CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discussed the results of the study by answering the research question of how metadiscourse are represented in Barrack Obama's speech at University of Indonesia.

4.1. Findings

The data source of this study was Obama's speech transcript which was taken from trusted source http://www.whitehouse.gov published in November 2010. The data itself are the words, and phrases that indicated metadiscourse markers. Holding over Hyland's (2005) classification of metadiscourse, the data were further analyzed and classified into two categories, interactive and interactional metadiscourse. Both of the categories consist of five types. The interactive metadiscourse include transition, frame markers, endophoric markers, evidential and code glosses. Meanwhile, the interactional metadiscourse include hedges, boosters, attitude markers, self-mentions and engagement markers.

As stated in Chapter 1, this study intended to describe metadiscourse markers in Obama's speech at University of Indonesia. It was aimed to capture information related to the usage or occurrence of metadiscourse in one of Obama's speech. After reading, analyzing and classifying metadiscourse occurrences in Obama's speech at University of Indonesia, the answer of the two research questions mentioned above were found, as follows:

4.1.1. Types of Metadiscourse Markers in Barrack Obama's Speech

From table 1, it was shown that there are interactive and interactional metadiscourse occurred in Obama's speech. The interactive metadiscourse include transition, frame markers, evidential and code glosses. Meanwhile, the interactional metadiscourse include hedges, boosters, attitude markers, self-mentions and engagement markers.

Table 1. Types of Metadiscourse Markers Occurrences in Barrack Obama's Speech

No	Type of Interactional metadiscourse	Number of term	Percentage of total metadiscourse
	Interactive Metadiscourse		
1.	Transition markers	116	22%
2.	Frame markers	18	3%
3.	Endophoric markers	0	0%
4.	Code glosses markers	58	11%
5.	Evidential markers	7	1%
	Interactional Metadiscourse		
6.	Hedges	24	5%
7.	Boosters	41	8%
8.	Attitude Markers	43	8%
9.	Self mentions	187	35%
10	Engagement markers	35	7%
	Total	529	100%

However, it was found that not all the types of metadiscourse used in Obama's speech. As shown in table 1, endophoric markers which is part of interactive metadiscourse was not found in the speech. However, it make sense because endophoric marker which refer to information in other parts of the text are very rarely found in a speech. It usually found in a text book which has a lot of part to be mentioned in the other sections.

4.1.2. The Frequency of Metadiscourse Markers Used in Barrack Obama's Speech

Among the ten types from two categories of metadiscourse occurred in Barrack Obama's speech at University of Indonesia, the researcher found that self mention markers is the most dominant type of metadiscourse that is used by Obama in his speech. To make it clearer, let's see figure 4.1 below:
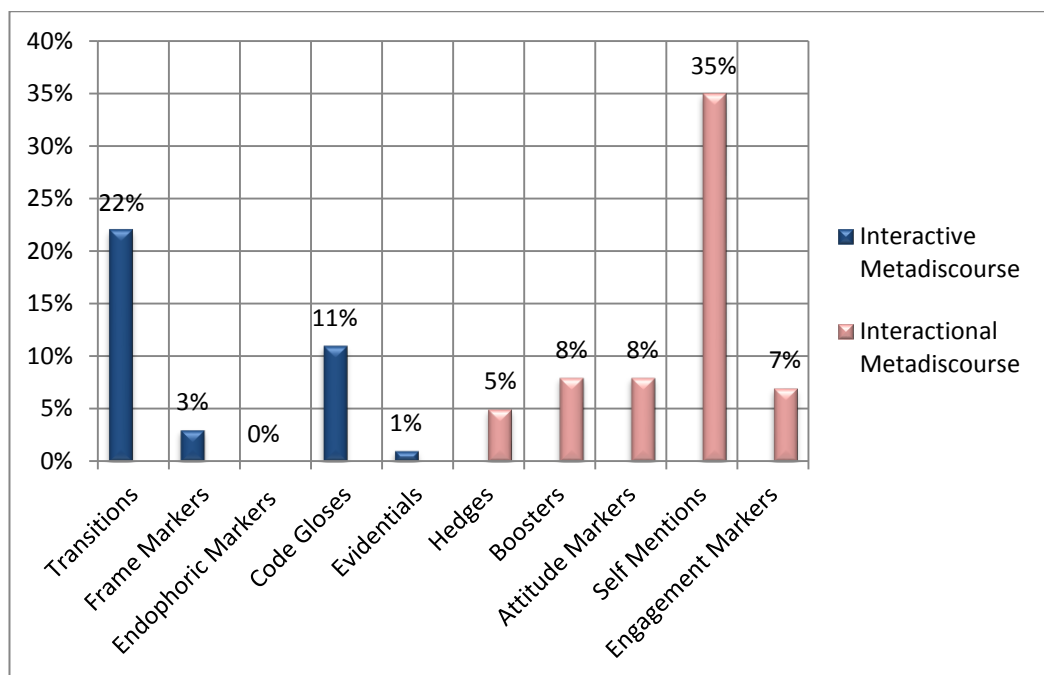

