

**THE USE OF PRAGMATIC MARKERS BY DONALD TRUMP  
IN TOWN HALL FORUM**

**THESIS**

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK  
IBRAHIM MALANG  
2021**

**THE USE OF PRAGMATIC MARKERS BY DONALD TRUMP  
IN TOWN HALL FORUM**

**THESIS**

Presented to  
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang  
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.)

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2021**

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I state that the thesis entitled “**The Use of Pragmatic Markers by Donald Trump in Town Hall Forum**” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is as objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, December 2021

The researcher



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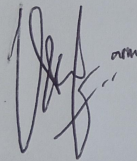
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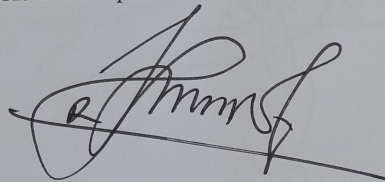
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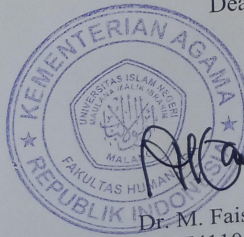
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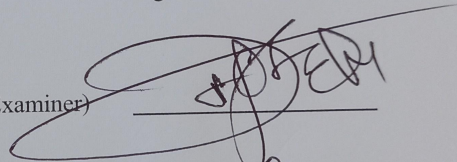
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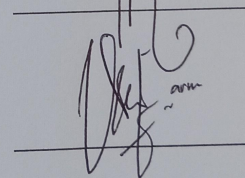
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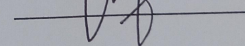
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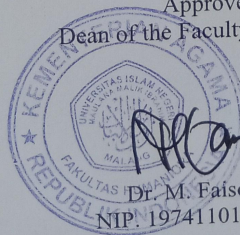
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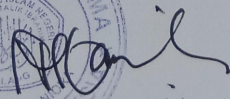


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**MOTTO**

*Orang besar hanya mengurus perkara-perkara besar*

- UMND -

## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is dedicated to my family: my father, my mother, my younger brother and my little brother.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

All praises be to Allah *Subhanahu wa ta'ala*, the rabb of the universe, that makes everything easy, including finishing the current thesis entitled “The Use of Pragmatic Markers by Donald Trump in Town Hall Forum. *Shalawat* and *salam* are delivered to the Prophet Muhammad, his family and his companions.

The researcher wants to express his gratitude to all people for around his life during study in the university. Firstly, the researcher would like to thank Ms. Vita Nur Santi as the advisor that gave many guidances to write a proper thesis. Secondly, the writer would like to thank all lecturers that taught him during the study. Lastly, the researcher would like to thank all his friends for around his life during the study to be a place for sharing ideas, learning togetherness, to be a reminder when he makes mistakes, etc.

Finally, the current study is far away from perfection. Criticism and suggestions are needed to improve this research. Hopefully, the present study is beneficial for the readers.

Malang, December 2021  
The researcher

Syarif Khasanuddin

## ABSTRACT

**Khasanuddin, Syarif.** (2021). *The Use of Pragmatic Markers by Donald Trump in Town Hall Forum*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature. Faculty of Humanities. UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

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Keywords : Pragmatic Marker, Town Hall Forum

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This research aims to study the use of pragmatic markers. It helps to find out message potential of a sentence conveyed by a speaker. In interpreting a sentence, generally, performance's effect and context influence the utterance. Thus, the meaning of a sentence that derives from the sentence itself is mostly not understood completely (Fraser, 1996). A theory proposed by Fraser (1996, 1997, 2009) which explained types and functions of pragmatic markers is employed in the current study.

The present study belongs to qualitative research. Qualitative approach is employed because deep understanding is tried to be provided in this research. The data in the current study are in the form of word(s), phrase(s) or sentence(s) uttered by Trump in Town Hall Forum. The data source of this research is taken from Fox News' channel on YouTube, named Fox News.

There are some results can be concluded from this research. Firstly, Trump used all major types of pragmatic markers. There are 44 pragmatic markers he used with details: 7 basic markers, 15 commentary markers, 6 discourse markers and 16 discourse management markers. The word 'but' is dominantly used by him. Secondly, Trump does not use all smaller or smallest groups or functions of pragmatic markers. Thirdly, there are some new markers found that are not listed in Fraser's classification yet. Lastly, there are some markers that have more than one function.

## ABSTRAK

**Khasanuddin, Syarif.** (2021). *Penggunaan Penanda Pragmatik oleh Donald Trump dalam Forum Balai Kota*. Skripsi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing : Vita Nur Santi, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci : Penanda Pragmatis, Forum Balai Kota

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari penggunaan penanda pragmatik. Ini membantu untuk mengetahui potensi pesan dari kalimat yang disampaikan oleh pembicara. Dalam menginterpretasikan sebuah kalimat, secara umum, pengaruh dan konteks pertunjukan mempengaruhi tuturan. Dengan demikian, makna kalimat yang berasal dari kalimat itu sendiri sebagian besar tidak dipahami sepenuhnya (Fraser, 1996). Teori yang dikemukakan oleh Fraser (1996, 1997, 2009) yang menjelaskan jenis dan fungsi penanda pragmatik digunakan dalam penelitian ini.

Penelitian ini termasuk penelitian kualitatif. Pendekatan kualitatif digunakan karena pemahaman yang mendalam dicoba diberikan dalam penelitian ini. Data dalam penelitian ini berupa kata, frase, atau kalimat yang diucapkan oleh Trump di Forum Balai Kota. Sumber data penelitian ini diambil dari channel Fox News di YouTube yang bernama Fox News.

Ada beberapa hasil yang dapat disimpulkan dari penelitian ini. Pertama, Trump menggunakan semua jenis penanda pragmatik utama. Terdapat 44 penanda pragmatik yang digunakannya dengan rincian: 7 penanda dasar, 15 penanda komentar, 6 penanda wacana dan 16 penanda pengelolaan wacana. Kata 'but' secara dominan digunakan olehnya. Kedua, Trump tidak menggunakan semua kelompok atau fungsi penanda pragmatik yang lebih kecil atau terkecil. Ketiga, ditemukan beberapa penanda baru yang belum masuk dalam klasifikasi Fraser. Terakhir, ada beberapa penanda yang memiliki lebih dari satu fungsi.

## مستخلص البحث

حسن الدين ، شريف. (2021). استخدام دونالد ترامب للعلامات البراغمية في منتدى تاون هول. مقال. برنامج دراسة الأدب الإنجليزي. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. UIN مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. مشرف البحث: فينا نور سنتي، الماجستير  
الكلمة المفتاحية: علامة علم التدولية، في منبر عندى قاعة المدينة

يهدف هذا البحث إلى دراسة استخدام العلامات البراغمية. يساعد على معرفة إمكانية الرسالة للجملة التي ينقلها المتحدث. عند تفسير الجملة ، بشكل عام ، يؤثر تأثير الأداء والسياق على النطق. تم استخدام النظرية 1996 وبالتالي ، فإن معنى الجملة المشتقة من الجملة نفسها لا يفهم تمامًا (فريزر ، ) والتي توضح أنواع ووظائف العلامات البراغمية في 2009 ، 1997 ، 1996 التي اقترحها فريزر ( ) الدراسة الحالية.

الدراسة الحالية تنتمي إلى البحث النوعي. يتم استخدام النهج النوعي لأنه حاول توفير الفهم العميق في هذا البحث. البيانات الواردة في الدراسة الحالية في شكل كلمة (كلمات) أو عبارة (عبارات) أو مصدر بيانات هذا البحث مأخوذ من قناة Town Hall Forum جملة (عبارات) نطق بها ترامب في Fox News ، المسماة YouTube على Fox News.

يمكن استخلاص بعض النتائج من هذا البحث. أولاً ، استخدم ترامب جميع الأنواع الرئيسية علامة 15 علامات أساسية ، 7 علامة عملية استخدمها مع التفاصيل: 44 للعلامات البراغمية. هناك علامة إدارة خطاب. كلمة "كن" يستخدمها بشكل كبير ثانيًا ، لا يستخدم 16 علامات خطاب و 6 تعليق ، ترامب جميع المجموعات الأصغر أو الأصغر أو وظائف العلامات البراغمية. ثالثًا ، تم العثور على بعض العلامات الجديدة التي لم يتم إدراجها في تصنيف فريزر حتى الآن. أخيرًا ، هناك بعض العلامات التي لها أكثر من وظيفة واحدة.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### **A. Background of The Study**

In daily life, a meaning interpretation of a sentence that derives from the sentence itself is seldom gained completely. Typically, in general, performance's effect and context change what is actually delivered by the utterance. Message potential of a sentence is not understood completely for most of the time (Fraser, 1996). The example is *can you do that?* If one says the sentence with angry tone which is performance feature, can add the message that the talker is upset.

Pragmatic markers is different class of signals of non-propositional part of sentence meaning. These terms were proposed by Fraser. Their existence provides a different angle of understanding an utterance. It helps people interpreting what one says from the sentence itself directly. For example is still the sentence *can you do that?* In pragmatic markers, it is an interrogative sentence that signals talker's expression of desire for addressee verbal response. Thus, pragmatic markers is an interesting topic to be discussed.

Having knowledge on pragmatic markers brings many benefits. Firstly, one's degree of confidence regarding a topic can be known from the word he or she uses. As an example, when one uses the word *obviously* in his or her statement, indicates that he or she has a strong confidence. Secondly, by using pragmatic markers, one can produce a well-organized of a

discourse. One of the examples is a procedure text. In procedure text, people seem to often use the word *first* at the beginning in explaining the first step of doing something. After that, they may continue describing the next step by starting it with the word *then*, *second* or others. Lastly, by mastering pragmatic markers, it improves one's ability in language. He or she knows how to express ideas very well by using a pragmatic marker. As an example, a man can say *I love you* to his wife in order to express his love. Then, when he wants to emphasize the basic message, he just uses an emphasis marker from pragmatic markers. So, it will be *I do love you*.

The topic of pragmatic marker has been one of pragmatic issues that is studied continuously from a number of variant viewpoints. The first idea was pioneered by Schiffrin (1987) with her theory of *Discourse Markers*. Then, it was followed by other people such as *discourse particle* (Hansen 1998; Aijmer 2002), *pragmatic particle* (Ostman 1995) and *pragmatic marker* (Brinton 1995)(Aijmer and Simon-Vandenberg, 2011). In addition, Fraser (1996) also proposed a theory with the same name like Brinton's but it came with a different concept. His theory is different than others in literature. Aijmer and Simon-Vandenberg stated that his theory is unusual because he labels connectives and vocatives as pragmatic markers.

From all the terms written in literature, discourse marker seems to be the most often used term and it is consequently also found as an extensive covering term (Levis, 2006; Jucker & Ziv, 1998 as cited in Aijmer and

Simon-Vandenberg, 2011). Aijmer and Simon-Vandenberg also added that when the markers have a pragmatic instead of discourse-marking function, pragmatic marker is favored to discourse marker. They also explained that pragmatic marker is most frequently used as an umbrella term that covers forms with a broad variety of functions both on the textual and interpersonal levels. Therefore, pragmatic marker is used as the term in the current study.

Some research related to the topic of pragmatic markers had been done. Huddleston and Fairhurst (2013) did a corpus-based study on pragmatic markers. They focused doing research on three words or phrases *okay*, *anyway*, and *shame* in South African English. Another study was done by Neary-Sundquist (2014). She focused analyzing pragmatic markers' use of English learners compared to native speakers. Another research was done by Furko (2017). He studied manipulative uses of pragmatic markers. The other study was done by (Naben, Mujiyanto & Faridi, 2019). They tried to explore the existence of pragmatic markers that come from judges' commentaries on *America's Got Talent* contest. The other researcher, Azi (2019), had a study on pragmatic markers. He explored the use of arabic pragmatic markers in teacher talk. His study was a multi-layered analytical approach.

The present study was aimed to study pragmatic markers on Donald Trump's way of speaking. There are some reasons why the writer selected him as the object of the study. Firstly, he has his own characteristics of speaking. His speaking style is informal. Specifically, it is casual, familiar,

basic and simple. Those what language expert, Peter Collett, said about the way he speaks. Then, the marker he used most from two different events tends to be same. A study by (Shu'e and Yanqing, 2018) found that additional markers were mostly used by Trump in debate. Specifically, connective *and* was the most dominant marker he used. In addition, Rini (2019) also showed the same result. Her research showed that connective *and* was dominantly used by Trump in his speech.

Analyzing Trump's use of pragmatic markers in another circumstance, town hall forum for example, seems interesting to be carried out. Town hall meeting that can also be invoked to as town hall forums or town halls is a term that is derived particularly from North America. It is a way for local and interstate politicians meeting with their constituents, either to listen from them on interesting topic or to deliberate specific forthcoming legislation or governance. It is a spontaneous talk. The people ask questions to the politician and he or she responds the questions directly at the time. Tree & Schrock (1999) explained that discourse markers which is one of types of pragmatic markers exist more often in conversations than in rehearsed or prepared speeches. Also, the town hall forum is selected to prove whether Trump keeps using the connective *and* dominantly as the other circumstances explained before.

The other reason why town hall forum is interesting because it produces political discourse that is used by Trump. The form of event seems to affect to the political discourse. For example, in presidential debate, the

candidate tries to beat his opponent(s). He or she does way(s) for it such as attacking the rival or by looking more convincing. In presidential debate, Palacios (2018) revealed that those were what Trump did with pragmatic markers. In another circumstance, town hall forum, the political discourse is not the same like in presidential debate. At the time, Donald Trump is a president and he is going to face presidential election in the same year the event held. From his speaking, he looks to keep his integrity. He confessed what he did. Also, he is firm answering question at the event. All of them are reflected by the way he used pragmatic markers.

