An Investigation of Discourse Markers in Donald Trump Speeches: A Case on Discourse Analysis

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ABSTRACT: Discourse Markers in Donald Trump's Speeches will be examined using Schiffrin's theory. The research's challenge is to discover the types of discourse markers in Donald Trump's speeches and the functions of discourse markers in Donald Trump's speeches. In this study, the researchers used a qualitative documentation method to gather information. We are conducting content analysis. The source of the information was Donald Trump's speech script. Therefore, In Donald trump speeches, there were 119 of data discourse markers that the researchers found. 70 data of And (58.8%), 6 data of But (10%), 1 data of or (0.84%), 10 data of so (8.40%, 5 data of because (4.20%), 7 data of now (5.88%), 10 data of then (1,68%), 1 data of y'know(0.84%), 1 data of I mean (0.84%), 1 data of oh (0.84%) Involving the total data of the kinds of Discourse markers were 119data. A function of textual function based on Donald Trump speeches is to express semantic reactions in speech, make reference in speech acts, sequences and/text stages (frame markers) and aid in understanding of ideational material (code glosses) and interpersonal function is to emphasize writer's confidence in proposition (boosters), express writer attitude to proposal and build relationship with readers (engagment) are functions of interpersonal function (hedges)

KEYWORD: Discourse Markers, Speeches, Analysis, Discourse Analysis

INTRODUCTION

Language is the way for someone to be able to express their feelings, thoughts or desires to others in everyday life and cannot be replace from our life as widely known it is a basic foundation of communication. language is a system of sounds with an arbiter character used by members of social groups to cooperate, communicate and identify themselves, as Herman (2018: 33) stated (Nainggolan et al, 2021). The importance of language in our personal and collective cultural identity, as a means of communication and transmission of culture, and as a symbol of belonging. Language has unquestionably emerged as the most important symbol for achieving common understanding in society. In the activity of speaking, language serves as a technique, as stated by Castillo et al (2015:67). Language is important, but we also need to think about how to keep and promote the use of other languages in our personal lives, our society, and our roles as global citizens (Butarbutar et al, 2020; Purba and Herman, 2020). Language is a collection of inherited techniques used to define a language's meanings. It's difficult to imagine how people could cooperate and get along without the

use of language. People, by nature, require the use of language as a communication tool in their daily lives.

Transferring information from one place, person, or group to another is all communication is. For the purposes of this definition, communication is defined as the act of sending and receiving ideas, information, signals, or messages via appropriate media in order to persuade, seek information from the other or express feelings. Communication, according to Lunenburg (2010:10), is the transmission of information and common understanding between two people. In addition to the sender and receiver, Lunenburg stated that all forms of communication include two other components. Communication is important because brings people together, closer to each other and helps us to understand ourselves and other situation. Communication way can be into sopken and written language. Written language can be found in a novel, a speech script, a newspaper, a movie subtitle, a magazine, a poem, and many other forms of media. Although it is possible to hear spoken language in the songs, speeches, movies, and conversations (Lunenburg 2010:2). The ability to communicate and interact socially is a requirement of human life, and as such, people must have the ability to communicate. In spoken and written communication of course there is a series of sentences that are interrelated and have a compatibility meaning called discourse

Discourse is part of the language study is focus in how people make meaning and make out in text and social practice. According to Chaer and Agustina (2010:34), the biggest level in the linguistic language level is discourse. Using discourse analysis, we can figure out how the language we use interacts with the context in which it is used. It doesn't matter if the data is in the form of written text or spoken words. For Herman and Silalahi (2020), discourse analysis is a comprehensive study of the structure and meaning of a text based on the sequence of sentences within that text. In addition, the structure is in sync with the current situation. That is to say, discourse is made up of quantifiable units of language that can be created by the presence of a single sentence or more in a paragraph. Discourse analysis, according to Sukrisno (2010:103), is the study of language use outside of sentences. It means sentences, clauses or linguistic units, such as verbal or written exchanges, when it says language in use. When speakers knit a coherent and cohesive utterance, they use various devices in discourse (s). In a cohesive and coherent manner, one sentence or paragraph developed and described another sentence or paragraph to form a full unit. Other language elements such as words, phrases, clauses, and sentences can be found at the highest level of discourse to aid readers and listeners in understanding. The same is true for literature: in order for readers or listeners to fully comprehend literary works, there must be agreement and harmony among them.

