

**THE ANALYSIS OF DISCOURSE MARKERS FOUND IN
OBAMA 2014 APEC CEO SUMMIT SPEECH**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTEMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
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UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

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in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of Sarjana Sastra**

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ABSTRACT

Laeli, Eka. 2016. **The Analysis of Discourse Markers Found in Obama 2014 APEC CEO Summit Speech.** Study Program of English, Universitas Brawijaya.
Supervisor: Indah Winarni.

Key words: discourse markers, speech, contrastive, elaborative, inferential.

In this research, the researcher was interested to conduct the analysis of discourse markers found in Obama 2014 APEC CEO Summit speech. This study was conducted to find out the discourse markers types and to analyze discourse markers and non discourse markers found in Obama 2014 APEC CEO Summit speech. To reach the research objectives, the researcher used the theory of discourse markers proposed by Fraser (1999) and the theory of pragmatic proposed by Yule (1996). This research used descriptive qualitative method and the data source which was used in this study was the transcription of Obama 2014 APEC CEO Summit speech.

Based on the result of analysis, it was revealed that Obama used three types of discourse markers in his h which consist of contrastive markers, elaborative markers, and inferential markers. In this research, the most commonly used type was elaborative markers (74%), followed by the contrastive markers (22%), and inferential markers (4%). Regarding to the intended meaning of the use of discourse markers, the result of analysis showed that the use of discourse markers in Obama speech depended on the speaker's purpose in delivering the utterance. Obama used discourse marker *and* to persuade and invite China to do a bilateral cooperation with America that will benefit both of the nations. Meanwhile, Obama used *but* to emphasize that United States viewed and put China as the more superior country among others and also to ensure APEC nations that there was a chance to make the better future by working together. Besides, the speaker used *so* in the speech to show his affirmation towards the treaty between America and China in arranging the new steps and arrangement for the nations.

In this research, it is suggested to the next researcher the with the same research topic to choose other objects of the study and theories of discourse markers and to investigate the intended meaning of the use of discourse markers in the other field of study.

ABSTRAK

Laeli, Eka. 2016. **Analisis Discourse Markers pada pidato APEC CEO Summit Obama 2014**. Program Study Bahasa Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya.
Pembimbing: Indah Winarni.

Kata kunci: *discourse markers, speech, contrastive, elaborative, inferential*.

Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti tertarik untuk melakukan analisa tentang *discourse markers* yang terdapat pada pidato APEC CEO Summit Obama 2014. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menemukan tipe-tipe *discourse marker* dan menganalisa *discourse marker* dan bukan *discourse marker* yang terdapat pada pidato APEC CEO Summit Obama 2014. Untuk mencapai tujuan penelitian, peneliti menggunakan teori discourse markers dari Fraser (1999) dan teori Pragmatic dari Yule (1996). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dan sumber data yang digunakan pada penelitian ini adalah transkrip pidato APEC CEO Summit Obama 2014.

Hasil analisa menunjukkan bahwa Obama menggunakan tiga tipe discourse marker pada pidatonya yang terdiri dari *contrastive markers, elaborative markers, dan inferential markers*. Pada penelitian ini, tipe yang paling sering digunakan adalah *elaborative marker* (74%), kemudian *contrastive marker* (22%), and *inferential marker* (4%). Mengenai makna yang tersirat dari penggunaan *discourse marker*, hasil analisa menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan *discourse marker* dalam pidato tersebut bergantung pada tujuan pembicara dalam melontarkan kata-katanya. Obama menggunakan *discourse marker and* untuk mengajak Cina agar mau bekerjasama dengan America yang dapat menguntungkan kedua belah pihak. Sementara itu, Obama menggunakan *discourse marker but* untuk menegaskan bahwa America melihat dan menempatkan Cina sebagai negara yang lebih unggul dari yang lain dan juga meyakinkan bangsa- bangsa APEC bahwa ada kesempatan untuk memperoleh masa depan yang lebih baik melalui kerjasama. Selain itu, Obama menggunakan *so* untuk menegaskan kesepakatan antara America da Cina dalam menyusun langkah dan rencana baru bagi kedua bangsa tersebut.

