

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

The study of discourse is a theory that is widely used in the analysis of texts. Metadiscourse is included as one of the latest theories in discourse analysis and it is a widely used term in current discourse analysis (Hyland, 2010). It is a new concept in discourse analysis which used as a device to manage relationship between writer and reader(s). Hyland (2005) stated that through the use of metadiscourse, managing social relationship can be achieved. Metadiscourse was described by Hyland (2015) as the interpersonal resources that are used to organize a discourse towards its content or the reader. Metadiscourse is the way writers or speakers, project themselves into their texts to interact with readers or listeners. It is a social act that involves the writer and reader, speaker and listener to interact with each other and influence the way in which ideas are presented and understood.

Metadiscourse studies on written texts have outnumbered spoken texts. Although most studies of metadiscourse focus on written text (Istiani & Puspita, 2020), metadiscourse is also a part of spoken text. As stated by Ädel (2006) that metadiscourse is an essential part of spoken text as well. Spoken texts are any piece of spoken language, including interview, speech, conversation, debate and many others. Speech is a process of speaking to a group of people to convey statements, ideas, persuade or entertain the people. According to Cambridge online dictionary (2020), speech is a formal talk offered usually to a large number of people on a certain event. In delivering a speech, a speaker must be aware of

several things to convince the hearers such as, the choice of words, language use and the organization of a speech, so that the speech is persuasive.

According to Hyland (2005:8), “language is not simply used to convey information about the world. It also acts to present this information through the organization of the text itself”. This shows that speaking is not just speaking; it is not a simple thing to do. A speaker uses language to negotiate with hearers and to present a text interactively; therefore, a speaker can create a relationship with hearers. In addition, Esmer (2017) stated that, interpersonal metadiscourse has an important mean in facilitating communication between the text, authors and audiences. Therefore, metadiscourse has an important role in speeches conveyed by speakers to persuade audiences.

This study analyzes Jacinda Ardern’s speech at Christchurch memorial in 2019. The current Prime Minister of New Zealand, Jacinda Ardern, is getting attention from people over the world. As cited from *The Washington Post* that, people over the world are praising Jacinda Ardern for her response to terrorist attack. On 15 March 2019, two mosques in Christchurch got shoot by an Australian white supremacist and his accomplices. The day was then characterized by her as one of New Zealand’s darkest days. The Christchurch mosque attack left 51 Muslims killed and dozens injured, cited from *The New York Times*. Since the mass shootings, Ardern took response that impressed many people. She showed strong solidarity to the victims’ families of the terrorist attack.

The speech lasts about seven minutes. It discussed about the terrorist attack and shows Jacinda Ardern’s strong solidarity to all New Zealanders and all Muslim

community. Participants of the speech are all New Zealanders and all Muslim communities. The doer of the attack is not mentioned in the speech. Ardern believes that one of many things that the doer sought from his action was notoriety; therefore, she tends to choose not to mention his name. Her choice to not mention the doer's name drives positive response from people. She urges people to maintain the solidarity and respect of others. In her speech, instead of sentenced the doer of the action, Jacinda Ardern choose to focus on showing her solidarity, her empathy and her respect to all people who were involved in the action. She assured that Muslims were part of them, New Zealanders. The purpose of the speech is to remind people that the memories bring them a responsibility to be the place that they wish to be.

The speech is not only conveying information about the terrorist attack, but also inspires people. Instead of talking about the gunman, taking actions to make things better is the most important thing. As a leader of a country, the speech she delivered has an influence on his listeners in terms of the social relationship between speaker and her listeners. Through the speech, Jacinda Ardern has shown that by mourning with people, showing respect and solidarity, as well as her empathy will make things be better and not getting worse. It can be seen from people's commentaries on the speech that support and praising her as a leader as well as consider her as an inspirational leader.

To create a cohesive and coherent speech, understandable to the hearers, the speakers need to use proper metadiscourse markers in their speaking so that the speech becomes more persuasive. Metadiscourse is also used to help hearers

decode the message of the text. Moreover, understanding implicit meaning of a speaker's utterances is needed in any kind of communications including speech (Fitri & Qodriani, 2016). Therefore, knowledge about metadiscourse is needed, especially the use and the function of it. Finally, the researcher comes up to analyze the use of interpersonal metadiscourse markers in Jacinda Arden's speech.

### **1.2 Research Question**

Considering the background above, the researcher formulates the research question is: What are interpersonal metadiscourse markers in Jacinda Arden's speech at Christchurch memorial?

### **1.3 Research Objective**

Based on the research question above, the objectives of the study are to find out the types and explain the functions of each metadiscourse markers used in Jacinda Arden's speech at Christchurch memorial.

### **1.4 The Uses of Study**

The uses of this research are divided into two parts as follow:

#### **1.4.1 Theoretical Use**

Theoretically, this research discusses interpersonal metadiscourse markers used in Jacinda Arden's speech at Christchurch memorial. The result of this research is expected to be beneficial to give an overview about interpersonal metadiscourse markers in the speech. Hopefully, this research can also be useful as a source of material for other researchers in conducting similar studies.

### **1.4.2 Practical Use**

This research is expected to be useful on practical level. First, it is expected that by reading this study, it can help students to be able to use metadiscourse markers properly both in their writing and speaking. Second, it is expected that teachers will find and will be interested in this study, then use it as a guideline to teach students about metadiscourse markers, especially the use of it.

### **1.5 The Scope of Study**

This study uses descriptive qualitative method to analyze how interpersonal metadiscourse markers are used in Jacinda Ardern's speech at Christchurch memorial. In order to analyze the data, the research is limited by Hyland's (2005) framework of interpersonal metadiscourse and object of this research is limited on Jacinda Ardern's speech at Christchurch memorial. In this study, the researcher uses document analysis in order to collect the data. The source of the data is the transcript of Jacinda Ardern's speech at Christchurch memorial.