

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives the whole elaboration and explanation of background of the study, statement of research questions, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and scope and limitation of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is one of the prominent things in human life (Tutuarima, Nuraeningsih, & Rusiana, 2018). It is important since people can communicate to find out the information and can convey ideas and feelings through language. According to Agarwal and Garg (2012), communication itself is the activity of conveying information. It has two ways to convey information by using written language and spoken language. Written language is the language in written form such as magazine, books, journal, and newspaper. Meanwhile, spoken language is in form of presentation, speech, discussion, and interpersonal communication. It can be inferred that language to communicate with other human, primarily through spoken and written communication.

The phenomenon of spoken language is speech. Speech describes how creative human minds can be in expressing idea, intention and thought (Pasaribu, 2017). It is the way to express opinion and communicate in public. Further, language in speech is

a language that contains information. It is in line with Kusumawati (2011), language in international forum text uses of grammar that delineate how the words linked in intent and specific purpose, word selection and the sentence formation have strongly influenced the meaning conveyed.

One of the example of speech delivered in International arena is Thunberg's speech. Greta Thunberg, 16 years old, bluffed with some of her speeches at United Nation, Climate Change COP24 Conference and in the other forum. She has criticised European Union leaders in Starsbourg. Her speech is already watched by 4,4 million viewers in YouTube. It is mostly about climate change and the world leaders for their inaction on protecting the environment. Her action inspired other school children and adults in the world about climate change. In August, 2018, Thunberg was willing to quit from her school in order to save earth and give awareness to the world's leader to solve the climate change issue. Thunberg also has been nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize. Thunberg's speech on climate change also inspires other people, especially youth. In delivering speech, there are relationship between language and context and also speech is one of the example of discourse in use. In delivering speech Thunberg used metadiscourse markers.

According to Hyland (2005), metadiscourse marker is a term in scope of discourse analysis and language education, referring to an interesting, and relatively new, approach conceptualizing interaction between writer or speaker and audience. It means metadiscourse as assential means of facilitating communication between the writer or speaker to express the idea and involve the audience get the information. Metadiscourse is the way of understanding language in use, presenting a writer's or

speaker's attempt to guide a receiver's preception of a text (Hyland, 2005). They are actually those linguistic markers in order to make the writer or the speaker aware of the needs of the audiences.

There are three related studies were conducted by Yazdani (2016), Mohammed and Rashid (2017), and Suhono and Haikal (2018). But none of them use speech as the object of the analysis. In addition, another previous study conducted by Mai (2016), use speech as the object the analysis, but Mai (2016)'s study take the data from two speakers in each speech, while the present study takes the data from one speaker in five speeches. Thus, this study is important to be conducted.

Therefore, this study is aimed to discuss about metadiscourse markers used by Thunberg's speeches both types and their function. This study wants to understand the use of the type of metadiscourse markers in Thunberg's speeches. In addition, this study is also intended to elucidate the function of each category of metadiscourse markers in Thunberg's speeches. As a result, this research is conducted under the title "A Study of Metadiscourse Markers in Greta Thunberg's Speeches"

1.2 Statement of Research Questions

Based on the background of the study, the research questions of the study are formulated as follow.

1. What are the type of metadiscourse markers in Thunberg's speeches?
2. How are metadiscourse markers used in Thunberg's speeches?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the formulation of research questions above, the objectives of the study are as follow.

1. To discuss the types of metadiscourse markers in Thunberg's speeches.
2. To explain the use of metadiscourse markers in Thunberg's speeches.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study has theoretical and practical significances. Theoretically, the result of this study can enrich the study about metadiscourse markers. Practically, the result of this study to enrich the knowledge toward readers, give information about metadiscourse and can be used as reference for next researchers who want to analyze the same or similar topic as in this study.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope in this study are Thunberg's speeches. Her speech is about climate change issue. While limitation of this study are analyzing five speeches from Thunberg that have the most viewers in YouTube. This study focuses on analyzing both types metadiscourse markers categories which appear in Thunberg's speeches about climate change.