

**INTERPERSONAL METADISCOURSE MARKERS
ON TRUMP'S PERSUASIVE SPEECH
(IRAN-U.S. CONFLICT)**

THESIS

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MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG
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2021**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “*Interpersonal Metadiscourse Markers On Trump’s Persuasive Speech Iran-U.S Conflict*” is my original work. Except for those materials that are cited as references and written in the bibliography, I do not include materials previously written or published by anyone else. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person responsible for it.

Semarang, April 20, 2021

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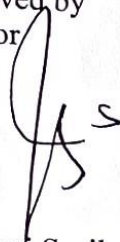
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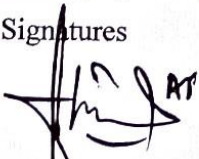
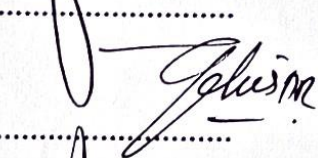
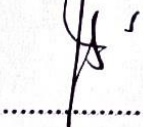
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MOTTO

'It is never too late to correct our mistakes. If we do not, we risk repeating them'

-Lisa Madigan

DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my parents, abi, umi, my brother, mas Aulia who always supported me during my study. Thank you for your motivation and also for encouraging me and supporting me to finish my thesis this semester. May Allah bless us.

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Praise Gratitude, we will never extend the presence of Allah SWT for all the abundance of grace, taufiq, inayah, and guidance so that our goal is to complete the thesis with the title "*Interpersonal Metadiscourse Markers On Trump's Persuasive Speech Iran-US Conflict*" to fulfill the requirements for a Bachelor of Literature (SS) degree. The Faculty of Humanities at the State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang can be included. With a string of greetings and prayers we give to the Prophet Muhammad SAW, the noblest human being, Uswatun Hasanah for the people, intercessors on the Day of Judgment. Accompanied and for family and friends.

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Finally, this research was presented to the Department of English Literature, State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Hopefully this research can help readers in extending their knowledge of English, persuasive speech in English or other subjects easily.

Along with the persistent efforts to achieve this thesis, I would like to express my gratitude to all those who have manifested themselves, energy, thoughts, and sweat pouring out and those who have contributed. Hopefully it can bring benefits and get the pleasure of Allah SWT. I apologize for all the deficiencies that exist, constructive suggestions are very planned for us to lead to better results.

Semarang, April 20, 2021

The researcher

ABSTRACT

Soleh, Rizqillah A.M. 2021 *Interpersonal Metadiscourse Markers on Persuasive Speech Iran-U.S Conflict*. Department of Literature. Faculty of Humanities. State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

Advisor : Meinarni Susilowati, M.Ed

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The urgency of using language to persuade someone or having good persuasive power is very important. Using language to create discourse requires a strategy or technique, this strategy or technique we must consider when convincing the audience, listeners and even readers. In this regard, on January 8, 2020, researchers heard Trump deliver a speech related to the war between the United States and Iran, which led to the great Iranian general Qasem Soleimani (Qasem Soleimani). Trump also made a speech to escape the accusations. The audience assumes Trump is the mastermind behind the assassination of General Qasem Soleimani. Trump's discussion is so persuasive that it urges researchers to do this research. Therefore, this study focuses on investigating the types of persuasive strategies used in speech through linguistic features, adopting Dafouz's (2008) analytical model.

The theory discussed is related to interpersonal metadiscourse markers in the form of hedges, certainty markers, attributors, attitude markers and commentaries and their respective sub-categories. Interpersonal Metadiscourse discusses the speaker's attitude towards a topic, subject or object. Interpersonal Metadiscourse has a more significant role than the textual metadiscourse type because it helps the speaker create the kind of interaction with the listener he wants. This determines the success of communication in a speech because it is easier for listeners to accept what Trump has said and strengthen Trump's previous arguments and claims. Therefore, I discuss in detail the interpersonal metadiscourse markers used in Trump's speech about the Iran-US conflict. I also discussed what type Trump used the most in his speeches. I used a descriptive qualitative method as a research method in this study.

In conclusion, this study found 78 data which were divided into several sub-categories in Dafouz's (2008) theory. In addition, the subcategories at the interpersonal level that are often applied by Trump are Commentaries marks and Attitude markers. Both of these categories help convince the audience, as these attitudes are used to portray the speaker's strong conviction in his claims. The use of these two categories can lead the listener to truly believe, because the persuader does not appear to be expressing doubt. Trump's persuasion process is very influential because he holds the post of President of the United States. He has the ability to build authority among others so that people can follow and believe his words, and many of his words are a marker of Daforz's 2008 metadiscourse, which makes him very persuasive.

ABSTRACT

Soleh, Rizqillah A.M. 2021 *Penanda Interpersonal Metadiscourse Pada Pidato Persuasif Kasus Iran – U.S. Jurusan Sastra*. Fakultas Budaya. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

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Keywords : Kasus Iran-U.S., Penanda interpersonal metadiscourse , President Trump

Urgensi menggunakan bahasa untuk membujuk seseorang atau memiliki daya persuasif yang baik sangatlah penting. Menggunakan bahasa untuk membuat wacana membutuhkan strategi atau teknik, strategi atau teknik ini harus kita pertimbangkan ketika meyakinkan audiens, pendengar bahkan pembaca. Sehubungan dengan hal tersebut, pada 8 Januari 2020, peneliti mendengar Trump menyampaikan pidato terkait perang antara Amerika Serikat dan Iran, yang menyebabkan jenderal besar Iran Qasem Soleimani (Qasem Soleimani). Trump juga berpidato untuk meloloskan diri dari tuduhan tersebut. Para Khalayak berasumsi Trump adalah dalang pembunuhan Jenderal Qassem Soleimani. Bahasa Trump sangat persuasif sehingga mendesak peneliti untuk melakukan penelitian ini. Oleh karena itu, studi ini berfokus untuk menyelidiki jenis strategi persuasif yang digunakan dalam pidato melalui fitur linguistik, mengadopsi model analisis Dafouz (2008).

Teori yang dibahas adalah terkait penanda metadiscourse interpersonal yang berupa hedges, certainty markers, attributors, attitude markers dan commentaries beserta sub kategorinya masing – masing. Penanda Interpersonal Metadiscourse ini membahas tentang sikap pembicara terhadap topik, subjek atau objek. Pembahasan di dalam Penanda Interpersonal Metadiscourse ini memiliki peran yang lebih signifikan daripada jenis metadiscourse tekstual karena membantu pembicara menciptakan jenis interaksi dengan pendengar yang diinginkannya. Hal tersebut akan menentukan keberhasilan komunikasi dalam pidato karena semakin mudah pendengar menerima apa yang disampaikan Trump dan memperkuat argumen dan klaim Trump sebelumnya. Oleh karena itu, peneliti akan membahas secara detail tentang penanda metadiscourse interpersonal yang digunakan dalam pidato Trump tentang konflik Iran - AS. Peneliti juga membahas tentang tipe apa yang paling banyak digunakan oleh Trump dalam pidatonya. Saya juga menggunakan Deskripsi Kualitatif sebagai metode penelitian saya.

Kesimpulannya, penelitian ini menemukan 78 data yang dibagi menjadi beberapa sub kategori dalam teori Dafouz (2008). Selain itu, sub-kategori di tingkat interpersonal yang sering diterapkan oleh Trump adalah *Commentaries markes* dan *Attitude markers*. Kedua kategori ini membantu meyakinkan pidato Trump untuk meyakinkan penonton, karena sikap ini digunakan untuk menggambarkan keyakinan kuat pembicara dalam klaimnya. Penggunaan kedua kategori ini dapat membuat pendengar untuk benar-benar percaya, karena pembujuk tampaknya tidak mengungkapkan keraguan. Proses persuasi Trump sangat berpengaruh karena dia memegang jabatan Presiden Amerika Serikat. Ia memiliki kemampuan untuk membangun otoritas di antara yang lain agar orang-orang dapat mengikuti dan mempercayai perkataannya, dan banyak dari perkataannya merupakan penanda metadiscourse Daforz tahun 2008, yang membuatnya sangat persuasif.

تجريدي

سوليه، رزق الله أ 2021 علامات ميتا ديسكورس الشخصية حول الخطاب السياسي الصراع الإيراني .
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الكلمات الرئيسية: إيران-الولايات المتحدة الصراع، علامات الميتا ديسكورس الشخصية، الرئاسي ترامب

إن الحاجة الملحة لاستخدام اللغة لإقناع شخص ما أو الحصول على قوة إقناع جيدة أمر ضروري. يتطلب استخدام اللغة لإنشاء الخطاب استراتيجيات أو تقنيات أو استراتيجيات أو تقنيات يجب أن نأخذها في الاعتبار عند إقناع الجمهور والمستمعين وحتى القراء. وفي هذا الصدد، في 8 كانون الثاني/يناير 2020، سمعت ترامب يلقي خطاباً يتعلق بالحرب بين الولايات المتحدة وإيران، مما أدى إلى الجنرال الإيراني العظيم قاسم سليماني (قاسم سليماني). كما ألقى ترامب خطاباً للإفلات من هذه الادعاءات. يفترض الجمهور أن ترامب كان العقل المدبر وراء اغتيال الجنرال قاسم سليماني. لغة ترامب مقنعة لدرجة أنها تحث الباحثين على إجراء هذه الدراسة. لذلك، تركز هذه الدراسة على دراسة أنواع الاستراتيجيات المقنعة المستخدمة في الكلام من هذه الدراسة. (2008) خلال السمات اللغوية، واعتماد نموذج تحليل محفوظ

الشخصية في شكل تحولات وعلامات يقين metadiscourse ترتبط النظرية التي تمت مناقشتها بعلامات وعزو وعلامات موقف تعليقات فئات فرعية لكل منها. يناقش هذا الفصل موقف المتحدث تجاه موضوع أو النص لأنه metadiscourse موضوع أو موضوع. المناقشة في هذا الفصل له دور أكثر أهمية من نوع يساعد المتكلم خلق نوع من التفاعل مع المستمع انه او انها تريد. ومن شأن ذلك أن يحدد نجاح التواصل في الخطاب لأنه من الأسهل على المستمعين قبول ما يقوله ترامب وتعزيز حجج ترامب وادعاءاته السابقة. لذلك، سيناقد الباحثون بالتفصيل حول علامات الميتا ديسكورس الشخصية المستخدمة في خطابات ترامب حول الصراع الإيراني الأمريكي. ابحت النوع الذي يستخدمه ترامب أكثر من غيره في خطابه

وفي الختام، وجدت الدراسة 78 بيانات مقسمة إلى عدة فئات فرعية في نظرية دافوس (2008). بالإضافة إلى ذلك، الفئات الفرعية على المستوى الشخصي التي غالباً ما يطبقها ترامب هي علامات التعليقات وعلامات الموقف. ساعدت الفئتان في إقناع خطاب ترامب بطمأنة الجمهور، حيث تم استخدام هذا الموقف لتوضيح معتقدات المتحدث القوية في مزاعمه. استخدام هاتين الفئتين يمكن أن تجعل المستمع إلى الاعتقاد حقا، لأن المقنع لا يبدو للتعبير عن أي شك. إن عملية إقناع ترامب مؤثرة لأنه يشغل منصب رئيس الولايات المتحدة. لديه القدرة على بناء السلطة من بين أمور أخرى حتى يتمكن الناس من متابعة وتصديق كلماته، والعديد من كلماته هي علامات على ميتاديسكورس دافور عام 2008، مما يجعله مقنعا للغاية

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter showed the background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitations, and definition of the key terms.

A. Background of the study

Metadiscourse markers have been investigated in various academic genres, editorials as well as in cross cultural studies. Such myriad studies are testaments of its importance in writing, particularly in academic writing. Metadiscourse markers have been researched in various academic, editorial and cross-cultural studies, Due to metadiscourse was a commentary on a text made by its producers while speaking or writing and the term was widely used in discourse analysis and language teaching at that moment (Hyland, 2010).

The number of studies related to metadiscourse conducted was evidence of the importance of writing, especially in academic writing. Metadiscourse Markers emphasized the use of language which was not only used to convey information about facts, but also to present information to others through structuring the text, which means that in writing, the author did not only need to express his feelings and / or experiences, but also interacted very well with the reader explicitly and implicitly through a cohesion and coherent text that enabled the reader to conceive the meaning of the writing. This was in line with Hyland (2017) which stated that Metadiscourse was a language feature that helpt link text to its context by using language to take readers' needs, understanding, existing knowledge and previous

experiences with text into account and discourse overlay could realize both functions. By using metadiscourse, besides making it easier to organize text, it could also be intended to help readers decode messages (DafouzMilne, 2008), be able to understand and describe more easily for text in English (Tavakoli et al, 2010) and improve their speaking skills. so that it could be controlled properly (Ahour & Maleki, 2014)

Metadiscourse Markers involve characters and attitudes of information from who are communicating (Hyland, 2015). It means that language is an outcome of interaction of different people who express themselves through language, and metadiscourse is the way to verbalize and construct the interaction. In communicating through the text in which the writer should involve in both creating and sharing meanings, the writer should write in two levels: on one level he/she should provide information about the subject matter of the text. It means that it is needed for expanding propositional content At the second level, the writer must describe the information with the appropriate meaning before it is presented to the reader.

In Dafouz-Milne's (2008) study, she discovered that metadiscourse plays a major role in effecting the persuasive arguments in the opinion columns of newspapers. Conversely, the texts with a low number of metadiscourse features were regarded as less persuasive. It is clear then that readers of editorials appreciate writers who use appropriate linguistic cues to guide their understanding of the text and build a writer-reader relationship without appearing dogmatic and patronizing. Another description about metadiscourse from some experts is Vande-Kopple

(1985) describes metadiscourse functions as a linguistic device in writings which indicates the writer's presence but does not add any additional propositional information. This notion is also held by Crismore, Markkanen and Steffensen (1993, p. 40) who adds that metadiscourse helps the listener and reader to "organize, interpret and evaluate the information given." In a similar vein, Hyland and Tse (2004) also see metadiscourse as a writing device that helps writers to structure their writing discourse and display their stance towards the text or the reader. More recently, Williams (2007, p. 65) commented that metadiscourse is the language that refers "not to the substance of your ideas, but to yourself, your reader, or your writing." With these myriad definitions, one point is clear and that is that the use of appropriate metadiscourse in writing helps the writer to maneuver his writing to meet the demands and expectations of the discourse community (Nasiri, 2012; Hyland, 2005). In Dafouz's (2008) theory, Metadiscourse is divided into interpersonal and textual markers. The researcher focus on interpersonal metadiscourse markers because this is a new discussion because it is still rare for people to use this theory regarding speech analysis, beside that the data is appropriate with the source of theory, so the researcher wants to know more about metadiscourse especially interpersonal metadiscourse.

