

SELF-LOVE IN FORGIVENESS AND BOUNDARIES IN THE POWDER ROOM TALK (DISCOURSE ANALYSIS)

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Abstract

This research is entitled Discourse Analysis of Self-Love in Forgiveness and Boundaries in The Powder Room Talk which aims to identify the text structure in macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure, and also to reveal the ideology. The method used is descriptive qualitative with the approach of Teun A. Van Dijk's theory. The data source was form of a textual transcript that was transcribed from the video. The researcher observed and verified the transcription to categorize the data into macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure. Then, the data were analyzed in data reduction to find the important data and presented into discussion and find the ideology. The result; the macrostructure analysis reveals the talk show's main topic: discussing the true meaning of the word forgiveness and boundaries based on their life experiences. The superstructure analysis shows a schematic on the talk show which consist of opening, body, and closing in order to convey the discussion properly and regularly. The microstructure analysis: syntactic, semantic, stylistic, and rhetorical. The most common linguistic features found are the first singular pronoun (syntax), lexicon (stylistic), euphemism and repetition (rhetoric) as a strategy to emphasize statements, clarify information, attract attention. In addition to the text analysis, the researcher discovered the ideology of Cinta Laura in the talk show, that is about self-love in own-self.

Kata Kunci: Discourse Analysis, Cinta Laura, Ideology, Forgiveness and Boundaries, Teun van Dijk's Theory, The Powder Room Talk.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini berjudul Analisis Wacana Self-Love Pada Talk Show Forgiveness and Boundaries with Cinta Laura Kiehl. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengidentifikasi struktur teks pada struktur makro, struktur supra, dan struktur mikro, dan juga mengungkapkan ideologi dalam program talk show tersebut. Metode yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif pada Teun A. Van Dijk dengan sumber data dalam bentuk transkrip tekstual yang ditranskripkan dari video tersebut. Selanjutnya, penulis melakukan observasi dan verifikasi pada transkrip untuk dikategorikan struktur makro, struktur supra, dan struktur mikro. Kemudian, data dianalisis di reduksi data untuk menemukan data yang paling penting dan dipresentasikan dalam diskusi dan mencari ideologi berdasarkan analisis teks serta membuat konklusi. Untuk hasilnya: struktur makro mengungkapkan topik utama yaitu membahas makna dari kata memaafkan dan batasan berdasarkan pengalaman hidup mereka. Kedua, struktur supra menunjukkan skema pada talk show yang terdiri atas pembukaan, isi, dan penutup yang tujuannya agar diskusi dapat tersampaikan dengan baik dan teratur. Ketiga, struktur mikro menganalisis pada semantik, sintaksis, stilistika, dan retorika. Fitur linguistik yang sering ditemukan adalah kata ganti pertama (sintaksis), leksikon (gaya bahasa), eufemisme dan repetisi (retorika) yang merupakan strategi untuk memberi penekanan pada pernyataan, memperjelas informasi, dan menarik perhatian. Selain itu, penulis menemukan ideologi pada Cinta Laura dalam talk show tersebut adalah self-love dalam diri sendiri.

Keywords: Analisis Teks, Cinta Laura, Ideologi, Memaafkan dan Batasan, Teori Teun van Dijk's, The Powder Room Talk.

1. BACKGROUND

The presence of technology in people's lives greatly changes the activities of daily life. Technology has become a necessity both for children and even adults. Today, it is undeniable that technology is increasingly sophisticated and growing rapidly (Susanto et al., 2020: 5199). By looking at our surroundings, today's society cannot be separated from the activity of using or utilising information and communication technology by searching for and sharing and communicating with other people anywhere and anytime (Abdullah, 2014 & Nur, 2021: 52).

People nowadays utilize the media to level up their life such as for sociality, work, entertainment, etc. Through interaction and communication, media are tools, channels, platforms, and methods that are used to obtain, produce, and share knowledge and information, also anything about the world around us. Regarding the development of technology, media is divided into three forms. Those are printed media (newspapers, magazines, and tabloids), electronic media (television and radio), and digital media (Haquu et al., 2019: 39). Through digital media, people's communication has improved in recent years. The general public is increasingly able to access and get information through digital media, and the information obtained is varied in terms of politics, social issues, economy, religion, and other topics. Smartphones, laptop, internet, Facebook, Instagram, Youtube, and TikTok are all examples of digital media (Lindgren, 2021: 3 & Nur, 2021: 53).

Increasingly sophisticated media makes it easier for people from various circles to access videos, including talk show programs. Talk shows used to be enjoyed only on TV, but now, with the development of communication and information technology, talk shows have become easier to access. As an example, The Powder Room Talk which can be found in youtube channel (Haquu et al., 2019: 39). It is a talk show which is hosted by 3 women with different life backgrounds. The talk show is a program specifically aimed at improving the status of women, conveying their aspirations as women and so on. This is a very visionary, real, thought-provoking, uplifting, and empowering channel.

One of the talk show's title is *Forgiveness and Boundaries with Cinta Laura Kiehl* was analyzed in this research. The Powder Room Talk invited Cinta Laura to come to their YouTube channel to have a fun sharing session together. The talk show reveals how Cinta Laura forgives netizens after dropping her down until she has a mental breakdown. The public figure or famous guest is Cinta Laura, who often emerges on social media,

especially in Indonesia. Cinta Laura has a unique background marked by her accent, which uses a combination of Indonesian and English. Two languages that can be used interchangeably. This is what distinguishes Cinta from other public figures.

