

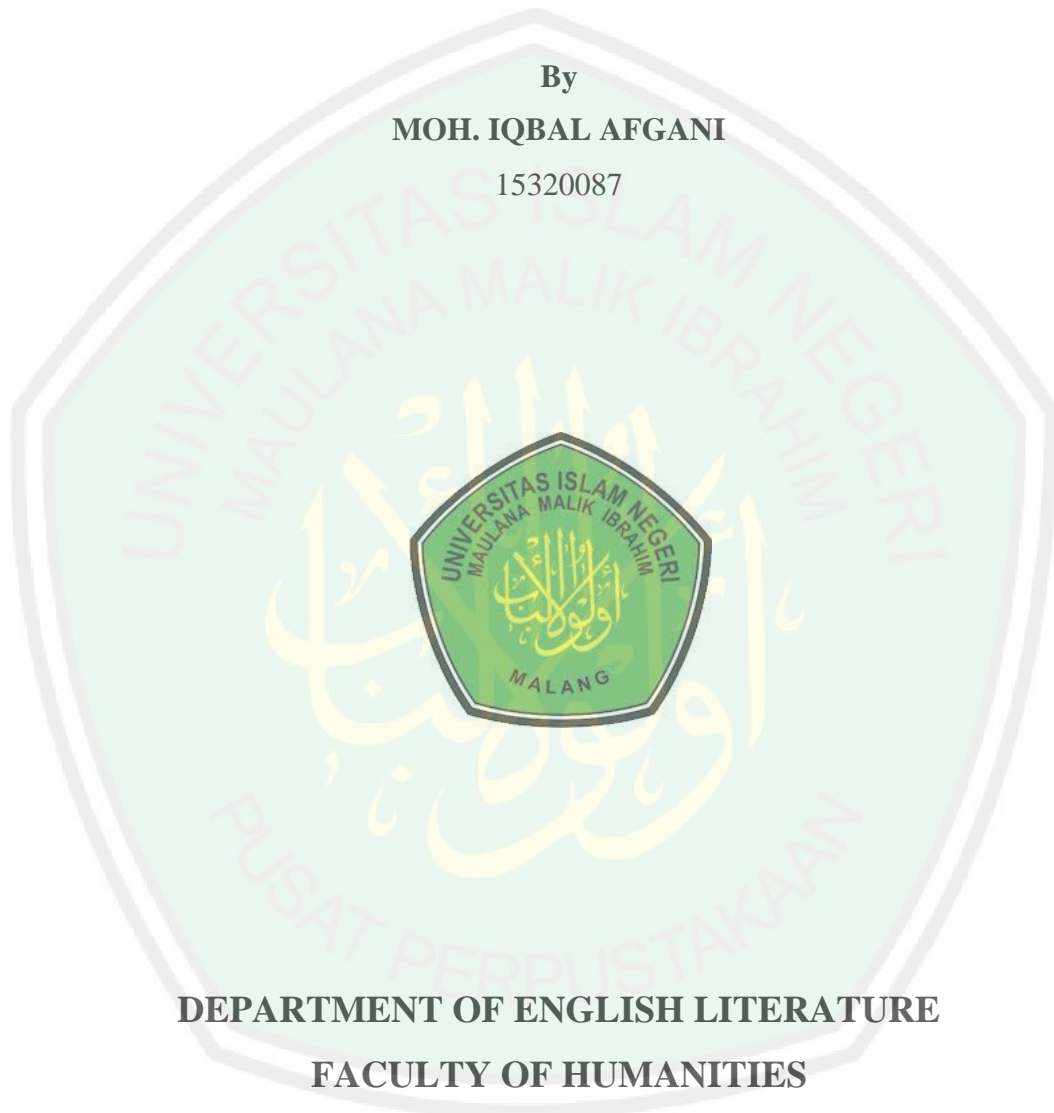
DISCOURSE MARKERS IN INDONESIAN PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHES

THESIS

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

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DISCOURSE MARKERS IN INDONESIAN PRESIDENTIAL SPEECHES

THESIS

Presented to

Universitas Islam Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

In partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra

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2019

STATEMENT OF THE AUTHORSHIP

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Malang, 6 November 2019

The researcher



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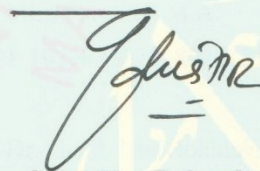
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APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Moh. Iqbal Afgani's thesis entitled *Discourse Markers in Indonesian Presidential Speeches* has been approved for thesis examination at the Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.).

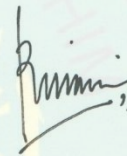
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MOTTO

Be simple, be honest, be kind, be humble, be wise, be responsible, be patient, and be yourself.



DEDICATION

All my beloved family

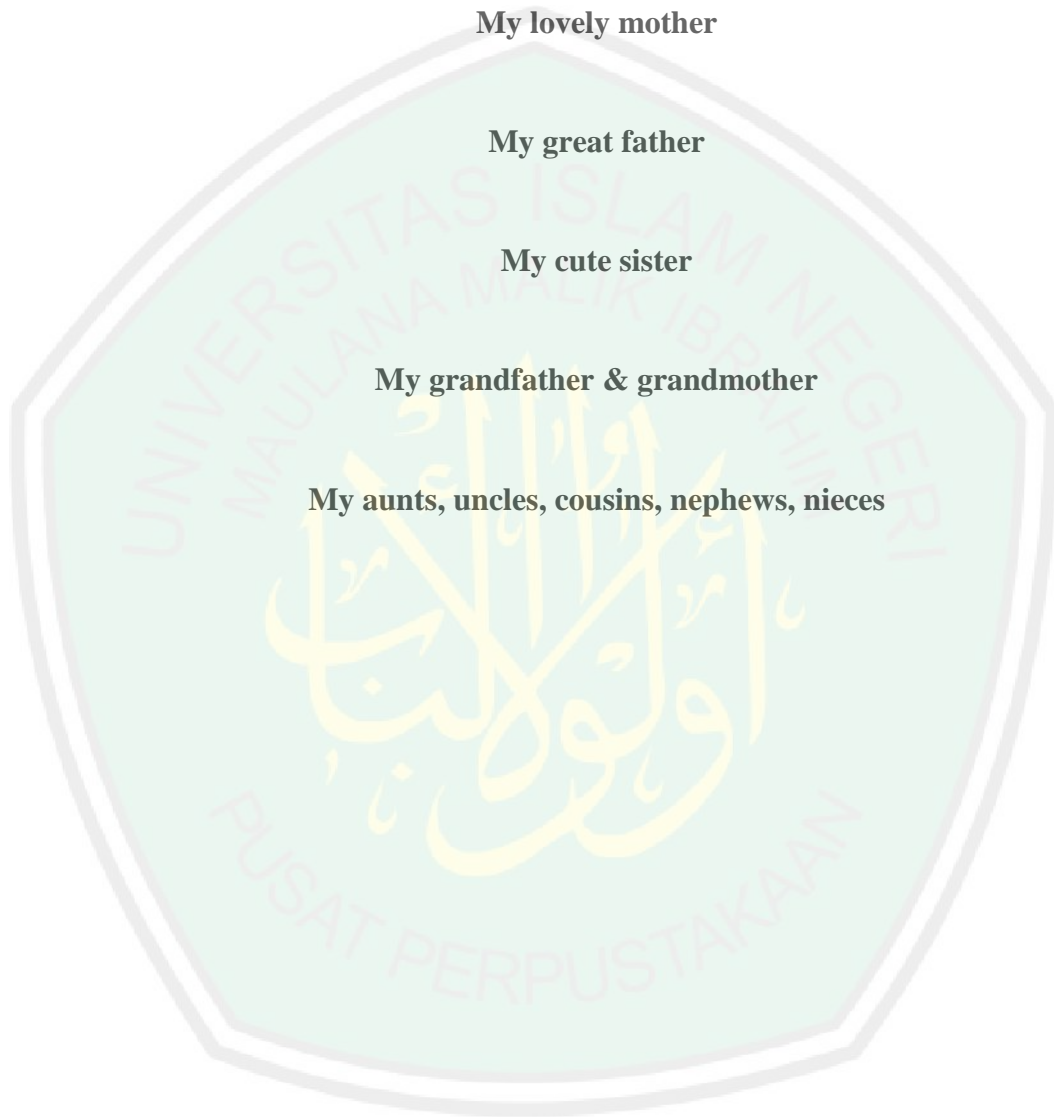
My lovely mother

My great father

My cute sister

My grandfather & grandmother

My aunts, uncles, cousins, nephews, nieces



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In the name of Allah, the most Beneficent, and the most Merciful. All praises and gratitudes are sending to Allah SWT, the Lord of the universe. Because of His Rahma, Taufiq, Hidayah and His helps to me, I can finish writing this thesis. Peace and Salutation always be upon to the Prophet of Muhammad SAW, the greatest figure in the world which has guided us from the ignorance to the realm of knowledge in the presence of Islam.

Completing this thesis is not an easy matter. I was forced to write for several months to care for my sister. However, I believe there must be a lot of lessons that can be taken from the journey in completing this thesis. So, I am deeply indebted to those who have participated in finishing this thesis, especially my advisor, Dr. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd, M.Ed, whose patience has guided me in writing the thesis from this authorship process with various suggestions given. Likewise, I would like to express my profound gratitude to:

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2. Rina Sari, M.Pd, the Head of English Letters Department.
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5. All of my family, and
6. All my friends

I cannot express anyword other than as much gratitude. May Allah reward you best in your life. In addition, the author hope that this thesis will make a valuable contribution as an empirical basis in the study of discourse markers and especially for researchers which are interested in discussing similar areas. Also, constructive criticism and suggestions are highly expected by the researcher himself.

Malang, 6 November 2019



Moh. Iqbal Afgani



ABSTRACT

Afgani, Moh. Iqbal. 2019. **Discourse Markers in Indonesian Presidential Speeches.** Thesis. Malang: English Literature Department, Faculty of Humanities, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor: Dr. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd, M.Ed

Keywords: Discourse Markers, Presidential Speeches

Discourse markers have become an important part of communication since their function as one of the interaction features in achieving a coherent discourse. They can function as indicators of the discourse structure by giving an initial signal to a new topic and marking the speaker's attitude towards what has been said. Therefore, discourse markers become an interesting topic to be used as a study. Some researchers such as Herman (2011), Han (2011), Vanda & Peter (2011), Xioao & Li (2012) have conducted research on discourse markers. Besides, this study aims to investigate the type based on the function of discourse markers in Indonesian Presidential speeches by using the theory of Fraser (1996, 2005).

In addition, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative method since it was conducted to have deep understanding of the use of discourse markers, where the expected outcome of this research is the description of the discourse markers in Indonesian Presidential speeches. In analyzing the data, the researcher analyzed without any intervention or manipulation. Furthermore, the researcher used pragmatic approach in this study since the focus on how the process of producing discourse markers used by Indonesian Presidents in their speeches. The researcher analyzed the data into several steps; collecting the utterances in the data, analyzing the data by using the theory of Fraser (1996, 2005), classifying them based on the types and functions of discourse markers into several diagrams, and concluding the result of the study based on the discussion.

Furthermore, the results of the study showed that there are eight functions of discourse markers in Indonesian Presidential speeches; seven data of elaborative markers, nine data of contrastive markers, ten data of temporal markers, nine data of inferential markers, four data of assessment markers, four data of deference markers, a data of emphasis Markers, and two data of other markers. Likewise, the function of each marker depends on the context used by president.

For future researchers, considering the situation of discourse marker production might produce more different findings. Discourse markers are not only produced by Presidents in public speeches, presidents can also produce discourse markers when they are international interviews or international meetings that are not too formal. One thing to note, choosing a theory of discourse markers will affect the diversity of findings and functions of discourse markers. You may use the theory of Muller (2005) which states in his book that discourse markers have several different functions. Therefore, this will certainly help you find various

analyzes of the data. If possible, you may also combine several discourse marker theories from other experts.



ABSTRAK

Afgani, Moh. Iqbal. 2019. Penanda Wacana dalam Pidato Presiden Indonesia. Skripsi. Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing: Dr. Galuh Nur Rohmah, M.Pd, M.Ed
Kata Kunci: Penanda Wacana, Pidato Presiden

Penanda wacana telah menjadi bagian penting dari komunikasi semenjak fungsinya sebagai salah satu fitur interaksi dalam mencapai wacana yang koheren. Mereka dapat berfungsi sebagai indikator struktur wacana dengan memberikan sinyal awal untuk topik baru dan menandai sikap pembicara terhadap apa yang telah disampaikan. Oleh karena itu, penanda wacana menjadi topik yang menarik untuk dijadikan sebuah kajian. Beberapa peneliti seperti Herman (2011), Han (2011), Vanda & Peter (2011), Xioao & Li (2012) telah melakukan penelitian tentang penanda wacana. Selain itu, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menyelidiki jenis berdasarkan pada fungsi penanda wacana di Pidato Presiden Indonesia dengan menggunakan teori Fraser (1996, 2005).

Selain itu, peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif karena penelitian ini dilakukan untuk memiliki pemahaman yang mendalam tentang penggunaan penanda wacana, di mana hasil yang diharapkan dari penelitian ini adalah deskripsi penanda wacana dalam pidato Presiden Indonesia. Dalam menganalisis data, peneliti menganalisis tanpa intervensi atau manipulasi. Selanjutnya, peneliti menggunakan pendekatan pragmatis dalam penelitian ini karena fokus pada bagaimana proses produksi penanda wacana dalam naskah pidato yang disampaikan oleh Presiden Indonesia dalam pidato mereka. Peneliti menganalisis data menjadi beberapa langkah; menganalisis data dengan menggunakan teori Fraser (1996, 2005), mengklasifikasikannya berdasarkan jenis dan fungsi penanda wacana menjadi beberapa diagram, dan menyimpulkan hasil penelitian berdasarkan diskusi.

Selanjutnya, hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada delapan fungsi penanda wacana dalam pidato Presiden RI; tujuh data penanda elaboratif, sembilan data penanda kontras, sepuluh data penanda temporal, sembilan data penanda inferensial, empat data penanda penilaian, empat data penanda perbedaan, data penanda penekanan, dan dua data penanda lainnya. Demikian juga, fungsi masing-masing penanda tergantung pada konteks yang digunakan oleh presiden.