Pada penelitian ini, peneliti menyarankan kepada peneliti selanjutnya yang mempunyai topik penelitian yang sama agar memilih objek penelitian lain dan teori lain dari *discourse markers* dan menginvestigasi makna tersirat dari discourse marker dalam ruang lingkup studi yang berbeda.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, and definition of key terms.

1.1. Background of the Study

Communication is a way of people in delivering a message. Being able to communicate effectively with others is one of people's most important functions in life. Simply, to communicate means to speak with purpose, speaking what they intend to, and speaking what they expect the hearer to. Through communication, people make their ideas more powerful; they can achieve their purposes, and lead them to make the better for this world. Communication is a complex process which needs several elements like speaker, channel (means of which the message is sent), message, audience, and response in every interaction which give contribution towards the success of communication.

People in communication need a proper language to deliver their information both in spoken or written form. Iseni & Almasaeid (2013, p.35) give a definition of language as "a means of communication that helps people to express their ideas and opinions, understand what is going around them and share knowledge with others", which means that language plays an important role in communication since it gives contribution towards the communication goal, the delivery of the message from the speaker to the hearer. According to Yehia (2015,

p.3), In order to reach communicative purpose, people express what they want to deliver through communicative event in which language plays a prominent role,

called discourse. Discourse is divided into spoken discourse and written discourse.

Kreidler (1998) declares “spoken discourse is any speech that occurs in a given place and during a given period of time, whereas a written discourse may be record of something that has been spoken, like a play or speech.”

This study analyzes the speech as the object of the study. The definition of speech based on Oxford dictionary (1983, p. 415) is “a formal talk given to an audience.” The speech given to the audience contains message which reveals the feeling and opinion of the speaker. According to Koksai (2007), speech is always tied by three elements; audience, occasion, and speaker. Speech is divided into several types. O’Hair et al. (2007, cited in Telg 2012, p. 2), divides speech into several types which consists of personal speech, a speech which aims to introduce ourselves or our personality; informative speech, a speech which aims to give information completely and clearly to make the audience understand about the message, and persuasive speech which is given to reinforce people’s beliefs about a topic, to change their beliefs about a topic, or to move them to act. One example of persuasive speech is Obama 2014 APEC CEO Summit speech.

Obama 2014 APEC CEO Summit speech is one of communication forms in the business context which meaning is analyzed in this study. Pragmatics can be used to analyze the meaning of the speech and identify the message which is intended by the speaker of the speech towards the hearer. Yule (1996, p. 3) says

“*Pragmatic is the study of speaker meaning*”, which means that pragmatic is the

study which stresses to the analysis of the meaning of the speaker's utterances, than the meaning of what the words or phrases in those utterances.

Pragmatics can also analyze the speech at linguistic level by using discourse markers. According to Koksal (1997, p. 634), at the linguistic level, the communication in spoken English can be analyzed by focusing on the specific lexical, such as discourse markers 'well', 'then', 'thus', or 'whereas'. It is commonly agreed that discourse markers play significant roles in the interpretation of the utterances' meaning. It is also widely agreed that discourse markers are sort of functional words which functions are determined by the context of their use. Schourup (1998, p. 227) declares "Discourse markers is an extensive body of pragmatic and linguistic research deals with a functionally related group of expressions", which means that discourse markers is a group of connective expressions which function is relating the element of discourse.

Discourse markers have been studied for several years. Dozens of articles and a large number of studies have been conducted on discourse markers and the results are varying based on the researchers' perspectives. It is the area of confusion since many researchers who conduct on discourse markers give different approaches related to the nature, definition, and function of discourse marker itself. Here are some different approaches towards discourse markers conducted by the scholars; Fraser (1999) proposes a grammatical-pragmatic understanding towards the linking feature of discourse markers between discourse segments. Blakemore's (1992) relevance theory, on the other hand, perceives that discourse markers are only expressions with procedural meaning that constrains