Figure 1. The Occurrences of Metadiscourse Markers in Barrack Obama's Speech

From figure 1 above, the use of self mention markers in Obama's speech gets the highest percentage among the other types of metadiscourse, that is 35% or 187 words. From those 192 words, the researcher found 8 self mention marker items in Obama's speech at University of Indonesia, as follow:

Table 2. Self Mention Markers in Obama's Speech

No.	Self mention markers	Frequency
1.	A President	2
2.	I	58

3.	Me	8
4.	My	18
5.	Our	25
6.	The United States / America	21
7.	Us	8
8.	We	47
	Total	187

Self mention marker *"I"* is the most commonly word used by Barrack Obama with 58 words, followed by *"we"* with 45 words. While the other markers and its frequency can be seen in table 2 above.

4.2. Discussion

This section was aimed at discussing the findings mentioned above that are types of metadiscourse markers and the most dominantly type of metadiscourse markers found in Barrack Obama's speech at University of Indonesia.

4.2.1. Metadiscourse in Barrack Obama's Speech

As shown in table 1 above, almost all of the types of metadiscourse markers from both categories were found in Barrack Obama's Speech. The only type of metadiscourse that was not found in the speech is endophoric markers which refer to information in other parts of the text. As mention before, this type are very rarely found in a speech. It usually found in a textbook which has some parts to be mentioned in the other section. In spite of it, Barrack Obama was a good speaker and has a good ability to organizing the discourse in ways that the

receivers or audiences are most likely to understand by the use of metadiscourse markers in his speech.

Moreover, it also can indicate that Barrack Obama has a clear audience orientation. In other word, he had a clear mindset of making his speech acceptable for the audiences by choosing suitable discourse and showing a good interaction with them. However, despite of its important role, the use of metadiscourse markers in the speech is unevenly. This means that the use of some metadiscourse markers in Barrack Obama's speech is underused such as evidential markers. To look more closely, the researcher elaborates each type of metadiscourse occurance in each categories below.

4.2.1.1 Types of Interactive Metadiscourse in Barrack Obama's Speech

Interactional metadiscourse concerns with the speaker's awareness of participating audiences (Hyland, 2005:49). In this case, Obama was contructed and constrained his speech to meet the needs of particular audiences that recover his preferred interpretations and goals. There was four types of interactive metadiscourse found in Barrack Obama's speech, they are: Transitions, Frame Markers, Evidentials, and Code Gloses.

4.2.1.1.1 Transitions

Occupying the second position after self mentions (see table 1), transition markers indicate the important of transition in the speech. In every language,

transitions play an important role in the organization of a text. Transitions work as a bridge between sentences (Aryati, 2014). The high use of transitions show the clarity and logic of sentence. On the other hand, they show the internal connections of the text, and reflect Barrack Obama's deep concerns for audience in understanding his viewpoints. In Barrack Obama's speech, the occurrence of transition markers are 116 words of 529 cases of metadiscourse markers or 58 per cent of all interactive metadiscourse uses and 22 per cent of all metadiscourse uses in the speech (see appendices table 2).

Table 4.1 (see the appendices) shows transition markers and its frequency in Obama's speech. Each of subdivision had one word that commonly used in the speech. The addition of argument which is indicated by *"and"* is on the first rate or most commonly used with 56 found in the speech. Followed by the comparison and consequence of argument which is indicated by *"but"* and *"because"* with 22 and 12 used in the speech, for example:

(1) The Hotel Indonesia was one of the few high rises, **and** there was just one big department store called Sarinah. (Paragraph 6)

(2) Indonesians had their independence, **but** oftentimes they were afraid to speak their minds about issues. (Paragraph 13)

(3) America has a stake in an Indonesia that pursues sustainable development, **because** the way we grow will determine the quality of our lives and the health of our planet. (Paragraph 23)

The fuction of transition is to indicate relation between clause and main clause. In sentence (1), the word *and* in the last clause is as a conjunction that functions to indicate the previous clause and also as the addition of new information which also talking about the building in Indonesia. In the sentence (2), the word *but* is a

conjunction that has the function to indicate phrases that are considered to be different. In this case Obama trying to tell that Indonesia had their independence but still afraid to tell their opinion. In sentence (3) the word   indicates consequence marker which counters speaker's argument.