Untuk peneliti selanjutnya, mempertimbangkan situasi produksi penanda wacana mungkin menghasilkan temuan yang lebih berbeda. Penanda wacana tidak hanya diproduksi oleh Presiden dalam pidato publik, presiden juga dapat menghasilkan penanda wacana ketika mereka wawancara internasional atau pertemuan internasional yang tidak terlalu formal. Satu hal yang perlu diperhatikan, memilih teori penanda wacana akan memengaruhi keanekaragaman

temuan dan fungsi penanda wacana. Anda dapat menggunakan teori Muller (2005) yang menyatakan dalam bukunya bahwa penanda wacana memiliki beberapa fungsi yang berbeda. Karenanya, ini tentu akan membantu Anda menemukan berbagai analisis data. Jika memungkinkan, Anda juga dapat menggabungkan beberapa teori penanda wacana dari pakar lain.



ملخص البحث

افغانى، محمد اقبال (٢٠١٩). علامات الخطاب فى الخطاب رئاسية لإندونيسيا. قسم الأدب الإنجليزى. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج

المشرفة: الدكتور جالوه نور رحمة

الكلمات الرئيسية: علامات الخطاب ، الخطاب الرئاسية

أصبحت علامات الخطاب جزءًا مهمًا من التواصل منذ وظيفتها كواحدة من ميزات التفاعل فى تحقيق خطاب متماسك. يمكن أن تعمل كمؤشرات لهيكل الخطاب من خلال إعطاء إشارة أولية لموضوع جديد ووضع علامة على موقف المتحدث تجاه ما قيل. لذلك ، تصبح علامات الخطاب موضوعًا مثيرًا للاهتمام لاستخدامه كدراسة. أجرى بعض الباحثين مثل Herman (2011) و Han (2011) و Vanda & Peter (2011) و Xiao & Li (2012) بحثًا عن علامات الخطاب. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى استكشاف النوع الذى يعتمد على وظيفة علامات الخطاب فى الخطابات الرئاسية الإندونيسية باستخدام نظرية Fraser (١٩٩٦ ، ٢٠٠٥).

بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، استخدم الباحث أسلوبًا وصفيًا نوعيًا منذ إجرائه لفهم عميق لاستخدام علامات الخطاب ، حيث تكون النتيجة المتوقعة لهذا البحث هي وصف علامات الخطاب فى الخطاب الرئاسية الإندونيسية. عند تحليل البيانات ، قام الباحث بتحليلها دون أي تدخل أو تلاعب. علاوة على ذلك ، استخدم الباحث المنهج العملي فى هذه الدراسة منذ التركيز على كيفية عملية إنتاج علامات الخطاب التي يستخدمها الرؤساء الإندونيسيون فى خطاباتهم. قام

الباحث بتحليل البيانات في عدة خطوات ؛ جمع كلام في البيانات ، وتحليل البيانات باستخدام نظرية Fraser (١٩٩٦ ، ٢٠٠٥) ، وتصنيفها على أساس أنواع ووظائف علامات الخطاب في العديد من الرسوم البيانية ، واختتام نتيجة الدراسة بناء على المناقشة.

علاوة على ذلك ، أظهرت نتائج الدراسة أن هناك ثماني وظائف من علامات الخطاب في الخطب الرئاسية الإندونيسية. سبعة بيانات للعلامات التفصيلية ، وتسعة بيانات من علامات التباين ، وعشرة بيانات من علامات زمنية ، وتسعة بيانات من علامات الاستدلال ، وأربعة بيانات من علامات التقييم ، وأربعة بيانات من علامات التقييد ، وبيانات من علامات التركيز ، وبيانات من علامات أخرى. وبالمثل ، تعتمد وظيفة كل علامة على السياق الذي يستخدمه الرئيس.

بالنسبة للباحثين في المستقبل ، فإن النظر في حالة إنتاج علامات الخطاب قد يؤدي إلى المزيد من النتائج المختلفة. لا يتم إنتاج علامات الخطاب من قبل الرؤساء في الخطب العامة فقط ، بل يمكن للرؤساء أيضًا إنتاج علامات الخطاب عندما يكونون مقابلات دولية أو اجتماعات دولية ليست رسمية جدًا. شيء واحد تجدر الإشارة إليه ، واختيار نظرية علامات الخطاب سوف يؤثر على تنوع النتائج ووظائف علامات الخطاب. يمكنك استخدام نظرية Muller (٢٠٠٥) التي تنص في كتابه على أن علامات الخطاب لها عدة وظائف مختلفة. لذلك ، سيساعدك هذا بالتأكيد في العثور على تحليلات مختلفة للبيانات. إذا أمكن ، يمكنك أيضًا الجمع بين العديد من نظريات علامة الخطاب من خبراء آخرين.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of the background of the study, research questions, research objectives, research significance, scope and limitation, definition of the key terms, previous studies and research method which includes research design, research instrument, data and data source, data collection and data analysis.

A. Background of the Study

Recently, Discourse Analysis has become popular area of study to be discussed, both in various debates and scientific texts. Much studies on discourse analysis intensively were done from different angles, such as discourse analysis on novel, media coverage, speech text, and (Rahayu 2014; Degaf 2016; Priatmoko and Cahyono 2013; and Darweesh and Abdullah 2016). These studies have proven that discourse analysis is still feasible to become a research topic that can be developed. The popularity also can be seen by the language used daily, both in the form of oral and written texts as the object of study. Briefly, according to Rahardjo (2007), discourse analysis, in its simplest sense, is a study of language units above sentences. Besides, Degaf (2017) also stated that discourse analysis in linguistic studies is a reaction of formal linguistic forms which pay more attention to mere units of words, phrases, or sentences without looking at the interrelationships between these elements. Therefore, discourse analysis has capacity to capture linguistic phenomenon. This study focused on discourse markers.

Discourse markers (DMs) play a very important part in a discourse. Levinson (1983) defined discourse marker as the expressions in the form of particles, conjunctions or prepositions even though the term about how to call them has not been clearly stated. Meanwhile, Schiffrin (1987) used different terms in referring those which are mentioned by Levinson (1983) as discourse markers (DMs). Schiffrin (1987) defined it as linguistic elements that indicate the relationship between units of speech. Whereas Fraser (2009) states that discourse markers are expressions such as now, well, so, however, and then, which signal a sequential relationship between the current basic message and the previous discourse.

Discourse markers have important functions at the textual and interpersonal level of oral and written discourse. They can function as indicators of the discourse structure by giving an initial signal to a new topic and marking the speaker's attitude towards what has been said (Muller, 2005). In addition, the procedural meanings of discourse markers allow them to limit the process of interpreting speech. Therefore, discourse markers play an important role in communication for the production of speech and interpretation.

Furthermore, discourse markers have significant function in controlling communication and helping speakers to manage conversations. As explained by Abuczki (2014) in his research that discourse markers are multifunctional pragmatic elements expressing communicative and cognitive functions. Discourse markers are used for particular functions; Furthering Arguments, Counter Arguments, Sequencing Arguments, Concluding Arguments, Emphasis,

Illustration/Exemplification, Contrast, and Evidence. On the other hand, Fraser (2015) uses different terms but has the same function; Contrastive Discourse Markers, Elaborative Discourse Markers, and Implicative Discourse Markers.

The object of the study of discourse markers can be in the form of speech, speech scripts, conversations record, direct conversations, notes of meetings, debates, lectures, and others. Therefore, the researcher chose to analyze the speech script from several Indonesian presidents in different government to become the object of study in this thesis. It is because most researchers choose to analyze lectures, speech, and conversations record. Likewise, I took non-native speaker as the subject of the study because most researchers in previous studies selected native speakers as the subject of the study, such as Herman (2011), Han (2011) and Vanda & Peter (2011). In addition, there are several studies that take non-native speakers as subjects, such as Xiao & Li (2012), Nejadansari & Mohammadi (2015), but the subjects they choose are not non-native speakers from Indonesia. Thus, this study can provide a variety of different findings by choosing Indonesian Presidents as the subject of the study.

Moreover, the object chosen by the researcher has the respective characteristics of the government. Every president has a different style of language. The first president Sukarno was referred to by various parties as the president who had the best diplomatic language. Aside from being strict, Sukarno was also considered capable of influencing the international world by the use of words that surged and inspired other country's leaders at the time. Meanwhile, other Presidents also have a unique style of language from time to time. In

addition, Soekarno, Abdurrahman Wahid, Megawati, and Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono are Indonesian presidents who often speak English fluently in international forums. Abdurrahman Wahid once studied at Laiden University, Netherlands, went to Germany and France before returning to Indonesia in 1971. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono also lived in America to take his education for quite a long time. Therefore, this uniqueness encouraged the researcher to analyze the speech scripts delivered by several Indonesian President across different period.

Based on previous studies used by the researchers and my selected area, there is significant gap can be investigated. First, the research subjects were non-native speakers consisting of several students, while the subject of this study was Indonesian Presidents who are also non-native speakers. Second, the use of discourse markers in the study concentrates more on conversation or dialogue context. Those become an opportunity for me to fill the gap in this study. I took the initiative to identify the speech scripts delivered by several Indonesian President across different period. However, this research is expected to contribute in parsing the theory of discourse markers, providing a deeper understanding that discourse markers has an important role in constructing coherence text and how the discourse markers are useful for communicators. Therefore, this study is expected to be a reference for the next researchers in exploring research in the same field, discourse markers.

B. Research Questions

Based on the background's problem, the researcher formulated a question that covers the existing problems

1. How are discourse markers used by Indonesian Presidents in their presidential speech?

C. Research Objectives

By answering this question, the researcher proves that the four presidents have extraordinary discourse markers, so that they produce the right cohesion and coherence and make the speeches meaningful and easily understood. In addition, below is the purpose of this study.

1. To identify the type based on the function of discourse markers in the fourth Presidential speech

D. Research Significance

The researcher hope, the results of this study can give practical and theoretical contribution. Theoretically, this research is expected to generate the theory of discourse markers between superordinate and sub-ordinate also it enables to contribute the development of discourse analysis. In addition, this study is dreamed to be a part of studies for the next investigators who are interested in doing similar field of research by making this study as a reference in their research. Practically, it is expected to give contribution in communication to understand discourse markers in sentences or phrases which contain a discourse. First, to the lecturers, this research can be used as information material in learning Discourse Markers deeper. By studying this research, the students also able to hone their knowledge regarding with the Discourse Markers theory.

E. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is the discourse markers of the Indonesian president speech which were divided into four different governments based on sources obtained from National Library (<https://kepuustakaan-presiden.perpusnas.go.id/speech/>). In addition, the researcher only investigates the expressions which are in the form of words or phrases contained in the speech. The data which are analyzed in this study are the words or utterances containing discourse marker obtained by four Presidents in official state speeches at international forums such as ASEAN and the United Nations. In fact, the study only focuses on the various types of function of discourse markers in utterance production and interpretation based on relevance theory and adaptation theory.

F. Definition of Key Terms

a. Discourse Marker

An expression in the form of phrase which has delivered by presidents in their presidential speeches. Discourse markers have important function in constructing coherence text among communicator. In addition, discourse markers can be defined as a word or phrase that does not significantly change the meaning of the sentence, but which can, among other functions, "show the connection between what a speaker is saying and what has already been said or what is going to be said.

b. Presidential Speech

Speech delivered by President addressed to the people in ASEAN and the United Nations.

G. Previous Studies

Various studies on Discourse Discourse Markers have been conducted during last ten years by some scholars. First, Xioao & Li (2012) investigated the use of Discourse Markers 'well' by Chinese students and native English speakers. This research was conducted to reveal how actually Chinese English learners use Discourse Markers - well and how pragmatic functions of these markers are preferred in conversation. Second, Areta (2016) conducted the research on The Role of Discourse Markers in the Variational Axis 'Oral-Written Discourse' in 17th-Century Colonial Documents. The goal of this study is to analyze the role of a paradigm of discourse markers-the consecutive connectors-in the Spanish of 17th-century colonial documents. The results shows that the hypothesis of the differences in the emergence of consecutive connectors due to the different situations of communication are true.

Furthermore, Piurko (2015) did a research entitled Discourse Markers: Their Function and Distribution in the Media and Legal Discourse. The purpose of this study is to investigate the use of discourse markers in legal and media discourses in oral and written genres. The results of this study reveal that the frequency of occurrence of discourse markers is higher in genres that are spoken than written and textual discourse markers are more often than interpersonal in the genre being analyzed. Fourth, Abuczki (2014) investigated on the Disambiguation of Multifunctional Discourse Markers in Multimodal Interaction. The purpose of this paper is to reveal the role of discourse markers in expressing cognitive states, interactional states and movements such as lexical search, uncertainty and shifting

topics, then to identify sequential and nonverbal features that usually characterize and differentiate these functions mostly.

Moreover, Huang (2011) conducted a study of Discourse Markers in Spoken English: A Corpus Study of Native Speakers and Chinese Non-Native Speakers. This study analyzes the use of discourse markers in the speech of Chinese non-native speakers (NNSs) of English and native speakers (NSs), using corpus methodologies. The result shows that the Discourse Markers for analysis, like, oh, well, you know, I mean, you see, I think and now, occur more often in the dialogic genres than in the monolog genres. Likewise, Aysu (2016) enquired a research of The Use of Discourse Markers in the Writings of Turkish Students of English as Foreign Language. The purpose of this study was to investigate the discourse markers used by 104 elementary school preparation class students studying at Namik Kemal University, Turkey. The researcher uses the theory of Fracer (1999) in conducting discourse markers. The results show that there are 101 elaborative markers, 52 contrastive markers, 18 causative markers, and 9 inferential markers.

Meanwhile, In the Chinese classroom environment, Liu (2006) conducted a pragmatic analysis of one Chinese literature class and concluded that the discourse markers used in teacher talks has five main textual functions: connecting, transferring, generalizing, explaining and refining. In the process of building a classroom context, he argues that discourse markers contribute to the function of discussion, emotional control and adjustment of social relations (Liu, 2006). This conclusion does not yet have weak and oversimplified data support

without much connection to the class context. Also, Craig & Sanusi (2000) observed the study entitled “I’m Just Saying...”: Discourse Markers of Standpoint Continuity. According to the researcher, the pragmatic function performed by the continuity marker is divided into four parts; to determine and clarify the argumentative point of view, a presumption of continuity, a normative expectation that discussion participants do have standpoints, and to avoid overt disagreement and to save face.

Based on those previous studies, mostly the research subjects were non-native speakers consisting of several students, while the subject of this study was Indonesian Presidents who are also non-native speakers. Second, the use of discourse markers in the study concentrates more on conversation or dialogue context. Those become an opportunity for me to fill the gap in this study. I took the initiative to identify the speech scripts delivered by several Indonesian Presidents across different periods. Those presidents are native Indonesian speakers who made English as a foreign language.