Finally, the present study that discusses pragmatic markers on Trump's talk in Town Hall Forum is worthy to be done for some reasons. The current study has similarities with the previous works but it also has differences with them. They are, firstly, the circumstance used in this research is town hall forum. Successfully as stated in previous paragraph, it stimulates producing different political discourse than other circumstance(s). Then, a theory employed for the present study is Fraser's (1996, 1997, 2009). The three Fraser's articles about the theory are used because they are actually connected each other. Lastly, the current study does not count pragmatic markers that come from structural basic markers, declarative structure specifically. The reason behind is because the one, the object of the study, is questioned by the others and he surely produces declarative statements in general. The current research is not interesting if

analyzing it which is easily to be found and certain to exist. Thus, based on those reasons that seem not to be done yet, the present study is decent to do.

## **B. Research Questions**

In conducting this study, the research question is how are pragmatic markers used by Donald Trump in Town Hall Forum?

## **C. Research Objectives**

Based on research the research question above, the research objective of this study is to explain how pragmatic markers used by Donald Trump in Town Hall Forum. The explanation includes three things; the context when the marker occurs, type of the marker and the function of the marker.

## **D. Scope and Limitations**

The main concern of the present study is analyzing types and functions of pragmatic markers used in a certain event. Fraser's concept in classification of pragmatic markers is used to analyze the types and functions. The writer employs his theory that he wrote in three papers with different years (1996, 1997, 2009).

The limitation of the current study is Trump's videos in Town Hall Forum. The videos are taken from youtube uploaded by Fox News with the title *Town Hall with president Trump | Part 1*, *Town Hall with president Trump | Part 2*, and *Town Hall with president Trump | Part 3*. Also, the researcher excludes declarative sentence to be analyzed as stated in the background above.

### **E. Significance of The Study**

The results of this study are expected to contribute both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research provides expanded information about pragmatic markers based on Fraser's theory. It can be seen from the new markers found in the current study that are not listed in his classification yet. Practically, this research can be beneficial for academic practitioners. For teachers, they can use this study as a reference in teaching types and functions of pragmatic markers to their students. For students, they can use this research as additional information in studying pragmatic markers. Also, the present study can be a reference for the next researchers to develop pragmatic markers study.

### **F. Definition of Key Terms**

- Pragmatic Marker

Structures and expressions that linguistically encode speaker's direct communicative intention (Zaides, Popova & Bogdanova-Beglarian, 2018).

- Town Hall Forum

A way for local and interstate politicians meeting with their constituents, either to listen from them on interesting topic or to deliberate specific forthcoming legislation or governance (Wikipedia).

### **G. Previous Studies**

In this point, related studies with the current study are explained. They are chosen to find out the trend of the topic. The explanation

includes focus of the research, object of the study, the result and so forth. Some of them are Huddleston and Fairhurst (2013), Neary-Sundquist (2014), Furko (2017), Azi (2019) and (Naben, Mujiyanto & Faridi, 2019).

A study on pragmatic markers was done by Huddleston and Fairhurst (2013). Their research was a corpus-based study. They focused analyzing *anyway*, *okay*, and *shame* in South African English. Theory employed in their study was proposed by Fraser's (1996, 1999, 2006). Their research found *okay* to function as both a basic marker and a conversation-management marker, as well as its role in turn-taking. Furthermore, they found *anyway* to function as a conversation-management, a discourse, an interjection and a mitigation marker. Besides, they found *shame* to function both as an interjection and a solidarity marker.

The other study was done by Neary-Sundquist (2014). She investigated a phenomenon of pragmatic markers used by English learners at varying proficiency levels compared with native speakers. She focused on Chinese and Korean English-as-a-second-language (ESL) speakers. In her research, theory proposed by Carter and McCarthy's (2006) was employed. After analyzing, she found that, in general, pragmatic markers use rose with competence level. Furthermore, there was a dramatic growth between the topmost and second-highest competence group. The topmost competence ELS group had the same rate

like native speakers in using pragmatic markers. Moreover, the variation of dissimilar pragmatic markers used increased steadily with competence level.

The other research of pragmatic markers was done by Furko (2017). His research discussed manipulative uses of pragmatic markers. He focused analyzing on markers of (un)certainty, general extenders, evidential markers and quotation markers. The object of the study was political interviews that were broadcasted by the BBC, CNN, and Hungarian ATV. The result of his study was that a single pragmatic marker could have more than one manipulative functions, while a given manipulative strategy is potentially realized by a variety of pragmatic items.

Moreover, Azi (2019) had a research on pragmatic markers. He explored the uses of pragmatic markers in Arabic in teacher talk. He took three native Arabic speakers who were teachers as object his study. To analyze the function of the pragmatic markers, theory proposed by Fung and Carter's (2007) was employed in his research. From the analysis, the study found that Arabic pragmatic markers had an impressive representation, there was a reflexive relationship among pragmatic markers used by the teachers, classroom interaction and pedagogical practices at teacher talk and so on.

Furthermore, (Naben, Mujiyanto & Faridi, 2019) had a study on pragmatic markers. The object of their research was judges' commentaries of a contest, America's Got Talent. There were four judges from season 13 to be analyzed. They were Heidi Klum, Howie Mendel, Mell B and Simon Cowell. Their research was aimed to analyze the presence of oral and visual pragmatic markers and to describe their relation. To analyze the data, theories proposed by Fraser's (1996) and Bavelas and Chovil (2013) were employed. After analyzing, they found that there were 328 linguistic items of verbal pragmatic markers, three language features and visual expressions associated with verbal expression and the use of discourse markers to express the relationship between the prime message and the other utterance.

The present study has some differences than the previous works. Firstly, the circumstance used in this research is town hall forum. Secondly, the theory employed for the study is Fraser's (1996, 1997, 2009). Lastly, the writer does not count declarative structure to be analyzed as stated above. Thus, the researcher determines to have a research by title The Use of Pragmatic Markers by Donald Trump in Town Hall Forum.

## **H. Research Method**

This chapter consists of research design, research subject, research instrument, data source, data collection and data analysis.

### **1) Research Design**

The present study is a qualitative research. Qualitative approach was employed because this study tries to provide deep understanding about how pragmatic markers used by Donald Trump in Town Hall Forum. Also, since the current study interprets the use of pragmatic markers by Donald Trump in Town Hall Forum, interpretivism paradigm was employed. This research identified, classified and analyzed types and functions of pragmatic markers used by Donald Trump in Town Hall Forum. Theory of pragmatic markers proposed by Fraser's (1996, 1997, 2009) was employed in this study.

## **2) Data and Data Source**

The current study's data source were Trump's videos connected to YouTube. The data used to be analyzed were Trump's utterances in the videos. Everything what Trump said was the primary data of the present study. The utterances were analyzed into word(s), phrase(s) or sentence(s) that belongs to pragmatic markers. The videos were found in American's television channel, Fox News. They were three videos uploaded in 2020. Actually, the videos took place at the same time but they were trimmed into three parts of videos.

## **3) Data Collection**

The researcher performed several steps in collecting the data. Firstly, the writer visited <https://www.youtube.com/>. Then, the

researcher tried to find Trump's video that was uploaded recently. Secondly, the writer selected videos uploaded by Fox New in 2020 with the title *Town Hall with president Trump | Part 1* (<https://s.id/TownHall1>), *Town Hall with president Trump | Part 2* (<https://s.id/TownHall2>), and *Town Hall with president Trump | Part 3* (<https://s.id/TownHall3>). Thirdly, the writer watched all the videos. While watching the videos, the researcher took notes scripts of the conversation in the videos. Transcribing machine provided by YouTube was used to help in transcribing the conversation. Finally, after taking notes all the script, the researcher read all the scripts and identified which were pragmatic markers from the beginning of the script. To differentiate which word(s), phrase(s) or sentence(s) that belongs to pragmatic markers, the researcher referred to Fraser's explanation which is the theory used in the current study. In his papers, he already mentioned the word(s), phrase(s) or sentence which were pragmatic markers. In selection process of the markers, the researcher repeated the previous step some times to ensure that all pragmatic markers were obtained. Those pragmatic markers which were needed data, were chosen for further analysis.

#### **4) Data Analysis**

To answer the research questions, the data were analyzed through several steps. Firstly, the researcher looked at the context that

the data took place. Secondly, the data were classified into their groups. The major groups of pragmatic markers contain basic, commentary, discourse and discourse management markers. Each of them contains smaller groups. The smaller groups contain the other smaller categories which are the smallest types. In process of classifying the data, the researcher matched them to Fraser's theory to find out the reason why they could be categorized as such category. The classification step was done from the smallest to major groups. Finally, after finding out the types, the researcher analyzed function of each data.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED THEORY

This chapter contains exposition of related theory employed in conducting the present study.

#### **A. Definition of Pragmatic Markers**

Many people had talked about pragmatic markers. Some of them are Schiffrin (1987), Aijmer (2002), Hasselgreen (2004) and Fraser (1996). Schiffrin (1987) was a pioneer in pragmatic markers study. She came with the theory of discourse markers. She typifies discourse markers as deictic and suggest that they have indexical functions (as cited in Aijmer and Simon-Vandenberg, 2011). Aijmer (2002) came with the theory of discourse particles. She identified the expressions as particles that are positioned at various points in the discourse with great precision and present essential clues about how discourse is segmented and processed. Hasselgreen (2004) came with the theory small-words, that she points out are phrases that occur in the spoken language with high frequency, which help to keep our speech flowing, but do not essentially contribute to the message itself (as cited in Neary-Sundquist, 2014). Fraser (1996) came with the theory of pragmatic markers. He stated that pragmatic markers is different class of signals of non-propositional part of sentence meaning. In the present study, the researcher used the term pragmatic markers proposed by Fraser (1996). The concept of pragmatic markers proposed by Fraser seems to be uncommon compared to other people. His concept is unusual

because he labels connectives and vocatives as pragmatic markers. That was what Aijmer and Simon-Vandenberg (2011) stated about his concept.

## **B. Types and Functions of Pragmatic Markers**

Fraser (1996) divided pragmatic markers into four major categories: basic, commentary, parallel and discourse markers. Later on, he made changes to the classification. Fraser's article (2009) entitled *Topic Orientation Markers* explained that he put parallel markers into commentary markers and added a fourth category of pragmatic markers, discourse management markers.

### **1. Basic Markers**

Basic markers have representational meaning that imply they provide theoretical information over and above that of the propositional meaning. Basic markers covers structural basic markers, lexical basic markers (performative expressions and pragmatic idioms) and hybrid basic markers (declarative-based, interrogative-based and imperative-based hybrids).

#### **i. Structural Basic Markers**

The mood of the syntactic structure of the sentence is the first and most universal basic markers. Generally, every English sentence is categorized into one of three syntactic categories (declarative, imperative

or interrogative) and each category indicates commonplace force for the basic message.

The declarative structure gives a sign to expression of speaker's belief that the sentence propositional content depicts (or did, or will depict) authentic state of the world. On the contrary, the imperative structure gives a sign to talker's expression of desire that the receiver carry about the state of the world portrayed in the propositional content. The action requested, could be verbal or non-verbal as follows sequentially:

*Tell me what u did yesterday*

*Bring that phone over here*

The third structure is the interrogative mood. It is the same with imperative that it indicates talker's expression of desire, in this case for receiver oral response. There are syntactic variations differentiating between YES/NO-questions and WH-questions as follows sequentially:

*Did you meet him?*

*Can you follow the rules?*

*Who are they?*

*Who did she call?*

## ii. Lexical Basic Markers

Lexical basic markers can be investigated into two primary groups: performative expressions that basically refine the force indicated by the sentence mood, and pragmatic idioms.

### **Performative expressions**

Performative expressions are lexical device used to signal the basic message force that can be illustrated in the examples below.

***I promise that I will come to your house on time.***

***I (hereby) request that you keep my gift forever.***

The canonical performative expressions above consist of a first person singular subject, in certain cases an object you and a verb in the non-negative present tense.

The sentence ***I promise that I will come to your house on time*** is ambiguous. It has two separate meanings: a belief's expression (a report) and a promise.

There are abundant variations of performative expressions that can be seen below:

- Non-first-person, singular object: ***We like you, Mr Aris.***
- Negative verb: ***I do not agree that macbook is the best laptop in the world. (=disagree)***
- Displaced performative expressions: ***Mark is, I admit, not largely all there.***
- Passive voice: ***You are warned to not come here after 6 p.m.***
- Progressive: ***I am (hereby) asking you to help him doing his job***
- Adverbials: ***Honestly, he is a hard worker man.***
- Nominals: ***My request is that you bring back the laptop.***

Another arrangement of performative expressions is something so-called hedged performative that is illustrated below:

***I must ask you to sleep now***

***I can promise you that he will never do that again***

***I want to thank you for the help***

*I would say that he is the best player at the moment*

In every case, the performative expressions is initiated by a modal auxiliary in pre-verb position.

### **Pragmatic Idioms**

Pragmatic idioms are verbalization for which there's no reasonable inferential path that leads from literal, straightforward meaning to the approved basic pragmatic signal. There are both message and force idioms. Force idioms indicate the expected basic message force while message idioms indicate the whole basic message.

The examples of force idioms can be seen in expressions *perhaps (maybe)* and *please (kindly)*. When *perhaps (maybe)* is placed first than an imperative form, it limits the force of the utterance to an advice. The expression *please (kindly)* is similar to *perhaps (maybe)*. When it is placed before an imperative form, it indicates that the talker expects the utterance to be assumed as a request, and solely as a request. The examples of them can be seen below:

***Perhaps** you need to bring your laptop to IT specialist.*

*Could you **please** write your name here?*

A group of force idioms indicates a speaker's suggestion. It can be illustrated below with intensity of urgency distinctive with the respective phrases.

***How about** swimming?*

***Let us** do it again.*

***You'd better sleep now.***

The other group of force idioms indicates speaker's intention in expressing a wish:

***If only Michael were there yesterday.***

***Long live the King.***

There is a comparatively huge debris of force idioms indicating basic message force that do not fit neatly to any category. Some of them do not have full proposition but only a noun phrase and almost all needs a certain form of proposition. Some of them can be listed below.