the utterance (cited in Shanru, 2012), while Shcriffin (1987) makes study on discourse markers in semantic-grammatical status and characteristics. However, although there is a variety of perspective given by scholars about discourse markers, it is commonly agreed that discourse markers indeed gives a crucial role in the communication understanding. Among the various theories about discourse markers, in this study the researcher uses Fraser's (1999) theory about discourse markers and their function in the interpretation of the utterances' meaning in the speech. The reason is because the object in this study is speech which deals with the interpretation of the speaker's utterance meaning. Fraser's (1999) theory views discourse markers in pragmatic function; defining that discourse markers contribute to the interpretation of an utterance's meaning, analyzing the relationship of the segments in the utterance to obtain the utterance's meaning, and giving the interpretation by concerning the discourse context.

In this study the researcher analyzes the discourse markers in Obama 2014 APEC CEO Summit speech for several reasons. The first reason is because Obama is the president of the United States, who is one of the most prominent and influential figures in the world, and whose speeches are influential and always attract many attention from many people in the world. The second reason is because the speech was conducted in APEC CEO Summit, Beijing, China. The definition of APEC itself is Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, while APEC CEO Summit according to apecceosummit.com (2014) was "an important business event during the APEC Leader's Week, the Summit is the premier platform for the APEC Economic Leaders and business executives to discuss

Asia-Pacific economic issues and promote regional trade, investment and cooperation. It means that 2014 APEC CEO Summit was the most influential business event where the economic leaders and business executive of APEC member countries met together to discuss Asia-Pacific economic development and create a better economic trade and the environment of investment among Asia Pacific region.

The various studies on discourse markers by using Fraser (1999) theory have been conducted by the scholars before, such as the analysis of the discourse markers use in reading textbook and writing essay by using the Fraser's theory about discourse markers and also the theory of cohesion and coherence proposed by Halliday and Hassan (1976), or the theory of contrastive analysis. Those previous studies analyzed discourse markers in discourse analysis view and those studies only used the Fraser's taxonomy about discourse markers to find out the types of discourse markers in the data they analyzed. Meanwhile, the study on discourse markers in pragmatic views by using the analysis on discourse markers on their nature and function proposed by Fraser (1999) and also the interpretation of the meaning of the intended use of discourse markers has not been conducted before, so that by conducting this study, the researcher can fill the gap between the previous studies and the present study and give contribution on the development of literary works. The last but not least, this study is conducted also because the study discourse markers in English Program in Universitas Brawijaya is not easily traced, so that this study can be used to complete the literature and can be one of the references for the next researchers in conducting further

research. Finally, by conducting this research, the researcher hopes that this research will be useful for readers especially the students of English Literature in Universitas Brawijaya to increase their knowledge about discourse markers.

1.2. Problems of the Study

The problems of the study that can be formulated based on the background of the study are as follows:

1. What types of discourse markers are used in Obama 2014 APEC CEO Summit speech?
2. What is the intended meaning of the use of discourse markers found in Obama 2014 APEC CEO Summit speech?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1. To find out the discourse markers types in Obama 2014 APEC CEO Summit speech.
2. To analyze the intended meaning of the use of discourse markers found in Obama 2014 APEC CEO Summit speech.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

1. **Discourse Markers** : A class of lexical expressions drawn primarily from the syntactic classes of conjunctions, adverbs and prepositional phrases (Fraser, p. 931).

2. APEC CEO Summit

: The premier platform for the APEC Economic Leaders and business executives (apec.org).

3. Discourse

: A communicative event in which a language plays a prominent role (Yehia, p. 3).

4. Speech

: A formal talk given to an audience (Oxford dictionary, p. 415)

5. Separate message

: A message which is obtained through the interpretation of the argument lying in every element of discourse (Fraser, p. 939).

6. Contrastive markers

: Type of discourse markers which is used to show the contrast between S2 and S1 (Fraser, 947).

7. Elaborative markers

: Type of discourse markers which is used to show the parallel relationship between S2 and S1 (Fraser, 948).

8. Inferential markers

: Type of discourse markers which is used to show the reason or conclusion between S2 and S1 (Fraser, 949)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer reviews the literatures that are related to the research topic, they are pragmatic, discourse analysis, discourse markers, and previous study.