H. Research Methods

This point discusses about the methodology of the research which consists of research design, research instrument, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

1. Research Design

This research is categorized as descriptive qualitative research, the research is conducted to obtain a deep and detailed understanding and analyzing on the use of discourse markers in the speech scripts delivered by four Indonesian

President across different period; Soekarno, Abdurrahman Wahid, Megawati, and Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. In addition, descriptive aims to find out phenomena comprehensively based on how it occurs naturally in the forum. In analyzing the data, the researcher analyzes without any intervention or manipulation. However, the data analyzed is not in the form of numeral or percentage which is statistically analyzed. The analysis carried out in this study is based on oral and written information; words or utterances. Therefore, it becomes another reason the researcher chooses to use descriptive qualitative, this allows for the availability of rich data to analyze.

Furthermore, the researcher uses pragmatic approach in this study since the focus on how the process of producing discourse markers used by Indonesian Presidents in their speeches. This approach is also related to finding and understanding the meaning and function of the expression. Thus, pragmatic approach is the right thing to use in this study because discourse markers in this research is seen as the way those presidents use them as a communication strategy.

2. Data and Data Source

In conducting the research, the data analyzed in this study are the words or utterances containing discourse marker obtained by four Presidents in official state speeches at international forums such as ASEAN and the United Nations. In this case, the four presidents are native Indonesian speaker who made English as foreign language. Furthermore, the data source was taken from National Library (<https://kepuustakaan-presiden.perpusnas.go.id/speech/>).

3. Research Instrument

The researcher himself is the main instrument of this research. He collected the data in the form speech scripts. The researcher also tried to understand those containing discourse markers in presidential speeches based on the theory used. Besides, the researcher is the one who collect the data by watching the video, transcribing, analyzing the data based on the theory used, and concluding the research. In addition, he is the only person who interprets and analyzes the data.

4. Data Collection

To collect the data, the researcher uses the following steps. First, he tried to find data in various sources on Google, unfortunately he had difficulty accessing several sources that support data acquisition. Thus, the supervisor suggested to look in the National Archives, the website could not be accessed, however. Then, the researcher tried to send an email to the National Archives to gain access to search data. Until a few days, one of the staff of National Archive replied to my email that for some of data I need was not in the National Archive. By this unexpected incident, the researcher had weak expectations.

Meanwhile, by due to strong determination, the researcher tried to find other websites so that he found a National Library website. Despite gaining access to the website, the data obtained is very low, which only get a few presidential speeches such as Soekarno, Abdurrahman Wahid, Megawati, and Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. Furthermore, the researcher read speech scripts several times to gain

insight from the speech. Sometimes, it makes the researcher confused by the style of language by some presidents. Moreover, he selected the utterances containing discourse markers by reading the data to be sorted by the category and function. After that, the researcher makes diagrams to facilitate the sorting of discourse markers categories and their functions before. Thus, this step made him easier to organize and analyze the data.

5. Data Analysis

To analyze the data, the researcher divides several steps. The researcher classifies the utterances which consist of discourse markers by using the theory of Fraser (1996, 2005). The classification based on the types of discourse markers in accordance with several functions of those markers. Likewise, to make classification easier and more interesting in writing a thesis, the researcher divides into some parts; collecting the utterances in the data, analyzing the data by using the theory used, classifying them based on the types and functions of discourse markers by each President into several diagrams, putting the context of the data, and the last, concluding the result of the study based on the discussion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the theories involved in this study. The main theory used in this study is the theory of discourse markers. In addition, there are several previous studies that support this research.

A. Discourse Analysis

For at least ten years now, 'discourse' has become a fashionable term. In scientific texts and debates, this is used indiscriminately, often without being defined. In many cases, what underlies the word 'discourse' is the general idea that language is organized according to different patterns that are followed by what people say when they take part in different domains of social life. Discourse analysis is not just one approach, but a series of interdisciplinary approaches that can be used to explore various social domains in various types of studies. Discourse analysis is part of the disciplines of linguistics, sociology, cultural anthropology, international relations, geography, communication skills, translation science, and other fields of science. According to Rahardjo (2007), discourse analysis, in its simplest sense, is a study of language units above sentences. Besides, Degaf (2017) also stated that discourse analysis in linguistic studies is a reaction of formal linguistic forms which pay more attention to mere units of words, phrases, or sentences without looking at the interrelationships between these elements.

Discourse analysis can be used in a broader sense. But in general, discourse analysis focuses on the language used daily, both in the form of oral and written texts as objects of study. The object of discourse analysis research is a language unit above a sentence or utterance that has unity and context, can be in the form of speech texts, recorded conversations that have been written, direct conversations, meeting notes, debates, or speeches that are not artificial and indeed exist in daily life . In contrast to ordinary language analysis, discourse analysis cannot be narrowed down as an analysis of layers or outer skin language use, even though many researchers are trapped in superficial studies. Discourse analysis should explore further into the language unit in order to uncover things that are not seen by language analysis or ordinary grammatical analysis.

Alba-Jues (2009) explains that to identify and describe the scope of linguistic texts and discourse analysis and to develop differences between the two is not an easy task and must be based on seven items; Cohesion, which has a form of connection and has predictable and surface structure conditions, coherence, which has a meaningful relationship between texts and is deep structure, intersionality, which has a focus on the user or manufacturer, acceptability, which has a meaning that is generally accepted, informativity, which can provide complete information, situationality, which has a relationship with the surrounding circumstances, intertextuality, which has a relationship between one text.

Discourse analysis allows us to see how messages are organized, used and understood. In addition, discourse analysis also allows us to track variations in the

ways used by communicators in an effort to achieve certain goals or purposes through messages containing certain discourses delivered. Furthermore, every act of communication can be considered as an example of discourse, some scholars have divided the discourse into four main types. First, argument, it is a form of communication that is intended to convince the audience that the writer or speaker is correct, using evidence and reason. Second, narration, it is a form of communication that tells a story, often involving emotion and empathy. Third, description, it is a form of communication that relies on the five senses to help the audience visualize something. Fourth, exposition, it is used to tell the audience about something with a relatively neutral language, it is not intended to persuade or arouse emotions.

Meanwhile, other literary scholars have divided the types of discourse into three categories: First, expressive, which consists of creative, non-fiction literary writing actions. It can include memoirs, letters or online blogs. Second, poetry, which consists of writing creative fiction. Poetic discourse includes novels, poetry and drama. These types of work often prioritize emotions, images, themes, and character development, as well as the use of literary tools such as metaphors and symbolism. Third, transactional, this is used to push things into action, such as advertisements that motivate customers to buy, or show customers how to use products through manuals.

B. Discourse Marker

There is a growing body of research and research interest in linguistic items such as you know, okay and well that people use in written and oral

contexts since Schiffrin (1987) highlights their significance. Mostly referred to as discourse markers, it not only has a grammatical function but also functions as an effective interaction feature, especially in oral conversations (Schiffrin 1987; Maschler, 1998; Fraser, 1999). The frequency and number of discourse markers people use is significant compared to other forms of words (Fung and Carter, 2007). Discourse markers play an important role in understanding discourse and information development (Schiffrin, 1987). Because it is multi-grammatical and multifunctional, discourse markers work inside and outside the discourse and reflect the interactions intertwined between the participants and the context (Maschler, 1998).

Discourse markers have variety of related labels that may include markers. Irham (2019) mentions at least eight terms to refer to the markers of several scholars; Discourse Markers (Bazzanella 2003, 2006; Der 2010; Frank-Job 2006; Jucker and Ziv 1998; Lenk 1995, 1998a, 1998b; Muller 2005; Schiffrin 1987; Schourup 1999; Urgelles-Coll 2011), Discourse Particles (Aijmer 1988, 2002; Aijmer and Simon-Vandenberg 2003, 2011; Lam 2009a, 2009b, 2010; Schourup 1985; Stede and Schmitz 2000), Discourse Operators (Redeker, 1991), Discourse Connectives (Unger 1996), Pragmatic Markers (Andersen 1998, 2001; Brinton 1995, 1996, 1998, 2005; Culpeper and Kyto 2010; Defour 2008a, 2009a; Defour and Simon-Vandenberg 2010; Erman 2001), Pragmatic Particles (Andersen 1998, 2001; Brinton 1995, 1996, 1998, 2005; Culpeper and Kyto 2010; Defour 2008a, 2009a; Defour and Simon-Vandenberg 2010; Erman 2001;

Foolen 1996; Irham, 2015, 2018), Fillers (Brown and Yule 1983), Hedges (Culpeper and Kyto 1999, 2000b).

The terminology, classification and characteristics of discourse markers have been achieved from various studies, including coherence of discourse (Schiffrin, 1987, 2003), pragmatics (Fraser, 1999), theory of relevance (Blakemore, 1992) and systemic functional grammar (Halliday and Hasan, 1976). The first approach is the coherence model of discourse established by Schiffrin (1987). According to Schiffrin (1987), the five planes within the framework can be distinguished according to the various levels of coherence functions played by discourse markers, namely the exchange structure, including adjacency pairs such as question and answer, the action structure where speech acts are located, ideational structures, which are viewed from semantics as the exchange of ideas and participatory frameworks, namely interactions and relationships between speakers and listeners, and the end of information that focuses on participants' cognitive capacities (Fraser, 1999; Schiffrin, 1987, 2003). However, studies based on this model emphasize more on coherence discourse than on local contexts.

The second approach proposed by Fraser (1999) is the Grammatical-Pragmatic Perspective. He believes that discourse markers not only function in the coherence of the text but also signify the speaker's intention for the next turn in the previous utterance. Compared to the coherence model, Fraser (1999) contributed to a more complete generalization and pragmatic view of different markers, including discourse markers, in a broader context than structural organizations.

Another approach is through systemic functional linguistics (SFL) which was established by Halliday and Hasan (1976). Although they did not address the problem of discourse markers directly in the analysis of textual functions, they investigated words such as "and, but, I mean, to sum up etc" as connecting sentences which perform an important part in semantic cohesion. Discourse markers are considered as effective cohesive devices with various meanings and functions in segment organizations. This study is mainly based on written texts but still highlights the importance of discourse markers in the construction of functions and meanings (Schiffrin, 2003).

1. Characteristic of Discourse Markers

Irham (2019 in Brinton, 1996; Schiffrin, 1987; Muller, 2004) formulated the characteristics of discourse markers into several types. Brinton (1996) argued that discourse markers are a dominant feature of spoken discourse, they are often short and phonologically reduced, the propositional meaning is often difficult to define, they are optional rather than obligatory, which means that their absence in conversation, and they are predominantly multifunctional. Meanwhile, Schiffrin (1987) gives an opinion that discourse markers are independent of sentential structure and they can occur freely within a sentence at locations which are very difficult to define syntactically. While Muller (2004) said that discourse markers have no single word class (supported by Starvick, 1980; Frasers, 1988, 1990, 1999). They have range of prosodic contour; stress, tone, pause, or phonological reduction (Brinton, 1996; Sankoff et al. 1997; Erman 1992). Discourse markers

are supposed to be at the beginning of discourse (syntactic) unit, they are lack of semantic content, orality, and multifunctionality.

2. Function of Discourse Markers

Fraser (1996, 2005) classified the function of discourse markers into nine types. First, elaborative markers which refer to markers used to describe or explain or reason messages in a discourse, such as and, also, besides, correspondingly, equally, for example, for instance, and so on. In addition, markers like first(ly), second(ly), finally belong to this group when they are used to explain or give reasons for a message in discourse, but they are excluded when they indicate the timeline. In the opinion of Fraser (1996), they signal that the following remarks are a kind of refinement to the previous discourse.

Second, contrastive markers, which show the interpretation of one discourse segment contrasts with another in a previous discourse to the next discourse. What follows is the rejection or contrast of some information or propositions related to one in the previous text. They are markers like but, although, despite (this/that), however, in contrast etc. including their variants and equivalents. Furthermore, Temporal Markers are expressions used to indicate the time at which certain events occur or the sequence of events. These markers consist of at the moment, at that time, now, then, after, while, as soon as, before, finally, later, sooner or later, when, and their variants and equivalents. In addition, markers like first(ly), second(ly), finally are also included in this group only when they refer to the sequence of time.

Inferential markers are those who suggest an inferential or conclusive relationship between discourse segments, indicating that the power of speech is the inference or conclusion that follows from the previous discourse and background information, like so, after all, as a result (of this/that), because (of this/that), consequently, for this/that reason, hence, then, therefore, thus, etc. including their variants and equivalents. Moreover, assessment markers refer to markers that indicate the speaker's evaluation of a number of messages or comments on certain events. They signify the speaker's evaluation of the state of the world represented in the proposition (Fraser, 1996). These markers are in my opinion, I think, as for me, and some adverbs like (un)expectedly, inevitably, (un)fortunately, etc.

Beside, deference markers are markers used to signal a message of respect. Such markers separate from and parallel the basic messages of discourse. They are markers like sir, your honor, gentlemen, and their variants and equivalents (Fraser, 2005). Emphasis markers are used to emphasize basic messages in discourse (Fraser, 1996), such as by no means, by no stretch of the imagination, definitely, indeed, really, that's a .., to say the least, without exaggeration, and their variants. Likewise, conversational management markers are markers that indicate how discourse should be managed for the listener. They can be used to show shifts in context, or function as warning signals in the context of different discourses (Jucker, 1993) to make improvements about what has been said, and sometimes they are used by the speaker to make responses to his own lectures (Schiffrin, 1987). Those markers are now, well, ok, etc.

Moreover, other markers refer to all other categories of markers not mentioned above. Among the various categories of pragmatic markers, some of them are rarely found in public speeches because of their unique characteristics. Those markers like you know or you see, if not, certainly, frankly, and so on. They have very low frequency, but they are in public speeches. Therefore, all other categories of markers are referred to as Other Markers in this study.

C. Previous Studies

A number of studies on Discourse Markers have been conducted during last years by some scholars. First, Fraser (2005) did a research entitle The Combining of Discourse Markers. In his research, he discusses several combinations of discourse markers, such as Contrastive Discourse Markers, Elaborative Discourse Markers, and Inferential Discourse Markers. The combination of CDM is relatively often used, the combination of IDM uses less, and the cross-class combination of CDM-IDM and IDM - CDM is also still very low. Likewise, Huang (2011) conducted a study of Discourse Markers in Spoken English: A Corpus Study of Native Speakers and Chinese Non-Native Speakers. This study analyzes the use of discourse markers in the speech of Chinese non-native speakers (NNSs) of English and native speakers (NSs), using corpus methodologies. The result shows that the Discourse Markers for analysis, like, oh, well, you know, I mean, you see, I think and now, occur more often in the dialogic genres than in the monolog genres.

Xiao & Li (2012) investigated the use of Discourse Markers “well” by Chinese students and native English speakers. This research was conducted to

reveal how actually Chinese English learners use Discourse Markers - well and how pragmatic functions of these markers are preferred in conversation. Areta (2016) also conducted the research on The Role of Discourse Markers in the Variational Axis 'Oral-Written Discourse' in 17th-Century Colonial Documents. The goal of this study is to analyze the role of a paradigm of discourse markers- the consecutive connectors-in the Spanish of 17th-century colonial documents. The results show that the hypotheses of the differences in the emergence of consecutive connectors due to the different situations of communication are true.

