

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study.

Language and politics are closely related to each other because the doing of politics is constituted in language. Politicians make use of language since it is considered as a source, which is drawn up onto achieve socio-political goals. Political activity does not exist without the use of language and the doing of politics is constituted in language (Chilton & Schäffner, 2002, pp. 2-3). The relationship between language and politics stems from the fact that language can be thought of as a source, which is drawn up onto achieve socio-political goals, Van Dijk (1997, p. 12) observes that each speech delivered by a politician is a realization of his intention and has its own function. As a result, for politicians, language is a very important tool used to achieve something.

Political speeches have been regarded a major part of democracy nations, and they have been so throughout history (Irimiea, 2010:2). The speeches are usually held by leading politicians, who speak either to the nation as a whole or to a specific political group. The politicians who give the speeches usually do it as representatives of political groups such as political parties, governments or nations, rather than as individuals. What they are allowed to say and how is often very limited, because one of the main goals of giving a political speech is to

Enhance the credibility of the politician in question (Irimiea 2010:4).

Political speeches are supposed to increase the population's political participation,

help them to understand important issues and how a problem is best solved as well as a way for the politicians to persuade others to have the same opinions as them. The speeches usually rest on the discussion and exposure of an issue and, most importantly, the use of persuasion techniques (Irimiea 2010:3).

Making speeches is the way leading politicians or president convey information and opinions to the people, and computers and TV have undoubtedly made it easier for the citizens (and other people across the world) to access those speeches. These days, although the audience is a key part of political speeches, the real audience is the millions of people reading the speeches in the newspapers, listening to them on the radio or watching them on TV (Beard 2000:37). The speeches are usually written in advance for the speakers by professional speechwriters. Not very many political speeches are transmitted as wholes. Instead, only highlights of the speeches are broadcasted; the highlights are sometimes referred to as sound bites. Experts always consciously choose the sound bites in advance (Beard, A. 2000:37).

While listening to or reading speeches, we might not reflect on or even notice the use of personal pronouns. Personal pronouns make up a big part of political or presidential speeches, because they can give an idea of whom the speaker in question identifies with. The pronominal choices in political or presidential speeches are also interesting because they make an important influence to the overall effect (Beard 2000:43). Presidential presents itself as being able to identify with the wants, interests and needs of the audience. It present himself or herself in that way to be perceived as good president or politicians i.e. suitable leaders of the nation. The way president present himself in

his speeches, by referring to himself, his audience and also his opposition can successfully be used to persuade the audience to agree with him. When giving speeches, sometimes the president or politicians have a tendency to present the positive aspects of themselves and the negative aspects of their opponents. One way of achieving this is by intentionally using specific personal pronouns, which refer to themselves or others (Allen 2007:2).

A great speech usually has good linguistic features. The words are chosen and constructed carefully with good linguistic devices that make the texts beautiful to both of hear and read. One of linguistic devices that speakers have to pay big attention is discourse marker. Discourse marker (henceforth DMs) are words and phrases outside of the clause structure, that function to link segments of the discourse to one another in ways which reflect choices of monitoring, organization and management exercised by the speaker (Choxter and McCarthy, 2006:108). In other word, people use DMs to connect, organize and manage what they say or write. (Carter et al, 2011).

Schiffin (1987) states that “Discourse markers are part of the more general analysis of discourse, coherence-how speaker and hearers jointly integrate forms, meaning, and actions to make overall sense out of what is said”. It means DMs contribute to the message that conveys by the speaker, it helps to make debate to be cohesive and coherent.

Furthermore, In daily social interaction, Schiffin elaborates the use of DMs when a speaker delivers a discourse in conversation or written discourse, one uses the term called marker of information management such as “*then, first, second*” marker of responses as “*okay*”, discourse connectives for example “*and*”,

“but”, *“or”*, marker of cause and results, example: *“then”* and *“because”*, temporal adverb for example *“now”* and *“then”*, information and participation like *“you know”*, *“I mean”*. Those words and phrases have an important role in signalling connectivity in discourse and for the textual unity (Gregore and Horn, 2006: 87).

