

The Discourse Markers in President Joko Widodo's Speeches in KTT APEC China in 2015

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Abstract— Schrifin (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 [1]. The purpose of this study is to find the type of discourse markers and to elaborate the reasons of occurrence of discourse markers used the speech. This study is descriptive qualitative. According to Bogdan and Biklen (1992) Qualitative research is aimed at gaining a deep understanding of a specific organization or event, rather than surface description of a large sample of a population [2]. The data that collected simplified and analyzed in the type of discourse markers and the reason why it was used. Based on the data analysis cognitive category was the most dominantly used was about 43 percent and the reasons of occurrence that dominantly used mode was about 46 percent. This means types of discourse markers are used to identify the speaker condition and situation when they spoke in front of the audiences.

Keywords- *Discourse Markers, Speeches, Types and Context Reasons.*

I. INTRODUCTION

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 resource, which is drawn up on to achieve socio-political goals. Political activity does not exist without the use of language and the doing of politics is constituted in language. The relationship between language and politics stems from the fact that language can be thought of as a resource, which is drawn up on to 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 [3].

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

(McCarthy, 2006:108) [4]. In other word, people use DMs to connect, organize and manage what they say or write.

Schrifin (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.

In order to conduct this research, Researcher considered choosing 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 speech is 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 (High Level Conference) APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation) in China 2015.

In addition, the use of English by President Jokowi at the APEC Summit in China 2015 also gets 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 Joko Widodo. 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 was to be systematic. While the marker “now” is uttered as a diversionary tactic in which one person in a discussion (the shifter) manages to subtitle 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).

Based on the background above, the problems from this studies are formulated as what types of discourse markers are used in the presidential speech by Joko Widodo and what functions of the discourse markers are used in the Joko Widodo's speech. In relation to the problems of the study, the objectives of the study are to find the types of discourse markers used by Joko Widodo in the presidential speeches and to elaborate the reasons of occurrence of discourse markers used the speech.

The relevant of study, the first It was conducted by Denisa Dragusin (2016). Discourse markers have been approached by many linguists (Levinson, 1983, Schiffrin, 1987, Blakemore, 1987, Fraser, 1993 etc.). English like any other language presents us with a wide range of lexical items that could be interpreted as discourse markers. The latter are items whose semantic content is almost null, but whose pragmatic value is of importance in communication as they indicate and establish a relationship between the speaker and the hearer, between the addresser and the addressee. As Schiffrin writes, “the analysis of discourse markers is part of the more general analysis of discourse coherence – how speakers and hearers jointly integrate forms, meanings and actions to make overall sense out of what is said”. So discourse markers form a group of linguistic items that are inseparable from discourse and fulfill significant roles in discourse interpretation [5].

Secondly, by Titik Rahayu and Bambang Y.C (2015) which discussed that discourses markers (DMs) are beneficial to build coherence and cohesion in writing. Some studies carried out in EFL (English as a Foreign Language) contexts show the dominance of a particular type of DMs in a certain text type [6]. Accordingly, this study attempts to reveal three cases of using DMs in expository essays of five development

methods which are: (1) most frequently used type of DMs, (2) common variants of DMs, and (3) the appropriateness and inappropriateness of the use of DMs. The study analyzed 275 essays written by 55 undergraduate students of English Language Teaching (ELT) program in State University of Malang, Indonesia, in the academic year of 2014/2015 enrolling in Essay Writing Class. The essays were developed using five development methods: (1) exemplification, (2) comparison and contrast, (3) classification, (4) process analysis, and (5) cause-and-effect analysis. The results revealed that exemplification; comparison and contrast, and classification essays show more elaborative markers. Then, process analysis and cause-and-effect analysis essays show more inferential markers. Each type of DMs showed some common variants: (1) contrastive markers (i.e. but, however, although, on the other hand, and in contrast), (2) elaborative markers (i.e. also, and, for example, or, moreover, and in addition), and (3) inferential markers (i.e. because, so, then, because of, in conclusion, and therefore). From the analysis of appropriateness of using DMs, the most frequent misuse is in the wrong relation. The problem should be overcome by raising students' awareness of deploying DMs appropriately and purposively.