The talk show indirectly describes a society that can be analyzed using Van Dijk theory, which consists of three elements to analyze, which are macrostructure, superstructure, microstructure, and also the ideology represented by Cinta Laura and the hosts. For the pre-analysis, it is provided with one excerpt of dialogue taken from the video. Then, the researcher analyzes the macrostructure (global meaning),

Here is the example of macrostructure pre-analysis according to the video in the minutes 1:46 – 5:33. The first element is macrostructure that tries to indicate global meaning regarding the discourse that was analyzed from the theme or topic. The theme shows the dominant concept and central point of the text. From the excerpt above, we can see the topic that was discussed. It is about *the reason that moved Cinta to come back to Indonesia*. From the discussion we can understand the reason that moved Cinta back to Indonesia. Here, we can see there is a reason why Cinta Laura decided to return to Indonesia even though she has also developed her career in the USA as Viola said, "you actually started your career in the state". Then, she continued with "what, what actually moved you to come back here" in order to know the reason behind her decision. We can indicate that Cinta has her own life there that may be happier than in Indonesia. Therefore, it is not easy for Cinta to make a decision to come to Indonesia since she has a unique background that differentiates her from other Indonesians. Briefly, we know there is a reason behind that it will be an inspired topic to discuss in the Powder Room Talk as Viola said in the beginning.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested in analyzing the talk show in Discourse Analysis (DA). DA is a study aimed at advancing our understanding of how discourse figures in social processes, social structures, and social change (Flowerdew & Richardson, 2017: 1). Furthermore, DA deals with studying and analyzing written or spoken text. As the talk show *Forgiveness and Boundaries with Cinta Laura Kiehl* discussed society, life experience, and so on, it involved a linguistic field which will be interesting to analyze.

Discourse is a term used in various fields of social science such as social politics, literature, psychology, communication, and others. It should be noted that the discourse itself varies depending on the respective fields of study (Eriyanto, 2001: 3). According to Van Dijk, research on discourse is not enough to just analyze the text,

because the text is the result of a production practice that needs to be analyzed. Therefore, it must be seen how a text is produced, so that it can be seen why the text is as it is. Van Dijk's model emphasizes more on the social cognition of individuals who use the text, thus this model is also referred to as social cognition. Van Dijk describes discourse as having three elements, namely: linguistic phenomenon (text analysis), social cognition (social cognition), and also socio-cultural (social context) into a unified analysis in his theory. Thus, text analysis, social cognition, and social context are the three components of socio-cognitive (Van Dijk, 1988 & Pradipta et al., 2020, p. 23). Macrostructure, superstructure and microstructure are the three types of text analysis which will be analyzed in this study.

The research will be focused on the text analysis. Text analysis is one of the three elements which focus on analyzing how the structure of a text and discourse strategies are used to emphasize a particular theme. The text analysis of Van Dijk's model consists of three stages: macrostructure, superstructure and microstructure. Macrostructure is an element that focuses on the global meaning of an analysis of the topic or theme of the discourse. Superstructure is an element that will be analyzed from the schema of the discourse; such as the introduction, body, and closing. Then, microstructure as a more specific element is called as a local meaning of the discourse that will be analyzed on semantics, syntax, stylistics, and rhetorical levels (Eriyanto, 2001).

There is a central concept that is no less important in DA, namely ideology. Every form of text, conversation, and so on is one of the practices of a certain ideology or radiance of ideology. Furthermore, text analysis helps to reveal the ideology contained in the text (Van Dijk, 2008 & Suciartini, 2017: 269-280). Ideologies are basically belief systems or sets of ideas.

Talk shows continue to be an important part of any economic, social, or cultural formation on television. It is also a commodity that's efficient and effective. Production is relatively cheap. When it works, it can be extremely profitable (Timberg, 2002: 2).). Furthermore, a talk show, according to the Cambridge Dictionary, is a radio or television programme on which famous guests are asked questions about themselves or members of the public discussion subject. The talk show taken as a source in this study came from the The Powder Room Talk youtube channel. This channel is a channel that is specifically aimed at improving the status of women, conveying their aspirations as women and so on. This is a very visionary, real, thought provoking, uplifting, and empowering channel. The Powder Room Talk is one of the women real talk or talk show in Indonesia and the media created by women for women in order to empower all women

outside. The Powder Room officially begins their video on 7th April 2021 with three beautiful and independent women named JJ Liu, Viola Mananta and Regina Widjaja with their guest Cinta Laura who is amazing and successful woman. The aims of the channel are to inspire, strengthen, and encourage women to embrace the truth that we are a force to be reckoned with.

As mentioned before, The Powder Room Talk was hosted by three women and one amazing guest, namely Cinta Laura. Cinta Laura is one of Indonesia's most famous actors starting from her childhood. She was born in Quankenbruck, Germany, on August 17, 1993, to father Michael Kiehl, from Germany, and mother Herdiana, from Indonesia. It should be noted, she was just learning the language Indonesia at the age of 13 when she started be a soap opera actor (Soerjoatmodjo, 2019: 1). Success in undergoing a career and education after successfully getting into a world-renowned university, Columbia University, the 21-year-old woman was also successful in getting a double degree there. she graduated from Columbia University, New York, majoring in Psychology and German Literature, one of the Ivy league campuses in the US, with Cum Laude honors (Wahyuni, 2014: 1). In addition, Cinta Laura has her own talk show program in youtube called Puella.id with 225 thousand subscribers and 31 videos with lots of actors Indonesia.