Importance language so that every human being in the world can communicate with each other to exchange information in their daily life. Therefore, language is very important to be learned by humans as a tool communication in everyday life.In daily life, people express their thoughts and emotions to others through their words or transactional conversations. People can also influence others by using language through speech. Speech is the official address that usually delivered by someone in front of people or an audience. Through speech, the speaker conveys a message to the audience either to convey information or insight, to persuade or motivate them. Thus, every speech that delivered by the speaker has its own purpose. Throughout history many speakers have exercised their influence and public appeal along with some of their greatest speeches to inspire and unite people. Every great speech requires a unique combination of charisma of the speaker, the language used in speaking, and the way of speaking send it.

To communicate or express one's thoughts through spoken words is to use speech (Herman et al, 2019). In general, it refers to anything said in front of an audience. The speaker uses speech to communicate with the audience in order to persuade or motivate them, or to convey information or

insight. Speech is a formal address that is given in front of a group of people or an audience. The speaker uses speech to communicate with the audience in order to inform, persuade, or motivate them. Thus, every speech that delivered by the speaker has its own purpose. Throughout history many speakers have exercised their influence and public appeal along with some of their greatest speeches to inspire and unite people.

Good linguistic features are common in a great speech. As a result of their meticulous attention to detail, the words they use and the linguistic devices they employ, their texts are beautiful to both hear and read. Discourse markers are one of the linguistic devices to which speakers must pay close attention. In discourse, discourse markers are words or phrases that indicate discourse relations such as "and, or, but and a like" by marking a boundary. Discourse markers, according to Schiffrin (1987:49), are a part of a broader study of discourse coherence, or how speakers and listeners work together to make sense of what they say. Discourse markers have the advantage of making a speech easier to understand by listeners. Discourse markers play an important role in helping socially situated language achieve its communicative goals in written and spoken discourse, according to Herman et al (2018:1). So Patriana (2012:1) explains that a Discourse marker (DM) is a word or phrase in written discourse that can be used to indicate an association between the segment they introduce and the preceding segment above the sentence level, as stated by Patriana (2012:1). Since language is always addressed to a recipient and always communicative, some analysts have argued that communication occurs only under certain conditions of speaker intentionality.

Moreover in daily social interaction, Schiffrin elaborates on the use of discourse markers in conversation or written discourse, one uses the term called "marker of information management such as a marker for responses like "well", discourse connectives for example "and", "but", or," marker for causes and results, example: "so" and "because," temporal adverb for example "now" and "than," information and participation such as "you know", "I" and so on They play an important role in signaling discourse connectivity and textual unity because of their words and phrases (Herman et al, 2018). The phenomenon in this study is that when communicating, we often run into difficulties conveying the speaker's meaning or intent, so discourse markers, as defined by the term, are words used to keep a conversation flowing and not stilted. one's understanding from the context of a speech act or daily conversation. However, if the word stands alone, then the word becomes less meaningful. See an example bellow, based on the Donald Trump's Speech.

Example:

"Today's ceremony, however, has very special meaning, because today we are not merely transferring power from one administration to another, *or* from one party to another, but we are transferring power from Washington, D.C., and giving it back to you, the people"".

The preposition "or" is used to express a person's point of view in a sentence. It differs not only in meaning but also in how it addresses the listener. While "and" denotes a speaker's continuation and "but" denotes a speaker's return to a point, "or" indicates a speaker's provision of options to a listener. To put it another way: specifically. During the course of their investigation, the researchers discovered a previous study from a thesis by Hamli at the State Institute for Islamic (2016) entitled: The Analysis of Discourse Markers used by J.K. Rowling, Oprah Winfrey and Steve Jobs in their speeches.

In this study, Hamli discusses the use of discourse markers in speeches delivered by world famous figures, namely J.K Rowling. Hamli used Schiffrin's (1987) theory. Through Schiffrin's theory, Hamli concludes that there are five categories that can be found in the three speeches, the researchers did not find any discourse markers because these markers are more often found in the context of

conversation than in monologue speeches. And also discourse markers that are often found are discourse liaisons "and, but and or".

Hamli's thesis and the researcher who is currently using the same theory, namely the theory of Schiffrin discusses discource makers in a speech, the difference between this thesis and what the author is researching lies in the different object of research.

Then in Hamli's thesis, the researcher did not find any discourse markers, because these markers are more often found in the context of conversation than in monologue speech. However, in the research, the researcher found that there were discourse markers in Donald Trump's speech.

