

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

In social life, people have their own point of view on things, including drawing conclusions from a message conveyed. The thinking ability of each individual is very diverse in interpreting the meaning of a language. Therefore, misinterpretations or misunderstandings often occur between speakers and listeners or writers and readers. Therefore, linguistics has a tool to make it easier for speakers and listeners or readers and writers to communicate, namely discourse markers. Discourse markers are part of discourse analysis.

Discourse analysis is the analysis of spoken language and written language analysis. There are two forms of discourse speech that is written and voiced. Voice, speech, etc. are forms of spoken discourse, while newspapers, journals, and books are written discourses. Discourse spoken as speaking is disorganized and written discourse is written grammatically. It means that discourse relate to speech or piece of writing which makes the language user produces discourse through verbal act, conversation or communication.

Cohesion is defined by the arrangement of language strata. Throughout cohesion, readers or listeners will be able to understand

spoken or written texts well. The tools in cohesion are called cohesive tools or discourse markers. They are words, phrases, utterances that have a relationship with one entity to another in a text. A discourse marker is a term or an expression that plays a role in the regulation of discourse flow and structure.

As a result, the use of good and appropriate discourse markers will avoid misunderstandings between speakers and listeners or writers and readers so that communication becomes more meaningful. Discourse markers play a role in arranging ideas so that readers and listeners can understand the discourses ideas based on the type and function. It should be noted that the use of discourse markers in discourse should not be excessive so that the ideas presented do not look heavy and unnatural.

Discourse markers are expressions that have an important function in regulating the flow of discourse. Therefore, with the use of discourse markers by the speaker or writer, the text will be constructed correctly. Discourse markers are words or phrases outside the clause structure, which connect ideas to other discussion ideas.

In linguistics, a text refers to a passage of spoken or written language (Halliday and Hasan 1976). Therefore, text can be analyzed in a variety of ways, not only in spoken form, such as dialogue, speech, and films, but also in written forms, such as mass media, newspapers and magazines. Beside, text needs certain characteristics, especially a coherent texture, to create coherent and well-structured expressions so that the text

can be easily understood. Therefore, there are many considerations in composing a dialog or news to be structured and easily understood by readers and listeners.

Linguistics studies language as a system of human communication. Linguistics is the field of study that concerned with language. There are several levels of study linguistics, consisting study of production of sounds (Phonetics), study of arrangement of sounds (Phonology), study of word structure (Morphology), study of sentence structure (Syntax), study of meanings (Semantics), and study of language in communication (Pragmatics).

Furthermore, Language is a central human instrument in the communication process. Language can be defined as a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used by human communication. The use of language by people worldwide can be in the form of spoken and written discourse. There are two types of language as a means of communication, spoken and written discourse.

In fact, The Jakarta Post is an English-language media newspaper in Indonesia. Therefore, The Jakarta Post was born because there was no English-language daily that could report on the state of Indonesia at that time. So, the companies that will oversee The Jakarta Post are the four largest media companies in Indonesia. And, the target market of The Jakarta Post is foreigners and highly educated Indonesians. Therefore, the author chose the newspaper media from the Jakarta Post due to the large

number of English-language news which made it easier for the author to analyze the data. The Jakarta Post is one of the media to deliver news.

Meanwhile, the news is one of the press media that has a means of communication. Factual information about current events is news. Many media publish news, including newspapers, magazines, TV shows, cable and radio programs, blogs, and word of mouth. Newspaper is one of the mass media that is published every day. It contains news, features, advertisements and correspondence. In newspapers there are many subjects such as medical, politics, economics, entertains and many others. From those all above explanation, the writers chooses the title of the paper:

“Discourse Markers in News Articles of the Jakarta Posts”.

B. Question and Scope of the Research

1. Question of the Research

Based on the focus on the study above, the writer arranges this research through the following questions:

- a. What are the types of discourse markers found in the news articles of the Jakarta Post?
- b. What are the functions of discourse markers found in the news articles of the Jakarta Post?

2. Scopes of the Research

This research focuses on words to find discourse markers in articles in Jakarta post using Halliday and Hasan's (1976) theory to

answer the types of discourse markers and Schiffrin's (1987) theory to answer the functions of the types discourse markers. This study was conducted with the aim of analyzing and describing the discourse markers contained in the news articles of the Jakarta Post.

There are four articles analyzed in this research. Those data are taken from the Jakarta post, especially for the air pollution column. This column is divided into four publishing times. They were published in June 14th, 2023 consists of 22 data, in August 10th, 2023 consists of 7 data, in August 14th, 2023 consists of 8 data, and in August 15th, 2023 consists of 9 data.

C. Objective and Significance of the Research

1. Objective of the Research

Based on the problem of the research mentioned above, the objectives of the research are described as the following:

- a. To identify the types of discourse markers that are found in the news articles of the Jakarta Post.
- b. To investigate the functions of the types of discourse markers found in the news articles of the Jakarta Post.

2. Significance of the Research

In this study, the researcher hopes to provide exposure and useful information for readers. The following are the significance of the research which includes: Theoretically, the research results of this

study should inform readers on the significance of discourse markers and help them comprehend their various forms and meanings. Practically, the research results of this study are expected to be an important resource for understanding and to educate readers who are English majors and other researchers who plan to do research how relate to this study.

D. Operational Definition

1. Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis is the analysis of spoken language and written language analysis. There are two forms of discourse speech that is written and voiced. Voice, speech, etc. are forms of spoken discourse, while newspapers, journals, and books are written discourses. Discourse spoken as speaking is disorganized and written discourse is written grammatically. It means that discourse relate to speech or piece of writing which makes the language user produces discourse through verbal act, conversation or communication.

2. Discourse Markers

Discourse markers are expressions that have an important function in regulating the flow of discourse. Therefore, with the use of discourse markers by the speaker or writer, the text will be constructed correctly. Discourse markers are words or phrases outside the clause structure, which connect ideas to other discussion ideas. As a result,

the use of good and appropriate discourse markers will avoid misunderstandings between speakers and listeners or writers and readers so that communication becomes more meaningful.

3. News

The news is one of the press media that has a means of communication. Factual information about current events is news. Many media publish news, including newspapers, magazines, TV shows, cable and radio programs, blogs, and word of mouth. Newspaper is one of the mass media that is published every day. It contains news, features, advertisements and correspondence. In newspapers there are many subjects such as medical, politics, economics, entertains and many others.

E. Systematization of the Research

The systematization of the paper means to present the paper in well edited composition. This paper is provided into five chapters as follow:

Chapter I is Introduction consists of the background of the research, questions and scopes of the research, objectives and significance of the research, operational definition, and systematization of the research.

Chapter II is Theoretical Description consists of the definition of the discourse analysis, discourse markers, news and research of the relevance.

Chapter III is Methodology Research consists of the research method: 1. Time and Place of the Research, 2. Kind of the Research procedure of the research, technique of the data collection, technique of the data Analysis, and source of the primary and the secondary data.

Chapter IV is the Data Analysis shows the data description, data analysis, and the interpretation of the research finding.

Chapters V are Conclusion and Suggestion give the summary of all chapters and some suggestions.