The previous research is a comparison with the research conducted by the author to avoid assumptions or similarities with other research and serves as a reference that provides a general picture related to the research field. To show the differences in what distinguishes the studies above and also to make comparisons with previous studies and also the research to be carried out, here are some differences. Among them, the research to be conducted will differ from that described in these studies. The very basic thing can be seen from the data source. The different data sources of the two, which are about "Critical Discourse Analysis in Donald Trump Presidential Campaign to Win American's Heart" and "Analisis Wacana Kritis Model Van Dijk Dalam Program Acara Mata Najwa di Metro TV".

METHOD

The research design applied in this study is descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research is one of the processes of research involving emergent questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant's setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data (Cresswell, 2009: 1). Descriptive research is a type of study that collects data on the status of an existing symptom, or a

state based on the circumstances at the time the study was conducted (Arikunto, 2006: 54).

The data source, it has been taken from a youtube channel of The Powder Room Talk titled Forgiveness & Boundaries with Cinta Laura Kiehl. The data source was a textual transcript that transcribed from the video. The data for the research were in the form of clauses, phrases, and sentences taken from the transcript to answer the research questions.

A population is a complete set of analytical units. In discourse analysis, Titscher et al., 2000: 38 defined population as an area where study, interpretation, or area to take place. The participants in this study are the whole text of Forgiveness and Boundaries with Cinta Laura Kiehl talk show. It is necessary to pick a small number of units of analysis for further examination, which is known as sampling.

According to Creswell (2009:178), data collecting includes defining the study's boundaries by acquiring data, which then enables relevant questions to be answered through unstructured or semi-structured observations and interviews, papers, and visual resources. All of them require the writer to do the following procedures in order to obtain data from data sources: finding the data, observing and verifying the data, and categorizing the data by highlighting.

For the techniques of data analysis, the researcher used a Miles and Huberman theory. He presented a flow model for data analysis that is classified into three steps: data reduction, data display, and draw a conclusion and verification (Miles and Huberman 1994: 11).

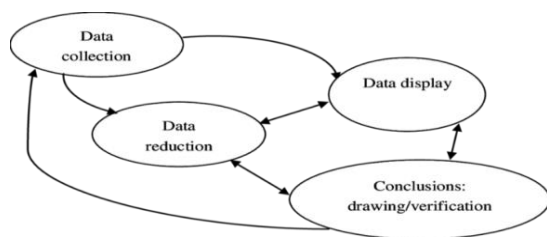


Figure 1. Component of data analysis: interactive model

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

RESULT

First, researcher provides the result of text analysis (macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure). Then, the researcher explains the result of macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure and the ideology in the discussion.

1. Macrostructure

The result of analysis in a text or discourse is generally known as macrostructure. It is used to deal with the global meaning of discourse by exploring and analyzing the topic

or theme (Van Dijk, 1980: 10). Researcher found the theme which is about forgiveness and boundaries and researcher also found the main topic from the main question that set up for the entire discussion. Researcher recognized there are four main topics mentioned in the main questions as provided below. The main topics are about; 1) Cinta's background to come back to Indonesia, 2) the way of Cinta forgive netizen, 3) the way of Cinta to set the boundaries, and 4) the way Cinta prioritize the relationship with reconciliation. For the example of question that contain of four main topics:

1. What actually what you know moved you to come back to come back here?
2. How you forgive people that hurt you?
3. How do you set boundaries with people that hurt you?
4. "...So how do you prioritize that? For me for myself, if it because I'm closed with my family, so of course I had a lot of family reconciliation...?"

2. Superstructure

Table 6. Finding of Superstructure

Scheme	Details	Function
Opening	Background introduction	To inform the audience the background of the guest with host's monologue
	Showing up	To bring the guest into the stage
	Phatic Communication	To set up a harmonious atmosphere with the unimportant information
Body	Q-A Form	To create the main content of discussion
Closing	Bounding topic	To bring up a subject that may lead to possible end
	Pre-closing	To emphasize the purpose for inviting and express a thankfulness to the guest
	Final closing	To ends the discussion by say the farewell expression

The superstructure is the second part of the text analysis of Van Dijk that focuses on the framework, categories, schematics, or narrative of a discourse in order to build a good conversation or text. The schematic of discourse consists of the opening, the content of the discussion or the body, and ends with the closing (Van Dijk, 2008: 207-211).

The first scheme of superstructure is the opening which constructed with background introduction that inform the audience about the talk show generally, showing up to bring the guest to the stage, and phatic communication as a chit-chat part between the hosts and the guest. Second, the body that contain with Q-A about the topic and it was indicated as the main content of discourse. Last of scheme refer to closing that consist of bounding topic that gave a

sign the talk show is almost over, preclosing to emphasize the purpose for inviting and express a thankfulness to guest, and the very last to end the talk show there are final closing that can be indicated with farewell phrases.

