CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusions

Based on the present study, there were several points that can be provided.

1. Anies Baswedan has presented a well-organized and engaging discussion as he able to utilize both the interactive and interactional markers. From his "Desak Anies" video campaign, conclusion was able to draw that the interactional markers were the most used markers in this campaign. Hence, from the interactive categories, the most types that can be found were transitions markers. As transitions markers express relation between main clauses, it is found that there were 245 markers across the video. Moreover, other markers that can be found in the video were frame markers, which refers to a sequences or stages that the speaker will express. As for interactional markers, the numbers were significantly different. The most markers that appeared were self-mentions, in which the speaker used to refer himself or his team. There were 231 self-mentions marker among the whole video. Additionally, engagement markers can also be found across the whole video and there were 111 markers, in which the speaker implements to increase the engagement between himself and the audience.

2. The realization of the metadiscourse markers itself was align with Hyland's theory, in which Anies used interactive markers to construct his stances into a coherent sentences and understandable arguments to presented to the audience. Besides that, by obtaining interactional markers, Anies also able

to include all of hearer into the current discourse and interact with the audience more frequent, which creates an impression of closeness and chemistry between the speaker and the listener, resulting in a stronger relationship dynamic.

3. As the study has been depicted before, the reasons that the metadiscourse were realize in the "*Desak Anies*" so the speaker can deliver their message much clearer with a coherent stances by the used of interactive markers and also form an appealing relation, allowing for better comprehension and interaction with the audience. As this campaign intended to ensuring that people involved in political discourse can effectively transmitted and comprehend such complicated concepts (Chilton, 2004), the speaker may utilized the markers to assist this purpose.

4. The present study was consistent with the previous study, such as Azijah and Gulö (2020) whereas the study identified the interactive and interactional metadiscourse markers, as well as their function, in Jacinda Ardern's Christchurch memorial speech following Hyland's (2005a) concept of interpersonal metadiscourse. The study found that she employed them according to their purposes and that Jacinda employed more interactional with 83 interactional metadiscourse indicators and 52 interactive metadiscourse markers. Jacinda Ardern effectively used metadiscourse markers to present a well-organized and convincing speech, establishing a solid connection with her audience. However, the difference between the two study was that in the present study, the findings discovered that self-

mentions were the most frequent markers that used by the speaker, while the previous study by Azijah and Gulö (2020), the most common markers that appeared were engagement markers, in which Jacinda built the relationships and interaction with the audiences by inviting them into her discourse.

B. Suggestions

From the study, the suggestions that can be made were:

1. As the study observed metadiscourse markers that emerged during the "Desak Anies" political campaign, it was found that the speaker used the interactional element rather than the interactive element. As a consequence, the study found that transitions had the highest frequency among other markers, including endophoric and evidentials, which have yet to be studied. It is proposed that the study be applied to different forms of media, whether written or oral, in order to develop the metadiscourse study in other fields.

2. It was advised that to the readers that this study can contribute as a reference for deepen the comprehension of the metadiscourse markers.

3. Future researches can use the current theory of metadiscourse markers to the existing data in order to broaden metadiscourse study or other studies that fall into the similar categories. The future research can also broaden the scope of the study by addressing additional questions such as the pattern of the markers, the chance of markers appearing, or the persuasive effect of metadiscourse markers in political campaigns and other discourse.