Therefore, this is the reason why the researchers want to analyze Discourse Markers in Donald Trump's Speech.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The research design used in this study was qualitative. Despite the importance of qualitative research, Ritchie et al. (2013) note that the term itself is difficult to define. Further Creswell in Thao and Herman (2020) stated that qualitative methods such as case study, ethnography, content analysis and phenomenology can be divided into four categories. So, the researchers used content analysis to this research based on Donald Trump's Speech.

In this case, Discourse Marker's is included in the linguistic domain. It is a phenomenon consisting of several types, which can be used as a unit for classifying data. The purpose of this research is to find and analyze the types discourse marker's, and the most dominant type used based on Donaldd Trumps Speech's. This research used content analysis as a method.

Research Data Sources

Arikunto (2010: 129) defines data as "information or facts used in discussing or deciding on answers to research questions. The study's focus is on five speeches by Donald Trump. Discourse markers were extracted from Donald Trump's speech and analyzed by the researchers. Visit the following link to watch Donald Trump's speech in its entirety:

1.   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sRBsJNdK1t0

Donald Trump'sspeech for Inauguration Ceremony in Washington DC (January 20th,2017).

2.   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YvRmQz525PA

Donald Trump's Speech Address To a Joint Session Of Congress in New York City (March 1st, 2017).

3.   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fs0pZ_GrTy8

Donald Trump's speech for Republican Nomination (RNC) in New York City (June 21st , 2016).

4.   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MyqlS64BxRI

President DonaldTrump speaks at the UN General Assembly on (September 25th, 2018).

5.   https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=srmMQ_hvFdA

President Trump addressed the nation on Tuesday night from the Oval Office (January 8th 2019).

Technique of Data Collection

Data collection is a systematic procedure for obtaining the required data (Tanzeh 2000 in Thao et al, 2021). The data collection method is the way researchers collect data in research. The data collection uses observation to support data collection, researchers also use documentary methods.According to Arikunto (2010:231), the method of documentation is the method used collect data based on transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, epigraphy, meeting notes, and agenda. In this study, researchers used documentation a method for collecting data about the form and discourse marker's types on Donald Trumps Speech's. That data has been collected is entered into the check list based on the type of data.

1. Find the texts of Donald Trumps speeches from the Internet.
2. Identifying all types of Discourse Markers used in Donald Trump's Speeches.
3. 3. Tabulating all types of Discourse Markers used in Donald Trumps' Speeches as research data.

Technique of Data Analysis

Qualitative data analysis, according to Flick (2013) in Hutabarat et al (2020), is the classification of language material to make a statement about the material's meaning structure. Qualitative data analysis is frequently just one step in a longer research process. These are the procedures that scientists take:

1. Classifying

the types of discourse markers used in Donald Trumps' Speeches based on Schiffrin theory.

2. Identifying

Identifying the functions of Discourse markers used in Donald Trump's Speech Videos.

3. Drawing a Conclusion.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Research Findings

There were six types and functions of discourse markers found in Donald Trump's speeches according to Schiffrin (1987:73) theory after analyzing Donald Trump's speeches for this research. In Donald Trump's speeches, there were 119 of data discourse markers that the researchers found. 70 data of And (58.8%), 6 data of But (10%), 1 data of or (0.84%), 10 data of so (8.40%, 5 data of because (4.20%), 7 data of now (5.88%), 10 data of then (1,68%), 1 data of y'know(0.84%), 1 data of I mean (0.84%),1 data of oh (0.84%) Involving the total data of the kinds of Discourse markers were 119data. The function of discourse markers can be divided into two categories, according to Schiffrin (1987:73), namely textual function and interpersonal function. Invoking Donald Trump's speeches, the textual function is To convey semantic reactions in a conversation, one must: a term used to designate discourse acts, sequences, or text stages To make it easier for readers to understand the functions of ideational material (code glosses) and the function of interpersonal function, the writer's confidence in the proposition is highlighted (boosters), Build a relationship with readers by expressing the writer's attitude toward proposition (attitude markers), Express the writer's reluctance to information by expressing engagement markers (hedges)

