INTERPERSONAL METADISCOURSE MARKERS AND APPRAISAL USE PORTRAYED IN BBC NEWS REPORT

THESIS

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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG
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2020

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I state that the thesis entitled **"Interpersonal Metadiscourse Markers and Appraisal Use Portrayed in BBC News Report"** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 05 August 2020

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MOTTO

"Things happen randomly for no reason at all, but they create an

opportunity"

THESIS DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my parent, for their love and kindness, and for their endless support during my study. Thank you for encouraging me continually and making me sure that I can finish what I had started. God bless you.

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Achmad Firdaus

ABSTRACT

The way people deliver messages can be inspected through how people construct the meaning within the discourse in which it applies several words, phrases, and parts of sentences that might determine the meanings. Then, the application of those features in news is different from the ways people apply language in their conversation. Therefore, this present study aimed to figure out the features of interpersonal metadiscourse markers and appraisal appearing in the BBC News reports. Then, the use of interpersonal metadiscourse markers by the speakers and the contribution of appraisal theory towards the metadiscourse markers were also investigated in this present study.

This study employed descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data, which was done by applying a discourse analysis approach to examine the phenomena of metadiscourse engaged by the interlocutors within the discourse. To conduct the research, the data were obtained from eleven videos that were published by BBC News on YouTube. In analyzing the data, the researcher applied Hyland's interpersonal metadiscourse theory (2005) to investigate the markers and also Martin & White's appraisal theory (2005) to seek its contribution towards the markers.

The results of the study revealed that the way the speaker delivered the argument was denoted by the presence of interpersonal metadiscourse markers to convey a message. Thus, it demonstrated the way the speakers attempted to engage the listeners in the discourse. Moreover, the findings also revealed that the application of appraisal framework contributed to the markers formerly being analyzed. Consequently, it elucidated the ways the speaker delivered their arguments by applying evidentials, hedges, boosters, attitude markers, and self mention.

In conclusion, the interpersonal metadiscourse markers applied by the speakers of BBC News helped them to guide and engage the listeners within the discourse. Thus, the contribution of appraisal theory provided the evaluation of language produced by the speakers and constructed the meanings within the argument. Finally, the next researchers are expected to examine the language phenomena occurred in different areas by employing the appraisal theory.

ABSTRAK

Firdaus, Achmad. 2020. *Penanda 'Interpersonal Metadiscourse' dan Penggunaan 'Appraisal' Digambarkan dalam Laporan BBC News*. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing   : Mira Shartika, M. A.

Kata Kunci   : BBC News, Penanda 'Interpersonal Metadiscourse', Teori 'Appraisal'

Cara orang menyampaikan pesan dapat dilihat melalui bagaimana orang membangun makna dalam wacana di mana ia menerapkan beberapa kata, frasa, dan bagian dari kalimat yang mungkin dapat menentukan makna. Kemudian, penerapan fitur-fitur dalam berita berbeda dari cara orang menerapkan bahasa dalam percakapan sehari-hari mereka. Maka, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui fitur penanda *interpersonal metadiscourse* dan penggunaan *appraisal* yang muncul dalam laporan BBC News. Kemudian, penggunaan penanda *interpersonal metadiscourse* oleh pembicara dan kontribusi teori *appraisal* terhadap penanda *metadiscourse* juga diselidiki dalam penelitian ini.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisis data, dengan menerapkan pendekatan analisis wacana untuk memeriksa fenomena *metadiscourse* yang dilakukan oleh lawan bicara dalam wacana. Untuk melakukan penelitian, data diambil dari sebelas video yang dipublikasikan oleh BBC News di YouTube. Dalam menganalisis data, peneliti menerapkan teori *interpersonal metadiscourse* Hyland (2005) untuk menyelidiki penanda dan juga teori *appraisal* Martin & White (2005) untuk mencari kontribusinya terhadap penanda tersebut.

Hasil mengungkapkan bahwa cara pembicara menyampaikan argumen ditunjukkan oleh kehadiran penanda *interpersonal metadiscourse* yang berfungsi untuk menyampaikan pesan. Jadi, itu menunjukkan cara pembicara berusaha melibatkan pendengar dalam sebuah wacana. Selain itu, temuan juga mengungkapkan bahawa penerapan teori *appraisal* berkontribusi pada penanda yang sebelumnya telah dianalisis dan itu menjelaskan cara pembicara dalam menyampaikan argumen mereka dengan mengaplikasikan *evidentials*, *hedges*, *boosters*, *attitude markers*, dan *self mention*.

Sebagai kesimpulan, penanda *interpersonal metadiscourse* diterapkan oleh pembicara BBC News membantu mereka untuk membimbing dan melibatkan pendengar dalam wacana. Dengan demikian, kontribusi teori penilaian memberikan evaluasi bahasa yang dihasilkan oleh penutur dan membangun makna dalam argumen. Akhirnya, para peneliti selanjutnya diharapkan untuk memeriksa fenomena bahasa yang terjadi di berbagai bidang dengan menggunakan teori *appraisal*.

مستخلص البحث

فردوس ، أحمد. **2020**. مؤشرات Metadiscourse الشخصية واستخدام التقييم الموضحة في BBC News Report. أطروحة فرعي (سكريبسي) قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة الإسلام نيجري مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج.

المستشار: ميرا شارتيكا الماجستير

الكلمة الرئيسية: بي بي سي نيوز ، علامات ميتاديسكوارش الشخصية ، نظرية التقييم.

———

يمكن فحص الطريقة التي يوصل بها الأشخاص الرسائل من خلال كيفية بناء الأشخاص للمعنى داخل الخطاب الذي يطبق فيه العديد من الكلمات والعبارات وأجزاء الجمل التي قد تحدد المعاني. بعد ذلك ، يختلف تطبيق تلك الميزات في الأخبار عن طرق تطبيق الأشخاص للغة في محادثتهم. لذلك ، هدفت هذه الدراسة الحالية إلى معرفة سمات علامات ما وراء الخطاب الشخصي والتقييم التي تظهر في تقارير بي بي سي نيوز. بعد ذلك ، تم التحقيق أيضًا في استخدام علامات ما وراء الخطاب بين الأشخاص من قبل المتحدثين ومساهمة نظرية التقييم في علامات ما وراء الخطاب في هذه الدراسة.

استخدمت هذه الدراسة الطريقة الوصفية النوعية لتحليل البيانات ، والتي تم إجراؤها من خلال تطبيق منهج تحليل الخطاب لفحص ظواهر ما وراء الخطاب التي يستخدمها المحاورون في الخطاب. لإجراء البحث ، تم الحصول على البيانات من أحد عشر مقطع فيديو نشرتها بي بي سي نيوز على موقع يوتيوب. في تحليل البيانات ، طبق الباحث نظرية Hyland الشخصية ميتاديسكوار (2005) للتحقيق في العلامات وكذلك نظرية تقييم Martin & White (2005) للبحث عن مساهمتها في العلامات.

كشفت نتائج الدراسة أن الطريقة التي قدم بها المتحدث الحجة تم الإشارة إليها من خلال وجود علامات ما وراء الخطاب بين الأشخاص لإيصال رسالة. وبالتالي ، فقد أوضح الطريقة التي حاول بها المتحدثون إشراك المستمعين في الخطاب. علاوة على ذلك ، كشفت النتائج أيضًا أن تطبيق إطار التقييم ساهم في تحليل العلامات السابقة. وبالتالي ، فقد أوضح الطرق التي قدم بها المتحدث حججه من خلال تطبيق الأدلة ، والتحوطات ، والمعززات ، وعلامات الموقف ، والإشارة الذاتية.

في الختام ، ساعدت علامات ما وراء الخطاب الشخصي التي طبقها متحدثو بي بي سي نيوز على توجيه المستمعين وإشراكهم في الخطاب. وهكذا ، فإن مساهمة نظرية التقييم قدمت تقييم اللغة التي ينتجها المتحدثون وبناء المعاني داخل الحجة. أخيرًا ، من المتوقع أن يقوم الباحثون القادمون بفحص الظواهر اللغوية التي حدثت في مناطق مختلفة من خلال استخدام نظرية التقييم.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This introductory chapter is aimed to elucidate a general description of how the research is conducted. Besides, this chapter is attempted to provide several significant aspects that need to be clearly explained, which include the rationale, purposes, and methodology of the study. Thereof, it covers the research background, research questions, research objectives, research significance, scope and limitation, definition of key terms, previous studies, and research method.

A. Background of the Study

This present study aimed to investigate the interpersonal metadiscourse markers found in the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) News reports that discussed Corona virus. Also, this inquiry was done by applying the appraisal framework to inspect the interpersonal metadiscourse markers. First of all, in accordance with Hyland (2015), metadiscourse is a general concept that is applied in discourse analysis approach to conceptualize the interaction between the writer, texts, and reader. It simply means that metadiscourse is concerned with the language used to arrange the discourse within the text and also to get the audiences involved in the text.

Furthermore, in accordance with Hyland's (2005) statement, the concept of metadiscourse can be defined as the interaction which is deliberately created by the writer or speaker by way of the written or spoken language to engage the readers. It is the way the writer or speaker attempts to connect with the reader throughout speaking. Moreover, by using metadiscourse, the writer or speaker projects himself into the discourse to beckon his manner towards both the text and the reader.

Generally, numerous people apply language as a means of communication without knowing that they use the concept of metadiscourse. Previously, language becomes a crucial part in human's relationship with one another. It is used to engage the humans within the discourse in a particular context. According to Gee & Hanford (2012), discourse is the utilization of language in a specific context that is followed by meaning and conducted by actions. For instance, the language used by the news presenter attempts to bring out the sense of persuasions.

In contrast, it is different from the way ordinary people have a conversation. With one another, the language used in the society is a language for daily conversation context. In delivering information, people use a particular way to express ideas and construct the discourse. Therefore, the arrangement of words or phrases is certainly different within the discourse. Thus, the use of words, phrases, and parts of sentences that refer to a range of rhetorical features can be identified through the metadiscourse marker which inspects the features of the discourse that are appeared in communication (Hyland, 2005).

Before, several experts have discussed the term of metadiscourse. In 1959, Harris argued that the concept of metadiscourse was to provide the method of how to understand the use of language, and it also represented the effort done by the writer to lead a reader's comprehension of the text (cited in Hyland, 2015). Fundamentally, the discussion of metadiscourse is more than the process of delivering information to the interlocutor, but it involves the characters and perceptions of those who are doing communication. Thus, metadiscourse deals with the way people articulate and create these interactions.

Also, in accordance with Kopple (1985), metadiscourse is a linguistics constituent that does not add proportional information, but it helps the readers react, evaluate, and interpret to the presence of material that is constructed by the author. He also defines that metadiscourse is related to the "discourse about discourse or communication about communication" (Kopple, 1985, p.3). In the same way, metadiscourse also describes the way people organize ideas and also the way people relate the ideas to the receiver.

Besides, Crismore (1983) elucidates that metadiscourse is a kind of direction that is offered to the receiver therefore they will evaluate what is discussed and intended in the major discourse which refers to content. Moreover, they will understand the way how to take any action to the sender. Consequently, the role of metadiscourse is purposed to aim the listener rather than announce the listener. It simply means that metadiscourse aims to signal the content which is presented by the speaker and engage the reader's participation.

Regarding to the study of metadiscourse, several experts have discovered that metadiscourse could not be separated from the involvement of the functional approach. It leads to the concept of metadiscourse and concerns on how language is used to obtain particular communicative purposes for users. Thereof, it deals with the function of language to assert a claim, direct the receiver to take any action, and also elaborate the meaning (Hyland, 2005). According to the concept of the functional theory which is proposed by Halliday & Matthiessen (1994; 1999), they elucidate three broad purposes or *metafunction*. Those are the ideational function, interpersonal, and textual function (Halliday, 1994; Halliday & Matthiessen, 1999).

Several studies had been conducted by several researchers that concerned on metadiscourse markers. They attempted to investigate the features of metadiscourse in various content of news (Tavanpour, Gourdazi, & Farnia, 2016; Yazdani, Sharifi, & Elyasi, 2017). Tavanpour, Gourdazi, & Farnia (2016) focused on examining the use of metadiscourse markers in sports news of newspapers. Meanwhile, Yazdani, Sharifi, & Elyasi (2017) attempted to compare the role of metadiscourse markers that were existed in eleven selected news articles published in 2011 among the U.S and Iran.

Moreover, other relevant studies were also conducted in several aspects that dealt with news (Farahani & Sabetivard, 2017; Yan, 2015; Wang & Zhang, 2016). Firstly, Farahani & Sabetivard (2017) aimed to compare the allocation and the application of metadiscourse in the news written by English native and non-native. Secondly, Yan (2005) attempted to find out the presence of metadiscourse

markers that were appeared in the Russian news reporting and news commentary. Lastly, Whang & Zhang (2016) conducted the research to examine the existence of metadiscourse in ten selected English reports about North Korea's nuclear test in 2016.

Aside from the relevant studies mentioned before, the researcher also applied the appraisal theory proposed by Martin & White (2005). It deals with the explanatory approach to investigate, portray and elucidate the way of language utilized to assess feelings or values, adopt stances, create textual personas and arrange the position and relationship of interpersonal (Martin & White, 2005). Moreover, the appraisal theory concerns three aspects. It covers attitude that deals with the representation of feelings, engagement that refers to position of the speaker, and graduation that concerns grading something.

Further, to seek the application of two theories, the relation of interpersonal metadiscourse and appraisal framework can be highlighted from the aspect that appraisal also discusses the interpersonal meanings. It can be seen from the description of appraisal that is proposed by Martin (1997), it states that appraisal resources work together with the two aspects of interpersonal systems that refer to communicative resources to denote speech functions and the system of meaning that is conveyed by the speaker or writer. Thereof, this inquiry was aimed to collaborate on the concept of interpersonal metadiscourse with the appraisal framework.

By following the previous studies mentioned before, the gap of this present inquiry is to discover the presence of metadiscourse in online news reports. Hence, this present inquiry aimed to inspect the occurrence of metadiscourse found in BBC News that deal with Corona virus. This research was conducted in order to seek the features of interpersonal metadiscourse markers by applying the theory which is proposed by Hyland (2005). Thereof, it focused on the concept of interactive and interactional metadiscourse. Also, it was supported by the concept of appraisal proposed by Martin & White (2005) to conduct this inquiry. Therefore, this study was purposed to understand the phenomena of metadiscourse which was occurred in the BBC News reports and also to analyze further the interpersonal metadiscourse markers.

B. Research Questions

Based on the background explained above, there are two research questions which are stated as follows:

1. What are the interpersonal metadiscourse markers used in the BBC News report?
2. How does the appraisal theory contribute to the interpersonal metadiscourse markers in the BBC News report?

C. Objectives of the Study

Based on the research questions mentioned above, the purposes of the study are:

1. To examine the interpersonal metadiscourse markers which are used in the BBC News report.
2. To investigate the contribution of appraisal theory towards the interpersonal metadiscourse markers in the BBC News report.

D. Significance of the Study

Following the topic, this present inquiry was conducted with theoretical and practical contributions especially to the field of discourse analysis to understand the features of interpersonal metadiscourse markers found in BBC News Report. Theoretically, this inquiry is expected to apply the theory of metadiscourse toward related research questions mentioned before. Therefore, it referred to the theory generating of discourse analysis. Furthermore, this inquiry was also conducted by employing the appraisal theory to investigate the interpersonal metadiscourse markers.

Besides, the research is practically supposed to be useful for readers in understanding the features of metadiscourse throughout the news in which conveyed by the presenter. It helps the reader to understand the intention of the speaker who engages the audience's attention. Moreover, it will support a lot of people in applying the features of metadiscourse to construct a communicative

discourse in speaking. Thus, it helps the reader to be good at public speaking. Furthermore, it aimed to inform the readers in order to be sensitive toward what was being presented throughout the markers that are used by the speaker.

E. Scope and Limitation

In this section, several aspects that refer to the scope and limitation of the study will be explained further. This present study was focused to analyze the interpersonal metadiscourse marker that occurred in the BBC News report. This inquiry was conducted by applying the theory of interpersonal metadiscourse that was proposed by Hyland (2005) and also employing the appraisal concept that was brought out by Martin & white (2005). In sum, it merely applied two theories to conduct this present study.

The limitation of this inquiry was the interpersonal metadiscourse markers which occurred in the selected videos. Therefore, the researcher collected eleven videos that had been posted on YouTube by BBC News. Before, the researcher had been watched all of the videos that discussed Corona virus. By following the BBC News YouTube channel, it could be concluded that the number of videos published in January was 21 videos. Thus, the researcher merely chose eleven videos to be analyzed for the study.

In addition, the selection was conducted because it had represented the topic already discussed by BBC News. Moreover, it is aimed to avoid the similar interpersonal metadiscourse markers which had been used in the previous reports.

Thus, this study was focused to find out the features of and discovered the way the speaker used interpersonal metadiscourse markers in eleven videos that discussed Corona Virus published by BBC News in January. Besides, it also examined the contribution of appraisal theory toward interpersonal metadiscourse markers that existed in the news reports.

F. Definition of Key Terms

To prevent misunderstanding, as for several significant terms are interpreted below:

1. **Metadiscourse**: the words, phrases, and part of sentences that indicates the structure of the discourse.

2. **Metadiscourse Marker**: the constituent of metadiscourse that characterizes the organization of the discourse.

3. **Interpersonal Metadiscourse Marker**: the constituent of metadiscourse which represents the marker in encoding an interaction with the listener.

4. **Appraisal Theory**: an approach to analyze how the producer of the discourse constructs particular authorial identities that encode the producer's point of view.

5. **BBC News**: a business sector of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) which is responsible to gather and broadcast news and current issues.

G. Previous Studies

In conducting the research, the researcher had read several relevant studies which concerned on metadiscourse. There were several relevant studies which were done by the researchers focusing on metadiscourse analysis. Thus, the researcher classified the relevant studies in accordance with the similarities and differences between the theory and object of the study.

First of all, several relevant studies were conducted by Tavanpour, Gourdazi, & Farnia (2016); and Yazdani, Sharifi, & Elyasi (2017) focused on investigating and comparing the features of metadiscourse marker that appeared in the news report. Tavanpour, Gourdazi, and Farnia (2016) attempted to analyze the application of interactional metadiscourse markers by choosing sports news reports as an object of the research. The report was written by American English native speakers and Iranian non-native speakers. Thus, this research aimed to compare the presence of metadiscourse markers among two reports text.

Moreover, in conducting the research, Tavanpour, Gourdazi, & Farnia (2016) employed Hyland's (2005) framework to be applied during the research. Before, the data were selected from five elite newspapers that were published in Iran and in the United States. By applying the corpus approach, the result of the study denoted that there were differences in the number between two corpora in case of attitude markers and boosters. Moreover, hedges were classified as the most used metadiscourse in two reports.

Besides, Yazdani, Sharifi, & Elyasi (2017) attempted to conduct the research by investigating the existence of the metadiscourse marker in the news. It was conducted to seek the function of the metadiscourse marker by selecting the 9/11 news articles published in 2001 in the United States and Iran. Also, the data were collected from the leading and most widely read newspaper. To conduct the research, this inquiry also applied the theory proposed by Hyland (2005) to inspect the comparison of metadiscourse marker among that news.

However, the technique of collecting the data that were done by Yazdani, Sharifi, & Elyasi (2017) was vividly different from the study mentioned before. Random sampling was applied to collect the data and to avoid the factor that created a distinction in writing styles. As a result, the result of the study showed that the most frequent markers in English and Persian news reports were transitions and evidentials. In addition, attitude markers, hedges, boosters, and evidentials were used in both news articles to represent the hidden ideology for achieving power, but engagement markers and self-mentions were only presented in English news reports to show the ideology.

Meanwhile, the other relevant studies were done by Farahani & Sabetivard (2017); and Yan (2015), they also conducted the research that examined the features of metadiscourse concerning on news. Farahani & Sabetivard's (2017) research aimed to compare the distribution and use of metadiscourse in news writing between English native writers and non-native writers. This inquiry applied the theory that was proposed by Hyland (2005). In doing the research, the

corpus-based study was applied to seek the comparison among news writing and it was selected randomly.

Consequently, the outcome of the study revealed that the features of metadiscourse were most frequently used by an English author. As a data show, it denoted that the English corpus was composed of interactive and interactional metadiscourse with an amount of 1089. However, it was opposed to the data of the Persian corpus which showed 1027 interactive and interactional metadiscourse features. In two both corpora, the data revealed that the interactional was preponderant rather than interactive metadiscourse. Also, hedges were the most frequently used metadiscourse as an interactive aspect.

Aside from the research mentioned before, Yan (2015) discovered the presence of metadiscourse markers in Russian news reporting and news commentary. The researcher tried to compare the utilization of metadiscourse in both news reports and comments to obtain comparative results toward the similarities and differences in the case of application and distribution. However, the researcher applied Hyland and Tse's theory (2004) and it was continued by employing a corpus study to gain the data. Hence, the study showed that code glasses was assumed to indicate the author's perception and to help the reader evaluating the text. Moreover, transition markers were mostly used in both news reporting and news commentary that helped the text to be coherent.

Besides, the research which was conducted by Wang & Zhang (2016) was relevant to the explication above. It aimed to inspect news reports by selecting ten

English reports that discussed North Korea's nuclear test in 2016. This study was also employed the Hyland (2005) framework. However, this study employed qualitative and quantitative methodologies to research the data. Consequently, the result denoted that the application of interaction metadiscourse was more frequent rather than interactive metadiscourse. Then, it elucidated that the use of attitude markers and boosters represented the strongly opposed attitude of different countries toward the nuclear test. Thus, it explained that the response of other countries was showing a refusal.