Furthermore, Aysu (2016) enquired a research of The Use of Discourse Markers in the Writings of Turkish Students of English as Foreign Language. The purpose of this study was to investigate the discourse markers used by 104 elementary school preparation class students studying at Namik Kemal University, Turkey. The researcher uses the theory of Fraser (1999) in conducting discourse markers. The results show that there are 101 elaborative markers, 52 contrastive markers, 18 causative markers, and 9 inferential markers. Besides, Liu (2016) also found research the Meta-Pragmatic Function of Discourse Markers. The researcher argues that discourse markers have the function of building discourse, expressing the intentions and emotions of language users, shortening interpersonal distance, and regulating interpersonal relationships. In expressing the intentions and emotions of language users, the meta-pragmatic function of discourse markers can also be divided into three types, according to the user's individual emotions, ways of evaluating subjective and speech, and modification of speech expressions.

Piurko (2015) did a research entitled *Discourse Markers: Their Function and Distribution in the Media and Legal Discourse*. The purpose of this study is to investigate the use of discourse markers in legal and media discourses in oral and written genres. The results of this study reveal that the frequency of occurrence of discourse markers is higher in genres that are spoken than written and textual discourse markers are more often than interpersonal in the genre being analyzed. Fourth, Abuczki (2014) investigated on the *Disambiguation of Multifunctional Discourse Markers in Multimodal Interaction*. The purpose of this paper is to reveal the role of discourse markers in expressing cognitive states, interactional states and movements such as lexical search, uncertainty and shifting topics, then to identify sequential and nonverbal features that usually characterize and differentiate these functions mostly.

Moreover, in the Chinese classroom environment, Liu (2006) conducted a pragmatic analysis of one Chinese literature class and concluded that the discourse markers used in teacher talks has five main textual functions: connecting, transferring, generalizing, explaining and refining. In the process of building a classroom context, he argues that discourse markers contribute to the function of discussion, emotional control and adjustment of social relations (Liu, 2006). This conclusion does not yet have weak and oversimplified data support without much connection to the class context. Also, Craig & Sanusi (2000) observed the study entitle "I'm Just Saying...": *Discourse Markers of Standpoint Continuity*. According to the researcher, the pragmatic function performed by the continuity marker is divided into four parts; to determine and clarify the argumentative point

of view, a presumption of continuity, a normative expectation that discussion participants do have standpoints, and to avoid overt disagreement and to save face.

Based on those previous studies, mostly the research subjects were non-native speakers consisting of several students, while the subject of this study was Indonesian Presidents who are also non-native speakers. Second, the use of discourse markers in the study concentrates more on conversation or dialogue context. Those become an opportunity for me to fill the gap in this study. I took the initiative to identify the speech scripts delivered by several Indonesian President across different period. Those presidents are native Indonesian speaker who used English as foreign language.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter provides two main points; it is research findings and discussion of discourse markers in four presidential speeches. First, the data obtained from observations were described in the findings section in accordance with the formulation of research question in this study. Then, the findings are discussed in the second point, the discussion section which aims to have a comprehensive understanding of how to use of discourse markers in four presidential speeches.

A. Findings

In this part, the researcher presents data consisting of discourse markers in four presidential speeches. The data obtained is presented based on the classification of types or functions of discourse markers. In addition, the researcher sort out data based on the type or function of discourse markers found from the first speech up to the last speech, to make it easier for the researcher to analyze the data. Then, the findings of discourse markers are marked by having bold in words which are considered as discourse markers. To analyze the data, they are identified by context to find out their function according to Fraser (1996, 2005).

Furthermore, the data was obtained from four presidents; Soekarno, Abdurrahman Wahid, Megawati Soekarno Putri, and Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono in official state speeches at international forums such as ASEAN and the United Nations. Forty six data have been found from those Presidential speeches. Some

data that has the same function in the four speeches is only taken one to analyze. Below is an analysis of the function of discourse markers in speech production and interpretation based on relevance theory and adaptation theory. All functions will be analyzed according to various categories of discourse markers.

a. Function of Elaborative Markers

The elaborative markers were found with the most appearances in the four presidential speeches. These markers are used to describe statements with more than one point. In addition, the function of elaborative markers is to give the listener a sign that the following segments are explanations, data or improvements in the previous discourse. By making such language choices, the speaker, on the one hand, adapts to the language context that describes his statement; on the other hand, he guides his listeners to interpret exactly what he is saying. The following are some of the elaborative markers used in the four presidential speeches.

This speech is delivered by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono at the Observance of The Golden Jubilee of The Asian-African Conference, April 13, 2006. He produced the utterance in the middle of the speech.

Datum 1

Since that time, too, the Bandung Spirit has been a guidance, and a rallying cry, for generations of Asian and African leaders. It was this same Spirit that inspired us yesterday, in Jakarta to establish a New Asian-African Strategic Partnership. Through that partnership, we would pool together the vast resources, and the tremendous creative energies of Asia and Africa, to solve some of the most persistent problems of development we are facing. Through that partnership, we would contribute significantly to the ultimate conquest of poverty, as a constant torment of the human condition. **And** through that partnership, we would advance the cause of peace, equitable prosperity, and social justice.

"And" is a marker that begins other details of the previous discourse. In other word, the use of "and" marker is to reason message in a discourse. Obviously, these guide the listener in their interpretation of what the following discourse is, and with the given context, they can achieve cognitive effects easily with the assumption of the manifest given. In datum (1), the President explained that with the presence of a New Asia-Africa Strategic partnership, the government will unite vast resources, contribute significantly to the conquest of poverty and will advance the goals of peace, just prosperity and social justice.

This utterance is produced by President Abdurrahman Wahid when he was at Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nation and other International Organization in Geneva, August 16, 2000.

Datum 2

We shall carry out the four pillars of the economic programs that I expounded in the August Annual Session of the People's Consultative Assembly last week, namely: **first**, the maintenance of the macrostability; **second**, the strengthening and the rebuilding of the economic institutions; **third**, the continuation of the policy and structural adjustments; and **fourth**, the protection of the poor and the empowerment of the impuissant economy.

First, second, third, and others belong to elaborative markers since their functions are to elaborate message in a discourse. Furthermore, the use of these markers is to give the listener a sign that the speaker is making further explanations to reduce their processing efforts in interpretation. As a datum (2) a fragment of a speech by President Abdurrahman Wahid, he used "first, second, third, and fourth" marker to deliver the four pillars of the economic program in the

August Annual Session of the People's Consultative Assembly. These markers aim to decipher the message in the discourse.

This speech is delivered by President Soekarno at a Commemoration of National Reawakening Day, May 20, 1962.

Datum 3

I therefore again ask the Dutch or whosoever ridicule us that on this day we are commemorating the National Reawakening day, is it not more than proper that we be glad, is it not more than proper that we thank God Almighty, that the spirit of the tiger which according to the expression of Mr. Oranje is trouble maker? Was the independence movement in Egypt, the United Arab Republic, the sole result of the work of Arabi Pasha, or Mustafa Kamil? No! The independence movement in Egypt at that time, now the United Arab Republic, was the movement of history which emerged from the hearts of the Egyptian Nation.

I **also** ask; "Was the freedom movement in India the sole result of the work of Krishna Gokhale, or Mahatma Gandhi only, or Jawaharlal Nehru only, so that the British could properly say for instance that Gandhi was the trouble maker, that Jawaharlal Nehru was a trouble maker? No! The movement of India was not made by Gandhi, not made by Jawaharlal Nehru.

The "also" marker is categorized as elaborative markers. The marker is used for further clarification as a connecting marker that carries out an important part in semantic cohesion. For example, the datum (3), President Soekarno uses the "also" marker in hinting the following statement to be a kind of refinement of the previous discourse. He explained to the audience about the trouble maker itself. He added that the independence movement in Egypt, the United Arab Republic, was not only the result of the work of Arabi Pasha, or Mustafa Kamil, but also a historical movement that emerged from the hearts of the Egyptians. He also added that the freedom movement in India was not the only work of Krishna

Gokhale, or only Mahatma Gandhi, or Jawaharlal Nehru, but also the strong desire of the Indian people.

This utterance below is one of a fragment of speech delivered by President Megawati Soekarno Putri at the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

Datum 4

Complementing the Principles of Rio and Agenda 21, we decided in Doha to provide further impetus for ensuring an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading system. While in Monterrey, we agreed to create better framework for development financing in which the leaders of developed countries have reiterated their commitment to meet the target of 0.7 percent for ODA from their annual GDP. **Moreover**, it was also recognized that good governance at the national and international level is key for achieving the objectives of sustainable development.

“Moreover” are also categorized as elaborative markers. This marker indicate to the listener that the following discourse is another detail added to the previous discourse and thus makes the speaker's speech easier to process. President Megawati uses this marker not only in providing a number of decisions in complementing the Rio Principles and Agenda 21, she also added that good governance at the national and international levels is the key to achieving sustainable development goals.

The speaker is still President Megawati Soekarno Putri at the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

Datum 5

In our effort to overcome those challenges, we need to take into consideration of the different level of capacity between developed and developing countries. In this regard, if we are determined to accelerate the implementation of Agenda 21, the

principle of common but differentiated responsibilities as recognized in the Rio Declaration must be consistently upheld. **Furthermore**, we need to observe carefully the enormous impact of globalization to most developing countries. Despite the opportunities it produces, globalization has created considerable challenges that have made them difficult to benefit from its rewards.

The use of “furthermore” marker in the utterance is detailing the previous discourse of what speaker said before. In the previous paragraph, President Megawati explained the efforts to overcome these challenges, it is necessary to consider differences in the level of capacity between developed and developing countries. In the second paragraph, she added that it is necessary to closely observe the huge impact of globalization for most developing countries. So in this case the elaborative markers can be categorized because she gives further explanation in referring the previous discourse before.

This utterance is produced by President Abdurrahman Wahid when he was at Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nation and other International Organization in Geneva, August 16, 2000.

Datum 6

The communication with the people at large. All of us are supposed to be good at, building the spiritual bond with the community and at consulting others in solving any problem arising. If all peaceful endeavors to reconcile conflicts fail to materialize, it is incumbent upon the government to assign state's apparatus to take stringent actions in accordance with the prevailing regulations. **Besides** these political burdens destined for preventing the disintegration, the government is aware of its responsibility as promptly as possible to bring the nation, and its people, exit from these prolonged economic and financial crises.

“Besides” markers are also categorized as elaborative markers which has the same function in exploring or detailing previous discourse. This marker

produced by President Abdurrahman Wahid in explaining the political burden in the previous paragraph. He adds that political burdens are destined to prevent this disintegration. The government realizes its responsibility as soon as possible to bring the nation, and its people, out of this prolonged economic and financial crisis.

This utterance also produced by President Abdurrahman Wahid when he was at Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nation and other International Organization in Geneva, August 16, 2000.

Datum 7

The basis of the economic democracy, which is simply interpreted as welfare for all, has two important elements, **namely**, welfare and opportunity for the public at large to enjoy them.

In this case, the researcher categorized “namely” as elaborative markers. It has function in referring and making further explanation in previous discourse. The use of that marker only found in President Abdurrahman Wahid’s speech. As an example in datum (7), he elaborated the basic of economic democracy has two important elements; welfare and opportunity for the public at large to enjoy them. Another example in the data shows that "namely" can be used as a marker in detailing or elaborating a discourse.

Therefore, the data above show that in presidential speeches, presidents more often use elaborative markers. Inevitably, elaborative markers play an important role in exploring more detail in the previous discourse, so that it can help the audience produce cognitive effects and achieve communicative goals.

b. Function of Contrastive Markers

In this section, contrast markers are also often used in presidential speeches. Basically, contrast markers have a function to show the rejection or contrast of some messages related to those in the previous discourse. But in most cases, they are used to indicate that the following message presented in the discourse must be contrasted with the previous discourse. The following are some of the contrastive markers used in the four presidential speeches.

The speaker is the President Abdurrahman Wahid, he delivered his speech when he was at Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nation and other International Organization in Geneva, August 16, 2000.

Datum 8

It is therefore proven from this starting point that nationalism is not formed and born naturally, **but** is a product of a social and intellectual development of a society in a given course of its history.

The markers “but” is classified as contrastive markers since its function is to show that the interpretation of one segment of discourse contrast with another. The use of the "but" marker in datum (8) shows the contrast between the previous and the next discourse. President Abdurrahman Wahid has shown in his fragment of speech, he stressed that nationalism was not formed and born naturally, but was a product of the social and intellectual development of society in the course of its history. The end of the sentence shows the meaning of contrast by using the "but" markers.

This utterance is produced by President Megawati Soekarno Putri at the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

Datum 9

The Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro has successfully reached paramount important agreements on sustainable development. Indeed, we have scored some progress primarily in protecting environment since then. **Yet**, the threat of its deterioration does not decline. Much of productive lands are turning to deserts, while tropical forests diminish so fast. Various biodiversity and marine resources have been depleted or endangered to disappear. Some parts of the world are drowning in floods while in others, people are struggling for increased scarcity of clean water supply. The ozone layer continues to deplete as a result of increasing greenhouse gases. As a consequence, global warming and ecological disaster become a distinct possibility.

"Yet" also functions as a contrast marker in a sentence or discourse. It becomes a sign that gives the listener a signal that the next sentence will mean a contrast to the previous sentence. As a datum (9), President Megawati Soekarno Putri explained that there is a lot of progress, especially in protecting the environment. However, there are still many productive lands turned into desert, tropical forests are decreasing so fast, various biodiversity and marine resources have been exhausted or endangered, some parts of the world are submerged in floods, lack of clean water supply, ozone layer continues to drain due to increasing greenhouse gases, giving rise to global warming. From the second sentence, it can be concluded that the sentence is inversely proportional or contains contrasting meaning with the initial discourse sentence by using the "yet" contrast marker.

This speech is delivered by President Soekarno at a Commemoration of National Reawakening Day, May 20, 1962. In this part, he explained the hero of freedom that must be honoured.

Datum 10

I express my surprise to the Dutch because I lately saw on the part of the Dutch, that they are no more commemorating and glorifying Willem van Oranje, **their** hero of freedom. **On the other hand** we, the Indonesian nation see in Prince Willem van Oranje one of the freedom fighters, who should properly, be glorified, honored not only by the Dutch people themselves but also by the Indonesian Nation because we ought to honour every hero on this earth.

The use of "on the other hand" marker in datum (10) has function to make a clear contrast between the forthcoming discourse message and the previous discourse message. It can also be seen by the addition of "but" marker to correctly understand the contrast relationship between propositions conveyed in the previous and subsequent discourse. The contrasting meaning of a fragment of President Soekarno's speech is Prince Willem van Oranje should be glorified and respected not only by the Dutch people themselves but also by the Indonesian people.