A. Method

The design of this research is descriptive qualitative one. According to Bogdan and Biklen (1992) Qualitative research is aimed at gaining a deep understanding of a specific organization or event, rather than surface description of a large sample of a population. It aims to provide an explicit rendering of the structure, order, and broad pattern found among a group of participants. It also called ethno methodology or field research. It generates data about human groups in social setting. Descriptive qualitative design is used as a plan how to proceed the data through a direct examination. The process of the research is provided by the parameters or theoretical assumptions guided the researcher to help the study completed. In descriptive qualitative research, the procedures of the research are described retrospectively, the result of the research is described in narrative after the study completed. In this research, the discourse markers in Joko Widodo speeches in KTT APEC in China in 2015. All data are analyzed and described based on the types, the function and the reasons of using discourse markers.

B. Data and Technique of Collecting Data

The data of the study were the discourse markers clauses of Joko Widodo's speeches. The source of data in this study are President Joko Widodo's speech which are taken from youtube video www.youtube.com. It is taken in March 18th, 2015 which covered the topic area, namely: Achieving of Economic Bilateral Cooperation.

C. Technique of Collecting Data

Moloeng (2006:26) states that technique of collecting data is kind of documentary technique. It means that the data is one of the tool to bridge by reading document and examine include check it systematically [7]. There are four steps that had been conducted to collect the data, namely the data are obtained by

downloading the presidential speech, Transcribing the data, Bolding each sentences contained the variant of discourse markers, Categorizing the data, interpreting and making the public findings.

II. TECHNIQUE OF DATA ANALYSIS

The data will be analyzed based on Interactive model theory by Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014) with the three phases of data analysis [8]. The phases are

↳ Data condensation refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and/or transforming the data that appear in the full corpus (body) of written-up field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical materials. By condensing, we're making data stronger.(We stay away from data reduction as a term because that implies we're weakening or losing something in the process.)

↳ Selecting means the way to choose the best or most suitable data. In this research the researcher is chosen the best data selection based on the kinds of discourse markers used by Joko Widodo in presidential speech in KTT APEC in CHINA in 2015.

↳ Focusing means to pay in the particular attention to the suitable data. In this research is only pay or choose the suitable data for analyzing especially on the discourse markers used by Joko Widodo in presidential speech in KTT APEC in CHINA in 2015.

↳ Simplifying to means make the data simpler or easier to understand. In this research is only chooses the data which easy to understand based on the discourse markers used by Joko Widodo in presidential speech in KTT APEC in CHINA in 2015.

↳ Abstracting means to consider the data theoretically or separately. In this research is only uses the data which is based on the variant of discourse markers used by Joko Widodo in presidential speech in KTT APEC in CHINA in 2015.

↳ Transforming means to make a through or dramatic change in the form and appearance. In this research is only chosen the data the really relate to the research or based on types, function and reason of discourse markers used by Joko Widodo in presidential speech in KTT APEC in CHINA in 2015.

From the stages above it is clear the data condensation in this research through the procedure used in analyzing the discourse markers used by Joko Widodo in presidential speech in KTT APEC in CHINA in 2015, the data appears in transcription from the view based on the types, function and reasons of discourse markers used by Joko Widodo in presidential speech in KTT APEC in CHINA in 2015 used through grouping the words and phrases.

↳ Data display as an organize assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action taking based on the variant of types, function and reasons of discourse markers used by Joko Widodo in presidential speech in KTT APEC in

CHINA in 2015. The data organizes from the words or lexical. The data will be displayed by Table and Chart.

↳ Verification and conclusion drawing. The researcher clarifies and concludes the reason of using discourse markers used by Joko Widodo in presidential speech in KTT APEC in CHINA in 2015.

TABLE 1. Analysis of Data

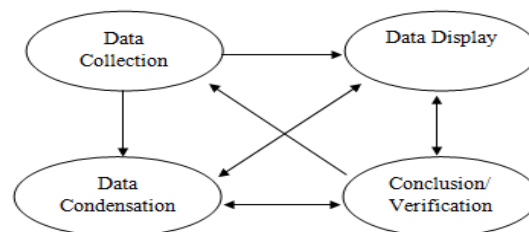


Fig 1. Interactive Model of Analysis Miles, Huberman & Saldana (2014)

III. DATA ANALYSIS

In analyzing the data, the data analysis was done in line with Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014) who stated that there were three steps, namely: data condensation, data display, and drawing conclusion.

a. Data Condensation used some steps, they were:

- Selecting, this study only focus on the speech by Joko Widodo (7th President of Indonesia) Speech in KTT APEC in 2015 in CHINA.
- Focusing on the sentences that have discourse markers.
- Simplifying, The data where simplified by breaking down the sentences that contain of discourse marker into clauses.
- Abstracting, in abstracting the data were abstracted as the markers typed bold in every line.
- Transforming, In transforming were analyzed by applying the theory of DMs that were classified based on Fung and Carter's (2007) multi-categorical framework. The words in each clauses were coded as the elements of experiential function based on the function of the words

b. Data Display

The result of Joko Widodo speeches in using type of discourse markers analysis was displayed in form of Chart I.