Interpersonal metadiscourse, the second type of metadiscourse, is primarily concerned with rapport between speaker and listener. It had a more significant role than textual metadiscourse in speech because it helps the speaker create what kind of interaction with the listener that he or she desires (Bayu, 2012). It would determine the success of communication in speech since the better the relationship

established by the speaker, the easier the listener accepted what he or she was delivering.

Interpersonal metadiscourse stems from the language coined by Halliday. Halliday in Hyland (2005, p. 26) defined interpersonal meaning as "the use of language to encode interactions, enabling us to engage with others, to take roles and to express and understand evaluations and feelings." In addition, Lyons also in Hyland (2005, p. 26) stated that interpersonal metadiscourse can help us to express our personality expressions and reactions to the propositional content of our text and characterize the interactions that we want to have with our readers about that content. Thus, from the two meanings given, it can be concluded that interpersonal metadiscourse is more concerned with the interaction and relationship between greeter and receiver. Interpersonal metadiscourse is considered more explicit and direct because it states the attitudes of the speakers clearly whereas on the other hand, textual metadiscourse seemed less explicit and uses indirect methods (Dafouz, 2003). The two categories of metadiscourse actually fulfill persuasive goals, However, the levels of persuasion they carry out are different from one another (Dafouz, 2003). Dafouz (2003) claimed that interpersonal metadiscourse has a more persuasive function than textual.

Dafouz (2008) classified metadiscourse into two markers, namely textual and interpersonal. The first is concerned with the organization of information so that it is coherent and fit for a specific purpose. The latter deals with how writers express their intended view of the content or readers. That matter basically reflects

attitude, remoteness, and commitment to the proposition, as well as showing the level of engagement of the reader.

These two types are further categorized into more specific sub-groups such as logical links, frame markers and proofs for textual metadiscourse, and hedges, emphatics and attitude markers for interpersonal metadiscourse. Nonetheless, the current study file does not adopt the Hyland study classification, but is selected for the classification proposed by Dafouz-Milne (2008). This classification is chosen because it provides a more accurate subdivision of a category that considers not only the linguistics of the device, but the pragmatic function of metadiscourse too. Apart from that, it is more appropriate for Trump's speech, that is to be the object of this research.

In this study, I try to analyze the interpersonal metadiscourse markers used by the President of the United States, Donald Trump, who has spoken a lot of discourse in the context of his speech. Kayla Jordan (A psychology researcher at the University of Texas) said that Donald Trump always gave less analytical speech but put forward confidence. In this study, I tried to analyze the persuasive language used by the President of the United States Donald Trump, who has voiced a lot of discourse in the context of speech. These two characteristics were considered very different from previous American presidents. Sclafani (2018) said Trump had used language to "create a brand" as a politician . In addition, he also delivered many speeches about US involvement in international and national issues which seemed to have a persuasive tone in his speech. He had introduced many solutions and thoughts about peace in the general world, but researchers realized that all

discourses were not neutral, cannot be separated from internal interests or motives to be involved in global issues. Therefore, it was very important to learn the language style used by Trump through the text of his speech. From here, researcher tried to analyze Trump's two persuasive speeches related to the topic of national security because the topic of this speech at that time was widely discussed around the world and Trump did not admit his mistake, so that he delivered a speech in persuasive language to prove its truth, therefore researchers here want to examine the level of persuasiveness of this speech by connecting metadiscourse theory. Therefore, the study of interpersonal metadiscourse in the discourse of Trump's speech about the US – IRAN dispute which has been the subject of world discussion lately is important to study. It is because many are carried away in the wrong understanding and give various perspectives, especially among ordinary people.

Researchers took the source of the Trump speech data on January 3, 2020 related to the death of General Qasem Soleimani on Friday, January 3, 2020 at Baghdad Airport and also his speech on January 8, 2020 about Iran's attack on the US Air Base. These two speeches were chosen because they are very popular and influential in world view. Various mass media, social media, and various countries almost consider this case to be discussed and published on bbc.com and many other media in the world. Therefore, researchers choose these two speeches as objects in Interpersonal Metadiscourse Markers research.

The researcher found several previous studies which also examined Metadiscourse Markers. Rustipa (2014) investigated metadiscourse markers in Indonesian EFL learners' persuasive text. It revealed that the occurrences of textual

marker types in EFL learners' persuasive texts were similar to those considered as standard proficient writing (extract from BAWE corpus), while those of interpersonal marker types were different from the standard proficient writing. Malaysian college students were also documented in the study of Anwardeen, Ong, Gabriel, and Kalajahi (2013). Their work which investigated the frequency and common errors of metadiscourse use by Malaysian college students revealed that the writing skill of these students is still in the developmental stage.

One study of persuasive language using interpersonal and textual methods metadiscourse conducted by Zahwa (2019). She took the object with 2 Trump speeches which were then analyzed textually and interpersonally using Dafouz's theory (2007). His analysis which states that Trump in his speech always uses the pronouns of people in his delivery can build relationships with people around him or the audience. This is included in the interpersonal metadiscourse analysis. Whereas in the textual marker metadiscourse, it was found that trumps used textual markers in his speech to create a good flow of information in the text as shown as how different pieces of information in a text are coherently linked (Hyland, 2004).

Zahwa has found analysis in her research, Esmer 2017 and Sukma 2017 have studied in political discourse but only include interpersonal. Meanwhile, in the 2007 Dafouz theory, there were 2 markers found in the metadiscourse, namely textual and interpersonal. In this case, researchers are interested in using this method and examine more deeply on the object. Because the use of this method is rarely used by scholars and also to deepen this subject, researchers try to dig deeper into the interpersonal-textual method of metadiscourse with 2008 Dafouz's theory.

Based on that, the researcher considers that conducting more complex analyzes can describe the micro level in the analysis and be able to prove persuasive language in the analysis of discourse by linguistic features. In analyzing textual and interpersonal metadiscourse markers, this study shows the important role of linguistic and textual elements in increasing persuasion in speech. Above all, following the context of the speech, the results show homogeneous consistency between the two micro levels in the persuasive language representation used by the speaker followed by conclusions about the speaker's style pattern in persuasion.

However, based on the above explanation, it is believed that discourse is not only that but also covered by interests and motives that are represented through language. Therefore, to overcome the less supportive perspective of the opposition and have a study of its political language style, looking at the use of metadiscourse markers in political discourse, I cover that it is actually a persuasive language in Trump's speech by analyzing actual linguistic data and then suggesting how language forms certain aspects of Trump's selection contributed to the persuasive appeal in his speech, which was proficiently constructed through language, expressed through Dafouz's interpersonal metadiscourse markers in the text.

B. Research Questions

The above background drives the writer in forming the research question. It was how are types of interpersonal markers used by Trump in his speeches to persuade the audiences?

C. Objectives of the Study

Based on the aforementioned research questions, this inquiry is aimed to describe Trump's way in applying the linguistics features as the interpersonal metadiscourse markers in his speeches to persuade the audiences.

D. Significance of the study

This research is expected to make a valuable contribution in the field of discourse analysis, particularly in metadiscourse theory. In practical terms, this study is also expected to provide an understanding of the interpersonal metadiscourse in a discourse analysis both textually and contextually. In this study, it shows that the court plays a role first in interpersonal theory in linguistic analysis. Researchers take this theory by using President Trump's speech object to show knowledge that is more related to metadiscourse. Researchers have found previous studies that also analyzed the object of metadiscourse theory, but here the researchers focus on interpersonal metadiscourse which is more intense and has a big influence compared to textual metadiscourse. This is also to provide another point of view for future researchers who are interested in this topic and can also be used as a reference for readers and students, some students majoring in English in linguistics classes so that they can add more knowledge about various kinds of interpersonal strategies in metadiscourse..

E. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is to analyze the selected transcripts of Trump speeches which consist of persuasive language. I focus the research on his persuasive speeches that make the world talk about it, namely about the assassination of the murder of Iranian General Qasem Soleimani. As US president, Trump has been in the world spotlight regarding the Iran-US conflict. Researchers discuss the theory of Metadiscourse as the subject of research. Researchers used several sources that were used as data for the research process, such as video recordings and transcript data. Therefore, I do not have more access to investigate the real context when delivering their persuasive speeches.

The limitation of this research is limited to data sources that discuss the content of President Trump's speech about the assassination of Qasem Soleimani and about Iranian missile attacks on US military base attacks in the speech. Researchers take this object because it is relevant to the theory that will be discussed later. The use of Trump's language in this speech can indicate a strategy that we will discuss in metadiscourse theory.

F. Definition of the key terms

- a. Metadiscourse : Metadiscourse is a new concept in field discourse analysis that has a relationship between the speaker and audience and aims to help the speaker express their idea and involve the audience to receive the information from the speaker.
- b. Interpersonal Metadiscourse : Interpersonal metadiscourse is interactional relations

between the participants of the communication act. This may include how the writer refers to themselves, how they refer to the reader, and how they refer to third persons, for instance, their colleagues. On the other hand, interpersonal metadiscourse deals with the subjective attitude of the writer to the content of the proposition.

G. Research Method

There were five points explained in terms of the research method in this study. They were about research design, data source, research instrument, procedure of data collection, and data analysis.

a. Research design

This research used interpersonal markers because it was designed to get understanding on persuasive techniques and to obtain information of data by understanding and analyzing the data based on the Dafouz theory in Donald Trump's speeches. This research analyzed the text or the written form in their natural setting of the video of trump's speech.

This study was categorized as descriptive qualitative research because it described and interpreted all things that happened in the process of research without any reduction. In this research, the object study, Trump's speech used interpersonal metadiscourse markers to direct their readers and display an appropriate professional personal in order to persuade their readers.

b. Data Source

I used two of Trump's persuasive speeches for analysis. The first speech

was related to the death of General Qasem Soleimani and the second was about Iran's attack on the U.S. due to the death of the Iranian General. The first data was the full transcript of Trump's speech on the killing of Qasem Soleimani which could be downloaded from:

<https://ee.usembassy.gov/remarks-by-president-trump-on-iran/> The second data was Trump speech about Iranian missile attack on milliter base U.S. address transcript downloaded on

<https://www.rev.com/blog/transcripts/donald-trump-iran-statement-speech-transcript-trump-orders-strike-on-qasem-soleimani> Those links guided us to download the text of the speeches. The sources were chosen since those have been considered as reliable and official sources.

c. Research Instrument

In this research, I was the main instrument since I have explored my research to find the data, analyze, and try to find out the problem's answer. Therefore, I was the one who was responsible for downloading, collecting, observing, gathering the data, analyzing and concluding the result of the use of interpersonal markers used in persuasive trump's speech. .

d. Data Collection

The data of this research were from the utterances or words in Trump's persuasive speech, there were several steps to collect the data. The first step was downloading the video to listen to the speeches and searching for the transcript. Second, the researcher compared between the video and the transcript. The next step, the researcher gave a mark on the data that contained interpersonal

metadiscourse. Finally, the researcher made sure the chosen data were not repeated.

e. Data Analysis

In this study, the data analysis was selected as the following: firstly, the researcher got the point of the data through intensive reading with a technique in which it is relevant to data gathering. Secondly, the researcher chose each utterances phrases or sentences containing interpersonal metadiscourse. Thirdly, the researchers used qualitative methods to analyze the data, for each utterances and phrases that include the kind of interpersonal metadiscourse markers analyzed and classified. The next step, discussing the kinds of interpersonal metadiscourse with Dafouz theory (2008). The last step, reporting the result of discussion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, I present several theories that are relevant to this study. Some of these are: persuasive, discourse analysis, metadiscourse, use of metadiscourse in the analysis of persuasive language, interpersonal metadiscourse in Dafouz theory (2008) and previous studies.

A. Persuasion

H. A. W. Widjaja in his book (Widjaja, 2010, p. 66) expresses the meaning of persuasion as follows: persuasion comes from the term persuasion (English). While the term persuasion itself is derived from the Latin ``persuasion", the verb is to persuade, which can be interpreted as persuading, seducing, convincing and so on.

Persuasion is a technique of influencing humans by utilizing / using psychological and sociological data and facts from the communicant to be influenced (Devito, 2010, p. 387). "*Persuasion is the act of convincing someone, through communication, to change a particular belief, attitude, or behavior*". (Adler & Rodman, 1995, p. 350). While Ronald L. Applbaum and Karl W.E. Anatol (Littlejohn & Foss, 2009, p. 12), defines Persuasion as "*the complex process of communication by which one individual or group receives a specific response from another individual or group*".

From the three opinions above, it can be concluded that persuasion is an attempt to change attitudes through the use of messages, focusing mainly on the characteristics

of communicators and communicants, one example of this is when implementing learning in class. A teacher must be able to convey messages attractively and have influence for their students. In this case, a teacher must fully understand how persuasive strategies must be carried out.

Because persuasion is a process, persuasion will be successful if it is influenced by factors related to all components of communication ranging from communicators, messages, channels, to communicants. Each part that contributes to it is an interrelated part and can not be removed from one of them. The message is one of the most important components in the persuasion process, because to make the communicant well persuaded, the communicant must be able to understand well about the message conveyed by the persuader or communicator. In other words, the level of communicant knowledge acts as a control over persuasion communication.

There are also many persuasive language discussions in the Qur'an, including the surah An Nisa 'verse 5.

وَلَا تُؤْتُوا السُّفَهَاءَ أَمْوَالَكُمُ الَّتِي جَعَلَ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ قِيَامًا وَارْزُقُوهُمْ فِيهَا وَاكْسُوهُمْ
وَقُولُوا لَهُمْ قَوْلًا مَعْرُوفًا

Meaning: And do not surrender to those whose minds are not yet perfect, the wealth (those who are in your power) that God makes as the point of life. Give them shopping and clothing (from the proceeds of the treasure) and say to them good words.