This section, the utterance is produced by President Megawati at the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

Datum 11

Ten years have passed since Rio, yet we still witness people grappling to escape from the poverty in rural areas and overcrowding the cities for a better life. There are a large number of people striving for survival at the expense of the natural resources without due regard to the need of future generation. **Meanwhile**, in other parts of the hemisphere, production and consumption have been taking place in an unsustainable manner.

In this part, President Megawati Soekarno Putri uses “meanwhile” marker to continue in giving contrast meaning to the previous discourse. She explained that there are large numbers of people who struggle to survive at the expense of natural resources without regard to the needs of future generations. Meanwhile, in other parts of the hemisphere, production and consumption have taken place unsustainably.

The speaker is still President Megawati when she was at the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

Datum 12

Complementing the Principles of Rio and Agenda 21, we decided in Doha to provide further impetus for ensuring an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading system. **While** in Monterrey, we agreed to create better framework for development financing in which the leaders of developed countries have reiterated their commitment to meet the target of 0.7 percent for ODA from their annual GDP.

This time, President Megawati Soekarno Putri used the "while" marker to show the reverse meaning of the previous discourse. He distinguished differences in work design in complementing the Rio Principles and Agenda 21. In Doha, he said that would provide further impetus to ensure an open, fair, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading system. While in Monterrey, he explained that he would create a better framework for financing development to meet the 0.7 percent target for ODA of their annual GDP.

Again, the speaker is still President Megawati when she gave a speech at the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

Datum 13

Furthermore, we need to observe carefully the enormous impact of globalization to most developing countries. **Despite** the opportunities it produces, globalization has created considerable challenges that have made them difficult to benefit from its rewards.

Still having the same function, the use of "despite" markers is also categorized as contrastive markers since its function is to show that the following message presented in the discourse has a meaningful contrast to the previous discourse. According to President Megawati Soekarno Putri, in the second sentence which shows the meaning of contrast, globalization has created huge challenges that make it difficult for them to benefit from their rewards.

This explanation appears in the initial points of speech delivered at Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nation and other International Organization in Geneva, August 16, 2000 by President Abdurrahman Wahid.

Datum 14

Tomorrow, our Independence Day will reach its fifty-fifth year. The Indonesian nationalism is **however** far older than its independence. The Indonesian nationalism was born and went through a process reaching its maturity in this archipelago long before the independence was proclaimed. The process of the birth of the nationalism had started since our founding fathers formed a political community, which vehemently denied the presence of other nations colonizing the Indonesian people and territory.

President Abdurrahman Wahid used the "however" marker in giving a contrasting meaning to the discourse that followed. He explained that tomorrow, Indonesian nationalism was far older than its independence. Indonesian

nationalism was born and underwent a process of achieving its maturity on the islands long before independence was proclaimed since the founding father formed a political community, which strongly denied the presence of other countries that colonized the people and territory of Indonesia. So it is very clear there is a meaning of contrast in the second sentence with the previous discourse.

President Abdurrahman Wahid at Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nation and other International Organization in Geneva, August 16, 2000.

Datum 15

Within this context, I have designed a governmental restructuring policy aimed at sharpening the focus and priority of the national policies in various fields. Apart from being a response to the implementation of the regional autonomy, which will be fully operational in January 2001, this restructuring also serves as a precise step to simplify the decision-making and to determine policy. Some governmental sectors that used to be separated, **although** their functions and competence are overlapping, will be placed under the same roof. This restructuring is also expected to put an end to policy duplication practices, which have long been difficult to avoid because of the existence of two or more departments or institutions exploring the same soil.

Likewise, the use of "though" markers also serves to provide meaning in contrast to the discourse previously presented. In this section, President Abdurrahman Wahid delivered about the draft government restructuring policy aimed at sharpening the focus and priority of national policies in various fields. The meaning of the contrast can be seen from the following sentence that several sectors of government that were once separate, although overlapping functions and competencies, will be placed under one roof. The discourse clearly contains the meaning of contrast with the use of "although" marker.

This utterance only found in fragment of President Soekarno' speech when he was at a Commemoration of National Reawakening Day, May 20, 1962.

Datum 16

I therefore again ask the Dutch or whosoever ridicule us that on this day we are commemorating the National Reawakening day, is it not more than proper that we be glad, is it not more than proper that we thank God Almighty, that the spirit of the tiger which according to the expression of Mr. Oranje is trouble maker? Was the independence movement in Egypt, the United Arab Republic, the sole result of the work of Arabi Pasha, or Mustafa Kamil? **No!** The independence movement in Egypt at that time, now the United Arab Republic, was the movement of history which emerged from the hearts of the Egyptian Nation.

The researcher categorizes the word "no" which is only used in President Soekarno speech as contrastive discourse markers. It is used for interpretation and implied a sign for the listener that the next discourse will be something contrasts with the previous sentence, thus saving listeners processing efforts in interpretation. As an explanation, the meanings of the contrast can be seen in the datum (16). In that case, President Soekarno dismissed the assumption that was put on the Dutch about the rebels that the independence movement in Egypt or the United Arab Republic was spearheaded by Arabi Pasha or Mustafa Kamil. However, the movement was a historical movement that emerged from the Egyptians.

Basically, contrast markers perform various functions in different contexts. The use of some contrast markers such as (e.g. but, however) gives a signal that the speaker intends the explicit message in the second sentence to contrast explicitly or the message in the first sentence. Then some markers like (e.g. instead of, rather than) signal that the speaker intends the explicit message in the

second sentence to correct the message conveyed in the first sentence. In addition, markers such as (e.g. on the contrary) signal that the speaker intends the explicit message in the second sentence to be true while the message delivered in the first sentence is false.

c. Function of Temporal Markers

Temporal markers are also commonly found in presidential speeches. They have a function as indicators in explaining the sequences of some events or a series of events in a speech and showing the time of an ongoing event or a past event and the sequence of a series of events. These markers give listeners a sign of what goes first, what comes next and prevent them from getting lost, thus giving clear explanations for a better interpretation of what was said by the speaker. The following are some of the temporal markers used in the four presidential speeches.

This section, President Soekarno told the people at a Commemoration of National Reawakening Day, May 20, 1962.

Datum 17

When I led the Supreme Advisory Council's session some days ago. It was true that at that moment I instructed Mr. Muhammad Yamin in his capacity of Minister for Special Affairs/Minister of Information, to arrange in the centre and in the regions as well the commemoration of this historic day.

In this part, when is categorized as temporal markers since its functions to indicate the time or event occurred. In essence, the use of the "when" marker is to achieve coherence. In addition, it serves to mark the time that has lasted, such as the datum (17) taken from President Soekarno's speech. He explained the time in which he instructed Pak Muhammad Yamin while chairing the session of the

Supreme Advisory Council a few days ago to arrange for the commemoration of a historical day that was taking place at that time. By using the "when" marker to mark discourse that has occurred, the speaker makes the listener easily activate the context and understand the message conveyed. The listener can conclude what the speaker is talking about is a situation that has occurred.

Still in the same speech which is produced by President Soekarno at a Commemoration of National Reawakening Day. He explained the time when gave some medals to some heroes.

Datum 18

A few moments ago I have awarded medals of merit and honor to some widows of heroes and to heroes who all have had great merits in discharging their patriotic duties in defending the Republic of Indonesia.

The way President Soekarno use "a few moments ago" is indicate an event at certain time. In this case, he used the marker to show the time when President Soekarno had given medals of awards and honors to several widows of heroes and heroes who all had advantages in carrying out their patriotic duties in defending the Republic of Indonesia. Therefore, the discourse includes a temporal marker with the mark "a few moments ago" used by the President.

The producer of this utterance is President Soekarno. He told people or audiences time events that are taking place in a meeting.

Datum 19

Lately, Luns – the Dutch Foreign Minister – in Athens for 4 hours long held discussions with the Foreign Secretary of the United States of America, Mr. Dean Rusk twice. **The first time** for 2^{1/2} hours, **the second time** for 1^{1/2} hours, in all 4

hours long.

Initially, the use of “the first, second, third, etc” depend on the context the speaker produced. Those markers can be categorized as elaborative markers if the function of them is to elaborate the message of a discourse. However, they excluded from elaborative markers if the speaker used those markers to indicate the time occurred. In this part, President Soekarno used “the first time and the second time” to give a clue to the listener that particular time occurred. He explained the meeting between the Dutch Foreign Minister and the US Secretary of State in Athens for 4 hours held a discussion which was divided into two times. The first time was for 2^{1/2} hours, the second for 1^{1/2} hours.

Still at the same event with the same speaker, President Soekarno expressed his optimism towards the Indonesian people.

Datum 20

At that time we had already vaguely defined that the Indonesian Nation shall become a great and free Nation.

“At that time” marker also has the same function with other markers which is include in temporal discourse markers. President Soekarno used that marker to indicate the time when he vaguely defined that the Indonesian Nation would become a large and free nation. In this case, he explained the time using “at that time” marker to tell audiences about his optimism towards Indonesia.

This piece of speech came from President Abdurrahman Wahid when he was at Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Geneva, August 16, 2000.

Datum 21

The recovery of our economy is aimed at creating a balance between the growth and the justice, the efficiency and the empowerment, and between the effectiveness and the quality of life. **At the same time**, the crisis that is entering its third year has obliged us to undertake various recovery policies which often cause weighty impacts on the social and economic lives and which are politically sensitive.

The use of “at the same time” marker refers to the previous event in the discourse to establish a temporal relationship with the next event in the discourse. In datum (21), President Abdurrahman Wahid uses the marker which is attributed to the time when the crisis is entering its third year. The use of these markers to develop discourse afterwards, that is to carry out various recovery policies that often have a large impact on social and economic life and political sensitivity.

A fragment of speech by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono when he becomes one of the speaker at the Observance of the Golden Jubilee of the Asian-African Conference, April 13, 2006.

Datum 22

Humbly, we in Indonesia accept that designation for this highland city. We do so in honour of the statesmen who laboured here fifty years ago, in the name of Peace. **Since that time**, too, the Bandung Spirit has been a guidance, and a rallying cry, for generations of Asian and African leaders. It was this same Spirit that inspired us yesterday, in Jakarta to establish a New Asian-African Strategic Partnership.

Likewise, the datum (22) used by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono belongs to temporal markers since its function to indicate the time occurred. He used “since that time” marker to show that the Bandung Spirit has become a guideline, and a call for generations of Asian and African leaders. With that spirit, he wants to build a New Asia-Africa Strategic Partnership in Jakarta.

This utterance is produced by President Soekarno at a Commemoration of National Reawakening Day, May 20, 1962.

Datum 23

Earlier the Vice Chairman of the Gotong Rojong House of Representatives, H.E. Mr. Subamia said, that the Dutch in their statement called the birth of Budi Utomo in the year 1908 a miracle, “a peculiarity, though a wonderful peculiarity”.

President Soekarno had a myriad of discourse markers which he used in his speech. This time, he uses the "earlier" marker to indicate a time in an event that took place in the past. It was a time when the Deputy Chairman of the People's Representative Council Gotong Rojong, H.E. Mr. Subamia said a statement from the Netherlands.

The producer of this utterance is still President Soekarno when he was at a Commemoration of National Reawakening Day, May 20, 1962.

Datum 24

This is the sign that the Dutch **lately** do not understand anymore the spirit of freedom, that they are not glorifying anymore the spirit of freedom.

In this section, President Soekarno uses another marker in referring to temporal discourse markers. The use of “lately” marker has the same function to

indicate the time occurred. He explained the time when the Dutch lately no longer understood the spirit of freedom, that they no longer glorified the spirit of freedom.

This utterance producer is still in the same speech which is delivered by President Soekarno at a Commemoration of National Reawakening Day, May 20, 1962.

Datum 25

Now, in 1982, it is good to remind you of this once more: Hi Indonesian people! We get assistance from the new emerging forces. We get assistance from several countries in our struggle for the liberation of West Irian, in our struggle to build a just and prosperous society, we get assistance, assistance, assistance, sympathy, sympathy, sympathy, but don't forget, that only a nation who stands on its own strength can become a great nation.

“Now” marker is one of the discourse markers used by President Soekarno in achieving a coherent communicative discourse. The utterance has function in showing the time of an ongoing event. He explained the time when Indonesia received assistance and sympathy from various parties about the problems that occurred, but he also reminded that only a nation who stands on its own strength can become a great nation.

In this section, the producer is President Abdurrahman Wahid at Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nation and other International Organization in Geneva, August 16, 2000.

Datum 26

During the last two years, the Indonesian nation has indeed regained its democratic rights. This is clearly apparent for they are free to express their

opinions both in oral as well as in written forms. The mushrooming of various institutions, associations, and organisations outside the state's formation for the last two years has been a good sign, especially if their performance is geared toward forming a self-sustaining society, which is capable of overcoming its own problems, namely an economically and intellectually self-supporting society commonly known as a civil society.

In datum (26), the "during" marker is a selection of markers made by President Abdurrahman Wahid to signal that the forthcoming discourse is the time when the previous discourse occurred. He explained the time in the last two years, Indonesia had regained its democratic rights which were visible because they were free to express their opinions both verbally and in writing. The marker serves to reduce the listener's processing effort in interpreting the speaker's words and help achieve communicative goals.

From the results of the analysis, all of these data reveal that the function of the temporal marker is to indicate the time at which a particular event occurred or the sequence of events. Presidents use temporal markers to give the listener a time signal that helps activate the cognitive context of the listener and in interpreting the speaker's speech. What's more, using temporal markers over and over is a discourse strategy to make the listener easy to remember and focus on the key points made by the speaker.

d. Function of Inferential Markers

Almost all speeches must use inferential markers. In this case, the inferential markers used by the four Presidents had quite a number of appearances in their speeches. Inferential markers have a function to show the inferential relationship between discourse segments or conclusions that follow from previous

discourse. In a speech, these markers play an important role for the listener in interpreting inferences or conclusions in accordance with the context. The following are some of the inferential markers used in the four presidential speeches.

This kind of discourse marker is produced by President Megawati at the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

Datum 27

Furthermore, we need to observe carefully the enormous impact of globalization to most developing countries. Despite the opportunities it produces, globalization has created considerable challenges that have made them difficult to benefit from its rewards. **Therefore**, reaching agreement on the fundamental supportive frameworks is essential. This would include enhanced market access, sustained and adequate financial resources, as well as improved capacities to master and apply technology.

In this case, "therefore" becomes a clear marker in the presidential speeches to mark future discourse is the conclusion drawn by the speaker based on the propositions of the previous discourse. The use of "therefore" in the utterance is a clear marker of discourse as an indication that the sentence that follows is the conclusion of the previous discourse. He uses these markers to mark statements on the impact of globalization so that it requires reaching agreement on a fundamental supporting framework.

