the word even.

## CONCLUSION

From the description above, it can be concluded that the grammatical aspects contained in the *Sentilan Sentilun* text include references, substitutions, ellipsis, and conjunctions. There are 3 forms of reference grammatical aspects: Personal reference, Demonstrative reference, and Comparative reference. There are 195 persona references, 274 demonstrative references, and 2 comparative references. The following grammatical aspect is substitution. The substitution in the *Sentilan Sentilun* talk show is only in the form of 2 clauses. In addition, in the *Sentilan Sentilun* talk show discourse, grammatical aspects of the ellipsis are also found. The ellipsis contained in the discourse consists of 20 words, 31 phrases, 2 clauses, and 1 sentence. While grammatical aspects of conjunctions are found in several forms, including causality is 20 as much as contradiction 31, excess 5, goal as much as 1, additive as much as 20, alternative as much as 13, and sequential as much as 7.

Furthermore, the dominant grammatical aspect appears in, as many as 471 references. Of the total number of references, the most dominant is demonstrative references, which 274 more occurrences than other references.



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