DISCOURSE MARKERS IN MICHELLE OBAMA'S INTERVIEW UNDER OPRAH'S 2020 VISION TOUR VISIONARIES

THESIS

By:
Inas Tsuroyya
NIM: 16320232

DEPARTEMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
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DISCOURSE MARKERS IN MICHELLE OBAMA'S INTERVIEW UNDER OPRAH'S 2020 VISION TOUR VISIONARIES

THESIS

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(S.,S)

By:
Inas Tsuroyya
NIM: 16320232

Advisor:
Dr. Agwin Degaf, M.A.
NIP 198805232015031004

DEPARTEMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2023

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Malang, Mei 26, 2023

The researcher

Inas Tsuroyya
NIM 16320232

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This to certify that Inas Tsuroyya's thesis entitled **"DISCOURSE MARKERS IN MICHELLE OBAMA'S INTERVIEW UNDER OPRAH'S 2020 VISION TOUR VISIONARIES"** has been approved for thesis examination at Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.).

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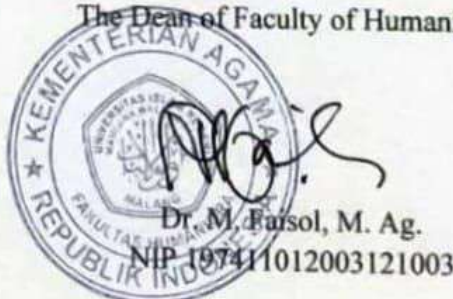
Approved by,

Advisor,
Department
Literature

Dr. Agwin Degaf, M.A.
NIP 198805232015031004

Head of English

Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D
NIP 198112052011011007

Acknowledged by
The Dean of Faculty of Humanities,

Dr. M. Faisol, M. Ag.
NIP 197411012003121003

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LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Inas Tsuroyya's thesis entitled "DISCOURSE MARKERS IN MICHELLE OBAMA'S INTERVIEW UNDER OPRAH'S 2020 VISION TOUR VISIONARIES" has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.) in Department of English Letters.

Malang, June 27, 2023

The Board of Examiners'   Signatures

1. Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D   (Main Examiner)
   NIP 198112052011011007

2. Mira Shartika, M.A   (Chair)
   NIDT 19790308201802012177

3. Dr. Agwin Degaf, M.A.   (Advisor)
   NIP 198805232015031004

Approved by
The Dean of Faculty of Humanities,

Dr. M. Faisol, M. Ag.
NIP 197411012003121003

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MOTTO

Not because the God doesn't knows you are crying. But He knows that you are strong.

(mark lee)

DEDICATION

"This thesis special dedicated for my beloved parents, Abdullah Ulil Albab and

Elok Faiqoh, my sister Hafidhotun Nabila, and my brothers M. Ariq Abdullah and

M. Robih Abdullah"

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Inas Tsuroyya

ABSTRACT

Tsuroyya, Inas. 2023. Discourse Markers in Michelle Obama's interview under Oprah's 2020 vision tour visionaries. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English LIterature. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor Dr. Agwin Degaf, M.A.

Keyword : Discourse Markers (DMs)

Discourse Markers has ten types (Biber et al: 1999:1095) and six functions (Schiffrin: 1987). The types consist of Interjection, greeting and farewell expression, linking adverbials, stance adverbials, vocatives, response elicitors, response forms, hesitator, various polite speech-act formulate, and expletives. Meanwhile, the function are divided into six functions which are are marker of information management, marker of response, marker of connectives, marker cause and effect, markers of temporal adverb, and markers of information and participation. However, this study analyzed Oprah Winfrey and Michelle Obama interview session (2020) on YouTube channel 'WeighWatchers' to reveal the types and functions of Discourse Markers. To conduct the study, the researcher used qualitative approach in analyzing the data. The findings shows there are 957 data total from ten types and six functions of Discourse Markers. Those are 21 data of interjection; none data of greeting and farewells expressions; 454 data of linking adverbials; 108 data of stance adverbials; one data of vocatives; 13 data of response elicitors; 350 data of response form; five data of hesitator; two data of various polite speech-act formulate; and three data of expletives. Based on the findings, this study did not find the greetings and farewells expressions through the interview. So that the researcher compare with two previous videos before the Oprah Winfrey and Michelle Obama was uploaded. It reveals Oprah Winfrey never use greetings and farewells expressions on her video interview. However, Discourse Markers' types and functions play significant role to assist the viewers in understanding the video.

ABSTRAK

Tsuroyya, Inas. 2023. Discourse Markers in Michelle Obama's interview under Oprah's 2020 vision tour visionaries. Skripsi. Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing: Dr. Agwin Degaf, M.A.

Kata Kunci : Penanda wacana

Penanda wacana memiliki sepuluh jenis (Biber et al: 1999) dan enam fungsi (Schiffrin: 1987). Jenisnya terdiri dari kata seru, ungkapan sapaan dan perpisahan, kata keterangan penghubung, kata keterangan pendirian, vocatives, pemberi tanggapan, bentuk tanggapan, bimbang, ragam rumusan tidak tutur santun, dan umpatan. Sedangkan fungsi dibagi menjadi enam fungsi yaitu penanda pengelolaan informasi, penanda respon, penanda penghubung, penanda sebab akibat, penanda keterangan waktu, dan penanda informasi dan partisipasi. Namun, penelitian ini menganalisis sesi wawancara Oprah Winfrey dan Michelle Obama (2020) di saluran YouTube 'WeighWatchers' untuk mengungkap jenis dan fungsi Penanda Wacana. Untuk melakukan penelitian, peneliti menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dalam menganalisis data. Hasil temuan menunjukkan total ada 957 data dari sepuluh jenis dan enam fungsi Penanda Wacana. Yaitu 21 data interjeksi; tidak ada data ungkapan sapaan dan perpisahan; 454 data menghubungkan adverbial; 108 data keterangan sikap; satu data vokatif; 13 data pemilih tanggapan; 350 data formulir tanggapan; lima data ragu-ragu; dua data ragam tindak tutur santun yang dirumuskan; dan tiga data umpatan. Berdasarkan temuan tersebut, penelitian ini tidak menemukan ungkapan sapaan dan perpisahan melalui wawancara. Sehingga peneliti membandingkan dengan dua video sebelumnya sebelum Oprah Winfrey dan Michelle Obama diunggah. Terungkap bahwa Oprah Winfrey tidak pernah menggunakan kata sapaan dan perpisahan dalam video wawancaranya. Namun, jenis dan fungsi Penanda Wacana memainkan peran penting untuk membantu pemirsa dalam memahami video.

مستخلص البحث

تحتوي علامات الخطاب على عشرة أنواع (Biber et al: 1999: 1095) وست وظائف (Schiffrin: 1987). تتكون الأنواع من المداخلة، والتحية والتعبير عن الوداع، وربط الظرف ، وظروف الموقف، والغناء، واستنباط الاستجابة، وأشكال الاستجابة، والمتردد، ومختلف صيغ الكلام المهذب، والشتائم. وفي الوقت نفسه، يتم تقسيم الوظيفة إلى ست وظائف هي علامة إدارة المعلومات، وعلامة الاستجابة، وعلامة الوصلات، وعلامة السبب والنتيجة، وعلامات الظرف الزمني، وعلامات المعلومات والمشاركة. ومع ذلك، حللت هذه الدراسة جلسة مقابلة أوبرا وينفري وميشيل أوباما (2020) على قناة "WeighWatchers" على YouTube للكشف عن أنواع ووظائف علامات الخطاب. لإجراء الدراسة ، استخدمت الباحثة المنهج الكيفي في تحليل البيانات. تظهر نتائج البحث أن هناك 957 بيانات إجمالية من عشرة أنواع وست وظائف من علامات الخطاب. تلك هي 21 بيانات المداخلة؛ لا توجد بيانات عن عبارات التحية والوداع؛ 454 بيانات ربط الظرف. 108 بيانات لظروف الموقف؛ بيانات واحدة من الدعوات. 13 بيانات من المستندين للاستجابة؛ 350 بيانات نموذج الاستجابة؛ خمس بيانات متردد. اثنين من البيانات من مختلف الكلام المهذب صياغة؛ وثلاث بيانات من الشتائم. وبناءً على النتائج، لم تجد هذه الدراسة عبارات الترحيب والوداع من خلال المقابلة. حتى تقارن الباحثة مقطعي فيديو سابقين قبل تحميل أوبرا وينفري وميشيل أوباما. يكشف أن أوبرا وينفري لم تستخدم أبدًا عبارات التحية والوداع في مقابلتها بالفيديو. ومع ذلك، تلعب أنواع محددات الخطاب ووظائفها دورًا مهمًا في مساعدة المشاهدين على فهم الفيديو.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher intended explain the background of the study, research question, significance of the study, scope and limitation, definition of key terms, and objectives of the study.