The context of the Qur'an discusses the context of marriage, giving of wills and inheritance. Therefore, qaulan marufa means subtle utterances as spoken by women and children are appropriate for the speaker and for the person being spoken to. Hamka interprets the qaulan ma'ufufa as polite, refined, and respectful language. When linking the meaning contained in the verse, it is very clear that the tips or rules of using language to attract someone's heart, that is, by saying smooth, polite, and full of appreciation so that what we want to talk into his heart, in the QS. An Nisa 'verse 63 is discussed again,

أُولَٰئِكَ الَّذِينَ يَعْلَمُ اللَّهُ مَا فِي قُلُوبِهِمْ فَأَعْرِضْ عَنْهُمْ وَعِظْهُمْ وَقُلْ لَهُمْ فِي أَنفُسِهِمْ
قَوْلًا بَلِيغًا

Meaning: They are people who Allah knows what is in their hearts. Therefore you turn away from them, and teach them a lesson, and tell them the words which are on their souls. (63)

The things that need to be considered in the use of persuasive strategies are how our speech imprints the hearts of the audience so they can clearly conclude what we want and there are beneficial effects for each other. Surah Al Ahzab verse 70 mentions one thing that can convince people is to speak based on facts. In the language of the Quran called qaulan sadiida. As the words say,

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَقُولُوا قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا

Meaning: Hi you who believe, fear you of Allah and say the correct words, (Al Ahzab: 70).

Several other theories conclude the powerful influence of persuasive language that Persuasion is a form of communication whose purpose is to influence and convince others. People who are persuasive are called persuaders. In this case, a persuader is considered successful if it is able to influence the beliefs or opinions of others after inviting them or explaining them for a number of specific reasons. This can relate to conditions, goods or certain other things. There are several expert opinions related to the discussion of persuasion, according to Targian (1994: 113) essays or persuasive writings are essays that can attract interest and can ensure that the reading experience is a very important matter. Kaffer (2001: 119) Explains that persuasion aims to change the minds of others so they can accept and do something we want to do. In other opinions, Kaffer (2011: 118) argues that persuasion is an attempt to persuade someone to want to follow the desired goal without coercion.

According to Vitale in his book entitled "Hypnotic Writing" (2007: 29), hypnotic writing is intentionally using words to put people into a focused mental state where they tend to buy your product or service. From some of the theories of these figures, it can be underlined based on a persuasive function that is, to convince and want the audience or client in the needs of the product / service / purpose they want. This is usually applied in matters of advertising, presidential political speeches, campaigns, and motivators to change someone's mind to want to follow based on what we want.

Persuasion is very different from propaganda, although many don't know the difference. Persuasion is the act of persuading in a subtle way and there is no element of coercion while propaganda is an act of influencing the thoughts or

opinions of others by giving subjective and manipulative information. So persuasion prohibits persuaders from lying, and unfortunately today many people actually misinterpret the meaning of persuasion. There are several things related to the conditions in the use of Persuasive language, (1) The character and credibility of the speaker must be confident and able to convince others of his opinion. (2) The ability of the speaker to control emotions. This will support the decision he made. (3) Convincing evidence is needed to support the truth. In addition, the characteristics of persuasive messages can be identified by language / sentences that give rise to the trust of the listener / reader, starting with the conviction that the human mind can be changed, creating correspondence through the trust between the speaker / writer and the invited speaker / reader, avoiding conflict so trust is not lost and goals are achieved, there are sufficient facts and data.

B. Political Discourse

For politicians to convey their intentions in discourse using appropriate language is important in the context and political situation. Especially to create a positive image and instill ideology in the stage of politics. According to Dharma (2009: 1), language consists of phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic, and discourse levels. Discourse is supported by several paragraphs, several paragraphs are supported by several clauses or sentences and sentences are supported by several phrases and phrases supported by several words up to the smallest which is called morpheme.

The nature of discourse is determined by the interrelations of the sentence, but more important is the social context and the overall communication system

(Kutha Ratna. 2009: 220). In this case, the link between language and discourse must not be separated. Successful discourse in politics must begin by using the right language. The general political language used to produce discourse is persuasion. . The language of persuasion has a strong influence on the making of political discourse. Based on this, the researcher here wants to do a deeper analysis related to the language of persuasion in the political speech of the US president, Donald Trump.

C. Metadiscourse

Hyland (2005) defines that metadiscourse is a linguistic feature that not only describes how a person composes sentences but how to establish communication with the reader so that it can convince the reader. Perspective of functional linguistics, communication not only includes the exchange of information, goods or services, but also regarding the scope of character, attitudes, and ideas of both parties (Liu, 2013). Reader involvement, for example, readers can classify, interpret, evaluate and respond to what is in the text. Therefore, Metadiscourse can help us to understand the attitude of the speaker or writer towards the text and audience (Hyland, 2008). Hyland and Tse (2004) state that there are three principles in the metadiscourse that are different from the content proposition, relating to aspects of the text that bridge the interaction of the writer and reader, and only relate to discourse internally. Hyland (2005, 2013) classifies two types of metadiscourse namely interactive and interactional metadiscourse.

In the classification of metadiscourse, various opinions appear in different journals. Vande Kopple (1985) divides metadiscourse into two types: textual metadiscourse and interpersonal metadiscourse. Metadiscourse models also variable : previous models have classified metadiscourse categories as' interpersonal 'and' textual '(Crismore et al 1993), whereas later models have distinguished between' interactional 'and' interactive '(Hyland and Tse 2004) or' intra-marker textual 'and' intertextual '(Ifantidou, 2005).

In the classification of Crismore et al., The textual method is divided into textual and interpretive markers. The interpersonal methodology is divided into five sub-categories: hedges, defined markers, attributes, attitude markers, comments. In the Hyland classification (2000), the study method is divided into interactive methods and interactive courses. Interactive Metadiscourse deals with how the authors compose the text. How to write in the composition of the text can affect the readability of the reading and the reader can understand the text flowing. This metadiscourse also shows how the writer guides the reader in understanding the text with the aim that the reader is interested and responsive in the text. The interactional metadiscourse involves the author's intervention in providing explanations related to information provided in a text. According to Hyland's (2004) research, interactive meta-discourse is used to "refer to features that make arguments to explicitly establish interpretations that the author likes", whereas interactional metadiscourse is used to "engage readers in arguments by reminding them of the author's perspective on propositional information and own readers".

Hyland does not agree with the Crismore classification. He believes the classification of textual metadiscourse and interpersonal metadiscourse separates the integrity of the three Halliday metaphysics (Hyland, 2008). Thus the Hyland classification is an interpersonal model of metadiscourse which highlights the interpersonal features of metadiscourse.

D. The Use of Metadiscourse in Persuasive Language

There are several models for analyzing persuasive language, one of the most commonly used models is the Aristotelian mode. In this model, Aristotle in Schneider & Donagby (1975) suggested there are three elements of persuasive communication, they are: the speaker, the message and the receiver. In this case, it was explained that there must be three elements in the communication process. This Aristotle model involves Logos which is a logical proof as numbers, statistics, pathos where the speaker's attitude, expression and style affect the intention of the audience, the last is the pathos which is the character and quality of the speaker. In previous academic work (such as Crismore & Farnsworth 1989; Dafouz-Milne 2008; Hyland 2005a), the metadiscourse has been linked to classical Aristotelian rhetoric and has proven to be a relatively suitable approach to studying persuasion descriptively.

Various previous studies on metadiscourse have proven that this is a useful method in the analysis of various types of texts, including in the analysis of persuasive texts. Popular research topics are business discourse (Gillaerts & van de Velde 2011; Ivorra Pérez 2014), academic discourse (Intarapalagi & Steffensen 1995; Hyland 1998, 1999; Gillaerts & van de Velde 2010; Carrió Pastor 2016),

media discourse (Dafouz-Milne 2008), advertising slogans (Fuertes-Olivera et al. 2001), and even Darwin's *Origin of Species* (Crismore & Farnsworth 1989).

Apart from a variety of topics, the general theme of the study mentioned above seems to be the study of persuasive discourse. Dafouz-Milne (2008) found that the informants considered text to be the most persuasive number of interpersonal and textual markers, and text with a low metadiscourse marker index less convincing. Furthermore, Fuertes-Olivera et al. (2001) show that interpersonal and textual metafunction courses help copywriters to construct persuasive advertising slogans. This method is rarely used in text analysis. Given this, researchers tried to make research using this method in the analysis of Trump's persuasive speech.

Overall, the results of this study indicate that metadiscourse is an effective and appropriate way to study persuasion in a variety of different genres. It can be concluded that the metadiscourse is divided into two parts, textual and interpersonal metadiscourse. However, in this study, the researcher will focus on interpersonal metadiscourse because this is a new discussion. Interpersonal methods also have a major influence on the relationship between the speaker and the listener. This has a more significant role than textual methods in political speech because it helps the speaker create the kind of interaction he wants with the listener. This will determine the success of communication in political speech because the better the relationship established by the speaker, the easier it is for the listener to accept what he has to say. In addition, the data used is in accordance with the theory, so researchers want to find out more about the metadiscourse especially on interpersonal

metadiscourses. To analyze Donald Trump's persuasive language, researchers used Dafouz-Milne (2008) which has an interpersonal metadiction marker to express the appeal of persuasive language.

E. Interpersonal Metadiscourse in Dafouz's Theory (2008)

Interpersonal metadiction is derived from the interpersonal meaning of the language metafunction that has been put forward by Halliday. Halliday in Hyland (2005, p. 26) defines interpersonal meaning *"the use of language to encode interactions, allowing us to engage with others, to take on roles and to express and understand evaluations and feelings."* More than that, Lyons in Hyland (2005, p. 26) also revealed that the interpersonal method *"can help us express our personalities and our reactions to the propositional content of our texts and characterize the interactions we would like to have with our readers about that content."* The two meanings given can be concluded that the interpersonal method is more concerned with the interaction and the relationship between the interactor (speaker) and receiver (audience).

In this method there are various attitudes that must be considered when interacting, especially for interactors (speaker / writer), including how the writer / speaker refers to themselves, how they refer to the reader / audience, and how they refer to third people, for example, their colleagues. In addition, the interpersonal methodology is related to the writer's subjective attitude towards outlines in their propositions.

The interpersonal metadiscourse is considered more explicit and direct because it clearly states the attitude of the interactor. On the contrary, the textual metadiscourse seems less explicit and uses an indirect method (Dafouz, 2003). Both categories of metadiscourse actually fulfill persuasive goals, but, nevertheless, the level of persuasion they carry differs from one another (Dafouz, 2003).

Dafouz (2003) claims that interpersonal methods have a more persuasive function than textual ones. With a more persuasive function, the interpersonal method is then realized by several categories and subcategories. Dafouz (2008) divides it into five categories, namely hedges, certainty markers, attributors, attitude markers, and commentaries (illustrated and summarized in *Table 1*).

1. Hedges.

This category refers to linguistic expressions that expose the "lack of commitment" of the persuader to the information they provide. This is mainly related to expressions that show lower reliability than evidence (Martine and White, 2005). Linguists argue that most of the surface features that have metadiscourse functions play several pragmatic roles at once. Hedges, for example, can be used to realize an 'ethos' of credibility appeals while at the same time identifying 'pathos' of affective appeals in different contexts (Hyland, 2005). In the hedges subcategories, there are 3 things:

a. Epistemic Verbs.

Epistemic verbs are verbs that give a level of confidence to a statement, whereas the verb evidence only states that there is evidence for a statement. For example in

the sentence 'Obviously no one can ignore the President'. Such a conclusion is expected because of the chain of evidence contained in the text.

b. Probability Expression.

Hyland states that hedges like 'maybe, maybe and maybe' signify the user's intention to share alternative sounds. Examples where probability expressions are used; "*Maybe it's because of coercion*", The italic statement implies a sense of doubt about the objectivity of the choice of the best prospective leader in the world.

c. Epistemic Expression

This shows the possible justification of the persuader provided in the text. Intensive use of 'very' adds emphasis to the truth value of propositions. For example, 'I repeat: "That is possible, but not possible!" In the example above, the possibility of propositions expressed through evaluative lexis 'may be' in the sentence. However, the opinion of persuaders is strongly reflected by the epistemic expression 'impossible'. Thus, concluding epistemic expressions together with the opposite conjunctions 'but' used in this example expresses persuasion objections to the doubts of the recipient.

2. Certainty Markers.

This marker communicates the persuasion's strong commitment to his claim. Certainty markers express full commitment to the statements presented by the author (no doubt, of course, of course, etc.). For example, "Certainly, there is no pen slip" or "Of course, not Pakistanis.

3. Attributors.

This category refers to expressions that inform the reader of information sources. Hyland states that the reliability of persuading arguments is reflected through linguistic choices that draw the audience's attention to the source of information and give their trust (Hyland, 2005). The examples for attributors are ('x' claims that.../ As the Prime Minister remarked....).

4. Attitude Markers.

Dafouz said that the attitude markers express the writer's affective values towards the reader and the content presented in the text. Linguistically, these markers can adopt the form of deontic verbs (must, must), attitude adverbs, (eg, surprisingly, directly), adjectives (eg difficult or impossible), and cognitive verbs (eg I think, I believe) (Dafouz-milne 2008).

5. Commentaries.

Comments help build and maintain relationships with the audience through rhetorical questions (for example, 'is this the right attitude?'), Direct appeals (eg, dear reader, you), Personalization (for example, me, me, I feel) and others. Five Subcategories in the Commentary, as follows:

a. Rhetorical Question.

Halmari argues about rhetorical statements, that it is a process of helping to involve the audience in the thought process where the initial answer is implied or even given by the speaker. An example is like in this sentence, what is the future of Europe, integration or disintegration?.

b. Direct Address to Reader.

By using direct addresses, such as person pronouns or commands, the writer creates the illusion of a relationship with the reader. (e.g. ; You must understand, dear reader). This synthetic personalization makes the writer more likeable, and therefore makes the reader more likely to listen, participate and maybe even agree with what the writer is trying to convey.

c. Inclusive expressions.

This subcategory aims to avoid the use of words, expressions or assumptions that do not need to exclude people or apart from differentiating gender, language, culture, religion, race, ability, family structure, marital status, sexuality, origin and so on which can lead to barriers to the audience. For example, We all believe / let us summarise.

d. Personalization.

The extensive use of mentioning oneself with speech act verbs marks the presence of a strong speaker in his argument. This shows the confidence of the speaker in presenting his personal beliefs and abilities to compare, contrast, quote, etc. An example in sentence that is what the polls are telling me / I do not want.

e. Asides.

According to Karapetjana (2011), the way politicians speak and present themselves is part of their personality and a way to show themselves as individuals, and so are pronominal choices. (e.g. ; Diana (ironically for a Spencer) was not of the Establishment). The use of personal pronouns can create the image of the politician concerned, both negative and positive.