Therefore, with the use of DMs by the speaker or writer, it will make the texts appropriately construct. Moreover, to express an utterance, DMs are also needed to make it meaningful. From those ideas, the researcher considered that it is very necessary to study regarding the use DMs since its important function in language use. DMs also very useful for learner of English that make them get understanding well about the language that use by speaker or writer because they will know how the coherence, cohesion and structure of any discourse. The researcher is interested in exploring the use of DMs in a presidential speech which is included in spoken discourse. The researcher considered to choose the presidential speeches because not many researchers have explored the DMs in a speeches. This study will enrich the study regarding DMs that conducted by some researchers in the past.

In order to conduct this research, Researcher considered to choose the first number person in Indonesia of the present day who possess great skill in deliver and write speech. It has to be figures from this era because it will be more interesting from the content that has the newest style of language than from figures in past era. The figures that have been known have a good skill in communication especially in speechis Joko Widodo. He often addressed his speeches in Public and he have a good skill in delivering and making his speech to

attract and transferring his word to the viewer, listeners, journalist and public attention in KTT APEC in China 2015.

The President of Republic Indonesia Joko Widodo is well-known as Businessman and the Ex-Mayor and Governor in Solo and Jakarta. He has any different field. He had been elected as President of the Republic of Indonesia over 3 years. One thing is often raised such regarding the issue or political communication of Jokowi. Even though the political communication of speech is an important aspect in determining the success of President Jokowi as well as political actors and heads of state.

However, after becoming president, Jokowi's political communication in speech several times considered problematic. Among of Jokowi's expressions of confessing that "he did not know or read" documents Presidential Regulation regarding the increase in allowance officials when signed on 5 April 2015 and the appearance of the President Jokowi in discussions delivering a speech at the Center for Political Studies East Asia, Brookings Institution - Washington, DC, on October 27, 2015 (in Youtube). A political observer from the University of Paramadina, Djayadi Hanan, advised the President Joko Widodo has a spokesperson because he considered how to communicate with the leadership team Jokowi less clear (Hanan in Tempo.co, 2015).

In addition, the use of English by President Jokowi at the APEC Summit in China 2015 also get the spotlight. Even circulated a video parody when the President Joko Widodo also spoke in English where there are many breaks (Pause)

in the middle of the speech and intonation is so standard and medium and it is marked with the marker that appears as like "*and, okay, Hmm and actually*". In connection with it, it certainly showed ability to communicate in delivering the speech which contain the result of politics affair and thoughts, conveys messages in effective manner and Influence on the audience. The speech delivered is Considered as the great and successful if the orator can Attract the viewers' or listener's attention. For instance:

I will see yours

Good morning

First, in behalf of Indonesian government and the people of Indonesia, I would like to thank you for your coming to my presentation.

Today, I am happy, I am very happy, to be among with you, because you know, I was a businessman a year ago. So, this morning, I am very happy.

From the sample above, it could be seen that there are two markers occur in the speech delivered by JW. They are *secondly* and *now*. Both of two markers contain in that speech have functions such as *secondly marker* which is used as the structural in level of discourse to mark transition of topics and then the marker "*secondly*" in that speech aims to continuation of topics in order to the speech is to be systematic. While the marker "*now*" is uttered as a diversionary tactic in which one person in a discussion (the shifter) manages to subtly change the discussion's topic to another.

Discourse marker is un-separated elements from a conversation.

Discourse marker is a signal or index if in a conversation there is a discourse, and also discourse marker is index different relations and coherence between units of talk. According to Schiffrin: In daily life, the people will use during

everyday communication, speakers use “linguistic, paralinguistic, nonverbal elements that signal relation between units of talk”. These elements are called discourse markers (DMs) (Schiffrin, 1987:40). DMs are linguistic elements that index different relations and coherence between units of talk (Schiffrin, 1987). There are a growing number of studies and research interest on linguistic items like *you know*, *okay* and *well* that people use in written and spoken context since Schiffrin (1987) highlighted their significance.