A. Background of the Study

This research analyzes of discourse markers performed by people in audio-visual communication, specifically through the interview. This study also highlights the discourse markers performed in audio-visual communication. In some cases, in considered to be influenced by linguistics element signaling the relation between units of talk, relation of the exchange, action, ideational, and participation framework levels of the discourse. Discourse markers in the era of technology development, not only performed in oral communication, but also monologue from within audio-visual. In other words, this phenomenon could be classified as the linguistic behavior of discourse markers.

Several previous studies are presented to strengthen the study related to Discourse Marker (DMs) field. It aims to assist the researcher in analyzing the research. Firstly, Utami (2020) has conducted a minor thesis on using DMs. The study investigates the DMs' functions and types through Tavi Gevinson and Maggies Rogers's interview on the 92nd Street Y Channel on YouTube. The methodology used in the study is descriptive qualitative. The result shows if Tavi Gevinson and Maggies Rogers used all of the DMs' functions and types

that represent the significance of the DMs' used. According to the data, Tavi Gevinson and Maggies Rogers share knowledge, connect some statements, and even hold the turn in speaking. However, as an interviewer, Maggie used structural markers frequently to assist the interview process. Moreover, DMs' play an essential role in interpreting the interview context through the video.

Secondly, Dumlao and Wilang (2019) studied specific DMs in a functional approach. The researchers used the data to analyze L1 English and L2 English users' academic writing essays. However, in conducting the study, the researchers used Frases' framework and classified the six DM criteria to get the result. The finding shows if the L1 and L2 users have dissimilarly used DMs. According to the data, L1 is more prominent in using the DMs in the writing essay, showing elaborative markers such as inferential, temporal, and transitive discourse.

On the other hand, the L2 users needed more suitable DMs and used and overused DMs such as inferential and temporal markers. Thus, it results in incoherent essay writing. The researchers suggest that language teachers need to highlight the variable usage of DMs in academic writing to help students improve their writing skills.

Thirdly, Arya (2022) also researched a similar scope of DM usage and functions in English conversations between Thai university students and non-Thai English speakers. The study utilizes a specific corpus of these conversations and identifies 34 different discourse markers used, which

comprise 5.6% of the total corpus. The most commonly used discourse markers were "and," "OK," "but," and "so." Furthermore, the analysis results suggest that the participants primarily used DMs to refer to topics rather than for interpersonal communication or cognitive functions. The study also found that structural DMs were mainly employed as topic shifters and to give turns in the conversation. The researchers note that Thai EFL students' limited use of discourse markers highlights the need for pedagogical interventions to raise students' awareness of how the use of these words can significantly impact the quality of conversations and relationships between speakers.

Fourthly, the other previous study was conducted by Cahyanti (2021). The language proficiency of EFL learners is frequently evaluated based on their performance in speaking. This study focuses on the use of DMs in informal contexts as a way to improve speaking fluency. The study examines the types and functions of discourse markers used in a vlog video by BNay Channel, utilizing Biber et al.'s (1999) theory for categorizing discourse markers and Castro's (2009) theory to define their functions. The research adopts a qualitative approach to gather data, identifying ten types of DMs used by the speakers and analyzing how they serve textual and interpersonal functions, including sub-functions. Therefore, the study reveals that the most prevalent function of discourse markers in the data is to express a response or reaction and back-channel signals that demonstrate understanding and continued attention while another speaker has their turn.

Fifthly, Subekti and Santi (2019) analyzed DMs for EFL learners. Although DMs are not typically taught in EFL classrooms, learners can access them through English YouTube channels, so the study used popular YouTube videos as the main object to be analyzed. It is chosen based on the number of subscribers, using Fraser's DMs construct (1991). By using the descriptive methodology, the analysis showed that Discourse Activity markers such as "occurred," "just," and "really" were the most commonly used DMs, serving a clarifying function. The next most frequent DMs were Message Relationship markers like "and" for presenting parallels and elaboration.

In summary, after exploring previous studies in the DMs field, the researcher provides the study's novelty using the other object to analyze the data. Here, the researcher provides the interview as the main object of this research. However, it is significant to analyze how Michelle Obama delivers their thought through the speech as she is a role model for the US citizens and the wife of the previous president of the USA. Moreover, this study also uses a deep analysis of DMs types and functions such as interjection, greeting, and farewell expression, linking adverbial, stance adverbal, vocatives, response elicitors, response forms, hesitator, various polite speech-act, and expletives. to interpret the context of speech under the text transcriptions.

In discourse communication, such as conversation, the use of proper DMs can produce good communication. Good communication means here is how the way speakers can understand the meaning of what is being said to one another. The use of DMs can show a natural impression in conveying the idea

in discourse. As Afrianto and Arles (2018) opinion, DMs provide a natural effect in conversation and provide understanding between the speaker and listener. The arrangement of discourse with inappropriate use of DMs can cause discourse to be stiff and unconnected; ideas or information of discourse are not clear. As Sariyan (1991) stated, appropriately arranged DMs can make ideas related to each other uninterrupted.

In conversation, the use of proper DMs produces good communication. Good communication is how the way the responders can understand the meaning of what is being said by the speaker.

Meanwhile, the researcher used in his study an interview talk show from Michele Obama's interview under Oprah's 2020 vision tour visionaries on WeightWachers in 2020. The reason why the researcher chose Michelle Obama's interview because the interview is informal. It shown from both speakers spoke casually when asking questions and conveying their opinions. They often used DMs to help them in their conversation. They used DMs in spontan, especially Michelle Obama, when She said "yeah" or "oh" as the DMs to organize her statement also Oprah. It made the listener can accept comprehensive information from their statements. This situation became the linguistic uniqueness of the object. According to Fox and Shrock (1999), when DMs are used in spontaneous delivery of ideas, the use of DMs will be seen from how the speaker uses the functions of DMs.

Michelle Obama is the speaker in WeightWachers youtube channel. Michelle Obama is an American attorney, author, and former first lady of the United States. She is the author of a book called "Becoming" which has sold 3,4 million. She is a role model for some US people and even people worldwide. She was invited as a speaker on the WeightWachers youtube channel. Oprah Gail Winifery has known popular as Oprah Winifery she is an American media executive, actress, talk show host, television producer, and philanthropist. Oprah as an interviewer and Michelle Obama as a guest speaker. Channel WeightWachers has various content one among them is Oprah's 2020 Vision Tour: Michelle Obama. In this channel, some talk shows which content of the interview discusses the topic about life after the white house, aging with confidence, and how to "go high" when others go low.

Both Oprah and Michelle Obama have an interview in informal settings. They talked about the bravery of being confident even though they not younger anymore. Oprah asked Michelle Obama about how her response was about the topic. They spoke casually and enjoy during the interview as in the daily conversation. This informal conversation has many characteristics; their conversation the same as daily conversation; the structure of words is neutral and simple, and their language does not pay attention to grammar rules. In informal conversation, DMs used when the speakers want to show their personal opinion and interpersonal aspect. It is different from the formal conversation in which the language looks stiff; the words are rarely heard; it

usually used in formal conversation or speech. DMs have the function in a formal setting.

Language always reflects the meaning it contains. This is in accordance with linear like as well, I mean, like, and oh may create such a natural conversation and help the listeners or audiences follow the way of thoughts or what the speakers want to (Fox & Schrock, 1999:280). "The aspect of discourse markers in is overlooked" (Croucher, 2005, p.38).

When a speaker only pays attention to what is said, he is still within the scope of linguistic studies. That is, the structure of logic which is always related to the law of cause and effect which arranges thoughts coherently or coherently. This is how a discourse is usually organized. Unfortunately, such an arrangement is only a textual linguistic arrangement (Pranowo, 2012).

Discourse markers are mostly used for the production of a coherent conversation and, above all, to clarify the speaker's intent and show what the speaker is doing with words. In general, there is no one-to-one correspondence between the two languages in the field of discourse markers: most of the time they are correlated in that the target language does not have the same pragmatic meaning, which is a common pitfall in translation (Chaume, 2004,p.56). Discourse markers are unique and specific in language. Schiffrin (2007,p.89) discussed in her research on the function of various discourse markers, (the examples of discourse markers include oh, well, … y'know and I mean).

Discourse markers are not taught explicitly in teaching learning process. They are taught implicitly to the students by inserting some of discourse markers into some dialogues to make them sound natural. Moreover, by using discourse markers in the dialogues, it could help the interlocutors to understand what the speakers mean. It is to avoid misunderstanding that might happen in the dialogue (Sada, et. al., 2015,p.13).

