

ABSTRACT

Oktavia, T.A.T. English Study Program. An Analysis of Interactional Metadiscourse Markers Used by Members of the U.S. House Republican Primary Debate. Universitas Trunojoyo Madura.

This study focuses on interactional metadiscourse markers on debate. This study aims to identify the types of interactional metadiscourse markers and to explain the functions of the interactional metadiscourse markers used by members of the U.S. House Republican primary debate. This study was conducted by applying descriptive qualitative method because the data in this study are described in the form of words not numbers. The source of the data in this study is debate transcripts, while the data are the words, phrases and sentences in the debate which contain the categories of interactional metadiscourse markers. The writer conducted this study using metadiscourse theory proposed by Hyland (2005).

The results of the study show that there are five types of interactional metadiscourse markers used by members of the U.S. House Republican primary debate. Those are hedges, boosters, attitude markers, self-mentions, and engagement markers. Self-mentions are the most dominant markers used by the candidates which reach a total of 149 data. Meanwhile the lowest marker is hedges with a total of 62 data. In addition, the writer also found that each marker has its own function. Hedges aim to show that the speaker's statements are more reasonable opinions than facts. Boosters are used to emphasize or clarify a statement. Attitude markers have a function to show the speaker's attitude towards a proposition. Then self-mentions are used to explicitly showing the speaker's presence in the discourse. Last, engagement markers are used to focus audience attention or involve them in the discourse.

Keywords: Debate, Interactional, Metadiscourse Markers

ABSTRAK

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Penelitian ini berfokus pada penanda metadiscourse interaksional pada debat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis penanda metadiscourse interaksional dan untuk menjelaskan fungsi dari penanda metadiscourse interaksional yang digunakan oleh anggota debat utama partai Republik DPR AS. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menerapkan metode deskriptif kualitatif karena data pada penelitian ini dijabarkan dalam bentuk kata-kata bukan angka. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah transkrip debat, sedangkan datanya adalah kata, frasa, dan kalimat dalam debat yang mengandung kategori penanda metadiscourse interaksional. Penulis melakukan penelitian ini menggunakan teori metadiscourse yang dikemukakan oleh Hyland (2005).

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada lima jenis penanda metadiscourse interaksional yang digunakan oleh anggota debat utama partai Republik DPR AS. Yaitu hedges, boosters, attitude markers, self-mentions, dan engagement markers. Self-mentions adalah penanda paling dominan yang digunakan oleh para kandidat yang mencapai total 149 data. Sedangkan penanda yang paling rendah adalah hedges dengan total 62 data. Selain itu, penulis juga menemukan bahwa setiap penanda memiliki fungsinya masing-masing. Hedges bertujuan untuk menunjukkan bahwa pernyataan pembicara lebih merupakan pendapat yang masuk akal daripada fakta. Boosters digunakan untuk menekankan atau memperjelas suatu pernyataan. Attitude markers memiliki fungsi untuk menunjukkan sikap pembicara terhadap suatu proposisi. Kemudian self-mentions berguna untuk menunjukkan secara eksplisit kehadiran dari pembicara dalam wacana. Terakhir, engagement markers yang dipakai untuk memusatkan perhatian halayak atau melibatkan mereka ke dalam wacana.

Kata kunci: Debat, Interaksional, Penanda metadiscourse

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