According to the relevant studies above, this present study aimed to explore the presence of interpersonal metadiscourse markers that occurred in the BBC News reports. This inquiry was also conducted by applying the theory of metadiscourse that was improved by Hyland (2005). In contrast with the previous studies mentioned before, this present study employed the theory of appraisal that was proposed by Martin & White (2005) to seek the contribution of this theory toward the analyzed data. Since several relevant studies mostly discussed news reports and other studies on news writing, therefore this inquiry chose online news reports that came from videos in order to seek novelty in the study of metadiscourse.

H. Research Methodology

This section denotes how the researcher conducts this present study. It encompasses the following sub-parts. Those are research design, research

instrument, data and data source, data collection, data analysis, and data triangulation.

1. **Research Design**

This present study employed a constructivism worldview to conduct qualitative descriptive research investigating the phenomena of metadiscourse in the BBC News report. Creswell (2014) assumed that constructivism was referred to the inquiry that needed the researcher to look for the complexity of views rather than narrowing meaning into a few ideas. He also elucidated that the qualitative method was an approach to explore and understand meanings by interpreting the data (Creswell, 2004). The purpose of using a qualitative approach was to make the researcher be able to describe the reality behind the phenomena of metadiscourse.

This inquiry was conducted to obtain a deep understanding of dealing with features of metadiscourse. A discourse analysis approach had been applied because it had a procedure to understand the phenomena of metadiscourse in which discourse engaged the speaker and the audience. Moreover, discourse analysis approach was employed to collect and to analyze the set of selected data, and also to fulfill the objectives of the study. This approach was applied because the study dealt with the language used that was presented by the speaker when interacts with the receiver. Accordingly, it operated in the same way with the discourse analysis in case of understanding the meanings beyond the discourse.

2. **Research Instrument**

Research instrument became a significant aspect in conducting the research. The instrument of this present study was a human instrument that would be able to observe the data because it merely needed the researcher to conduct the research. Therefore, it was impossible to analyze the data directly without any interpretation from the researcher himself. As the primary instrument, the researcher would inspect the data in the form of words, phrases, and parts of sentences that embodied the interpersonal metadiscourse markers.

3. **Data and Data Source**

In conducting the study, the primary data were obtained from eleven videos which were published by BBC News on YouTube. Before, the researcher watched the news report in order to classify the videos which were needed to be investigated. Before, the researcher collected 21 videos published in January. Thus, the researcher selected eleven videos that dealt with coronavirus as an object of the study. The data of this present inquiry were in the form of words, phrases, and, parts of sentences which can be classified as interpersonal metadiscourse markers.

4. **Data Collection**

The primary data was collected from the selected videos posted on YouTube by BBC News. The technique of collecting the data was conducted throughout several steps. Firstly, the researcher selected eleven videos and downloaded them. Secondly, the researcher played and watched the news report

by using a laptop for several times in order to understand the whole content. Thirdly, after watching the videos, the researcher transcribed the spoken words. Fourthly, the researcher compared the transcript with the data in order to check the suitability. Fifthly, the researcher classified the words, phrases, and parts of sentences that were indicated as interpersonal metadiscourse markers. Finally, the researcher identified the interpersonal metadiscourse markers that corresponded to appraisal framework.

5. Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher implemented several steps to analyze the data. First of all, the researcher identified the speaker's utterances from the selected news report. Then, it was done by identifying and analyzing the news report based on the theory proposed by Hyland (2005) which related to the research question and any aspects which were needed to fulfill the objectives of the study. Moreover, the researcher analyzed the interpersonal metadiscourse marker whether it referred to the sub-category of interactive or interactional metadiscourse. Also, the researcher merely chose the potential and appropriate datum which referred to the category of interpersonal metadiscourse.

Furthermore, the researcher employed the theory that was proposed by Martin & White (2005) that referred to the appraisal theory to investigate its contribution to the interpersonal metadiscourse markers. In this phase, to apply appraisal theory, the categories of interpersonal metadiscourse were not the researcher's primary concern. Instead, it focused on the investigation the

interpersonal metadiscourse markers, which was based on the presented datum. Thereupon, according to appraisal theory, the data were divided into three sub-categories, including attitude, engagement, and graduation. Finally, the researcher concluded the data analysis and gave suggestions for further research.

6. Data Triangulation

In this present study, triangulation was applied to figure out the validity of the data. Triangulation was an approach of data analysis to unify the data from a variety of sources. It was conducted by examining the information through the process of collecting the data from a different method. According to Wiersma (1986), triangulation is a kind of qualitative cross-validation. It evaluates the adequacy of the data in accordance with the convergence of multiple data sources or multiple data collection procedures (cited in Sugiyono, 2007). Similarly, it means that data triangulation is the process of checking the credibility of data from various sources, ways, and times.

Furthermore, Moleong (2013) claimed that the purpose of triangulation was to examine the validity of the data throughout checking techniques that employed other sources outside of the data. It could be defined that it needed something else that came from outside to check or as a comparison of the data. Thereof, this present study applied the data triangulation by engaging another researcher to help checking the validity. Thus, this present study attempted to involve other sources. In this case, the researcher had chosen one of the researcher's linguistics lecturer as a validator to validate the data.

BAB II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter covers several theories that are relevant to this present inquiry involving functional analysis, and appraisal theory which deals with several domains that might contribute to interpersonal metadiscourse markers.

A. Functional Analysis

First of all, an early topic that is relevant to metadiscourse is the concept of functional analysis that is proposed by Halliday. Most experts have adopted the functional approach to classify metadiscourse based on their existence within the discourse. In metadiscourse (Hyland, 2005), functional can be defined as how language works to obtain particular communicative goals for users. Thus, it concerns with the way a stretch of language is expressing a claim, directing the readers to respond, developing a meaning, and so forth (Hyland, 2005). In the same way, functional analysis covers an understanding of how any texts are engaged in attending the language use in relation to context and the goal of the writer in creating discourse.

Besides, Hyland (2005) claims that metadiscourse refers to the relative concept in particular items of the text and it merely functions as a metadiscourse or marker that relates to another part of the text. Consequently, in one rhetorical

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context, metadiscourse might represent other proportional material, and the researcher should investigate the items to comprehend the function. Further, Hyland (2005) asserts that metadiscourse is functional. Then, he defines that metadiscourse is something that people do and it is a kind of a social act that people construct within the discourse for particular rhetorical purposes.

Therefore, based on the concept of functional analysis that is proposed by Halliday, Hyland (2005) elucidates the three macro-functions or *metafunctions* that refer to functional analysis. Firstly, the ideational function refers to the use of language, which functions as a representation of experience and ideas concerning with proportional content. Secondly, the interpersonal function deals with the use of language to help people in interacting with others and express their point of view. Finally, the textual function concerns on the use of language to arrange the text coherently by inserting what is said to the world and to readers.

In addition, Hyland (2005) states that the concept of *metafunctions* does not occur separately and independently, but it is represented synchronously in any utterances. Thus, the meaning of the text is constructed based on the integration of those functions, and each of them is understood as having relation with each other. Several experts have discussed Halliday's framework to develop metadiscourse (Kopple, 1985; Crismore, 1989). Hyland (2005) explains that propositional matter, from metadiscourse items, have differentiated and then classified the former. The former deals with the function to perform a textual function in which it organizes a coherent discourse and an interpersonal function to convey the writer's stance within the discourse.

B. Metadiscourse

In general, metadiscourse is an extensive term in discourse analysis that functions to conceptualize the interactions within the discourse. As mentioned before, the concept of metadiscourse was initiated by Harris in 1959 (in Hyland, 2005). Furthermore, metadiscourse has been further investigated and expanded by several experts, such as Williams (1981), Kopple (1985), and Crismore (1989), and accumulated as a various of discoursal features to represent the way writers and speakers assert their unfolding texts to affect the receiver (cited in Hyland, 2005).

In accordance with Williams (1990), metadiscourse refers to "writing about writing" (p. 40). He argues that metadiscourse does not refer to what people are mentioning about a particular topic, but it deals with the language used in writing to refer the act toward the context of writing. In regard to the definition of metadiscourse, Kopple (1985) does further significant development has been done. After citing the works of Williams (1981) and Lautamatti (1978), Kopple concludes that there are seven varieties of metadiscourse, including text connectives, code glosses, illocution markers, validity markers, narrators, attitude markers, and commentary (Kopple, 1985).

Also, Crismore (1983) elucidates the concept of metadiscourse by referring to the language functions to bring out referential information as well as to build and sustain expressive meanings. Thus, he argues that the metadiscourse functions as both referential and expressive ends. Furthermore, to develop the

concept of metadiscourse, several studies have been conducted by using Kopple's works to differentiate specific functions within two primary types of metadiscourse. Crismore, Markkanen, & Steffensen (1993) also categorize metadiscourse into textual and interpersonal, which are divided into sub-categories.

In addition, Hyland & Tse (2004) create a new model of metadiscourse and argue that there are three principles of metadiscourse. First, they state that metadiscourse is different from proportional aspects of discourse. Proportional material refers to all aspects that can be argued, denied, qualified, doubted, and so forth. Meanwhile, metadiscourse deals with the significant approach to analyze how the writer engages in their material that is presented to the receiver.

Moreover, Hyland & Tse (2004) claim that metadiscourse's framework deals with the aspects of the text that actualize the interaction of the writer and reader. It deals with the decisions that are created by the writer to inspect particular relationships and aspects of an organization to provide the reader's understanding, which guides their reading, and to make them aware of the writer's messages. Thus, it can be said that metadiscourse refers to the interaction that is conducted by both the writer and the reader. Furthermore, they argue that metadiscourse relates merely with the internal part of the discourse rather than the external one (Hyland & Tse, 2004; Hyland, 2005).

Besides, Hyland (2005) attempts to elaborate the principle of functional analysis that refers to metadiscourse as the interaction of the writer with the text,

and the writer with the reader. Then, he employs Thompson and Thetela's framework dealing with the differences between interactive and interactional resources to recognize the organizational and evaluative features of interaction (in Hyland, 2005). Therefore, a new model of metadiscourse has been created by combining several conceptions and it is also added by including the earlier model of metadiscourse. To sum up, Hyland (2005) proposes two major categories of metadiscourse, those are interactive and interactional metadiscourse. Then, the major categories and subcategories of metadiscourse will be further explained as follows.

1. **Interactive Metadiscourse**

One of the categories of Hyland's (2005) concept in metadiscourse which is related textually with an interactive metadiscourse. Interactive resources concern with the author's understanding of existing audiences and how to project them through proportional information. It simply means that the author needs to create the text coherently and convincingly. It is done to guide the receiver through the text and it is useful to shape and limit the content to find the needs of a particular receiver so that they will comprehend the author's intention and goals.

Also, interactive resources provide the author with how to organize the information flow to vividly create the preferred interpretations (Hyland, 2015). Therefore, it can be argued that interactive metadiscourse deals with the author's effort to arrange the discourse. Further, it describes the writer's assumption that needs to be vividly created to direct the receiver into preferred interpretations as

what the author wants to deliver. Hyland (2005) divides the sub-categories of interactive metadiscourse into five parts and it will be explained below.

a) Transition Markers

Transition markers primarily consists of conjunctions and adverbial phrases that provide the reader or listener to construe the pragmatic relations existing in every step of the argument. It represents the additive, causative, and contrastive relations within the discourse. Hyland (2005) argues that the internal of the discourse is significant to perform rather than the external of the discourse. It is beneficial to help the reader construe the relations among the ideas. Therefore, it employs the concept of different roles for internal and external transitions that are argued by Martin and Rose (cited in Hyland, 2005).

Based on Martin and Rose's works, Hyland (2005) elucidates the concept of transition markers into three categories, consisting of addition, comparison, and consequence. Firstly, addition refers to adding the elements to an argument (*furthermore, moreover, and,* etc.). Secondly, comparison concerns with marking the argument whether it belongs to similar (*in the same way, similarly, equally,* etc.) or different (*however, in contrast, but,* etc.) category. Finally, consequence functions to inform the readers or listeners that the conclusion is being justified (*consequently, accordingly, thus,* etc.) or countered (*nevertheless, admittedly, anyway,* etc.).

b) Frame Markers

Frame markers deal with the elements of schematic structures that function to sequence, label, and shift the argument. Also, it aims to create the discourse that is obvious for the readers or listeners. Thereof, it is beneficial to sequence part of the text or to organize an argument inside the text, and it is also used to represent additive relations (*firstly, then, next,* etc.). Moreover, frame markers can be applied to label the text stages (*to sum up, in sum,* etc.). They also inform the discourse purposes (*my purpose is, there are several reasons why, I argue here,* etc.). Finally, it is used to indicate the topic shifts (*let us return to, well, right,* etc.).

c) Endophoric Markers

Endophoric markers concern with the elements that refer to the other part of the text. It can be argued that it is a kind of supporting element by referring to the previous material or anticipating something. It consists of prominent additional material and it is enabled to assists the readers or listeners in comprehending the writer's intention. For instance, *as mentioned above* and *see chapter 2* can be referred to endophoric markers.

d) Evidentials

Evidentials refer to the elements that come from other texts. It deals with the representation of ideas or arguments from other sources. This element is used to construct an authorial command from the author and lead the reader's interpretation. It refers to the reliable source and significant supports for argument rather than the author's stance such as *according to, Hyland claims,* etc.

e) Code Glosses

Code glosses encompass the additional information that is given by the writer through elaborating and explaining the proportional meaning that is already stated. It functions to determine whether the reader is able or not to understand the writer's preferred meaning. Thus, it deals with the writer's prediction to know the reader's knowledge base. Several instances of code glosses are *for example*, *such as*, *that is*, etc.

Interactive Metadiscourse		
Category	**Purpose**	**Examples**
Transition Markers	To express the relation within the discourse	moreover; but; therefore
Frame Markers	Referring to the act of discourse, shift, and sequence	firstly; well
Endophoric Markers	Referring to the information in other parts of the discourse	take a look at figure 1; in chapter 2
Evidentials	Dealing with the information that comes from different discourse	based on A; B claims
Code Glosses	Concerning additional information to elaborate proportional meanings	for instance; namely; such as

Table 1: Interactive Metadiscourse Adopted from Hyland (2005)

2. Interactional Metadiscourse

The second category of metadiscourse is interactional metadiscourse that concerns with the relevance of participants in the discourse. Interactional deals with the interaction that is conducted by the writer in order to create explicit content and to engage the readers in the discourse by allowing them to respond, interpret, and evaluate the materials. It can be defined as the writer's expressions

that are delivered textually and it covers the ways the writer conveys an assessment clearly toward the readers. Also, interactional metadiscourse engages the readers in the texts and opens the chances for the readers to contribute to the discourse by finding out the author's perspectives for both proportional information and the readers themselves (Hyland, 2005). Furthermore, Hyland (2005) classifies interactional metadiscourse into five subcategories explained as follows.

a) Hedges

Hedges deal with the writer's decision to acknowledge alternative voices and points of view in order to withhold the commitment. It refers to the writer's effort to emphasize the subjectivity of information by arguing an opinion rather than presenting a fact to open a dialogue with the readers. Therefore, hedges deal with the author's argument, which is more plausible than definite. Then, it also indicates the degree of confidence. Moreover, Hyland (1998) argues that hedges are a part of epistemic modality in which it is functioned to show unwillingness to create explicit and complete commitment to a proposition. For instance, it is showed by auxiliary verbs, epistemic adverbs, epistemic adjectives, and lexical verbs such as *might*, *seem*, *possible*, etc.

b) Boosters

Boosters concern with the element that allows the writers to create a close dialogue by claiming certainty. It is aimed to show that the author has chosen to narrow the diverse position rather than broaden it. Thus, by closing the dialogue,

it asserts certainty and creates a link by providing the involvement with the content and solidarity with the receiver. In addition, it is used to strengthen the arguments by asserting an equal experience that is similar to the author's conclusion. Several instances of boosters are *obviously*, *in fact, it is clear that,* etc.

c) **Attitude Markers**

Attitude markers attempt to indicate the writer's affective and attitude to propositions. It means that this element covers how the writer applies surprise, agreement, obligation, and so forth. Attitude is mostly expressed by attitude verbs (*agree, prefer,* etc.), adverbs (*hopefully, unfortunately,* etc.) and adjectives (*logical, remarkable, appropriate,* etc.)

d) **Self Mention**

Self mention deals with the explicit reference of the author's presence by the existence of first-person pronoun and possessive adjectives. Also, the author's presence might provide a powerful means of self-representation by giving first-person pronouns to denote personal projection. Moreover, the presence of the author is also aimed to show particular adopt stance and authorial identity. Then, several examples of self mention are *mine, ours, I,* etc.

e) **Engagement Markers**

Engagement markers relate to the element that explicitly creates a relationship with the reader to be part of a discourse participant. By focusing on the reader's inclusion, Hyland (2005) explains two main purposes of engagement markers. Firstly, it admits the need for reader's expectation by addressing the

reader while giving an argument with reader pronouns such as *you, your,* etc and interjections such as *you may notice, by the way,* etc. Additionally, it involves the audience to be positioned rhetorically, to be engaged in the discourse, and to guide the readers to the preferred interpretation. These markers are performed by questions, directives (*note, consider, must, should,* etc.), and references to share knowledge.

Interactional Metadiscourse		
Category	**Function**	**Examples**
Hedges	To give an argument so that withhold an open dialogue	maybe; possible; probably
Boosters	To give a claim of certainty that creates a close dialogue	in fact; definitely
Attitude Markers	To express an author's attitude or stance to the discourse	agree; unfortunately
Self Mentions	To indicate the author's presence	I; mine
Engagement Markers	Referring to the element that explicitly creates the relationship with the reader	your: see

Table 2: Interactional Metadiscourse Adopted from Hyland (2005)

C. Appraisal Theory

This section explains the appraisal theory as a minor theory that is applied in this present study. The appraisal concept that is developed by Martin & White (2005) and their associates provides an analysis of the meanings of the text expressing positive or negative assessments. White (2015) argues that these assessments are influenced by the intensity or directness of such stance utterances that are strengthened or weakened. It simply means that the meanings of the text

are contributed by the presence of positive and negative assessments that might be known from the author's stance. Thus, it is done by performing the utterances in a different way, either strongly or weakly.

Furthermore, the assessments are supported by the speakers or writers who have open or dialogistic relationship with the producer or receiver of the current proposition (White, 2015). It can be said that positive and negative assessments are also influenced by enclosing the presence of prior speaker or writer and audience in a particular case. This concept is called as meaning-making resources and it is put together as the language of evaluation. Furthermore, the language of evaluation deals with the speaker's or writer's personal and evaluative involvement within the text, which is expressed as they adopt stances to the phenomena occurring in the text (White, 2015).

Formerly, White (2015) claims that an early study of the appraisal framework is concerned largely with the investigation of language evaluation of English. It deals with the assumption of evaluative categories for English to other languages. Then, the systemic of functional linguistics that is proposed by Halliday (1994) is employed as a view of language. The concept refers to ideational, interpersonal, and textual elements of the text. Subsequently, the evaluative meanings that are described by the appraisal framework provide several interpersonal mechanisms. Thus, it presents the speakers or writers to express their feelings, tastes, and opinions in the current communicative context.

Besides, within the model of interpersonal metafunction, Martin (1997) elucidates that appraisal resources that work together with two models of interpersonal systems. First, the communicative resources that come from the speaker or writer to show speech purposes such as responding and commanding. Second, it also operates with the system of meanings that are conveyed by the speaker or writer to reveal greater or lesser degrees of engagement with the receiver. Subsequently, the appraisal framework is divided into three following domains, consisting of attitude, engagement, and graduation (Martin & White, 2005), which are further explained in the following parts.

1. **Attitude**

Attitude deals with the representation of feelings, covering emotional reactions, judgement of behavior, and evaluation of things. Further, attitude is separated into three subcategories of feelings. Firstly, affect deals with the resources that construe the emotional reactions that belong to positive (*happy, confident, interested,* etc.) and negative (*sad, anxious, bored,* etc.) feelings. Secondly, judgement refers to the resources that evaluate behavior based on various normative principles. It deals with the way people praise or criticize in responding to certain behavior such as *you hypocritically claim that, by your cruelty,* etc. Finally, appreciation concerns on resources that construe the value of things by evaluating the semiotics and natural phenomena. Then, it is exemplified by the evaluation of the reader toward a character in the movie such as *startlingly original character,* etc.

2. Engagement

Engagement refers to the sourcing attitudes and the play of voices around opinions within the discourse. It simply means that engagement is related to the various comments or statements that position the speaker toward the discussed discourse. It comprises a projection, modality, polarity, concession, and various comment adverbials. Thereof, those situate the speaker or writer in which responding to the value position being developed and responded to the probable perception to that value position, and it is done by acknowledging, quoting, confirming, denying, and so forth.

Then, Martin & White (2005) outline the taxonomy to find out the meanings of engagement to identify particular positioning and it is divided into four categories. Firstly, disclaim refers to the textual voice that functions to position itself as a rejection and contras of an idea, such as deny (*no, never,* etc.) and counter (*although, but,* etc.). Secondly, proclaim deals with the representation of textual voice to show a high warrantable such as concur (*obviously, admittedly,* etc.), pronounce (*the facts of the matter are, indeed,* etc.), and endorse (*the report proves that,* etc.). Thirdly, entertain refers to the textual voice as individual subjectivity that represents the propositions as one of the other possible positions such as *apparently, probably,* etc. Finally, attribute deals with the representation of textual voice as an external voice such as acknowledge (*Hyland argues, it states,* etc.) and distance (*He has claimed that,* etc.)