In daily social interaction, Schiffrin elaborate the use of discourse markers when a speaker delivers a discourse in conversation or written discourse, one uses the term called "marker of information management such as marker of responses as like "well", discourse connectives for example "and", "but", "or", marker of cause and results, example: "so" and "because", temporal adverb for example "now" and "than", information and participation like "you know", "I mean". Those words and phrases have an important role in signaling connectivity in discourse and for the textual unity (Horn & Gregory, 2006, p.87). Based on this, researchers are interested in conducting research with the title "Discourse Markers in Michelle Obama's interview under Oprah's 2020 vision tour visionaries".

Based on the explanation about the topic above, this study has some differences from previous studies. Previous studies analyzed the DMs in interviews but used different theories, namely Fraser (1996) and Fox and Schrock's (2002) theory. Also, the previous studies analyzed the DMs in many settings or media, such as newspapers and classroom settings, talk show, and podcast which are both informal. Meanwhile, this study analyzed the DMs in a

different context; it is an informal interview by Michelle Obama in the WeightWachers youtube channel. This study analyzed the informal interview data based on Biber et al and Schiffrin's (1987) theory.

B. **Research Question**

Based on the research topic described in the background a, the researcher decided to formulate research question from these topics as follows:

1. What are the type of DMS in Michelle Obama's interview under Oprah's 2020 vision tour visionaries?

2. How are the function of DMs in Michelle Obama's interview under Oprah's 2020 vision tour visionaries?

C. **Significance of the study**

From the results of this study, the researcher wants to contribute practically. Practically, this research can make a contribution to academic people like students or teachers, especially in English Department. For the teachers, this study can be a reference to teach the student about the type and function of DMs while the students can add knowledge about the use of DMs. For other researchers who want to analyze the DMs, it is expected that DM studies can be developed than the previous study, and this study can be the reference for other researchers to develop DMs studies.

D. **Scope and Limitation**

This study concerned on the process of discourse markers used from a pragmatic aspect. The focus of the study is the analysis of discourse markers in the conversation of the interview. The researcher intended to describe the

kinds of DMs and investigate the functions of DMs based on Biber et al and Schiffrin (1987). It discussed the conversation of Michelle Obama on WeightWachers YouTube channel.

This study focused on analyzing the use of DMs in conversation on the interview in the WeightWachers Youtube channel. The interview got from Youtube, and it contained the interview in 53:21 minutes. Oprah as the interviewer, had a conversation with the author, her name is Michelle Obama.

E. **Definition of Key Term**

1. **Discourse Markers (DMs)** : A word or phrase that is used to coordinate or regulate conversation or text. They are typically used to indicate the relationship between different sentences or parts or text, such as contrast, conjunction, or transition. Some example of discourse markers are "however", "therefore", and "for example"

2. **Interview**   : A conversation between two or more people, in which one person, the interviewer asks questions of another person, the interviewee in order together information or to assess the interviewee's qualifications or suitability for a specific role or task. Interviews can take a place in person, over the phone, or via video conference. They are commonly used in a variety show of setting, such as job interviews, academic admission interviews, and research studies.

3. **Michelle Obama**   : Is an American lawyer, author, and former first lady of United States. She is became an influential and initiatives, focusing on issues such as education, health and wellness, poverty

awareness, and support for military families. She is admired for her intelligence, grace, and commitment to social causes, making her a role model for many people worldwide.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer shows the review of the related literature of this study. The contents are terms related to analysis. Those are discourse analysis, discourse markers, type of discourse markers, and function of discourse marker. The writer intends to make the reader easier to understand this study. Thus, the writer classifies each term that is related to the topic of this study.

A. Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis is an interdisciplinary field that examines how language is used in social interaction to construct meaning, shape identities, and convey power dynamics. There are several types of discourse analysis approaches, each with its own focus and methodology. Here are four commonly used types of discourse analysis:

1. Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) : CDA aims to uncover and challenge power relation and ideologies embedded in discourse. It examines how language is used to maintain or challenge social inequalities and oppressive structures. CDA often analysis political, media, and institutional discourses to expose hidden biases, social norms, and hegemonic practices.

2. Conversation Analysis (CA): CA focuses on the detailed analysis of naturally occurring spoken interaction. It investigates the sequential organization, turn taking, repair mechanisms, and other conversational features. CA aims to uncover the social norms, shared understandings, and

interactional patterns that shape conversations and influence meaning construction.

3. Sociolinguistic Discourse Analysis (SDA): SDA explores the relationship between language, society, and culture. It examines how language choices and variations reflect social identities, power dynamics, and cultural norms. SDA investigates linguistic features such as dialects, code-switching, and language use in different social context to understand the social meanings and functions of language.

4. Critical Race Theory (CRT) analysis: CRT analysis focuses on examining discourse through the lens of race and racism. It seeks to expose and challenge the ways in which language and discourse perpetuate racial inequalities and social hierarchies. CRT analysis examines how racial ideologies, stereotypes, and microaggressions are constructed and reinforced through discourse.

Discourse analysis focuses on knowledge about language beyond the word, clause, phrase, sentence that is needed for successful communication. According to (McCarthy, 2015,p.1) Discourse analysis is a way of describing and understanding how language is used. It considers the relationship between language and the social and cultural contexts in which it is used and looks at patterns of organization across text. It considers what people mean by what they say, how they work out what people mean, and the way language present different views of the world and different understanding. This includes an examination of how discourse is shape by relationship between participant, and the effect

discourse has upon social identities and relations (Paltridge, 2006,p.2). One of branch of Discourse Analysis is Discourse Markers.

B. Discourse Markers

Discourse markers (DMs) are linguistic elements that index different relations and coherence between units of talk (Schriffin, 1987,p.1). There are growing numbers of studies and research interest on linguistic items like you know, okay and well that people use in written and spoken context since Schriffin (1987,p.31) highlighted their significance. Discourse markers are words and phrases that help you connect your ideas. Using discourse markers makes your speaking more fluent and natural-and it may help fill in some of the "pauses" in your speaking.

Discourse Markers are grammatical/ functioning words. Unlike content words, they do not convey meaning on their own nor change the meaning of a sentence. They only perform grammatical functions by linking ideas in a piece of writing. Most discourse markers signal the listener/reader of continuity in text or the relationship between the preceding and following text. Without sufficient discourse markers in a piece of writing, a text would not seem logically constructed and the connections between the different sentences and paragraphs would not be obvious.

Discourse markers are the fourth and final type of pragmatic markers. In contrast to the other pragmatic markers, DMs do not contribute to the representative sentence meaning, but only to the procedural meaning: they provide instruction to the on how the utterance to which the DMs is attached to be interpreted.

C. Types of Discourse Markers

Various Suggestions have been made for classifying discourse markers, However, different classifications are possible because each study focuses on certain aspects of these markers. Biber et al. (1999) classification is adopted as it proves to be typical and comprehensive. They offer the following types of discourse markers.

1. Interjection

   This type of discourse markers has been described in most books of grammars. Interjections are words or set of sounds used as a sudden remark to express feelings (Thomson and Martinent 2002:19). Leech (1993:152), offer a survey of common English interjections which are used to express emotions:

   - Oh!! Surprise: (oh what a beautiful present!)

   - Ah!! satisfaction, recognition: (Ah that's just what I want)

   - Wow!! Great surprise: (wow what a fantastic goal!)

   - Ouch!! : (Ouch, my foot)

   - Ow!! : (Ow what hurt)

2. Greeting and Farewells Expressions

   Greetings and Farewells occur in special discourse situations and constitute conventionalized responses to these situations, despite their phatic use argue, these markers can be used as an instrument to maintain a link among people. In general, greeting can vary in formality, hi and hellos

are used in informal situations. They are less formal than "good" forms: good morning, good afternoon and good evening (Biber, et. al, 1999).

3. Linking Adverbials

    Levinson (1983) indicates that there are words and phrases in English, and in most languages, are used to indicate the relationship between an utterance and the prior discourse such as the initial position of therefore, in conclusion, to the contrary, still, however, well, besides and after all.

    1) Layla has gone home

    2) After all, she was sick. (Fraser,1990, p.187)

4. Stance Adverbials

    This type of discourse markers is defined as a lexical item that behaves semantically as an operator upon the entire sentence, to express modality, illocutionary force and evaluation. (Trask, 1993, p.251). Stance adverbials appear in different grammatical structures single adverb like honestly, fortunately, or prepositional phrase like of course or noun like the fact is, adjective such as it is likely to or model verbs such as maybe and perhaps and the large number of these adverbials are comment clauses like you know, you see etc. To express the speakers attitude, opinion and even feelings.