Claim note appropriateness: ***How about these books.***

Announcing: ***If it is not Al-Khawarizmi.***

Challenging: ***Me type the script?***

The first is plain expression, the second is proverb and the last is rhetorical question. Now, let's turn to message idioms that indicate the whole basic message.

***Get a horse.*** [Instruction to hasten]

***Where is the fire.*** [Challenge for need of speed]

The other group consists of interjections, phrases or emotive words that stand alone and perform as separate sentences. Some of them are listed below:

Expression of receiving new information (*Aha! Oh! Ah! I see.*)

Expression of eagerness for attention (*Psst! Ahem! Hey!*)

Expression of agreement (*Yeah! OK! Yup! Uh-huh.*)

Frequently, the interjections' meaning are assigned by intonation enforced on them. The below is the example.

A: *Finally, The Celtics won yesterday.*

B: *Oh!*

By purity of its meaning, the *Oh!* delivers the message that the speaker just gained new information and he or she understood it. However, the use of intonation that the talker might choose in uttering *Oh!* signal some expressions such as surprise, disinterest, displeasure or concern. No matter what intonation used by the speaker, some of them must be imposed because it commonly contributes in interpreting *Oh!*. In the other hand, the meaning of *Oh!* remains constant throughout semantically.

### iii. Hybrid Basic Markers

Hybrid basic markers are markers that involve certain form in composite of specific lexical conditions. In general, there are three types: Interrogative-based, declarative-based and imperative-based.

#### **Declarative-Based Hybrids**

There are two comparatively similar structures in this group. The first is tag question. It is a declarative that is pursued by a sentence-final interrogative tag. The example is below:

*Andi saw Tina, **didn't he?***

*Andi didn't see Tina, **did he?***

The introductory declarative sentence on the first line above indicates a basic message of talker's belief that the speaker aims

express the claim that Andi saw Tina. While, the tag renders function as a request that the recipient confirm that Andi saw Tina.

The second structure is positive tag question. It is a declarative pursued by a tag.

*Andi dated Tina, **did he?***

*She broke it, **did she?***

The base message force in cases above is a request for verification. For the sentences above, the speaker is comparatively confident to the exactness of propositional content and just wishes the temporary conclusion confirmed.

### **Interrogative-Based Hybrids**

The first category is commonly known. It is illustrated below:

**Can (can't/could/couldn't) you** do like this?

**Will (won't/would/wouldn't) you** do like this?

Do it, **can (can't/could/couldn't) you?**

Do it, **will (won't/would/wouldn't) you?**

The examples above are solely interrogative sentences nominally. They function as expression of eagerness for yes/no reaction. Characteristically, such sentences are heard straightforwardly as a talker solicitation for action. They can be either in upturned form (the last two examples) or interrogative form. The second category of interrogative-based structure are shown below:

**May I** touch it?

**May I** borrow your pen?

**May I** hold it?

Although the cases above appear as plain requests for approval, *May I* has served standardized to indicate a polite request when it is used with verbs like *see, look at, have, touch* and hold.

The third category of interrogative-based structure comprises shortened *why*-questions. It has the patterned force of an advice to act the contradictory of the action designated. The second sentence below is the interpretation of the first sentence.

**Why** buy a smartphone now?

**I advise that** you do not buy a smartphone now.

### **Imperative-based Hybrids**

There are two groups of the structure. The first group must be understood to be idiomatic. The example can be seen below:

*Stand up, or I will shoot.* (If you do not stand up, I will shoot.)

*Drink, or you will be thirsty.* (If you do not drink, you will be thirsty.)

This form indicates introductory speaker directive, commonly an order even though in the second example may be heard as an advice.

The second group is illustrated below

*Eat, and I will drink.* (If you eat, I will drink.)

*Smile, and people will love you.* (If you smile, people will love you.)

The imperative above indicates that a tentative interpretation is necessary. Then, the declarative above takes on the power of a solid claim, that may or may not be unfavorably interpreted.

## 2. Commentary Pragmatic Markers

Commentary markers are expressions that indicate a criticism on the fundamental message. These markers can be classified into seven classes:

### a) Assessment Markers

*Amazingly, Jadie got A on the math exam.*

*Sadly, she can not finish her study.*

These markers are used to indicate expressions of assessment by the talker of the circumstances of the world reflected in the propositional lading of the fundamental message. For example, in the first sentence, the talker discovers it amazing that Jadie got A on the math exam. In addition, assessment markers only exist with declarative sentences.

### b) Manner-of-Speaking Markers

These markers have two different functions. When they exist with an imperative or a declarative, they indicate a message to the listener reviewing on the way the talker is delivering the message.

Below are the examples of them.

*Personally, don't jump.*

***Seriously***, he loves you so much.

While, when they exist with interrogatives sentences, most of the time they indicate both a message reviewing on how the talker is delivering the fundamental message and a solicitation that the listener provides the answer in the denoted way. Below are the examples of them.

***Seriously***, how can you love her?

***Truthfully***, when will he come?

However, in constrast to assessment markers, these markers will exist with performatives.

***Truthfully***, I will be to your house at 4.30 p.m.

***Confidentially***, I will give back your laptop when I am done.

When these markers exist in their plain form, for example *seriously*, they only come up in the sentence-beginning place as a marker. While, when they exist with the verbalization *speaking* next, like in *seriously speaking*, the markers may also exist in sentence-ending position.

***Seriously***, I can not imagine how beautiful it was.

I can not imagine how beautiful it was, ***seriously speaking***.

The other variation of these markers is the use of figurative language. The example can be seen in the following example.

***Metaphorically***, she is a moon.

The sentence above is the only example showing figurative usage.

### c) Evidential Markers

These markers indicate a message that assign the strength of responsibility by the talker towards the power of the fundamental message. These markers only exist with declarative structure.

***Certainly**, she is at home.*

***Perhaps** you should not talk very loudly.*

In some cases, these evidential markers can occur with performative expressions.

***Certainly**, I disagree that Dola is the best football player.*

***Undoubtedly**, I apologize for breaking your laptop's screen.*

A close investigation uncovers that the example above aren't performative sentences entirely but solely reports created by the talker. The examples below are variations of the markers

*It's possible that, it's certain that, it's doubtful that*

*I am sure that, I'm clear that*

*Might, may*

A modal, *may*, has two different meanings. The first example below is epistemic meaning, while the second one is deontic meaning. Only the lapsed performs as commentary marker.

*He may stay, and then again, he may not.*

*He may stay because I said so.*

### d) Perlocutionary Markers

This type of marker serves an information about the function of the fundamental message as a treatise activity. The example of these markers can be seen below

*Comment, mention, list, say, repeat, insist, formulate, add, notice, note, etc.* The use of these markers are illustrated below

***I repeat:*** *do not put your flashdisk in your front pocket of cloth.*

***I will not mention*** *how many mistakes you have made.*

These markers report the class of discourse action the talker is going to participate in. For example, *I repeat that Bola is sick*, is reporting a repetition.

#### e) Mitigation Markers

These markers function to indicate the talker's inclination to minimize the face loss connected with the fundamental message. There are three varieties of these markers. The first is the pseudo-conditionals that is illustrated below

***If you do not mind,*** *send the file to my email at 10 tomorrow.*

***If you do not mind,*** *then I'll take it.*

The second type of these markers can be seen below that ends with *but*.

***I am not an expert,*** *but you seem to buy the wrong gas tank.*

***Perhaps, that's true,*** *but you still need to use hand sanitizer before you eat with your hand.*

The last is the modal must in these markers. When it exists in a performative locution before a minor group of verbs (e.g., ask, order,

request, criticize, blame,) provides a mitigation to the power of the fundamental message indicated by the performative verb.

*I must ask you to leave*

*I must ask Dell to leave*

The first example is nearly apologetic while the second has the sense of necessity.

#### f) Emphasis Markers

These markers exist to give an emphasis on the force of the fundamental message. Below are some expressions of these markers

*Believe me, DO VP, indeed, I stress, really, definitely, on earth* and so on. The example in sentences of these markers can be seen below

***DO*** *drink!*

***Believe me,*** *you are the most beautiful woman on earth.*

#### g) Parallel Markers

##### 1) Vocative Markers

- a. **Standard Titles:** David, Colonel, Your Honor, Father Brown, Mom
- b. **Occupation Name:** Doctor, driver, judge, nurse
- c. **General Nouns:** Guys, young lady, brother, ladies and gentlemen
- d. **Pronominal Forms:** Anyone, everyone, you

These markers are used to clear up of the addressee of the message. In the first example, the addressee is explicitly Mr. President because the sentence use the vocative **Mr. President**.

## 2) Speaker Displeasure Markers

These markers are used to indicate the speaker's displeasure/annoyance.

## 3) Solidarity Markers

These markers indicate (un)solidarity with the receiver.

*My beloved friend, we need to work and face the problem together.*

## 3. Discourse Markers

The third category of pragmatic marker is discourse marker, a verbalization that indicates the connection of the fundamental message to the preceding discourse. Discourse markers are grouped into four primary categories:

### a) Topic Shift Markers

*Speaking of Blacky, where is he these days?*

This marker indicates that the utterance coming comprises, in the talker's opinion, an exodus from the ongoing topic.

### b) Contrastive Markers

This marker indicates that the coming utterance is either a contrast of a denial of some proposition related with the previous discourse. The example can be seen below.

*Teaty is here. **However**, she is not going to stay.*

c) Elaborative Markers

This marker indicates that the coming utterance comprises a cleansing of several sort on the previous discourse. Below is the example of elaborative marker.

*She did it. **What is more**, she loved doing it.*

d) Inferential Markers

This marker indicates that the power of the revelation is a conclusion that follows from the previous discourse. The example can be seen in the following sentence.

*And's phone is broken. **So**, he does not know if you invite him to your house.*

4. Discourse Management Markers

Discourse management marker indicates a meta-comment to the form of the discourse. At least, there are three sub-categories.

a) Discourse Structure Markers

*We have five discussions today. **First**, we are going to talk about the mid-term*

*test. **Then**, . . .*

It functions to deliver the contribution of the coming discourse section within the general form of the discourse.

b) Topic Orientation Markers

*X: I love the yellow one best.*

*Y: **Anyway**, when will you call your father?*

This marker indicates speaker's intention that concern the instantaneous forthcoming subject of the treatise can be delivered.

There are four types of topic orientation markers.

1) Return to A Previous Topic

*That's all I wan to say for now. **Back to my previous topic, I need to highlight that...***

2) Continuation with the Current Topic

*I like this red running shoes. **But, what do you think?***

3) Digression From The Current Topic

*I like all these luxury cars sold here. They are so good. **Incidentally, I'm really thirsty so let's get some water outside.***

4) Introducing A New Topic

*X: I had a nice traveling with Blau yesterday.*

*Y: **But (to change the subject)** did you kow that he just lost his laptop a few days ago?*

c) Attention Markers

These markers signal that a subject shift is in the formulation. The example of them are

*Anyway, now, ok, oh, well, ah, anyhow, alright,...*

## CHAPTER III

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer focuses on the categories and functions of pragmatic markers used by Donald Trump in Town Hall Forum. His responses are primary concern of the present study. The data are investigated in findings part. Then, in order to gain an inclusive explanation, the result of the investigation of the data is described in discussion part.

#### **A. Findings**

This part explains the analysis of the data. The analysis includes of types and functions of pragmatic markers used by Donald Trump in Town Hall Forum. The explanation of the analysis is started by describing the context. Then, classifying the markers is done in sequence based on Fraser's classification of pragmatic markers from the smallest into major groups. For example, the major groups of pragmatic markers contains basic, commentary, discourse and discourse management markers. Then, each of them contains some smaller categories. For example, basic markers contains structural, lexical, and hybrid basic markers. Furthermore, in the smaller categories, they contain the smallest groups of pragmatic markers. For example, in lexical basic markers, they contain performative expressions and pragmatic idioms. Finally, after classifying

the data, their function is described based on Fraser's theory (1996, 1997, 2009).

### 1. Basic Markers

Basic markers have representational meaning that implies they provide theoretical information over and above that of the propositional meaning.

#### **Datum 1:**

H: "As far as... (can't be heard clearly)

T: "Yes. We undid some of the regulations that were made that made it very difficult but I'm not blaming anybody. It just seems that the Democrats, some of them, I must say and you know it better than anybody Britt. It's become much better but some of the Democrats have said no matter what if we found a cure and everybody's better tomorrow morning at nine o'clock..."

Context:

In this moment, actually president Donald Trump was speaking to respond what the host wanted to know about a certain topic but in the middle of speaking, the host interrupted by saying (*as far as...*). Then, again, he responded to what the host said before by saying 'yes'. The situation when he was speaking was silent. The audience seemed to focus listening to him.

Analysis:

The word 'yes' used by Donald Trump to respond to the host indicated the existence of a pragmatic marker. The word 'yes' was an

interjection. According to Fraser's (1996), interjection was categorized into **pragmatic idiom**. The reason behind because it has a direct meaning to the acknowledged basic pragmatic signal. In addition, in a larger category, the word 'yes' is grouped into **lexical basic markers**. It is considered lexical because it is related to the lexicon of 'yes'. In this moment, the word 'yes' fits with its definition in dictionary. Furthermore, 'yes' belongs to one of four major category of pragmatic markers, **basic markers**. It is a basic marker because the use of the word 'yes' has representational meaning. It can be seen from its function. From the moment Trump responded the host, he was seen to agree with what the host stated. He expressed it by saying the word 'yes'. Thus, the word 'yes' was uttered to represent an expression of agreement. Regarding the effect of saying 'yes', it seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, host and situation.

**Datum 2:**

A: "...Unfortunately, insult politics have become a staple of this political environment."

T: "**Yeah.**"

Context:

In this moment, there was an audience who was asking a question to Trump. Then, Trump responded with 'yeah'. The situation at this moment was silent. The audiences seemed to focus listening but one of the hosts a bit laughed in the middle of questioner speaking.