The speaker of this utterance is President Soekarno when he was at a Commemoration of National Reawakening Day, May 20, 1962.

Datum 28

In short, all the policy I have given to the Indonesian Nation has got the approval

of God Almighty, because God Almighty has for 5 times given me His protection. **Because of that**, I have become more determined, I have become more convinced that the unity of the Indonesian Nation is right, that the deed for achieving independence can only be done with the bundeling of all Revolutionary forces, that the Political Manifesto is right, that U.S.D.E.K is right, that the Indonesian Socialism is right, that everything I have given to the Indonesian Nation is according to my conviction, right.

In this part, “because of that” marker also has the same function to show the meaning of inference. This marker is used by President Soekarno in reasoning the previous discourse and to give concluding remark to the next sentence. He said that all the policies he gave to the Indonesian people had received approval from Allah SWT. Based on the previous discourse, he gave the meaning of the conclusion by saying that everything he gave to the Indonesian people in accordance with his beliefs was a truth.

Again, this marker is produced by President Soekarno at a Commemoration of National Reawakening Day, May 20, 1962.

Datum 29

But, as I have already said in Medan on 25th April last, the Dutch have always been like that, they have not changed. This day I even received a letter from a friend, a close friend, he is an American citizen. He said: Beware of the delay tactics of the Dutch, Brother Soekarno – he addressed me with Brother Soekarno – look out the Dutch are now using delay tactics, that means dragging on. **Thus** if we face such a situation, the Dutch always use delay tactics.

There are many inferential markers used by President Soekarno in this speech. But this time, he uses "thus" marker in giving a concluding sentence to the discourse previously presented. In the previous sentence, he explained about the Dutch character that never changes. He also added that he got a letter from his

American friend reminding him to be on the lookout for tactics from the Netherlands. Then in the following sentence, President Soekarno gave the meaning of inference to the previous discourse.

This kind of marker is produced by President Megawati at the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

Datum 30

Finally, let me remind ourselves that we owe to billions of people yearning to lift themselves out of squalor and deprivation. They also have dreams about a better standard of living. The torch has been handed over from Stockholm through Rio and now to Johannesburg. We must carry it forward with strong commitment that would correspond the enormous challenges confronting us ahead.

“Finally” is one of the inferential markers which is often used in presidential speeches. The use of this marker found in President Megawati’s speech. The function of that marker also to give concluding remark to the next discourse conveyed. She gives the meaning of inference in his sentence that they owe to billions of people who want to elevate themselves from poverty and deprivation. Then in the last sentence, she added that she must continue a strong commitment in facing great challenges.

President Abdurrahman Wahid also produced an inferential discourse marker when he was at Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nation and other International Organization in Geneva, August 16, 2000.

Datum 31

So, if a new attitude and relation – that is based on the spirit of brotherhood as a nation – can be restored, in which every group or individual can enjoy its rights and dignities, there is a hope that these conflicts can be solved.

Likewise, the "so" markers in datum (31) marking future discourse are conclusions drawn by the speaker, based on previous discourse propositions. President Abdurrahman Wahid gave an inherent meaning to the sentence delivered that if new attitudes and relationships are based on the spirit of brotherhood as a nation, then each group or individual can enjoy their rights and dignity, there is hope that the conflict can be resolved.

The producer of the marker in this context is also President Abdurrahman Wahid when he gave a speech at Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nation and other International Organization in Geneva, August 16, 2000.

Datum 32

The crisis that has swept all of us has inflicted many damages on the important elements of our national economy. **As a result**, many segments of our society have been left untouched for them to enjoy the fruit of the development and, worse still, are suffering more and more because of the crisis.

Similarly, in datum (32) shows the results or decisions of the previous discourse segment discussing the crisis that has caused a lot of damage to important elements of the national economy. President Abdurrahman Wahid used "as a result" marker to provide a conclusion that many segments of the community still cannot enjoy the results of development that have an impact on the national crisis.

Again, the producer of this marker is the same person as before. It seems that President Abdurrahman Wahid used various inferential markers in his speech

at Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nation and other International Organization in Geneva, August 16, 2000.

Datum 33

It is true indeed that in order to create prosperity an economic growth is inevitably needed. Yet, such a growth that we are determined to regain should be based upon new foundations encompassing clean and credible public institutions, well-managed and healthy economic institutions such as banking and business circles, and rules and order and law enforcement ensuring a just and effective market mechanism. **To that end**, our endeavours in recovering and restructuring the economy that have been conducted within the past ten months will continue to be carried out in a high discipline and consistent manner.

“To that and” marker in datum (33) marking future discourse are conclusions drawn by the speaker based on the previous discourse. President Abdurrahman Wahid used this marker to give the meaning of the conclusions from the previous discourse which contained the need for economic growth to create prosperity. The use of "to that end" marker makes it clear to the listener that the next discourse is the conclusion of the previous discourse. In his next discourse, he said that efforts to overcome these problems would be carried out with high discipline and consistency.

In this context, the marker is still in the same speech which is delivered by President Abdurrahman Wahid.

Datum 34

The other instrument is the policy on channelling credits and the policy on investments. The re-capitalised banks are requested to channel their credits to the feeble economic groups. Those two instruments will be consistently developed without disregarding the principle of prudence in the state budget as well as in the banking regulations. **Eventually**, the attempts for the empowerment and

advocation will only materialise if the society's participation is designed to be constantly open as widely and justly as possible for them in the management of the economic activities.

President Abdurrahman used the marker "eventually" as inference or conclusion argument. In the initial discourse, he discussed the policy of lending and investment policies. The meaning of inference can be known from the use of "eventually" in the next discourse that displays the opinion of President Abdurrahman Wahid. He said that empowerment and advocacy efforts would only be realized if community participation was designed to continue to be as open and fair as possible in managing economic activities.

This section is the last part of inferential markers used by President Abdurrahman Wahid in his speech at Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nation and other International Organization in Geneva, August 16, 2000.

Datum 35

This process needs the improved capacity and the public accountability and will consequently inject into the community at large the sense of belonging and the spirit of responsibility in the conduct of the government in the respective regions. **Hence**, in order to prevent the misconducts from recurring, we are creating, and will continue creating, objective parameters needed in that regard. This is extremely important not only for the protection of the people's interests, but also for the accomplishment of the public accountability.

“Hence” marker used by President Abdurrahman Wahid in giving meaning of inference, it shows that the next discourse is the reason of the previous discourse. He concluded that the government would continue to create objective parameters to protect the interests of the people and fulfill public accountability in

particular. In short, inferential markers in the presidential speeches function to make conclusions using previous discourse as a basis. The use of those markers makes the listener easier to understand the intentions of the speaker conclusions and helps them to make the right interpretation, so that it is easy to achieve communicative goals.

e. Function of Assessment Markers

The appearance of assessment markers is classified as less than the other markers before. These markers are only found in fragments of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, President Abdurrahman Wahid, and President Megawati speech. Basically, assessment markers play an important role in communication even with a lower frequency in presidential speeches. They have function in signaling the speaker's assessment of several messages or comments in a discourse. The following are some of the assessment markers used in the four presidential speeches.

This marker is produced by President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono at the Observance of The Golden Jubilee of The Asian-African Conference, April 13, 2006.

Datum 36

This determination to work together, this deep sense of kinship among Asian and African nations, came to be known as the Bandung Spirit. **I like to think**, however, that this Spirit was already developing, long before Bandung gave it a name.

"I like to think" marker functions to show the following discourse are the opinions and comments of the speaker about what has been conveyed in the

discourse. President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono used the marker to guide listeners in understanding the discourse by telling them that it was his opinion. He said that the term Spirit in Spirit of Bandung has developed, long before Bandung gave it its name.

In this part, President Megawati also used assessment marker at the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

Datum 37

I believe that some outstanding issues in Bali would be settled successfully in Johannesburg. This very Summit would become a reflection of our determination and ability to build upon global partnership in implementing sustainable development by committing ourselves to the agreements we have adopted in Rio, particularly the Rio Principles and Agenda 21.

Similarly, “I believe” marker also has the same function in marking speaker’s opinion. President Megawati used that marker to inform her opinion that the existing problems will be resolved by a summit which reflects the determination and ability to build a global partnership in implementing sustainable development by committing to to the agreement of Rio Principles and Agenda 21.

This kind of markers is delivered by President Abdurrahman Wahid at Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nation and other International Organization in Geneva, August 16, 2000.

Datum 38

We interpret the proclamation itself as the pinnacle of the Indonesian people's agreement to embody its common life through the formation of a nation-state,

which is free, sovereign, and democratic.

Likewise, the function of “we interpret” which is used by President Abdurrahman Wahid is to give opinion in that stated discourse. He gave an opinion that the proclamation itself was the culmination of the agreement of the Indonesian people to realize a common life through the establishment of a freedom, sovereign and democratic nation-state.

This marker is also produced by President Abdurrahman Wahid at Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nation and other International Organization in Geneva, August 16, 2000.

Datum 39

At the same time, we also need courage to comprehensively review our previous common mistakes. Only through this can we, as members of this nation-state, move forward to jointly start constructing a new future, **I am confident** that only the cultural morality of this kind will save us from the threat of national disintegration.

By using “I am confident” marker, it can be concluded that the discourse is the opinion or comment of the speaker. President Abdurrahman Wahid explained that only cultural morality such as courage to comprehensively review previous common mistakes and move forward to jointly begin to build a new future that can save from the threat of national disintegration. Clearly, the main purpose of assessment markers is to achieve coherence between previous and future discourse. On the other hand, these markers also show an assessment of the speaker presented in the discourse. As such, they direct the listener to understand the speaker's communicative intent.

f. Function of Deference Markers

Generally, deference markers appear in every speech, not least in presidential speeches. Deference markers function to show respect to the intended destination. The use of those markers also serves as a strategy to shorten the psychological distance between the speaker and the audience and make it easier to fulfill his communicative goals. The following are some of the deference markers used in the four presidential speeches.

This marker is used by President Soekarno addressed to all audiences.

Datum 40

Dear brothers and sisters

President Soekarno uses (dear brothers and sisters) marker to show respect to the audiences before he starts his speech at a Commemoration of National Reawakening Day, May 20, 1962. He did not specifically mention the name of someone, but the marker was aimed at all those present at that event. By using that marker people feel more valued by the speaker, so that this marker becomes the first step in starting a speech.

This part, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono starts his speech by using deference marker.

Datum 41

Distinguished Guests Ladies and Gentlemen

Almost the same with the previous context and function of deference marker, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono uses “Distinguished Guests Ladies

and Gentlemen” marker in honoring the audiences. He did not mention the name of someone specifically in his speech. The President addressed his deference marker to all people at the Observance of The Golden Jubilee of The Asian-African Conference, April 13, 2006.

Unlike the other speakers, President Megawati uses different deference marker at the World Summit on Sustainable Development.

Datum 42

Your Excellency President Thabo Mbeki, **Your Excellency** Secretary General of the United Nations, **Distinguished** delegates,

There is something different from the discourse markers used by President Megawati compared to the previous President. She uses the marker "your excellency & distinguished" in showing his polite feelings towards people in that context. In the discourse marker as well, she also specifically mentions the intended person in using deference discourse marker. She uses “your excellency” marker to give respect to President Thabo Mbeki and Secretary General of the United Nations. This certainly becomes one of the strategies in building a good atmosphere between President Megawati and the intended audience.

The last part of deference marker is showed by President Abdurrahman Wahid at Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nation and other International Organization in Geneva, August 16, 2000.

Datum 43

Honourable Speaker, Vice Speakers, and Members of the House of Representatives, **Distinguished** Guests, and **My beloved fellow** countrymen all

over Indonesia

In this case, President Abdurrahman Wahid uses “honourable, distinguished and my beloved fellow” marker in his beginning speech. These markers have the same function in giving respect to the addressed audiences. Although the President does not specifically call the name of the intended audience, but he mentioned the position of the audiences, like vice speaker and members of the House of Representatives.

Therefore, those markers above used by four presidents as a communicative strategy of politeness. Four Presidents use these markers to show respect and courtesy to the intended audience and to give a harmonious impression between the speaker and the listener. Thus, communication objectives can be achieved between the President and the audience.

g. Function of Emphasis Markers

Emphasis markers in presidential speeches are almost often found. The President may give more emphasis when considering the statement is very important. Emphasis markers have function to achieve communicative needs in presidential speeches, so that the basic message in the discourse delivered can really be understood by the audiences. The following are some of the emphasis markers used in the four presidential speeches.

The producer of this utterance is President Megawati at the World Summit on Sustainable Development. She gives emphasize in her discourse about the government progress.

Datum 44

The Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro has successfully reached paramount important agreements on sustainable development. **Indeed**, we have scored some progress primarily in protecting environment since then. Yet, the threat of its deterioration does not decline. Much of productive lands are turning to deserts, while tropical forests diminish so fast. Various biodiversity and marine resources have been depleted or endangered to disappear. Some parts of the world are drowning in floods while in others, people are struggling for increased scarcity of clean water supply. The ozone layer continues to deplete as a result of increasing greenhouse gases. As a consequence, global warming and ecological disaster become a distinct possibility.

"Indeed" as used by some presidents in their speeches, serves to emphasize a fact or discourse, so the listeners realize that the speaker intends to emphasize the remarks. President Megawati stressed the success of the government in printing some progress in protecting the environment. However, the emphasis expressed is the amount of decline such as productive land turned into desert, various biodiversity and marine resources have been exhausted or endangered, flooded, and scarcity of clean water supply. In essence, the data above shows the usefulness of emphasis markers in presidential speeches. In other words, the Presidents seemed to give a signal to the listeners that the sentence had more emphasis in achieving its communicative goals.

h. Function of Other Markers

Other Markers refer to all categories of markers that are not included in the categories of markers mentioned above. In this case, researchers only found other markers in President Abdurrahman Wahid's Speech from the other three speeches. This shows that the frequency of appearance of other markers is very small in President's speeches. The data below is the discovery of other markers.

President Abdurrahman Wahid at Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nation and other International Organization in Geneva, August 16, 2000.

Datum 45

In various circles of the people's culture and in their day-to-day life, the people **actually** still possess a number of sagacity, resolve, and perseverance in **their** efforts to confront the challenges.

The use of “actually” has function as the truth or facts of a situation. President Abdurrahman Wahid wanted to show that in everyday life, everyone must still have some wisdom, determination and perseverance in the effort to face challenges and a real fighting spirit that can guarantee the sustainability of the country's existence.

President Abdurrahman Wahid at Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nation and other International Organization in Geneva, August 16, 2000.