3. Graduation

Graduation concern with the grading of phenomena whereby the feelings are strengthened and categories are blurred. In general, according to White (2005), graduation deals with the parameter that evaluates the notion of force and focus. In this case, force is defined as the situation wherein the meanings of the proposition are being strengthened or mitigated. Moreover, force comprises the evaluations toward the degree of intensity and amount. Then, it is divided into two domains and it will be elucidated in the following parts.

In addition, force is categorized into intensification and quantification. Intensification refers to the assessments of intensity that scale the qualities (*slightly foolish, a bit miserable,* etc.), indicate a process (*it slightly disturbed me, this greatly hindered us,* etc.), and show modalities (*somewhat possible, very often,* etc.). Meanwhile, quantification deals with the assessments of the amount that is applied to the entities. Moreover, quantification refers to the reckoning of the imprecise amount. Then, it encompasses number (*a few, many,* etc.), shows mass or presence (*a tiny problem,* etc.), and indicates extent, which is reckoned in case of time and space. Extent consists of proximity (*near, recent,* etc.) and distribution (*long-lasting, short-term,* etc.)

Besides, focus is defined as the situation that is scaled by the degree to which they match the ideals instance or prototypicality of the semantic category. Thus, this term deals with the notion of sharpen or up-scale and soften or down-scale. It is possible to sharpen the specification that is prototypically denoted, such

as *a real man, a true friend,* etc. However, it is also possible to soften the specification to characterize an example as having only marginal membership in the category such as *they are kind of lazy, they sort of play rock,* etc.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, it comprises the findings and discussion which purpose to fulfill the research questions. It was conducted by applying the explanation of related literature mentioned before. Previously, the data were obtained from selecting eleven news reports which were posted on January 2020. Then, the data were published by British Broadcasting Corporation on YouTube dealing with the Corona Virus reports. Hence, the findings were composed in accordance with the result of the study that investigated the use of interpersonal metadiscourse marker and the contribution of appraisal theory toward its marker in the BBC News reports. Moreover, the discussion covered the result of the study based on the investigated data by employing two theories.

A. Findings

The findings were aimed to describe the presentations and the process of analyzing the data in accordance with the theories that refers to interpersonal metadiscourse which was proposed by Hyland (2005) and appraisal theory which was proposed by Martin and White (2005). Furthermore, the first process of analyzing the data was done by investigating the interpersonal metadiscourse marker whether it referred to the interactive resources or the interactional resources. Then, the second process of analyzing the data was done by applying

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the appraisal theory toward the marker that referred to the domains of appraisal theory.

1. **The Interpersonal Metadiscourse Markers Used in the BBC News Report**

In this phase, the researcher presented the description of the data in which it was conducted to fulfill the research questions. Furthermore, it comprised the process of analyzing the data in which the data dealt with the interactive metadiscourse that referred to transition markers, frame markers, evidentials, and code glosses; and the interactional metadiscourse that concerned hedges, boosters, attitude markers, self mention, and engagement markers. Therefore, the description would be arranged based on the sub-category of interpersonal metadiscourse marker.

a) **Transition Markers**

Datum 1

> China is battling a new **and** rapidly spreading respiratory virus, the number of people infected has tripled to more than 200, and President Xi says it needs be resolutely contained (the data was obtained from news 1 entitled "New China Virus: Cases of Triple as Infection Spreads to Beijing and Shanghai - BBC News").

In this datum, the presenter merely presented the explanation of a new and rapidly spreading virus that attacked China without pointing at anything. The speaker merely spoke to the camera while delivering the information. Based on

the datum above, the word **and** was an additional element which used by the speaker to connect two clauses. According to Hyland (2005), the word **and** can be identified clearly that it denoted how the speaker attempted to create a relation between two propositions, it was called as transition marker. In this context, the word **and** connected the statement of a new respiratory virus that was emerged in China and another statement of respiratory virus that spread rapidly. Furthermore, it was done to signal additive elements by performing **and** that functioned to guide the listener through the transition markers in order to interpret the link between those ideas.

Datum 2

> Now the virus first appeared in Wuhan in December, the authorities say it passed the humans from animals at this food market in the city, **but** if it began Wuhan, then were cases recorded in Beijing, Shanghai, and Shenzhen (the data was obtained from news 1 entitled "New China Virus: Cases of Triple as Infection Spreads to Beijing and Shanghai - BBC News").

In this datum, the presenter explained the location of the virus spreading by showing a map that covered China's territory especially Wuhan, Beijing, Shanghai, and Shenzhen. By pointing Wuhan, the listener could see the exact location of the virus spreading. Following the datum, the word **but** was one of the conjunction which purposed to divide two arguments. In regard to Hyland (2005), this marker attempted to present information for interpreting the pragmatic relation among two major propositions, it was called transition marker. Furthermore, this marker was used to show a contrastive relation. In this case, the

speaker attempted to build a comparison especially in the form of distinction by applying the word **but** within the discourse. Also, the speaker used the word **but** to compare the statement about the city that was firstly emerged and several cases that were recorded in another city.

Datum 3

> **Also** today, the World Health Organization says it will convene an emergency committee of what it calls the novel Corona Virus that will happen on Wednesday the 22nd of January 2 days' time (the data was obtained from news 1 entitled "New China Virus: Cases of Triple as Infection Spreads to Beijing and Shanghai - BBC News").

Regarding the datum, the presenter presented the information by showing the breaking news obtained from WHO dealing with an emergency committee to convene the virus outbreak. Based on the datum above, it could be concluded that the word **also** might be categorized as an additional element that helped the speaker to give more argument toward the previous argument. According to Hyland (2005), the way the speaker attempted to give the listener a support in understanding the link between the arguments was identified as transition marker. Therefore, the word **also** helped the listener to know that the argument was being added through its element. Moreover, the speaker attempted to add the argument by referring to the previous statement that related to the emergence of Corona Virus. Thus, it helped the listener to understand what was added by the speaker to comprehend the discourse.

Datum 4

> Well, at the moment not a lot because there is an investigation going on as to what exactly this virus is, **so** this has been one of the big questions that is has been coming out online at amongst people (the data was taken from news 1 entitled "New China Virus: Cases of Triple as Infection Spreads to Beijing and Shanghai - BBC News").

In this datum, the speaker merely presented the information by delivering the condition dealing with the emergence of the virus. Based on the datum above, the marker **so** was identified as a transition markers that dealt with the interactive resources. In accordance with Hyland (2005), the way the speaker tried to create a conclusion which was drawn within the discourse could be called transition marker. Further, it explained how the argument was being drawn into the conclusion. In this context, this marker helped the listener to understand the relation between the arguments about what the virus was. Therefore, the speaker elucidated the issue of the virus that became a big question arrived in society.

Datum 5

> Now, let's enter China because the Corona Virus death toll, there is now above 80. We know thousands of others are infected. Let me show you some of the pictures that have come in the last few hours, so this is a hospital in Wuhan, it's under extreme pressure **because** of dwindling supplies and rising patient numbers (the data was taken from news VI: "Coronavirus: Companies Tell Workers 'Stay at Home' - BBC News").

In this datum, the presenter explained the information dealing with the recent condition at Wuhan by providing a video that taken in the hospital. According to the datum above, it could be identified the word **because** was used by the speaker to justify the previous argument. According to Hyland (2005), the way the speaker was shown by the application of conjunction to make the listener understands the link among the ideas was identified as transition marker. Therefore, in this case, the speaker applied this marker to provide more information about the argument in the case of the extreme pressure that was appeared in Wuhan. Then, it connected the ideas between the statement of extreme pressure and it was added by giving an explanation that referred to the dwindling supplies and raising the patient number in Wuhan.

Datum 6

> Hong Kong is in recession but **nonetheless** it's going even further in restricting access by people coming from the mainland, these are people visiting for personal reasons and it's cutting off access high-speed rail and other land and sea borders as well (the data was taken from news VII: "Coronavirus: Death Toll from China Virus Outbreak Passes 100 - BBC News").

Regarding the datum, the correspondent from Shanghai presented the information dealing with the restriction done by Hong Kong. According to the datum above, the word nonetheless was categorized as a transition that expressed the relation within the discourse. According to Hyland (2005), how the speaker applied transition to help the listener understanding the pragmatic connection in which the argument was being countered could be called as transition marker.

Therefore, in this context, the speaker applied this marker to counter the argument about the current situation in Hong Kong which faced a sustained period of protest. Then, the speaker used this marker to answer the recession by arguing that Hong Kong was able to apply the restrictions.

Datum 7

> I think that this is a pretty balanced responses actually given the circumstances. **On the one hand**, you have individuals who were marooned in China at the moment and there's responsibility to British subjects to their interests. Against that of protecting the British public and making sure that we don't bring back people and actually cause an outbreak of this Corona Virus in the U.K (the data was taken from news VIII: "Coronavirus: Britons on Wuhan Flights to Be Quarantined - BBC News").

The datum was obtained from the interview that delivered by an expert. In Datum 7, it might be seen that the phrase **on the one hand** was identified as a transition that marked the argument in similar point. As stated by Hyland (2005), the presence of transition to make the listener understanding the pragmatic connections in the case of comparison was classified as transition marker. Regarding the context, the speaker employed this marker to mark his argument in order to show the comparison with the previous statement. Thus, the speaker wanted to denote his different argument by performing **on the one hand** and it was used to contrast the pretty balanced responses which were already given by adding the information of the marooned people in China.

Datum 8

> Well, we don't know exactly how long they will stay at that moment, we know that they will be housed, **therefore**, people are saying a period of time that could be a couple of days or a couple of weeks (the data was Taken from news IX: "Coronavirus: Death Toll Rises as Virus Spreads to every Chinese Region - BBC News").

In this datum, the reporter explained the information in discussing the quarantine at Los Angeles. Besides, in Datum 8, there was a feature that functioned as a transition and used to create relation among two clauses. In accordance with Hyland (2005), the way the speaker was exposed by giving the listener an insight of understanding the pragmatic connections or links among the ideas could be called as transition marker. In this context, the word **therefore** was used to signal causative relations. Furthermore, it showed the relation between the information of how long people needed to stay at the house and the idea of period time that was known by people that might be in a couple of days or a couple of weeks.

b) **Frame Markers**

Datum 9

> Three people died from pneumonia which has been caused by the virus. **Well** we had this update earlier from the China National Health Commission, confirming the virus has passed person to person and has infected some medical staff (the data was taken from news 1 entitled "New China Virus: Cases of Triple as Infection Spreads to Beijing and Shanghai - BBC News").

In this datum, the presenter denoted the news update obtained from China National Health Commission by visualizing the information with a monitor behind the presenter. Based on datum above, the marker **well** was classified as a marker that represented how the argument was being shifted. According to Hyland (2005), the way the speaker tried to denote the discourse boundaries as well as the schematic of elements was called as frame marker. In this case, frame marker was functioned to indicate the topic shift. It can be clearly seen that the word **well** became a frame marker signaled the shift among two discussions. Meanwhile, the speaker showed the indication between the information of dead people that was caused by the virus and the information about how the virus spread out. Therefore, it was beneficial to frame the information which was delivered by the speaker about the elements of the discourse.

Datum 10

> We don't know for example yet whether people infected with this virus who have only mild illnesses spread it. **At the moment**, we have a story of a so called super spreader a person who was in the hospital spread it to, as I understand it, 14 healthcare workers whether that is common or uncommon is still not known (the data was taken from news 1 entitled "New China Virus: Cases of Triple as Infection Spreads to Beijing and Shanghai - BBC News").

In this datum, an expert merely presented the information by explaining the ways the virus could spread without visualizing at anything. Besides, it could be identified that the phrase **at the moment** was kind of text boundaries that existed in the discourse. According to Hyland (2005), the way the speaker

sequenced parts of the argument and showed the order of the argument within the discourse could be called as frame marker. In this context, the speaker attempted to apply the phrase **at the moment** in order to show the additive relation between the previous statement and the following statement. Moreover, the speaker wanted to deliver the nescience about the Corona Virus was. Then, the speaker employed this marker and explained another argument to sequence parts of the discourse.

Datum 11

> On the New Year date, a Chinese leadership had a meeting, it has two major guidelines for propaganda or less information released. **The first of all** to be as transparent as possible to release the case counts on a timely manner. **The second one** is to send a unified message to the whole country that we can do this, if we unify together (the data was taken from news VI: "Coronavirus: Companies Tell Workers 'Stay at Home' - BBC News").

In this datum, the information was presented by the reporter from the studio of BBC News Chinese. In accordance with the datum above, there were two phrases that identified as device to sequence part of text through the additive relations, they were **the first of all** and **the second one**. In accordance with Hyland (2005), how the speaker signaled the discourse boundaries and used them to sequence part of the discourse could be called as frame marker. In this case, the phrase **the first of all** was used to create first argument regarding the two major guidelines for the propaganda. Furthermore, the phrase **the second one** was applied to sequence the argument based on the previous statement about the propaganda.

Datum 12

> You know, we have seen much talk about they are building hospitals in a manner of in a matter of days there are going to be 10,000 extra hospital beds available very soon, we are told by officials in Hubei Province this morning but **at the same time** they revealed that they are still struggling with some of basics when it comes to logistics (the data was taken from news VII: "Coronavirus: Death Toll from China Virus Outbreak Passes 100 - BBC News").

The datum was obtained from the correspondent at Shanghai that explained the recent situation and it was accompanied by the video taken at hospital. In this datum, according to Hyland (2005), the phrase **at the same time** was identified as device to signal the element of the discourse boundary, it was called as frame marker. In this context, the speaker applied this marker to sequence part of the discourse by performing the additive relations. The phrase **at the same time** was applied to show the discourse boundary about the information of building extra hospital beds then the speaker added the information about what people struggled which was related to the previous statement.

c) **Evidentials**

Datum 13

> China is battling a new and rapidly spreading respiratory virus, the number of people infected has tripled to more than 200, and **President Xi says** it needs be resolutely contained (the data are taken from news 1 entitled "New China Virus: Cases of Triple as Infection Spreads to Beijing and Shanghai - BBC News").

In this datum, the presenter presented the explanation of a new and rapidly spreading virus that attacked China without pointing at anything. The speaker merely spoke to the camera while delivering the information. In Datum 13, the marker **President Xi says** was classified as evidential that referred to the interactive metadiscourse. In accordance with Hyland (2005), the presence of this marker provided the representation of an argument from another source which was identified as evidential. It was done by providing a significant and a strong argument toward what speaker said before. In this case, the speaker used this marker to strengthen his argument by including the argument of China President about how precisely the numbers of the virus infected people in Wuhan.

Datum 14

> Three people died from pneumonia which has been caused by the virus. Well we had this update earlier from **the China National Health Commission**, confirming the virus has passed person to person and has infected some medical staff (the data was taken from news 1 entitled "New China Virus: Cases of Triple as Infection Spreads to Beijing and Shanghai - BBC News").

In this datum, the presenter denoted the news update obtained from China National Health Commission by visualizing the information with a monitor behind the presenter. Based on the datum, the marker **the China National Health Commission** was considered as a marker that dealt with a reliable source within the discourse. In accordance with Hyland (2005), the presence of additional information that came from another source and gave significant support for the speaker's argument could be classified as evidential. In this case, the speaker

applied this marker to help him in providing information with a reliable source from the China National Health Commission and it claimed that the virus infected from person to person.

Datum 15

International restrictions are being put in place at many airports a short time ago. **The British Government said** it was introducing a separate area Heathrow Airport for people travelling from affected areas (the data was taken from news II entitled "Coronavirus: China Warns against Travel to the Wuhan Virus-Hit - BBC News").

In this datum, the presenter provided the information by adding the picture of the airport behind the presenter. In accordance with the datum above, the phrase **The British Government said** might be called as an idea from another source applied by the speaker while giving an argument. According to Hyland (2005), the presence of another reliable source in order to support the speaker's argument could be classified as evidential. In this case, the speaker employed this marker to support his statement about international restrictions because of the virus spreading. Then, the speaker provided the statement that came from the British Government dealing with international restrictions, especially in the UK.

Datum 16

Scientist are recommending that nobody travelers to Wuhan, this is the city where this outbreak started and they are also saying people should not leave that city that is a city of 11 million people (the data was taken from news II entitled

"Coronavirus: China Warns Against Travel to the Wuhan Virus-Hit - BBC News").

Regarding the datum, the speaker presented the information by providing a several moments at the airport where a lot of people were leaving Wuhan. According to the datum above, the phrase **Scientist are recommending** was identified as another reliable source used by the speaker to cite someone's point of view. According to Hyland (2005), how the speaker represented another reliable source that guided the listener's interpretation was named as evidential. In this case, this marker was used to refer to the statement recommended by the scientist to deliver a prohibition for traveling to Wuhan where the outbreak of the virus occurred in Wuhan.

Datum 17

> We have seen these figures, of course every day this week, today the **Chinese Officials Government** figures 213 people are dead, that's up about 25 percent on yesterday. The number of confirmed cases of people infected just under 10,000, that's up 20,000, twenty percent rather roughly, and suspected cases that's around 15,000 up 25 percent (the data was taken from news XI: "Two Coronavirus Cases Confirmed in the UK - BBC News").

In this datum, the reporter merely provided an explanation about the number of confirmed cases orally. Based on the datum, the phrase **Chinese Officials Government** dealt with another reliable source that came from outside. In accordance with Hyland (2005), the existence of additional information that was taken from another source to support the speaker's argument was named

evidential. In this context, the speaker used this marker to show that the speaker provided a significant statement from the Chinese Officials Government. Then, it claimed that there was 213 people were dead because of the virus. Thus, the speaker applied this marker to make sure that this information contained reliable information supported by the Chinese Officials Government.

d) **Code Glosses**

Datum 18

> Other official media today is circulating with guide to help people avoid catching the virus. This one **for example**, we know is telling people, some people are panicked about the illness but there are nine pictures to help people understand it and presumably stay a little karma (the data was taken from news 1 entitled "New China Virus: Cases of Triple as Infection Spreads to Beijing and Shanghai - BBC News").

In this datum, the presenter explained the information by providing several pictures about the symptoms of Corona Virus. In accordance with the datum above, the phrase **for example** was indicated as additional information that explained the previous statement. According to Hyland (2005), the application of additional information which elucidated what the speaker's said could be identified as code glosses. It was addressed to the listener in order to be able interpreting the preferred meaning. In this case, the speaker applied this marker to provide a piece of advanced information by elaborating the idea about the official media that helped people to avoid the virus.

Datum 19

> Scientist are recommending that nobody travelers to Wuhan, this is the city where this outbreak started and they are also saying people should not leave that city **that is** a city of 11 million people (the data was taken from news II entitled "Coronavirus: China Warns Against Travel to the Wuhan Virus-Hit - BBC News").

Regarding the datum, the speaker presented the information by providing a several moments at the airport where a lot of people were leaving Wuhan. Besides, the phrase **that is** might be identified as a code glosses. In accordance with Hyland (2005), the way the speaker was showed by the existence of additional information and used to explain what the speaker's said could be called as code glosses. Thus, it was useful to make sure that the reader was able to interpret the intended meaning. In this context, the speaker attempted to use this marker to show his explanation about what had been said in the case of the city of Wuhan. Then, it was continued by the elaboration of ideas about the Spring Festival and people should not come and go from Wuhan.

Datum 20

> One of the keys to controlling the epidemic is to substantially reduce the flow of people between two places. **In other words**, we are not just talking about mainland visitors to Hong Kong, but also Hong Kong travelers to the mainland and the number of commuters must be reduced substantially both ways (the data was taken from news VII: "Coronavirus: Death Toll from China Virus Outbreak Passes 100 - BBC News").

In this datum, the speaker presented the information in the press conference dealing with the effort to control the epidemic. Based on the datum above, the phrase **in other words** was identified as device to supply more information about something. According to Hyland (2005), the presence of additional information which was purposed to explain the previous argument was called as code glosses. In this context, the speaker used this marker to elaborate on the speaker's idea about the key to control the epidemic. Also, the speaker employed this marker to make the listener realized that the key control of this epidemic was done by avoiding any travel whether traveling from the mainland or traveling to the mainland.

Datum 21

> **Despite** the lockdown, infections in Wuhan are still rising rapidly and anyone flown home from here faces two weeks in U.K. quarantine (the data was obtained from news VIII: "Coronavirus: Britons on Wuhan Flights to Be Quarantined - BBC News").

The datum was obtained from the reporter that showed the situation of Wuhan city there through the video. In Datum 21, the word **despite** was categorized as feature that referred to additional information. According to Hyland (2005), how the speaker supplied a piece of additional information by rephrasing the previous ideas might be called as code glosses. In this context, the speaker used this marker to reflect the speaker's prediction about the listener who lacked domain knowledge in understanding the lockdown and it was useful to make the listener be able to recover the intended connection. Then, the speaker employed

the word **despite** to provide information about the lockdown in Wuhan by explaining the growth of infections that were occurred in Wuhan, and people who flew out from China to the U.K. must took quarantine for two weeks.

Datum 22

> Here you can see some of the attendees arriving for that, this is an emergency meeting **that is called** when a national crisis in the U.K. arises often it's related to terrorist incidents or extreme flooding (the data was obtained from news IX: "Coronavirus: Death Toll Rises as Virus Spreads to every Chinese Region - BBC News").

Regarding the datum, the presenter denoted the video that showed several people attended to join a meeting. In accordance with the datum above, the phrase **that is called** was one of device that was useful to supply information for previous statement. According to Hyland (2005), how the speaker provided an additional idea by explaining what had been said before was categorized as code glosses. In this case, the speaker applied the phrase **that is called** to elaborate the emergency meeting that was conducted by the U.K. in regard to the emergence of a national crisis. Thereof, the speaker used this marker to add the information in terms of that meeting and to make sure that the listener was able to understand what the kind of the meeting was.

e) Hedges

Datum 23

> Here at the very epicenter of the virus, **maybe** it is best not to travel (the data was taken from news III: "China Coronavirus: Beijing Canceled Chinese New Year Celebrations - BBC News").