5. Vocatives

    Generally speaking, Vocatives are viewed by Levinson (1983, p.71) as noun phrases that refer to the addressee, but are not syntactically or

semantically incorporated as the argument of prosodic ally; they are separated from the body of a sentence pro-stoically. Vocatives can be divided into two types:

1) Calls or summons

2) Addresses

6. Response Elicitors

These markers are characterized as generalized question tags, such as huh?, alright? and okay? That is used by the speaker to get or elicit agreement from the hearer. (Biber, et. al., 1999).

7. Response Forms

Biber, et. al., (1999) comment that these markers are brief and routinized responses to a previous remark. They classify this marker s into:

1) Response to questions as yes, no and their Variants

2) Response to directives as ok

3) Response to assertions as backchannels yes, yah, I see this type is called "up takers" by Gramley and patzold (1992, p.227) That are used on the part of the hearer to indicate the active listening in communication.

8. Hesitator

Er, erm and uh are discourse markers that are used to fill hesitation pauses in speech. Such markers tend to be condemned by people who do not understand why they are used, but they are very important. They allow

the addressee to catch up, and they help the speaker to plan what to say next (Knowles, 1987,p.185).

9. Various Polite Speech-Act formulate

Biber, et al., (1999) refer to discourse markers like sorry, pardon, thank you and please that are used in respectful language, they add that these markers have speech act function in thanking, apologizing and regretting. And they have, in fact, a respective role in the interactive nature of speaker's conversation.

10. Expletives

These markers are words or phrases that do not contribute any meaning to the text. Some of them are taboo expressions like swearwords or "semi -taboo expression" that are used as exclamations especially in strong negative experience (Biber, et al., 1999), Expletives divided in two types, that are:

(-) Taboo expletives: these markers are used to express something bad and not in polite use, such as: Blast!, Damn!. Oh hell!!! Bloody hell!!!

(-) Moderated expletives: these markers are socially acceptable in many situations, such as: My Goodness!. My God!, Good heavens!, Good God! (Leech, 1993,p.14).

D. **Function of Discourse Markers**

From the explanation above discourse, markers have several characteristics related to their use and function. Furthermore, Schiffrin (1987,p.73) divided discourse markers into six categories or function that are :

1. Marker of information management

    Schiffrin (1987, p.73) explained one of the discourse markers is "oh" use as exclamation or interjection, it indicates strong emotional states, e.g. surprise, fear, or pain. This markers also is not based on semantic meaning and grammatical status. This is an example of "oh" as an exclamation:

    Speaker 1   : Is this what you are looking for?

    Speaker 2   : "Oh!" Gesh, yes!

Pause predicting the rest tone unit. For example:

    Speaker 1   : "Oh", they will know later on.

    Speaker 2   : Do not they go to the party? "Oh" maybe there are too old.

    Regarding syntactic status or international contour, oh occurs as speakers shift in orientation of speakers (the focus of speaker attention) which replace one information unit another, as they recognize old information which has become conversationally relevant and as they receive new information to integrate into already present information knowledge. It can be concluded that "oh' has a role: pulls from the flow of information in discourse a temporary focus of attention which is the of itself or other man agreement. (Schiffrin 1987, p.74). Besides, "oh" has or is suggested to have a pragmatic effect-the creation of a joint focus. "Oh" can be focused on or situated in social interaction.

    To sum up, oh is a maker of information management: it marks shifts in speaker's orientation (objective and subjective) to information which

occurs a speakers and hearers manage the flow of information produced and received during the discourse. Orientation shift affect the overall information of the state of conversation. Although oh is some cognitive tasks, its use may have pragmatic affect in interaction.

2. Markers of response

The word like "oh", the use of well is not based on semantic meaning or grammatical status. Although well sometimes is a noun, an adverb, or degree word, its use in utterance initial position is difficult to characterize in terms based on any these classes. We can see some placement as well. The usual dialogic function identified for well as a discourse marker are used at the beginning of utterance that reject, cancel, or disagree with the content or tenor of the foregoing discourse. Well often begin turns, serving as a left-hand discourse backet. This is one example of "well".

> Speaker 1 : Where would you like to teach? If you have chosen your favorite spot, what is that?
>
> Speaker 2 : Uh, "well" I like Japan

The word "well" is a response marker. Well anchors its user in a conversational exchange when the options offered through a prior utterance for the coherence of an upcoming response it is not precisely followed. More generally, well is possible whenever the coherence options offered by one component of talk differ from another: well locates a speaker as a respondent to one level of discourse and allow a temporary release from attention toothers (Schiffrin 1987, p.127).

3. Markers of connectives

      Markers of connective also can be called discourse connective is a kind of discourse marker that different with others, if the previous marker is not based grammatical status, discourse connective that consist of and, but and or have a role in a grammatical system of English, their analysis of marker has to proceed somewhat differently.

      The first item in discourse markers connective is and. The word "and" is used to coordinate ideas and to continue a speaker's action in spoken language. And is the most frequently used mode of connection at a local idea structure.

      The second item in discourse connective is "but". It is a coordinator like "and", but it has different pragmatic effect. It marks an upcoming unit unless there is some contrastive relationship in either their ideational or interactive content.

      The third item of the connective marker is or. Or is used an option marker in discourse. It differs from and but not only in meaning because it is moving hearer-directed: whereas and marks a speaker's continuation, and but a speaker's provision of options to the hearer.

      Speaker 1   : Trying to get him to tell you something.

      Speaker 2   : The story stinks, and you know it.

4. Marker cause and effect

      Items in this category are "So" and "because", Schiffrin (1987:173) consider these items as a discourse marker because they are complement

both structurally and semantically. Like and, but, and or, so and because have grammatical properties which contribute to their discourse use. So and because it can mark idea units, information states, and action. In other words, they have semantic meaning.

The word "so" and "because" are grammatical signals of main or subordinate clauses respectively, and this grammatical difference is reflected in their discourse use: because is a marker of subordinate idea units, and so is a complementary marker of main idea units. It is important to define "subordinate" and "main" in discourse. Such designators depend on both the functional and referential organization of talk.

Speaker 1 : You know why he let you interview him?

Speaker 2 : No, tell us, pete.

Speaker 3 : Because he knew a more experienced journalist wouldn't have even fled it.

5. Markers of temporal adverb

The next category of discourse markers is makers of a temporal adverb. The items in this category is now and then in which time deictic involves. Deictic elements relate an utterance to its person, space, and time coordinate. Now and then is time deictic because they convey a relationship between time at which a proposition is assumed to be true and the time at which it is presented in an utterance. In other words, now and the are deictic because their meaning depends on a parameter of the speech situation.

Speaker 1   : I can't tell them anything until I tell them about this.

Speaker 2   : **Then**, can we please just start somewhere else?

6. Markers of information and participation

The last markers whose literal meanings directly influence their discourse use are "you know" and "I mean". "You know" marks transition in information state are relevant for participant framework, "I mean" marks speakers orientation toward own talk i.e. modification of idea and intention. Both markers also have the uses which are less directly related to their literal meanings: you know gains attention from the hearer to open an interactive focus on speaker-provided information and "I mean" maintains attention on the speaker. Both markers are called information and participant.

The word "you know" function within the information state of talk. Information states are formed as participants knowledge and meta-knowledge about the world redistributed through the talk. The literal meaning of expression you know suggest the function of "you know" in information status. You are a second pronoun and it is also used as an indefinite general pronoun similar to one. "You know" refers to the cognitive state in which one has the information about something.

Speaker 1   : Fine, where would you like me to start?

Speaker 2   : Well, you keep saying the future wasn't always this way, right?

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research method is a concept tat is applied to obtain and collect data about the research conclude also to answer the questions posed in the research. This section discusses about the method that is used in the research. It contains the design of the research, data and data source research instrument, data and data source data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

1. Research Method

The researcher conducted this study in a descriptive qualitative method. According to Rahardjo (2010) qualitative research is used to understand a phenomenon that wants to be studied and hopefully, the method used by the theory used and obtain an understanding of the phenomenon. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method because the researcher described the kind and the function of DMs use in the interview descriptively. This method is used to get the comprehensive results analyzed by Schiffrin (1987) theory. The data used is in the form of word and phrase which contain the discourse markers used by Michelle Obama's interview.

This study focused on the process of producing DMs in their conversations. This study examines the DMs context that is used to find out the functions of using the DMs. This study aims to analyze the construct meaning; therefore, the research will be done in a constructivist philosophical worldview.