Analysis:

The word 'yeah' was an interjection. According to Fraser's (1996), interjection was categorized into **pragmatic idiom**. The reason behind because it has a direct meaning to the acknowledged basic pragmatic signal. In addition, in a larger category, the word 'yeah' is grouped into **lexical basic markers**. It is considered lexical because it is related to the lexicon of 'yeah'. In this moment, the word 'yeah' fits with its definition in dictionary. It is an informal form of 'yes'. Furthermore, 'yeah' belongs to one of four major category of pragmatic markers, **basic markers**. It is a basic marker because the use of the word 'yeah' has representational meaning. It can be seen from its function. From the moment Trump responded the host, he was seen to agree with what the host stated. He expressed it by saying the word 'yeah'. Thus, the word 'yeah' was uttered to represent an expression of agreement. Regarding the effect of saying 'yeah', its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

**Datum 3:**

H: "A lot of questions, a lot of questions, by the way about the wall. Uh also a lot of questions mr. president about the national debt. Uh since being president, you've signed into law 4.7 trillion dollars of debt. Uh including 2.1 trillion of discretionary spending. Understand that you're spending on the military as well."

T: "**Right.**"

Context:

In this moment, president Donald Trump reacted to the host by uttering the word 'right'. The situation at this moment was silent. The audiences seemed to focus listening to the talk.

Analysis:

The word 'right' was an interjection. According to Fraser's (1996), interjection was categorized into **pragmatic idiom**. The reason behind because it has a direct meaning to the acknowledged basic pragmatic signal. In addition, in a larger category, the word 'right' is grouped into **lexical basic markers**. It is considered lexical because it is related to the lexicon of 'right'. In this moment, the word 'right' fits with its definition in dictionary. Furthermore, 'right' belongs to one of four major category of pragmatic markers, **basic markers**. It is a basic marker because the use of the word 'right' has representational meaning. It can be seen from its function. From the moment Trump responded the host, he was seen to agree with what the host stated. He expressed it by saying the word 'right'. Possibly, the reason why Trump responded with the word 'right' was because what the host stated truly happened in real life. Thus, the word 'right' was uttered to represent an expression of agreement. Regarding the effect of saying 'right', its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

**Datum 4:**

A: "From the day you came down the escalator in Trump towers, I was on the Trump train"

T: "**Ooh** I like that. I like you too"

Context:

In this moment, there was one of audiences asked to president Donald Trump. Her name was Lynette Villano. She was a billing clerk. At that time, Trump responded her by starting with the expression 'ooh'. At this moment, the situation was not silent. There was applause from audiences. The audiences seemed to be impressed with what the questioner stated.

Analysis:

The expression 'ooh' in the utterance (*ooh I like that*) shows a usage of pragmatic marker. 'Ooh' that was uttered by Trump was an emotive word. According to Fraser's (1996), emotive words were same with interjections that they were categorized into **pragmatic idioms**. In a larger category, they are grouped into **lexical basic markers**. Furthermore, lexical basic markers belongs to one of four major category of pragmatic markers, **basic markers**. It is a basic marker because 'ooh' has representational meaning. From the moment Trump responded the audience by saying 'ooh', he was seen to be happy with what the audience stated because he knew that Lynette Villano was on the Trump Train when he came down the escalator in Trump Towers. Thus, 'ooh' that was uttered by Trump represents an expression of

pleasure. Regarding the effect of saying ‘ooh’, its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

#### **Datum 5:**

T: “Oh **absolutely**. But when the trade deals kick in, now again we were disturbed by what’s going on with the virus but that’s going to be fine and everybody and everybody, it’s it’s going to be fine. But, you know, that was a disturbance but I will say this, we when these when these trade deals kick in and when all, you know the economy is the best economy we’ve ever had, it’s nothing compared to what it’s gonna be when the trade deals kick in.”

#### Context:

In this moment, the host asked to Trump by saying (*this would be a focus of a second term?*). Then Trump responded it by saying (*oh absolutely*). The situation at this moment was silent. The audiences seemed to focus listening to the talk.

#### Analysis:

The word ‘absolutely’ produced by Trump is a pragmatic marker. In this case, it is categorized into **pragmatic idioms**. In a larger category, they are part of **lexical basic markers**. It is considered lexical because it is related to the lexicon of ‘absolutely’. In this moment, the word ‘absolutely’ fits with its definition in dictionary. In major groups of pragmatic markers, lexical basic markers are classified as **basic markers**. The word ‘absolutely’ is a basic marker because it has representational

meaning. By saying ‘absolutely’ Trump was seen to agree with what the host asked. Therefore, in this case, the word ‘absolutely’ exists to represent an expression of agreement. Regarding the effect of saying ‘absolutely’, its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

#### **Datum 6:**

T: “...And what we’d like to do is totally kill it but come up before we do that with something that’s great. What we’ve done is we’ve really managed obamacare, the remaining portion. We got rid of the bad part but the remaining portion really well. And you know before I got involved, you know **what was happening with the rates on obamacare?** They were going up at levels that nobody’s ever seen before...”

Context:

In this moment, president Donald Trump was asked about a plan and what would be included in the plan because the republicans have failed to come up with alternative plan to obamacare. Then, during his explanation of the answer, he had an interrogative sentence. It can be seen in (*what was happening with the rates on obamacare?*). The situation at this moment was silent. The audiences seemed to focus listening to the talk.

Analysis:

The interrogative sentence indicates a pragmatic marker. According to Fraser’s (1996), an interrogative sentence was categorized

into **structural basic markers**. In that category, there are three structures: declarative, imperative and interrogative. Then, the **structural basic markers** belong to one of four major category, **basic markers**. It is a basic marker because it has a representational meaning. An interrogative sentence signals a desire of the speaker to the addressee response, verbal response exactly. The sentence was initiated by the word ‘what’ that means the sentence is in the form of WH-question. This structure needs the answer in the form of explanation not only yes/no response. Regarding the effect of saying the interrogative sentence, its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

#### **Datum 7:**

**T:** “...**can you imagine?** I’m gonna to spew with a group of people and they like Trump and they come up ‘sir, thank you very much’. I don’t shake hands. It’s over. I don’t care how nicely you say it. The bottom line is I shake anybody’s hand. Now, I’m proud of it. They’re people that I love. The people that I wanna take care of. Now, the concept of shaking hands since this you know you’re hearing a lot of stuff about trying not to shake hands, it hasn’t stopped me at all. But it is, it is a little bit of a problem. But I got up.”

#### Context:

In this moment, Trump was talking about shaking hands in pandemic era. In this moment, the situation was not really silent. The audiences seemed to be interested with Trump’s explanation. Some of them laughed a bit in the middle of his speaking.

#### Analysis:

From his answer, he was noticed using a pragmatic marker. It can be seen in (*can you imagine?*). That utterance is certainly an interrogative sentence. According to Fraser's (1996), an interrogative sentence was categorized into **structural basic markers**. In that category, there are three structures: declarative, imperative and interrogative. Then, the interrogative sentence belongs to one of four major category, **basic markers**. It is a basic marker because it has a representational meaning. An interrogative sentence signals a desire of the speaker to the addressee response, verbal response exactly. The sentence was initiated by the word 'can' that means the sentence is in the form of yes/no-question. This structure needs the answer in the form of yes/no response not an explanation. Regarding the effect of saying the interrogative sentence, its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

## 2. Commentary Markers

Commentary Markers are lexical utterance that have both a procedural meaning and a representational meaning. A representational meaning specifies a whole message. While, a procedural meaning indicates that this message functions as a comment on a few aspects of the fundamental message.

### **Datum 8:**

T: "...So, I was surprised to justice Robertson. I have a lot of respect for my like and **personally** I have a lot of respect. But I think that could have been left unsaid because a lot of people, a lot of very tough legal minds disagreed with him when he said it. Now, I'm just talking about the facts. I'm talking about sort of the facts of life. That's the way it is."

Context:

In this moment, president Donald Trump explained that he was surprised to justice Robertson. Then, he added that he had a lot of respect to justice Robertson that can be seen in the utterance (*I have a lot of respect for my like and personally I have a lot of respect*). The situation at this moment was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

Analysis:

The 'personally' in (*...and personally I have a lot of respect*) indicates a pragmatic marker. It is categorized into **manner-of-speaking marker**. 'Personally' shows Trump's comment on his way in delivering his message. Then, since 'personally' is a comment on the basic message, it can be classified into one of four major category of pragmatic markers. Specifically, 'personally' is categorized into **commentary markers**. The existence of 'personally' shows that the utterance was brought in a personal way. Regarding the effect of saying the 'personally', its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

**Datum 9:**

T: "...I got a bill a 10 billion dollar plant in Louisiana. The Keystone XL pipeline, I gave it in my first week. I got approval. The Dakota access pipeline, I got the approval. 48000 jobs and and **frankly** it's more environmentally. You know, it's better than having the train going up and down tracks. And you don't know what happens with the train. Plenty of bad things happen with those trains. Here, you're underground environmentally better..."

## Context:

In this moment, president Donald Trump was asked about what Trump could do regarding the EPA issue. He explained that he had cut regulations, opened up LNG plants in Louisiana, etc. Then, he said (*frankly it's more environmentally*). The situation at this moment was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

## Analysis:

The 'frankly' in the utterance indicates a pragmatic marker. It is categorized into **manner-of-speaking marker**. 'Frankly' shows Trump's comment on his way in delivering his message. Then, since 'frankly' is a comment on the basic message, it can be classified into one of four major category of pragmatic markers. Specifically, 'frankly' is categorized into **commentary markers**. The existence of 'frankly' shows that the utterance was brought in a frank way. Regarding the effect of saying the 'frankly', its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

**Datum 10:**

T: "...I think a lot of my people are here because and I did nothing to do that but we have a lot of support in Pennsylvania. I think we have a lot of support everywhere. Look at the rallies Look at the rallies. But I was all set. I was all set for Bernie. I was ready to go and then I say **you know** I don't think I'm running against Bernie..."

## Context:

In this moment, president Donald Trump was asked who he wanted to face to, Joe Biden or Bernie Sanders. He said that he was all set for Bernie but then he said something that seemed contrary that can be seen in the utterance (*I was ready to go and then I say you know I don't think I'm running against Bernie...*). The situation at this moment was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

## Analysis:

'You know' in the utterance indicates a pragmatic marker. It is categorized into **manner-of-speaking marker**. It shows Trump's comment on his way in delivering his message. Then, since 'you know' is a comment on the basic message, it can be classified into one of four major category of pragmatic markers. Specifically, 'you know' is categorized into **commentary markers**. 'You know' analogously has an exegesis to 'confidentially'. It shows that the utterance was brought in a confidential way. Regarding the effect of saying the 'you know', its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

**Datum 11:**

T: “Well, mata said that and I gave more people for a short period of time and it didn’t work out. And now we’re doing policing or in Afghanistan as far as Syria. I **did** pull them out. I pulled him out. We were we were securing the border between Turkey and Syria. I said why are we doing that. Turkey’s big. Syria is fine. Let them fight their own battles. What are we doing with our soldiers? Getting people killed to secure...”

## Context:

In this moment, the host talked about general Mattis who disagreed with president Donald Trump about pulling troops out of Syria and Afghanistan. Then, Trump responded it, saying that he was so right about the decision. Next, the host said that more people were needed not fewer people. Then, he replied it by explaining that he ever gave more people there for a short period of time but it didn’t work out. In addition, he said that the government were doing policing in Afghanistan as far as Syria. After that, he said (*I did pull them out*). The situation at this moment was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

## Analysis:

The word ‘did’ indicates a pragmatic marker. It is categorized into **emphasis markers**. Then, the existence of ‘did’ gives a comment on the basic message. Therefore, it can be classified into one of four major category of pragmatic markers. Specifically, ‘did’ is categorized into **commentary markers**. The word ‘did’ functions to emphasize the

force of the basic message. In this case, Trump produced ‘did’ to give an emphasis about pulling the troops out. Regarding the effect of saying the ‘did’, its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

### **Datum 12:**

T: “So, I, I gave an answer before success but it’s **truly** a little bit more than that because we’ve had great success and there is a division. There’s no question about it. Politicians have to be able to be civil. If they’re not, you have to fight back...”

Context:

In this moment, Trump was asked about how he overcomes division in the country. The situation at this moment was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

Analysis:

In this moment, president Donald Trump was noticed using a pragmatic marker. The use of it can be seen in the utterance (*so, I, I gave an answer before success but it’s truly a little bit more than that because we’ve had great success and there is a division*). The marker is on the word ‘truly’. It is categorized into **emphasis markers**. Then, the existence of ‘truly’ gives a comment on the basic message. Therefore, it can be classified into one of four major category of pragmatic markers. Specifically, ‘truly’ is categorized into **commentary markers**.

The word ‘truly’ functions to emphasize the force of the basic message. In this case, Trump produced ‘truly’ to give an emphasis about his answer before success. Regarding the effect of saying the ‘truly’, its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

### **Datum 13:**

T:“...So, we were **really** given tremendous marks for having made the decision. That was a decision I made to close down the border so that people from China where we take in thousands and thousands of people a day, stopped coming in very early weeks ahead of where they normally would have been stuffed.”

Context:

In this moment, Trump was asked about plans that were being considered to encounter the possibility of of a long-term disruption from coronavirus. The situation at this moment was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

Analysis:

In this moment, president Donald Trump was noticed using a pragmatic marker. The use of it can be seen in (*so, we were really given tremendous marks for having made the decision*). The marker is on the word ‘really’. It is categorized into **emphasis markers**. Then, the existence of ‘really’ gives a comment on the basic message. Therefore, it can be classified into one of four major category of

pragmatic markers. Specifically, ‘really’ is categorized into **commentary markers**. The word ‘really’ functions to emphasize the force of the basic message. In this case, Trump produced ‘really’ to give an emphasis about the tremendous marks that were given to his government due to having made the decision. Regarding the effect of saying the ‘really’, its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

#### **Datum 14:**

T: “...He made it up. It was **totally** made up. And I said oh good, we’ll sue him, we’ll take him down. And then I find out he’s got immunity because he made it in congress. It should almost be the opposite. You should almost have to be more honest if you’re in congress.”