Regarding the datum, the speaker was being interviewed by the reporter in a particular place at Wuhan. Based on the datum above, the word **maybe** was identified as device that used by the speaker in giving response to the particular phenomenon. According to Hyland (2005), how the speaker showed the intention by emphasizing the subjectivity might be named hedges. In other words, it allowed the speaker to create an opinion rather than a fact because it related to the speaker's reason and it was not certain knowledge. In this context, the speaker wanted to deliver a viewpoint about the best decision for people who stayed at the epicenter of the virus outbreak.

Datum 24

> We have today the first European cases, it's **possible** that we have them because we developed the test very quickly and we are capable of identifying them (the data was taken from news IV: "China Coronavirus: The Virus Spreads to Europe with 3 Cases Confirmed in France - BBC News").

In this datum, the speaker was being interviewed by the reporters and it explained the effort of France Government in facing Corona Virus. In Datum 24, the word **possible** was one of device that determined how the speaker attempted

to argue on something. In accordance with Hyland (2005), the use of assumption which was done by the speaker to look at particular phenomenon rather than using a certain information was classified as hedges. In this context, the speaker wanted to show that his claim about the presence of the virus and that the virus might be existing around the circumstance there. Therefore, the speaker presented the possibility within the argument in regard to the virus that it might already emerged there.

Datum 25

> Now there are other more complex ways of making vaccines that **might** give you a longer term immune response and people are working on those as well. The real factor here is time, it takes time to do this (the data was taken from news V: "Scientists Search for Coronavirus Vaccine - BBC News").

In this datum, there was a discussion between the presenter and expert that discussed the ways of creating the vaccines for Corona Virus. Based on Datum 25, there was a word **might** which considered as a device applied by the speaker to create an argument. According to Hyland (2005), the way the speaker created an opinion based on his understanding rather than an evidence was named as hedges. In this context, the speaker wanted to deliver his decision on how the process of creating the vaccines and the impact of its vaccines to human's life. In addition, it was showed by the device that brought out the sense of probability regarding the complex ways of creating the vaccine.

Datum 26

> We can get to humans within a matter of month but that's just to check for safety and immunogenicity start testing whether it works will **probably** not happen until this coming winter, and then it may be globally available (the data was taken from news V: "Scientists Search for Coronavirus Vaccine - BBC News").

The datum was obtained from the discussion done by the presenter and expert in assuming the readiness of the vaccine. In this datum, the word **probably** could be identified as a device that indicated the speaker's decision in giving the argument through his own opinion. According to Hyland (2005), the way the speaker was denoted by representing an opinion rather than a fact regarding what was occurred within the discourse can be classified as hedges. In this case, the speaker used the word **probably** to express possibility through the argument about how long the vaccine would be available. Besides, this marker was applied to explain the readiness of the vaccine in which the speaker was still not sure how to apply it.

Datum 27

> **I think** that this is a pretty balanced responses actually given the circumstances (the data was taken from news VIII: "Coronavirus: Britons on Wuhan Flights to Be Quarantined - BBC News").

The datum was obtained from the interview that delivered by an expert. In accordance with the datum above, it might be identified that the phrase **I think** was classified as a device indicated the speaker's effort to its presence in giving

an argument. According to Hyland (2005), the way the speaker expressed his argument through his opinion which might presented the subjectivity of the speaker rather than a fact could be called as hedges. In this case, the speaker applied the marker **I think** in order to deliver his speculation about the responses given by the government. Then, it created the open dialogue for any negotiation dealing with the estimation that had been argued by the speaker.

Datum 28

> Beyond the human cost for China, there's another impact all of this fear with countries beginning to advise against travel with Airlines canceling flights, and with whole villages cutting themselves from the outside world. The economic cost is **likely** to be severe (the data was taken from news VIII: "Coronavirus: Britons on Wuhan Flights to Be Quarantined - BBC News").

In this datum, the reporter presented the information in front of the village gate by denoting a limitation for people who wanted to visit. Based on the datum above, the word **likely** was considered as device which was employed by the speaker to show his subjectivity. In accordance with Hyland (2005), the way the speaker was showed by the use of subjectivity in giving an argument could be identified as hedges. Further, it allowed the information to be expressed as an assumption rather than a certain knowledge or fact. In this case, the speaker used this marker to show his assumption about the fear that was caused by the spread of the virus. Additionally, the speaker assumed that the presence of fearful would affect the economic cost.

Datum 29

> There is an interesting comparison with SARS, so people in social media are plotting the trajectory of this Corona Virus with the SARS outbreak in 2002. Now, it **seems** that this is a much more infectious virus (the data was taken from news IX: "Coronavirus: Death Toll Rises as Virus Spreads to every Chinese Region - BBC News").

In this datum, the correspondent delivered the information by providing the video regarding the activities done by health workers. Based on datum above, the word **seems** referred to feature that contained the sense of subjectivity which produced by the speaker in arguing something. In accordance with Hyland (2005), how the speaker presented the argument by emphasizing the sense of subjectivity that provided information through opinion rather than a fact was identified as hedges. In this case, the speaker used this marker to show his speculation in which the virus became more infectious recently. Before, the speaker explained the comparison between SARS and Corona Virus in social media. Then, the speaker provided his opinion in regard to the comparison among them.

f) **Boosters**

Datum 30

> **Actually on the ground**, the priority is to give good information, accurate information, so agreeing a case definition and testing all those many suspect cases is far more difficult (the data was taken from news 1 entitled "New China Virus: Cases of Triple as Infection Spreads to Beijing and Shanghai - BBC News").

In this datum, the speaker presented the ideas while he was being interviewed. Based on the datum above, it could be assumed that the phrase **actually on the ground** was considered as a boosters referred to the interactional resources. According to Hyland (2005), the way the speaker applied the sense of certainty might be identified as booster. Therefore, it can be seen that the phrase **actually on the ground** was attempted to indicate the certainty in what the speaker claimed. It helped the speaker to insist on the argument with a confident statement. Thus, it was done through strengthening the statement by confirming the listener to be affirmative in drawing the conclusion in the same thought.

Datum 31

> It's not only one day and of course this is the time when Chinese travel lots and also many business even some governments suspend the operation, and that **certainly** becomes very complicated factor in delaying the efforts of compacting the virus, but we can see that Beijing has mobilized the whole country to fight outbreak right now (the data was taken from news VI: "Coronavirus: Companies Tell Workers 'Stay at Home' - BBC News").

In this datum, the reporter presented the information dealing with the efforts done by the government in facing this virus in order to answer the presenter's question. Based on the datum above, the word **certainly** was categorized as a boosters that dealt with the interactional resources. According to Hyland (2005), the way the speaker that was showed by the presence of certainty in delivering an argument could be identified as boosters. Moreover, it functioned to strengthen an argument in order to make the listener created the same

conclusion as well as the speaker's ideas. In this context, the speaker applied this marker to expose his confident and strong argument by expressing the idea about the Chinese travel and business that was being suspended. Then, by using this marker, the speaker showed his certainty in which the issues became a complicated factor in China.

Datum 32

> Here is our health that it is a human saying, it is understood the British passengers joining the flight from Wuhan will be required to sign a contract committing them to 14-day quarantine period on their arrival, and it is **believed** they will have to stay in a British military facility (the data was taken from news IX: "Coronavirus: Death Toll Rises as Virus Spreads to every Chinese Region - BBC News").

The datum was obtained from the presenter that explained the information existed in the monitor. Regarding the datum above, it might be considered that the word **believed** was classified as feature used by the speaker to represent certainty. According to Hyland (2005), how the speaker expressed the certainty in arguing an argument and created a close dialogue was named as boosters. It simply meant that this marker was used to strengthen the argument by presenting it with a confident voice. Hence, it was aimed to draw the same conclusion towards the speaker and listener. In this context, the speaker used the word **believed** to make sure that the speaker was obvious to present his argument by saying that the British passengers needed to be required to sign contract for 14-day quarantine.

Further, the speaker narrowed his argument by adding the statement that they had to be quarantined in a British military facility.

Datum 33

> Now, that plain US chart government charter plane left China just before dawn local time, we went via Anchorage in Alaska so they were screened twice before leaving China, they went to more screening in Alaska before moving again to Southern California where they are now **obviously** a pretty concerning time for all those people on board, 201 US Nationals, most of them diplomats some business people as well (the data are Taken from news IX: "Coronavirus: Death Toll Rises as Virus Spreads to every Chinese Region - BBC News").

In this datum, the correspondent merely presented the information by giving an oral explanation. Then, according to Hyland (2005), the word **obviously** was classified as a boosters because it dealt with how the speaker allowed to close down alternatives by presenting his confidence in arguing the statement. Besides, this marker showed that the speaker had a potentially diverse position with others but the speaker decided to restrict the diversity throughout his confident voice. In this case, the speaker used this marker to indicate his certainty by saying that the speaker believed in people who wanted to leave china and it became a pretty concerning time for those people that they should be screened in Alaska before going to Southern California.

g) Attitude markers

Datum 34

> I am **confident** that our government has the situation well in hand and that the situation will be quickly brought under control (the data was taken from news III: "China Coronavirus: Beijing Canceled Chinese New Year Celebrations - BBC News").

Regarding the datum, the speaker was being interviewed by the reporter in a particular place at Wuhan. In accordance with the datum above, there was an indication of speaker's affective which was performed by the word **confident**. In accordance with Hyland (2005), the presence of the indication that denoted the speaker's affective toward the proposition was identified as attitude markers. In this context, the speaker applied this marker to express the affective dealing with his own attitude to the proposition. In addition, it was used to indicate the speaker's emotion that he felt confident about the effort had been done by the government toward that recent situation.

Datum 35

> The sequencing was done quickly, but more **importantly**, it was shared immediately and that's why Korea, Japan, Thailand were able to diagnose the new Corona Virus quickly (the data was taken from news III: "China Coronavirus: Beijing Canceled Chinese New Year Celebrations - BBC News").

In this datum, the information delivered by the director general of WHO explained the steps to prevent the virus spreading in the press conference. Besides,

the speaker attempted to use the word **importantly** to show what was perceived by the speaker regarding the phenomenon above. According to Hyland (2005), the way the speaker represented his affective toward the proposition could be identified as attitude markers. In this case, it could be considered that this marker was used to show the speaker's attitude about the process of sequencing which had been done before. Furthermore, this marker was aimed to express the speaker's affective toward that sequencing to consider the step for sharing the information.

h) Self Mention

Datum 36

> **We** also know South Korea and Japan have confirmed one case each, and there are two confirmed cases in Thailand (the data was taken from news 1 entitled "New China Virus: Cases of Triple as Infection Spreads to Beijing and Shanghai - BBC News").

In this datum, the presenter elucidated the location of confirmed case dealing with Corona Virus occurred in Korea, Japan, and Thailand by presenting the world map, so the listener could see the region easily. In Datum 36, the pronoun **we** was identified as an indication that showed the speaker's presence while giving an argument. In accordance with Hyland (2005), the way the speaker showed by the use of this marker was to indicate the author's stance and to give particular context which situated the authorial identity, that was called as self mention. Moreover, it functioned to show the speaker's presence which was

measured by the utilization of the first-person pronoun. Thus, in this context, the speaker applied the word **we** to explain the listener about the speaker's argument in relation to the discourse that was being discussed. The pronoun **we** was used to involve the listeners by alerting them with the author's perspective to create a speaker-listener relationship through the discourse.

Datum 37

> Corona Viruses come in different forms, they can be as mild as just come in a common cold but SARS is also a Corona Virus, and those of **us** who work in public health have a sort of reflex fear when we see that a Corona Virus is emerging (the data was taken from news 1 entitled "New China Virus: Cases of Triple as Infection Spreads to Beijing and Shanghai - BBC News").

In this datum, one of expert provided the ideas regarding the virus outbreak while he was being interviewed. Regarding the datum above, the word **us** referred to the speaker's presence that was appeared while the speaker provided an argument. According to Hyland (2005), how the speaker applied the presence of the speaker within the discourse by giving a first-person pronoun was called as self mention. In this case, the speaker employed this marker to show his presence while giving an argument. It was one of exclusion which was used by the speaker to represent the personal projection in which it did not need to include the listener, but it alerted the listener about the speaker's perspective.

Datum 38

> **My nexus** here from Dr. William Schaffner, and infectious disease specialist on another challenge, this new virus is posing (the data was taken from news 1 entitled "New China Virus: Cases of Triple as Infection Spreads to Beijing and Shanghai - BBC News").

In this datum, the presenter merely presented the argument by focusing on the listener. According to the datum above, it could be identified that there was a speaker's presence which was showed by using the phrase **my nexus**. In accordance with Hyland (2005), the effort of the speaker by denoting his existence within the discourse could be classified as self mention. Therefore, it was used to show how the speaker's stance toward a thing was wanted to convey. In this context, the speaker tried to apply the first-pronoun to show his presence and it indicated the identity of the speaker. In addition, the speaker applied the self-mention to inform the listener of the speaker's informant about the infectious disease.

Datum 39

> **Our** correspondent Steve McDonald, has more for us from Beijing (the data was taken from news II entitled "Coronavirus: China Warns Against Travel to the Wuhan Virus-Hit - BBC News").

Regarding the datum, the presented deliver the information by providing a video from the correspondent in Beijing. Based on the datum above, it can be considered that the word **our** referred to the speaker's presence while delivering a

statement. In accordance with Hyland (2005), the way the speaker performed the first-person pronoun to express himself within the discourse and also the implementation of an exclusive "we" which was categorized as self mention. Therefore, in this case, the speaker tried to show the authorial identity about what the speaker had in that situation, which was the correspondent. Consequently, this marker helped the speaker to create a projection of himself in relation to the discourse and an involvement with the listener throughout the discourse.

Datum 40

> Lunar New Year in China means that there are millions of people on the move there crisis-crossing this country and also travelling abroad. And **I** can tell you, attitudes here over the last 48 hours towards this virus have completely changed (the data are taken from news II entitled "Coronavirus: China Warns Against Travel to the Wuhan Virus-Hit - BBC News").

Regarding the datum, the speaker delivered the information in Beijing with several moments that portrayed the circumstances there. In this datum, the word **I** was one of the indication that functioned to signal the speaker's presence. In accordance with Hyland (2005), the way the speaker applied the first-person pronoun that indicated the authorial identity and showed how the speaker performed his particular stance could be named as self mention. Thereof, in this context, the speaker employed the word **I** to represent his attitudes toward the discourse that was being discussed. Moreover, the speaker applied self mention to show his stance or the speaker's position about how the speaker positioned himself in responding to the virus spreading.

Datum 41

> Now, let's enter China because the Corona Virus death toll, there is now above 80. We know thousands of others are infected. Let **me** show you some of the pictures that have come in the last few hours, so this is a hospital in Wuhan, it's under extreme pressure because of dwindling supplies and rising patient numbers (the data was taken from news VI: "Coronavirus: Companies Tell Workers 'Stay at Home' - BBC News").

In this datum, the presenter explained the information dealing with the recent condition in the hospital at Wuhan by providing a video. Regarding the datum above, the word **me** was identified as pronoun that showed the speaker's presence within the discourse. In accordance with Hyland (2005), how the speaker attempted to indicate his own authorial identity within the discourse by using the first-person pronoun might be categorized as self mention. Therefore, in this case, the speaker used the word **me** to project himself representing a particular stance by aiming the listener to look at the picture that described the condition of the hospital in Wuhan.

i) **Engagement Markers**

Datum 42

> Now, next one to show **you** this, because for the last week China has been using these infrared thermometers at airports, railway stations, and coach stations in Wuhan. Passengers with fevers are being registered given masks and taken to medical facilities (the data was taken from news 1 entitled "New China Virus: Cases of Triple as Infection Spreads to Beijing and Shanghai - BBC News").

In regard to the datum, the presenter visualized the information by presenting people who were watching the laptop. It referred to the effort done by Chinese people to use infrared thermometers. In this datum, the word **you** was indicated as the way the speaker denoted the listener's presence in giving an argument. In accordance with Hyland (2005), how the speaker applied the second-pronoun to involve the listener as a participant within the discourse can be called as engagement marker. In this case, the word **you** referred to the inclusion of the listeners by addressing them within the argument to show the condition of China.

Datum 43

> They are asking, can it be transmitted person-to-person? Do I need to take extra precautions? **Should** I even stay at home? So there is a lot of fear coming out online from people throughout China, and especially today now that the cases have gone beyond Wuhan in the central, in a central city in China (the data was taken from news 1 entitled "New China Virus: Cases of Triple as Infection Spreads to Beijing and Shanghai - BBC News").

In this datum, the speaker merely presented the information by delivering the condition dealing with the emergence of the virus. Based on the datum above, the word **should** was identified as an obligation modal employed by the speaker to ask the next step to do. According to Hyland (2005), how the speaker included the listener into the discourse by thinking critically in a particular point was identified as engagement marker. Previously, the speaker explained how people were being asked about the virus spreading. Then, the speaker insisted on his questions by performing the modal **should** to lead the listener into a certain

interpretation about how the virus spreading was. In this case, the speaker employed the word **should** to ensure what was the step that needed to be done in facing this epidemic.

Datum 44

> Street parades of the like and that's because authorities are worried about this going the way of SARS. Now if **you look** at the death toll so far as a percentage it is not early bad as SARS, but when **you consider** the wrong people traveling flights alone, now there are six times as many people flying out of China as there were at the time of the SARS outbreak in 2002 (the data was taken from news III: "China Coronavirus: Beijing Canceled Chinese New Year Celebrations - BBC News").

In this datum, the reporter explained the situation lately regarding the virus outbreak. Besides, in Datum 44, it could be known that there were two phrases **you look** and **you consider** referred to the imperative words. According to Hyland (2005), the presence of imperative words that guided the listener into critical points and directed the listener to the particular information and interpretation might be called as engagement markers. Therefore, the phrase **you look** was used to guide the listener in order to see the death toll that was presented by the speaker. The second one was the phrase **you consider** was applied to aim the listener in interpreting the wrong people who wanted to fly out of China.

Datum 45

> We have kind of changed the technology and other groups as well to use genetic sequence to engineer a vaccine, so it can be injected into **your** muscle and

express just a part of the virus to induce an immune response (the data was taken from news V: "Scientists Search for Coronavirus Vaccine - BBC News").

In this datum, there was a discussion between the presenter and expert in responding to the cure for Corona Virus. According to the datum above, the word **your** might be identified as the inclusion of the addressee that was done by the speaker to include the addressee within the argument. In accordance with Hyland (2005), the way the speaker was showed by the speaker's effort that engaged the listener to be part as a discourse participant was called as engagement marker. Moreover, it was conducted by including the addressee with the second-pronoun. In this case, the speaker wanted to involve the addressee in understanding how the process of injecting the vaccine into the human body.

Datum 46

You can **see** the conditions in which staff are having to work (the data was taken from news VI: "Coronavirus: Companies Tell Workers 'Stay at Home' - BBC News").

In this datum, the presenter explained the information dealing with the recent condition at Wuhan by providing a video that taken in the hospital. Based on Datum 46, the word **see** was identified as an imperative verb that pulled the listener into particular discussion. In accordance with Hyland (2005), the presence of this imperative verb which functioned to rhetorically position and critically pulled the listener into the point that was being discussed could be called as engagement markers. In addition, it made the listener to jump into certain interpretations as well as the speaker's intention. In this context, the speaker

applied the word **see** to engage the listener in order to check the recent situation in the center of Wuhan in regard to the impact of the virus.

Datum 47

> Then, this is a graphic from the World Health Organization showing **us** how it's spread outside of China, 44 cases from countries from as far afield as France, Australia, Canada, the U.S., Singapore, Cambodia, Vietnam the list goes on (the data was taken from news VI: "Coronavirus: Companies Tell Workers 'Stay at Home' - BBC News").

In this datum, the presenter provided the map dealing with the other countries that encountered the virus outbreak. Based on the datum, the word **us** was categorized as a feature to include the listener into the discussion. According to Hyland (2005), the use of inclusive **us** that included the listener to be appeared within the speaker's argument by using the reader pronoun was classified as engagement marker. In this context, the speaker applied this marker to lead the listener into the information that was given by the WHO through the graphic. Besides, the speaker wanted to engage the listener to be a participant in the discourse in understanding the recent news that was delivered by the speaker.

Datum 48

> Well, there was a statement from the school saying that was not the case. So the main message here, at the moment in the United States, is don't travel to China and you **have to**, but don't be alarmed unless you have come into a prolonged contact and by that mean more than 10 minutes in direct contact with a confirmed

case (the data was taken from news IX: "Coronavirus: Death Toll Rises as Virus Spreads to every Chinese Region - BBC News").

In this datum, the correspondent merely presented the information by giving an oral explanation to answer the presenter's question. Based on the datum, it could be considered that the phrase **have to** was categorized as an obligation modal directed the listener to do something. According to Hyland (2005), the presence of imperative words that was used to engage the position of listener rhetorically and lead the listener into the preferred interpretation was classified as engagement markers. In this context, the speaker applied this marker to guide the listener in order to be aware that people who were in the U.S. needed to stay at home and prohibited traveling to China.