3. Microstructure

Table 6. Finding of Microstructure

Element	Sub-element	Function	Result
Semantic	Background	To reveal or uncover the purpose of the speaker by conveying the utterance	28
	Detail	To control information that someone wants to display and when the discourse explains more specifically	51
Syntax	Pronouns	A tool used by speakers in positioning themselves in a discourse	100
Stylistics	Lexicon	To see how the writer's choice of words	84
Rhetoric	Metaphor	To refer to an indirect comparison between two, unlike things or ideas	16
	Euphemism	To achieve the best possible communication result	56
	Simile	To direct comparison between two unlike things	21
	Repetition	To give attention to the idea	95

The microstructure is the final part of text analysis in Van Dijk's theory. Microstructure is also known as local meaning, which will be analyzed more deeply in relation to linguistic aspects such as semantics, syntax, stylistics, and also rhetoric.

According to the table, the research found the example of utterances for each sub-element. As provided in the table, there 28 samples of background, 51 samples of details, 100 samples of pronouns (syntax), 84 samples of lexicon (stylistic). For rhetoric, there are 16 samples of metaphor, 56 samples of euphemism, 21 samples of simile, and last 95 samples of repetition. From the results in the table, the author stated that there are 3 sub-elements up to 50 samples, each sub-element, namely lexicon (stylistic), euphemism (rhetoric), and repetition (rhetoric), and the most samples found is pronouns in syntax.

DISCUSSION

1. Macrostructure

The first term forgiveness is seen from the two questions that contain each main topic that refers to forgiveness. For instance, "How did you overcome the struggle right, what finally comes into your internal yourself?" and "What what actually what you know moved you to come back to come back here?" indicated as to the discussion about forgiveness that the answer may in form of explanation, elaboration, and etc. Firstly, there is

a background of Cinta to decide to return to Indonesia, which means she has forgiven whatever has hurt her, and secondly, the way Cinta applied forgiveness itself according to its true meaning to come back and give a big impact to Indonesia with forgive all the things that ever hurt herself.

The second term is boundaries seen from the two another main questions that contain another main topic of the discussion as well as those that refer to the word boundaries. As we can see; "*how do you set boundaries with people that hurt you?*" and "*...So how do you prioritize that? For me for myself, if it, because I'm closed with my family, so of course I had a lot of family reconciliation....?*" refers to the discussion about boundaries. First is about how Cinta set the boundaries in herself, and another question how Cinta make reconciliation to some important relationship such a family. The second can be seen when asked about prioritize and reconciliation which have an important relationship with boundaries. This is because they understand the true meaning of boundaries, they understand and know which relationships are a priority such as family so that reconciliation with healthy boundaries appears the relationships that are established will get better.

Overall, the talk show of "*Forgiveness and Boundaries with Laura Cinta Kielh*" represents the actual meaning of forgiveness and boundaries with a well-known Indonesian artist named Cinta Laura as a guest star in this event. This talk show is discussed and shared based on hosts and guest life experiences of the hosts and Cinta, which has correlation with these two terms forgiveness and boundaries.

2. Superstructures

As explained earlier, according to Van Dijk (1980: 110-111), the superstructure is a part of the schematic analysis of discourse that includes opening, body, and closing. In addition, each part of the opening, body, and closing consists of their sub-elements, which depend on the kind of the discourse.

A. Opening

A talk show has three steps in the opening: background information, showing up, and phatic communication.

1) Background Information

The examples is background information, "*The Powder Room is where it gets real, and today, we are going to talk about the meaning of forgiveness and boundaries. With us today is Cinta Laura Kielhs, our dear friend, an actress and singer who has been in the entertainment industry ever since her youth and she has garnered a lot of significant success in Indonesia...*". JJ Liu, a host who is set to perform the monologue at the beginning of the

opening. She has conveyed some of Cinta's life backgrounds in her monologue of the talk show as background information to attract the audience and to give an overview of what the talk show will be like.

2) Showing Up

After that, JJ Liu continued the talk show by showing up the guest, who is Cinta Laura at the time with words *"... It's very exciting for us to unpack this topic with Cinta. So well come into the powder room"*. JJ Liu showed up the guest who is already in the stage. That is their strategy in opening for appearing on talk shows.

3) Phatic Communication

The last part of the opening is phatic communication, where Viola, as another host also as Cinta's best friend have to control this part after JJ Liu showed up the guest. For the example of this part, when Viola asked to Cinta to tell more about herself to create a chill communication before they continued to the main topic or a serious discussion. One of the main topics is *"Maybe a little bit of background about you, which I think most people know Cinta Laura."* The excerpt above is Viola's strategy by asking Cinta in order to start the discussion with an out-of-mind question since it is about herself, where she could commence the conversation smoothly.

B. Body

Van Dijk assumes that the body is one of the superstructure elements in discourse, and according to Rui & Ting (2014: 38-39), body as a prominent part of the discussion which contains Q-A form between the host and the guest.

1) Question

As the explanation above shows, one of the schematics in the talk show is body, which is provided in Q-A form based on the topic, and question is designed to control the discussion. Thus, there are a few main questions prepared previously for the talk show. For instance, *"How did you overcome the struggle right, what finally comes into your internal yourself?"*. The excerpt was asked by Regina Widjaja, another host after JJ Liu and Viola Magantha. Regina had to start the very serious discussion in the body after the opening of the talk show. Here, Regina asked to Cinta as mentioned previously in order to start the discussion about forgiveness, where actually the first thing they have to know is Cinta's point of view about forgiveness.