2. **Data and Data Source**

This study discusses the use of Discourse Markers in the interview Michelle Obama. The meeting contained the conversation between Oprah as the interviewer and Michelle Obama as the speaker. The researcher analyzed the use of DMs in the talk of the speakers. The data of this study are the words or phrases which contain the type of DMs. The researcher downloads the interview video from YouTube. The video can be accessed in the link below :

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XvFaaO5b4hE&list=WL

3. **Research Instrument**

The researcher became the instrument of the research. In addition the researcher watched and transcribed the interview. The researcher also checked off the transcript this interview, understand, selected, analyzed, and took a note of the used. Data collection of this research is the print out or script the conversation between interviewer and speaker

4. **Data Collection**

To collect the data, the researcher did several steps. Firstly, the researcher watched the interview on the YouTube "WeighWatchers" channel. Then the researcher downloaded the video and the script. Thirdly, the researcher listened and watched the interview. The last, the researcher grouped words that including the type and the function of discourse markers.

5. Data Analysis

The researcher did several steps to investigate the data. The researcher analyzed the data based on the research question of the study. To answer the research problem, the researcher identified the types of DMs based on Biber et al (1999) and Schiffrin (1987) theory which categorized the DMs into 10 types; interjection, greeting, and farewell expression, linking adverbial, stance adverbal, vocatives, response elicitors, response forms, hesitator, various polite speech-act, and expletives. Then, the researcher classified the function of DMs based on Biber et al and Schiffrin's theory too. After analyzing the data based on the types and also the function of DMs, the researcher discussed DMs, which used by the speakers and the interviewer and also take the conclusion from the finding of the study.

CHAPTER IV
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSON

This chapter presents the finding and discussion, which aims to answer the problem of the study on this research. The following finding and discussion sections reveals a comprehensive understanding the use of DMs in the interview.

A. Findings

In this part, the researcher presents the data consisting of discourse marker in the interview. The researcher uses Michelle Obama's interview as the main object to be analyzed. At this point, the source of the data was taken from channel youtube WightWatchers entitled "Oprah's 2020 Vision Tour Visionaries: Michelle Obama Interview" on 13th February 2020. According to the video interview of Michelle and the interview, Oprah, the total duration was "53:20" minutes.

To get the finding and discussion, the researcher classified the data according to the types and functions of DMs based on Biber et al (1999) and Schiffrin (1987). However, the researcher was divided into two parts, which are ten types and six functions of DMs.

1. Interjection

The first type of DMs know as interjection which are used to express of emotion. Those are three kinds of interjection, those are whoo, wow, and oh. According to the data the researcher classified into three kinds of interjection, here are the data :

Datum 1

Michelle	: Hey, wow.
Oprah	: It's fun, hey.
Michelle	: It's fun.
Oprah	: Look at this. Look at this, Brooklyn.
Michelle	: **Whoo.**

Analysis :

This context show that Michelle feels surprise. The word "whoo" is the discourse marker as an interjection. The speaker surprises with a something she look and she seems had look great something. The speaker showing a surprised expression because a lot of people came to the event. The speaker said "whoo" to showed how her feeling. So, the discourse markers "whoo" here is a signaling emotional involvement of speaker.

Datum 2

Michelle	:You can barely get on stage in them.
Oprah	: But does this feel familiar?
Michelle	: **Oh,** it feels good.
Oprah	: So I know 20–was 2019 your year or what?
Michelle	: It was crazy. It was unexpected. Yes. It was a good year.

Analysis :

In this context show that she said "oh" she surprise with what Oprah said. The word "oh" is the discourse marker as interjection. The researcher concludes about that because in the interview Michelle shows a surprise expression. Michelle reaction what Oprah said and she is agree with Oprah said. The word "oh" seem like DMs as hesitators, but Michelle shows a surprise expression it is mean that the word "oh" here is the DMs as interjection. The word "oh" is the discourse marker as interjection. so it is can also categorized as marker of information management function because was surprised with the condition.

2. Greeting and Farewells Expression

The second type of discourse marker is greeting and farewell expression, but in this object the researcher not found the word of discourse marker as greeting and farewells expression.

3. Linking Adverbial

The third type of discourse marker is linking adverbial which are used to indicate the relationship between an utterance and the prior. Those are four kinds of linking adverbial, those are but, and, because, and well. According to the data the researcher classified into four kinds of linking adverbial, here are the data :

Datum 3

Oprah	: I know. And all of the people in this room paid money to come out to give up a Saturday. And we know all that Saturday means.
Michelle	: Like I said, ain't nobody twerking on this stage. You know? People are talking–people are talking and having conversations.
Oprah	: Yes.
Michelle	: **But** the current climate speaks down to people. You know? We think that people don't want to talk about books and talk about deep things and to, you know, really be self-reflective.

Analysis :

The word "but" in this interview the interviewer and the speaker they said 43 times. However, the researcher use datum three as an analysis of DMs as linking adverbial. In this context, the word "but" is the discourse markers as linking adverbial. The word "but" in the interview here indicate the linking the prior sentence "but" and after. So "but" is a linking word that plays a role in the to mark two sentences or clauses which the prior sentence has the contrast meaning with the

upcoming sentence. Based on this context, "but" as DMs categorized types as linking adverbial.

Datum 4

Oprah	:It was. Especially because Michelle Obama's book, Becoming I know everybody in here has it. It was–it wasn't just the best-selling memoir book of the year, it's the best-selling memoir of all time. **And** what that says to me, I think it's like now 11.7 million, probably 12 million since we've been sitting here, what it says to me is it's such an extraordinary time to be a strong, confident, assured **and**, above all else, well woman in the world today.
Michelle	:Absolutely. I mean, so many people saw themselves in my story. It's also a time for owning our stories. **And** I think that's part of what resonated with people. I mean, a lot of people came up **and** said, well, you were so vulnerable. Was it hard for you to tell your story, to tell your truth? There were things you covered that were difficult. Like trouble in your marriage and trouble having–getting pregnant. Was that hard to do? **And** my response is, no, that's my story. I embrace every aspect of who I am. Because as I've said, I like my story. I like all the highs **and** the lows and the bumps in between.

Analysis :

The word "and" in this interview, the interviewer and the speaker they said the word "and" 328 times. However, the researcher use datum four as an analysis of DMs as linking adverbial. In this context, the word "and" is the discourse markers as linking adverbial, the word "and" here indicate the linking between the prior sentence "and" and after. This conversation between two women, Oprah and Michelle are have serious conversation talked about aging with confidence and how to "go high" when others go low. So "and" here has the function as markers of connectives

Datum 5

Oprah	: Whoo, sister, does this feel like deja vu all over again for you? **Because** you were here wearing those fab Balenciaga gold boots.
Michelle	: Yeah, Barack is, like, where are those boots? He's, like, what did you do with those boots? I was, like, they're put away, honey, just settle down.

Datum 6

Oprah	:It was. Especially **because** Michelle Obama's book, *Becoming*–I know everybody in here has it. It was–it wasn't just the best-selling memoir book of the year, it's the best-selling memoir of all time. And what that says to me, I think it's like now 11.7 million, probably 12 million since we've been sitting here, what it says to me is it's such an extraordinary time to be a strong, confident, assured and, above all else, well woman in the world today.

Analysis :

The word "because" in this interview, the interviewer and the speaker they said the word "because" 71 times. However, the researcher use datum five and six as an analysis of DMs as linking adverbial. This context showed the word "Because" is the discourse markers as linking adverbial. She said "Because" to represent her feeling and have the types as linking adverbial. The DMs of "Because" here has the function as markers cause and result.

Datum 7

Michelle	: We did. We dropped Malia off, too. We all did.
Oprah	: Okay. And I heard
Michelle	: With the motorcade.
Oprah	: With the motorcade.
Michelle	: Tried to hide it. But it was there.
Oprah	: It's hard with 20 cars.
Michelle	: **Well,** we had 'em do less cars.
Oprah	: Okay

Analysis :

     The word "well" in this interview, the interviewer and the speaker they said the word "well" 12 times. However, the researcher used datum seven as an analysis of DMs as linking adverbial. In this context, the word "well" is the discourse marker as linking adverbial. "well" here indicate the linking between the prior sentence "well" and after. In this situation they talked about something important and make them argue in the situation. The word "well" in this context is the DMs as linking adverbial,. So the word "well" here has the function as markers of the function as markers of temporal adverb.

4. Stance Adverbial

     The fourth type is discourse marker as stance adverbial, and sometimes called sentence adverbial. Stance adverbial is defined as a lexical item behaves semantically as an operator upon the entire sentence, to express modality, illocutionary force and evaluation. (Trask, 1993:251). Those are four kinds of interjection, those are you know, absolutely, honestly, and exactly. Based on the data the researcher classified into four kinds of stance adverbial, here are the data :

Datum 8

Oprah	: What does that mean over the years that was a running theme in your house that you said over and over?
Michelle	: **You know,** I try to–it's–you know, what I tell them is what I continue to tell themselves is that they have to walk their own walk. You know, they cannot define themselves by looking at each other or looking at me or their dad. They have to take the time to get to know themselves. Give themselves a moment to figure out who they want to be in the world. Not who they think I want them to be. Not what the rest of the world says about them. But to really think about how they want to shape their lives and

how they want to move in this world. So I don't want them measuring themselves by external influences. And for young girls, that is hard to do.

