CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter consists of the conclusions and recommendations of the study

5.1. Conclusion

After analyzing metadiscourse markers in Barrack Obama's speech, the researcher found 529 metadiscourse markers. They consist of two categories, they were interactive and interactional metadiscourse. The interactive metadiscourse that was found include transition, frame markers, evidential and code glosses. Transition, for example, there were 116 words containing transition marker in the speech or 58 percent of all interactive metadiscourse uses and 22 percent of all metadiscourse uses which make it placed on the second rate after self mention markers. Next, there are frame markers with 18 words or 3 percent of all metadiscourse uses. Besides, there are also 58 words or 11 percent of all metadiscourse indicated as code glosses. Then, evidential markers with only 7 words or 1 percent of all metadiscourse uses in the speech which made this markers were underused or the lowest among the other types.

Meanwhile, kinds of interactional metadiscourse that were found in Barrack Obama's speech include hedges, boosters, attitude markers, self-mentions and engagement markers. Hedges, for example, there were 24 words or 5 percent hedge markers uses in the speech. Besides, there are also 41 words or 8 percent of all metadiscourse markers indicated as boosters. Next, attitude markers with 43 words or 11 percent of all metadiscourse found in Obama's speech. Then, there

were self markers which had the highest percentage among the other markers by 35 percent of all metadiscourse markers or 187 words found in the speech. Last, enggagement markers by 35 words or 7 percent of all metadiscourse uses.

Among the ten types of metadiscourse, self markers is the most dominantly used by Barrack Obama in his speech at University of Indonesia, especially for the first person pronouns. As a speaker, he cannot avoid projecting an impression of himselves and how he stands in relation to his arguments, his community and his audiences. It was happened because Barrack Obama wants to address audiences directly through a firm alignment with his views, pledging certainty and an interpersonal assurance of conviction. Self markers also explicitly states the goal or purpose of the speech, providing an opportunity for speakers to promote both themselves and their stance. Moreover, It seems like Obama uses self mention as a part of branding strategy, to promote himself and The United States. By emphasizing himself as a part of Indonesia, he raises his interaction to the audience as a representation of his country towards Indonesia.

From this study, the researcher also found some new items indicated metadiscourse other than what had been listed by Hyland (see appendices: table 13) such as:

- Transition: *meanwhile*
- Frame marker: let begin with, in the years, in recent years, yesterday, and before go any further
- Hedges: sometimes and certain values

- Boosters: should, would/will, didn't have and exactly.
- Attitude Markers: admired, better, easy, enormous, exactly, extraordinary, glad, greater, happy, hard, honored, hospitality, impression, inseparable, inspiring, messy, optimistic, peaceful, persistent, pleased, powerful, precious, precisely, prosperous, proud, really, rightful, simply, stronger, ultimately, and wonderful
- Self Mentions: a president and The United States or America

By the finding of the new items of metadiscourse in this study, the reasercher hope that those items could become the additional items for other reserchers who wants to conduct the same field. It also possible that the new items of metadiscourse above also could be add as the additional items in Hyland's list of metadiscourse.

To conclude, the use of metadiscourse is crucial in the speech as it organizes the discourse to become coherent and acceptable for the audiences. As a president, Barrack Obama certainly had a lot experience in delivering his speech to many people. He seems competent to interact with the audience as it is proven by the use of metadiscourse items in his speech, especially self mentions. However, apparently the amount in each type of metadiscourse was not too influential in the speech. Although, enggagement marker occupy the third lowest position in Obama's speech, but it give big impact to the audience, especially when he said the words in bahasa.

5.2. Recommendation

After conducting this study, there are some recommendations related to the study. First, the writer hopes that the findings of this research will be beneficial for English Department students who want to make a speech for public speaking class or in the public in order to be more coherent and acceptable for the audience. English Department students could learn more about delivering a speech effectively by looking the usage of metadiscourse that had been used by one of the good speaker, such as Barrack Obama. Moreover, the list of interactive metadiscourse items both from this study or Hyland could be used as a variation in the speech so that they do not use the same conjunction or adverbial phrase over and over again. Second, the writer suggests to the lecturers in English Department together with the institution to make this finding as a model for their students in public speaking. Third, the writer also suggests for the next researchers who wants to conduct the same field to conduct a more complete study, such as investigating metadiscourse in the other corpus like journal article or abstract which have a tendency to interact the readers through the text.

References

Abdi R., 2002. Interpersonal Metadiscourse: an Indicator of Interaction and Identity. *Discourse Studies*, 4(2), 139-145.

Adel, A. (2006). Metadiscourse in L1 and L2 English.Adel, A. (2006). Amsterdam and Philadelphia: Benjamins.

Ary, Donald. Lucy cheser Jacobs and Asghar Razavie. 2002. *Introduction to Research in Education*. New York: Wadiworth, Thomson learning.

Aryati, Meiga Sari. Interpersonal Metadiscourse Markers Used in Michelle Obama's Speech. Semarang.

Barton E. L., 1995. Contrastive and Non-contrastive Connectives: Metadiscourse Functions in Argumentation'. *Written Communication*, 12(2), 219-239.

Crismore, A. 1989. *Talking with Readers: Metadiscourse as Rhetorical Act.* New York: Peter Lang.

Crismore, A. And R. Farnsworth. 1989. 'Mr. Darwin and his readers: Exploring interpersonal metadiscourse as a dimension of ethos, '*Rhetoric Review 8/1: 91-112*.

Crismore, A., R. Markkanen, and M. Steffensen. 1993. 'Metadiscourse in persuasivewriting: A study of text written by American and Finnish university students.' *Written Communication* 10/1: 39-71.

Dafouz-Milne, E. (2008). The pragmatic role of textural and interpersonal metadiscourse markers in construction and attainment of persuasion: A cross-linguistic study of newspaper discourse. *Journal of Pragmatics*, 40, 95-113. doi: 10.1016/j.pragma.2007.10.003

Hyland, K. (2005). *Metadiscourse: Exploring interaction in writing*. London: Continuum.

https://answers.yahoo.com/question/index?qid=20100311112843AALxD72

http://articles.chicagotribune.com/2013-04-10/news/chi-michelle-obama-chicagospeech-20130410 1 youth-violence-applause-michelle-obama on 20 March 2014

http://csmt.uchicago.edu/glossary2004/discourse.htm.retrieved on 15 March 2014

http://forum.wordreference.com/threads/punctuation-in-transcription.2146351/

Hyland, K. (1998). Persuasion and context: the pragmatics of academic metadiscourse. *Journal of Pragmatics*, 30, 437-455. doi: 10.1016/S0378 2166(98)00009-5

Vande Kopple, W. (1985). Some exploratory discourse on metadiscourse. *College Composition and Communication*, *36*, 82-93. Retrieved from http://www.jstor.org/stable/357609

Vande Kopple. W. (1997). *Refining and applying views of metadiscourse*. Paper presented at the 84th annual meeting of the Conference on College Composition and Communication, Phoenix, AZ.