2.1 Pragmatics

According to Yule (1996, p. 3), “pragmatic is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader)”. It is more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances. He also states “*pragmatic is the study of speaker meaning*”. It means that pragmatic is the study which stresses to the analysis of the meaning of the utterances of the speaker, not what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves.

This type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. It requires a consideration of how speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with who they're talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances. Hence, pragmatic is a study of *contextual meaning*, involving the interpretation of what people mean in a specific context.

This approach also necessarily explores how listeners can make inferences about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speaker's intended

meaning. This type of study explores how a great deal of what is unsaid is recognized as part of what is communicated. Hence, *pragmatic is the study of how more gets communicated that is said.*

2.2 Discourse Markers

According to Fraser's (1999) approach, discourse markers are the part of pragmatics. Many researchers give the definition of discourse markers in various ways. However, in this study the researcher uses the theory of discourse markers proposed by Fraser (1999). According to Fraser (1999, p. 931) discourse markers are:

“A class of lexical expressions drawn primarily from the syntactic classes of conjunctions, adverbs and prepositional phrases with certain exceptions; they signal a relationship between the interpretations of the segment they introduce S2, and the prior segment, S1”. They have a core meaning, which is procedural, not conceptual, and their more specific interpretation is ‘negotiated’ by the context, both linguistic and conceptual”.

Based on the definition above given by Fraser, there is further explanation about DMs which the researcher use as main points to be used in data analysis by using Fraser (1999) theory:

- 1) Discourse markers are a group of connective expressions which introduce a separate message of the two or more segments in a sequence. Moreover, they function like a two-place relation, one argument lying in the segment they introduce the other lying in the prior discourse: <S1. DM+S2>.

2) Every individual DM has a specific, core meaning. It means that the meaning of DMs can be enriched by the context and signals the relationship that the speaker intends between the utterance the DM introduces and prior utterance (rather than only illuminating the relationship). Thus, it is brief to say that the meaning of every discourse markers is based on the interpretation of the following segment which follows from the prior segment.

Example:

a. Susan is married. **So**, she is no longer available I guess.

b. John was tired. **So**, he left early.

In the above examples, the DM *so* signals that the following segment is to be interpreted as a conclusion which follows from the prior segment.

2.2.1 What Are Not Discourse Markers?

Non discourse markers are the words which belong to conjunction, adverb, or a prepositional phrase within a single message. It does not introduce a separate message. Fraser (1999) also mentions about non discourse markers as follows:

Consider the following example:

a. Jack played tennis. **And** Mary read a book.

b. Jack played tennis, **and** Mary read a book.

c. Jack **and** Mary read a book.

From the example above, *and* in (b) is not a discourse marker because no separate message is introduced in the sentence, it functions as a conjunction

which connects subjects who conduct the activity. Moreover, *and* in (c) is also not a discourse marker since it is elliptical sentence, functions purely as a conjunction within a single message.

Another example is as follows:

- a. There was considerable flooding. **As a result (of that)**, farmers went bankrupt.
- b. **As a result of** considerable flooding, farmers went bankrupt.
- c. Farmers went bankrupt **as a result of** considerable flooding.

Here, only in (a) is the prepositional phrase (as result of that) functioning as a DM. in (b) and (c), the expression as result of is functioning simply as a preposition with nominalization formed from S1 as its object, and, like the elliptical sentence above, it does not introduce a separate message. Thus, it is not functioning as DM.

2.3 Types of Discourse Markers

According to Fraser (1999, p. 946 - 949) discourse markers are divided into two types:

1) *Discourse Markers Which Relate to Messages:*

a. *Contrastive markers*

John weighs 150 pounds. **In comparison**, Jim weighs 155.

In this example, *in comparisons* signals that S2 content is in contrast with S1.