2. The Appraisal Theory Contributed to the Interpersonal Metadiscourse Markers in the BBC News Report

Regarding the second research question, this section was aimed to identify the category of each feature by employing the theory that was proposed by Martin and White (2005), whether it dealt with the sub-category of attitude, engagement, or graduation. Additionally, it was aimed to elucidate the contribution of its theory towards the interpersonal metadiscourse markers. Then, further explanation would be explained below.

a) Attitude

Datum 49

> Corona Viruses come in different forms, they can be as mild as just come in a
> common cold but SARS is also a Corona Virus, and those of **us** who work in
> public health have a sort of reflex **fear** when we see that a Corona Virus is
> emerging (the data was taken from news 1 entitled "New China Virus: Cases of
> Triple as Infection Spreads to Beijing and Shanghai - BBC News").

In this datum, one of expert provided the ideas regarding the virus
outbreak while he was being interviewed. Based on the datum above, the word
fear can be identified by applying the appraisal theory and revealed that **fear** was
classified as affect dealt with the attitude. In accordance with Martin and White
(2005), how the speaker denoted his feeling toward something whether it
belonged to negative or positive feelings was identified as affect. In this case, this
feature contributed to the marker **us**, where this marker was used to indicate the
speaker's presence. In addition, it provided a contribution in which it explained
the condition of the speaker which was indicated through a feeling of unhappiness
about this current situation.

Datum 50

> I am **confident** that our government has the situation well in hand and that the
> situation will be quickly brought under control (the data was taken from news III:
> "China Coronavirus: Beijing Canceled Chinese New Year Celebrations - BBC
> News").

Regarding the datum, the speaker was being interviewed by the reporter in a particular place at Wuhan. Besides, based on the appraisal theory, the feature **confident** was classified as affect that referred to the attitude. In accordance with Martin and White (2005), the indication that denoted the speaker's feelings about something in case of positive and negative feelings was categorized as affect. In this case, the contribution of this feature to the marker might be seen through this framework. It revealed that this marker was considered to be a positive feeling which was presented by the speaker in showing his attitude or affective.

Datum 51

I think that this is a **pretty balanced responses** actually given the circumstances (the data was taken from news VIII: "Coronavirus: Britons on Wuhan Flights to Be Quarantined - BBC News").

The datum was obtained from the interview that delivered by an expert. Based on the appraisal theory, the feature **pretty balanced responses** was classified as an appreciation that dealt with the attitude. In accordance with Martin and White (2005), the way the speaker evaluated things was called appreciation. In this case, this feature contributed to the marker **I think** which was used to evaluate natural phenomena especially regarding their value. Moreover, the appreciation was purposed to show his attitude regarding the response that was given in that condition.

b) Engagement

Datum 52

China is battling a new and rapidly spreading respiratory virus, the number of people infected has tripled to more than 200, and **President Xi says** it needs be resolutely contained (the data was taken from news 1 entitled "New China Virus: Cases of Triple as Infection Spreads to Beijing and Shanghai - BBC News").

In this datum, the presenter presented the explanation of a new and rapidly spreading virus that attacked China without pointing at anything. Based on Datum 52, the feature **President Xi says** was identified as acknowledge referred to the attribute which was analyzed by using the appraisal theory. Thus, it referred to the engagement and concerned with the statement that positioned the speaker within the discourse. According to Martin and White (2005), a condition which the speaker cited other author's points of view that was associated with the proposition might be named as acknowledge. Based on the appraisal framework, this feature identified how the speaker cited President Xi's argument about the certainty of infected people in Wuhan that needed to be explained clearly. Therefore, the speaker attempted to engage his argument with other ideas interactively.

Datum 53

International restrictions are being put in place at many airports a short time ago. **The British Government said** it was introducing a separate area Heathrow Airport for people travelling from affected areas (the data was taken from news

II: "Coronavirus: China Warns Against Travel to the Wuhan Virus-Hit - BBC News").

In this datum, the presenter provided the information by adding the picture of the airport behind the presenter. Regarding the appraisal theory, the feature **The British Government said** was identified as acknowledge that dealt with attribute. According to Martin and White (2005), the way the speaker was showed by the use of another point of view was called acknowledge. Furthermore, it referred to the engagement that concerned with the ways the speaker positioned himself within the discourse. In this case, this feature gave a contribution to the marker that provided the way the speaker cited another point of view. Further, it engaged interactively by citing the statement of the British Government which discussed the area for people who travelled from affected areas to be placed in Heathrow Airport.

Datum 54

Here at the very epicenter of the virus, **maybe** it is best not to travel (the data was taken from news III: "China Coronavirus: Beijing Canceled Chinese New Year Celebrations - BBC News").

Regarding the datum, the speaker was being interviewed by the reporter in a particular place at Wuhan. In accordance with the appraisal theory, the feature **maybe** was considered as entertain that belonged to the engagement. In accordance with Martin and White (2005), the representation of the proposition based on the individual subjectivity which referred to the authorial voice that indicated the possible position was classified as entertain. In this case, this feature

provided a contribution to the marker. It showed the speaker's position that denoted possible statements for the current situation where Wuhan was the epicenter of the outbreak. Additionally, it helped the speaker in suggesting people to not travel although the speaker conveyed his argument through subjectivity.

Datum 55

We have today the first European cases, it's **possible** that we have them because we developed the test very quickly and we are capable of identifying them (the data was taken from news IV: "China Coronavirus: The Virus Spreads to Europe with 3 Cases Confirmed in France - BBC News").

In this datum, the speaker was being interviewed by the reporters and it explained the effort of France Government in facing Corona Virus. Besides, regarding the appraisal theory, the feature **possible** was identified as entertain that referred to engagement. In accordance with Martin and White (2005), the way the speaker represented his subjectivity in which it dealt with the authorial voice that included the possibility was classified as entertain. In this case, the contribution of this feature was to admit that it might be one of the available propositions in regard to the current situation. Then, the feature **possible** was applied to express the speaker's uncertainty to the truth value of the effort in conducting the test.

Datum 56

We can get to humans within a matter of month but that's just to check for safety and immunogenicity start testing whether it works will **probably** not happen until

this coming winter, and then it may be globally available (the data was taken from news V: "Scientists Search for Coronavirus Vaccine - BBC News").

The datum was obtained from the discussion done by the presenter and expert in assuming the readiness of the vaccine. In accordance with the appraisal theory, the feature **probably** was classified as entertain that dealt with engagement. Based on Martin and White's (2005) framework, how the speaker indicates the authorial voice that referred to the individual subjectivity and encoded through the possibility was claimed as entertain. In this case, this feature showed how the speaker expressed the available proposition with his lack of commitment to the fact. Besides, it was used to express the argument that considered as a message's speaker about the availability of the human vaccine throughout the marker **probably.**

Datum 57

It's not only one day and of course this is the time when Chinese travel lots and also many business even some governments suspend the operation, and that **certainly** becomes very complicated factor in delaying the efforts of compacting the virus, but we can see that Beijing has mobilized the whole country to fight outbreak right now (the data was taken from news VI: "Coronavirus: Companies Tell Workers 'Stay at Home' - BBC News").

In this datum, the reporter presented the information dealing with the efforts done by the government in facing this virus in order to answer the presenter's question. Besides, according to the appraisal theory, the feature **certainly** was considered as concur that referred to proclaim as a part of

engagement. In accordance with Martin and White (2005), the way the speaker denoted the representation of proposition that informed the listener as agreeing with a particular aspect was identified as concur. In this case, the speaker used those features to play of voice which was represented by the plausible opinion. The contribution of this feature to the marker **certainly** was to express the plausible opinion in which the suspend operation became a complicated factor in handling the virus.

Datum 58

There is an interesting comparison with SARS, so people in social media are plotting the trajectory of this Corona Virus with the SARS outbreak in 2002. Now, **it seems** that this is a much more infectious virus (the data was taken from news IX: "Coronavirus: Death Toll Rises as Virus Spreads to every Chinese Region - BBC News").

In this datum, the correspondent delivered the information by providing the video regarding the activities done by health workers. Based on the appraisal theory, the phrase **it seems** was categorized as entertain that referred to engagement. In accordance with Martin and White (2005), how the speaker represented the proposition based on the subjectivity that assumed its proposition as an authorial voice was called as entertain. In addition, the contribution of this feature was for showing the speaker's uncertainty about an available proposition to respond to the current situation because it looked like a more infectious virus rather than SARS in 2002.

Datum 59

Now, that plain US chart government charter plane left China just before dawn local time, we went via Anchorage in Alaska so they were screened twice before leaving China, they went to more screening in Alaska before moving again to Southern California where they are now **obviously** a pretty concerning time for all those people on board, 201 US Nationals, most of them diplomats some business people as well (the data was taken from news IX: "Coronavirus: Death Toll Rises as Virus Spreads to every Chinese Region - BBC News").

In this datum, the correspondent merely presented the information by giving an oral explanation. According to the appraisal theory, the word **obviously** was identified as concur. It referred to proclaim that dealt with engagement. In accordance with Martin and White (2005), the way the speaker was showed by the presence of proposition that provided the listener information in which the speaker agreed toward a certain thing was named as concur. In this case, this feature contributed to the marker and helped the speaker giving a plausible opinion which contained a positive estimation regarding the people who wanted to leave China and go to the U.S.

B. Discussion

In this section, the discussion presented the result of the analyzed data which was done by investigating the presence of interpersonal metadiscourse markers in the BBC News reports. Furthermore, it also discussed the contribution

of appraisal theory regarding the datum that contained the interpersonal metadiscourse marker. Then, the primary aspect that should be discussed was referred to the research questions. Following the findings, it could be identified that there were words, phrases, and part of sentences which were categorized as the feature of interpersonal metadiscourse marker and appraisal theory. Furthermore, it was strengthened by several applications of interpersonal metadiscourse markers employed by the speaker in the BBC news reports. Besides, this section elucidated the comparison in case of findings between this present study and other relevant studies mentioned before.

This present inquiry found the features of interpersonal metadiscourse markers applied by the speaker to deliver the arguments within the news. According to Hyland's (2005) theory, the researcher revealed several markers including transition markers, frame markers, evidentials, code glosses, hedges, boosters, attitude markers, self mention, and engagement markers. Those markers were applied to help the speaker guiding and engaging the listener to be a participant within the discourse. Based on the findings above, 48 data were identified as interpersonal metadiscourse markers. Then, a further explanation would be explained in the following parts.

First of all, the researcher found the use of transition markers that helped the speaker to show the steps of delivering the argument. In accordance with Hyland (2005), transition markers were divided into three more specific categories. It deals with the functions of internal relations within the argument that refers to addition, comparison, and consequence. By applying Hyland's

(2005) framework, the researcher found eight features of interpersonal metadiscourse markers that had a function to add, compare, and relate the information internally while providing the information.

In regard to the findings, the researcher discovered the use of transition markers that performed additive, contrastive, and causative relations which were corresponding to Hyland's (2005) concept. Firstly, the speaker applied the transition markers to provide extra information that helped the listener be able to understand the additional element portrayed by the speaker through the word *and*. As Hyland (2005) argued about the requirement of transition markers to perform a role internal, the researcher found that the use of this marker could provide a discourse role to connect the arguments internally. Thus, it guided the listener to understand the intended meanings through the elements conveyed by the speaker.

In addition, the researcher also discovered the application of contrastive and causative relations throughout the markers. Firstly, it was showed by the presence of contrastive relations employed by the speaker through the word *but* to represent the contradiction of argument. Thus, it helped the listener to know the comparison between the previous ideas and continuous ideas which guided them to comprehend the meanings. Finally, the researcher also found the indication of causative relations denoted by the speaker through *therefore* that helped the listener be able to know the relation among the two arguments. Hence, it provided the listener with the information whether the speaker wanted to counter or justify the argument through transition markers.

Meanwhile, it was different from several previous research conducted by Farahani & Sabetivard (2017); and Yan (2015). First, Farahani & Sabetivard (2017) figured the frequency in using the transition markers between Native and Persian while writing the English news. Then, the data explained that the markers were functioned to create the text more coherent. Besides, Yan (2005) conducted research that evaluated the frequency of using transition markers and it elucidated the presence of transition markers used to create the discourse more coherent to help the reader understanding the author's point of view through the text. However, in this present study, the researcher revealed the use of transition markers done by the speaker which performed addition, comparison, and consequence that might help the listener understanding the steps of the argument.

In this study, the researcher found five elements ordered by the speaker to signal the discourse boundaries. It was concerned with the words of sequence, label, shift, and predict the argument that was used to frame information, they were called as frame markers (Hyland, 2005, p.51). Further, the researcher discovered the speaker's efforts in sequencing parts of the argument and shifting the topic which was corresponding to Hyland's (2005) concept.

For instance, the first of all was shown by the additive relations *the first of all* used by the speaker to order the argument. The second one was denoted through the word *at the same* and it explained the condition when the argument was being shifted by the speaker. Thus, the researcher concluded that these items were applied by the speaker to lead the listener's focus in order to understand the information clearly. Additionally, it was denoted the process of framing

information conducted by the speaker to deliver the information obviously and communicatively.

Based on the explication above, the findings of this present study merely presented the application of frame markers which functioned to sequence and shift the speaker's argument. On the contrary, the research which was done by Farahani & Sabetivard (2017) elucidated that the application of frame markers by the English native writers was more frequent rather than Iranian writers. Afterward, the data showed the use of frame markers claimed that frame markers were used by the writer to establish the text in a certain way and therefore it helped the reader to follow the sequential and discourse acts which were portrayed by the writer.

According to the findings, the researcher found several sources that came from the exterior used by the speaker to create significant support for the speaker's argument. This is in line with Hyland (2005), who claimed that those sources can give reliable support for the argument, which is called as evidentials. By following the data, the researcher found several speakers that employed some representations of ideas to strengthen their arguments which provided the speaker to guide the listener's interpretation. For example, the occurrence of the marker *President Xi says* provided the speaker's argument with a strong citation.

As Hyland (2005) stated, it might involve an attribution to a reliable source that contained convincible information. For this reason, the speaker attempted to persuade the listener by providing those sources in order to create the

argument factually and reliably. Consequently, the findings revealed the existence of a persuasive goal to convince the listener which was showed by enclosing evidentials while delivering information in the news. Therefore, it was indirectly aimed to persuade the listener about the information that had been reported by the speaker.

In contrast, the research that was conducted by Farahani & Sabetivard (2017) revealed different results with this present inquiry. They found the differences in applying evidentials among two authors of news, they were English author and Iranian author. The findings showed that English authors more frequently used this marker rather than Iranian author. By using evidentials, it revealed that the performance of the English authors in using this marker could be claimed that they tended to rely on more references and attributed the argument intertextually.

Based on the findings, the researcher found five code glosses that were used by the speaker to supply additional information. Thus, it was functioned to elaborate on what the speaker's said which was applied to encourage proper understanding for the listener, it was called as code glosses. Thus, it is in line with Hyland's (2005) framework. By applying this marker, the speaker wanted to help the listener be able in understanding the elaboration dealing with the previous argument. Consequently, it made the listener be easy to recover the course of the information through its marker. Besides, it was done to avoid misunderstanding for the listener in following the speaker's intended meaning.

On the other hand, this present inquiry revealed a contradiction with the relevant studies. The study was done by Yan (2015) found that the use of code glosses in the news reporting and news commentary indicated a low number. Further, it claimed that its application tended to denote the author's prediction regarding the existing information to the reader which helped them understanding the text. Meanwhile, Farahani & Sabetivard (2017) also discovered the application of code glosses. It said that English authors seemed to be more interested than Iranian authors in applying this marker to elaborate the propositional content.

Regarding the findings, the researcher found that there were seven devices that contained a sense of subjectivity. They were portrayed by the speaker to provide a statement with plausible reasoning which was in line with Hyland's (2005) theory. As noted above, Hyland (1998, p.3) claimed that hedges were commonly expressed in several categories. Furthermore, this present study discovered several features that were corresponding to Hyland's (1998) classification. For instance, they were epistemic verb (*maybe*), epistemic adjective (*possible*), modal verb (*might*), and lexical verb (*seems*).

Consequently, the researcher found that hedges were employed to denote the speculation of the speaker, the possibility of something happened, and the probability of a particular matter. Therefore, it showed the speaker's uncertainty in responding to a particular thing in which it caused the open dialogue since it was based on the speaker's opinion. Moreover, by using hedges, the researcher understood that the speaker tried to create an open alternative for the listener who wanted to argue regarding what the speaker said in the news.

In contrast, there were distinctions about the use of hedges from the studies which were done by Tavanpour, et al (2016); and Farahani et al (2017). Firstly, Tavanpour, et al (2016) discovered the use of hedges between Persian and English editorial writers. The findings denoted that English editorials applied hedges more frequently to show politeness towards their reader. While, Farahani & Sabetivard (2017) explained the application of hedges among two different writers. It stated that Persian writers tended to feel uncertain regarding their propositions and they were confident to create an open dialogue rather than English writers.

Following the findings, the researcher found four features that represented the certainty within the argument delivered by the speaker. They were named as booster that indicated the speaker's confidence in providing the argument. Based on the data, it could be known that the speaker wanted to convince the listener through the presence of the word *obviously*. This corresponds to Hyland's (2005) framework, which argued that boosters allow the speakers to close any alternatives by expressing their certainty within the argument. Thus, it could be identified that the speaker attempted to deliver the information to the listener with a strong belief in responding to something. Moreover, it was done to prevent the counter from the listener and avoid the perception that raised doubts for the listener.

In comparison with the relevant studies, the results of this present study were different which could be inspected through the use of boosters. The study conducted by Tavanpour, et al (2016) discovered the frequency of using boosters

applied by two different authors which claimed that American authors were more assertive in expressing values in their writings than Persian authors. Besides, the study done by Wang & Zhang (2016) found the application of boosters in the English news reports. In this study, they claimed that the use of boosters expressed the ideas that contained stressed meanings. Further, it showed the reaction of several countries regarding the nuclear test by showing the opposed attitude strongly.

According to the findings, the researcher found two affective constructed by the speaker when giving the argument. This corresponds to Hyland's (2005) concept, which stated that the indication of the speaker's feelings in responding to a proposition is called attitude markers. Thus, the researcher revealed that attitude markers were showed by the speaker through the adjective (*confident*) and sentence adverb (*importantly*). For this reason, it could be argued that the speaker wanted to perform what was being perceived by the speaker regarding the phenomena that occurred within the news.

On the contrary, there were distinctions with the previous studies conducted by Farahani, & Sabetifard (2017); and Wang & Zhang (2016). Farahani, et al (2017) discovered the use of attitude markers that helped Persian writers in expressing their ideas, attitudes, and perspectives within the news. Meanwhile, Wang & Zhang (2016) revealed the distinction in the case of applying attitude markers between North Korea and other countries. By applying attitude markers, it elucidated the feeling of North Korea about the nuclear test which felt helpful for the development in that country. Nevertheless, the use of attitude

markers applied by other countries showed a refusal and worries about that nuclear test.

Based on the findings, the researcher discovered the application of the first-pronouns (*I*) and possessive adjectives (*we)* to show the speaker's presence. There were six devices that helped the speaker to project himself. This corresponds to Hyland's (2005) theory, which claimed that the speaker's projection within the argument could be named as self mention. Furthermore, the researcher found the exclusion done by the speakers that indicated the way the speaker stood the relations with the listener. Thus, it was a conscious choice done by the speaker to clarify the involvement between the speaker and the listener.

In contrast, the research done by Farahani & Sabetifard (2017) discovered that the utilization of self mention that showed the comparison between English and Persian authors. By applying this marker, it claimed that English authors more often applied self-expressions that indicated a high interest in performing their own ideas. However, in this present study, the researcher found the usage of self mention that helped the speaker impressed the authority and stood the relations by excluding the listener from the propositions.

Furthermore, the researcher found seven devices used by the speaker to address and include the listener named as engagement markers. This corresponds to the theory proposed by Hyland (2005), which claimed that engagement markers function to highlight the presence of the listener. As stated above, the researcher discovered several devices that dealt with two purposes of engagement marker.

Hence, it explained the way the speaker included the listener as discourse participants done by performing *you* which indicated the inclusion of the listener within the argument.

Moreover, the researcher also found the second purpose of engagement markers used by the speaker to guide the listener into particular interpretation. They were showed through the obligation modal (*have to*) and imperative word (*see*). It corresponds to Hyland's (2005) framework, which told that the second purpose of engagement markers could be noticed from directive words. Therefore, the researcher claimed that the application of this marker was done to pull the listeners' focus that helped them be able in understanding the discourse critically.

Additionally, in the case of exclusion and inclusion, Hyland (2005, p.53-54) claimed that there was a significant distinction in the application of interpersonal metadiscourse marker dealing with the possessive adjective. Thus, the researcher found the distinction within the usage of the word *us* within the argument delivered by the speaker. Based on Datum 37, the pronoun *us* referred to self mention that dealt with the process of exclusion done by the speaker. Nevertheless, in Datum 47, the data showed that the pronoun *us* was applied to include the listener as a discourse participant that identified as engagement marker. Since this present study employed a descriptive qualitative method, it was able to highlight the primary aspect dealing with the consideration of interpersonal metadiscourse markers whether it belonged to self mention or engagement marker.

In contrast, hence this present study was done by applying a qualitative method, so it provided significant differences in the case of findings with the relevant studies mentioned before. It might be seen from the research which was done by Tavanpour, et al (2016); Yazdani, et al (2017); Farahani et al (2017). They focused to compare the application and distribution of metadiscourse markers by selecting several news reports to seek the number of differences in case of frequency. While, a further comparison could be inspected from the research which was conducted by Yan (2015). The findings showed the sameness and divergences in the application and distribution of its marker. Similarly, the research which was conducted by Wang & Zhang (2016) was conducted to research the frequency of metadiscourse markers.