Context:

In this moment, Trump was asked about his impeachment. The situation at this moment was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

Analysis:

In this moment, president Donald Trump was noticed using a pragmatic marker. The use of it can be seen in (*it was totally made up*). The marker is on the word ‘*totally*’. It is categorized into **emphasis markers**. Then, the existence of ‘totally’ gives a comment on the basic message. Therefore, it can be classified into one of four major category of pragmatic markers. Specifically, ‘really’ is categorized into

**commentary markers.** The word ‘totally’ functions to emphasize the force of the basic message. In this case, Trump produced ‘totally’ to give an emphasis about a particular thing that was made up. Regarding the effect of saying the ‘totally’, its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

**Datum 15:**

**A:** “Everyone supports protecting the environment but the EPA seems too focused on complex regulations, fines, fees and lawsuits. What can you do to lead the EPA to focus more on proactive compliance instead of punitive enforcement to protect the environment?”

**T:** “**David**, I love the question because our EPA is much different. We’re very tough. But we get things . And we’re taking regulations off like nobody has ever seen. and I say very simply. I want to have the cleanest air on the planet. I want to have the most crystal-clear beautiful water on the planet. And our conditions now are much better than they were three years ago. But you know very well David because you’re into the world of regulation...”

Context:

In this moment, there was an audience named David Hines who asked a question to Donald Trump. Then, Trump answered the question by mentioning his name first, David. The situation at this moment was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything. Trump seemed to be interested to answer the question. It was seen from the way he responded the question quickly.

Analysis:

The ‘david’ in the utterance (*David, I love the question because our EPA is much different*) indicates a pragmatic marker. It is a standard title that is part of **vocative markers**. In a larger category, the word ‘david’ is classified into **parallel markers**. Furthermore, the word ‘david’ is grouped into one of major category of pragmatic markers. Specifically, it is categorized into **commentary marker**. The word ‘david’ exists to specify who the addressee was. Certainly, the ‘david’ refers to the audience who asked the question, David Hines. Regarding the effect of saying the ‘david’, its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

#### **Datum 16:**

H: You know, how voters like you are gonna vote next time around because we love to follow the story of the movement of the electoral and I think it’s fascinating that you, you know, answered as you did.

T: “Well **mother**, this area of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania itself has the best numbers its ever had. It’s got the best economy its ever had, has the best unemployment numbers its ever have had. And Scranton has the lowest and best unemployment numbers they’ve and employment numbers too that they’ve ever had by far. So, you know, we’re very happy about the job, the people in Pennsylvania...”

Context:

There were two hosts in town hall forum, a man and a woman. The man named Bret Baier while the woman Martha Maccallum. In this moment, the woman made a statement. Then, Trump responded to it. The situation at this moment was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

Analysis:

The word ‘mother’ in Trump’s utterance is a pragmatic marker. It is a standard title that is part of **vocative markers**. In a larger category, the word ‘mother’ is classified into **parallel markers**. Furthermore, the word ‘mother’ is grouped into one of the major categories of pragmatic markers. Specifically, it is categorized into **commentary markers**. The word ‘mother’ exists to specify who the addressee was. Certainly, the ‘mother’ there refers to the woman host. Regarding the effect of saying the ‘mother’, its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

**Datum 17:**

Q: Mr. President, at the outset of the coronavirus, your administration’s response seemed to some as being confusing or minimizing. What plans are being considered on a federal level for the possibility of a long-term disruption from the novel coronavirus?

T: “Well. Actually we are giving, I think really given tremendous marks. **You** look at Gallup poll, you look at other polls, for the way we have handled it. And one of the things I did is I closed down the borders to China and to other areas that are very badly affected and really having a lot of troubles. I mean countries and areas of countries that have had a lot of problem. And I closed them down very early against the advice of almost everybody and we have been given rave reviews...”

Context:

In Town Hall Forum there were audiences. In this moment, one of the audiences asked a question to president Donald Trump about plans that were being considered regarding the coronavirus. The audience

who asked the question was a college student named Katherine Pugh. Then, he explained that the government got tremendous marks for the efforts to overcome a coronavirus pandemic. The situation at this moment was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

Analysis:

The utterance (*you look at Gallup poll, you look at other polls, for the way we have handled it*) of his answer, contains a pragmatic marker. It is a pronominal form that is part of **vocative markers**. In a larger category, the word ‘you’ is classified into **parallel markers**. Furthermore, the word ‘you’ is grouped into one of major category of pragmatic markers. Specifically, it is categorized into **commentary markers**. The use of ‘you’ in the sentence was produced to specify who the addressee was. In this moment, the word ‘you’ was referred to Katherine Pugh. Regarding the effect of saying the ‘you’, its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

**Datum 18:**

T: “...And I think the way we united is really through success but when they hit us, we have to hit back. I feel that. I mean there’s two ways of doing it: turning your cheek but I wouldn’t be sitting up here if I turned my cheek. If I said ‘okay, let them just keep hitting at me and I won’t do it. They’re not interviewing me right now. They’re interviewing somebody else. **Maybe** they won’t even be doing that because if they don’t get ratings, they don’t interview anybody...”

Context:

In this moment, the audience that asked question to president Donald Trump felt that the country was in divisive times. Then, the audience asked president Donald Trump about a way to deliver his message without controversial rhetoric to reunite the country. Moreover, he explained that the country is far more united than people think. In his answer, he explained about a group people but it was not clear who the people are. Then, based on his thought, these people will not interview somebody. The situation at this moment was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

Analysis:

The word ‘maybe’ uttered by Trump in this utterance (*maybe they won’t even be doing that because if they don’t get ratings, they don’t interview anybody*) indicates a pragmatic marker. It is categorized into **evidential marker**. Furthermore, in major group of pragmatic markers, it is classified into **commentary markers**. The word ‘maybe’ shows degree of Trump’s confidence about his thought. By using the word ‘maybe’, Trump seems to not have a strong confidence. Regarding the effect of saying the ‘maybe’, its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

**Datum 19:**

T: “Well, look. If she’s a true progressive which **probably** she is. She should have dropped out three days ago. Would have been a whole different race. Texas was close. She got votes. She didn’t do well but she got a lot of votes far more than the difference. Think about Maine. Maine was almost a tie. They had a wait a day and a half before they could even call it. It was so close..”

Context:

In this moment, president Donald Trump was asked about his reaction to Elizabeth Warren who dropped out at that day. Then, he said this utterance (*if she’s a true progressive which probably she is*). The situation at this moment was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

Analysis:

The word ‘probably’ in the utterance indicates a pragmatic marker. It is categorized into **evidential marker**. Furthermore, in major group of pragmatic markers, it is classified into **commentary markers**. The word ‘probably’ shows degree of Trump’s confidence about his thought. By using the word ‘probably’, Trump seems to not have a strong confidence. The word ‘probably’ in the utterance signals a possibility. In this case, Trump seems to not have a strong confidence of what he thought about Elizabeth Warren. So, he was not sure whether Elizabeth Warren was a true progressive or not. Regarding the effect of saying the ‘probably’, its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

**Datum 20:**

T:“...We have right now 27000 mexican soldiers on our border. Saying that, you know if they don't do that we're gonna have to be very tough. on Mexico when they're doing it because our soldiers aren't allowed to be there for a lot of reasons and you know we're very politically correct as a nation. Mexico **perhaps** is slightly less politically correct. And we have the best numbers that we've had in many many months...”

## Context:

Previously, president Donald Trump explained that America was very politically correct as a nation. Then, he tried to compare with Mexico. The situation at this moment was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

## Analysis:

The ‘perhaps’ in the utterance (*Mexico perhaps is slightly less politically correct*) indicates a pragmatic marker. It is categorized into **evidential marker**. Furthermore, in major group of pragmatic markers, it is classified into **commentary markers**. The word ‘perhaps’ shows degree of Trump’s confidence about his thought. By using the word ‘perhaps’, Trump seems to not have a strong confidence about Mexico. Regarding the effect of saying the ‘perhaps’, its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

**Datum 21:**

T:“...I made a phone call. It was a perfect phone call. There was nothing wrong with it. And they said let's impeach. Now the real

backstory is when the phony whistleblower who's a total phony. He heard the call **supposedly**. You know, through somebody, through the informant. You notice the way everybody disappeared. Once, thank goodness I had a transcriber..."

Context:

In this moment, one of topics being talked was about whistleblower. Then, president Donald Trump explained about him that supposedly heard the call he made. The situation at this moment was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

Analysis:

The 'supposedly' in the utterance (*he heard the call supposedly*) indicates a pragmatic marker. It is categorized into **evidential marker**. Furthermore, in major group of pragmatic markers, it is classified into **commentary markers**. The word 'supposedly' shows degree of Trump's confidence about his thought. By using the word 'supposedly', Trump seems confident enough that the whistleblower heard the call. Regarding the effect of saying the 'supposedly', its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

**Datum 22:**

T: "...You know, getting rid of the individual mandate was a very important thing. But we we wanna get something, if we can get the house, you'll have the best health care, health insurance anywhere on the planet. But we have to get the house back now. That means we have to hold the senate, we have to get the house, we have to **obviously** keep the white house..."

Context:

In this moment, Trump was asked by the woman host about how he promised people that he was going to protect Obamacare. At the moment, the situation was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

Analysis:

In this moment, president Donald Trump was noticed using a pragmatic marker. The use of it can be seen in (*that means we have to hold the senate, we have to get the house, we have to obviously keep the white house*). The marker is on the word 'obviously'. It is categorized into **evidential markers**. Furthermore, in major group of pragmatic markers, it is classified into **commentary markers**. The word 'obviously' shows degree of Trump's confidence about his thought on keeping the white house. By using the word 'obviously', Trump seems very confident about keeping the white house. Regarding the effect of saying the 'obviously', its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

### 3. Discourse Markers

This type of pragmatic markers contains expressions that indicate a relationship between the basic message and the previous discourse.

**Datum 23:**

T: "...You know that, I've been saying let's stay in the US. Spend your money here. And they're doing that. They're sort of enforced doing that. We met with the airline companies yesterday. They're doing a fantastic job **and** they're just not flying to areas that have a big problem. So, it's gonna all work out. Everybody has to become. It's all going to work out."

## Context:

In this moment, president Donald Trump was telling about the coronavirus and the economy of the nation. The situation at this moment was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

## Analysis:

In his explanation about the topic, he was noticed to use a pragmatic marker. It can be seen in the utterance (*they're doing a fantastic job and they're just not flying to areas that have a big problem*). The word 'and' is categorized into **elaborative markers**. Then, in major groups of pragmatic markers, the word 'and' is classified into **discourse markers**. The use of 'and' provides a relationship between the basic message and the previous discourse. The word 'and' in the utterance indicates that the following utterance comprises a refinement. The following utterance is a refinement of the previous discourse, in this case the airline companies who were doing a fantastic job. Regarding the effect of saying the 'and', its usage seems

to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

**Datum 24:**

T: "...We had 20, we had 20 trillion dollars worth of debt in the country and actually more than that. But he, and we had a lot of commitments for other things. And **on top of it**, you know it's one thing. You take over something and you have debt, you have a building, you have debt. But the building's fixed up. The country was a mess. We were in all these wars all over the place."

Context:

In this moment, president Donald Trump was asked about whether he cared about national debt or not. Then, he said yes that he cared with national debt. Even, he explained that he cared about the national debt very much. Also, he stated that what the good side about the debt was the government were paying very little interest, almost nothing. The situation at this moment was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

Analysis:

In his explanation, he was noticed to use a pragmatic marker. The use of it can be found in (*and on top of it, you know it's one thing*). The words 'on top of it' are categorized into **elaborative markers**. Then, in major groups of pragmatic markers, the words 'on top of it' are classified into **discourse markers**. The use of 'on top of it' provides a relationship between the basic message and the previous discourse. The

use of the words in the utterance indicates that the following utterance comprises a refinement. The following utterance is a refinement of the previous discourse, in this case a lot of commitments for other things. Regarding the effect of saying the ‘on top of it’, its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

**Datum 25:**

T: “...We’ve had, I guess it’s now nine or ten months where the numbers are way down and we can keep him down but we need the wall and **most importantly**, the wall is way under construction. We’re up to 129 miles already. Where we have a wall, by the way nobody’s coming through practically nobody. We will have by early next year almost 500 miles of wall. And once we have that wall, it’s gonna stop drugs, is gonna stop big percentages of everything comin in. Okay?...”

Context:

In this moment, president Donald Trump was asked by one of the audiences about how he was going to control the illegal immigration. At the moment, the situation was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

Analysis:

In this moment, president Donald Trump was noticed using a pragmatic marker. The use of it can be seen in (*...and we can keep him down but we need the wall and most importantly, the wall is way under construction*). The marker is on the words ‘most importantly’. The words ‘most importantly’ are categorized into **elaborative markers**.

Then, in major groups of pragmatic markers, the words ‘most importantly’ are classified into **discourse markers**. The use of the words provides a relationship between the basic message and the previous discourse. The existence ‘most importantly’ in the utterance indicates that the following utterance comprises a refinement. The following utterance is a refinement of the previous discourse, in this case the need of the wall. Regarding the effect of saying the ‘most importantly’, its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

**Datum 26:**

T:“...They wanna terminate it but everybody there is also saying and everybody we have our great senator from Pennsylvania. Thank you very much Pat for being here. And Pat Toomey and but very important and **by the way** our great congressman, I have to say they were warriors, right? Real warriors in terms of the fake impeachment. I will tell you that but so Texas is tr and it’s Texas and many states, they’re trying to terminate. But they wanna put something that’s much better...”

