

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter reveals the background of the study, research questions, purpose of the study, and significance of the study. The explanations of these parts are presented below.

1.1 Background of study

This study focuses on the attitude markers in speech performances. Hyland (2005) stated that *Attitude markers* indicate the writer's or speakers' affective and attitude to propositions, conveying surprise, agreement, importance, frustration, and so on, rather than commitment. Attitude is expressed throughout a text by the use of subordination, comparatives, progressive particles, punctuation, textlocation, and so on, it is most explicitly signalled by attitude verbs (e.g. *agree, prefer*), sentence adverbs (*unfortunately, hopefully*), and adjectives (*appropriate, logical, remarkable*).

In spoken genre, like speech performances the speaker expected to deliver the topic from his/her point of view. It means that the speaker needs markers which can show and strengthen their opinion. By using attitude markers, the speakers signal an assumption of shared attitudes, values and reactions to material in order to pull listeners into an agreement.

However, from numerous study of metadiscourse which have been conducted, there is no studies exclusively analyzed attitude markers in spoken text, most of them

analyzed metadiscourse in writing. Moreover, the previous researchers only focus on analyzing the categories of interactional metadiscourse but not each of sub-categories of them. For example, Hyland (2005) investigate typology of the resources writers employ to express their positions and connect the readers based on an analysis of 240 published research articles from eight disciplines. Abbas (2011) compared the use of metadiscourse in discussion section of English and Arabic research articles. Sara Yadzani, Shahla Sharifi, and Mahmoud Elyassi (2014) also compared English and Persian news articles. In the other hand, Navilla (2014) investigates the use of hedging devices in spoken text. In spite of the extent of research in metadiscourse, there is still lack of exclusive study about attitude marker especially in spoken text.

To fill this gap on the previous studies, this study will analyze the attitude markers used in speech performance especially in English Department Students. This study will seek to what extent and how attitude markers used by English Department Students

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the background above, the research problem focus on finding answer to the research question:

1. What types of attitude markers are most dominantly used in ED students' speech performances?
2. To what extend do the student deliver the informative speech?

1.3 Purpose of the study

This study is aimed to explore the attitude markers used in ED students' speech performances according to Hyland (2005) framework by identifying and analyzing the use of attitude markers as metadiscourse device that intended to answer the previous research question, those are:

1. To find out what type of attitude markers mostly used in ED students' speech performances.
2. To find out how the student deliver the informative speech.

1.4 Scope of study

This study focuses only on one of metadiscourse device that is attitude markers proposed by Hyland (2005) in ED students' speech performances.

1.5 Significance of the study

The researcher hopes the result of this will help to investigate and describe attitude markers, to present the pattern of attitude markers in Public Speaking class at English Department and also give more insight as well as contribution to the development of research in related area.