2) Answer

An answer is a kind of response to the question that is given, and it can be an unexpected answer

since it may include an explanation, elaboration, opinion, or even fact. For instance, *"...you know often times people say 'Oh just forgive, just forgive' but what does forgiveness actually mean? You know, I guess even though I have always been aware of, it was never in the forefront of my mind I am like 'okay, Aku maafin Kamu,' saya maafkan kamu." But that does not solve anything because you still have anger and anxiety in your heart..."*. The excerpt is actually an answer to the question that was asked by Regina Widjaja (another host) as provided in the question part above. That is where they start the discussion on the first main topic, *forgiveness*.

C. Closing

The end of the talk show is closing which consists of bounding topic, pre-closing, and final closing.

1) Bounding topic

Based on the definition and explanation provides in chapter II, bounding topic is a topic that bring the discussion almost the end of talk. For the example bounding topic, we can see the phrase *"and to sum it up"*. That phrase *"to sum it up"* is marked as a bounding topic in the talk show as Cinta tried to briefly explain all her explanations about forgiveness and boundaries according to her experiences. Furthermore, *"I love how you how you put that is, that's such a really great way to sum it all up"* is also marked as bounding topic since JJ Liu as hosts emphasize Cinta's statement about summary by adding another bounding topic as a sign to end of talk show.

2) Pre-Closing

Pre-closing is indicated with thanks to the guest and the reason visiting the guest. We can see the pre-closing in the talk show when JJ Liu thanked to Cinta for coming such as, *"Once again Cinta, I mean like really thank you for being so candid with us today. It's such a rare opportunity, such a joy to have you with us to share so many tears and stories together. It was a good girl's time"*. Furthermore, we also can another example of pre-closing when Viola, one of the hosts said to the audience liked, *"...We really wish this for all of our audience that you can find your biggest potential, you can live out that calling that you have in your heart, you can grow bigger than yourself and don't just circle around the bitterness that might have happened in the past, and you can move forward"*. Viola conveyed her hope to the audience will being better after join the talk show with Cinta Laura and interacting to the audience to join the powder room in the next. Those examples indicated a pre-closing since the hosts thanked to the

guest and told the audience hopes after joining the talk show.

3) Final Closing

Afterward, we can find the final closing when the host does the broadcast for the next guest or next event, just like *“bye-bye and see you tomorrow”*. The discussion shows us that the final closing is when the host informed the audience regarding the purpose event in the next meeting. For instance, when JJ Liu conveyed, *“We want to send you a lot of love and light, until next time at the powder room”*. Then, the hosts end the talk show with the farewell phrase, *bye-bye*.

3. Microstructure

The microstructure is the final part of text analysis in Van Dijk's theory. The microstructure is also known as a local meaning, which means in-depth analysis related with linguistic aspects such as semantics, syntax, stylistics, and rhetorics.

A. Semantics analysis

Background, details, purpose, and presupposition are all part of semantics which can be observed to find the semantic analysis. Eriyanto; 2001: 235 stated that background and details will be enough to reveal the semantics. Hence, in this study, the researcher decided to focus on the background and the details that would be enough to reveal the semantic element.

1) Background

Background can affect the semantics or the meaning to be displayed in order reveal or uncover the purpose of the speaker by conveying the utterance (Eriyanto, 2001: 235 and Pradiptha et al., n.d., 2020: 29). There are several backgrounds in this *Forgiveness and Boundaries with Cinta Laura Kiehl's* video, and two of them will be explained further as examples.

Viola: *“I think um yeah so you grew up in Germany and several other countries before actually coming into Indonesia and um when you were about 12, you come into Indonesia and you straightaway actually became quite um famous in the entertainment industry...”*

(V; 2:39 – 2:54)

Context: Viola's opening by introducing a little bit about Cinta's life background.

From the excerpt above, we can find the background of Cinta Laura. In her opening, Viola told to the audience that Cinta's educational background, where she had lived in Germany and several other countries. Then she decided to come back to Indonesia, and plunged into the entertainment industry in Indonesia. Here, we can see the reason that happened to Cinta Laura, where she had lived

outside Indonesia, which made her have a slightly different personality from other Indonesian citizens.

Cinta: *“.....July 1st 2019 landed yeah because it was such a pivotal point in my life and I was still going through some sort of internal struggle because part of me knew that my true calling in my life, my true purpose is to use my platform to use my fame to help others. Like it was the first time in my life where I wasn't just thinking about me. Before that it was always me, me, me, me. How can I get ahead, how can I be number one, how can I be above everything else. That's I wasn't happy. I wasn't happy...”*

(CL; 9:10 – 9:45)

Context: Cinta's explanation when she felt miserable come out in the pandemic of 2022.

Moreover, the researcher assumes that the utterance is essential to analyze since it is the main reason why Cinta moved to come back to Indonesia. It is the first time she bravely decided and started her new life by thinking about other people and being happy. Here is Cinta's utterance, which can be the reason why she moved to Indonesia, even though she felt uncomfortable staying here. In addition, the moment she realized about herself that she could find the background, where in July 2019 she decided to land in Indonesia with her mission to help others. We could see how she described the background, *“I was still going through some sort of internal struggle because part of me knew that my true calling in my life, my true purpose, is to use my platform to use my fame to help others. Like it was the first time in my life where I wasn't just thinking about me. Before that, it was always me, me, me, me”*. The way she illustrated the situation when she had an internal struggle at the time. However, she never stopped her mission and indirectly described her life background, which helped her to realize her purpose of influencing people with her fame.

