

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the background of the study, research questions, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and the last is scope and limitation of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is needed in our daily life to communicate with each other. Language takes an important place in our activity because with language we can know any new information from people around us and also we can deliver feeling, idea and any things in our mind to other people. According to Jufrizal (2011), language is a symbolic system in which words are associated with objects, ideas, and actions by convention. The term 'language as human' refers to the fact that the kind of system that interests us is possessed only by human beings and is very different from the communication systems that other forms of life possess.

According to Schiffrin (1994), Discourse Analysis did not only focused in the language used from outside the boundaries of a sentence/utterance. Interrelations language and society and with the interactive or dialogic belongings of everyday and our daily communication. Discourse Analysis also focus in the study of how stretches of language used in communication to assume the meaning of language, purpose and accord for their users, the quality of coherence (a communication of text with given participants/context). The discourse markers always used by the humans unconsciously because the discourse markers and language always side by side and naturally spoken by the human. Discourse can be used to analyse any language in our daily conversation with other people.

According to Redeker (1990) discourse markers are divided into several parts and have two classes. They are ideational markers and pragmatic markers. The ideational markers are related to the three kinds; rich connectives, simple connectives, and temporal adverbials. Rich connectives such as the words *because*, *so*, *then*. Then in simple connectives such as the words *where*, *which* and *that*. And last is temporal adverbials such as *first*, *second*, *then* etc. that indicates the point of the sentences or speeches. The

pragmatics markers are related to the conjunction, clauses, interjection and utterance. The example of conjunction such as *and*, *so*, *but* and *or*. Then interjection and utterance such as *well*, *okay*, and *right*. The last part of this kind of Pragmatics connectives such as *you know*, *i mean*. These kinds of discourse markers spoken in a natural way by people. The example of the used of discourse markers in daily conversation is when we talk with someone to utterance something we cannot deny that we would used one of the discourse markers as the responses. The example of the discourse markers that used in the conversations according to Schiffrin (1987):

Debby : I wanted t'stop the first week I started!
Zelda : Y'see! That's what I said. **But** who made y'go, your father?

Based on that example from Schiffrin (1987), that conversation includes marker conjunction *but* with the contrasting meaning and interrogative from the previous sentence of talk. First, Zelda said that she already told that Debby would stop in the first week she started and it happened. Then Zelda used the word *but* as the marker and continue her talk to interrogative Debby who made her go to that place. This unit of talk that includes mark *but* have function connective from the previous sentence.

According to Rini (2019), Discourse markers can help to complete the conversations because discourse markers make the sentence coherent and to manage the conversations. Moreover, discourse itself did not only in spoken language but also in written language. Discourse markers did not only focus on the description, but also analyse the spoken text from human conversations. Around our daily activities we cannot avoid what is the verbal meeting and consume any written text like newspapers, letters, novels, short stories comics and etc. Usually we expect them to be coherent, meaningful in communications in which the words and the sentences are linked to one senteces to another sentences that agrees to conventional formulate with the speeches; therefore Discourse Analysis are correspondingly attracted in the organization of written interaction or spoken text.

Joe Biden's speech is dealing with the progress of economic in America since he was elected as the president of America. His speech mentioned that the economy in America increasingly reeling because of pandemic and million workers were out of work even though it is not their fault. He also mentions that hundred of thousands businesses was

closed and small businesses make up around 50 percents of the entire America. All of the schools across the country were closed, the teachers were laid off. For those families who relied on a weekly paycheck and not their stock portfolios to put real food on the table. Biden said that this condition was a real pain for those people who in their lowest condition because of pandemic. However, he announced that the economy in America growth up recently, stronger than expected at 2.9 percent the economic growing. Biden said that this number is the highest number in American history and this number growing faster than inflation.

Furthermore, Biden said that inflation in America has gone down every month and the manufacturing jobs continue to go up, stronger than any time in the last 40 years. The economic is growing up in America because of Biden's plan and American society were working hard to move in the right direction and did not stuck in the inflation. It is actually working and the economic growth in America is growing up higher than expected. Biden explains about many of investors from another country investing billions of dollars in America, like South Korea did. To make the economy in America much better, Biden builds new chip factories and new good-paying jobs in Ohio, Arizona, Poughkeepsie, New York and Syracuse, New York.

This study uses Joe Biden's speech with the theme America's economic progress since Joe Biden as the president in front of the audiences. The speech that Biden delivers to the conference is interesting to analyze because when he delivered his speech to the audiences, he frontally used any words that can be analyzed through discourse marker. The aims of this study is to analyse and identify any kinds and functions of discourse markers in Joe Biden's speech about delivers remarks on America's economic progress.

1.2 Research Questions

The research questions in this study are as follows:

1. What are classes of discourse markers used by Joe Biden in America's Economic Progress?
2. What are the functions of the discourse markers used by Joe Biden in America's Economic Progress?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are:

1. To explain classes of discourse markers used by Joe Biden in America's Economic Progress
2. To explain the functions of the discourse markers used by Joe Biden in America's Economic Progress

1.4 Significance of the Study

The significance of this study is divided into two types. They are practically and theoretically significance.

1.4.1 Theoretical Significance

This study may help the next researcher to analyze discourse markers that used by Joe Biden in his speech Delivers Remarks on America's Economic Progress. Not only help the next researcher next research to analyse the discourse markers but also can help next writer to analyse another approach and this study also can be the references.

1.4.2 Practical Significance

The writer hopes for the readers that can understand and know about Discourse Analysis especially discourse markers that used by Joe Biden in his speech about America's Economic Progress and may be help the readers to find out and identify the discourse markers and kinds of discourse markers that used in another speech.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this study is Discourse Analysis, in particular the use of discourse markers in Joe Biden's speech with the theme America's Economic Progress. This study also uses Schiffirin's theory (1987) to analyze the kinds and functions of discourse markers that found in Joe Biden speech remarks on America's economic progress. The limitation of this study is discourse markers in Joe Biden's speech on America's economic progress live streamed on January 27, 2023.