Based on the meaning, these markers are:

But, however, (al) though, in contrast (with/ to this/ that), whereas, in comparison (with/ to this/ that), on the contrary; contrary to this/ that, conversely, Instead (of (doing) this/ that, rather (than (doing) this/that), on the other hand, despite (doing) this/that, in spite of (doing) this/ that, nevertheless, nonetheless, still.

b. Elaborative markers

These groups of DMs show the relationship in which the message of S2 parallels and possibly refines the message of S1:

- a. You should be always polite. **Above all**, you shouldn't belch at the table.
- b. They didn't want to upset the meeting by too much talking. **Similarly**, we didn't want to upset the meeting by too much drinking.

Finer distinctions include:

And, above all, also, besides, better yet, for another thing, furthermore, in addition, moreover, more to the point, on top of it all, too, to cap it all off, what is more, I mean, in particular, namely, parenthetically, that is (to say), analogously, by the same token, correspondingly, equally, likewise, similarly, be that as it may, or, otherwise, that said, well.

c. Inferential Markers

Fraser explains that these groups of DMs relate a conclusion.

- a. The bank has been closed all day. *Thus*, we couldn't make a withdrawal.
- b. It's raining. *Under those conditions*, we should ride our bikes.

It can also be said that S1 is viewed as a reason for S2. Thus, it indicates that content of S2 is the conclusion of S1 (Talebinejad & Namdar, 2011, p.1591).

According to Fraser (1999, p.949), these inferential markers are:

So, of course, accordingly, as a consequence, as a logical conclusion, as a result, because of this/that, consequently, for this/that reason, hence, it can be concluded that, therefore, thus, in this/ that case, under these/those conditions, then, all this things considered.

Finally, additional subclasses have relatively small population. One is illustrated by the following examples:

- a. I want to go to the movies. **After all**, it's my birthday.
- b. I'm not going to live with you anymore, **since** I can't stand your cooking.
- c. Take a bath right away, **because** we have to get going.

Whereas the inferential group of DMs related a conclusion, S2, which followed from S1, the present group specifies that S2 provides a reason for the content presented in S1. This group includes:

After all, because, for this/that reason, since.

2) Discourse Markers Which Relate to Topics

To make understanding about the DMs which relate topics, consider the following examples by Talebinejad & Namdar (2011, p. 1591):

- a. The dinner looks delicious. *Incidentally*, where do you shop?

Incidentally shows that S2 is a divergence from the topic of S1

b. I am glad that it is finished. *To return to my point*, I'd like to discuss your paper.

To return to my point indicates that the speaker intends to reintroduce the previous topic. The other discourse markers which function is similar are:

Back to my original point, I forget, by the way, incidentally, just to update you, on a different note, speaking of X that reminds me, to change to topic, to return to my point, while I think of it, with regards to.

2.4. Previous Studies

In this study the researcher uses two previous studies. The first is journal entitled "Discourse Markers in High School English Textbooks in Iran". The writers were the Professor of Applied Linguistics and under graduated students in Islamic Azad University, Shahreza Branch who analyzed the discourse markers in the reading comprehension sections of Iranian high school English textbooks (IHSETs) conducted in 2011, to find out the extent of using DMs and their types by using qualitative and quantitative research methods. The writers used Fraser (1999) taxonomy of DMs to find the kinds of DMs in Iranian high school English textbooks (IHSETs) and coherence and cohesion devices by Halliday and Hasan (1976). The finding of this research revealed that the number of DMs in Iranian high school English textbooks (IHSETs) was different. Besides, the findings of this study demonstrated that the most frequent kinds of DMs used were contrastive markers and elaborative markers, while the least frequent kinds of DMs were topic change markers.

The second research is from Yehia (2015) entitled "The Use of Discourse Markers: A Case Study of English Writing by Yemeni Students. The writer was a Ph.D. Scholar in Linguistics who investigated the use of Discourse Markers in Yemeni Students' writing and the correlation between writing quality and the variable of gender by using coherence and cohesion by Halliday and Hasan (1976) and contrastive analysis by Johansson (1975). The researcher used mixed research methods, quantitative and qualitative approach. The finding revealed that the most frequently used discourse markers were the collateral ones. The finding also showed that there was a positive correlation between learners' writing quality and gender of the participants. From the previous studies above, the researcher finds the similarity and difference to this present study.