Analysis:

The word "you know" in this interview the interviewer and the speaker they said 105 times. However, the researcher use datum eight as an analysis of DMs as stance adverbial. In this context, the word "you know" have type of discourse markers as stance adverbials. The word "you now" here showing the attention from Michelle to Oprah. The word "you know" located in the first sentence. Therefore the discourse markers "you know" used to express or display other attentiveness. So, the researcher concludes that this discourse markers have the function as markers of information and participation

Datum 9

Michelle	:**Absolutely.** I mean, so many people saw themselves in my story. It's also a time for owning our stories. And I think that's part of what resonated with people. I mean, a lot of people came up and said, well, you were so vulnerable. Was it hard for you to tell your story, to tell your truth? There were things you covered that were difficult. Like trouble in your marriage and trouble having–getting pregnant. Was that hard to do? And my response is, no, that's my story. I embrace every aspect of who I am. Because as I've said, I like my story. I like all the highs and the lows and the bumps in between.

Analysis :

In this case, the word of "absolutely" that used by Michelle is type of discourse markers of stance adverbial. "Absolutely" in this context have the function as marker of temporal adverb. Michelle said "absolutely" it's mean that she want to said that what interviewer asked to her is totally right.

Datum 10

Oprah	: Really? Are you, still? I was going to ask you, is there any self-doubt left?
Michelle	: Yes.
Oprah	: Because I **honestly**
Michelle	: Yes.
Oprah	: I remember when–because I opened–or interviewed you at the very first tour stop in Chicago.
Michelle	: I remember that. Yes.

Analysis:

In this context, the utterance "honestly" that Oprah said to make Michelle conscious with the situation. The word of "honesty" is the type of discourse markers stance adverbial. The researcher concludes that the DMs "honestly" in this context have the function as marker of temporal adverb. The DMs of "honestly" here defined as probability condition by the speaker.

Datum 11

Oprah	: To choose what your vision is and beyond.
Michelle	: **Exactly.**
Oprah	: So do you all actually now have more time for each other?
Michelle	: Yes. More emotional time.

Analysis :

In this case, the word of "exactly" as a discourse marker of stance adverbial. "exactly" in this context have a function as marker of temporal adverb. Michelle order to Oprah that to emphasize that it's true.

5. **Vocatives**

The fifth types of discourse marker as a vocatives, vocatives is noun phrases that raver to addressee, but are not syntactically or semantically incorporated as the argument of prosodically. Vocatives divided in two types

those are calls or summons and addresses. According to the data the researcher only find one datum the DMs as vocatives that is "Hey, wow".

Datum 12

Michelle	: **Hey, wow.**
Oprah	: It's fun, hey.
Michelle	: It's fun.
Oprah	: Look at this. Look at this, Brooklyn.
Michelle	: Whoo.

Analysis :

In this context the word "hey" used to give calls to someone. The researcher concludes that the DMs in the context above have the type of DMs as vocatives. The function as expressive which cover as signaling emotional involvement of the speaker in their conversation. Michelle used "hey" seem express her emotional situation to her partner. So this DMs can utter to express that.

6. Response Elicitors

The sixth types is discourse marker as response elicitors, response elicitors is characteristic such as generalized tags. Those are two kinds of interjection, those are right?, and okay?. According to the data the researcher classified into two kinds of response elicitors, here are the data :

Datum 12

Michelle	: Yeah, Barack is, like, where are those boots He's, like, what did you do with those boots? I was, like, they're put away, honey, just settle down.
Oprah	: To think when you wear a pair of boots like that, like they go to the Michelle museum. **Right?**
Michelle	: That's right. You don't walk around in the street with that. You know, you don't do anything with those boots.
Oprah	: Yeah.

Analysis :

The word "right" in this interview the interviewer and the speaker they said 12 times. However, the researcher use datum 12 as an analysis of DMs as response elicitors. In this context the word "right" that used by Oprah to get agreement from the hearer. The word of "right" here have types as response elicitors. In this case interview, the speaker gives more stressing in discourse marker "right". The researcher concludes that discourse marker of word "right" has the function as marker of information and participant. Discourse markers "right" here is to represent the speaker feeling or the speaker desire, Oprah said the discourse marker "right" to make hearer gives the response in this question.

Datum 12

Michelle	: And so we all, you know, try to hold it together. We tried loud cry, like you know? He did that at Malia's graduation. Like we're sitting there. He had his sunglasses on and speeches are happening and we're all chatting and we hear– I look down, like, are you **okay?** He's, like– He's gonna kill me for telling that story. Don't tell him. Don't tell him.
Oprah	: So this year is the first time you all have been empty-nesters. And what's that like?
Michelle	: It is so good, y'all. to hold it together to get her in the car so she wouldn't start crying. And then me and Barack, we bawled like babies. You know, Barack has that–gets that ugly

Analysis :

In this context appear to discourse marker "okay" the word "okay" here has types as response elicitors in the interview. The speaker gives more stressing in discourse marker. The researcher concludes that "okay" here has the function as marker of information and participation. The word "okay" here to represent that the speaker gives response in this question.

7. Response Form

The seventh type of DMs know as response form which are used to response a previous remark. The response form are divided into three parts those are: response to question, response to directives, and response to assertion. Those are four kinds of response form, those are yes, no, okay, and yeah. According to the data the researcher classified into four kinds of response form, here are the data :

A. Response to question

Datum 13

Oprah	: Yeah. I was saying earlier that everybody just wants to know that you hear me—
Michelle	: **Yes.**
Oprah	: And that you see me.
Michelle	: **Yes.**
Oprah	: What's the best advice do you think that you've given your daughters?

Analysis :

The word "yes" in this interview the interviewer and the speaker they said 39 times. However, the researcher use datum thirteen as an analysis of DMs as response form as response to question. In this conversation above appear the discourse marker "yes" used by Michelle to indicate gives the response from the interviewer asked, and she said "yes" with signal her agreement. The word "yes" is the type of discourse markers that used here is response form. The discourse marker "yes" have the function as markers of response.

Datum 14

Oprah	: You don't do it anymore?
Michelle	: **No.**

Oprah   : And he doesn't either?
Michelle   : **No**. He doesn't either.

Analysis :

The word "no" in this interview the interviewer and the speaker they said 275 times. However, the researcher use datum thirteen as an analysis of DMs as response form as response to question. In this case that the word of discourse marker "no" used by Michelle to response the question from Oprah. The word "no" here have stress that Michelle doesn't to do that. So, the types is response form. While the function is markers of response.

B. Response to directive

Datum 15

Oprah   : So I've heard, we've read this. Although we can't believe anything we read. But I know Malia's third year Harvard and you all–all together as a family dropped Sasha off.
Michelle   : We did. We dropped Malia off, too. We all did.
Oprah   : **Okay**. And I heard

Analysis :

The word "okay" in this interview the interviewer and the speaker they said 13 times. However, the researcher use datum thirteen as an analysis of DMs as response form as response to directive. In this context seem like above, the word "okay" is type response form. Discourse marker "okay" used by Oprah to make sure their conversation. The discourse marker "okay" have the function as marker of response.

C. Response to assertion

Datum 16

Michelle	: You know? That is a very hard thing to do. And everybody should understand that as a responsibility.
Oprah	: It was hard–
Michelle	: And in this brand culture, oh, it–it drives me crazy.
Oprah	: It was hard with just cable TV when you're watching all the images in music.
Michelle	: **Yeah.**

Analysis :

The word "okay" in this interview the interviewer and the speaker they said 13 times. However, the researcher use datum thirteen as an analysis of DMs as response form as response to assertion. In this context above seem that the discourse marker indicate the attention and give the assertion to comments the statement and question between Oprah and Michelle. The word "yeah" in this discourse marker have the function as markers of response. The researcher concludes that the type of discourse marker used by Michelle is response form. In response to question, indicate that "yeah" is the discourse marker to give the response or answering the question.

8. **Hesitator**

The eighth type of DMs know as hesitator which are used to fill hesitation pauses in conversation. This types to be condemned by people who do not understand why they are used, but this types are very important. Those are two kinds of hesitator, those are mm-hmm and uh-huh. According to the data the researcher classified into two kinds of hesitator, here are the data :

Datum 17

Michelle	: And I think that what we learn from that is people are–they are–they gravitate to other people's vulnerabilities.
Oprah	: **Mm-hmm.**
Michelle	: We gravitate to one another when we see the best and the worst in ourselves. Because it makes us feel human. You know? And I think people connected to the humanness of the story.