Context:

In this moment, Trump was asked by the woman host about how he promised people that he was going to protect Obamacare. At the moment, the situation was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

Analysis:

When Trump uttered ‘by the way’ in the utterance (*and Pat Toomey and but very important and by the way our great*

*congressman*), he used a pragmatic marker. The words ‘by the way’ are categorized into **topic change markers**. Then, in major groups of pragmatic markers, the words ‘by the way’ are classified into **discourse markers**. The use of them provides a relationship between the basic message and the previous discourse. The existence ‘by the way’ in the utterance changed what Trump intended to talk about. Previously, he wanted to talk about something with the utterance (*but very important*). Then, he talked about another topic that was initiated with ‘by the way’. Regarding the effect of saying the ‘by the way’, its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

**Datum 27:**

T: “Well. Actually we are giving, I think really given tremendous marks. You look at Gallup poll, you look at other polls, for the way we have handled it. And one of the things I did is I closed down the borders to China and to other areas that are very badly affected and really having a lot of troubles. I mean countries and areas of countries that have had a lot of problem. And I closed them down very early against the advice of almost everybody and we have been given rave reviews. And that’s why we have only right now 11. It is a lot of people but it’s still 11 people versus tremendous numbers of thousands of people that have died all over the world. We have 11. We have a hundred and 49 cases as of this moment. This morning was 129 and I just see you right now, it’s about 149 cases. There are a hundred thousand cases all over the world. **So**, we were really given tremendous marks for having made the decision...”

Context:

In this moment, Trump was asked about plans being considered regarding the coronavirus. At the moment, the situation was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

Analysis:

The 'so' in (*so, we were really given tremendous marks for having made the decision*) is a pragmatic marker. It is categorized into **inferential markers**. Then, in major groups of pragmatic markers, the word 'so' is classified into **discourse markers**. The use of it provides a relationship between the basic message and the previous discourse. The existence 'so' signals a conclusion of the previous discourse. It can be seen from some statements beforehand. Firstly, he said that he closed down the borders to China. Secondly, he said that there were only 11 people who died in America. Finally, he said that America only had 149 cases of coronavirus. After explaining the discourse, 'so' is produced to give a conclusion. Regarding the effect of saying the 'so', its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

**Datum 28:**

H: "When you ran for president at one point you said that you would pay off the debt within eight years. So now we're about four years in and the debt is up. Um 3.5 trillion dollars. That's about 18 percent. Republicans and democrats obviously are not talking about the national debt a lot on capitol hill or on the campaign trail. So do you"

T: "But I talk about it"

Context:

In this moment, the man host stated that republicans and democrats did not talk about the national debt a lot. Then, Trump responded to it by starting with the word 'but'. At the moment, the situation was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

Analysis:

The word 'but' in the utterance (*but I talk about it*) is a pragmatic marker. It is categorized into **contrastive markers**. Then, in major groups of pragmatic markers, the word 'but' is classified into **discourse markers**. The use of it provides a relationship between the basic message and the previous discourse. The existence 'but' signals a contrast. In this moment, the host stated that people from republic and democrat party did not talk about the national debt a lot on capitol hill or on the campaign trail. Trump who comes from republic party seems to disagree with what the host stated. Thus, he was contrary to the host's statement. Regarding the effect of saying the 'but', its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

#### 4. Discourse Management Markers

Discourse management marker indicates a meta-comment to the form of the discourse.

**Datum 29:**

T: "...They wanna terminate it but everybody there is also saying and everybody we have our great senator from Pennsylvania. Thank you very much Pat for being here. And Pat Toomey and but very important **and** by the way our great congressman, I have to say they were warriors, right? Real warriors in terms of the fake impeachment. I will tell you that but so Texas is tr and it's Texas and many states, they're trying to terminate. But they wanna put something that's much better..."

## Context:

In this moment, Trump was asked by the woman host about how he promised people that he was going to protect Obamacare. At the moment, the situation was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

## Analysis:

From president Donald Trump's answer, he was noticed to use a pragmatic marker. It can be seen in the utterance (*and Pat Toomey and but very important and by the way our great congressman, I have to say they were warriors, right?*). The word 'and' is categorized into **attention markers**. Then, in major groups of pragmatic markers, it is classified into **discourse management markers**. Based on the utterance, previously, he wanted to talk about Pat Toomey but then he moved to another topic by saying 'very important'. Next, he repeated it once again by saying 'and by the way'. After the word 'and', there is a topic orientation marker, 'by the way'. In this case, 'by the way' indicates a digression from the present topic. The digression happens

because the topic that is being talked is different than previous topic. Returning to the use of ‘and’ that precedes ‘by the way’, it signals that a change is going to happen. In this context, the change is a digression from the present topic that is indicated by the word ‘by the way’. Regarding the effect of saying the ‘and’, its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

**Datum 30:**

**A:** “Mr. President, at the outset of the coronavirus, your administration’s response seemed to some as being confusing or minimizing. What plans are being considered on a federal level for the possibility of a long-term disruption from the novel coronavirus?”

**T:** “**Well.** Actually we are giving, I think really given tremendous marks. You look at Gallup poll, you look at other polls, for the way we have handled it. And one of the things I did is I closed down the borders to China and to other areas that are very badly affected and really having a lot of troubles. I mean countries and areas of countries that have had a lot of problem...”

Context:

In this moment, there was one of audiences asked a question to president Donald Trump. Her name was Katherine Pugh who was a college student. From her question, firstly, she shared her thought about Trump’s administration’s response that seemed to some people as being confusing or minimizing. Then, she asked what plans that were being considered regarding the disruption of the novel coronavirus. Next, certainly, Trump answered the question. At the moment, the situation was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

Analysis:

In this moment, there was one of audiences asked a question to president Donald Trump. Her name was Katherine Pugh who was a college student. From her question, firstly, she shared her thought about Trump's administration's response that seemed to some people as being confusing or minimizing. Then, she asked what plans that were being considered regarding the disruption of the novel coronavirus. Next, certainly, Trump answered the question. From his answer, he was noticed to use a pragmatic marker. It can be seen from the beginning of his answer where he used the word 'well'. The use of 'well' at the beginning of his speaking, is one of pragmatic markers, **attention marker** specifically. In major groups of pragmatic markers, attention markers belongs to **discourse management markers**. By using the word 'well' in the beginning of his utterance, Trump signals that a change is going to exist. In this case, the change can be seen from the utterance after that word when he said that the government were given tremendous marks. By this utterance, it indicates a contrast to what the audience stated that Trump's administration's response seemed to some as being confusing or minimizing. Regarding the effect of saying the 'well', its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

**Datum 31:**

H: “So, you want to face Joe Biden or Bernie Sanders? That’s my question.”

T: “**Okay**. I was all set for Bernie because I thought it was gonna happen. You know, we get ready for things, right? So mentally I’m all set for Bernie, communists. I had everything down he’s act. I was all set. And then we have this crazy thing that happened, right? on Tuesday which he thought was Thursday...”

Context:

In this moment, one of hosts of the event asked a question to president Donald Trump about the person who he wanted to face. Then, president Donald Trump who is from republic party responded the question by starting with the word ‘okay’. After he said ‘okay’, there was a laugh heard. Also, there were some people looked smile.

Analysis:

From the use of the word ‘okay’ in the beginning of his answer, it indicates that Trump used one of pragmatic markers. In this case, the word ‘okay’ is categorized into **attention markers**. In major groups of pragmatic markers, attention markers belongs to **discourse management markers**. The use of the word ‘okay’ seems to work as a discourse oil. It helps the speaker to evade abruptness in discourse. Regarding the effect of saying the ‘okay’, its usage seems to have impact. It made the audience laugh and smile.

**Datum 32:**

T: “...The bottom line is I shake anybody’s hand. Now, I’m proud of it. They’re people that I love. The people that I wanna take care of. **Now**,

the concept of shaking hands since this you know you're hearing a lot of stuff about trying not to shake hands, it hasn't stopped me at all. But it is, it is a little bit of a problem. But I got up."

Context:

In this moment, Trump was explaining his thought about shaking hands in pandemic era. He said that he shook anybody's hand. The suggestion about not to shake hands had not stopped him at all. Even though it had not stopped him at all, he thought that it was a little bit of a problem but he got up. At the moment, the situation was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

Analysis:

From his explanation, there was an existence of a pragmatic marker. It can be seen in the use of the word 'now' in the utterance (*now, the concept of shaking hands since this you know you're hearing a lot of stuff about trying not to shake hands, it hasn't stopped me at all*). In this case, it is categorized into **attention markers**. In major groups of pragmatic markers, attention markers belongs to **discourse management markers**. The word 'now' in the utterance signals an immediacy of motion. In this case, after the word 'now', Trump talked about a new topic, shaking hands. It is a topic change because Trump talked about another topic on the last two sentences beforehand. Regarding the effect of saying the 'now', its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

**Datum 33:**

T: “I loved my old life. The day before I announced that I was running for president. That was the best period ever in my life. My company was the strongest than ever was. Especially, you know being in development and real estate all over the world. I built a great company but it was the strongest because you have times when the markets go bad and then you have to fight and then the markets are good and you’re doing great. It was the strongest period of my life. It was sort of the best period of my entire life. **And then** I announced I was gonna run for president. And you know the greatest day of your life, they say is the day before you announce you’re running for president...”

## Context:

In this moment, the host asked a question to president Donald Trump about his old life. Then, president Trump answered the question. He said that he loved his old life. Also, he said that it was the best period ever in his life. At the moment, the situation was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

## Analysis:

Returning to Trump’s answer, he was noticed to use a pragmatic marker. The use of pragmatic marker can be seen on the words ‘and then’ in (*and then I announced I was gonna run for president*). They are categorized into **attention markers**. In major groups of pragmatic markers, attention markers belongs to **discourse management markers**. From the use of ‘and then’, it indicates that a change is going to exist afterwards. The change meant is topic orientation. Before the words ‘and then’ president Trump talked a lot about his old life which was the best period of his entire life. Afterwards, he talked about a new

topic, his announcement to run for president. The new topic is the change. Regarding the effect of saying the ‘and then’, its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

#### **Datum 34:**

T: “**Oh** absolutely. But when the trade deals kick in, now again we were disturbed by what’s going on with the virus but that’s going to be fine and everybody and everybody, it’s it’s going to be fine. But, you know, that was a disturbance but I will say this, we when these when these trade deals kick in and when all, you know the economy is the best economy we’ve ever had, it’s nothing compared to what it’s gonna be when the trade deals kick in.”

#### Context:

In this moment, the host asked to president Donald Trump by saying (*this would be a focus of a second term?*). Then, Trump answered the question by starting with the word ‘oh’. At the moment, the situation was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

#### Analysis:

In the beginning of Trump’s answer, he used a pragmatic marker. The expression ‘oh’ is the marker. In this case, it is categorized into **attention markers**. In major groups of pragmatic markers, attention markers belong to **discourse management markers**. In this context, the word ‘oh’ seems to signal a mild surprise. Regarding the effect of

saying the ‘oh’, its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

**Datum 35:**

T: “**Well look.** We were set to hit 30.000 on the Dow. This is a number that nobody ever even came close to. And already we have the number and even though it’s down ten or eleven percent is still the highest it’s ever been by far. It certainly might have an impact...”

Context:

In this moment, the host talked about things Trump can’t control such as the impact of the coronavirus to the economy that could be an issue in election. Then, above is Trump’s explanation of his answer. At the moment, the situation was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

Analysis:

Then, in his explanation of the answer, he used a pragmatic marker. The words ‘well look’ in the beginning of his answer are the marker. In this case, they are categorized into **attention markers**. In major group of pragmatic markers, the attention markers belong to **discourse management markers**. In this case, the words ‘well look’ seems to work as discourse oil. They help Trump to obviate steepness in discourse. Regarding the effect of saying the ‘well look’, its usage

seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

**Datum 36:**

T: “That’s what I said. We wanna terminate obamacare because it’s bad. **Look**. We’re running it really well. But we know it’s defective. It’s very defective. We got rid of the worst part. And that was a very important thing. You know, getting rid of the individual mandate was a very important thing...”

Context:

In this moment, Trump was asked by the woman host about how he promised people that he was going to protect obamacare. At the moment, the situation was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

Analysis:

In this moment, president Donald Trump was noticed using a pragmatic marker. The use of it can be seen in the word ‘look’. In this case, the word ‘look’ is categorized into **attention markers**. In major groups of pragmatic markers, these markers belong to **discourse management markers**. From the way Trump used the word ‘look’, the word seems to indicate that a change is going to exist. In this case, the word ‘look’ signals a contrast that the forthcoming utterance is contrary to the previous utterance. Before the word ‘look’, Trump said that he wanted to terminate obamacara because it was bad. After the

word ‘look’, he uttered a contrary statement by saying that his government were running obamacare really well. Regarding the effect of saying the ‘look’, its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

**Datum 37:**

T: “...Now, I had to fix the military. Two and a half trillion dollars. We had to do other things. The country when I took it over was in very bad shape. **Remember this**, president Obama, had he more than doubled. He put more debt on than all of the other presidents of the United States combined. Combined all the debt of every other president. And I took it over. We had 20, we had 20 trillion dollars worth of debt in the country and actually more than that...”

Context:

In this moment, the host asked to president Donald Trump whether he cared about the national debt. Above is his answer. At the moment, the situation was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

Analysis:

Then, in his explanation of the answer, he used a pragmatic marker. The words ‘remember this’ in the utterance (*remember this, president Obama, had he more than doubled*) are the marker. In this case, the words can be categorized into **attention markers**. In major groups of pragmatic markers, they belong to **discourse management markers**. In this context, the words ‘remember this’ signals that a change is going to exist. The change meant is a digression from the present topic.

The digression can be seen in what Trump talked about before and after the words ‘remember this’. Before the words ‘remember this’, Trump talked about the country’s condition when he took it over. Then, after the words ‘remember this’ that Trump talked about president Obama who had more than double of the debt. Regarding the effect of saying the ‘remember this’, its usage seems to have an impact to Trump. After saying the words, there was like a small pause. That might help Trump to think about what he is going to talk about.