Meanwhile, the transition markers "yet", "moreover", and "meanwhile" are underused with only one used in the whole speech, as follow:

(4) **Yet** our nations show that hundreds of millions who hold different beliefs can be united in freedom under one flag. (Paragraph 45)

(5) **Moreover**, this house of worship for many thousands of Muslims was designed by a Christian architect. (Paragraph 46)

(6) **Meanwhile**, we've made progress on one of our core commitments -- our effort to end the war in Iraq. (Paragraph 42)

In addition, based on Hyland (2005) listed of metadiscourse items (see appendices: table 13), there is no items like in sentence (6). However, the word "*meanwhile*" also indicated as one of transition markers to showing comparison which marks argument that is similar. Besides, it almost had the same function with the word *while.* The difference is *while* can introduce an adverb clause while *meanwhile* never introduces a clause (Gretchen, 2000).

4.2.1.1.2 Frame Markers

Frame markers can be used to sequence parts of the text or to internally order an argument, explicitly label text stages, announce discourse goals and indicate topic shifts (Hyland, 2005: 51). The occurrences of frame markers in

Obama's speech are 18 words of 529 cases of metadiscourse markers or 9 per cent of all interactive metadiscourse uses and 3 per cent of all metadiscourse markers uses in the speech (see appendixes, table 2). As can be seen in the list of metadiscourse items by Hyland (2005) (see appendices, table 13) frame markers consist of 4 subdivision; sequencing, label stages, announce goals and shift topic.

In Obama's speech, the researcher found 10 words indicated as frame markers; 2 words of sequencing, they are *first* and *let begin with*, 4 words of label stages, they are *in the years, in recent years, now* and, *yesterday*, 3 words of announce goals, they are *want to, would like to, and focus* and 1 shift topic, that is *before go any further*. (see appendices: Table 5.1).

The use of frame markers in a speech is important since it structures the discourse and organize the text. It could help the audience to have a clearer understanding of the speech structures (what will be discussed in the text), purpose (of why the speaker conducted or chose the topic), etc. to make it clearer, let's see the examples below:

(7) **First**, the friendship between the United States and Indonesia can advance our mutual interest in development. (Paragraph 19)

(8) I will **focus** on three areas that are closely related, and fundamental to human progress –development, democracy and religious faith. (Paragraph 18)

(9) **Yesterday**, President Yudhoyono and I announced a new Comprehensive Partnership between the United States and Indonesia. (Paragraph 17)

(10) **Before** I **go any further**, I want to say that our thoughts and prayers are with all of those Indonesians who are affected by the recent tsunami and the volcanic eruptions. (Paragraph 4)

In sentence (7), the word *first* clearly indicates as sequence by telling his first focus about development. In this case, Obama divided the focus of his speech

into three areas; first is development, second is democracy, and last is religious faith. In sentence (8) the word (will) *focus* indicates the goal of the speech. By using (will) *focus,* Obama announce his objective of speech to the audiences. In sentence (9), the word *yesterday* indicates as label stage by starting the statement with a time of the event that will be shared. In this case obama shared his past activity with President Yudoyono when announced a new Comprehensive Partnership between both country. In sentence (10), *before go any further* indicates as topic shift by holding back the topic and shifting it to the other topic.