The similarity is that both the previous studies and the present study use Fraser (1999) taxonomy about DMs. For the differences, the data are different. The first previous study used high school reading comprehension textbooks as the data; the second previous study used the students' English writings as the data, while the present study uses the utterances which contain discourse markers in Obama 2014 APEC CEO Summit speech as the data. Moreover, the research methods used are different. The two previous studies used both quantitative and qualitative research methods, while the present study uses only qualitative method. Both previous studies are useful for the researcher since in this research the researcher aims to review the works, by seeing the good point from those previous studies and creating what has not been exist. The two previous studies only used Fraser (1999) taxonomy about discourse marker. But this study uses

both Fraser (1999) taxonomy about the kinds of discourse markers and Fraser (1999) analysis of discourse markers about their meaning and function. Therefore, the present study can fill the gap from those previous studies and can give contribution towards the development of literary works.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter discusses the methods used by the researcher in conducting the study about the analysis of discourse markers found in Obama 2014 APEC CEO Summit speech. The methods consist of research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Creswell (2003, p.3) states “research design reflects a general framework which is adopted to provide guidance about all facets of the study, from assessing the general philosophical ideas behind the inquiry to the detailed data collection and analysis procedures”. He also adds that research design can be the form of quantitative, qualitative, and mixed methods.

In this research, the researcher uses qualitative research method since this study does not aim to discover data which is in the form of quantification, so that there is no finding which is gained through measurement, statistical and numeral procedures. It is in line with the statement of Strauss & Corbin (1990, p. 17) about qualitative research method, say “Qualitative research was defined as any kind of research that produces findings not arrived by means of statistical procedures or other means of quantification.” Another reason of the researcher in using qualitative research method is due to the fact that the data used in this research is in the form of words. According to Ary et al. (2010, p.29), “qualitative inquiry

deals with data which is in the form of words, rather than numerals and statistics form.” Moreover, the researcher also uses another research method that is descriptive research method. Travers (1978, para.2) states “the descriptive research method are the research method which purpose is to describe the nature of situation as it exists at the time of the study and to explore the causes of particular phenomena”. Hence, in this research, the researcher describes the data by using words or pictures to gain the understanding.

The last, but not least, the researcher also uses case study as the research method to discover the findings. According to Ary et al (2010, p.29), case study is a qualitative examination which focus on a single units such as subjects, group or institution. The case study also has a goal that according to Stake (1995, cited in Creswell 2003, p. 15) is to explore in depth a program, an event, an activity, a process or one individual. In other words, case study is a research method which focuses on a particular issue and gives in depth exploration on it.

3.2 Data Source

The researcher uses the utterances which contain discourse markers in Obama 2014 APEC CEO Summit speech as the data in this research. The researcher focuses on the analysis of discourse markers found in Obama 2014 APEC CEO Summit speech as posted in You Tube. Meanwhile, the data source is the transcription of Obama 2014 APEC CEO Summit speech. The researcher’s main reason in choosing Obama 2014 APEC CEO Summit speech is because APEC CEO Summit is the most influential and high-level business event in Asia-

Pacific region. Besides, the topic of the speech is quite interesting: discussing Asia-Pacific economic issues and promoting regional trade, investment and cooperation (apeceosummit.com, 2014). Another reason is due to the fact that the speaker of the speech is very influential and one of the most prominent figures in world, Barack Obama.

3.3 Data Collection

Data collection begins with the researcher deciding from where and from whom data will be collected (Talbot 1995:472). The data of this research is obtained through the following steps:

1. Downloading Obama 2014 APEC CEO Summit speech on youtube.com.
2. Searching for Obama 2014 APEC CEO Summit speech transcription.
3. Reading the transcription.
4. Listing the utterances of Obama 2014 APEC CEO Summit speech which contain discourse markers non discourse markers in the speech.

3.4 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzes the data by using the following steps:

1. Reading the utterances of Obama 2014 APEC CEO Summit speech which contains discourse markers.
2. Classifying the utterances of Obama 2014 APEC CEO Summit speech to the types of discourse markers given by Fraser (1999).