2) Details

Not only background, but detail is also an aspect that can affect semantics. Detail is related to the control of information that someone wants to display and to explain the information more specifically. It may include many or few details (Van Dijk, 2000: 46). Thus, we could find the details from Cinta's utterances, which are to support her to keep enthusiastic in life. **Cinta:** *“...Before that it was always me, me, me, me. How can I get ahead, how can I be number one, how can I be above everything else. That's I wasn't happy. I wasn't happy. “...But I remember telling myself a few weeks before moving back to Indonesia was “God I'm willing to*

give up my happiness. I don't need love in my life, I don't need friends I know this is extreme but just let me carry out this mission and I will be happy..."

(CL; 9:34 – 10:44)

Context: When she realized she could also be happy, and continued her mission to help other people.

We could see the details in how she conveyed supporting sentences to support her statement about how she treats herself to be happy. She could not find the real meaning of happiness until she realized how to use her power for good things. Then, Cinta gave more details to support her statement that she ever experienced a bad situation, where she was difficult to be happy for herself, and she also has drowned and trapped in overthinking badly. The moment where she was ready to sacrifice her life from having no friend or partner, and only focus to carry out her mission, is apparently where she could find her own happiness. Here, we find details to display excessive and complete information to benefit themselves and show good image.

Regina: And the hurt always be there. It keeps recurring back, it keeps coming back, it keeps coming back, only until it doesn't mean I didn't forgive him but I didn't have but because... It's still poisonous because you see that person every day, you met that person, you let that person still be friend with you, hanging out with you, and it's hard okay and until up to the point when I say, okay it's not good for me I have to make the the boundaries.

(RW; 53:26 – 53:54)

Context: Regina as another host, explained about her point of view regarding why people must have boundaries since, she realized forgiveness without boundaries is useless

The quote above is the beginning of the discussion regarding boundaries after the discussion of forgiveness. Regina stated, *"It keeps recurring back, it keeps coming back, it keeps coming back,"* which can be captured as a form of explanation to start in-depth explanation regarding boundaries. The explanation above shows us in detail that we must set boundaries to protect ourselves from getting hurt by the same things or people. Further, it explains the effects of pain without boundaries, as Regina said, *"it keeps recurring, and there is still poison there until you decide to set boundaries."*

B. Syntax Analysis

Syntax is the arrangement or placement of words together to form a sentence or phrase. Syntax determines how the form or arrangement of sentences is chosen by the author or speaker. There are three elements, namely: form

of sentence, coherence, and pronoun. Thus, pronouns are the best grammatical category among many other elements of syntax to represent and manipulate social relations, power, and ideologies (Van Dijk, 1998: 202-203, 2000: 54, & 2008: 165). Hence, in part of the syntax analysis, the researcher focuses on the pronouns in order to find the local meaning.

Personal Pronouns				
First Person (S) 34%	First Person (P) 14%	Second Person 20%	Third Person (S) 16%	Third Person (P) 16%
I 25	We 7	You 14	He 5	Them 5
Me 8	Us 4	Your 6	His 2	Their 4
My 1	Our 3		Him 5	They 7
			She 3	
			Her 1	

The table above is a table of pronouns. Based on the table there are 5 types of pronouns, namely: 1) First person singular: I, me, my, 2) First person plural: We, Us, Our, 3) Second Person: You and Your, 4) Third Person Singular: He, His, Him, 5) Third Person Plural: Them, Their, They. From each type of pronoun that has been multiplied by 100%, here are the pronouns that are often used to those that are rarely used: First Person Singular with 34%, Second Person 20%, Third Person Singular 16%, Third Person Plural 16%, and the rarely used is First Person Plural 14%.

A *pronoun* is a tool used by speakers to position themselves in a discourse. In the syntax analysis, the researcher concentrates on the pronouns to find the local semantics. The discussion here will discuss two kind of pronouns that used many times in the discussion. Those are the first person singular and second person.

The First Person Singular Pronouns

Cinta: "...And once I had that forgiveness in my heart that's when for the time I acted like myself on a film set that I did that I was in November and I realized when once I was able to be myself, people were so nice to me and they loved my company..."

(CL; 26:14 – 26:28)

Context: When Cinta could be herself, she realized people appreciated and loved her more unconditionally.

The pronouns that often discovered in *Forgiveness and Boundaries with Cinta Laura*

Kielhs. Talk Show was first-person singular pronouns (*I, Me, and My*). The using *I* in sentence are among the most frequently pronouns used since the speakers position themselves directly as who experienced the story that the hosts and the guest shared. The use of singular person in utterances has a relation with one of the characteristics in the talk show of The Powder Room Talk, which is to provide a real talk based on the speaker's experiences.

The Second Person Pronouns

Cinta: "...I realized that it's easier to dwell on the sorrows, it's easier to say bitter, but **you** need to remind **yourself**, how badly do **you** want to be happy, how badly **you** want to witness progress in your life, how badly do **you** want to feel at peace with **yourself**..."