**Datum 38:**

T: “So, yeah. It’s a great question because I’ve always felt, you know I don’t know from the time I was a young guy, I you know I’ve always felt the concept wasn’t good **then** you’d read a lot of medical reports. It’s not good now, especially they’re saying, by the way if there was ever a time that you could convince people not to shake hands, this could be it. Okay? This could be it.”

Context:

In this moment, the host of the event wanted to know with the change that Trump did. Before the campaign, the host stated that president Donald Trump did not like to shake hands but then he changed that. Then, the host asked him what doctors tell him and whether he changed anything in the way that he operated. At the moment, the situation was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

Analysis:

In his answer, he was noticed using a pragmatic marker. The use of pragmatic marker can be seen in the use of the word ‘then’ in the utterance (*...I you know I’ve always felt the concept wasn’t good then you’d read a lot of medical reports*). In this context, the word ‘then’ is categorized into **attention markers**. In major groups of pragmatic markers, attention markers belongs to **discourse management markers**. The word ‘then’ in the utterance indicates an extra of the same. From the utterance, before the word ‘then’, he talked about a concept that was not good. Furthermore, he talked more about the topic by starting it with the word ‘then’. Regarding the effect of saying the ‘then’, its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

**Datum 39:**

T: “Well. I don’t blame anybody. I want to get everybody to understand they made some decisions which were not good decisions. We inherited decisions that they made and that’s fine. Yes (respon, harus ulang liat video). We undid some of the regulations that were made that made it very difficult **but** I’m not blaming anybody. It just seems that the Democrats, some of them, I must say and you know it better than anybody Britt.”

Context:

In this moment, the male host asked to Trump about blaming president Obama because he said that he wanted to take politics out in dealing with coronavirus crisis. At the moment, the situation was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

Analysis:

In his explanation, president Donald Trump was noticed using one of pragmatic markers. It can be seen from the use of ‘but’ in the utterance (*we undid some of the regulations that were made that made it very difficult but I’m not blaming anybody*). In this context, the word ‘but’ is categorized into **topic orientation markers**. In major groups of pragmatic markers, they are part of **discourse management markers**. In this context, the word ‘but’ was used by Trump as a **digression from the present topic**. It is a digression because from the utterance, before the word ‘but’, Trump was talking about what he did with the regulations. Then, the next sentence that was started by ‘but’ (*but I’m not blaming anybody*), he talked about another topic. Regarding the effect of saying the ‘but’, its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

**Datum 40:**

T: “So, yeah. It’s a great question because I’ve always felt, you know I don’t know from the time I was a young guy, I you know I’ve always felt the concept wasn’t good then you’d read a lot of medical reports. It’s not good now, especially they’re saying, **by the way** if there was ever a time that you could convince people not to shake hands, this could be it. Okay? This could be it.”

Context:

In this moment, the host of the event wanted to know with the change that Trump did. Before the campaign, the host stated that president Donald Trump did not like to shake hands but then he

changed that. Then, the host asked him what doctors tell him and whether he changed anything in the way that he operated. At the moment, the situation was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

Analysis:

In his answer, Trump used a pragmatic marker. It can be seen in the use of ‘by the way’ in (*it’s not good now, especially they’re saying, by the way if there was ever a time that you could convince people not to shake hands, this could be it*). The existence of ‘by the way’ in the utterance is categorized into **topic orientation markers**. In major groups of pragmatic markers, they are part of **discourse management markers**. In this context, ‘by the way’ was used as a **digression from the present topic**. Previously, Trump stated (*especially they’re saying*) but then he talked about another topic that was started with ‘by the way’. Regarding the effect of saying the ‘by the way’, its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

**Datum 41:**

T: “Well, you know it’s been hard but we’ve done it incredibly. It could have been, we have things called loopholes. **And** the loopholes are terrible like lottery. Where you give lotteries, they pick lotteries and they have people coming into our country. We have ended catch and release. We have right now 27000 mexican soldiers on our border. Saying that, you know if they don’t do that we’re gonna have to be very tough...”

Context:

In this moment, president Donald Trump was asked about how he controlled the illegal immigration without support from democratic party. At the moment, the situation was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

Analysis:

. The word ‘and’ in (*and the loopholes are terrible like lottery*) indicates a pragmatic marker. In this context, it is categorized into **topic orientation markers**. In major groups of pragmatic markers, they are part of **discourse management markers**. In this case, the word ‘and’ was used as a **continuation with the present topic**. The consideration why it is a continuation because firstly Trump stated that there were things called loopholes. Then, right after that, he explained about the loopholes that was initiated by ‘and’. Regarding the effect of saying the ‘and’, its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

**Datum 42:**

T: “...You would have started. And if you remember the rhetoric at the beginning, that was very tough rhetoric. **But** that rhetoric got us to a place. And the olympics became successful because of me and South Korea, because all of a sudden they called they said we’d like to be, you know participate. They didn’t sell any tickets because nobody wanted to go to the olympics...”

Context:

Above is a long explanation delivered by Trump. He talked many things. Some of them are president Obama and his relationship with Kim-Jong Un. At the moment, the situation was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

Analysis:

In his explanation, president Donald Trump was seen using a pragmatic marker. It can be seen in the utterance (*but that rhetoric got us to a place*). In this case, the word ‘but’ is categorized into **topic orientation markers**. In major groups of pragmatic markers, they are part of **discourse management markers**. By looking at the context, the word ‘but’ used by Trump exists as a **continuation with the present topic**. Previously, he talked about the rhetoric that can be seen in the utterance (*and if you remember the rhetoric at the beginning, that was very tough rhetoric*). In that utterance, the keyword is rhetoric where he stopped talking. Next, to continue the topic, he produced ‘but’. The use of ‘but’ indicates a continuation because he still talked about the rhetoric in the following utterance. Regarding the effect of saying the ‘but’, its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

**Datum 43:**

T: “Well, you know it’s been hard but we’ve done it incredibly. It could have been, we have things called loopholes. And the loopholes are terrible like lottery. Where you give lotteries, they pick lotteries

and they have people coming into our country. We have ended catch and release. We have right now 27000 mexican soldiers on our border. **Saying that**, you know if they don't do that we're gonna have to be very tough. on Mexico when they're doing it because our soldiers aren't allowed to be there for a lot of reasons and you know we're very politically correct as a nation..."

Context:

In this moment, president Donald Trump was asked about how he controlled the illegal immigration without support from democratic party. At the moment, the situation was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

Analysis:

In this moment, president Donald Trump was noticed using a pragmatic marker. The use of it can be seen in (*saying that, you know if they don't do that we're gonna have to be very tough*). The marker is on the words 'saying that'. In this case, the words are categorized into **topic orientation markers**. In major groups of pragmatic markers, they are part of **discourse management markers**. By looking at the context, the word 'but' used by Trump exists as a **continuation with the present topic**. Previously, Trump stated that his government's had 27000 mexican soldiers on U.S border at the time. Then, he continued talking about the present topic by starting it with the words 'saying that' in his statement. In this context, the words 'saying that refers to what Trump talked about before. Regarding the effect of saying the

‘saying that’, its usage seems to not bring any impact to Trump himself, audiences, hosts and situation.

**Datum 44:**

T: “...We got hit with a virus really three weeks ago if you think about it I guess. That’s when we first started really to see, you know some possible effects but even despite that the country we are having the greatest year. We had last year was the greatest year we’ve ever had economically. And I think the way we united is really through success **but** when they hit us, we have to hit back. I feel that...”

Context:

In this moment, there was an audience said that Biden had suggested to take Trump out back behind the gym and fight him. Also, he said that Maxine Waters had, had a low IQ. After that, he asked a question to president Donald Trump about a way to deliver Trump’s message without the controversial rhetoric in efforts to reunite the country during divisive times. Then, Trump answered his question. At the moment, the situation was silent. There is no laughing, applause or anything.

Analysis:

In Trump’s answer, he was noticed to use a pragmatic marker. It can be seen on the use of word ‘but’ in this utterance (*and I think the way we united is really through success but when they hit us, we have to hit back*). In this case, the word ‘but’ is categorized into **topic orientation markers**. In major groups of pragmatic markers, they are

part of **discourse management markers**. In this context, the word ‘but’ is used as an **introductory to a new topic**. Before and after the word ‘but’, the topic being talked is different. The difference before and after the word ‘but’ shows a topic change. Regarding the effect of saying the ‘but’, its usage seems to bring an impact to Trump himself. After saying that word, there was a small pause. The pause might help Trump to think about what he was going to talk about.

## **B. Discussion**

This section aims to bring a clarification regarding the outcome of the data that had been analyzed by the researcher. The current study presents a discussion of the outcome of data analysis about types and functions of pragmatic markers based on the theoretical framework that was proposed by Fraser (1996, 1997 & 2009). The current study highlights the types and functions of pragmatic markers used by Donald Trump in Town Hall Forum. From this study, the researcher found 44 words or phrases which are pragmatic markers.

From the analysis that had been done by the researcher, all types of pragmatic markers were used. The first category of pragmatic marker used by Donald Trump is **basic markers**. The use of it can be seen in datum 1 (yes), datum 2 (yeah), datum 3 (right), datum 4 (ooh), datum 5 (absolutely), datum 6 (what was happening with the rates on obamacare?) and datum 7 (can you imagine?).

The first type of basic markers that the researcher found is **structural basic markers**. The markers that were found by the researcher are in the form of interrogative structure. The examples of them can be seen in datum 6 (what was happening with the rates on obamacare?) and datum 7 (can you imagine?). Fraser (1996) stated that interrogative sentence signals a desire of the speaker to the addressee response, verbal response exactly.

The second type of basic markers that the researcher found is **lexical basic markers**. They are ‘yes’, ‘yeah’, ‘right’, ‘ooh’, and ‘absolutely’. In lexical basic markers, these words or phrases are grouped into **pragmatic idioms**. Fraser (1996) stated that all these expression, except ‘ooh’, are used to show an agreement. Trump used these expressions to show his assent. While, the expression ‘ooh’ has a different function. It signals an expression of pleasure.

The second category of pragmatic markers used by Donald Trump in Town Hall Forum is **commentary markers**. Based on analysis in findings section, there are 15 words and phrases that are categorized as commentary. They can be seen in datum 8 (personally), datum 9 (frankly), datum 10 (you know), datum 11 (did), datum 12 (truly), datum 13 (really), datum 14 (totally), datum 15 (david), datum 16 (mother), datum 17 (you), datum 18 (maybe), datum 19 (probably), datum 20 (perhaps), datum 21 (supposedly) and datum 22 (obviously). These markers are divided into some functions as commentary markers.

Firstly, the first three words (datum 8, 9, and 10) function as a **manner of speaking**. The words in datum 9 (you know) has a different form than the other markers. Fraser (1997) explained that the phrase ‘you know’ can be analogous with ‘confidentially’. He also stated that these kind of markers used by the speaker, in this case president Donald Trump, to give a signal to the hearer about the way the speaker is delivering the message.

Secondly, the researcher found four markers that function as **emphasis markers**. The markers can be seen in datum 11 (did), datum 12 (truly), datum 13 (really), and datum 14 (totally). Donald Trump used this type of marker to emphasize his statement. Fraser (1997) explained that emphasis markers used to give an emphasis on the force of basic message.

Thirdly, the words that are described in datum 15 (david), datum 16 (mother), and datum 17 (you) indicate **parallel markers**. The speaker, president Donald Trump, used these markers to specify who the addressee was that he was talking to. In parallel markers, these markers are classified as **vocative markers**.

Lastly, there are five markers found that indicate **evidential markers**. These markers can be seen in datum 18 (maybe), datum 19 (probably), datum 20 (perhaps), datum 21 (supposedly), and datum 22 (obviously). Fraser (1996) stated that these markers used to express strength of confidence of the speaker. Sometimes, Trump used these

markers to show that he has a strong confidence. It can be seen from the marker he used such as in datum 22 (obviously). Not only showing a strong confidence, Trump also expressed a weak confidence. The marker he used can be seen in such as datum 18 (maybe), datum 19 (probably), datum 20 (perhaps) and datum 21 (supposedly).

The third type of pragmatic markers that the researcher found is **discourse markers**. There are six discourse markers that were used by Trump. They can be seen in datum 23 (and), datum 24 (on top of it), datum 25 (most importantly), datum 26 (by the way), datum 27 (so) and datum 28 (but). Fraser (1996) explained that discourse markers indicate a relationship between the basic message and the previous discourse. He divided discourse markers into four categories.

The first category is **topic change marker**. Trump only used this marker once that can be seen in datum 26 (by the way). Fraser (1996) stated that this marker gives a signal that the following utterance, in the talker's opinion, a departure from the present topic.

The second category of discourse markers used by Trump is **contrastive marker**. Same with the topic change marker above, Trump was noticed only use contrastive marker once. The use of it can be seen in datum 28 (but). Fraser (1996) explained that this category gives a signal that the following utterance is a contrast to the previous discourse.

The third category of discourse markers that were used by the speaker, Donald Trump, is **elaborative marker**. There are three

markers he used when he was talking. They can be seen in datum 23 (and), datum 24 (on top of it), and datum 25 (most importantly). Fraser (1996) stated that these markers are used to signal that the following utterance is a refinement of the previous discourse.

The last category of discourse markers that the researcher found is **inferential marker**. Fraser (1996) explained that this type of discourse marker exists to indicate that the force of the dictum is an inference that follows from the previous discourse. There is only one inferential marker used by Donald Trump. It can be seen in datum 27 (so).

The last type of pragmatic markers that the researcher found is **discourse management markers**. The researcher found 16 discourse management markers. The use of the markers can be seen in datum 29 (and), datum 30 (well), datum 31 (okay), datum 32 (now), datum 33 (and then), datum 34 (oh), datum 35 (well look), datum 36 (look), datum 37 (remember this), datum 38 (then), datum 39 (but), datum 40 (by the way), datum 41 (and), datum 42 (but), datum 43 (saying that) and datum 44 (but).