Datum 46

Albeit the fact that social disharmony is still rampant, **especially** in the Moluccas and the North Moluccas, we should not lose hope. Our cultural values, which are full of wisdom of respecting others or other groups are still intact.

Then, in his speech also found the word “especially” which has function in singling out one person, thing, or situation over all others. In this case, he singled out a thing or location between Moluccas and the North Moluccas which is encountering social disharmony. Although other markers have a very low frequency, they perform various functions in signifying the meaning conveyed by

the speaker. Thus, the use of those markers minimizes the listener's processing effort in interpreting the meaning of a discourse and helping the speaker to achieve his communicative goals.

B. Discussion

Discourse markers play a very important role in interpreting speech and achieving cohesion or coherence in a discourse. In this study, there were eight of the nine discourse markers in the four Presidential speeches; Elaborative Markers, Contrastive Markers, Temporal Markers, Inferential Markers, Assessment Markers, Deference Markers, Emphasis Markers, and Other Markers. However, Conversational Management Markers was not found in the four Presidential Speeches. This might be due to the lack of opportunities for presidents to have conversations with the other party. In addition, Presidential Speeches are more structured, so that the presidents are required to prepare a speech before they are delivered in public.

Furthermore, the highest frequency of occurrence of discourse markers was found in Elaborative Markers, followed by Contrastive and Inferential Markers, Temporal Markers, Emphasis Markers, Assessment Markers, Deference Markers, and Other Markers. The use of those markers signifies the relationship of the basic message with the previous discourse. The Presidents use those markers to build cohesion and coherence in a discourse. They provide clear direction about the details and references of the speech, the time of an event, the emphasis on discourse, the form of respect, the conclusion of a discourse, and so on.

Elaborative markers become the most frequent appearance markers in exploring more detail the previous discourse. Those Markers refer to markers which are used to describe or explain or reason messages in a discourse. Brinton (1996) argues that one of the functions of discourse markers is to elaborate or comment on previous remarks. Thus, elaborative markers are used by four Presidents to guide the listener in their interpretation of what the following discourse is. By using that marker, they can achieve cognitive effects easily with the assumption of the manifest given.

Contrastive markers have function to show the contrast meaning of several messages related to those in the previous discourse. In line with Fraser (1996) that discourse markers not only function in the coherence of the text but also signal the intention of the speaker for the next turn in the previous utterance. What follows is the rejection or contrast of some information or propositions related to one in the previous discourse. Those markers like but, yet, on the other hand, meanwhile, despite, and others. Presidents use them as a sign that gives the listener a signal that the next sentence will mean a contrast to the previous sentence. In addition, the researcher found the word “no” in President Soekarno’s speech. It is used for interpretation and implied a sign for the listener that the next discourse will be something contrasts with the previous sentence, thus saving listeners processing efforts in interpretation.

Temporal markers are also play important role in achieving communication goals. That is evident from the use of temporal markers like when, a few moments ago, the first time, the second time, at that time, at the same time,

since that time, earlier, now, since and during in several presidential speeches. Han (2011) argued that temporal markers have function as time indicators in explaining the sequences of some events, showing the time of an ongoing or a past event. These markers give listeners a sign of what goes first, what comes next and prevent them from getting lost.

Inferential markers have a high frequency of occurrences in four presidential speeches. Those markers, like therefore, because of that, thus, finally, so, as a result, to that and, eventually, and hence. They have the same function to make an inference of the results, making it easier for the listener to understand the intentions of the speaker conclusions. According to Fraser (1996) Inferential Markers indicate that the power of speech is a conclusion that follows from the previous discourse. This is in line with Schiffrin's analysis (1987) that those markers show a relation of premise and conclusion. By the appearance of these markers, it shows that in every presidential speech there must be inferential markers.

Assessment markers have lower frequency of appearance than other discourse markers before. These markers are only found in piece of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, President Megawati, and President Abdurrahman Wahid speech. According to Halliday and Hasan (1976), discourse markers are considered as effective cohesive devices with various meanings and functions in segment organizations. In this case, inferential markers function in indicating the President's opinion of several messages in a discourse. In addition, these markers

also show the speaker ratings presented in the discourse. Presidents direct the listener to understand the communicative purpose of the speaker.

Deference markers are the easiest markers found in a speech. Almost every official speech, there must be a deference markers. In this case, the four Presidents use markers like Dear Brothers and Sister, Distinguished Guests Ladies and Gentlemen, Your Excellency, Honorable, and my beloved fellow markers. Deference markers according to Han (2011) serve to show respect for the intended purpose. The use of the marker also functions as a strategy to shorten the psychological distance between the speaker and the audience and make it easier to fulfill his communicative goals.

Emphasis markers have a significant role in a speech. President may use these markers in giving more emphasis when considering the statement is very important. Emphasis markers have a function to achieve communicative needs in the president's speech, so that the basic message in the discourse delivered can be truly understood by the public. Brinton (1996) explicates the speaker orientation towards the produced discourse was considered as an intrinsic feature of the discourse marker. Emphasis markers are used in giving emphasis of a discourse and achieving communicative needs in the presidential speeches.

In addition, other markers have different roles and functions from the other markers mentioned above. However, these markers are not definitely mentioned in the theories of Fraser (1996, 2005), the researcher believes that the markers found in the President Abdurrahman Wahid's speech have a special function that is hidden from eight other functions. The researcher found the word "actually and

especially". Both of these markers certainly have their respective functions in a discourse. The use of "actually" in that speech has function as the truth or fact of an incident, while the word "especially" which has function in singling out a person, thing, or situation over all others.

Although Fraser (1996, 2005) did not explicitly determine some discourse markers included in the category of other markers, the discovery of "actually & especially" markers in other markers is different from the results of previous research (Han, 2011). In Han's study, eight functions of discourse markers are found, but "actually & especially" markers are not found. On the other hand, this study is also different from the previous studies in terms of subjects. Herman (2011), Han (2011), and Vanda & Peter (2011) choose native speakers as research subjects. However, some studies use non-native speakers as research subjects such as Huang (2011), Xioao & Li (2012) and Nejadansari & Mohammadi (2015), which is similar to the present. In addition, some previous studies focus more on conversation, dialogue and writing, while this study concerns on speeches delivered by several Indonesian Presidents.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consists of two important points; conclusion and suggestion on the study Discourse Markers in Four Presidential Speeches of Indonesia.

A. Conclusion

The results of the study show that the presidents in their speeches might not be separated from the use of discourse markers. There are eight kinds of discourse markers which found in four presidential speeches by President Soekarno, Megawati, Abdurrahman Wahid, and Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. Those are elaborative markers, contrastive markers, temporal markers, inferential markers, assessment markers, deference markers, emphasis markers, and other markers. Of course, presidents have a specific purpose in using these markers in their speeches. Therefore, the use of those markers have important role in achieving cohesion and coherent discourse.

Likewise, the functions of each marker depend on the context used by president. Most researchers agree that the use of discourse markers is to facilitate the listener in understanding the speaker's utterances. When presidents use discourse markers in exploring or explaining discourse that is conveyed, then the markers are categorized as elaborative markers. If Presidents try to give contrast meaning to the previous discourse, then the president might definitely use contrastive markers. They use those kinds of markers to give a sign to the listener that the next sentence will mean a contrast to the previous sentence. Moreover,

presidents certainly use temporal markers as indicators in explaining the order of some events in a speech or indicating the time of an ongoing event or past events. They use these markers to give the listener a sign what goes first, what comes next and prevent them from getting lost. Presidents also use inferential markers when they want to give concluding remark of the discourse. They use those markers to make the listener easier to understand that the sentence is the speaker's conclusion. When Presidents try to express an opinion or comment about what is conveyed, they are most likely to use assessment markers. The use of those markers show an assessment of the speaker presented in the discourse. As such, they direct the listener to understand the speaker's communicative intent.

Furthermore, in showing respect and courtesy to the intended audience, the four Presidents use deference markers. In addition to giving a harmonious impression between the speaker and the listener, the markers certainly aim to achieve good communication between the President and the audience. Presidents must use emphasis markers when they think that the statement is very important. These markers function to achieve communicative needs in presidential speeches, so that the basic messages in the discourse delivered can be truly understood by the listener. The last category is other markers which refer to all categories of markers that are not included in the categories of markers mentioned above. The researcher found the word "actually" which has function as the truth or facts of a situation and "especially" which has function in singling out one person, thing, or situation over all others. Thus, the researcher agrees that the use of discourse markers makes it easy for listeners to understand the speaker's speech. The

listener's interpretation process is guided by the use of markers which have a relation of meanings of any potential meanings provided through the content of the discourse.

B. Suggestion

This research explores the discourse markers in four speeches of the Indonesian President. For readers from both academically and non-academically, the researcher suggests to understand the markers of discourse not only from one theory, but also from another point of view, so that a cognitive understanding of discourse markers can be achieved. For future researchers, considering the situation of discourse marker production might produce more different findings. Discourse markers are not only produced by Presidents in public speeches, presidents can also produce discourse markers when they are international interviews or international meetings that are not too formal. One thing to note, choosing a theory of discourse markers will affect the diversity of findings and functions of discourse markers. You may use the theory of Muller (2005) which states in his book that discourse markers have several different functions. Therefore, this will certainly help you find various analyzes of the data. If possible, you may also combine several discourse marker theories from other experts.

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APPENDIX

Function of Elaborative Markers

No	Elaborative Markers	Data	Speech Source	
1	And	... And I'm touched that I have pinned this medals of merit an honor, at this moment...	President Soekarno at a Commemoration of National Reawakening Day, May 20, 1962.	
2		... And I also ask the United States of America, is it true if people say for instance...		
3		... And it is on the basis of this conviction that we execute the Tri-Command.		
4		... And it was also said by Mr. Subandrio to the International Union of Student.		
5		... And it was correctly answer by Subandrio...		
6		... And all of you know, that the Subandrio mission has achieved satisfactory results.		
7		... And while we are commemorating National Reawakening this evening...		
8		... And that from this Budi Utomo, the Serikat Islam emerged, and from the Serikat Islam, the Serikat Islam Indonesia was born...		
9		They made this clear: what they wanted was true peace, and it must be a peace born of goodwill between equals		President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyona at
10		They affirmed that all nations, all human beings, are equals by virtue of their humanity.		the Observance of The Golden

		And all have an equal right to live-not just to survive...	Jubilee of The Asian-African
11		... And through that partnership, we would advance the cause of peace, equitable prosperity, and social justice.	Conference, April 13, 2006.
12		... And democracy without nationalism would instill wilderness.	President Abdurrahman Wahid at Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nation and other International Organization in Geneva, August 16, 2000.

No	Elaborative Markers	Data	Speech Source
1	First, second, third, and fourth	... first , the maintenance of the macro stability; second , the strengthening and the rebuilding of the economic institutions; third , the continuation of the policy and structural adjustments; and fourth , the protection of the poor and the empowerment of the impuissant	President Abdurrahman Wahid at Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the

		economy.	United Nation and
2	The second	The second element in the economic democracy is the equal opportunities for all people from all walks of life to fully partake in creation and enjoyment of the prosperity.	other International Organization in Geneva, August 16, 2000.

No	Elaborative Markers	Data	Speech Source
1	Also	... but also by Indonesian Nation because we ought to honor every hero on this earth.	President Soekarno at a Commemoration of National Reawakening Day, May 20, 1962.
2		I also ask “was the freedom movement in India...	
3		... we also strengthen our military forces.	
4		... But I also express my salute of honor to all the people of Mandala...	
5		They also spoke their desire for economic and social development...	President Susilo Bambang
6		We come here today to remember and to honour, but we also come to reaffirm and to re-juvenate.	Yudhoyona at the Observance of The Golden Jubilee of The Asian-African Conference, April 13, 2006
7		They also have dreams about a better standard of living	President Megawati at the World Summit on

			Sustainable Development
8		Our sophistication in developing democracy will not only determine its quality, but also its sustainability.	President Abdurrahman Wahid at Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nation and other International Organization in Geneva, August 16, 2000.
9		We are also unable to uproot the poverty and suffering which are still manifest in the midst of our society.	
10		We also need to encourage the emergence of a cultural response, against the breakdown of political communication in our society in several areas	
11		... we also need courage to comprehensively review our previous common mistakes.	
12		... it aim at recuperating economic performance through the attainment of a high growth rate, but also more importantly...	
13		This is extremely important not only for the protection of the people's interests, but also for the accomplishment of the public accountability.	
14		... this restructuring also serves as a precise step to simplify the decision-making and to determine policy.	
15		This restructuring is also expected to put	

		an end to policy duplication practices, which have long been difficult to avoid...	
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No	Elaborative Markers	Data	Speech Source
1	Moreover	Moreover , it was also recognized that good governance at the national and international level is key for achieving the objectives of sustainable development.	President Megawati at the World Summit
2	Furthermore	Furthermore , we need to observe carefully the enormous impact of globalization to most developing countries.	on Sustainable Development
3	Besides	Besides these political burdens destined for preventing the disintegration, the government is aware of its responsibility as promptly as possible to bring the nation, and its people, exit from these prolonged economic and financial crises.	President Abdurrahman Wahid at Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nation and other International Organization in Geneva, August 16, 2000.

No	Elaborative Markers	Data	Speech Source
1	Namely	... which is capable of overcoming its own	President

		problems, namely an economically and intellectually selfsupporting society commonly known as a civil society.	Abdurrahman Wahid at Permanent
2		The basis of the economic democracy, which is simply interpreted as welfare for all, has two important elements, namely, welfare and opportunity for the public at large to enjoy them.	Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nation and other
3		... expected to solve the prevailing crucial problems in justice, namely the realisation of an equal economic opportunity for all citizens irrespective of their strata, groups or regions.	International Organization in Geneva, August 16, 2000.