Besides, the researcher also found the other items of frame markers that was not listed in Hyland list of metadiscourse (see appendices table 13) in 2005. There are 5 new items of frame markers; *let begin with*, *in the years, in recent years, yesterday*, and *before go any further,* as follow:

(11) **Let** me **begin with** a simple statement: Indonesia bagian dari didi saya. (Paragraph 5)

(12) **In the years** since then, Indonesia has charted its own course through an extraordinary democratic transformation... (Paragraph 14)

(13) **In recent years**, the world has watched with hope and admiration as Indonesians embraced the peaceful transfer of power and the direct election of leaders. (Paragraph 14)

(14) **Yesterday**, President Yudhoyono and I announced a new Comprehensive Partnership between the United States and Indonesia. (Paragraph 17)

(15) **Before** I **go any further**, I want to say that our thoughts and prayers are with all of those Indonesians who are affected by the recent tsunami and the volcanic eruptions... (Paragraph 4)

The first new item was *let begin with* that indicated as sequencing by showing the word *begin* which clearly defined a sequence. Next, there were *in the years, in recent years,*and *yesterday* that indicated as label stages. In this case, those items were labelling the stages by starting the statement with a time of the

event that will be shared. Last, *before go any futher* was indicated as shift topic by holding back the topic and shifting it to the other topic.

4.2.1.1.3 Evidential

Evidentials are information taken from other source. Same with endophoric markers, this type of metadiscourse markers also very rarely found in the speech. Based on table 2 (see appendices), there were only 7 words of evidential markers or 4 per cent of all interactive metadiscourse uses and 1 per cent of all metadiscourse markers uses in Barrack Obama's speech. That was because in the speech, there were not many information or things quoted that taken from other source like in the textbook.

In this case, evidential markers that the researcher found in Barrack Obama's speech at University of indonesia are mostly kinds of the text that quoted from both country. To make it clearer, let's see the examples below:

(16) **Bhinneka Tunggal Ika** -- unity in diversity. This is the foundation of Indonesia's example to the world, and this is why Indonesia will play such an important part in the 21st century. (Paragraph 15)

(17) In the United States, our motto is **E pluribus unum** -- out of many, one. (Paragraph 45)

Based on the excerpts above, Obama put the motto of both country as a part of his speech. In sentence (16), he was use the motto of Indonesia *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika.* While, in the other part (sentence 17), he was use the motto of United States, *E Pluribus Unum.*

Besides, Obama also quoted a statement which taken from the constitution someone that he meet, as follow:

(18) Our own Constitution spoke of the effort to forge a **"more perfect union,"** and that is a journey that we've traveled ever since. (Paragraph 28)

(19) As a Christian visiting a mosque on this visit, I found it in the words of a leader who was asked about my visit and said, **"Muslims are also allowed in churches. We are all God's followers."** (Paragraph 48)

In sentence (18), the quote "more perfect union" was taken from US Constitution. Meanwhile, the quote "Muslims are also allowed in churches. We are all God's followers" in sentence (19) is from a leader who was asked about his visit.

4.2.1.1.4 Code Glosses

Code glosses means additional information by explaining or elaborating what has been said (Hyland, 2005). In Barrack Obama's speech, the researcher found 58 words of code glosses or 29 per cent of interactive metadiscourse uses and 11 per cent of metadiscourse markers uses. (see appendices table 2). There are three words indicated as code glosses in Obama's speech, they are *called, indeed,* and *that is.* For example:

(20) The Hotel Indonesia was one of the few high rises, and there was just one big department store **called** Sarinah. (Paragraph 6)

(21) **Indeed**, here in Indonesia, you've made progress in rooting out extremists and combating such violence. (Paragraph 40)

(22) America has a stake in Indonesia growing and developing, with prosperity **that is** broadly shared among the Indonesian people,... (Paragraph 21)

In sentence (20), the word *called* clarify the statement about *one big department store* by telling the name of it, *Sarinah*. In sentence (20), the word

indeed elaborating what has been said previously. As can be seen in the speech (see appendices 2), Obama elaborates that defeat the violant extrimist was not a task for America alone but also for Indonesia because Indonesia *have made progress in rooting out extremists and combating such violance*. In sentence (22), metadiscourse item *that is* explaining *prosperity* by giving the statement *broadly shared among the Indonesian people*.

Besides, the researcher also found punctuation dash (-) indicated as code gloses. To make it clearer, let's see the examples below:

(23) America will spare no effort in working for the outcome that is just, and that is in the interests of all the parties involved -- two states, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security. (Paragraph 43)

(24) Before I came here, I visited Istiqlal mosque -- a place of worship that was still under construction when I lived in Jakarta. (Paragraph 46)

Although the corpus of this study was a speech, but the data was taken from its transcript. In spite of it, after the researcher analyze the video of speech and its transcript, it shows that puctuation dash (-) occupy the exact position in the transcript in order to explaining or elaborating what has been said by the speaker.