The first function of discourse management markers that the researcher found is **attention markers**. Frequently, Trump used these markers. There are 10 attention markers used by Donald Trump. They can be seen in datum 29 (and), datum 30 (well), datum 31 (okay), datum 32 (now), datum 33 (and then), datum 34 (oh), datum 35 (well look), datum 36 (look), datum 37 (remember this), and datum 38

(then). Fraser (2009) stated that these markers function to signal that a change is going to exist.

Discourse management markers, attention markers specifically, are mostly used by Trump. There are 10 markers used in Town Hall Forum. This phenomenon may reveal Trump's style in responding a topic. By using attention markers frequently, it shows that Trump likes to signal about a topic shift. He used them to signal that a topic shift is in the formulation.

The last function of discourse management markers that the researcher found is **topic orientation markers**. There are six topic orientation markers found by the researcher that were used by Donald Trump. They can be seen in datum 39 (but), datum 40 (by the way), datum 41 (and), datum 42 (but), datum 43 (saying that), and datum 44 (but). Those markers are divided into some functions as topic orientation markers.

The first function is **continuation with the present topic**. The researcher found some of them, such as in datum 41 (and), datum 42 (but), and datum 43 (saying that). Trump used these markers to continue the topic he was talking about at the moment.

The second function is **digression from the present topic**. There are two markers used by Trump. The use of them can be seen in such as datum 39 (but) and datum 40 (by the way).

The last function that the researcher found is **introduction to a new topic**. The researcher did not find many of them but only one. It can be seen in datum 44 (but).

From the previous explanation, it shows that Trump used all major groups of pragmatic markers. Dominantly, he used discourse management markers. There are 16 markers of them. Moreover, the researcher does not find all functions or smaller or the smallest categories of pragmatic markers used by Trump.

The researcher does not find hybrid basic markers used by Trump . They are smaller groups of basic markers. Also, the writer does not find an imperative sentence used by Trump. Possibly, it happened because Trump was being the one who was asked by people in this case. Therefore, he inclined to answer the questions. Instead, he only produced declarative or interrogative sentences.

In addition, not all smaller or smallest categories of pragmatic markers are found. Specifically, not all smaller or smallest categories in commentary markers were used by Trump. The writer does not find assessment, perlocutionary, and mitigation markers. Also, in smaller category of commentary markers, parallel markers, not all the smallest group in these markers were used by him. The researcher does not find speaker displeasure and solidarity markers. The reason why Trump did not use solidarity markers is because he was in question-answer or

interview circumstance. The solidarity markers seems to often exist in speech circumstance.

Furthermore, the researcher also does not find all smaller categories of discourse management markers used by Trump. He did not use discourse structure markers. With this phenomenon, seems that Trump's speaking style is rare to deliver the contribution of the following discourse segment within the overall structure of the discourse.

Trump's speaking style affects in producing pragmatic markers. His style is informal, casual, familiar, basic and simple and some markers found fit with it. The markers has the same characteristics. For example, the marker *yeah* which is an informal form of *yes* is suitable with Trump's informal style. Also, it sounds familiar to everyone who hears it. The other examples can be seen on the markers *remember this*, *saying that* and *well look/look*. They look simple. They are easily understood. Also, these markers sound familiar since they are daily words.

The audiences and situation seem to have impact on how Trump creates his political discourse. The audiences come from various backgrounds such as student, CEO construction, director of operations and so on. They can be Trump's fan, another party's fan which is Trump's party rival or even undecided voter. At the time, Trump is

being a president. At the same year the event held, he faces the next presidential election. Thus, all those things affect his political discourse.

In this circumstance, Trump did two types of communications. Mostly, Trump used informative communication in the event. It happened because Trump needed to answer the questions. Surely, his answers contain information. Also, he was once noticed to use affective communication. It can be seen in datum 4 “*Ooh I like that. I like you too*”. The word ‘ooh’ uttered represents an expression of pleasure which is used to express Trump’s feeling.

Compared to the previous studies, the result of the current study has similarities and differences. The present study has a similarity to Furko’s (2017). From Furko’s (2017), he stated that a single pragmatic marker could have more than one manipulative functions. This study also showed the same result as his work. Some of the markers found have more than one functions such as *and*, *but*, and *by the way*.

Furthermore, the present study has differences to Huddleston and Fairhurst (2013), Shu’e and Yanqing (2018) and Rini (2019). After having analyzed, Huddleston and Fairhurst (2013) found *okay* to function as both a basic marker and a conversation-management marker, as well as its role in turn-taking. The result of the present study is different to theirs. In this research, the marker *okay* exists to function only as a discourse management marker. Then, the result of this study

is different to Shu'e and Yanqing (2018) and Rini (2019). Their study found that Trump dominantly used the marker 'and'. In contrary, the current study showed that Trump dominantly used 'but' as the pragmatic marker.

The researcher finds some new markers that are not listed in Fraser's classification yet. Firstly, there are markers 'right' and 'absolutely'. In this research, they are suitable to be categorized into pragmatic idioms. Secondly, there are markers 'truly' and 'totally'. In the current study, they are suitable to be grouped into emphasis markers. Thirdly, there is a marker 'probably'. In the present study, it is suitable to be categorized into evidential markers. Fourthly, there are markers 'then', 'and then', 'look', 'well look' and 'remember this'. In this study, they are suitable to be grouped into attention markers. Lastly, there are markers 'and' and 'saying that'. In the current study, they are suitable to be categorized as topic orientation markers that function as continuation with the current topic.

Some of the new markers above are interesting. They are *saying that, remember this and well look/look*. These markers are not like usual such as *and, but, by the way*, etc. Those markers indicate that a speaker is possible to make variations of pragmatic markers which are not common used by people.

Also, the researcher finds some markers that have more than one function. They are *and*, *but*, and *by the way*. The marker *and* has some functions. It can function as an elaborative marker. It also functions as attention marker and continuation with the present topic. Then, the words *by the way* has two functions. It can function as topic change marker and digression from the present topic. Furthermore, the marker 'but' has the most functions. It can function as contrastive marker. In discourse management markers, it functions as introduction to a new topic, digression and continuation with the present topic.

Fraser's theory has strength and weakness. His theory about pragmatic markers is good. It is comprehensive and quite easy to understand. Also, it provides many examples of word or phrase or sentence that belongs to pragmatic markers either formal or informal. Thus, to recognize the unlisted or new markers is quite easy. Unfortunately, the comprehensiveness of the theory can also be weakness of the theory. Fraser's theory seems to be too broad. There are so many classifications in his theory.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. CONCLUSION

From the analysis, the researcher can conclude that Trump used all major types of pragmatic markers. In total, there are 44 pragmatic markers were used by him with the details: basic markers (7 markers), commentary markers (15 markers), discourse markers (6 markers) and discourse management markers (16 markers). From those data, the group of discourse management markers is dominantly used by Trump. In specific, the word ‘but’ is dominantly used by him as a marker. It has the most frequency than other markers.

Furthermore, the researcher did not find Trump used all smaller groups of pragmatic markers. In basic markers, Trump used two of three of the smaller groups. He did not use hybrid basic markers. Then, Trump did not also used all smaller categories of commentary markers. He did not use assessment, perlocutionary, and mitigation markers. In addition, not all discourse management markers were used by Trump. He was noticed to not use discourse structure markers.

Besides, the researcher finds some interesting pragmatic markers. They can be seen in the use of pragmatic markers such as *saying that*, *remember this* and *well look/look*. Additionally, some markers can have more than one function. The pragmatic marker *and* is one of those

markers. It can function as a discourse marker. In the other place, it functions as a discourse management marker.

## **B. SUGGESTION**

The writer realizes that this research still has weaknesses. Also, the criticism from the readers are needed to develop this study. In the current study, the researcher does not find all smaller groups of major categories of pragmatic markers. To improve the pragmatic markers study, the next researcher is advised to analyze a specific category of pragmatic markers. For example, the next researcher investigates discourse management markers group with the focus on topic orientation markers. Also, the next researcher is recommended to analyze pragmatic markers from different object. For example, the next researcher uses different native speaker. He or she can use Indian English or British speaker as the object. Lastly, the next researcher is suggested to use different circumstance or situation. For example, he or she takes situation from religious preach.

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## APPENDIX

Table 1a. Functions of Pragmatic Markers

Types of Markers	Function	Pragmatic Markers	Utterances
Basic Markers	expression of agreement	Yes, yeah, right, absolutely	1) “ <b><i>Yes</i></b> . We undid some of the regulations...” 2) “ <b><i>Yeah</i></b> .” 3) “ <b><i>Right</i></b> .” 4) “Oh <b><i>absolutely</i></b> . But when the trade deals kick in...”
	expression of pleasure	Ooh	“ <b><i>Ooh</i></b> I like that. I like you too.”
	signals a desire of the speaker to the addressee response	what was happening with the rates on obamacare?, can you imagine?	1) “...And you know before I got involved, you know <b><i>what was happening with the rates on obamacare?</i></b> They were going up at levels that nobody’s ever seen before...” 2) “... <b><i>can you imagine?</i></b> I’m gonna to spew with a group of people...”
Commentary Markers	shows speaker’s comment on his or her way in delivering the message.	Personally, frankly, you know	1) “...I have a lot of respect for my like and <b><i>personally</i></b> I have a lot of respect...” 2) “...The Dakota access pipeline, I got the approval. 48000 jobs and and <b><i>frankly</i></b> it’s more environmentally...” 3) “...I was ready to go and then I say <b><i>you know</i></b> I don’t think I’m running against Bernie...”
	gives an emphasis on the force of basic message	Did, truly, really, totally	1) “I <b><i>did</i></b> pull them out. I pulled him out. We were we were securing the border between Turkey and Syria...” 2) “So, I, I gave an answer before success but it’s <b><i>truly</i></b> a little bit more than that because we’ve had great success and there is a division...” 3) “...So, we were <b><i>really</i></b> given tremendous marks for having made the decision...” 4) “...He made it up. It was <b><i>totally</i></b> made up...”

	specifies who the addressee is	David, mother, you	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) “<b><i>David</i></b>, I love the question because our EPA is much different...”</li> <li>2) “Well <b><i>mother</i></b>, this area of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania itself has the best numbers its ever had...”</li> <li>3) “...<b><i>You</i></b> look at Gallup poll, you look at other polls, for the way we have handled it...”</li> </ol>
	to express strength of confidence of the speaker	Maybe, probably, perhaps, supposedly, obviously	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) “...<b><i>Maybe</i></b> they won’t even be doing that because if they don’t get ratings, they don’t interview anybody...”</li> <li>2) “Well, look. If she’s a true progressive which <b><i>probably</i></b> she is...”</li> <li>3) “...Mexico <b><i>perhaps</i></b> is slightly less politically correct. And we have the best numbers that we’ve had in many many months...”</li> <li>4) “...He heard the call <b><i>supposedly</i></b>. You know, through somebody, through the informant...”</li> <li>5) “...That means we have to hold the senate, we have to get the house, we have to <b><i>obviously</i></b> keep the white house...”</li> </ol>
Discourse Markers	indicates that the following utterance comprises a refinement	And, on top of it, most importantly	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) “...They’re doing a fantastic job <b><i>and</i></b> they’re just not flying to areas that have a big problem...”</li> <li>2) “...And <b><i>on top of it</i></b>, you know it’s one thing...”</li> <li>3) “...We’ve had, I guess it’s now nine or ten months where the numbers are way down and we can keep him down but we need the wall and <b><i>most importantly</i></b>, the wall is way under construction...”</li> </ol>
	change a topic	By the way	“...And Pat Toomey and but very important and <b><i>by the way</i></b> our great congressman, I have to say they were warriors, right?...”
	signals a	So	“... <b><i>So</i></b> , we were really given

	conclusion of the previous discourse		tremendous marks for having made the decision...”
	signals a contrast	But	“ <b>But</b> I talk about it.”
Discourse Management Markers	signals that a change is going to exist	And, well, okay, now, and then, oh, well look, look, remember this, then	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) “...And Pat Toomey and but very important <b>and</b> by the way our great congressman, I have to say they were warriors, right?...”</li> <li>2) “<b>Well</b>. Actually we are giving, I think really given tremendous marks...”</li> <li>3) “<b>Okay</b>. I was all set for Bernie because I thought it was gonna happen...”</li> <li>4) “...<b>Now</b>, the concept of shaking hands since this you know you’re hearing a lot of stuff about trying not to shake hands, it hasn’t stopped me at all...”</li> <li>5) “...<b>And then</b> I announced I was gonna run for president...”</li> <li>6) “<b>Oh</b> absolutely...”</li> <li>7) “<b>Well look</b>. We were set to hit 30.000 on the Dow...”</li> <li>8) “<b>Look</b>. We’re running it really well...”</li> <li>9) “...<b>Remember</b> <b>this</b>, president Obama, had he more than doubled...”</li> <li>10) “...It’s a great question because I’ve always felt, you know I don’t know from the time I was a young guy, I you know I’ve always felt the concept wasn’t good <b>then</b> you’d read a lot of medical reports...”</li> </ol>
	return to a prior topic, add to or continue with the present topic, digress from the present topic, introduce a new topic	But, by the way, and but, saying that, but	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) “...We undid some of the regulations that were made that made it very difficult <b>but</b> I’m not blaming anybody...”</li> <li>2) “...It’s not good now, especially they’re saying, <b>by the way</b> if there was ever a time that you could convince people not to shake hands, this could be it.</li> </ol>

			<p>Okay? This could be it.”</p> <p>3) “<b><i>And</i></b> the loopholes are terrible like lottery...”</p> <p>4) “...<b><i>But</i></b> that rhetoric got us to a place...”</p> <p>5) “<b><i>Saying that</i></b>, you know if they don’t do that we’re gonna have to be very tough...”</p> <p>6) “...And I think the way we united is really through success <b><i>but</i></b> when they hit us, we have to hit back. I feel that...”</p>
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## **CURRICULUM VITAE**



Syarif Khasanuddin was born in Cirebon on October 03, 1997. He graduated from SMAN 1 Cileungsi. He started his higher education in 2016 by majoring english literature in UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2021. During study, he won some competitions such as debate and spelling bee.