Datum 18

Oprah	: I was talking to Tina Fey recently, and she said that she–she's at a stage now where she appreciates that she has moved through life in a few different body shapes.
Michelle	: **Uh-huh**. Yeah. Yeah.

Analysis :

In this context, the word "hm, uh" is the discourse marker use to fill hesitation pauses. They said this discourse marker to fill the pauses and it is the signal that they think make a good sentence. The word discourse marker "hm, uh" here have the type as hesitator.

From the analysis above about the DMs a s hesitator, the researcher concludes that the DMs uses to fill hesitation pauses. The function of the two DMs are markers of response. It is a tactic to fill the pauses when the speaker thinks, this tactic is manner of the speaker to make a good sentence or a well conversation.

9. **Various Polite Speech Act Formulate**

The nineth type of discourse marker is various polite speech-act formulate. Various polite speech-act formulate is discourse marker like sorry, thanks, excuse me. This types are used in respectful language and these markers have speech act function in thinking, apologizing, and regretting. Those are two kinds of various polite speech-act formulate, those

are please and thank you. According to the data the researcher classified into two kinds of various polite speech-act formulate, here are the data :

Datum 18

Oprah : Okay. We're ready. Whoo. Oh, oh. No, when I started thinking about who has had some of the greatest impact on the global vision of what health and wellness and empowerment looks like, this person's name came to mind first. Brooklyn, **please** welcome our WW 2020 visionary conversation, the former First Lady of the United States Michelle Obama.

Datum 19

Oprah : You don't have to compare because you represent–you represent what Maya Angelou said in one of her poems. You make me proud to spell my name, W-o-m-a-n. you. And when I see you walk it, it makes me proud. Because you are a phenomenal. Phenomenal woman. Michelle Obama. **Thank you. Thank you.** (Applause.) Michelle Obama. (Applause.) First Lady Obama

Analysis :

In the context above Oprah as the interviewer used the word "please" to welcome her guest star, the guest star is Michelle Obama. Oprah used the word "thank" the polite gesture of thanking the speaker for being a guest star and providing a lot of motivation for the audience to welcome his guest star. Oprah use a respectful language, the researcher conclude that the word "please" and "thank" here have the types of various polite and the function is expressive function which cover as politeness.

10. Expletives

The tenth type of discourse marker is expletives. Expletives is words or phrases that do not contribute any meaning to the text. Expletives divides into two types those are taboo expletives and moderated expletives. In the interview the researcher just found one types of expletives that is taboo

expletives. According to the data the researcher analyze taboo expletives, here are the data.

Datum 20

Oprah	: What's the best advice do you think that you've given your daughters
Michelle	: **Oh, gosh,** I give them so much advice. They're so sick of me. You know, now that they're in college, I have these texting–did I tell you to remember some little things? Like you are eating some green things. Aren't you?
Oprah	: What does that mean over the years that was a running theme in your house that you said over and over?

Datum 21

Michelle	:I have to tell myself, appreciate what God gave you and take care of that.
Oprah	: Yeah.
Michelle	: And be balanced about it.
Oprah	: I like that you so freely speak the number 56.
Michelle	: Yeah for me. Yeah.
Oprah	: I love that. You have been around women–we all have–and men, too, like I'm not gonna say the number. And oh, my gosh, I'm turning 40. **Oh, my gosh**, I'm turning 50. You never had any of that?

Analysis :

In this context, the discourse marker that appear in Michelle Obama and Oprah's interview above is the taboo expletives, they used word "oh gosh" to express what they feeling, the word "oh gosh" is the type of expletives, taboo expletives. Taboo expletives used to express something bad and not in polite use (Leech 1989:14). This discourse marker has the function as marker of temporal adverb. In the example above seem that the speaker used this discourse marker in angry situation, surprise situation and do not believe with the condition that she receives.

B. Discussion

In this part, the researcher will explain all the data found in "Michelle Obama's interview" by using Biber et al, theory about ten of discourse markers, they are *interjection, greeting, and farewell expression, linking adverbial, stance adverbal, vocatives, response elicitors, response forms, hesitator, various polite speech-act, and expletives,* and Deborah Schiffrin theory about six functions of discourse marker, they are *marker of information management, marker of response, marker of connectives, marker cause and effect, markers of temporal adverb, and markers of information and participation.* the researcher made the diagram below to make it easier to analyze the data:
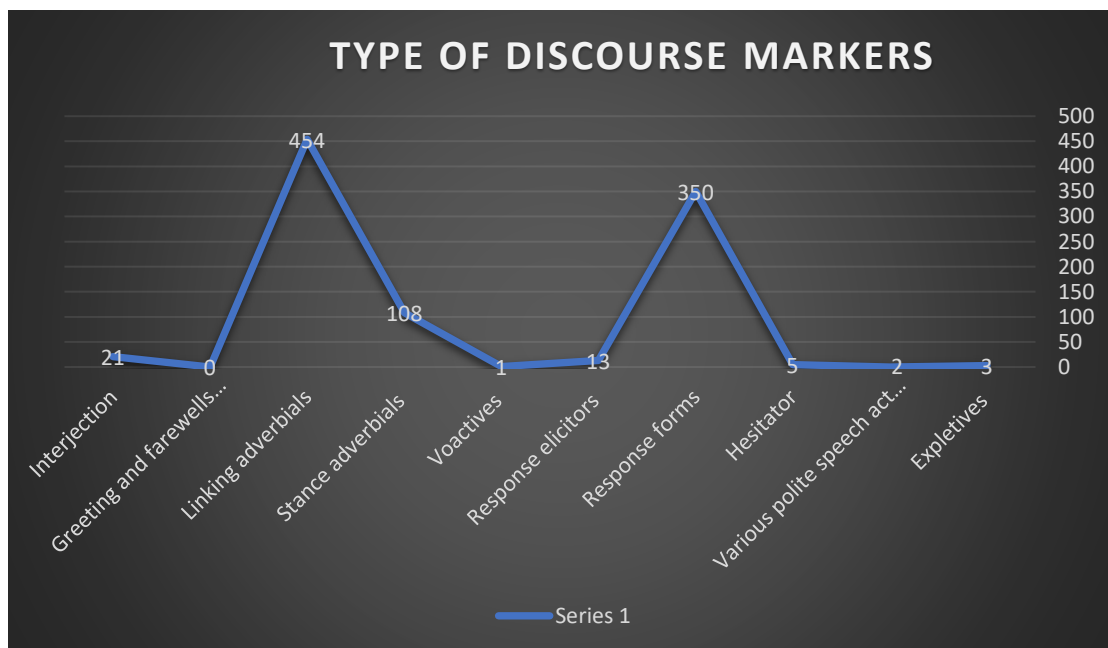
From the diagram above, the researcher found nine types of discourse markers those are: interjection, linking adverbial, stance adverbial, vocatives, response elicitors, hesitators, and expletives. The diagram above shows that the

word that is often used in the interview is the word "and" Oprah Winfrey and Michelle Obama often use the word "and" in the conversation. In this study, the word "and" researchers found 328 times. The word "and" is used more often than the word "yes" or "no" because the background of this event is an interview where the event is not formal, and the speaker uses random words without any script to answer it. The word "and" is a type of discourse marker as a linking adverbial in chapter two, it is explained that the discourse marker type of adverbial linking is to indicate that there are words and phrases in English and most languages are used to indicate the relationship between an utterance, which means the word "and" are the most languages used in this interview because the word "and" has the functions as a discourse marker as a marker of connective which connects words or sentences with others.

In this interview, the researcher did not find two types of discourse markers; those are greeting and farewell expressions and various polite speech-act formulae. In the interview, there are two people: Oprah Winfrey as the interviewer and Michelle Obama as the speaker. As the interviewer, Oprah Winfrey did not open the talk show with a greeting. Oprah Winfrey did not open the event with a greeting in the same event but with different speakers. As the interviewer, Oprah Winfrey did not open the event by using the words "good morning" or "good evening" to the speakers and the audience. Oprah Winfrey opened the event directly with a sentence explaining who the guest stars would be attending. Oprah Winfrey started the event by directly asking questions related to the guest star there was no intermezzo at the event.

Michelle Obama, born Michelle LaVaughn Robinson on January 17, 1964, is an American lawyer, author, and former First Lady of the United States. She is married to Barack Obama who served as the 44th President of the United States from 2009 to 2017. During her tenure as First Lady, Michelle Obama became a prominent figure and advocate for various causes. She focused on education, health and wellness, poverty awareness, and military families. One of her most notable initiatives was the "Let's Move!" campaign aimed to reduce childhood obesity and promote a healthier lifestyle for children.