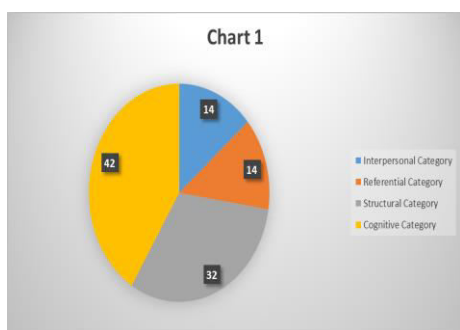


Chart 4.1. The Result of Type Discourse Markers

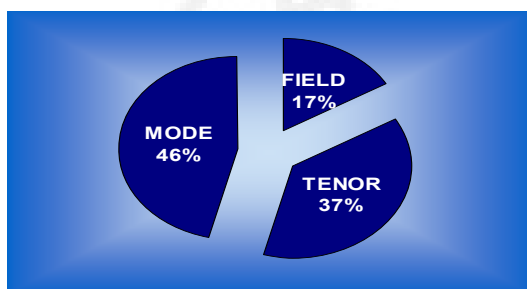


Chart 4.2. The Result in Reason of Using Discourse Markers

c. Conclusion Drawing

The last step of data analysis is drawing conclusion by interpreting the data display. Based on the data display, there were four types of discourse marker category found in Joko Widodo speeches, namely interpersonal, referential, structural and cognitive. There were four types of discourse markers, they are interpersonal category, referential category, structural category and cognitive category. Interpersonal category divided into three parts, share knowledge, indicating attitude and showing responses. Referential category divided into seven parts, they are cause, contrast, coordination, disjunction, consequence, digression and comparison. Structural category divided into five parts, they are opening and closing of topic, sequence, topic shift, summarizing opinion and continuation of topic, and cognitive category divided into five parts, they are denoting thinking process, reformulation/ self correction, elaboration, hesitation and assessment of listener knowledge about the utterance. Base on the situational context, the discourse markers divided into three, they are filed, tenor and mode.

IV. FINDINGS

The type of discourse markers of Joko Widodo in KTT APEC in China in 2015 was appeared 4 types of discourse markers, they are interpersonal category, referential category, structural category, and cognitive category. In interpersonal category and referential category were used about 14 times for each, and in the structural category was used 32 times, and finally in cognitive category was used about 42 times, and the reason why the using of discourse markers based on the situation context are coded in the text of President Joko

Widodo speeches in KTT APEC in China in 2015. The situation context that more dominant used was mode because in giving speeches to the audiences in KTT APEC in China by jokowi was a great pleasant, because he could express his ability to persuade his audiences to invest their money to indonesia, give his best information to the audiences about the potential fund that can be grow well in Indonesia and give good perception about Indonesian people, that we are very friendly citizen and we can solve any kinds problem in negotiation.

V. DISCUSSION

By seeing the finding above, the discourse marker gave contribution to see what was going on in the text based on context and reason of using discourse markers differences. This research found the cognitive category is more dominant used by joko widodo because he is socialist person, so most of his speaking is identically on social side and people around it is suitable with his personallity. in the other side, the most reason used in the participant and circumstance by using the Experiential Function structures. The following discussion would elaborate the deviation between the finding of this research and the theory of experiential function and gender differences.

VI. CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this research is drawn based on the data analysis, findings and discussion as the following:

- 1) The types of discourse markers are used to identify the speaker condition and situation when they spoke in front of the audiences, the dominant type that used by him was cognitive category also indicate that the speaker tried to drag the audiences attention to him and brought them into the situation that speaker want, because in cognitive category was emphasized in emotion and stress from the speaker.
- 2) In context of reason is trying to give brief information to the readers about the function of this markers that can identify the situation and why the speakers want to say something, base on the sample in the forth clause, speaker said "I say firts, in behalf of Indonesia government and the people of indonesia. In this context, he himself is the people who can be a model of all the people of Indonesia, because he speaks in that conference as the embassy of all the people in Indonesia, it could be accepted because he is the president who are active at that time.