Regarding the application of Hyland's (2005) framework, this present inquiry provided different findings with the relevant studies mentioned before. By applying the Hyland's (2005) theory, the research that was done by Tavanpour, et al (2016) discussed the interpersonal metadiscourse markers in the newspaper dealing with sports news. It was published from two different countries between Iran and the U.S. Then, the findings showed that there were distinctions in case of frequency in using the interactional metadiscourse markers. However, the findings were vividly different with this present inquiry. In this study, the researcher discovered the utilization of interpersonal metadiscourse markers which was not merely focused to identify the interactional metadiscourse markers.

Meanwhile, this present study discovered several features of interpersonal metadiscourse markers applied by the speakers while giving an argument.

Consequently, to highlight the gap, the research which conducted by Tavanpour, et al (2016); Yazdani, et al (2017) were done by applying Hyland's (2005) framework to figure out the use of metadiscourse markers. Meanwhile, this present study was also conducted by employing the theory that was proposed by Hyland (2005). Then, it was subsequently added by the appraisal theory to complete the previous studies and claimed that there were several markers that contributed regarding the use of its theory.

In regard to the findings with relevant studies, Wang & Zhang (2016) conducted the research by selecting ten English reports dealing with a nuclear test. The findings showed the frequency in using the metadiscourse marker. Then, the data denoted that the application of attitude markers represented the author's affective and boosters represented the author's certainty told that there were different stances of the country in responding to the nuclear test. Consequently, it could be identified that there were distinctions regarding the findings of this inquiry. It was explained by the employment of appraisal theory contributed to the interpersonal metadiscourse markers that had been analyzed before.

Regarding the appraisal theory, the researcher discovered the contributions of appraisal theory toward the interpersonal metadiscourse markers. As noted above, the application of appraisal theory was purposed to analyze how the speaker constructed particular authorial identities that embodied its point of view within the discourse. Therefore, the findings showed the applications of appraisal theory that contributed to eleven interpersonal metadiscourse markers. Then, it dealt with the ways of feeling represented by the speaker which was called

attitude and play of voice that existed within the argument which was called engagement (Martin & White, 2005). Further, the contributions would be explicated in the following parts.

Based on the findings, the researcher found three features that contributed to interpersonal metadiscourse markers. They were *fear*, *confident*, and *pretty balanced responses*. These are in line with Martin & White (2005) concept, which argued that those features are identified as attitude that represents the ways the speaker's feeling. By following Martin & White (2005), the researcher found affect that indicated the speaker's affective whether it referred to positive (*confident*) or negative feelings (*fear*). However, in this present study, the researcher did not find any judgement. Nevertheless, the researcher discovered one feature that dealt with appreciation through the phrase *pretty balanced responses*.

Based on the explication above, the researcher identified that those features might be contributed to interpersonal metadiscourse markers. Furthermore, its contribution could be known by investigating the feeling perceived by the speaker. Thus, the researcher discovered that the ways the speaker mapped the feelings within the argument were indicated through emotion and aesthetics (Martin & White, 2005, p.42). For instance, *I think that this is a pretty balanced responses actually given the circumstances*. From this data, it could be comprehended the ways of feeling portrayed by the speaker in responding to the response given.

Additionally, the findings also revealed the contribution of appraisal theory to several markers which was further categorized as engagement. As noted above, Martin & White (2005) classified engagement into four specific categories. Thus, they were disclaim, proclaim, entertain, and attribute. In this present inquiry, the researcher discovered several features that were in line with the Martin & White (2005) theory about engagement, but it merely found proclaim, entertain, and attribute. Furthermore, the researcher also classified the engagement's feature into more specific categories in the case of proclaim and attribute.

Furthermore, the researcher found the contributions of appraisal theory toward boosters. They were *certainly* and *obviously*. This corresponds to Martin & White (2005) concept, which claimed the representation of propositions that contained a high guarantee of that propositions. Thus, the researcher discovered that those features functioned to limit the alternative actions from the ongoing discussion performed through the locutions. Moreover, they were classified as concur. As stated by Martin & White, (2005), the researcher found those feature and it explained the speaker's locution to announce the listener about the agreement in responding to a particular phenomenon. Consequently, it revealed the authorial voice in which the speaker shared the information with highly-positive estimation while delivering the report. Hence, it indicated how the speaker constructed the meanings within the argument by performing a strong belief about what the speaker said.

By applying the appraisal theory, the researcher also found another part of engagement that dealt with entertain. They were *maybe*, *possible*, *probably*, *I think*, and *it seems*. This is in line with the theory proposed by Martin & White (2005), which argued that authorial voice explicitly presented by the propositions through individual subjectivity. Consequently, it contributed to hedges where it also represented the subjectivity. However, the researcher claimed that the contribution of appraisal theory provided an explanation that it created the dialogic space for those possibilities while the speaker constructed the propositions. Moreover, it recognized the proposition as one among the number of propositions that available in the particular communicative context.

Finally, the researcher discovered two several features classified as attribute. They were *President Xi says* and *the British Government*. This corresponds to Martin & White (2005) framework, which assumed that those features referred to how the speaker insists on its position by representing an external voice. By applying the appraisal theory, those features were considered as acknowledge. In Hyland's (2005) concept, those features were called as evidentials. Therefore, the contribution of appraisal theory also came to evidentials. In short, this contribution elucidated the speaker's effort to take responsibility for what had been said. It might be seen from reporting verb *say* that represented the authorial voice which stood with the proposition.

In conclusion, the results of this present study were found by exploring the interpersonal metadiscourse markers and the contribution of appraisal theory towards its marker. Since it denoted the feature of interpersonal metadiscourse

markers, it could be divided from the findings of relevant studies that discovered metadiscourse markers on news. The research done by Farahani & Sabetifard (2017) which was relevant to this present study merely highlighted the comparison of distribution and application of metadiscourse markers. In contrast, this present inquiry investigated the features of interpersonal metadiscourse markers and also employed the appraisal theory. Consequently, it was amplified by the contribution of appraisal theory that created novelty to this present study.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, it comprises two sections that will be the last part for completing this present study. Firstly, the conclusion deals with the result of findings and discussion that is investigated by the researcher to fulfill the research questions thoroughly. Finally, suggestion concerns the areas of research that are potential for further research whether they refer to the interpersonal metadiscourse or the application of appraisal framework.

A. Conclusion

This present inquiry investigated the interpersonal metadiscourse markers that were taken from eleven news reports published by BBC News on YouTube. It was conducted to inspect the use of the interpersonal metadiscourse markers which were applied by the speakers in responding to the Corona Virus. To conduct the research, the theory which was proposed by Hyland (2005) was employed to be a guidance in analyzing the data. Furthermore, this present study was also conducted by applying the appraisal theory argued by Martin & White (2005) to seek the contribution towards the interpersonal metadiscourse markers.

In accordance with the findings and discussion formerly discussed, several points that need for the conclusion of the research are presented. First of all, it

dealt with the features of interpersonal metadiscourse markers that were employed by the speaker. Thus, it could be identified that transition markers, frame markers, evidentials, code glosses, hedges, boosters, attitude markers, self mention, and engagement markers were employed by the speaker. However, in delivering the argument, there was no indication that dealt with endophoric markers. Besides, the discussion denoted the significant distinction between self mention and engagement markers. It could be identified through the process of exclusion and inclusion in using the possessive adjective "us" in delivering an argument.

Moreover, the contribution of appraisal theory could be comprehended throughout several interpersonal metadiscourse markers that were applied by the speaker while giving the argument such as evidentials, hedges, boosters, attitude markers, and self mention. It explained that the appraisal theory provided several contributions to the interpersonal metadiscourse markers by evaluating the way the speaker applied its feature to deliver the argument. Therefore, it elucidated the evaluation of language which was owned by those markers which contributed on how the speaker constructed the meanings in delivering a statement.

B. Suggestion

In regard to this present study, it is expected for further research to obtain a novelty in conducting research dealing with interpersonal metadiscourse and appraisal theory. First of all, the next researcher is expected to study on how the distinction of interpersonal metadiscourse markers in the case of application and

distribution among two news publishers. It is done to get an understanding of the comparison in the pattern of how the speaker applies the marker to interact with the listener. Moreover, it is recommended for the next researcher to conduct study on how the use of marker can determine the ways of thinking of the speaker itself. It is significant to seek what is the true intention for the speaker in delivering something to the receiver.

Besides, it is expected for the next researcher to combine the interpersonal metadiscourse with the strategy of inclusion and exclusion. Based on the findings, interpersonal metadiscourse also discuss the process of inclusion and exclusion. Thus, it affects the ways the speaker attempts to show the author's presence and to engage the listener to be part as a discourse participant. Regarding the interpersonal metadiscourse markers, it is expected for the next researcher to seek the relation between interpersonal metadiscourse and gender in giving an argument. Since the presence of the gender can contribute to the application and distribution of its marker.

In addition, it is hoped for further research to analyze language by applying the appraisal theory. This theory is rarely used by the researcher to investigate the phenomena of languages. It is done to seek how language can evaluate the ways people convey a message. For instance, the way the speaker delivers news differently because it deals with the certainty or plausible reasoning in providing information. Moreover, the way the speaker gives a speech to deliver a particular intention can be analyzed through the appraisal theory. The speaker

tends to apply the language which has power to ensure, to engage, and to affect people in drawing attention while speaking.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Achmad Firdaus was born in Banyuwangi on November 16, 1998. He graduated from SMA Negeri 1 Glenmore in 2016. During his study at the Senior High School, He actively participated in OSIS as the chief. He also joined martial arts namely Persaudaraan Setia Hati Terate. He started his higher education in 2016 at the Department of English Literature Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2020. During his study at university, He joined several organizations which are based on the homeland such as Forum Komunikasi Mahasiswa Banyuwangi (FKMB) and Ikatan Mahasiswa Malang Raya (IKAWANGI). Also, he actively participated in Persaudaaran Setia Hati Terate (PSHT) one of extracurricular that exist in Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Interpersonal Metadiscourse Markers

No.	Datum	Interactive Resources					Interactional Resources				
		TM	FM	EM	E	CG	H	B	AM	SM	ENM
1	China is battling a new **and** rapidly spreading respiratory virus, the number of people infected has tripled to more than 200, and President Xi **says** it needs be resolutely contained.	✓									
2	Now the virus first appeared in Wuhan in December, the authorities say it passed the humans from animals at this food market in the city, **but** if it began Wuhan, then were cases recorded in Beijing, Shanghai, and Shenzhen.	✓									
3	**Also** today, the world Health Organization says it will convene an emergency committee of what it calls the novel Corona Virus that will happen on Wednesday the 22nd of January 2 days' time.	✓									

4	Well, at the moment not a lot because there is an investigation going on as to what exactly this virus is, **so** this has been one of the big questions that is has been coming out online at amongst people.	✓										
5	Now, let's enter China because the Corona Virus death toll, there is now above 80. We know thousands of others are infected. Let me show you some of the pictures that have come in the last few hours, so this is a hospital in Wuhan, it's under extreme pressure **because** of dwindling supplies and rising patient numbers.	✓										
6	Hong Kong is in recession but **nonetheless** it's going even further in restricting access by people coming from the mainland, these are people visiting for personal reasons and it's cutting off	✓										

No	Text											
	access high-speed rail and other land and sea borders as well.											
7	I think that this is a pretty balanced responses actually given the circumstances. **On the one hand**, you have individuals who were marooned in China at the moment and there's responsibility to British subjects to their interests. Against that of protecting the British public and making sure that we don't bring back people and actually cause an outbreak of this Corona Virus in the U.K	✓										
8	Well, we don't know exactly how long they will stay at that moment, we know that they will be housed, **therefore**, people are saying a period of time that could be a couple of days or a couple of weeks	✓										
9	Three people died from		✓									

	pneumonia which has been caused by the virus. **Well** we had this update earlier from the China National Health Commission, confirming the virus has passed person to person and has infected some medical staff									
10	We don't know for example yet whether people infected with this virus who have only mild illnesses spread it. **At the moment**, we have a story of a so called super spreader a person who was in the hospital spread it to, as I understand it, 14 healthcare workers whether that is common or uncommon is still not known.	✔								
11	On the New Year date, a Chinese leadership had a meeting, it has two major guidelines for propaganda or less information released. **The first of all** to be as transparent as possible to	✔								

	release the case counts on a timely manner. **The second one** is to send a unified message to the whole country that we can do this, if we unify together.											
12	You know, we have seen much talk about they are building hospitals in a manner of in a matter of days there are going to be 10,000 extra hospital beds available very soon, we are told by officials in Hubei Province this morning but **at the same** the revealed they are still struggling with some of basics when it comes to logistics, the basics but very important they can't get testing kid there is not enough of that, there is they are not protective clothing for medical professional either the doctors nurses who treating these people.	✓										
13	China is battling a new and			✓								

					✓					
	rapidly spreading respiratory virus, the number of people infected has tripled to more than 200, and **President Xi says** it needs be resolutely contained**.**									
14	Three people died from pneumonia which has been caused by the virus. Well we had this update earlier from **the China National Health Commission**, confirming the virus has passed person to person and has infected some medical staff.			✓						
15	International restrictions are being put in place at many airports a short time ago. **The British Government said** it was introducing a separate area Heathrow Airport for people travelling from affected areas.			✓						
16	**Scientist are recommending** that nobody travelers to Wuhan, this is the city where this outbreak			✓						

						✓					
	started and they are also saying people should not leave that city that is a city of 11 million people.										
17	We have seen these figures, of course every day this week, today the **Chinese Officials Government** figures 213 people are dead, that's up about 25 percent on yesterday. The number of confirmed cases of people infected just under 10,000, that's up 20,000, twenty percent rather roughly, and suspected cases that's around 15,000 up 25 percent.					✓					
18	Other official media today is circulating with guide to help people avoid catching the virus. This one **for example**, we know is telling people, some people are panicked about the illness but there are nine pictures to help people understand it and presumably						✓				

	stay a little karma											
19	Scientist are recommending that nobody travelers to Wuhan, this is the city where this outbreak started and they are also saying people should not leave that city **that is** a city of 11 million people.				✔							
20	One of the keys to controlling the epidemic is to substantially reduce the flow of people between two places. **In other words**, we are not just talking about mainland visitors to Hong Kong, but also Hong Kong travelers to the mainland and the number of commuters must be reduced substantially both ways.				✔							
21	**Despite** the lockdown, infections in Wuhan are still rising rapidly and anyone flown home from here faces two weeks in U.K. quarantine.				✔							

22	Here you can see some of the attendees arriving for that, this is an emergency meeting **that is called** when a national crisis in the U.K. arises often it's related to terrorist incidents or extreme flooding.					✔						
23	Here at the very epicenter of the virus, **maybe** it is best not to travel.						✔					
24	We have today the first European cases, it's **possible** that we have them because we developed the test very quickly and we are capable of identifying them.						✔					
25	Now there are other more complex ways of making vaccines that **might** give you a longer term immune response and people are working on those as well. The real factor here is time, it takes time to do this.						✔					
26	We can get to humans within a matter of month but that's					✔						

	just to check for safety and immunogenicity start testing whether it works will **probably** not happen until this coming winter, and then it may be globally available.						✓				
27	**I think** that this is a pretty balanced responses actually given the circumstances.						✓				
28	Beyond the human cost for China, there's another impact all of this fear with countries beginning to advise against travel with Airlines canceling flights, and with whole villages cutting themselves from the outside world. The economic cost is **likely** to be severe.						✓				
29	There is an interesting comparison with SARS, so people in social media are plotting the trajectory of this Corona Virus with the SARS outbreak in 2002. Now, it **seems** that this is a much more infectious virus.						✓				

No	Text									
30	**Actually on the ground**, the priority is to give good information, accurate information, so agreeing a case definition and testing all those many suspect cases is far more difficult.						✓			
31	It's not only one day and of course this is the time when Chinese travel lots and also many business even some governments suspend the operation, and that **certainly** becomes very complicated factor in delaying the efforts of compacting the virus, but we can see that Beijing has mobilized the whole country to fight outbreak right now.						✓			
32	Here is our health that it is a human saying, it is understood the British passengers joining the flight from Wuhan will be required to sign a contract committing them to 14-day quarantine period on their arrival, and it						✓			

No.	Text										
	is **believed** they will have to stay in a British military facility.										
33	Now, that plain US chart government charter plane left China just before dawn local time, we went via Anchorage in Alaska so they were screened twice before leaving China, they went to more screening in Alaska before moving again to Southern California where they are now **obviously** a pretty concerning time for all those people on board, 201 US Nationals, most of them diplomats some business people as well.							✔			
34	I am **confident** that our government has the situation well in hand and that the situation will be quickly brought under control.								✔		
35	The sequencing was done quickly, but more **importantly**, it was shared								✔		

	immediately and that's why Korea, Japan, Thailand were able to diagnose the new Corona Virus quickly.										
36	**We** also know South Korea and Japan have confirmed one case each, and there are two confirmed cases in Thailand.									✓	
37	Corona Viruses come in different forms, they can be as mild as just come in a common cold but SARS is also a Corona Virus, and those of **us** who work in public health have a sort of reflex fear when we see that a Corona Virus is emerging.									✓	
38	**My nexus** here from Dr. William Schaffner, and infectious disease specialist on another challenge, this new virus is posing.									✓	
39	**Our** correspondent Steve McDonald, has more for us from Beijing.									✓	
40	Lunar New Year in China									✓	

	means that there are millions of people on the move there crisis-crossing this country and also travelling abroad. And **I** can tell you, attitudes here over the last 48 hours towards this virus have completely changed.											
41	Now, let's enter China because the Corona Virus death toll, there is now above 80. We know thousands of others are infected. Let **me** show you some of the pictures that have come in the last few hours, so this is a hospital in Wuhan, it's under extreme pressure because of dwindling supplies and rising patient numbers										✓	
42	Now, next one to show **you** this, because for the last week China has been using these infrared thermometers at airports, railway stations, and coach stations in Wuhan. Passengers with fevers are										✓	

	being registered given masks and taken to medical facilities.										
43	They are asking, can it be transmitted person-to-person? Do I need to take extra precautions? **Should** I even stay at home? So there is a lot of fear coming out online from people throughout China, and especially today now that the cases have gone beyond Wuhan in the central, in a central city in China.										✓
44	Street parades of the like and that's because authorities are worried about this going the way of SARS. Now if **you look** at the death toll so far as a percentage it is not early bad as SARS, but when **you consider** the wrong people traveling flights alone, now there are six times as many people flying out of China as there were at the time of the										✓

	SARS outbreak in 2002.										
45	We have kind of changed the technology and other groups as well to use genetic sequence to engineer a vaccine, so it can be injected into **your** muscle and express just a part of the virus to induce an immune response.										✓
46	You can **see** the conditions in which staff are having to work. It's very different scene outside, this is the center of Wuhan, it's a city that's home to 11 million people not that you would know it.										✓
47	Then, this is a graphic from the World Health Organization showing **us** how it's spread outside of China, 44 cases from countries from as far afield as France, Australia, Canada, the U.S., Singapore, Cambodia, Vietnam the list goes on.										✓

48	Well, there was a statement from the school saying that was not the case. So the main message here, at the moment in the United States, is don't travel to China and you **have to**, but don't be alarmed unless you have come into a prolonged contact and by that mean more than 10 minutes in direct contact with a confirmed case										✓

Appendix 2: Appraisal Theory

No	Datum	Domains
1	Corona Viruses come in different forms, they can be as mild as just come in a common cold but SARS is also a Corona Virus, and those of **us** who work in public health have a sort of reflex **fear** when we see that a Corona Virus is emerging.	Affect
2	I am **confident** that our government has the situation well in hand and that the situation will be quickly brought under control.	Affect
3	**I think** that this is a **pretty balanced responses** actually given the circumstances.	Appreciation
4	China is battling a new and rapidly spreading respiratory virus, the number of people infected has tripled to more than 200, and **President Xi says** it needs be resolutely contained.	Acknowledge
5	International restrictions are being put in place at many airports a short time ago. **The British Government said** it was introducing a separate area Heathrow Airport for people travelling from affected areas.	Acknowledge
6	Here at the very epicenter of the virus, **maybe** it is best not to travel.	Entertain
7	We have today the first European cases, it's **possible** that we have them because we developed the test very quickly and we are capable of	Entertain

	identifying them.	
8	We can get to humans within a matter of month but that's just to check for safety and immunogenicity start testing whether it works will **probably** not happen until this coming winter, and then it may be globally available.	Entertain
9	It's not only one day and of course this is the time when Chinese travel lots and also many business even some governments suspend the operation, and that **certainly** becomes very complicated factor in delaying the efforts of compacting the virus, but we can see that Beijing has mobilized the whole country to fight outbreak right now.	Concur
10	There is an interesting comparison with SARS, so people in social media are plotting the trajectory of this Corona Virus with the SARS outbreak in 2002. Now, **it seems** that this is a much more infectious virus.	Entertain
11	Now, that plain US chart government charter plane left China just before dawn local time, we went via Anchorage in Alaska so they were screened twice before leaving China, they went to more screening in Alaska before moving again to Southern California where they are now **obviously** a pretty concerning time for all those people on board, 201 US Nationals, most of them diplomats some business people as well.	Concur

The Transcribed Data

News 1: "New China Virus: Cases of Triple as Infection Spreads to Beijing and Shanghai - BBC News"

BBC News on YouTube, 20 January 2020

Presenter : China is battling a new and rapidly spreading respiratory virus, the number of people infected has tripled to more than 200, and President Xi says it needs be resolutely contained. Now, the virus first appeared in Wuhan in December, the authorities say it passed the humans from animals at this food market in the city, but if it began Wuhan then were cases recorded in Beijing, Shanghai, and Shenzhen. We also know South Korea and Japan have confirmed one case each, and there are two confirmed cases in Thailand. Three people died from pneumonia which has been caused by the virus. Well, we had this update earlier from the China National Health Commission, confirming the virus has passed person to person and has infected some medical staff. We also heard from this spokesman for the China Foreign Ministry today who called the outbreak an epidemic. Well, the virus is understood to be a new strain of Corona Virus. Here's one expert to help us understand that.