Table 1 . Interpersonal Metadiscourse Markers

<i>Macro-category</i>	<i>Subcategory</i>	<i>Examples</i>
<i>Hedges</i> <i>Express partial commitment to the truth-value of the text</i>	<i>Epistemic verbs</i>	<i>May / might / it <u>must</u> be two o'clock</i>
	<i>Probability adverbs</i>	<i>Probably / perhaps / maybe</i>
	<i>Epistemic expressions</i>	<i>It is likely</i>
<i>Certainty markers</i> <i>Express total commitment to the truth-value of the text</i>		<i>Undoubtedly / clearly / certainly</i>
<i>Attributors</i> <i>Refer to the source of information</i>		<i>'x' claims that.../ As the Prime Minister remarked</i>
<i>Attitude markers</i> <i>Express writers' affective values towards text and readers</i>	<i>Deontic verbs (ADV)</i>	<i>Have to / we <u>must</u> understand / needs to</i>
	<i>Attitudinal adverbs (AAV)</i>	<i>Unfortunately / remarkably / pathetically</i>
	<i>Attitudinal adjectives (AAJ)</i> <i>Cognitive verbs</i>	<i>It is absurd / it is surprising</i> <i>I feel / I think / I believe</i>

<i>Commentaries</i> <i>Help to establish reader-writer rapport through the text</i>	<i>Rhetorical questions</i>	<i>What is the future of Europe, integration or disintegration?</i>
	<i>Direct adress to reader</i> <i>(CDA)</i>	<i><u>You must understand, dear reader</u></i>
	<i>Inclusive expressions</i> <i>(CIE)</i>	<i><u>We all believe / let us summarise</u></i>
	<i>Personalisations</i> <i>(CP)</i>	<i>What the polls are telling me / I do not want</i>
	<i>Asides</i> <i>(CA)</i>	<i>Diana (<u>ironically for a Spencer</u>) was not of the Establishment</i>

Based on the information in Table 1, it can be seen that the categories proposed by Dafouz (2008) can still be divided into two types regarding their orientation, namely proposition oriented and relationship oriented. While hedges, certainty markers, and attributors are considered to be oriented to propositions because they focus on 'truth data / truth values' and 'sources of information', while attitude markers and commentaries can be considered relationship oriented, because in this case it has emphasized the relationship between speakers/writer and reader/audience.

F. Previous Study

Several previous researchers have discussed and investigated persuasive language in their research with a variety of different methods and objects. One of them is, Izzah (2012) who has used Aristotle's theory in his research. The researcher showed that Aristotle was one of the persuasive theorists who had divided persuasive strategies into three categories. They are Ethos, Patos, and Logos. researchers used the theory to help him gain a comprehensive understanding of his research object, Hillary's campaign speech. This research investigates the types of persuasive strategies used by Hillary Clinton in her political campaign speeches. According to him, there are several persuasive strategies that exist in his speech. First, Hillary Clinton's campaign speech contains an inducement to get an audience in the presidential election. Secondly, he has raised such small LGBT communities many times as the main argument for persuading people, especially LGBT people. This research has successfully investigated the type of persuasive strategies used by Hilary Clinton with Aristotle's theory in her political speech.

Other researchers with more complex theories such as combining speech act theory with KAP Carrel Hovland et al (Knowledge, Attitude, Practice) conducted by Alkitri 2016. He uses Barack Obama's speech as his object. The model analyzes how the speaker gets understanding and attention from the speaker (knowledge), emotional attachment (attitude), and comes to persuasive practice using certain forms of speech act. He found that Obama used most of the constative categories with 72% of uses asserting, accusing, answering, linking, claiming etc. in his speech.

On the other hand, a study conducted by Ni'am (2014). He analyzed the persuasive language of Zakir Naik in the debate using Monroe's five steps to convince people. He found that in Naik's interactive debate, Ni'am found that Naik used all the steps in the opening, he directed attention by explaining the theme and what the Qur'an meant by others. Rebuttal from the opposing speaker, satisfaction when he answers questions, visualization is how he gives analogies and actions when he invites people to follow and trust him.

Again, a study from Abusalim, N (2022) that used same theory from Dafouz (2008) said that commentaries have recorded the highest frequency among the five categories of interpersonal metadiscourse markers. This study provided a description of the most commonly used metadiscourse creators in Clinton's political speeches. Furthermore, this study presented a descriptive analysis of the persuasive function of metadiscourse markers in political discourse. As a result, Ms. Clinton used more interpersonal metadiscourse markers than textual markers. It was shown to be used to emphasize and maintain a positive self-expression. It is important for politicians and celebrities in general to gain the trust of their audience.

Therefore, from the explanation of previous studies, researchers can ensure that this study is different. This study analyzes persuasion in different contexts. In addition, the data used are some political speeches used by Donald Trump discussing disputes between the U.S. - Iran. The case is widely discussed in various media in the world, so researchers are interested in investigating more deeply about the persuasive language in Trump's speech.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

I presented two parts in this chapter. Those were findings and discussion. In the findings, I presented two data based on the speeches. Then in the discussion, I provided an explanation based on the results of the findings which included the answers to the problem statement.

A. Findings

I found 78 data about interpersonal metadiscourse in Trump's persuasive speech. I used two speeches of Trump to get the data. The first speech is related to the death of General Qasem Soleimani on Friday, January 3, 2020 at Baghdad Airport and also his speech on January 8, 2020 about Iran's attack on the US Air Base. In analyzing the data, I will use some code to represent interpersonal markers in each sentence. (AT = Attributors, AAV = Attitudinal Adverb, AAJ = Attitudinal Adjective, CIA = Commentaries-Inclusive Expression, CDV = Commentaries-Deontic Verbs, CP = Commentaries-Personalization, CA = Commentaries-Asides). The data findings were presented below into two parts.

a. The data obtained from the first speech

The data obtained from the first speech is 56 data. Each of the data is explained as follows:

Datum 1

*As long as **I am** President of the United States, Iran will never be allowed to have a nuclear weapon. (Sentence 1, CP).*

The sentence shows that Mr. Donald Trump introduced himself personally as the president of the United States who will deliver a speech before the audience. Personalization *I* in this data is served as a means of self-representation.

Datum 2

Good morning. I'm (CP) pleased to inform you: (Sentence 2).

Mr. Trump said that he was happy to convey this information to the audience directly. Personalization *I* describes the self-representation of Mr. Trump himself. While the Direct address "you" leads to an audience listening to a speech from Mr. Trump. The phrase aims that Mr. Trump is happy to be there to deliver speech directly to the audience.

Datum 3

*The American people should be **extremely** grateful and happy no Americans were harmed in last night's attack by the Iranian regime. (Sentence 3, ADV).*

Mr. Trump urged the audience of Americans to be grateful for what has happened between Iran and America. The word "Extremely" means to emphasize the great gratitude. Mr. Trump's use of the word extremely to describe a verb is "gratitude". The adverb is "extremely" included in attitude markers with sub category attitudinal adverbs.

Datum 4

We suffered no casualties, (CIE Sentence 4)

In this sentence Mr. Trump said that after the incident in Iran, no American soldiers were victims. Inclusive expression "we" is used here to establish solidarity with the audience, or in this context, the people of American and the

soldiers who fought during the incident. By using “we” Obama also tries to position himself and the soldiers at the same side as his audience by claiming his country is still saved even because that happening.

Datum 5

*all of **our** soldiers are safe, and only minimal damage was sustained at our military bases. (CIE, Sentence 4)*

The sentence in datum 5 shows that Mr. Trump said that their soldiers were safe after the incident. He uses the Interpersonal metadiscourse type Inclusive expression. The use of the word "our" proves that in the sentence Mr. Trump stated that the American soldiers or troops belonged to them all. This, aims to attract sympathy from the audience to be able to feel what happened.

Datum 6

***Our** great American forces are prepared for anything. (CIE, Sentence 5).*

As for datum 6, he stated that (their) American troops were always ready under any circumstances. Again, he uses the Interpersonal metadiscourse type Inclusive expression. The use of the word "our" proves that in the sentence Mr. Trump stated that the American soldiers or troops belonged to them all. This, aims to attract sympathy from the audience to be able to feel what happened.

Datum 7

*Iran appears to be standing down, which is a **good** thing for all parties concerned (AAJ, Sentence 6).*

In the sentence stated by Mr. Trump that Iran seems backwards, which is a good thing. The use of the word "good" serves to describe a noun. The noun is "thing:

So that Mr. Trump described a "good thing" because Iran appears to be retreating. It includes in interpersonal metadiscourse in the attitudinal adjective sub-category.

Datum 8

*and a very **good** thing for the world. No American or Iraqi lives were lost because of the precautions taken, the dispersal of forces (AAJ, Sentence 6).*

In the sentence stated by Mr. Trump that Iran seems backwards, which is a good thing. The use of the word "good" serves to describe a noun. The noun is "thing: So that Mr. Trump described a "good thing" because Iran appears to be retreating. Interpersonal Metadiscourse in this sentence lies in the word "good" which is included in the Attitude Markers category with the attitudinal adjective sub-category.

Datum 9

*Early warning system that worked **very well** (Sentence 8, AAV).*

Mr. Trump urged the audience of Americans to be grateful for what has happened between Iran and America. The word "Extremely" means to emphasize the great gratitude. Mr. Trump's use of the word extremely to describe a verb is "gratitude". The adverb is "extremely" included in attitude markers with sub category attitudinal adverbs.

Datum 10

*I salute the **incredible** skill and courage of America's men and women in uniform. (Sentence 9, AAJ)*

Mr. Trump provided information that the warning system had worked well to ward off the disturbance of terrorism, then he went on to state that He salutes with the

very satisfying skills of the American troops. The category is the attitudinal adjective "incredible" which functions to describe the noun "skill". Mr. Trump uses the adjective to give good praise in describing the verbs and nouns he uses.

Datum 11

We will never let that happen. (Sentence 12, CIE)

Mr. Trump returns to using the inclusive expression "we". "We" in this sentences means Mr. Trump and the American forces concerned will not allow terrorism and the manufacture of nuclear weapons by Iran to occur.

Datum 12

We took decisive action to stop a ruthless terrorist from threatening American lives. (Sentence 12, CIE)

Mr. Trump returns to using the inclusive expression "we". "We" in this sentences means Mr. Trump and the American forces concerned will not allow terrorism and the manufacture of nuclear weapons by Iran to occur.

Datum 13

At my direction, the United States military eliminated the world's top terrorist, Qasem Soleimani. (Sentence 14,AT)

"At my direction" in the sentence indicates the use of interpersonal metadiscourse in the Attributors category. This means that The united states military eliminated the world's top terrorist, qasem soleimani based on the direction or appropriate information from Mr. Trump.

Datum 14

He trained terrorist armies, including Hezbollah, launching terrorist strikes against civilian targets. (Sentence 16, CIE).

Mr. Trump uses the inclusive expression "He". "He" that is meant is the head of the Quds Force, Soleimani. All these actions meant that they were carried out by the head of the Quds Force, Soleimani.

Datum 15

He fueled bloody civil wars all across the region. (Sentence 17, CIE).

Mr. Trump uses the inclusive expression "He". "He" that is meant is the head of the Quds Force, Soleimani. All these actions meant that they were carried out by the head of the Quds Force, Soleimani.

Datum 16

He viciously wounded and murdered thousands of U.S. troops, including the planting of roadside bombs that maim and dismember their victims. (Sentence 18, CIE)

In the data, Mr. Trump uses the inclusive expression "He". "He" that is meant is the head of the Quds Force, Soleimani. All these actions meant that they were carried out by the head of the Quds Force, Soleimani.

Datum 17

*Soleimani directed the recent attacks on U.S. personnel in Iraq that **badly** wounded four service members and killed one American, and he orchestrated the violent assault on the U.S. embassy in Baghdad. (Sentence 20, AAV)*

Badly serves to explain more clearly about being wounded. Mr. Trump used this to describe the dire situation of the Iran versus America incident to his audience.

This word is included in Attitudinal Adverb.

Datum 18

he was planning new attacks on American targets, (Sentence 21, CIE)

Mr. Trump described the word "he" as an inclusive expression. "He" refers to someone planning a new attack, Soleimani. This is an inclusive expression because it represents a specific person.

Datum 19

but we stopped him. Soleimani's hands were drenched in both American and Iranian blood. (Sentence 22, CIE)

Mr. Trump described "he" as an inclusive expression. "He" refers to someone planning a new attack, Soleimani. This is an inclusive expression because it represents a specific person.

Datum 20

He should have been terminated long ago. (Sentence 23, CIE).

In this sentence Mr. Trump described "he" as an inclusive expression. "He" refers to someone planning a new attack, Soleimani. This is an inclusive expression because it represents a specific person.

Datum 21

By removing Soleimani, we (CIE) have sent

The word "we" as an inclusive expression because it refers to the American society. The sentence shows that Mr. Trump wants to convey their role in stopping

Soleimani's attack. By using "we" Trump positions himself as the person involved in stopping Soleimani. The "we" meant by Trump is the American troops on his side. Therefore, Mr. Trump uses the function of the inclusive expression in the commentaries category.

Datum 22

*a **powerful** message to terrorists: (Sentence 24, AAJ),*

the word "powerful" is an adjective. Mr. Trump uses the adjective to give good praise in describing the verbs and nouns he uses. Besides that, the word "powerful" is an interpersonal use of metadiscourse in the category attitudinal markers, sub category attitudinal adjective. "Powerful" functions to describe the noun of "message". It was intended so that the message sent by Mr. Trump is a very valuable letter because it is addressed to terrorism. This aims to make the audience understand what types of letters Trump has written to anticipate terrorism. It includes in Attitudinal adjectives in interpersonal markers.

Datum 23.

*If **you** value your own life, you will not threaten the lives of our people.*

As we continue to evaluate options in response to Iranian aggression, (Sentence 25, CDA)

Mr. Trump is conveying a message directly to a party. He said "to the people and leaders of Iran" means that the message he will convey is directed at the direct address. The use of the word "you" is a direct address aimed at the people and leaders of Iran

Datum 24

*The United States will **immediately** impose additional punishing economic sanctions on the Iranian regime. (Sentence 26, AAV)*

In the sentence appears "immediately" which is a type of attitudinal adverb to describe a verb. In this sentence the word "immediately" describes the emphasis on economic sanctions that will be immediately implemented to threaten Iranian terrorism. Mr. Trump in this sentence tries to convince the audience of the movement they are planning.

Datum 25

*Iran's hostilities **substantially** increased after the foolish Iran nuclear deal was signed in 2013. (Sentence 27, AAV).*

The sentence "substantially" is found which is an adverb to describe "increased" Mr. Trump uses interpersonal metadiscourse with the category attitudinal markers subcategory attitudinal adverb.