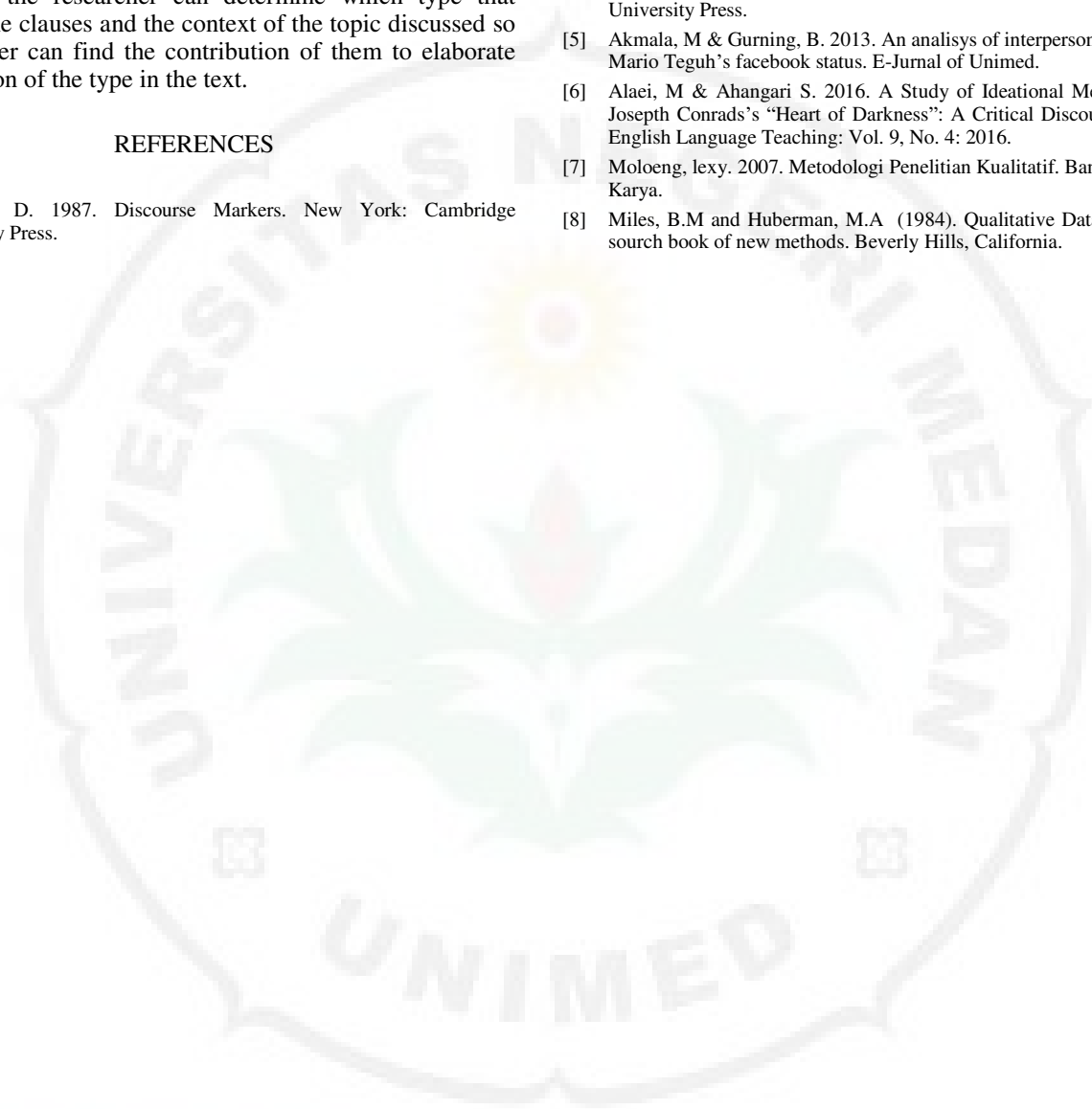
VII. SUGGESTION

- 1) The researcher suggested other researcher to do the next analysis of discourse marker's in different speaker with the focus on different issue to find out whether the elements of discourse marker represented are different. And also to study further cases involving reasoning using this discourse marker matters where personality are involved.
- 2) Based on the research problem, the researcher has found the realization of the discourse markers in Joko Widodo speech in KTT APEC China in 2015. The realization of every

element used in the clauses has the relationship with the purpose and the meaning of the clauses based on the context of the topic discussed in the status. So for the next researcher have to comprehend in detail the each type of discourse markers so the researcher can determine which type that contain in the clauses and the context of the topic discussed so the researcher can find the contribution of them to elaborate the realization of the type in the text.

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