Expert 1 : Corona Viruses come in different forms, they can be as mild as just come in a common cold but SARS is also a Corona Virus, and those of us who work in public health have a sort of reflex fear when we see that a Corona Virus is emerging.

Presenter : Also today, the world Health Organization says it will convene an emergency committee of what it calls the novel Corona Virus that will happen on Wednesday the 22nd of January 2 days' time. Now, the WHO isn't recommending any restrictions on travel or trade, but it does have some advice if you are in affected areas that includes clean hands with soap water or alcohol-based, hand rub and it says avoid unprotected contact with wild or farm animals. Now, next one to show you this, because for the last week China has been using these infrared thermometers at airports, railway stations, and coach stations in Wuhan. Passengers with fevers are being registered given masks and taken to medical facilities. But there is a challenge, here is another expert on why it is much easier to identify people who may have the virus when they are on the move. Then, when they are in their hotels.

Expert 2 : If you study international travelers which is one thing we have done, it is easier to see the cases because it is a small number of people you can test them, you can screen them. Actually on the ground, the priority is to give good information, accurate information, so agreeing a case definition and testing all those many suspect cases is far more difficult.

Presenter : My nexus here from Dr. William Schaffner, and infectious disease specialist on another challenge, this new virus is posing.

Expert 3   : We don't know for example yet whether people infected with this virus who have only mild illnesses spread it. At the moment, we have a story of a so called super spreader a person who was in the hospital spread it to, as I understand it, 14 healthcare workers whether that is common or uncommon is still not known, so exactly contagious this virus is person to person is still a bit of a mystery.

Presenter   : Now, in its editorial China's state-run newspaper the China daily, which you can find online as well and this is the Global Times too, has been telling the public to remain calm and analyze the situation objectively. Other official media today is circulating with guide to help people avoid catching the virus. This one for example, we know is telling people, some people are panicked about the illness but there are nine pictures to help people understand it and presumably stay a little karma. This one mentions the symptoms of coughing, a headache, and a fever. It also goes on to say that this virus is not SARS or MERS. SARS is also a Corona Virus that killed more than 700 people back in the early 2000s. So that is the official story, let's find out what else is being said, Kerry Allen is a China media analyst with BBC monitoring, she is live with us now. Hi, Kerry. And how much information is available about the virus?

Reporter   : Well, at the moment not a lot because there is an investigation going on as to what exactly this virus is, so this has been one of the big questions that is has been coming out online at amongst people,

I mean at the moment, a lot of people are not working, they are traveling home to see their families for Spring Festival and so they are asking a lot of questions online. They are asking, can it be transmitted person-to-person? Do I need to take extra precautions? Should I even stay at home? So there is a lot of fear coming out online from people throughout China, and especially today now that the cases have gone beyond Wuhan in the central, in a central city in China. To other major cities like Beijing, and Shenzhen, and Shanghai, so these are big cities with a huge population and a lot of people travelling through.

Presenter : Let's go ask you about the number of people traveling is the fact there are holidays around now, meaning that there is a greater problem containing the virus.

Reporter : Yes, absolutely. And that is been one of the biggest criticisms online, so when the travel season began, it was announced that there was an expected three billion journeys that would take place this year in China during Spring Festival. So that involves plane, train, everywhere, everybody travels during this period. And when cases started coming out in Thailand, South Korea today, and Japan, people were asking well how can we are only hearing about cases in Wuhan. So there was also questions online from people about whether there were cases that the government necessarily releasing yet. So that is today being one of big talking points now that beyond Wuhan, we are hearing about other cases.

News II: "Coronavirus: China Warns Against Travel to the Wuhan Virus-Hit - BBC News"

BBC News on YouTube, 22 January 2020

Presenter : Chinese officials are advising 11 million people at the center of an outbreak of a new virus to stay where they are for the Lunar New Year holiday to avoid spreading it. People in Wuhan had been asked not to leave the city and outsiders have been told to stay away. More than 400 people have been infected with the Corona Virus and 9 people had died. Wuhan now has health checks and places at airports, railway stations and on roads out of the city public gatherings as well have also been restricted. The new virus has spread from Wuhan to several Chinese provinces as well as the U.S., Thailand, South Korea, Japan, Taiwan and now we have Hong Kong confirming its first case. International restrictions are being put in place at many airports a short time ago. The British Government said it was introducing a separate area Heathrow Airport for people travelling from affected areas. Our correspondent Steve McDonald, has more for us from Beijing.

Reporter : Lunar New Year in China means that there are millions of people on the move there crisis-crossing this country and also travelling abroad. And I can tell you, attitudes here over the last 48 hours towards this virus have completely changed. Two days ago, speaking to travelers we could barely find somebody is all that

worried about the situation. Now you have people here queuing up to buy face masks, they are canceling their trips, in some cases about the trips cancelled for them. For example, China's neighbor North Korea has cancelled all tour groups coming in for the Lunar New Year. Scientist are recommending that nobody travelers to Wuhan, this this is the city where this outbreak started and they are also saying people should not leave that city. That is a city of 11 million people, they are suggesting during the Spring Festival, the most important festival in this country, that people should not be coming and going from there. Really though, you can understand why people are worried. We had officials, they held a press conference today warning that this virus could mutate and if it mutated, it could be even more contagious. So if you compare travel patterns in 2002 when the SARS outbreak happened, 600 people more than 600 people died compare that to now and in kind of understand while this travel is worrying people. So in 2002 for SARS, comparing that to now just in the province where this outbreak started, there are now twice as many people traveling by train in that province. In terms of passengers flying out of China, there are six times as many people now flying out china as there were in 2002. And so this is why the authorities are now desperate to try and get this situation under control, before this potentially deadly Corona Virus which causes pneumonia spreads to many more cities and many more countries. And it is why the World

Health Organization is meeting to discuss this situation, they are taking it very seriously.

Presenter   : Steve McDonald there.

News III: "China Coronavirus: Beijing Canceled Chinese New Year Celebrations - BBC News"

BBC News on YouTube, 23 January 2020

Presenter   : Beijing's authorities have canceled New Year celebrations this weekend as precaution as fears about the spread of a deadly new virus grow. Singapore has just confirmed its first case of the virus two more Chinese cities meanwhile have joined Wuhan where it was first identified in being put into lockdown. Huang gang and a Joe with a combined population of eight and a half million are 70 kilometers away from Wuhan where 11 million residents have been told to stay put. While the World Health Organization has said such a massive operation to restrict people moving and spreading the disease is unprecedented. This has not something they have advised official figures now say 25 people have died, 600 more have been infected, most of them in Wuhan. Stephen McDonald reports.

Reporter   : Wuhan is in a virtual lockdown. In this city of 11 million people, you are not allowed to enter any public space without a mask. All public transport has been closed. The last flights in already half

empty. The final train services were also eerily quiet. Normally, the Lunar New Year rush would mean you cannot get a ticket.

Interviewees 1 : Here at the very epicenter of the virus, maybe it is best not to travel.

Interviewees 2 : I'm confident that our government has the situation well in hand and that the situation will be quickly brought under control.

Reporter : Now, wherever you look people are wearing masks. They are lining up to buy more masks. Some people are canceling their trips and there is a lot of concern and what's really made people pay attention to this health problem has been the shutdown of Wuhan. The Wuhan shutdown has made this emergency suddenly very real for people right across China. Triggering memories of the 2002 SARS outbreak which led to more than 600 deaths. Neighboring cities are also stopping train services as well as closing bars and restaurants. These drastic measures have been welcomed by the World Health Organization.

WHO : The sequencing was done quickly, but more importantly, it was shared immediately and that's why Korea, Japan, Thailand were able to diagnose the new Corona Virus quickly.

Reporter : In all Chinese cities, medical teams are preparing for an influx of patients with the Corona Virus which causes pneumonia. Staff at this Wuhan hospital isolation ward are worried.

Interviewees 3 : We are worried about our work here and get even more worried when we see the news every day. I always say to others it's okay as we are well protected. Actually, I was just saying that to keep them calm. We are actually afraid and worried, but as long as we are here, our own sense duty will help us to do the job.

Interviewees 4: We are still all young, ourselves so honestly we feel lost and afraid. Our family members are worried too but as long as we wear the protective clothing we will be okay.

Reporter : Travelers had already left Wuhan before the transport shutdown was in place. With a five day incubation period, many may have carried the virus to other cities and countries not knowing that already been infected. And inside a metropolis quarantined from the outside worlds, medical teams are bracing for this emergency to get much worse before it gets any better.

Presenter : A short time ago, Stephen McDonald also sent us this update from Beijing on how the crisis impact across China.

Reporter : Right, across China, this emergency what's touching every community here in Beijing, the temple fairs which are normally a central part of Chinese New Year celebrations and would be very crowded over the coming weekend called off from here to Hong Kong New Year celebrations cancelled. Street parades of the like and that's because authorities are worried about this going the way of SARS. Now if you look at the death toll so far as a

percentage it is not early bad as SARS, but when you consider the wrong people traveling flights alone, now there are six times as many people flying out of China as there were at the time of the SARS outbreak in 2002. And that's why the World Health Organization is set to meet again to decide whether or not this declare this a global emergency.

Presenter : A doctor at the hospital in where this all began has been speaking to the BBC and said the virus is now spreading at an alarming rate. The hospitals have been flooding with thousands of patients who wait hours to see a doctor, you can imagine their panic. Normally, Wuhan is a great place to live and we are proud of our work but I'm scared because this virus is a new virus and the figures are worrying (Wuhan Doctor). Well, this story is obvious developing quite fast, there is a lot more about it on our website including this article answering reader questions, including exactly how the virus spreads and the current advice about traveling to China which is being updated by many current by many countries hour by hour now. That's all at BBC.com/news.

News IV: "China Coronavirus: The Virus Spreads to Europe with 3 Cases Confirmed in France - BBC News"

BBC News on YouTube, 25 January 2020

Presenter : Beijing has confirmed the number of people who have died from a new type of respiratory virus in China has now passed 40 almost 1300 now infected with the Corona Virus and the authorities have put more cities under quarantined, that is affected about 56 million people in total. Outside China three cases have been confirmed in France, that's the first time the virus has been identified in Europe. Simon Jones has the latest.

Reporter : For some the holiday celebrations have begun, but in Wuhan the epicenter of the outbreak of Corona Virus, it looks more like a ghost town. Home to around 11 million people while the streets are empty, the hospital aren't overwhelmed with potential cases. The symptoms include coughs, fever, and breathing problems. The city is now rapidly building a new hospital which will have a thousand beds, it could be ready within a days. A sign of the concern about the virus, some tourists flying out of China to the U.S. were relieved.

Interviewees 1 : We were cool at first, but then when everything started shutting down, we thought we should leave.

Interviewees 2 : I have been in and out of China a few times and this is one of the rare time that I felt like it was time …

Reporter : In France, though confirmation that the virus has spread

Agnes Buzyn   : We have today the first European cases, it's possible that we have them because we developed the test very quickly and we are capable of identifying them (France Health Minister).

Reporter   : Test in the U.K. have so far proved negative.

Prof. Chris Witty : We think that there is a fair chance we may get some because some cases over time. Of course this depends on whether this continues for a long time or whether this turns out to be something which has brought under control relatively quickly by the considerable efforts of the Chinese government (UK Chief Medical Officer).

Reporter   : Those efforts involve travel restrictions in an increasing number of cities and medics from military are being sent in to try to contain the outbreak, but the world Health Organization has not classed the virus as an international emergency partly because of the low numbers of overseas cases, Simon Jones BBC News.

News V: "Scientists Search for Coronavirus Vaccine - BBC News"

BBC News on YouTube, 27 January 2020

Presenter   : Well, I am join now by Professor Robin Shattuck from the department of infectious disease at Imperial College here in London. Thank you for joining us now. Lots of talk about how this can be contained but let's talk about a cure because you have been working on a potential vaccine, tell us more about that.

Prof. **Robin** : Yes, so one of the really good news parts of scientific endeavors in this space is that the scientists in Wuhan shared the genetic sequence of this virus really quickly and that's allowed people around the world to access that and start designing vaccines, and we are one of a number of groups globally that are using that information to put into a vaccine candidate as quickly as possible. We are working it on those in the laboratory and we will have it in animal models by the middle of next month.

Presenter : That's quite speed, I imagine vaccines don't come about this quickly usually.

Prof. **Robin** : No, I mean if you put it if you contrast it with the Ebola vaccine that we have heard a lot about recently that took ten years to develop before it even went into human studies and then it took two years to test within humans. We have kind of changed the technology and other groups as well to use genetic sequence to engineer a vaccine, so it can be injected into your muscle and express just a part of the virus to induce an immune response. We could accelerate that into human studies, we are called upon to do that within a matter of months.

Presenter : … In layman's terms, how do you go about creating a vaccine? I mean, what are the steps that you need to take?

Prof. **Robin** : Right, so there are several different approaches to developing a vaccine. The approach that we are developing because it's the

fastest approach is to use the genetic that encode a proportion of the vaccine, what we call the envelope spike, and that's the part of the virus that antibodies latch on to and prevent it from infecting cells. Now there are other more complex ways of making vaccines that might give you a longer term immune response and people are working on those as well. The real factor here is time, it takes time to do this. We can get to humans within a matter of month but that's just to check for safety and immunogenicity start testing whether it works will probably not happen until this coming winter, and then it may be globally available.

Presenter : Okay, so the key question there is what if the outbreak is controlled by then.

Prof. **Robin** : so if it's controlled by then, that's good news.

Presenter : Of course.

Prof. **Robin** : I mean essentially, we hope that it will be controlled by the steps that the Chinese government is taking in place and that will be good news. But we also need contingency in case it's not controlled and it becomes a global pandemic.

Presenter : And you said that you are not the only kind of group working on a vaccine, how does this industry work? You have got a problem the authorities release information is it then an industrial race to see who can create this vaccine?

Prof. **Robin**   : Well, it works little bit like that, I mean there are certainly groups like my own group who are already prepared to look for outbreak infections and step up to the mark. There are a number of commercial that are also interested in doing this, but not because of profit margins, there's probably no profit to be made in outbreak infection, it's all about speed and making it available so it's more due to humanitarian considerations.

Presenter   : Okay, and just what's key question that you have been asking an expert?

Prof. **Robin**   : In terms of vaccine development.

Presenter   : Absolutely.

Prof. Robin   : What type of immune response is required to give sterilizing protection against infections.

Presenter   : Robin Shattuck, Professor Robin Shattuck from Imperial College London, good to get your expertise, thank you.

Prof. **Robin**   : My pleasure.

News VI: "Coronavirus: Companies Tell Workers 'Stay at Home' - BBC News"

BBC News on YouTube, 27 January 2020

Presenter   : Now, let's enter China because the Corona Virus death toll, there is now above 80. We know thousands of others are infected. Let me show you some of the pictures that have come in the last

few hours, so this is a hospital in Wuhan, it's under extreme pressure because of dwindling supplies and rising patient numbers. You can see the conditions in which staff are having to work. It's very different scene outside, this is the center of Wuhan, it's a city that's home to 11 million people not that you would know it. Many of the streets are deserted. People are being told they can't leave the city that they are being advised to stay indoors. Meanwhile, everyone else in China is being told stay away from Wuhan. Makes this is Beijing. You will see a number of people, we are not from that shop. There lots of people wearing face masks. This is much quieter than the public transport would normally be because people are simply reluctant to go out. And this is really interesting, a factory in Fujian, in eastern China, it's desperately trying to meet the spiraling demand for face masks across China. Well, on top of that we know half a million medical staff have been deployed to one province, Hubei Province in Wuhan, where the outbreak began. Also, the New Year holiday has been extended that's to try and reduce the number of people travelling all over China in the next few days. Put a graphic here to show you how much the virus is spreading, the darker the red the more cases there are. So here is Hubei Province, 1400 cases there and you can see other places nearby with dark red as well. Most of fatalities in Wuhan have been elderly people all those with pro-existing respiratory problems. Then, this is a graphic

from the World Health Organization showing us how it's spread outside of China, 44 cases from countries from as far afield as France, Australia, Canada, the U.S., Singapore, Cambodia, Vietnam the list goes on. Almost every one of those cases is someone who had recently been to Wuhan and there have been no fatalities China, I should add. Well, there's been a lot of focus on the mayor of Wuhan and how he's handled this crisis. Here, he is in Chinese state TV.

Interviewees 1 : Facing a sudden virus outbreak, our continuous work wasn't performed well enough, I feel that our capability of dealing with a crisis needs to be improved.

Presenter : Well, for more on how the mayor's handling this epidemic, this Celia Hammond.

Celia : He has offered to resign if it's found that he just didn't his efforts weren't good enough. He also admitted that they could have done more to to slow down the spread of the virus faster, but he's also kind of, at the same time, blamed Beijing, blamed the authorities right at the central government. Because he said, look we wanted to to spread the news faster but we had to get Beijing's permission first before we could report that there was an outbreak.

Presenter : Well, Hospital in Wuhan are under severe pressure as I was saying one solution to this is simply to be to build a new hospital. This is picture of China's premier visiting a construction site of a

new 1000 bed hospital in Wuhan, and the Chinese are in a rush with this. You can see the number of diggers involved, we are told engineers have been brought in from across China to help the plan is to build this in days. Outside of Wuhan, while Beijing, the authorities have now closed the Forbidden City to tourists. They have also close a section of the Great Wall of China and many locals are either choosing not to go out at all or reducing going out to as low as possible. Here is one resident in Beijing.

Interviewees 2 : We were very scared today, if it was not for my wife who had to come to the hospital for a prenatal exam, we would not come out.

Presenter : And that's it from Carrie Alan, she's a China media analyst from BBC monitoring, she's off and on outside sauce here. She is speaking about some of those affected.

Carrie : We are seeing that at least 30 provinces have implemented what's known as a level one kind of emergency. So to speak and so a lot of schools for example across the country, there now delaying opening their classes, I mean I was speaking to friends this morning who were teachers in Shanghai and they have been told by the local government that there they shouldn't go out and if they do go out to wear mask, they have been told term times are now suspended for three weeks and companies have to wait two weeks. So a lot of people are very much on hold, they don't know

whether they are going to work, go to school. Yeah, they are frightened to go out.

Presenter : Oh, this is happening. The World Health Organization has come out and apologized for miss categorizing the global risk posed by this virus. Last week, it said the risk was moderate, now it says it should have said, it was high. And for more, on how the WHO is coordinating with the Chinese authorities, here Jolyon Funk from BBC Chinese in Washington.

Joylon : We speak to some public health experts who say actually the Chinese government has done a better job in communicating with the international community. Regarding the outbreak, .. many online netizens from China criticized the Chinese government for delaying information release regarding the case cons and regarding the contagious the virus could be some people lash out at the governor of Hubei who in a press conference yesterday had to correct himself, not only once but twice over the number of face mass produced in his province, and many Chinese see that as a sign of incompetence and they are demanding for his resignations, but it's also worth pointing out that many of those criticism actually target the local authorities rather than the central government, and that's probably why those messages can still survive on Chinese internet.

Presenter : And, to what degree are the holidays around the New Year complicating the authorities' response?

Joylon : Yes, so the Lunar New Year started on Saturday but it's worth pointing out that Chinese celebrate a festival over the course of roughly two weeks. It's not only one day and of course this is the time when Chinese travel lots and also many business even some governments suspend the operation, and that certainly becomes very complicated factor in delaying the efforts of compacting the virus, but we can see that Beijing has mobilized the whole country to fight outbreak right now. On the New Year date, a Chinese leadership had a meeting, it has two major guidelines for propaganda or less information released. The first of all to be as transparent as possible to release the case counts on a timely manner. The second one is to send a unified message to the whole country that we can do this, if we unify together. There's no obstacle that we can't overcome.

News VII: "Coronavirus: Death Toll from China Virus Outbreak Passes 100 - BBC News"

BBC News on YouTube, 28 January 2020

Presenter : China is urging its citizens not to travel abroad as it struggles to contain the virus that has now killed more than a hundred people. The total number of confirmed cases is now at more than four and a half thousand, several countries including France, Japan, South

Korea, and Morocco have said that they will evacuate their citizens from disease stricken areas, Russia too has closed a large part of its border with China over fears of the virus spreading. Hong Kong's leader, Carrie Lam has been outlining measures that include restrictions on high-speed train and ferry services.

Carrie : One of the keys to controlling the epidemic is to substantially reduce the flow of people between two places. In other words, we are not just talking about mainland visitors to Hong Kong, but also Hong Kong travelers to the mainland and the number of commuters must be reduced substantially both ways.

Presenter : Let's get more on this and talk to our correspondent in Shanghai, Robin Brandt. Robin, welcome to you, tell us more about what the Hong Kong authorities have been saying about their attempts to stop it, it's spreading there.

Reporter : Well, these are pretty draconian measures aren't they to try to further prevent the spread of this type of Corona Virus from the mainland to Hong Kong, remember Hong Kong is a place an economy certainly already on its knees after a sustained period of protests there. Hong Kong is in recession but nonetheless it's going even further in restricting access by people coming from the mainland, these are people visiting for personal reasons and it's cutting off access high-speed rail and other land and sea borders as well. So I think one estimation is that it's cutting off

access to about 80 percent of the routes from the mainland into Hong Kong. And it is mainland shoppers in particular who account for a sizable chuck of the spend in Hong Kong but nonetheless the authorities there feel the need to go ahead with these restrictions. They don't want to see a repeat of SARS similar to this, we think which happened back in 2002, some 18 years ago, which ended up taking lives in Hong Kong and having a significant economic impact there as well. So what you have done is one significant part to China, the country as a whole cutting itself off from the mainland this evening in an effort to try to stop the spread of this virus.