From the statement above, DMs are important and will always appear in a conversation. Discourse marker is an interesting topic to analyze, especially about what the meanings and functions from discourse marker used in a conversation. The researcher thinks that DMs can help the readers to improve the ability of debate after understanding the DMs. So from this study, the people will consider if DMs are important. DMs can help to improve the language proficiency. DMs are words and phrases that help people connect their ideas. Using DMs makes the spoken English sound more fluent and natural and it may help fill in some of the “pauses” in speaking. It means that the researcher also has the opinion that DMs not only index different relation and coherence between units of talk, but they also make the spoken English sound fluent and natural.

According to Diane Blakemore (2006: 232) discourse markers are defined in term of their function in establishing connectivity in discourse. The researcher thinks if discourse marker is the mark that shows the other meaning and connects either as coherence or cohesion which marks text connection at different level. According to Blakemore and Schiffrin, DMs can be functioned

both as cohesive devices and given the fact that they have a pragmatic meaning, they can also ensure text and discourse coherence (Blakemore, 2006; Schiffrin, 1987,2006). Several authors have attempted an analysis of the functions of DMs and have discovered a set of main functions to which, of course, other context dependent ones could be added. Here is the list of functions that have been mentioned in the literature (Schiffrin, 1987, 2006; Blakemore, 2006): (1) Discourse markers contribute to or highlight cohesion and coherent relations in discourse. (2) Markers guide the interpretation process of the hearer towards a desired meaning. (3) Have an interactive or expressive function. (4) Discourse markers have a deictic or indexical function. (5) Discourse markers are used to express shared knowledge or common ground between speakers. (6) Discourse markers are used in responses to signal the hearer's attention and involvement. (7) Discourse markers are functional elements of discourse management in the sense that they are used in initiating discourse (e.g. *now, now then, so, indeed*), marking a boundary or a shift, serve as a filler (e.g. *em, well, like*), used as delaying tactic and markers can also be used in holding or claiming the floor (e.g. *and, coz – because*), focusing attention (e.g. *look*), diverting (e.g. *well*), reformulating (e.g. *in other words, I mean, actually*) and resuming (e.g. *to sum up*).

Based on the phenomenon above the researcher wants to conduct the research about the types and use of discourse markers used in presidential speeches of Joko Widodo in KTT APEC China 2015.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the background above, the problems are formulated as the following:

1. What types of discourse markers are used in the presidential speech by Joko Widodo?
2. Why are the discourse markers used in the context of situation?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

In relation to the problems of the study, the objectives of the study are:

1. to describe the types of discourse markers used by Joko Widodo in the presidential speeches.
2. to elaborate the reasons of occurrence of discourse markers used the speech.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

The scope of the study is limited to the discourse markers types based on Fung and Carter (2007) namely interpersonal category, referential category, structural category and cognitive category. While the function of discourse markers occur in Presidential Joko Widodo's speech based on Anderson (2001) namely subjective function, interpersonal function and textual function. The reason of using discourse markers based on the situational context based on Halliday (1994). Then the data is limited on the Joko Widodo's speeches in KTT APEC 2015 in China.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

The findings of the study offer theoretical and practical significances. The valuable input can enrich the study on the development of language analysis especially in discourse analysis. It is expected that the findings will contribute valuable ideas to the theoretical and practical aspects.

Theoretically, the finding will be useful to add more horizons in Pragmatic study. These findings are the idea for other researchers to investigate the language used in social context and its function in society and could give much contribution and insight to applied linguistics particularly in the English which can be used as a reference for the similar studies with different focus or object in the future. Specifically, the findings can add up more horizons to linguistics theories

Practically, the findings can be made as a guideline for public speaker in having the debate in public. It is very useful to be careful with the language during the speech in public.