4.2.1.2. Types of Interactional Metadiscourse Markers in Barrack Obama's Speech

Interactional metadiscourse concern with the ways writers or speakers conduct interaction by intruding and commenting on their message (Hyland, 2005:49). In this case, Obama was made his views explicit and involve audiences by allowing them to respond the unfolding text. There was five types of

interactional metadiscourse found in Barrack Obama's speech, they are: Hedges, Boosters, Attitude Markers, Self Mentions, and Enggagement Markers.

4.2.1.2.1 Hedges

Hedges means open dialogue or withhold complete commitment to a preposition. In this speech, hedges are not as very frequently used as other interactional metadiscourse markers. The researcher found 24 words of 529 cases or 7 per cent of interactional metadiscourse uses and 5 per cent from the whole metadiscourse uses in the transcript of Barrack Obama's speech (see appendices, table 3). From our point of view, Obama's main purpose was to convince and persuade, therefore, he would not be so timid but to grasp opportunity to express his viewpoints and tried to affirm his audience. As can be seen in table 8.1 (see appendices), there are several words indicated as hedges, they are *about, broadly, could/can*, etc. For example:

(25) So with the rest of my time today, I'd like to talk **about** why the story I just told -- the story of Indonesia since the days when I lived here -- is so important to the United States and to the world. (Paragraph 18)

(26) America has a stake in Indonesia growing and developing, with prosperity that is **broadly** shared among the Indonesian people -- because a rising middle class here in Indonesia means new markets for our goods, just as America is a market for goods coming from Indonesia. (Paragraph 21)

(27) If you asked me -- or any of my schoolmates who knew me back then -- I don't think any of us **could** have anticipated that one day I would come back to Jakarta as the President of the United States. (Paragraph 10)

(28) We **can** choose to be defined by our differences, and give in to a future of suspicion and mistrust. (Paragraph 38)

Additionally, two hedges markers was also found in this speech during the analysis, they are *sometimes* and *certain values* as follow:

(29) In an age of rapid change and colliding cultures, what we share as human beings can **sometimes** be lost. (Paragraph 44)

(30) Hand in hand, that is what development and democracy are about -- the notion that **certain values** are universal. (Paragraph 34)

Both markers above were not listed by Hyland (2005) in his finding (see appendixes table 13). However, *sometimes* and *certain value* also indicated as hedges because they showing uncertainty which is would be refer to open diaogue. Hedges in the sentences above have fuction as information to give an opinion rather than fact. This shows Obama prudence in statement. He allows for audience own judgement.

4.2.1.2.2 Boosters

In contradiction with hedges, boosters emphasize the certainty which is would be refer to close dialogue. Boosters strenghten an argument by emphasizing the mutual experiences needed to draw the same conclusions as the speaker. In this thesis, the researcher found 41 words of 529 cases or 12 percent of intaractional metadiscourse uses and 8 percent of the whole metadiscourse uses in Obama's speech. It shows that Obama wants to strenghten his argument by suggesting the audience to draw the same conclusions as him in order to construct rapport with the audiences. There are several words that indicated as boosters,

such *as always, believe, certainly, indeed, must, never, no doubt, of course,* etc

(see appendices table 9.1) as stated below:

(31) Underneath the headlines of the day, we **must** build bridges between our people, because our future security and prosperity is shared. (Paragraph 24)

(32) **Of course**, democracy is messy. (Paragrapg 30)

(33) These are the issues that **really** matter in our daily lives. (Paragraph 25)

(34) I made clear that America is not, and **never** will be, at war with Islam. (Paragraph 40)

(35) But let there be **no doubt**: America will spare no effort in working for the outcome that is just, and that is in the interests of all the parties involved -- two states, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security. (Paragraph 43)

At the same time the researcher also found 4 booster markers that were not

listed in metadiscourse items by Hyland (see appendixes table 13). They are

should, would/will, didn't have and *exactly.* For example :

(36) And that is **exactly** what we're doing -- by increasing collaboration among our scientists and researchers, and by working together to foster entrepreneurship. (Paragraph 24)

(37) They outnumbered automobiles in those days. And you **didn't have** all the big highways that you have today. (Paragraph 6)

(38) The nations of Southeast Asia must have the right to determine their own destiny, and the United States **will** strongly support that right. (Paragraph 33)

(39) The stories of Indonesia and America **should** make us optimistic, because it tells us that history is on the side of human progress; that unity is more powerful than division; and that the people of this world can live together in peace. (Paragraph 49)

All of the new booster items above, clearly shown the certainty by

marking involvement with the topic and taking a joint position against other

voices by closing down possible alternatives.