Datum 26

*and **they** were given \$150 billion, not to mention \$1.8 billion in cash. Instead of saying "thank you" to the United States, (Sentence 28, CIE)*

In this sentence, "they" is an inclusive expression. Indirectly Mr. Trump pointed out to a special group, namely Iran's hostilities, Trump emphasized the use to avoid repetition, therefore he used the pronoun "they".

Datum 27.

*they chanted "**death to America.**" In fact, they chanted "death to America" the day the agreement was signed. (Sentence 30, AT)*

there is a sentence that contains attributors, attributes seen in "they chanted" death to America " function and attributor to this data is to convey what "they", Iran's hostility chanted about America, trump quotes it to give information about the nature from Iran's hostility to America.

Datum 28

*The regime also **greatly tightened** the reins on their own country, even recently killing 1,500 people at the many protests that are taking place all throughout Iran. (Sentence 33, AAV)*

The sentence shows that the use of the attitudinal adverb in the word "greatly" describes the word "tightened" as a verb.

Datum 29

*The **very defective** (Sentence 34, AAV)*

Mr. Trump uses a "defective" attitudinal adjective to describe the JCPOA as severely damaged. The sentences show the use of five words of attitudinal adjectives.

Datum 30

*JCPOA expires **shortly** (AAV) anyway, and gives Iran a clear and quick path to nuclear breakout. (Sentence 34)*

Mr. Trump said the word shortly because it describes the way of JCPOA 'expires'. The word "shortly" attitudinal adverb describes a verb "expires" a process and "expires" is defined as "shortly".

Datum 31

*Iran **must** abandon its nuclear ambitions and end its support for terrorism. (Sentence 35, ADV) .*

Mr. Trump equates obligation that Iran “must” abandon its nuclear ambitions. The word "must" is the use of the sub category deontic verb in the category attitude markers. Trump said it aimed to strengthen his statement that Iran must leave nuclear and not support terrorism. Therefore, he uses the deontic verb "must" to state that it must be carried out by Iran in order to create peace and cases of terrorism

Datum 32

*They **must** now break away from the remnants of the Iran deal -- or JCPOA -- and we must all work together toward making a deal with Iran that makes the world a safer and more peaceful place. (Sentence 37, ADV).*

obligations aimed at countries that support Iran in terrorism. Mr. Trump again conveyed the word "must" in persuading them to break the agreement with Iran. The word "must" means an obligation which, if carried out, has an impact on the situation. "Must" is included in the deontic verb sub-category to emphasize a process or work

Datum 33

*Iran can be a **great** country. (Sentence 39, AAJ)*

Mr. Trump use an adjective to represent Iran in the future. The adjective is ‘great’. The word “great” describes the meaning of the future America wants Iran to have. The word "great" is included in the attitudinal adjective.

Datum 34

*We **must** also make a deal that allows Iran to thrive and prosper, and take advantage of its enormous untapped potential. (Sentence 38, AAV)*

It is imperative for the civilized world to send a clear message to the Iranian regime. Trump. "Must" is included in the deontic verb sub category to declare the obligation. Mr. Trump emphasized that this was really done so that there would be peace from terrorism.

Datum 35

*The civilized world **must** send a clear and unified message to the Iranian regime: Your campaign of terror, murder, mayhem will not be tolerated any longer. (Sentence 41, ADV)*

Mr. Trump declared that this must end. This word includes the word obligation. To express the sentence, Mr. Trump uses the deontic verb. This is evidenced by the use of the word "must" by Mr. Trump

Datum 36

*Today, **I am** going to ask NATO to become much more involved in the Middle East process.(sentence 42, CP)*

Mr. Trump conveyed his role in this case. He also shared his plans to discuss with NATO about being involved in the Middle East process. Personalization "I am" describes himself as Mr. Trump himself did this

Datum 37

*Over the last three years, under **my leadership**, our economy is stronger than ever before and America has achieved energy independence (sentence 43, CP)*

He reported to the audience that their economy was stronger than before under his leadership. "My leadership" including personalization that describes Mr. Trump's leadership. Trump in person. This includes the use of the interpersonal metadiscourse for the commentaries category.

Datum 38

We are now the number-one producer of oil and natural gas anywhere in the world. (sentence 47, CIE)

Trump gives pride to what he has done for America. He stated that "we" (America) should be proud to now be the number one producer of oil and gas. "We" is meant for the audience and Mr. Trump positioned himself level with the audience. The word is an inclusive expression of the commentaries category

Datum 39

We are independent, (sentence 48, CIE)

Mr. Trump gives a belief to the audience that they are an independent country that does not need a middle east role. The word "we" invites the audience to believe in this and invites the audience to fight against terrorism in the Middle East.

Datum 40

and we do not need Middle East oil (Sentence 48, CIE)

further strengthens the previous sentence that they are an independent country that does not need middle east oil. "We" which is the audience and Mr. Trump himself aims to build a sense of optimism that they can fight terrorism because they are an independent country and do not need a middle east. These words are inclusive expressions

Datum 41

*The American military has been **completely rebuilt** (Sentence 49, AAV)*

Trump discussed the audience's optimism in fighting the Iranian regime. This is evidenced by the sentence that their military has been rebuilt "completely". The word "completely" serves to emphasize that it has been perfectly rebuilt and strengthens America even more. He used "completely" as an attitudinal adverb to describe the process of "rebuilt".

Datum 42

***under my administration**, (CP) at a cost of \$2.5 trillion. U.S. (sentence 49)*

The personalization of "my administration" which leads to the system administration by Mr. Trump. This word leads to a sense of pride in the personal administration system conveyed to the audience. He conveyed his success in the administrative system.

Datum 43

*Our **missiles are big, powerful, accurate, lethal, and fast**. Under construction are many hypersonic missiles.(sentence 51, AAJ)*

The use of five words in bold signs is attitudinal adjectives. The word is "big, powerful, accurate, lethal, fast". These words aim to describe the noun "missiles". He said that "missiles" were very powerful as weapons against Iran's regime

Datum 44

*The fact that **we** have this great military and equipment.*

The datum above further strengthens the previous sentence that they are an independent country that does not need Middle east oil. "We" which is the

audience and Mr. Trump himself aims to build a sense of optimism that they can fight terrorism because they are an independent country and do not need a middle east.

Datum 45

however, we have to use it.,(sentence 53,CIE).

The inclusive expression used by Mr. Trump is the word "we". It describes Mr. Trump's level with the audience. Mr. Trump built the trust with the audience and he does not use just the great military.

Datum 46

We do not want to use it. (sentence 53, CIE)

The datum 46 is in line with the datum 45. It is a repetition sentence which works for inclusive expression. Again, the word "we" describes Mr. Trump's level with the audience. Mr. Trump built the trust with the audience and he does not use just the great military.

Datum 47

*we killed (sentence 56, CIE) the **savage leader** of ISIS, al-Baghdadi, who was responsible for so much death, including the mass beheadings of Christians, Muslims, and all who stood in his way. (sentence 56, CIE).*

Mr. Trump uses the inclusive expression "we" to position himself in line with the audience and "savage" to explain the noun "leader". In Interpersonal Metadiscourse Category, this marker is belonging to Commentaries in sub category inclusive expression.

Datum 48

He was a monster. (sentence 57, CIE)

Trump described the Iranian regime as a monster. A monster that has no compassion to bring destruction to people's lives. To show that figure, Mr. Trump uses the pronoun "he" to denote the figure of Soleimani. This data represents commentaries in inclusive expression category from the interpersonal metadiscourse marker.

Datum 49

*Tens of thousands of ISIS fighters have been killed or **captured during my administration.**(sentence 59, CP)*

Trump in this sentence describes the arrests during his tenure. "My administration" represents the word "work period" which was done by Mr. Trump. So this sentence is the personalitation of the commentaries category

Datum 50

ISIS is a natural enemy of Iran.(sentence 60, CA)

the actor speaks directly to the audience or camera, effectively stepping out of the plot for a moment. The aside is usually used to inform the audience of detail that might not be clear from the action. It also allows the actor to explain what they are thinking

Datum 51

and we should work together on this and other share priorities. (sentence 61, CIE)

an invitation sentence to the audience to work together to share this priority. The inclusive expression "we" is expected to be addressed to all parties who are the audience. Mr. Trump also positions himself with the audience.

Datum 52

Finally, to the people and leaders of Iran: (Sentence 62, CDA)

Mr. Trump is conveying a message directly to a party. He said "to the people and leaders of Iran" means that the message he will convey is directed at the direct address.

Datum 53

We (CIE) want you (CDA) to have a future –(sentence 62)

The use of the word "you" is a direct address aimed at the people and leaders of Iran. It is intended that the message conveyed can be accepted by the target so that this concern can be more meaningful for Mr. Trump. They (America) want Iran to have a future by leaving terrorism behind.

Datum 54

and a great future –(sentence 62, AAJ)

The word "great" describes the meaning of the future America wants Iran to have. It describes the country that is truly outstanding when it is applied. Mr. Trump use an adjective 'great' to represent the word future. The word "great" is included in the attitudinal adjective.

Datum 55

one that you deserve, one of prosperity at home, and harmony with the nations of the world. The United States is ready to embrace peace with all who seek it. – (sentence 62, CDA)

the word "you" as a direct address to the Iranian community. It is expected that by looking at the speech from Mr. Trump they can hear the expectations Americans have of them. This is to influence the listener directly.

Datum 56

Everybody, well, Thank you very much .(sentence 65, CDA).

This sentence shows gratitude at the end of the speech delivered to the entire audience. "You" is a direct address addressed directly to the audience because it has given them time to deliver their speech. "You" is addressed to direct addresses, namely terrorists. It is hoped that the perpetrators of terrorism by hearing this speech can be conveyed directly

b. The data obtained from the second speech

The data obtained from the second speech is 22 data. Each of the data is explained as follows:

Datum 1

Hello, everybody. And good afternoon. As President, my highest and most solemn duty is the defense of our nation and its citizens. (sentence 1, CP)

Mr. Trump opens with a sentence of dedication to his job as president. He stated that his highest task is national defense. "My" here is included in personalization, only refers to his personal work. Personalization "my leadership"

Datum 2

*Last night, at my direction, the United States military **successfully** executed*

Mr. Trump uses the word "successfully" to describe the process of being "executed"

Datum 3

*a **flawless** precision strike that killed the number-one terrorist anywhere in the world, Qasem Soleimani. (sentence 3, AAJ)*

The word "flawless" describes the noun "strike", flawless means without any imperfections in the strike. Mr. Trump uses the word flawless as a noun modifier from the word 'strike'. It expresses and intensifies feelings and emotions, thereby expressing stance. So, it includes in the Attitudinal Adjective sub-category.

Datum 4

*Soleimani was plotting imminent and sinister attacks on American diplomats and military personnel, but **we** caught him in the act and terminated him. (sentence 4, CIE)*

Mr. Trump revealed that his party "we" had arrested Soleimani. "We" is included in the inclusive expression representing American troops. Mr. Trump used the word we to create an environment in which everyone is empowered to speak and feel confident that their voice will be heard.

Datum 5

***Under my leadership**, America's policy is unambiguous: To terrorists who harm or intend to harm any American,(sentence 5, CP)*

Mr. Trump Leadership system. Trump personally. He raised a sense of pride that during his tenure America's policy is unambiguous. This is included in the personalization category of commentaries.

Datum 6

we will find you; ,(sentence 5, CIE, CDA).

Mr. Trump has also positioned himself as a part of the arrests. Inclusive expression lies in the word "we". The "we" refers to the American military that will find the perpetrators of terrorism. This is so that all parties can be involved in the crime.

Datum 7

we will eliminate you. (Sentence 5, CIE, CDA).

"You" is a direct address addressed directly to the audience because it has given them time to deliver their speech. Mr. Trump said the word 'you' to convince a person to do something by using second person pronoun (you).

Datum 8

We will always protect our diplomats, service members, all Americans, and our allies. (Sentence 6, CIE)

The word we showed an inclusive expression from the category commentaries. We is a pronoun that showed Americans. In this sentence, Trump would like to show their selves in protecting their citizen, especially for American.

Datum 9

*The recent attacks on U.S. targets in Iraq, including rocket strikes that killed an American and injured four American servicemen **very badly**, as well as a violent assault on our embassy in Baghdad, were carried out at the direction of Soleimani. (Sentence 8, AAV)*

The word "badly" is an interpersonal use of metadiscourse in the attitudinal adverb category. Badly serves to explain more clearly about being wounded. Mr. Trump

used this to describe the dire situation of the Iran versus America incident to his audience.

Datum 10

*Soleimani made the death of **innocent** people his sick passion, contributing to terrorist plots as far away as New Delhi and London. (Sentence 9, AAJ)*

Mr. Trump describes the word "innocent" as an attitudinal adjective that describes the noun "people". The meaning of the word innocent is not guilty of a particular crime. Mr. Trump described that people involved by chance in a situation, especially a victim of crime or war.

Datum 11

Today we remember and honor the victims of Soleimani's many atrocities, (Sentence 10, CIE)

and we take comfort in knowing that his reign of terror is over. Soleimani has been perpetrating acts of terror to destabilize the Middle East for the last 20 years. (Sentence 10, CIE)

Mr. Trump again shows the use of the inclusive expression "we". "We" means the government and American troops who are happy to hear about the retreat from this terrorist act. "We" here aims to involve everyone in feeling this happiness.

Datum 12

*They are **a remarkable** people, (Sentence 18, AAJ)*

The sentence shows the description of the Iranian society by Mr. Trump. He stated that the Iranians were "remarkable" people. This is the use of the attitudinal adjective to the noun "people". However, in this sentence it aims to elevate the

Iranian status so as not to judge or blaspheme Iranian, because those who are to blame should be elements of the Iranian regime.

Datum 13

*with an **incredible** heritage and **unlimited** potential. (Sentence 18, AAJ)*

The sentences show two words that contain attitudinal adjectives. The first word is “incredible”, which describes the noun “heritage”. While the second sentence is "unlimited" which describes "potential". This sentence aims to describe Iranian. It shows the large number of attitudinal adjectives used by Trump. He used it to give praise and motivation to good people around the world that America would always pursue them

Datum 14

*and it **must** end now. (Sentence 20, ADV)*

Mr. Trump declared that this must end. This word includes the word obligation. To express the sentence, Mr. Trump uses the deontic verb. This is evidenced by the use of the word "must" by Mr. Trump

Datum 15

*we have all of those targets already **fully** identified (Sentence 67,AAV).*

The word "fully" is included in the attitudinal adverb to explain the verb "identified" that the overall target has been identified entirely by Trump.