(CL; 30:14 – 30:28)

Context: When Cinta conveys to the audience that happiness is our own responsibility

The different variety of talking makes the discussions sound more interesting to listen to (Harianja et al., 2019: 73-74). The pronouns above are the second widely used pronouns after the first person singular, namely the second person (You, Your). The function of using second person pronouns to communicate with the audience (Harianja et al., 2019: 73). Thus, the using second person pronouns here means they have paid attention to whom they speak to in order to create an exhilarating talk show to watch. Especially in The Powder Room Talk, they are passionate about educating women, and they have a mission from women to women. In addition, the use of the second person with the words you or yourself which is directed directly at the audience to know how to make yourself happy by knowing each other's responsibilities. These pronouns prove that this talk show is inviting or influencing the audience which is in accordance with the talk show's initial mission to educate the audience, especially women.

C. Stylistic analysis

Stylistics is a style of language which used by speakers to convey particular meanings. The single sub-member of stylistics is lexicon that describes how a person chooses words from many possible words. Hence the stylistic analysis (word selection) to see the word choices used by Cinta and Hosts in explaining the true meaning of forgiveness and boundaries so that the audience can understand clearly. Here are the data that quite different to others and its data analysis.

Then I think it actually is possible right to have a reconciliation it depends on the situation but especially when you're like in a family setting...

((RW; 50:14 – 50:19)

The context: After they have done discussed about forgiveness and boundaries, Regina as a host, trigger to discuss about reconciliation which is sometimes we need to do it.

Reconciliation is when two people or groups become friendly again after arguing. The choice of word: *how you prioritize, to give them your love and respect, Healthy boundary, Giving the other person is a chance*. The choice of words that are often used is vocabulary that has a positive meaning which aims to influence the audience to think positively even in negative circumstances. with positive thoughts we are easy to realize our self-love by forgiving and forming boundaries in life.

D. Rhetoric analysis

The rhetoric analysis is a strategy that refers to how a person speaks or writes which focuses on figures of speech. Since the talk show aims to persuade people, and Van Dijk defines rhetoric device with specific persuasive functions (metaphors, euphemisms, irony or alliteration), so that the researcher decided to analysis the metaphors, euphemisms, similes, and repetitions.

1) Metaphor

Viola: "...The invisible wall was really in my head and I had, I hadn't given him the chance to tear it down..."

A metaphor is a figure of speech in that one object refers to an indirect comparison between two unlike things or ideas (Regmi, 2014: 77). As in the example above, we can see that Viola employed a metaphor that compares her incomplete family problem with describing in the form of "*the invisible wall*".

Regina: "She is sunshine."

Apart from that, Regina also employed metaphors to portray Viola's personality, which is like a "*sunshine*". Indirectly, they compare two different things, such as the problems that keep arising, which is an abstract object compared to a large, non-abstract object. In the second example, Regina also compared Viola, a "*human*", with the "*sunshine*" that keeps shining all the time.

2) Euphemism

Cinta: *If they're not helping you build yourself up, don't let their opinions or their existence affect you.*

Euphemism is an expression used to talk about something unpleasant, blunt or offensive without mentioning the thing itself. For instance, don't let their opinions or their existence affect you that mentioned by Cinta Laura to express toxic people with the words *their opinion* and *their existence* without using harsh words themselves for the sake of expressing her opinion regarding toxic people in

better words in order to find the best possible communication to the audience.

Cinta: "...When I had the mental and emotional and spiritual growth last year during the pandemic, I started to realize that that there is no point in me harboring hate towards those who hurt me...?"

We can see the words of "mental health and emotional and spiritual growth" that Cinta use to describe her condition at the time. Cinta described the situation positively even actually she was in the bad situation which sounds more positive and educated. Cinta has overcome mental disorder regarding how people treated her before. She always tries to convey her feeling smoothly and effectively by saying words such as *spiritual growth*, *mental health*, and so on. Furthermore, Here is, euphemisms are discovered to meet social morale with the best possible communication in the best manner not to hurt people even they had hurt us.

3) Simile

Regina: "If you don't forgive someone it's like you are drinking a poison and you are wishing other people to die.

A simile is a direct comparison between two, unlike things. Merely, we can recognize simile by using words "like, such as, same with, same" and many more. (Regmi, 2014: 77). For instance, you can see in the table of simile above, where researcher provides two examples of similes from the talk show that recognized with the word *like*. First, Regina compared two things that have similarity, "do not forgive someone", and "you are drinking a poison and you are wishing other people to die." Both "unforgiveness person" and "drinking a poison and wishing other people to die" are two negative words describing the same meaning that both are harmful to own self.

Viola: "And I got a wall and it was invisible but it was separating us and I had never addressed it. So it was like an invisible wall, it was feelable."

The second example of simile here used by Viola to told her relationship with her husband. Viola described a problem between her husband as like an invisible wall where, it is there but can't be seen. It was because Viola did not fully express her feelings and did not fully forgive her husband's mistakes. For further, viola only forgave without the actually meaning of forgiveness that came from the deep heart. Therefore, there is still a problem that was represented as the invisible wall.

4) Repetition

Cinta: "If that they don't feel like I've done anything wrong let it be, but don't let them continue

to affect you, don't let their perception affect how you feel about yourself..."

The last figure of speech studied in this research is repetition. Repetition is the simple words or phrases repeating in the text or spoken. The researcher discovered lots of repetition in the talk show as examples. There are two repetitions provided in order to give attention and emphasize to the idea. The first repetition is in the form of words "do not." and "me". Those are repeated many times as a filter to maintain a smooth conversation and emphasize the utterance, so people may pay more attention to it.