Function of Contrastive Markers

No	Contrastive Markers	Data	Speech Source
1	But	... especially those activities in regard to the achievement of the full freedom of their fatherland from Sabang to Merauke are not made by one leader but emerge from the hearts of the entire Indonesian Nation.	President Soekarno at a Commemoration of National Reawakening Day, May 20, 1962.
2		That movement was not made by Aguinaldo or Jose Rizal Y Mercado, but it was the movement of history.	
3		Therefore our movement to build a	

	Unitarian State which is free and independent, with a territory from Sabang to Merauke, is not made by one leader, but was made by the entire people of Indonesia.
4	On that basis, I therefore sent Mr. Adam Malik to meet the Dutch in the presence of Mr. Ellsworth Bunker. But what happened? There, at a place called Middleburgh, in Dutch called “Mid-delburg”...
5	Not because I am invulnerable, but because God Almighty had mercy upon me, and given me his protection.
6	... not to accept, but just to discuss the bases of what have been proposed by Bunker.
7	But , as I have already said in Medan on 25 th april...
8	But there is one thing I want to tell you...
9	... but don't forget, that only a nation who stands on it own strength...
10	But at Tjikini, or between Mandal and Makassar...
11	Bbut yet I say, come let us go ahead towards the sea.
12	... but every drop of that water, every

		atom of that water then says: back to the sea...	
13		... And all have an equal right to live-not just to survive- but to live in freedom, which is the most fundamental of human rights.	President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyona at the Observance of
14		... they did not have the benefit of modern technology. But the first major demonstration of the spirit of Asian-African solidarity and kinship, would not take place until the middle of the 20th century.	The Golden Jubilee of The Asian-African Conference, April 13, 2006
15		As early as 1947, several African, as well as Asian countries had been individually supporting the Indonesian revolution. But they all came out in force together for Indonesia, in 1949.	
16		It is therefore proven from this starting point that nationalism is not formed and born naturally, but is a product of a social and intellectual development of a society in a given course of its history.	President Abdurrahman Wahid at Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nation and other International

			Organization in Geneva, August 16, 2000.
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No	Contrastive Markers	Data	Speech Source
1	Yet	Indeed, we have scored some progress primarily in protecting environment since then. Yet , the threat of its deterioration does not decline...	President Megawati at the World Summit on Sustainable Development
2		Ten years have passed since Rio, yet we still witness people grappling to escape from the poverty in rural areas and overcrowding the cities for a better life.	
3		It is true indeed that in order to create prosperity an economic growth is inevitably needed. Yet , such a growth that we are determined to regain should be based upon new foundations encompassing clean and credible public institutions...	President Abdurrahman Wahid at Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nation and other International Organization in Geneva, August 16, 2000.

No	Contrastive Markers	Data	Speech Source
1	On the other hand	On the other hand we, the Indonesian nation see in Prince Willem van Oranje one of the freedom fighters, who should properly, be glorified, honored not only by the Dutch people themselves...	President Soekarno at a Commemoration of National Reawakening Day, May 20, 1962.
2	Meanwhile	Meanwhile , in other parts of the hemisphere, production and consumption have been taking place in an unsustainable manner.	President Megawati at the
3	While	While in Monterrey, we agreed to create better framework for development financing in the leaders of developed countries have reiterated their commitment...	World Summit on Sustainable Development
4		... Despite the opportunities it produces...	
5	Despite, despite the fact	Despite the goodwill to develop a proficient government that underscore the presence of a new cabinet...	President Abdurrahman Wahid at
6		... despite the fact that our nationalism is being seriously engulfed by the world globalisation.	Permanent Mission of the Republic of
7	However	The Indonesian nationalism is however far older than its independence.	Indonesia to the United Nation
8		However , as I have earlier touched upon,	and other

		as is the case with nationalism, democracy is also not a God-given phenomenon.	International Organization in Geneva, August 16, 2000.
9		It has to be noted, however , that welfare that is achieved merely through a high growth rate would not be sustainable.	
10	Although	Some governmental sectors that used to be separated, although their functions and competence are overlapping, will be placed under the same roof.	

No	Contrastive Markers	Data	Speech Source
1		... the sole result of the work of Arabi Pasha, of Mustafa Kamil? No! The independence movement in Egypt at that time, now the United Arab Republic, was the movement of history...	
2	No	... Jawaharlal Nehru was a trouble maker? No! The movement of India was not made by Gandhi, not made by Jawaharlal Nehru.	
		... the result of the trouble maker Jose Rizal Y Mercado or Aguinaldo? No! that movement was not made by Aguinaldo or Jose Rizal Y Mercado...	
		I shall not want to negotiate with the Dutch just to discuss the Bunker proposal. No! we very much wish...	
		... and besides it Partai Nasional Indonesia	

		(Indonesian National Party), Partai PKI (Indonesian Communist Party). No! let us – as I have said – first of all remember...	
3		Somebody said recently, that Bung Karno is invulnerable. No! I am not invulnerable. My skin is as soft as your skin.	

Function of Temporal Markers

No	Temporal Markers	Data	Speech Source
1		When I led the Supreme Advisory Councill’s session some days ago. It was true that at that moment I instructed Mr. Muhammad Yamin...	President Soekarno at a Commemoration of National Reawakening Day, May 20, 1962.
2		When I installed Ambassador Armunanto, I said: “this was in fact the outbreak of the Social Conscience of Men.”	
3	When	When Subandrijo was in Moscow, the Soviet Government said: we will give all the assistance needed by Indonesia...	
4		... when those countries lose those supports, they will entirely collapse.	
5		Indonesia seized a historic opportunity to return the favour, by hosting the Asian- African Conference in Bandung, in 1955. That was when the spirit of Asian African solidarity assumed a proper name, and a	

		reference point.	Jubilee of The Asian-African Conference, April 13, 2006
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No	Temporal Markers	Data	Speech Source
1	A few moments ago	A few moments ago I have awarded medals of merit and honor to some widows of heroes...	President Soekarno at a Commemoration of National Reawakening Day, May 20, 1962.
2	The first time, the second time	... The first time for 2 ^{1/2} hours, the second time for 1 ^{1/2} hours, in all 4 hours long.	
3	At that time	At that time , my brother, I even said: "Self-reliance, no mendicancy" – To rely on one's own strength, to rely on one's own power. To rely one's own capability, to foster, to build, to bundle one's forces. No mendicancy.	
4		At that time we had already vaguely defined that the Indonesian Nation shall become a great and free Nation.	
5	At the same time	At the same time , we also need courage to comprehensively review our previous common mistakes.	
6		At the same time , the crisis that is entering its third year has obliged us	

		to undertake various recovery policies...	Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the
7		At the same time , they have to be measured in a balanced manner with the interests of the investors and business society at large.	United Nation and other International Organization in Geneva, August 16, 2000.
8	Since that time	Since that time , too, the Bandung Spirit has been a guidance, and a rallying cry, for generations of Asian and African leaders...	President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyona at the Observance of The Golden Jubilee of The Asian-African Conference, April 13, 2006

No	Temporal Markers	Data	Speech Source
1	Earlier	Earlier the Vice Chairman of the Gotong Rojong House of Representatives, H.E. Mr. Subamia said...	
2	Lately	... I lately saw on the part of the Dutch that they are no more commemorating and glorifying Willem van Oranje...	President Soekarno at a Commemoration of National Reawakening Day, May 20, 1962.
3		This is the sign that the Dutch lately do not understand anymore the spirit of freedom.	
4		Lately , Luns – the Dutch Foreign	

		Minister – in Athens for 4 hours long held discussions...	
5	Now	Now , in 1982, it is good to remind you of this once more: Hi Indonesian people! We get assistance from the new emerging forces.	
6	During	During the last two years, the Indonesian nation has indeed regained its democratic rights.	President Abdurrahman Wahid at Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nation and other International Organization in Geneva, August 16, 2000.

Function of Inferential Markers

No	Inferential Markers	Data	Speech Source
1	Therefore	I therefore asked, if this is really the reawakening of Insulinde...	President Soekarno at a Commemoration of National Reawakening Day, May 20, 1962.
		I therefore again ask the Dutch...	
2		Therefore , our movement to build a Unitarian State which is free and independent, with a territory from Sabang to Merauke....	
3		Therefore , because our movement – and I use the word movement, to describe all our	

		activities since 1908...	
4		On that basis, I therefore sent Mr. Adam Malik to meet the Dutch in the presence of Mr. Ellsworth Bunker.	
5		I therefore now officially state: "We do not want to talk with the Dutch only just to discuss the proposal which have been made by Mr. Ellsworth Bunker"	
6		... therefore I invite you again...	
7		Therefore , at this place, I am not only bowing my head to ask God's blessing to give a good place to our heroes who died in the past...	
8		Therefore , we who are here, behind the Mandala frontline, come let us unite ourselves as strong as possible, be prepared to participate in the liberation of West Irian...	
9		They would therefore uphold and promote the principles and ideals, engraved in the Charter of the United Nations.	President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyona at the
10		Let us therefore work together, so that we will deserve the kindness of history.	Observance of The Golden Jubilee of The Asian-African Conference, April 13, 2006

11	Therefore , this Summit must be able to address these challenges and resolve them in an integrated and comprehensive manner.	President
12	Therefore , reaching agreement on the fundamental supportive frameworks is essential. This would include enhanced market access, sustained and adequate financial resources, as well as improved capacities to master and apply technology.	Megawati at the World Summit on Sustainable Development
13	It is therefore proven from this starting point that nationalism is not formed and born naturally...	President
14	Therefore , the efforts to redefine, reorient, and reproduce our national and democratic values are indeed urgently needed.	Abdurrahman Wahid at Permanent
15	There is therefore a need for us to open information access, to let them freely organize themselves, and to also give them the opportunity...	Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nation
16	The government is therefore highly committed to lessening its dominant role, The government will not redo what the society has been able to do...	and other International Organization in Geneva, August
17	Therefore , it is indeed saddening to learn the fact that after more than fifty years of independence...	16, 2000.
18	Our tasks ahead are therefore to rebuild the	

		inter-group relations in a more creative and humane format.	
19		Therefore , not only will it aim at recuperating economic performance through the attainment of a high growth rate...	
20		Therefore , the legal foundation and the law certainty have to be prepared in order for the ideal design of the policy to unfold.	
21		It is therefore my expectation that those government leaders do comprehend the very aspiration of the society	

No	Inferential Markers	Data	Speech Source
1		Because of that I ask to make notes, to be note by all diplomats...	
2		Because of that , we are not surprised, that the Dutch lately on the contrary very strenuously retain West Irian within their claws.	President Soekarno at a Commemoration of National Reawakening Day, May 20, 1962.
3	Because of that	Because of that , I have become more determined, I have become more convinced that the unity of the Indonesian Nation is right...	
4		Because of that I say, water which come outs of this spring, every atom coming from the source...	
5	Thus	Thus if we face such a situation, the Dutch	

		always use delay tactics...	
6	Finally	Finally , let me remind ourselves that we owe to billions of people yearning to lift themselves out of squalor and deprivation.	President Megawati at the World Summit on Sustainable Development
7	So	So , if a new attitude and relation -- that is based on the spirit of brotherhood as a nation -- can be restored...	
8	As a result	As a result , many segments of our society have been left untouched for them to enjoy the fruit of the development.	President Abdurrahman Wahid at
9	To that and	To that end , our endeavors in recovering and restructuring the economy that have been conducted within the past ten months will continue to be carried out in a high discipline and consistent manner.	Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nation and other
10	Eventually	Eventually , the attempts for the empowerment and advocacy will only materialise if the society's participation is designed to be constantly open...	International Organization in Geneva, August 16, 2000.
11	Hence	Hence , in order to prevent the misconducts from recurring, we are creating, and will continue creating, objective parameters needed in that regard.	

Function of Assessment Markers

No	Assessment Markers	Data	Speech Source
1	I like to think	I like to think , however, that this Spirit was already developing, long before Bandung gave it a name.	President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyona at the Observance of The Golden Jubilee of The Asian-African Conference, April 13, 2006
2	I believe	I believe that some outstanding issues in Bali would be settled successfully in Johannesburg.	President Megawati at the World Summit on Sustainable Development
3		I believe that the main cause of the problems was, among others, lack of political will in the implementation of Agenda 21.	
4		With such agreement, I believe the implementation of sustainable development would be enhanced.	
5	We interpret	We interpret the proclamation itself as the pinnacle of the Indonesian people's agreement to embody its common life through the formation of a nation-state...	President Abdurrahman Wahid at Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nation and other
6	I am confident	I am confident that only the cultural morality of this kind will save us from the threat of national	International Organization in Geneva, August 16, 2000.

		disintegration.	
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Function of Deference Markers

No	Deference Markers	Data	Speech Source
1	Dear brothers and sisters	Dear brothers and sisters	President Soekarno at a Commemoration of National Reawakening Day, May 20, 1962.
2	Distinguished, Ladies, Gentlemen	Distinguished Guests Ladies and Gentlemen	President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono at the Observance of The Golden Jubilee of The Asian-African Conference, April 13, 2006
3	Your Excellency, Distinguished	Your Excellency President Thabo Mbeki, Your Excellency Secretary General of the United Nations, Distinguished delegates,	President Megawati at the World Summit on Sustainable Development
4	Honourable, Distinguished, My beloved fellow	Honourable Speaker, Vice Speakers, and Members of the House of Representatives, Distinguished Guests, and My beloved fellow countrymen all over Indonesia	President Abdurrahman Wahid at Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nation and other International Organization in Geneva, August 16, 2000.

Function of Emphasis Markers

No	Emphasis Markers	Data	Speech Source
1	Indeed	As has been said by Mr. Subamia, it was indeed true that shortly after the Budi Utomo was founded in the year 1908...	President Soekarno at a Commemoration
2		...”yes indeed , our principle, is indeed that a nation can only stand firmly...	of National Reawakening Day, May 20, 1962.
3		... Indeed , we have scored some progress primarily in protecting environment since then...	President Megawati at the World Summit on Sustainable Development
4		... the Plenary Session of the House Representatives is indeed an exemplary exercise.	President Abdurrahman Wahid at
5		Today it is indeed more than fitting for all of us to proudly speak about the values of nationalism, freedom, and democracy...	Permanent Mission of the Republic of
6		It is indeed impossible to nurture democracy and to give meaning to the independence outside the nationalism's framework.	Indonesia to the United Nation and other International
7		Through our own historical experience, it is indeed crystal-clear that only with these spirit and nationalism sentiments can this	Organization in Geneva, August 16, 2000.

		nation lead to its independence...	
8		During the last two years, the Indonesian nation has indeed regained its democratic rights.	
		Therefore, the efforts to redefine, reorient, and reproduce our national and democratic values are indeed urgently needed.	
9		It is indeed ironical that during this auspicious event, there are many citizens of our nation still engulfed in a miserable condition...	
10		The challenge that we confront in handling the problem of people's welfare is indeed formidable.	
11		... that it is indeed of paramount importance to build a society which has its own capability, initiative and inner strength.	
12		Therefore, it is indeed saddening to learn the fact that after more than fifty years of independence, we are still unsuccessful in managing the relations among and between various groups, ethnicities, races, and religious followers.	
13		It is true indeed that in order to create prosperity an economic growth is inevitably needed.	

14		The government, indeed , shoulders a heavy burden ...	
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Function of Other Markers

No	Other Markers	Data	Speech Source
1	Actually	In various circles of the people's culture and in their day-to-day life, the people actually still possess a number of sagacity, resolve, and perseverance in their efforts to confront the challenges.	President Abdurrahman Wahid at Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nation and other International Organization in Geneva, August 16, 2000.
2	Especially	Albeit the fact that social disharmony is still rampant, especially in the Moluccas and the North Moluccas, we should not lose hope. Our cultural values, which are full of wisdom of respecting others or other groups are still intact.	