Datum 16

***I am** ready and prepared to take whatever action is necessary. (Sentence 24, CP)*

The sentence shows the personalisation "I" used by Mr. Trump. He said that personally he was ready and prepared for action for this. Personalisation serves to describe Mr. Trump himself.

Datum 17

Under my leadership, (Sentence 26, CP)

The sentence shows two categories of interpersonal metadiscourse used by Mr. Trump. The first word is "my leadership" included in personalisation, describing Mr. Trump's leadership personally.

Datum 18

we have destroyed the ISIS territorial caliphate, (Sentence 26, CIE)

The second word is "we" which is included in the inclusive expression. In the last sentence above, Mr. Trump gives a sense of pride that under his leadership, they can destroy the ISIS.

Datum 19

and recently, American Special Operations Forces killed the terrorist leader known as al-Baghdadi. (Sentence 26, AAV)

The sentence shows the use of attitudinal adverbs that describe incidents of killings by terrorists. "Recently" describes the time when the assassination carried out by ASOF of the terrorist leader known as al-Baghdadi. The word "recently" describes the verb "killed" which means, murder occurred recently. So that it completes the description of the occurrence of a verb.

Datum 20

The world is a safer place without these monsters. (Sentence 27, CA)

Mr. Trump used aside marker to inform the audience of detail that might not be clear from the action. He thought that the world is a safer place without these monsters, so that we called as asides.

Datum 21

*America will always pursue the **interests** of good people, great people, great souls, while seeking peace, harmony, and friendship with all of the nations of the world.*
 ((Sentence 28, AAJ)

Attitudinal Adjectives Appear in the adjectives that Mr. Trump uses to describe a noun. the words are " interest, good, grean, peace, harmony and friendship" which describes from noun "people". So Mr. Trump used attitudinal adjectives to provide more information on objects.

Datum 22

Thank you. God bless you. (Sentence 29 & 30,, CDA)

Mr. Trump's goal is to express his gratitude and prayers directly to the audience by using the object of the word "you". That way the expression he utters can be conveyed directly to the audience.

B. Discussion

In this study, I used a descriptive approach accompanied by qualitative analysis which made I explore, explain and analyze the data obtained from the field, then based on the results of the findings, i made a percentage table as a comparison of data to determine the frequency of various types of interpersonal metadiscourse in Dafouz's theory (2008). These findings were explained after conducting data collection using the Barry intensive reading technique. After the

data has been collected, I read the entire content and identify which parts were very interesting (persuasive). In the metadiscourse interpersonal marker, there would be five main categories. Each of them had a sub-category to show how to present a persuasive appeal and reflect a more complex persuader attitude according to Dafouz 2008 theory.

The first category is hedges. According to Martine and White, (2005), hedges in communication are called verbal hedges which have the meaning of a word or phrase that makes a statement less intense or clear. It's also called hedging. Contrast this with using adverbs to boost other words or be assertive and intensifiers, which amplify a term. The interpersonal use of metadiscourse in the Hedge category was not apparent in Trump's speech. This is because the contents of the speech contain a declaration of past events and the purpose of the speech is to inform the audience of past events (Hyland 2005). Meanwhile, Vande Kopple (1985) said that the hedge fund talks about partial commitments that are usually intended for future events or a plan. Therefore, no hedge was found in Trump's speech.

The second one is certainty markers. Haratyan (2011) stated of being definite or of having no doubts at all about something. In speech, this marker communicates the persuasion's forceful commitment to his claim. Certainty's use of markers in Trump's speech was not apparent because the speech contained information about past events. So, every sentence uttered by Trump contains about the sentence of the statement that has already occurred. While certainty markers

are pronounced when expressing a future plan or an expectation about something (Hyland, 2015).

The third category called attributors. This category refers to expressions that inform the reader about the source of the information. Hyland (2005) stated that the validity of persuasion arguments is reflected through linguistic choices that draw the audience's attention to information sources and provide their beliefs. There are two sentences that showed attributors.

"At my direction, The united states military eliminated the world's top terrorist, qasemsoleimani."

"They chanted "death to america."

"At my direction" indicates the use of interpersonal metadiscourse in the Attributors category (Esmer, E. 2017). Interpersonal metadiscourse markers in Turkish election rally speeches delivered by pro-Turkish and pro-Kurdish leaders. This means that that phrase is to direct the reader to the information in the other text (Kezia 2018). Therefore, it belongs to the category of attributors. Attributes seen in the phrase "*they chanted*" death to America". The function and attributor to this data is to convey what "they", Iran's hostility chanted about America, trump quotes it to give information about the nature of Iran's hostility to America.

The next category is attitude markers which include the writer's affective values towards the readers and the content presented in the text (Istiani, R., & Puspita 2020). As said by Dafouz- milne (2008), this marker can be adopted linguistically in the form of deontic verbs (must, have to, need to), attitudinal adverbs, (e.g., unfortunately, directly), attitudinal adjectives (e.g. it's absurd,

difficult or impossible), and cognitive verbs (e.g. I think , I believe) . The Result from this study based on attitude markers will showed in each sub-categories.

The first sub-category is deontic verb. It is the necessity of a person to do or not to do in a certain way. In the opinion of Kuswoyo, H., & Siregar, R. A. (2019), it shows the speaker's desire for the proposition expressed by the utterance. In the Trump speech, there are four sentences.

*“Iran **must** abandon its nuclear ambitions and end its support for terrorism”*
*“They **must** now break away from the remnants of the Iran deal”*
*“The civilized world **must** send a clear and unified message to the Iranian regime”*
*“Must end, and it **must** end now.”*

The first sentence show that Mr. Trump equates obligation that Iran “must” abandon its nuclear ambitions. As discussed by Hyland, K. (2015), the word "must" be the use of the subcategory deontic verb in the category attitude markers. It functions to guide the reader's expectation as intended by the author. In this article, the phrase we must is used by the author that refers the readers together to the author to guide their expectations as what the author intended. Trump said it aimed to strengthen his statement that Iran must leave nuclear and not support terrorism. Therefore, he uses the deontic verb "must" to state that it must be carried out by Iran in order to create peace and cases of terrorism. The second sentence again submitted obligations aimed at countries that support Iran in terrorism. Mr. Trump again conveyed the word "must" in persuading them to break the agreement with Iran. The word "must" means an obligation that if carried out, has an impact on the situation (Tashi, T., & Suksawas, W. 2018). "Must" is included

in the deontic verb sub-category to emphasize a process or work. The next sentence shows that it is imperative for the civilized world to send a clear message to the Iranian regime. Trump. Esmer, E. (2017) discussed in his research that the word "must" is included in the deontic verb subcategory to declare the obligation. Mr. Trump emphasized that this was really done so that there would be peace from terrorism. Mr. Trump declared that this must end. This word includes the word obligation. To express the sentence, Mr. Trump uses the deontic verb. This is evidenced by the use of the word "must" by Mr. Trump.

The second sub-category from Attitude Markers is the attitudinal adverb. It is an adverb expressing a writer's or speaker's attitude towards his or her topic, e.g. "certainly", "honestly", "obviously", or "simply" (İlhan, E. G. Ç., & Erbas, A. K. 2016). I found 12 pieces of data in this sub-category.

*"The American people should be **extremely** grateful "*

*"Early warning system that worked **very well**. I salute the **incredible** skill and courage of america's men and women in uniform."*

*"That **badly** wounded four service members and killed one American."*

*"The united states will **immediately** impose additional punishing economic sanctions on the iranian regime"*

*"Iran's hostilities **substantially** increased after the foolish iran nuclear deal was signed in 2013"*

*"The regime also **greatly tightened** the reins on their own country"*

*"The very **defective** JCPOA expires **shortly** anyway"*

*"The american military has been **completely rebuilt**"*

*“The united states military successfully executed a **flawless** precision strike that killed the number-one terrorist anywhere in the world”*

*“Including rocket strikes that killed an American and injured four American servicemen **very badly**”*

*“Those targets already **fully** identified”*

*“**Recently**, American Special Operations Forces killed the terrorist leader known as al-Baghdadi.”*

Mr. Trump urged the audience of Americans to be grateful for what has happened between Iran and America. The word "Extremely" means to emphasize great gratitude. Mr. Trump's use of the word extreme to describe a verb is "gratitude". As stated by Dafouz (2008) the adverb "extremely" is included in attitude markers with sub-category attitudinal adverbs. In the next sentence, Mr. Trump provided information that the warning system had worked well to ward off the disturbance of terrorism, then he went on to state that he salutes with the very satisfying skills of the American troops. The category is "very well" which is included in the attitudinal adverb category which functions to describe verbs "worked" (Kuswoyo & Siregar 2019). Mr. Trump uses the attitudinal adverb to give good praise in describing the verbs and nouns he uses. On the other hand, Mr. Trump stated about the things done by the head of the Quds Force, Soleimani, that brought enormous casualties. The word "badly" is an interpersonal use of metadiscourse in the attitudinal adverb category. Badly serves to explain more clearly about being wounded (Nasiri 2013). Mr. Trump used this to describe the dire situation of the Iran versus America incident to his audience. In the sentence appears "immediately" which is a type of attitudinal adverb to describe a verb (Hyland 2005). In this sentence the word "immediately" describes the emphasis

on economic sanctions that will be immediately implemented to threaten Iranian terrorism. Mr. Trump in this sentence tries to convince the audience of the movement they are planning. The sentence "substantially" is found which is an adverb to describe "increased" Mr. Trump used interpersonal meta-discourse with the category attitudinal markers subcategory attitudinal adverb. The word describes an increase in Iranian hostility substantively. It means causally which is not bound by time and place. In line with Dafouz (2008), the next data showed that the use of the attitudinal adverb in the word "greatly" describes the word "tightened" as a verb. Mr. Trump pursued the "regime austerity" process. The word "shortly" attitudinal adverb describes the verb "expires" as a process and "expires" is defined as "shortly". The next data returned tells that Trump discussed the audience's optimism in fighting the Iranian regime. This is evidenced by the sentence that their military has been rebuilt "completely". The word "completely" serves to emphasize that it has been perfectly rebuilt and strengthens America even more. The word "completely" as an attitudinal adverb to describe the process of "rebuilt" as explained by Istiani, R., & Puspita, Dian. (2020). Mr. Trump uses the word "successfully" to describe the process of being "executed" while the word "flawless" to describe the noun "strike" '. Mr. Trump recounts the murder of the Fire American. The incident was terrible. He described the incident by using the attitudinal adverb "very badly" that the murders were terrible. "Very badly" describes the verb "killed". On the data Mr. Trump informed that terrorist acts, the cases have all been identified. The word "fully" is included in the attitudinal adverb to explain the verb "identified" that the overall target has been identified

entirely by Trump. Data 2.18 shows the use of attitudinal adverbs that describe incidents of killings by terrorists. “Recently” describes the time when the assassination carried out by ASOF of the terrorist leader known as al-Baghdadi. The nod “recently” describes the verb “killed” which means, murder occurred recently. So that it completes the description of the occurrence of a verb (Yipei, N., & Lingling, L. 2013).

Attitudinal Adjectives is the third sub-category from Attitude Markers. It is related to the attitudes that people have towards changes in society (Dafouz 2008). I found twelve pieces of data in this sub-category.

*“Iran appears to be standing down, which is a **good** thing”*

*“For all parties concerned, a very **good** thing for the world.”*

*“Early warning system that worked very well. I salute the **incredible** skill and courage of america’s men and women in uniform.”*

*“**We** have sent a **powerful** message to terrorists.”*

*“The very **defective** JCPOA expires **shortly** anyway”*

*“Our **missiles** are **big, powerful, accurate, lethal, and fast**”*

*“A **great** future”*

*“The united states military successfully executed a **flawless** precision strike that killed the number-one terrorist anywhere in the world”*

*“Soleimani made the death of **innocent** people his sick passion”*

*“They are a **remarkable** people”*

*“With an **incredible** heritage and **unlimited** potential”*

*“America will always pursue the **interests** of good people, great people, great souls, while seeking peace, harmony, and friendship with all of the nations of the world.”*

In the sentence stated by Mr. Trump that Iran seems backwards, which is a good thing. The use of the word "good" serves to describe a noun. The noun is "thing": So that Mr. Trump described a "good thing" because Iran appears to be retreating. Interpersonal Metadiscourse in this sentence lies in the word "good" which is included in the Attitude Markers category with the attitudinal adjective sub-category (Duruk 2017). Mr. Trump again describes an object using Interpersonal Metadiscourse with the Attitude markers category with the attitudinal adjective sub-category. This is evidenced by the use of the word "good" which describes the situation of the word "thing" (Hyland 2005). This usage aims to describe for all concerned, "a very good thing" for the world. That is the cooperation of all parties has created something very good for the world because the conflict has been calmed between the two countries. In the second sentence, Mr. Trump provided information that the warning system had worked well to ward off the disturbance of terrorism, then he went on to state that He salutes with the very satisfying skills of the American troops. The category is the attitudinal adjective "incredible" which functions to describe the noun "skill" (Esmer 2017). Mr. Trump uses the adjective to give good praise in describing the verbs and nouns he uses. Besides that, the word "powerful" is an interpersonal use of metadiscourse in the category attitudinal markers, sub category attitudinal adjective. "Powerful" functions to describe the noun of "message". It was intended so that the message

sent by Mr. Trump is a very valuable letter because it is addressed to terrorism. This aims to make the audience understand what types of letters Trump has written to anticipate terrorism (Kuswoyo & Siregar 2019). Mr. Trump uses a "defective" attitudinal adjective to describe the JCPOA as severely damaged. The next data showed the use of five words of attitudinal adjectives. The word is "big, powerful, accurate, lethal, fast". These words aim to describe the noun "missiles". He said that "missiles" were very powerful as weapons against Iran's regime. Mr. Trump uses the exclusive expression "we" to position himself in line with the audience and "savage" to explain the noun "leader". The word "great" describes the meaning of the future America wants Iran to have. The word "great" is included in the attitudinal adjective. Mr. Trump uses the word "successfully" to describe the process of being "executed" while the word "flawless" to describe the noun "strike" '. In the sentence above, Mr. Trump again talked about Soleimani's atrocities. He recounted that Soleimani killed people, even innocent people. Mr. Trump describes this with the word "innocent" as an attitudinal adjective that describes the noun "people ". the next sentence showed the description of Iranian society by Mr. Trump. He stated that the Iranians were "remarkable" people. This is the use of the attitudinal adjective to the noun "people". However, in this sentence it aims to elevate the Iranian status so as not to judge or blaspheme Iranian, because those who are to blame should be elements of the Iranian regime (Sukma, B. P. 2017). The last data shows two words that contain attitudinal adjectives. The first word is "incredible", which describes the noun "heritage". While the second sentence is "unlimited" which describes "potential". This

sentence aims to describe Iranians. It shows the large number of attitudinal adjectives used by Trump. He used it to give praise and motivation to good people around the world that America would always pursue them. Attitudinal adjective to describe the noun. Attitudinal Adjectives Appear in the adjectives that Mr. Trump uses to describe a noun as stated by Viacaesary (2019). The words are "interest, good, grean, peace, harmony and friendship" which describe the noun "people". So Mr. Trump used attitudinal adjectives to provide more information on objects.