Cinta: "... like oh now I'm free, you know I'm letting go what is holding me back, what is the greatest that is holding me back, so at the end you can liberate."

For the second example of repetition is repetition of the phrases where the phrase "holding me back" is repeated again. This aims to emphasize the expression of Cinta and convince the audience that how free she was after focusing on herself and understanding something that was under her control that was come from herself, and ignored something that was beyond her control, that was come from other people. Repetition also helps the utterances to maintain a smooth conversation in the discussion.

4. Ideology

Van Dijk determines *ideology* as something shared in a social group or movement that correlates with a system of social, political, and religious ideas (Van Dijk, 2000: 6). To emphasize, ideology is a fundamental belief or thought that belongs to a group such as a political, religious, or social movement group. It reflects people's beliefs that will encourage them to keep it and influence society (Muqit, 2012: 558). Thus, *Forgiveness and Boundaries with Cinta Laura Kielhs's* talk show is distinct examples of ideology. Based on the macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure analysis on the talk show, the writer found ideology based on these 3 elements. The ideology that appears in Cinta Laura is a own self-love. This can be seen from the 3 elements as follows:

The first was seen from the macrostructure which analyzes the theme section and also the topics in the talk show. It is known that the themes built are forgiveness and boundaries that very important terms for having a self. We suppose to understand the truly meaning of forgiveness and boundaries which the end of the day, it will useful for own self. Being a forgiveness helps us to liberating and feel free without any burden in our heart and head while, boundaries help us to know our portion with people and know our value, then people will not do as they pleased. Furthermore, the topics consist of; Cinta's life background

, how love forgives, how love forms boundaries, and also makes reconciliation for people who have hurt them. In this macrostructure, there was a lot to study about Cinta Laura's life background, which was once the object of bullying for Indonesian netizens, with the differences, especially in the way she speaks. In addition, with the existing topic as mentioned before, if you look at the topic, it aims to build and show the issue being raised is self-love.

In the superstructure which analyzes the schematic or narrative part of the talk show which analyzes the opening, body, and also closing. The thing that really impresses on this schematic is the body part. It explained in the discussion section, body as the main content of the talk show where the speaker gave their opinion, telling their life story, their elaboration, also the main question. In this part of the body, Cinta Laura conveys about herself frequently with supported from the details provided lots in the Q-A form. Moreover, the opening and closing sections, the hosts also showed their pleasure at Cinta Laura's presence to discuss together regarding the theme raised, *self-love*. For the example of the utterance, *so I thought I really want to go into this topic with you today*. It can be said that the discussion of this theme will be useful with someone who has been bullied by netizens, but still always stands up and shows her potential to build a better Indonesia.

Lastly, the element of the microstructure which analyzes more deeply related to the talk show by analyzing the semantic, syntax, stylistic, and rhetoric sections. From the semantic analysis, this talk show conveyed a lot of Cinta's life background and supported by details to explain more about her personality that affect reader point of view about how Cinta treat herself as her self-love form. In terms of syntax, the analysis of pronouns here made it very clear that Cinta Laura has a high level of self-love. The used of first-person singular pronoun, *"I"* as a pronoun that is used frequently in her utterances. The researcher discovered that is to reveal the good side of Cinta Laura. Stylistic, lexicon analysis which used a lot of words that have a positive meaning and the use of euphemism in rhetoric, proved the ideology that Cinta Laura as own self-love, even she has often bullied by netizens. The used lots of euphemisms to describe something hurtful that is made by netizens with a good description and delivery without offending any people.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Based on the study, the researcher examined 3 elements, namely the macrostructure, superstructure, and also the microstructure. On the macrostructure which discusses themes in the form of forgiveness and

boundaries, and the topic there consists of; Cinta Laura's background, forgiveness, boundaries, and also prioritizing relationship with reconciliation. On the superstructure, the researcher analyzed the framework related to the talk show from the opening, body, and also closing, and finally the microstructure which analyzed more related linguistic features in the form of: semantic, syntax, stylistic, and rhetoric, and in the microstructure analysis, several elements that are often used are found, namely: first singular pronoun (syntax), lexicon (stylistic), euphemism and repetition (rhetoric) in order to make the discussion acceptable easily to the audiences. After the text analysis of macrostructure, superstructure, and microstructure, the researcher discovered the ideology of Cinta Laura as guest of the talk show. For the ideology of Cinta Laura according to the talk show is own self-love.

Suggestion

Based on the results of this study, the authors have several suggestions for further researchers:

1. This study is limited to examining a talk show about *forgiveness and boundaries with Cinta Laura Kiehl*s using text analysis (Discourse Analysis) by Van Dijk's theory. The researcher suggests to the next researcher will expand the analytical framework by using other approaches, such as the Socio-cognitive Analysis of Critical Discourse Analysis on Teun van Dijk.
2. The researcher hopes that further researchers who use Van Dijk's theory can provide readers with a deeper understanding of microstructure elements, so other linguistic aspects can be discussed more. This is because researchers only focus on several linguistic elements that have been addressed in this study.
3. At the end of this study, the researcher recommends that further researchers use the Critical Discourse Analysis approach with other theories such as the theory of Sara Mills, Norman Fairclough, Ruth Wodak or so on to the object of research on talk shows. so that research on talk shows which are new media can be more diverse with different approaches.

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