4.2.1.2.3 Attitude Markers

Attitude markers indicate the writer's affective, rather than epistemic attitude to propositions (Nan and Liu, 2013). By the use of attitude markers in the speech, Barrack Obama wants to convey his surprise, agreement, importance, obligation, frustration, etc instead of commenting on the status of information which are probable relevance, reliability or truth. The researcher found 43 words of 529 cases or 13 per cent of interactional metadiscourse uses and 8 percent of the whole metadiscourse uses in the speech (see appendices table 3). There are 34 words indicated as attitude markers which mostly was new markers that were not listed in Hyland metadiscourse items. The listed items are *important, remarkable,* and *unfortunately*. For example :

(40) This is the foundation of Indonesia's example to the world, and this is why Indonesia will play such an **important** part in the 21st century. (Paragraph 15)

(41) And **unfortunately**, this visit is too short, but I look forward to coming back a year from now when Indonesia hosts the East Asia Summit. (Paragraph 3)

(42) And few could have anticipated the **remarkable** story of Indonesia over these last four decades. (Paragraph 10)

Meanwhile, there are 30 unlisted items according to Hyland's list of metadiscourse items in 2005 (see appendixes table 13). They are *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*. For example:

(43) I was so **honored** when President Yudhoyono last night at the state dinner presented an award on behalf of my mother, recognizing the work that she did. (Paragraph 9)

(44) In the years since then, Indonesia has charted its own course through an **extraordinary** democratic transformation -- from the rule of an iron fist to the rule of the people. (Paragraph 14)

(45) But it is **precisely** this effort that has allowed us to become stronger and more prosperous, while also becoming a more just and a more free society. (Paragraph 28)

(46) But you also **ultimately** decided that freedom cannot mean replacing the strong hand of a colonizer with a strongman of your own. (Paragraph 29)

(47) I am so **glad** that I made it back to Indonesia and that Michelle was able to join me. (Paragraph 3)

All of the attitude markers that were not listed above were also kind of attitude markers, because they showing the speaker's appraisal of proposition information in different way.

4.2.1.2.4 Self Mentions

Self mentions refer to the speaker's self affirmation and help him improve his reliability from audience (Nan and Liu, 2013). In other word, when speaker needs to provide new information, self mention can prove the originality of it and also assist speaker to find accesible way for the audience to comprehand the text.

In this study, the researcher found that self mention are used most by Barrack Obama in his speech. As we all know, Obama had been spent four years of his childhood in Indonesia. Now, he is a President of The United States. It seems like he 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.

By analyzing Barrack Obama's speech, there are 187 words of 529 cases or 57 percent of interactional metadiscourse uses and 35 per cent of the whole metadiscourse uses in those speech (see appendices table 3). Among 192 self mentions the researcher found the use of first-person "I" gets the highest number of term which make it possible for Obama to state his stance and perspective and build up his speaker identity more firmly. For example:

(48) As neighbors help neighbors and families take in the displaced, **I** know that the strength and the resilience of the Indonesian people will pull you through once more. (Paragraph 4)

(49) **I** was so honored when President Yudhoyono last night at the state dinner presented an award on behalf of my mother, recognizing the work that she did. (Paragraph 9)

Besides, there are several self mentions like *me, my, our, us,* and *we,* as stated below :

(50) And even though my stepfather had served in the Army, the violence and killing during that time of political upheaval was largely unknown to **me** because it was unspoken by my Indonesian family and friends. (Paragraph 13)

(51) While **my** Indonesian friends and I used to run in fields with water buffalo and goats, a new generation of Indonesians is among the most wired in the world -- connected through cell phones and social networks. (Paragraph 11)

(52) Underneath the headlines of the day, we must build bridges between **our** people, because our future security and prosperity is shared. (Paragraph 24)

(53) But it is precisely this effort that has allowed **us** to become stronger and more prosperous, while also becoming a more just and a more free society. (Paragraph 28)

(54) **We** had a couple of false starts this year, but I was determined to visit a country that's meant so much to me. (Paragraph 3)

At the same time, the resercher also found self mentions that were not listed in Hyland's list of metadiscourse items (see appendixes table 13), they are *a president* and *The United States* or *America* as follow :