The analysis is presented by using the following tables:

Table 3.1 Types of Discourse Marker

No.	Utterances	Types of DMs			
		Contrastive	Elaborative	Inferential	Topic Change Maker

3. Analyzing the intended meaning of the use of discourse markers found in Obama APEC CEO Summit Speech.
4. Drawing Conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the findings and discussion of this research as the answer to the research problems. The first part of the research is finding which was obtained from the data analysis that has been presented in the previous chapter and the second is about the discussion to give deeper explanation the research findings.

4.1 Finding and Analysis

The researcher presents the finding to answer the problem of the study which was stated in the previous chapter and consists of the types of discourse markers found in Obama 2014 APEC CEO Summit speech and analyzing the intended meaning of the use of discourse markers found in Obama 2014 APEC CEO Summit speech. Finding is gained as the result of conducting the data analysis. The research data were taken from Obama 2014 APEC CEO Summit speech transcription. The researcher used Fraser's taxonomy (1999) about discourse markers to find out the types of discourse markers found in the speech and used the theory of pragmatics proposed by Yule (1996) and discourse markers proposed by Fraser (1999) to analyze discourse markers and non discourse markers found in Obama 2014 APEC CEO Summit speech. In the second chapter,

Fraser (1999) declares that discourse markers are a group of connective expressions which function is relating the two or more segments in a sequence. He divides discourse markers into two types: discourse markers which relate to message, consisting of contrastive markers, elaborative markers, and inferential markers and discourse markers which relate to topics (topic change makers). The researcher found 23 data which were categorized as discourse markers which relate to message and no data were categorized as topic change makers found in this research. The researcher found 23 data which consisted of 5 contrastive markers (22%), 17 elaborative markers (74%), and 1 inferential markers (4%).

4.1.1 Analysis of Types of Discourse Markers

In this research, not all the types of discourse markers were found by the researcher. The types of the discourse markers which were found were contrastive, elaborative, and inferential marker. Then the researcher presents the data in the table consisting number, code, utterances, and types of discourse markers. After that the researcher gives the codes on certain utterance containing discourse markers in each paragraph. The aim in giving the code is in order to make the reader easily know the position of the utterance presented in the table.

For instance code P.11. S.1. It means that P.11 refers to paragraph 11, while S.1 refers to sentence 1. Finally, the researcher gives bold to the discourse marker type which is found in the utterance. Every type of the discourse marker which was found will be analyzed by the researcher by giving one example in every type. Then, the whole utterances containing the discourse markers will be

presented in appendix. The result of the analysis of the types of discourse markers found in the speech is presented as follows:

4.1.1.1 Contrastive Markers

In Obama 2014 APEC CEO Summit speech, the contrastive markers which were found were *but*. The detailed data can be seen in table 4.2.

Table 4.1 Contrastive Markers

No.	Code	Utterance	Contrastive
1.	P.4 S.3	This year, of course, has seen its share of turmoil and uncertainty. But whether it's our fight to degrade and destroy the terrorist network known as ISIL, or to contain and combat the Ebola epidemic in West Africa, the one constant -- the one global necessity -- is and has been American leadership.	But
2.	P.10 S.1	As President of the United States I make no apologies for doing whatever I can to bring new jobs and new industries to America. But I've always said, in the 21st century, the pursuit of economic growth, job creation and trade is not a zero-sum game.	But
3.	P.17 S.1	Now, of course that will be good for the businessmen who are going back and forth all the time. But keep in mind, last year, 1.8 million Chinese visitors to the United States contributed \$21 billion to our economy and supported more than 100,000 American jobs.	But

4.	P. 25 S.1	Agreements like this will benefit our economies and our people. But they also send a strong message that what's important isn't just whether our economies continue to grow, but how they grow; that what's best for our people isn't a race to the bottom, but a race to the top.	But
5.	P.29 S.2	No country is following the same model. But there are things that bind us together, and despite our differences, we know there are certain standards and ideals that will benefit all people.	But

Contrastive markers are type of discourse markers which function is showing the contrast between the segment they introduce, called S2 and the prior segment called S1. Those utterances consist of discourse markers because discourse markers introduce a separate message of the two or more segments in a sequence. Moreover, they function like a two-place relation, one argument lying in the segment they introduce the other lying in the prior discourse: <S1, DM+S2>. Therefore, here the contrastive markers are one of the types of discourse markers which function is relating the two or more segments with different argument lying on them in relation to the *contrast* and then as the result of its existence in a sequence, the separate message of the sequence is introduced.