Michelle Obama also emphasized the importance of education and launched the "Reach Higher" initiative to inspire young people to pursue higher education or other post-secondary opportunities. She has been a strong proponent of women's rights and has spoken out against gender inequality.

Beyond her role as First Lady, Michelle Obama is an accomplished author. Her memoir "Becoming," was published in 2018 and quickly became a bestseller. In the book, she shares her personal story, from her childhood in Chicago to her time in the White House. Michelle Obama's impact extends beyond her time in the White House. She continues being a role model for many people worldwide, using her platform to promote social causes and inspire others to make a positive difference in their communities.

In a previous study, the researcher compares with a journal by Arya (2022); this journal explains discourse markers in conversations. This journal researched a similar scope of DM usage and functions in English conversations between Thai

university students and non-Thai English speakers. The study utilizes a specific corpus of these conversations and identifies 34 different discourse markers used, which comprise 5.6% of the total corpus. The most commonly used discourse markers were "and," "OK," "but," and "so". The researcher also compared with the journal by Subekti and Santi (2019); this journal explains discourse markers taught in EFL classrooms, and learners can access them through English YouTube channels the analysis showed that Discourse Activity markers such as "occurred," "just," and "really" were the most commonly used DMs, serving a clarifying function. The difference between previous studies and this research is in the object, the journal by Arya (2022) the object is a conversation between Thai university students and non-Thai English speakers, the researcher uses interview as the object, and only one object is used. The journal by Subekti and Santi (2019) this journal explain discourse markers taught in EFL classrooms, this object uses digital object that is YouTube. According to the study, the researcher used a similar object to conduct the research. The researcher was inspired to analyze discourse markers in this interview after reading that journal and much information that makes the researcher sure and want to analyze in other projects.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter provided the conclusions and the suggestions. After analyzing the data about discourse markers in Michelle Obama's interview under Oprah's 2020 vision tour visionaries, the researcher taken conclusions and suggestions.

A. Conclusion

This research is an analysis of Discourse Markers types and function toward interview under Oprah's 2020 vision tour visionaries. At this point, the researcher using the transcript video interview to analyze types (Biber et al:1999:1095) and functions (Deborah Schiffrin: 1987) of Discourse markers. After conducting to the research the researcher found significance findings of types and functions and under the object of the study.

However, to answer the problem of the study, according to the ten types and six functions of Discourse Markers, the researcher found 957 data. At this point, the function of Discourse Markers under the object of the study was concluded under the types of Discourse Markers. The finding shows, there are 21 data of interjection; none data of greeting and farewells expressions; 454 data of linking adverbials; 108 data of stance adverbials; one data of vocatives; 13 data of response elicitors; 350 data of response form; five data of hesitator; two data of various polite speech-act formulate; and three data of expletives. Here, the researcher found there is no data of greeting and farewells expression based on the transcript interview.

Hence, to strengthen the study, the researcher compares the other interview under Oprah interview with other speakers in order to get the none of greeting and farewells expressions data. The researcher took two previous interviews videos before the Oprah Winfrey and Michelle Obama session. The result reveals Oprah did not use any greetings and farewells expressions on her interview videos to greet the viewers. Therefore, Discourse Markers of types and functions has significant role in helping anyone to deliver the conversation.

B. Suggestion

After conducting the analysis, the researcher had found the Discourse Markers types and functions under the Oprah interview with Michelle Obama. Besides, the researcher only used one episode video and two theories (Biber et al and Deborah Schiffrin) of Discourse marker to reveal the problem of the study. So that the data are limited and there is one type which not found under the interview video.

To anticipate the less data in conducting the research, the researcher hopes the next researcher to use various videos and using other theories of Discourse Markers functions and types. Moreover, the researcher only using spoken discourse as the main data to be analyzed rather than the written discourse. So, the next researcher can use written discourse object to enrich the findings.

Lastly, because there are too many DMS studies, so for future researchers to choose topics that have not been studied. The next researcher can use the latest objects and different topics.

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APPENDIX

ITJ   : Interjection   RE : Response Elicitors

G&F : Greeting and Farewell   RF : Response Form

LA   : Linking Adverbial   H : Hesitator

SA   : Stance Adverbial   VPSAF: Various Polite Speech-Act Formulate

V   : Vocatives   E : Expletives

No	Utterance	Function	ITJ	G&F	LA	SA	V	RE	RF	H	VPSAF	E
1	Michelle : **Whoo**	Marker of information management	√									
2	Michelle : **Oh,** it feels good.	Marker of information management	√									
3	Michelle : **But** the current climate speaks down to people. You know? We think that people don't want to talk about books and talk about deep things and to, you know, really be self-reflective.	Marker of connective			√							
4	Oprah : It was. Especially because Michelle Obama's book, Becoming I know everybody in	Markers of connective			√							

	here has it. It was–it wasn't just the best-selling memoir book of the year, it's the best-selling memoir of all time. **And** what that says to me, I think it's like now 11.7 million, probably 12 million since we've been sitting here, what it says to me is it's such an extraordinary time to be a strong, confident, assured **and**, above all else, well woman in the world today												
5	Oprah : Whoo, sister, does this feel like deja vu all over again for you? **Because** you were here wearing those fab Balenciaga gold boots.	Markers cause and result			√								
6	Michelle : **Well,** we had 'em do less cars.	Markers of temporal adverb			√								
7	Michelle : **You know,** I try to–it's–you know, what I	Markers of information and participation				√							

	tell them is what I continue to tell themselves is that they have to walk their own walk. You know, they cannot define themselves by looking at each other or looking at me or their dad.												
8	Michelle : **Absolutely.** I mean, so many people saw themselves in my story. It's also a time for owning our stories. And I think that's part of what resonated with people.	Markers of temporal adverb				√							
9	Oprah : Because I **honestly**	Markers of temporal adverb				√							
10	Michelle : **Exactly.**	Markers of temporal adverb				√							
11	Michelle : **Hey, wow.**	Markers of information management					√						
12	Oprah : To think when you wear a pair of boots like that, like they go to the Michelle museum. **Right?**	Markers of information and participant						√					

No	Utterance	Type											
13	Michelle : And so we all, you know, try to hold it together. We tried loud cry, like you know? He did that at Malia's graduation. Like we're sitting there. He had his sunglasses on and speeches are happening and we're all chatting and we hear– I look down, like, are you **okay?** He's, like He's gonna kill me for telling that story. Don't tell him. Don't tell him.	Markers of information and participants						√					
14	Michelle : **Yes.**	Markers of response							√				
15	Michelle : **No**. He doesn't either.	Markers of response							√				
16	Oprah : **Okay**. And I heard	Markers of response							√				
17	Michelle : **Yeah.**	Markers of response							√				
18	Oprah : **Mm-hmm.**	Markers of response								√			
19	Michelle : **Uh-huh**. Yeah. Yeah.	Markers of response								√			
20	Oprah : Okay. We're ready.	Markers of expressive									√		

	Whoo. Oh, oh. No, when I started thinking about who has had some of the greatest impact on the global vision of what health and wellness and empowerment looks like, this person's name came to mind first. Brooklyn, **please** welcome our WW 2020 visionary conversation, the former First Lady of the United States Michelle Obama.												
21	Oprah : You don't have to compare because you represent–you represent what Maya Angelou said in one of her poems. You make me proud to spell my name, W-o-m-a-n. you. And when I see you walk it, it makes me proud. Because you are a phenomenal. Phenomenal woman. Michelle	Markers of expressive										√	

	Obama. **Thank you. Thank you.** (Applause.) Michelle Obama. (Applause.) First Lady Obama												
21	Michelle : **Oh, gosh,** I give them so much advice. They're so sick of me. You know, now that they're in college, I have these texting– did I tell you to remember some little things? Like you are eating some green things. Aren't you?	Markers of temporal adverb											√
22	Oprah : I love that. You have been around women–we all have–and men, too, like I'm not gonna say the number. And oh, my gosh, I'm turning 40. **Oh, my gosh**, I'm turning 50. You never had any of that?	Markers of temporal adverb											√

CURRICULUM VITAE

Inas tsuroyya, born in Rembang, on Monday, August 17. 1998. The first child of four children from bapak Abdullah Ulil Albab and ibu Elok faiqoh. The researcher completed her education at elementary school at MI Manbail Futuh in 2010, then she continued her education at junior high schoolat Mts Manbail Futuh. She graduated from senor high school at MAN 4 Jombang. And continued at higher education at Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang State Islamic University in 2016.