Presenter : The epicenter of this outbreak, of course the province of Wuhan where most of the death have taken place from victims of this virus, what are officials there saying? How are they coping?

Reporter : Well, Wuhan is the city at the center of province of Hubei and you are right, it is the epicenter of this outbreak. Well, there are two sides to this really, you know the national government in Beijing is throwing all it can at the medical and relief effort by sending military personnel, thousands of medical personnel as well, you know we have seen much talk about they are building hospitals in a manner of in a matter of days there are going to be 10,000 extra hospital beds available very soon, we are told by officials in Hubei Province this morning but at the same the revealed they are still struggling with some of basics when it

comes to logistics, the basics but very important they can't get testing kid there is not enough of that, there is they are not protective clothing for medical professional either the doctors nurses who treating these people. So that shows you that they are facing challenges on it on a sample logistical level, but this is very important in terms of trying to contain the spread.

Presenter : I mean while Russia is announcer, they are closing a large part of their border as well which I know it seems like hour by hour, we are seeing more and more countries putting up restrictions in an attempt to protect themselves.

Reporter : You are right. I mean Mongolia yesterday which has that massive land border there stretches from west to east up in the north North Korea earlier in the week had done this now Russia as well, and you know despite appeals from the Beijing government at an urgent meeting of foreign diplomats in Beijing Yesterday to not arrange evacuations of some of their citizens. You know the list grows South Korea, France, which believes it has up to a thousand nationals in Wuhan is looking at trying to get those out as well. Efforts by the U.S. and the U.K. continue India as well, so all of these countries do think it is important, do to think it's necessary to try to remove their citizens who are currently kind of stuck stranded in Wuhan at the moment.

Presenter : Okay, Robin Bryan in Shanghai for now, thank you.

News VIII: "Coronavirus: Britons on Wuhan Flights to Be Quarantined - BBC News"

BBC News on YouTube, 29 January 2020

Presenter : Good evening, we start tonight with the latest on the virus outbreak in China. Hundreds of British citizens waiting to be flown home from the worst affected region, will be put quarantined for two weeks on their return to U.K. Passengers will apparently be asked to sign a contract agreeing to commit to what's called supported isolation though the location of that is not yet known. British Airways has suspended all direct flights to and from mainland China because of the outbreak. The virus first detected in the city of Wuhan has caused more than 130 deaths so far spreading from China and to at least 15 other countries. In a moment, we will have more from our medical correspondent, Fergus Walsh. But first, this report from our China correspondent, John Werth.

Reporter : Safely out of Wuhan, a plane arriving at a California airbase with 200 Americans on board. Earlier, Japan got a flight a full of its citizens out touching down in Tokyo.

Khan : The night before the great escape,

Reporter : But the Brits are still only preparing to leave. Khan Lambert's grandmother, Vera, stuck here in holiday is running low on her medications.

Khan : How do you feel about going home?

Reporter : There's frustration with the U.K. government.

Khan : I think it's been an absolute shambles to be honest with you. I don't think the government have really known they have been doing. I don't think they have had much contact with the Chinese authors as they say, because if they had, you know I would assume that they had been getting the same information that the Americans have forgot the Japanese had got, and they'd have been able to put plans in place sooner.

Reporter : Despite the lockdown, infections in Wuhan are still rising rapidly and anyone flown home from here faces two weeks in U.K. quarantine. Maeve Clarks, a lecturer from Birmingham stuck in Wuhan, said she understands why.

Maeve : I think it is good precautionary measure, I mean what's the government doing as well. And I think it gives reassurance to people back home, back in U.K., that the right steps have been taken.

Reporter : Much is still not known about the virus, but across China, fewer taking any chances. Villagers are putting up roadblocks and shutting out the world with great barriers of Earth. No outsiders are allowed in at all this man tells me.

Reporter : Beyond the human cost for China, there's another impact all of this fear with countries beginning to advise against travel with

Airlines canceling flights. And with whole villages cutting themselves from the outside world. The economic cost is likely to be severe.

Reporter : For some U.K. nationals escape is not an option. Nick houses British but his wife's from Indonesia. She is been told, she can't get a place on the plane. They face more long weeks of uncertainty in a Ghost City.

John : (John Sudworth, China Correspondent) Well Hugh, this appears to be hugely complex and fluid situation. The UK government has just said that the flight will not now take off on Thursday as planned, because the necessary Chinese permissions have not been given. We also understand that it is China's own rules that prevent non British citizens from boarding that flight and the UK government says it is working to keep families together clearly some difficult negotiations going on behind the scenes. Wuhan was once one of the most dynamic and connected cities on the planet. This virus has made it one of the hardest places to leave.

Presenter : John, many thanks again. John Sabbath over the latest for us in Beijing. Well, earlier this evening, the health secretary, Matt Hancock, chaired a meeting of Cobra, that's the government's emergency committee, to discuss the British response to the outbreak of Corona Virus. The world Health Organization says

the whole world need to take action to stop the spread of the new virus. Our medical correspondent, Fergus Walsh, has the latest.

Reporter : This was the last British Airways flight from mainland China, arriving this afternoon from Shanghai, another flew in from Beijing. It follows the Foreign Offices advising against all but essential travel there. The suspension of BA flights to and from mainland is until Friday but may be extended.

Barrington : My worry was I thought, well I forgot if I get you going to hospital.

Reporter : The health secretary, Matt Hancock, said anyone returning from Wuhan on a repatriation flight would be safely isolated for 14 days but where. Health officials suggested a military based, but the Ministry of Defense would not confirm this and Britain's waiting in China say they have not been told. So, is quarantine sensible?

Prof. Jimmy : I think that this is a pretty balanced responses actually given the circumstances. On the one hand, you have individuals who were marooned in China at the moment and there's responsibility to British subjects to their interests. Against that of protecting the British public and making sure that we don't bring back people and actually cause an outbreak of this Corona Virus in the UK.

Reporter : The new virus which emerged in China is a variety of Corona Virus, they take their name from these surface proteins which

look like the tips of a crown. Now, a lot of common calls are caused by Corona Viruses, but in the past 20 years, three dangerous new strains have jumped from animals to humans. The SARS virus emerged in 2002 in China and killed nearly 800 people worldwide about one in ten of those infected. MERS originated in Saudi Arabia in 2012, it since killed around 350 people, one in three of those infected. The new China Corona Virus seems to be far less dangerous. It is unclear what the death rate is because of thousands of infected patients are still in hospital, but is does seem much less lethal than SARS and MERS. Now, it is worth pointing out that seasonal influenza flu causes up to 600 and 50,000 deaths globally each year. As with flu, there is mounting evidence that the China Corona Virus is contagious before people develop symptoms, it is passed through the air in coughs or by people touching droplets on surfaces. The virus infects the lungs causing a fever, cough, and in some cases breathing difficulties and pneumonia. The incubation period is generally three to seven days, but may be up to 14 days. The next two weeks will be crucial in seeing whether this outbreak peaks in Wuhan and how much it spreads and beyond China, Fergus Walsh BBC News.

News IX: "Coronavirus: Death Toll Rises as Virus Spreads to every Chinese Region - BBC News"

BBC News on YouTube, 29 January 2020

Presenter : Well, China's Corona Virus continues to spread, authorities are saying the outbreak could peak in ten days. There have been a hundred and 32 deaths close to six thousand cases and 16 countries outside China have confirmed cases. As you can see from this graph, the number of cases has spiked over the past week and the city of Wuhan continues to be at the center of the outbreak. The authorities are telling residents not travel anywhere. And this is the situation in which some of those residents are living completely deserted streets as you can see, because people are not only being told not to leave the city, they are being told not to leave their homes. Also, in Wuhan, this has been happening to new hospitals are being built especially for the Corona Virus patients. The first has over thousand beds and we are told it will be finished within a week. Well, you can also see conditions inside one of the existing hospital in Wuhan, dozens of patients have to queue for checks new patients are arriving all the time and you can see everyone is wearing face masks, some medical staff wearing full body suits as well. And then, this is in Hong Kong where people have been queuing for a huge amount of time to buy face masks because there's citywide shortage of them. Well, as we have done every day since this crisis began, the Chinese authorities have been briefing us.

Chinese : We are now in critical period of the prevention of this epidemic, we need to control the potential source of the virus.

Reporter : Well, the BBC Stephen McDonell has just been – Hubei Province, report is back in Beijing where he's based and this is his latest update.

Steve : Everybody who is been in Hubei Province is expected to stay away from their workplace for two weeks and so that's what I'm doing as others are. It's just that the authorities are taking more and more strict precautions when you go into buildings, I mean I'm back in Beijing now you are going to buildings, you are having your temperature checked whether it be an office building or or a building where people live with flats. The streets are very quiet in the Chinese capital, I mean it's normally kind of quiet for the Spring Festival but it is very quiet. People are not walking around, they don't want to leave their homes, if they don't have to for risk of being infected. There is an interesting comparison with SARS, so people in social media are plotting the trajectory of this Corona Virus with the SARS outbreak in 2002. Now, it seems that this is a much more infectious virus.

Presenter : Well, we have heard the update of the Chinese authorities. Next, let's hear from the World Health Organization.

WHO : (Dr. Michael Ryan, Executive Director, WHO Health Emergencies Programme) The whole world needs to be alert now, the whole world needs to take action and to be ready for for any

cases that come either from original epicenter of from from other epicenters that that become established.

Presenter : So the virus continues to spread, but there has been a breakthrough, scientist and Australia have recreated this new Corona Virus and that may help efforts to diagnose and treat it. Here is the head of the team behind that work.

Scientist : (Dr. Mike Catton, Victorian Infectious Diseases Reference Laboratory) This step makes it possible for a lot of this to move forward that have been delayed and we are just delighted to have been able to fill that gap in the space between 2 a.m. Saturday morning when the first case was diagnosed in Australia and Monday when we believed we had the virus growing in culture.

Presenter : Hundreds of British citizens are being flown back to UK from Wuhan on Thursday. Here is our health that it is a human saying, it is understood the British passengers joining the flight from Wuhan will be required to sign a contract committing them to 14-day quarantine period on their arrival, and it is believed they will have to stay in a British military facility. A number of other countries are also evacuating their citizens, for example, these pictures show us some of over 200 Japanese citizens who have arrived back in Tokyo, medics carried out checks on board and at the airport but no mandatory quarantine is planned there. And we know over 200 Americans including diplomats and their families

have been evacuated from Wuhan and they are now going to travel to California where they will be quarantined at the March air reserve base. I have been speaking to the BBC Sophie Long in Los Angeles about.

Sophie   : Well, we don't know exactly how long they will stay at that moment, we know that they will be housed, therefore, people are saying a period of time that could be a couple of days or a couple of weeks. Now, that plain US chart government charter plane left China just before dawn local time, we went via Anchorage in Alaska so they were screened twice before leaving China, they went to more screening in Alaska before moving again to Southern California where they are now obviously a pretty concerning time for all those people on board, 201 US Nationals, most of them diplomats some business people as well, and we are told that when that plane landed in Alaska and the crew said welcome to the United States, there were huge cheers throughout the plane.

Presenter   : And Sophie, what's the general advice being offered to Americans if they were considering traveling to China?

Sophie   : Well, if people who are considering traveling to China, we are currently at a level 3 which means that people shouldn't travel, they are advised not to travel unless their travel is essential. Now, there is one level higher than that lever four which would mean

just don't go so we are not at that stage. At the moment, I think the message here from public health official is not to be alarmed. They have been very clear about what's happening in China is not happening here in the United States. There are currently five confirmed cases, two in California, one in Arizona and Illinois and one in Washington State as well. So the trajectory of the disease at the moment is not alarming and people should not be alarmed in the United States that's not to say though that rumors are there was an erroneous message on social media that there had been a confirmed case at the University of Southern California. Well, there was a statement from the school saying that was not the case, so the main message here, at the moment in the United States, is don't travel to China and you have to but don't be alarmed unless you have come into a prolonged contact and by that mean more than 10 minutes in direct contact with a confirmed case. Otherwise, people should remain calm.

Presenter   : Another story here connected to the Corona Virus in the last couple of hours, world athletics has announced the postponement of the World Indoor Championships in Nanjing in March due to fears over Corona Virus. The sport's governing is saying it's now looking the stage the event at the same venue in one year's time. So this virus having ramifications in lots of different areas other developments include British Airways announced get suspended all direct flights to and from mainland China that follows United

Airlines already saying it would reduce its schedule. Meanwhile, the UK government and its official have been holding what's called a cobra meeting to discuss the virus. Here you can see some of the attendees arriving for that, this is an emergency meeting that's called when a national crisis in the UK arises often it's related to terrorist incidents or extreme flooding, this time the meeting following the UK Foreign Office telling Britons to cancel all but essential travel to China. While Australia plans to quarantine it's a vacuous on Christmas Island which is around 2,000 kilometers from the Australian mainland. These people were taken, they're gonna have to stay in this recently reopened immigration centre. As many as 600 Australians are involved including around a hundred children, they have registered as being in Wuhan or the wider Hubei Province. Let's hear from Prime Minister, Scott Morrison.

Minister : We cannot give a guarantee that this operation is able to succeed and I also want to stress very clearly that we may not be in a position if we are able to do this on one occasion to do it on another occasion.

Presenter : Well, the decision to use Christmas Island has raised a few eyebrows, this dissension center has been a controversial part of Australia's border protection policies which sees some asylum seekers housed at this facility. ABC's China correspondent, Bill Bertill, says he is gauging reaction from a Wuhan Australian

WeChat group, he says there's a lot of concern about medical facilities on Christmas Island about conditions for kids, he goes on a comment that keeps coming up, it's probably better to stay in Wuhan. We also saw this from another ABC journalist, Sophie McNeil, she is been talking how this feels wrong, Australian citizens under quarantine like this in a remote place that doesn't have expert medical facilities would we really do this if she asked if such a virus was taking place in the UK. And ABC Australia is also reporting that the 1,400 people who live in the island were not told about this announcement before it was made public. The community leader there has told ABC, he saw the Prime Minister's announcement via SBS which is a public broadcaster, he says regressive Cologne Neera ideas since 2001 create config settlement for innocent people, now will be a leper colony, he says. Although, it is worth nothing, he is been a vocal critic at the federal government's decisions about the island more broadly. Let's get more on this story, Shalmaa Khalil is our correspondent in Sydney.

Shalmaa : This detention center is going to be quarantine zone if you will, and upon hearing that many have raised the question of why is it that 600 Australians including a hundred children that traveled with their families to celebrate the Lunar New Year instead of being brought to hospitals, why are they being brought to

Christmas Island about 2,000 kilometers from the mainland is actually closer to Indonesia that it is to Australia mainland.

Presenter   : The more China is grappling with this have a developing crisis. It's also taken issue with a Danish newspaper for publishing this cartoon, it's the Chinese flag as you can see it has virus germs in place of stars. China is demanding an apology, the newspaper has responded and of course I have got a little help here with the Danish translation. It's not coming up but I was going to show you it the newspaper saying China wants to control Danish media and has shown no inclination to take down the picture or indeed apologize for it.

News X: "Coronavirus: Russia closed its far-eastern border with China - BBC News"

BBC News on YouTube, 30 January 2020

Presenter   : Russia is closing its 4,000 kilometers far eastern with China to stop the spread of the Corona Virus. Other countries have suspended flight to China, halted road traffic, and stopped Chinese citizens entering. The number of people who died has now jumped to a hundred and seventy, all of them in China, nearly 8,000 people have confirmed infections. A flight to return about 200 British nationals to the UK from virus hit Wuhan has been unable to take off as planned. Robin Brandt has more from Shanghai.

Robin : Today was supposed to be the day they got out and away from this. The death toll and the number infected continues to rise here in China, the city of Wuhan is the epicenter of the outbreak, but Britons are still stuck there because of bureaucracy.

Natalie : (Natalie Francis, Wuhan Resident) We were really worried about the reports and younger and younger children becoming sick. And at the time they said it was fine but when I received a call the next day, they said that only I could go and my son would have to stay, and which obviously very devastating to hear.

Reporter : English Teacher, Natalie's son can't go because he has a Chinese passport. Chris Hill has similar problem, his wife and daughter have dual nationality.

Chris Hill : Would be willing to leave your family behind to go to safety? It's very hard, it's a very hard and moral question because my daughter is only four years old, so it's very hard choice to make.

Reporter : Other countries have got their people out, Japan and the US with the first of several planned flights, India and Australia are among those planning others. The Foreign Office said it is working urgently to resolve the problem for British citizens with talks at very senior levels quarantine on a military base or an NHS facility back in the UK awaits. Fear about the virus spreading has caused scenes like this across all of China, even in Hong Kong which has now all but cut itself off from the mainland.

Interviewees 1 : I keyed for an hour and 10 minutes and bought two boxes of masks, we were running out of them at home. Hong Kong should act like Taiwan to stop exporting masks and keep them for the locals so that we don't have to queue for hours.

Reporter : More cases are being reported around the world. In Italy, passengers in cruise ship are being held on board because of two suspected cases among them, but the head of the World Health Organization had nothing but praise for China's effort.

WHO : (Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director General, WHO) I will praise China again and again, because its actions actually helped in reducing the spread of Corona Virus to other countries.

Reporter : … measures are being taken here far away from the worst affected area to try to halt the spread. Office workers in building over a thousand kilometers away are having their temperatures checked daily.

Presenter : Let's get you the latest on some of the developments today, I'm joined by Sarah Rainsford in Moscow, Mark Lowen is in Rome. Sarah, first, the closing of that border is no small feat.

Sarah : That's right, it's an extremely long border more than 4,000 kilometers in the Far East of Russia with China, and we now know that that the Prime Minister has essentially ordered that the key crossing points for pedestrian and for traffic across that border will be closed. We also know that all passenger trains

Moscow, Beijing passenger trains and freight trains will be non-stop between those two sitters, so no people getting on or off on the way. There are other measures that have been taken as well, the foreign ministers announced that they will stop issuing electronic visas for Chinese tourist to come to Russia, they are also asking Russian citizens in China to register with the Russian embassy there so that there's a decision made at some point to evacuate them. For the moment, flights are still flying but for example here, in Moscow where there are Chinese tourist in hotels are and our medics going to hotels checking tourists before they head out to the sites here to check that there's no symptoms, no sign of anyone having caught the virus and potentially therefore spreading it. So a whole series of measures in place although the authorities here making it quite clear that there's no reason for panic, there are certainty no cases confirmed of Corona Virus here in Russia yet, but the Deputy Prime Minister has said that they are likely to happen. So those measures are now being put in place to prevent as far as possible the virus spreading here.

Presenter : Let's go to Rome now, Mark Lowen. We are talking about a cruise ship, with what six thousand passengers on board?

Mark : Yeah, and do you Philip, it's called the Costas Meralda and it has 6,000 passengers on board. It is now import in Civitavecchia which is about an hour way from Rome, but the passengers are not being allowed to disembark because there is a couple on board

from Macau and the woman 54 years old has had a fever and other potential respiratory problems that could suggest that she has contracted Corona Virus. She is now in isolation tests are being carried out on her and the results are expected later on today. The couple had flown from Hong Kong on the 25th of January to join the cruise ship which the made its wat to Marseille, Barcelona, Majorca, and back here to Italy, it was due to go further in Italy but it is being kept in Civitavecchia while those tests are ongoing. We are told from the cruise company that there is no panic on board, everybody's been told and made aware of the situation, but of course it is being held there in the port until the results of those tests are unknown.

Presenter : Mark in Rome and Sarah in Moscow. Thank you very much for those live updates.

News XI: "Two Coronavirus Cases Confirmed in the UK - BBC News"

BBC News on YouTube, 31 January 2020

Presenter : Two patients from the same family in England have tested positive for Corona Virus. The first cases to be recorded in Britain. The number of worldwide cases of this new virus has now surpassed the numbers in the 2003 SARS epidemic. Chinese officials say more than 200 people have now died, mostly in Hubei Province where the virus emerged with almost 10,000

cases now reported nationally. Earlier, I spoke to Robin Brandt who is in Shanghai.

Robin : Well, it continues to spread at a rates every day. That is consistent with it just growing and growing at about 25 or 30 percent. We have seen these figures, of course every day this week, today the Chinese officials government figures 213 people are dead, that's up about 25 percent on yesterday. The number of confirmed cases of people infected just under 10,000, that's up 20,000, twenty percent rather roughly, and suspected cases that's around 15,000 up 25 percent, so we are seeing this double-digit increase consistently almost daily this week so that suggest clearly that the spread continues to continue as at a rate that the Chinese officials are struggling to contain. Nonetheless, Hubei Province and its capital Wuhan which is the epicenter city of this outbreak that city remain effectively shut off to the outside world for difficult to get in it's very difficult to get out. There is enforced quarantine for some people there an intense medical effort as well, but what we are seeing in other parts of Wuhan, a city of ten million people, was being replicated and other cities as well a kind of self enforced quarantine, people just aren't going out, there's obviously a concern about getting this virus. And also this is the broader concern about interacting with other people, that's even being replicated here in Shanghai a thousand kilometers away, this city is very quiet at the moment barely a

soul on the streets. And we are expecting this weekend for the end of the Chinese Lunar New Year Festival, a time when tens and tens of millions people are supposed to get back on planes and trains and come home. That will be a big concern because the worry is that we will just unleash another bigger potential for this virus to spread in this country.

Presenter : Robin Brandt in Shanghai there.