Discussion

Using the information presented above, the researchers hope to have a productive discussion about the different types of Discourse markers. In Donald trump speeches, there were 119 of data discourse markers that the researchers found. 70 data of And (58.8%), 6 data of But (10%), 1 data of or (0.84%), 10 data of so (8.40%, 5 data of because (4.20%), 7 data of now (5.88%), 10 data of then (1,68%), 1 data of y'know(0.84%), 1 data of I mean (0.84%),1 data of oh (0.84%) involving the total data of the kinds of Discourse markers were 119data. The function of discourse markers can be divided into two categories, according to Schiffrin (1987:73), namely textual function and interpersonal function. Invoking Donald Trump's speeches, the textual function is To convey semantic reactions in a conversation, one must: a term used to designate discourse acts, sequences, or text stages It's important to emphasize the writer's certainty in propositions to help readers understand the functions of ideational material (code glosses) and the functions of interpersonal function (boosters), Build a relationship with readers (engagement markers), express the writer's reluctance to information, and express the writer's attitude toward proposition (attitude markers) (hedges)

There were also similarities and differences found between this study and previous relevant research that was carried out by Afriyanti (2015), a student at the State Islamic University SyarifHidayatullah, examined the research on discourse markers. She's also done research on discourse markers, which she's discussed. It is called "David Cameron's Discourse Markers in the Andrew Marr Show." All of David Cameron's statements are the subject of the investigation, and the findings will go toward understanding all of David Cameron's statements. Researchers discovered six different types of discourse markers: response markers (well), connective markers (and, but, and or), cause and effect markers (because and so), temporal adverb markers (now and then), information markers (I mean, y'know), and infrential marker markers (Of course). The focus of this research is on specific discourse markers (DMs). David Cameron used discourse markers in an interview with Andrew Marr on September 28, 2014, and the goal of this research is to identify the meaning of all of David Cameron's discourse markers in light of the context in which they were used. This study employs a qualitative methodology. Each sentence is examined for discourse markers like conjunctions, adverbs, and prepositional phrases by the author to obtain data. The author then went through the text looking for all of the markers that could be found in the sentence. Finally, using Fraser's theory, the author examines the different types and functions of discourse markers. In the end, the writer discovered 73 instances of marker and, 17 instances of marker but and well, 13 instances of marker so, 7 instances of marker or and because, 6 instances of marker you know, 5 instances of marker now, 4 instances of marker obviously, 3 instances of marker I mean, and once for markers similarly and indeed. According to this research, the author also discovered compound markers such as 2 times for but you know, 1 time for compound marker and then you know. Writer found the following discourse markers: response marker, contrast marker, elaboration marker, time marker, inferential marker, and information/participation/marker markers. Another area of similarity between the two studies was the use of descriptive qualitative research as a methodology. Schiffrin's (1987:73) theory was used in this study, whereas Fraser's theory was used in the previous relevant study. In this respect, Fraser's research differs significantly from that of the presenter. Discourse markers were also found to serve a purpose in this investigation. Discourse markers' functions can be broken down into two categories: textual and interpersonal. Invoking Donald Trump's speeches, the textual function is Writer's certainty about proposition (boosters) and the function of interpersonal function are to emphasize the writer's attitude to proposition (attitude markers), to build a relationship with readers, to express the writer's reluctance to information, to refer to discourse acts, sequence or text stages (frame markers) and help readers grasp functions of ideational material (code glosses) and the function of interpersonal function (hedges). Discourse markers and their components are something

that this thesis aims to help people better understand. Discourse markers and their components are the focus of this thesis, which aims to educate readers.

CONCLUSIONS

This section discusses the findings and conclusions drawn as a result of the research. Findings and discussions like these led researchers to some conclusions, including: In light of the foregoing, the researchers concluded that the purpose of this study is to examine the types of discourse markers used by Donald Trump in his speeches, which include the Markers of Information Management, Markers of Response, Markers of Connectives, Markers of Cause and Result, Markers of Temporal Adverbs, and the Markers of Information and Participation.

Researchers discovered 119 data discourse markers after conducting an analysis of the available data. Data of And (58.8%), But (6.0%), or (0.84%), So (8.40%), Because (4.20%), Now (5.78%), Then (1,68%), y'know (0.84%), I mean (0.84%), oh (0.84%), y'know (0.84%), data of oh (0.84%), data of y'know (0.84%). (0.84 percent) There were 119 different types of Discourse markers in total, so that's a lot of data. The function of discourse markers can be divided into two categories, according to Schiffrin (1987): textual and interpersonal. Invoking Donald Trump's speeches, the textual function is To convey semantic reactions in a conversation, one must: a term used to designate discourse acts, sequences, or text stages Readers can better understand ideational functions (code glosses) and interpersonal functions (engagement markers) by emphasizing the writer's confidence in the proposition (boosters), expressing the writer's attitude toward the proposition (attitude markers), and building relationships with readers (engagement markers) (hedges). In addition, this study is hoped to serve as a guide for future investigators.

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