Cognitive verbs are the fourth sub-category of attitude markers. It represents mental tasks we ask the speaker to perform, such as comparing, analyzing and explaining. This may be known by other names, such as task verbs, and thinking skills Hyland, K. (2017). In Trump's speech that we analyzed, we didn't find this marker because in this speech, it described a past event, so Trump didn't use the word which has the meaning to make a prediction.

The last interpersonal metadiscourse markers are called commentaries. Comments help build and maintain relationships between the speaker and the audience through rhetorical questions as said by Romadhona, R. N. (2018), for example, ('is this the right attitude?'), Direct appeals (eg, dear reader, you), Personalization (for example, me, me, I feel) and others. Five subcategories in the commentary are rhetorical question, direct address, inclusive expression, personalization, and asides.

The first one is about rhetorical questions. According to Halmari (2008), it is a process of helping to involve the audience in the thought process where the initial answer is implied or even given by the speaker. In this research there has not been found any data using this marker. It is because of the content of the speech describing the event that has already occurred.

The second one is the direct address. it is a feature such as person pronouns or commands, the writer creates the illusion of a relationship with the reader (Hyland 2015). As claimed by Firdaus, A. (2020), this synthetic personalization makes the writer more likable, and therefore makes the reader more likely to listen, participate and maybe even agree with what the writer is trying to convey. These categories have been classified into 9 data.

“I’m pleased to inform you”

“If you value your own life, You will not threaten the lives of our people”

To the people and leaders of Iran

“We want you to have a future”

“One that you deserve”

“Everybody, Well, thank you very much”

“We will find you”

“We will eliminate you”

“Thank you, God bless you”

This data shows that Mr. Trump uses the interpersonal metadiscourse in the category commentaries, subcategory direct address. "You" delivered by Mr. Trump is a reader of letters sent by American troops, namely terrorists. Sentences in this data have an emphasis on the intended person directly, so they are decided as direct addresses (Foyer, G. 2020). Mr.Trump is conveying a message directly to a party. He said "to the people and leaders of Iran " means that the message he

will convey is directed at the direct address. The use of the word "you" is a direct address aimed at the people and leaders of Iran. It is intended that the message conveyed can be accepted by the target so that this concern can be more meaningful (Etemadfar, P. 2020). They (America) want Iran to have a future by leaving terrorism behind. The third sentence showed the word "you" as a direct address to the Iranian community. It is expected that by looking at the speech from Mr. Trump they can hear the expectations Americans have of them. This is to influence the listener directly. The next sentence showed gratitude at the end of the speech delivered to the entire audience. "You" is a direct address addressed directly to the audience because it has given them time to deliver their speech. "You" is addressed to direct addresses, namely terrorists. It is hoped that the perpetrators of terrorism by hearing this speech can be conveyed directly. The next data showed the use of interpersonal metadiscourse in commentaries and direct address sub-categories. This can be seen in the use of the word "you" which is addressed directly to the audience (Esmer 2017). Mr. Trump's goal is to express his gratitude and prayers directly to the audience by using the object of the word "you". That way the expression he utters can be conveyed directly to the audience (Sukma 2014).

The third sub-category is inclusive expression. The aims of Inclusive Expression is to avoid the use of words, expressions or assumptions that do not need to exclude people or apart from differentiating gender, family structure, marital status, sexuality, origin, language, culture, religion, race, ability and so on

which can lead to barriers to the audience as explained by Dafouz (2008). There are 27 sentences that showed this sub-category.

“We suffered no casualties”

*”All of **our** soldiers are safe”*

*“**Our** great American forces are prepared for anything”*

*“We will never let that happen. **We** took decisive action to stop a ruthless terrorist from threatening American lives.”*

*“**He** trained terrorist armies”*

*“**He** fueled bloody civil wars all across the region”*

*”**He** viciously wounded and murdered thousands of u.s.”*

*“**He** was planning new attacks on american targets”*

*“But **we** stopped him”*

*“**He** should have been terminated long ago”*

*“**We** have sent a **powerful** message to terrorists.”*

*”**They** were given \$150 billion”*

*“**We** are now the number-one producer of oil and natural gas anywhere in the world”*

*”**We** are independent”*

*“**We** do not need middle east oil.”*

*“Does not mean **we** have to use it”*

*“**We** do not want to use it”*

*”**We** killed the **savage leader** of ISIS, And all who stood in his way”*

*”**He** was a monster”*

*“**We** should work together on this and other shared priorities”*

*“**We** want **you** to have a future”*

*“**We** caught him in the act and terminated him”*

*“**We** will find you”*

*“**We** will eliminate you”*

*“**We** will always protect our diplomats, service members, all americans, and our allies”*

“We remember and honor the victims of soleimani’s many atrocities”

”And we take comfort in knowing that his reign of terror is over”

“Under my leadership, We have destroyed the ISIS territorial caliphate”

In this sentence Mr. Trump said that after the incident in Iran, no American soldiers were victims. Inclusive expression “we” is used here to establish solidarity with the audience (Davud Kuhl, M. M. 2012), or in this context, the American people and the soldiers who fought during the incident. By using “we” Obama also tries to position himself and the soldiers at the same side as his audience by claiming his country is still saved even because of what is happening. The sentence in data shows that Mr. Trump said that their soldiers were safe after the incident. As for data above, he stated that (their) American troops were always ready under any circumstances. Again, he uses the Interpersonal metadiscourse type inclusive expression. The use of the word "our" proves that in the sentence Mr. Trump stated that the American soldiers or troops belonged to them all. In line with Etemadfar, P. (2020), this aims to attract sympathy from the audience to be able to feel what happened. Mr. Trump returns to using the inclusive expression "we". "We" in these two sentences means Mr. Trump and the American forces concerned will not allow terrorism and the manufacture of nuclear weapons by Iran to occur. They have also found actions to stop terrorists from protecting the lives of Americans. On the three data, Mr. Trump uses the inclusive expression "He". "He" that is meant is the head of the Quds Force, Soleimani. All these actions meant that they were carried out by the head of the Quds Force, Soleimani.

In this sentence Mr. Trump described "he" as an inclusive expression. "He" refers to someone planning a new attack, soleimani. This is an inclusive expression because it represents a specific person. The sentence shows that Mr. Trump wants to convey their role in stopping Soleimani's attack. By using "we" Trump positions himself as the person involved in stopping Soleimani. The "we" meant by Trump is the American troops on his side as stated by Hyland (2005). Therefore, Mr. Trump uses the function of the inclusive expression in the commentaries category. The data showed the use of the word inclusive expression to unite someone in this data whose pronoun is "he". Mr. Trump uses the word to describe a soleimani who must end his plans. President Trump uses this to describe someone with a pronoun. The data above again shows the role of Mr. Trump in the face of terrorism. Again uses an inclusive expression in describing the role of his party aims to convey the roles of various parties in sending messages to acts of terrorism (Vashegani 2018). So he used the inclusive expression in the commentaries category.

In this sentence, "they" is an inclusive expression. Indirectly Mr. Trump pointed out to a special group, namely Iran's hostilities, Trump emphasized the use to avoid repetition, therefore he used the pronoun "they". The next data tells about Trump giving pride to what he has done for America. He stated that "we" (America) should be proud to now be the number one producer of oil and gas. "We" is meant for the audience and Mr. Trump positioned himself level with the audience. The word is an inclusive expression of the commentaries category. Mr. Trump gives a belief to the audience that they are an independent country that

does not need a middle east role. The word "we" invites the audience to believe in this (Jingxia 2015) and invites the audience to fight against terrorism in the Middle East. The data further strengthens the previous sentence that they are an independent country that does not need middle east oil. "We" which is the audience and Mr. Trump himself aims to build a sense of optimism (Miller 2017) that they can fight terrorism because they are an independent country and do not need a middle east. These words are inclusive expressions. Data showed the inclusive expression used by Mr. Trump. The word "we" describes Mr. Trump is level with the audience. Mr. Trump built Mr. Trust. Trump not to use just the great military.

Data returned using an inclusive expression and an attitudinal adjective. Mr. Trump uses the exclusive expression "we" to position himself in line with the audience and "savage" to explain the noun "leader". Mr. Trump described the Iranian regime as a monster. A monster that has no compassion to bring destruction to people's lives. To show that figure, Mr. Trump uses the pronoun "he" to denote the figure of Soleimani. The data showed an invitation sentence to the audience to work together to share this priority (Davud 2012). The inclusive expression "we" is expected to be addressed to all parties who are the audience. Mr. Trump also positions himself with the audience. The data use of the word "we" shows an inclusive expression. Mr. Trump said that "we", Americans and himself care about Iranian society. The use of the word we impregnate all parties and shows a sense of concern for the Iranian community. Mr. Trump revealed that his party "we" had arrested Soleimani. "We" is included in the inclusive

expression representing American troops. Besides that, Mr. Trump has also positioned himself as a part of the arrests. Inclusive expression lies in the word "we". The "we" refers to the American military that will find the perpetrators of terrorism. This is so that all parties can be involved in the crime. Inclusive expression lies in the word "we". "We" refers to the American military that will eliminate the perpetrators of terrorism. This is so that all parties can be involved in the crime.

The next data is an inclusive expression with the word "we". He stated that his party would always protect their diplomacy. "We" is meant to represent several groups, namely the American troops, the government, and themselves. That includes an inclusive expression. In the sentence, Mr. Trump invites us to remember and appreciate Soleimani's victims. Mr. Trump used the word "we" to represent the audience and himself. The next data, Mr. Trump again shows the use of the inclusive expression "we". "We" means the government and American troops who are happy to hear about the retreat from this terrorist act. "We" here aims to involve everyone in feeling this happiness. The data showed two categories of interpersonal metadiscourse used by Mr. Trump. The first word is "my leadership" included in personalisation, describing Mr. Trumpleadership personally. The second word is "we" which is included in the inclusive expression. In the sentence on the last data, Mr. Trump gives a sense of pride that under his leadership, they can destroy the ISIS

Personalisations is the extensive use of mentioning oneself with speech act verbs that marks the presence of a forceful speaker in his argument (Dafouz 2008).

This shows the confidence of the speaker in presenting his personal beliefs, character and abilities to compare, contrast, quote, etc. In this subcategory, I found 11 data from Trump's speech.

“I am president of the united states “

“ I'm pleased to inform you “

“Early warning system that worked very well.I salute the incredible skill and courage of america's men and women in uniform.”

“I am going to ask nato to become much more involved in the middle east process.”

“Under my leadership, our economy is stronger than ever before”

“Under my administration, at a cost of \$2.5 trillion”

“Captured during my administration”

‘My highest and most solemn duty is the defense of our nation and its citizens’

“Under my leadership, america's policy is unambiguous”

“I am ready and prepared to take whatever action is necessary”

“Under my leadership, We have destroyed the ISIS territorial caliphate”

Those data showed that Mr. Donald Trump introduced himself personally as the president of the United States who will deliver a speech before the audience. Personalization *I* in this data is served as a means of self-representation (Istiani 2020). By using *I*, Mr. Trump represents himself as an individual who will speak in that change. This data is included in the use of Interpersonal Metadiscourse category commentaries with sub category personalisation. Mr. Trump said that he was happy to convey this information to the audience directly. Personalization *I*

describes the self-representation of Mr. Trump himself. While the Direct address "you" leads to an audience listening to a speech from Mr. Trump. The phrase claims that Mr. Trump is happy to be there to deliver information directly to the audience. This data is included in the use of Interpersonal Metadiscourse category Commentaries with sub category Personalisation and Direct address. Mr. Trump provided information that the warning system had worked well to ward off the disturbance of terrorism, then he went on to state that he salutes with the very satisfying skills of the American troops. The category is personalization "I" which states or describes himself personally. While personalization "I" is used to describe himself personally. Mr. Trump also conveyed his role in this case. He also shared his plans to discuss with Nato about being involved in the Middle East process. Personalization "I am" describes himself as Mr. Trump himself did this. The next data again showed the personalization used by Mr. Trump. He reported to the audience that their economy was stronger than before under his leadership. "My leadership" including personalization that describes Mr. Trumps' leadership. This includes the use of the interpersonal metadiscourse for the commentaries category. The next sentence showed the personalization of "my administration" which leads to the system administration by Mr. Trump. This word leads to a sense of pride in the personal administration system conveyed to the audience (Etemadfar, P. 2020). He conveyed his success in the administrative system. The data refers to Mr. "my administration" personalization. Trump in this sentence describes the arrests during his tenure. "My administration" represents the word "work period" which was done by Mr. Trump. So this sentence is the

personalisation of the commentaries category. In the second text speech, Mr. Trump opens with a sentence of dedication to his job as president. He stated that his highest task is national defense. "My" here is included in personalisation, only refers to his personal work. Personalization of "my leadership" showed Mr. Trump Leadership system. Trump personally. He raised a sense of pride that during his tenure America's policy was unambiguous. This is included in the personalization category of commentaries. The next data shows the personalization "I" used by Mr. Trump. He said that personally he was ready and prepared for action for this. Personalization serves to describe Mr. Trump himself. The next data showed two categories of interpersonal metadiscourse used by Mr. Trump. The first word is "my leadership" included in personalisation, describing Mr. Trump leadership personally. The second word is "we" which is included in the inclusive expression. In the sentence on the last data, Mr. Trump gives a sense of pride that under his leadership, they can destroy the ISIS.

The last sub-category in commentaries is asides. It is the way politicians speak and present themselves or part of their personality and a way to show themselves as individuals, and so are pronominal choices (Hyland 2015). The use of personal pronouns can create the image of the politician concerned, both negative and positive. I found one data in Trump Speech related Asides marker.