(55) As **a President**, I have made it a priority to begin to repair these relations. (Paragraph 37)

(56) The nations of Southeast Asia must have the right to determine their own destiny, and **the United States** will strongly support that right. (Paragraph 33)

(57) Above all, **America** has a stake in the success of the Indonesian people. (Paragraph 24)

In this case, the use of possesive adjective depends on the corpus of the study. Hyland's list of metadiscourse items (2005) are majority come from text book and article, so that the listed items were *the author* and *the writer.* Meanwhile, the possesive adjective in the speech is depends on the speaker's position or represent for the audiences. As we all know, Barrack Obama is a President of America, so that the results are *a president* and *The United State or America.*

4.2.1.2.5 Enggagement Markers

Enggagement markers focus on readers or audiences participation, either to focus their attention or include them as discourse participants (Hyland, 2005: 53). In this speech, the resercher found 35 words of 529 cases or 11 per cent of interactional metadiscourse uses and 7 per cent of the whole metadiscourse uses in the speech (see appendices table 3). There are several words that indicated as enggagement markers, such as *let, you, your,* and *yourself* as stated below:

(58) This was back in 1967, '68 -- most of **you** weren't born yet. (Paragraph 6)

(59) That is why we are supporting **your** vibrant civil society in working with counterparts across this region. (Paragraph 33)

(60) But here we can find the ability to bridge divides of race and region and religion -- by the ability to see **yourself** in other people. (Paragrapg 48)

(61) But **let** there be no doubt: America will spare no effort in working for the outcome that is just, and that is in the interests of all the parties involved -- two states, Israel and Palestine, living side by side in peace and security. (Paragraph 43)

The researcher found that the second-person pronoun which include *you,* *your* and *yourself* got the higher number of term. The use of second-person is a face-to-face way to create friendly relations and shorten the distance between the speaker and listeners (Aryati, 2014). Besides, asking the audiences also become the exact way as enggagement marker in the speech. For example :

> (62) So we moved to Menteng Dalam, where -- (applause) -- **hey, some folks from Menteng Dalam right here?** (Paragraph 7)

By asking the audience, it is a way for the audience to get involved in the speech in order to truly understand and also stay focus with what was discussed. In addition, Obama also use bahasa in several parts of his speech. To make it clearer, let's see the examples below:

> (63) Let me begin with a simple statement: **Indonesia bagian dari didi saya.** (Paragraph 5)

> (64) **Sebagai penutup, saya mengucapkan kepada seluruh rakyat Indonesia: terima kasih atas. Terima kasih. Assalamualaikum.** Thank you. (Paragraph 50)

In this case, Obama's audiences are Indonesian people that use bahasa in daily communication. The excerps above shows that Obama wants to include his audience as a discourse participants by using their languange in order to grab attention and also make them to stay focus in the speech. This speech was happened in November 2010, that is the second year of Obama's presidential. At that time, the relationship between both country was tighten by Obama's historical background that had been spent four years of his childhood in Indonesia. It certainly makes Indonesian people interest and proud to be part of Obama's life. Therefore, Obama utilize it to captivete the audience. Eventhough, enggagement

markers found only 7 percent of total metadiscourse in the speech, this marker give big impact for the audiences.

4.3.2 The Most Dominant Type of Metadiscourse in Barrack Obama's Speech at University of Indonesia

From the 10 types of metadiscourse, self mention markers were the most dominantly used by Barrack Obama with 35% of all metadiscourse uses especially the first person pronouns. The convention of personal projection through first person pronouns is perhaps the most powerful means of self representation that the speakers use in the speech. They cannot avoid projecting an impression of themselves and how they stand in relation to their arguments, their community and their audiences.

According to Hyland, the high usage of self mention in the speech means the speakers attempt to address audiences directly through a firm alignment with their views, pledging certainty and an interpersonal assurance of conviction (2005: 221). Self- mention provides an overt structure for their discourse. It explicitly states the goal or purpose of the speech, providing an opportunity for speakers to promote both themselves and their stance.

One function of the first person in argument is as an exemplification device and this usage becomes not only an instrument of self-mention for the speakers, but a device for inserting him as the main protagonist in illustrative examples (Hyland, 2005: 221). Speakers employ first person to summarize a

viewpoint or make a knowledge claim. This use not only serves to metadiscursively guide the audience through the discussion, but once again explicitly foregrounds speaker's distinctive contribution and commitment to his position.