“ISIS is a natural enemy for Iran”

In the 'aside', the actor speaks directly to the audience or camera, effectively stepping out of the plot for a moment. The aside is usually used to

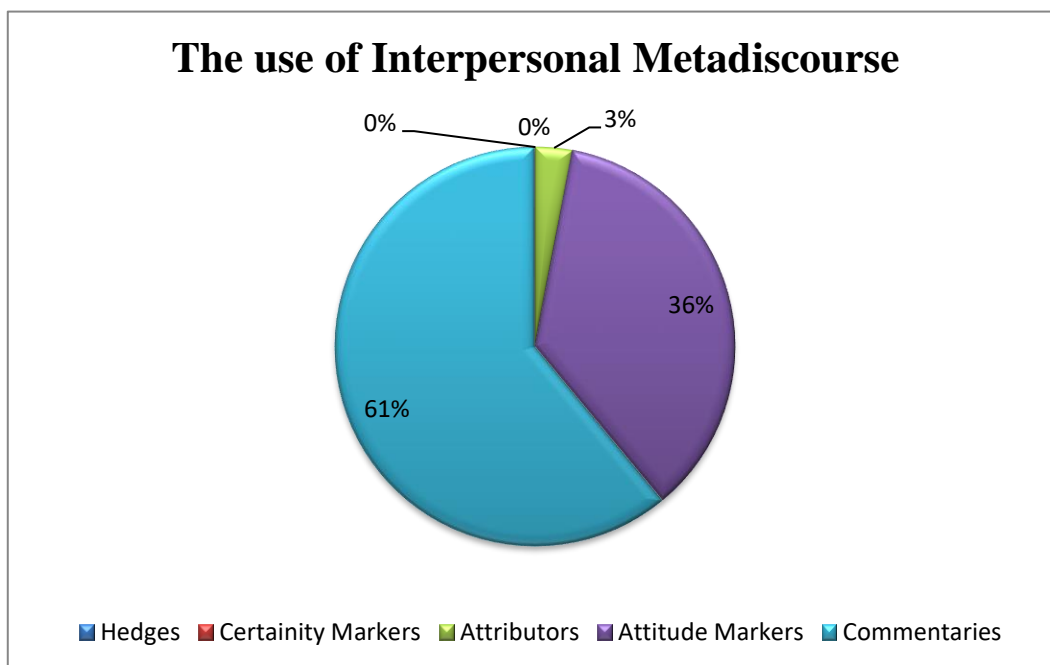
inform the audience of detail that might not be clear from the action (Dafouz 2008). It also allows the actor to explain what they are thinking. In the data showed that Mr. Trump explained what he thought of ISIS against Iran. So the phrase "ISIS is a natural enemy for Iran" suggests that Mr. Trump is trying to define ISIS for Iran's side.

Based on those data from analysis research, I summarized that there are several markers of interpersonal metadiscourse in 78 data that occur in Mr. Trump's speech. The result of frequency of occurrence of Interpersonal Metadiscourse Categories in Trump's Speeches is described on table 1.1. Meanwhile, the percentage of analysis results based on the diagram is illustrated based on table 1.2.

Table 1.1 - Frequency Of Occurrence Of Interpersonal Metadiscourse Categories In Trump's Speeches.

Category	Subcategory	Number and Percentage
Attributors	-	2 (3%)
Attitude Markers	Deontic Verbs	4
	Attitudinal Adverbs	12
	Attitudinal adjective	12
	Total	28 (36%)
Commentaries	Direct Address	9
	Inclusive Expression	27
	Personalization	11
	Asides	1
	Total	48 (61%)
TOTAL		78 (100%)

Table 1.2 – Diagram of Frequency of Interpersonal Metadiscourse Categories Occurrence in Trump Speeches



After I analyzed both speech texts, I obtained the use of an Interpersonal Metadiscourse type by Donald Trump in his Speech. Donald Trump in his speech used 2 times or in percentage terms by 3% Attributors, 28 times or in percentage terms by 36% Attitude markers and 48 times or in percentage by 61% he used commentaries. Trump didn't use Hedges because of the content of his speech about the past events of the Iran war, he made a speech to report and deliver on the incident.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After presenting the research findings and discussion in the previous chapter, I made conclusions and provided suggestions to readers, especially for future researchers who wanted to carry out the same research.

A. Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion, I concluded that the results of this study were that 78 analyzed data from Trump's two speeches on interpersonal metadiscourse markers which had several categories and subcategories that had been presented in Dafouz's 2008 theory. In the first speech, 56 data were found, while in The second speech found 22 data, both of which amounted to a total of 78 data that used the Attributors, Attitude Markers and Commentaries markers in the categories contained in the Interpersonal Metadiscourse feature. In Attributors, Trump used this marker 2 times in the first speech. Meanwhile, in the attitude markers category, each sub-category was found except for cognitive verbs, each of which was found are Deontic Verbs, Attitudinal Adverbs, and Attitudinal Adjectives. In this category, Attitudinal Adjectives and Attitudinal Adverbs were the most found, because this characteristic of Trump invited the audience to believe it. Beside that, the commentaries with the sub-categories found contained a total of 48 markers from the existing sub-categories and most of them used an inclusive expression.

Some of the interpersonal metadiscourse markers in Trump's speech that discussed the conflict between Iran and the U.S. were not used, including Hedges and Certainty Markers. This was because in Trump's speech, He discussed past events, therefore from all categories, the results of the analysis show that Trump used more interpersonal metadiscourse features in the Commentaries and Attitude Markers categories in his speech. This analysis showed that in Trump's speech, he wanted to build a direct emotional bond with his audience, who were invited to want to fully support America in this conflict. On the other hand, the use of attributors in his speech this time was not very much used, because he wanted to focus on finding support for America, with the belief that America will win.

Based on this, I concluded that the Trump speech fulfilled 3 of the 5 categories of Interpersonal Metadiscourse Markers. With this statement, this research stated that Trump's speech about the conflict between Iran and the U.S supported the Interpersonal metadiscourse marker theory.

B. Suggestion

Based on the result of research on this study, there are several suggestions given to students of English Literature in particular, experts, politicians, and other researchers who want to do further research related to this study.

Firstly, for students and experts who are engaged in this field, it is hoped that this study can become a reference for more complete studies. Secondly, Politicians who want to deliver their speeches persuasively can use the interpersonal metadiscourse markers feature that supports achievement to lead to a persuasive

appeal based on Dafouz 2008 theory. For further research, based on the results of these already conducted studies, researchers hope that further studies will be able to examine more and more complex objects related to more extensive references to further and more comprehensive data in the future.

Finally, from this research, the researcher hopes to provide new knowledge and perspectives related to metadiscourse theory, especially in Interpersonal Metadiscourse Markers that discuss the persuasive object.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Rizqillah Agus Mahardika Soleh was born in Semarang on August 17, 1993. He graduated from MA Qudsiyyah Kudus in 2014. During his study from Senior High School, he liked to learn about kitab salaf and also English. He becomes staff of English Course during his senior high school. He continued his education in 2014 at the English Literature Department of State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2021. During his study at university, he learned in Islamic boarding Anwarul Huda to study more about Islamic religion He joined Jam'iyah Qurra' wal Huffadh (JQH) in university organization. He becomes one of leader in some festival event in campus.

APPENDICES

Remarks by President Trump on the Killing of Qasem Soleimani

1. The full script is uploaded at <https://ee.usembassy.gov/remarks-by-president-trump-on-iran/>

As long as I am President of the United States, Iran will never be allowed to have a nuclear weapon.

Good morning. I'm pleased to inform you: The American people should be extremely grateful and happy no Americans were harmed in last night's attack by the Iranian regime. We suffered no casualties, all of our soldiers are safe, and only minimal damage was sustained at our military bases.

Our great American forces are prepared for anything. Iran appears to be standing down, which is a good thing for all parties concerned and a very good thing for the world.

No American or Iraqi lives were lost because of the precautions taken, the dispersal of forces, and an early warning system that worked very well. I salute the incredible skill and courage of America's men and women in uniform.

For far too long -- all the way back to 1979, to be exact -- nations have tolerated Iran's destructive and destabilizing behavior in the Middle East and beyond. Those days are over. Iran has been the leading sponsor of terrorism, and their pursuit of nuclear weapons threatens the civilized world. We will never let that happen.

Last week, we took decisive action to stop a ruthless terrorist from threatening American lives. At my direction, the United States military eliminated the world's top terrorist, Qasem Soleimani. As the head of the Quds Force, Soleimani was personally responsible for some of the absolutely worst atrocities.

He trained terrorist armies, including Hezbollah, launching terrorist strikes against civilian targets. He fueled bloody civil wars all across the region. He viciously wounded and murdered thousands of U.S. troops, including the planting of roadside bombs that maim and dismember their victims.

Soleimani directed the recent attacks on U.S. personnel in Iraq that badly wounded four service members and killed one American, and he orchestrated the violent assault on the U.S. embassy in Baghdad. In recent days, he was planning new attacks on American targets, but we stopped him.

Soleimani's hands were drenched in both American and Iranian blood. He should have been terminated long ago. By removing Soleimani, we have sent a powerful message to terrorists: If you value your own life, you will not threaten the lives of our people.

As we continue to evaluate options in response to Iranian aggression, the United States will immediately impose additional punishing economic sanctions on the Iranian regime. These powerful sanctions will remain until Iran changes its behavior.

In recent months alone, Iran has seized ships in international waters, fired an unprovoked strike on Saudi Arabia, and shot down two U.S. drones.

Iran's hostilities substantially increased after the foolish Iran nuclear deal was signed in 2013, and they were given \$150 billion, not to mention \$1.8 billion in cash. Instead of saying "thank you" to the United States, they chanted "death to America." In fact, they chanted "death to America" the day the agreement was signed.

Then, Iran went on a terror spree, funded by the money from the deal, and created hell in Yemen, Syria, Lebanon, Afghanistan, and Iraq. The missiles fired last night at us and our allies were paid for with the funds made available by the last administration. The regime also greatly tightened the reins on their own country, even recently killing 1,500 people at the many protests that are taking place all throughout Iran.

The very defective JCPOA expires shortly anyway, and gives Iran a clear and quick path to nuclear breakout. Iran must abandon its nuclear ambitions and end its support for terrorism. The time has come for the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Russia, and China to recognize this reality.

They must now break away from the remnants of the Iran deal or JCPOA and we must all work together toward making a deal with Iran that makes the world a safer and more peaceful place. We must also make a deal that allows Iran to thrive and prosper, and take advantage of its enormous untapped potential. Iran can be a great country.

Peace and stability cannot prevail in the Middle East as long as Iran continues to foment violence, unrest, hatred, and war. The civilized world must send a clear and unified message to the Iranian regime: Your campaign of terror, murder, mayhem will not be tolerated any longer. It will not be allowed to go forward.

Today, I am going to ask NATO to become much more involved in the Middle East process. Over the last three years, under my leadership, our economy is stronger than ever before and America has achieved energy independence. These historic accomplishments [accomplishments] changed our strategic priorities. These are accomplishments that nobody thought were possible. And options in the Middle East became available. We are now the number-one producer of oil and natural gas anywhere in the world. We are independent, and we do not need Middle East oil.

The American military has been completely rebuilt under my administration, at a

cost of \$2.5 trillion. U.S. Armed Forces are stronger than ever before. Our missiles are big, powerful, accurate, lethal, and fast. Under construction are many hypersonic missiles.

The fact that we have this great military and equipment, however, does not mean we have to use it. We do not want to use it. American strength, both military and economic, is the best deterrent.

Three months ago, after destroying 100 percent of ISIS and its territorial caliphate, we killed the savage leader of ISIS, al-Baghdadi, who was responsible for so much death, including the mass beheadings of Christians, Muslims, and all who stood in his way. He was a monster. Al-Baghdadi was trying again to rebuild the ISIS caliphate, and failed.

Tens of thousands of ISIS fighters have been killed or captured during my administration. ISIS is a natural enemy of Iran. The destruction of ISIS is good for Iran, and we should work together on this and other shared priorities.

Finally, to the people and leaders of Iran: We want you to have a future and a great future -- one that you deserve, one of prosperity at home, and harmony with the nations of the world. The United States is ready to embrace peace with all who seek it.

I want to thank you, and God bless America. Thank you very much. Thank you. Thank you.

2. Trump speech about Iranian missile attack on milliter base U.S.

The full transcript is uploaded in <https://www.rev.com/blog/transcripts/donald-trump-iran-statement-speech-transcript-trump-orders-strike-on-qasem-soleimani>

Hello, everybody. Well, thank you very much. And good afternoon.

As President, my highest and most solemn duty is the defense of our nation and its citizens.

Last night, at my direction, the United States military successfully executed a flawless precision strike that killed the number-one terrorist anywhere in the world, Qasem Soleimani. Soleimani was plotting imminent and sinister attacks on American diplomats and military personnel, but we caught him in the act and terminated him.

Under my leadership, America's policy is unambiguous: To terrorists who harm or intend to harm any American, we will find you; we will eliminate you. We will always protect our diplomats, service members, all Americans, and our allies.

For years, the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps and its ruthless Quds Force under Soleimani's leadership has targeted, injured, and murdered hundreds of American civilians and servicemen.

The recent attacks on U.S. targets in Iraq, including rocket strikes that killed an American and injured four American servicemen very badly, as well as a violent assault on our embassy in Baghdad, were carried out at the direction of Soleimani.

Soleimani made the death of innocent people his sick passion, contributing to terrorist plots as far away as New Delhi and London. Today we remember and honor the victims of Soleimani's many atrocities, and we take comfort in knowing that his reign of terror is over.

Soleimani has been perpetrating acts of terror to destabilize the Middle East for the last 20 years. What the United States did yesterday should have been done long ago. A lot of lives would have been saved.

Just recently, Soleimani led the brutal repression of protestors in Iran, where more than a thousand innocent civilians were tortured and killed by their own government. We took action last night to stop a war. We did not take action to start a war.

I have deep respect for the Iranian people. They are a remarkable people, with an incredible heritage and unlimited potential. We do not seek regime change. However, the Iranian regime's aggression in the region, including the use of proxy fighters to destabilize its neighbors, must end, and it must end now.

The future belongs to the people of Iran — those who seek peaceful coexistence and cooperation — not the terrorist warlords who plunder their nation to finance bloodshed abroad.

The United States has the best military by far, anywhere in the world. We have best intelligence in the world. If Americans anywhere are threatened, we have all of those targets already fully identified, and I am ready and prepared to take whatever action is necessary. And that, in particular, refers to Iran.

Under my leadership, we have destroyed the ISIS territorial caliphate, and recently, American Special Operations Forces killed the terrorist leader known as al-Baghdadi. The world is a safer place without these monsters.

America will always pursue the interests of good people, great people, great souls, while seeking peace, harmony, and friendship with all of the nations of the world.

Thank you. God bless you. God bless our great military. And God bless the United States of America. Thank you very much. Thank you.