For example, the data number 1, code P.4 S.3:

This year, of course, has seen its share of turmoil and uncertainty. **But** whether it's our fight to degrade and destroy the terrorist network known as ISIL, or to contain and combat the Ebola epidemic in West Africa, the one constant — the one global necessity — is and has been American leadership.

In the example above, it shows that the discourse marker *but* indicates the relation of *contrast* between S1 and S2 because we see that the first segment explains about the issues happening in this year which must be faced together by APEC nations. Meanwhile, the second segment shows that Obama thought that America is the first country which has the most powerful ability and giving bigger consideration in facing the issues than any other APEC countries. Clearly, it can be seen that there is a *contrast* relationship between the words “our fight” with the words “American leadership”. The first words refer to fight which is conducted together, means that it is conducted “more than one” country. The second words refer to a single thing, “one” leadership which belongs to America, which feels that they can lead the issues than other APEC countries.

4.1.1.2 Elaborative Markers

In Obama 2014 APEC CEO Summit speech, the contrastive markers which were found were *and*. The detailed data can be seen in table 4.3.

Table 4.2 Elaborative Markers

No.	Code	Utterance	Elaborative
1.	P. 1 S.2	This is my sixth trip to Asia as President, and my second this year alone. And that’s because, as I’ve said on each of my visits, America is a thoroughly Pacific nation.	And
2.	P. 1 S.4	We’ve always had a history with Asia. And our future, our security and our prosperity is inextricably intertwined	And

		with Asia.	
3.	P.2 S.1	I've now had the privilege to address the APEC CEO summit in Singapore, in Yokohama, and in my original hometown of Honolulu, now in Beijing. And I think it's safe to say that few global forums are watched more closely by the business community.	And
4.	P.3 S.2	That makes this region an incredible opportunity for creating jobs and economic growth in the United States. And any serious leader in America, whether in politics or in commerce, recognizes that fact.	And
5.	P.7 S.2	For two years in a row, business executives like all of you have said that the world most attractive place to invest is the United States. And we're going to go for a three-peat.	And
6.	P.11 S.2	The last time we met, in California, he pointed out that the Pacific Ocean is big enough for both of our nations. And I agree	And
7.	P.14 S.1	If China and the United States can work together, the world benefits. And that's something this audience is acutely interested in.	And
8.	P.15 S.4	Chinese firms directly employ a rapidly growing number of Americans. And all these things mean jobs for the American people.	And
9.	P.19 S.2	We're also working together to put -- in pursuit of an international agreement on the ITA. And we'll speak directly and candidly, as we always do, about specific actions China can take to help all of us, across the Asia-Pacific.	And
10.	P.20 S.2	We look to China to approve biotechnology advances that are critical to feeding a growing planet on the same timeline as other countries, to move definitively toward a more market-determined exchange rate, and, yes, to stand up for human rights and	And

		freedom of the press. And we don't suggest these things because they're good for us; we suggest that China do these things for the sake of sustainable growth in China, and the stability of the Asia-Pacific region.	
11.	P. 23 S.2	We've worked together to improve food security, encourage clean energy, promote education, and deliver disaster relief. And all of this has made a difference.	And
12.	P.24 S.3	Since 2006, we've worked together toward the ultimate goal of a Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific, and APEC has shown a number of pathways that could make it a reality. And one of those pathways is the Trans-Pacific Partnership between the United States and 11 other nations.	And
13.	P. 24 S.4	Once complete, this partnership will bring nearly 40 percent of the global economy under an agreement that means increased trade, greater investment, and more jobs for its member countries; a level playing field on which businesses can compete; high standards that protect workers, the environment, and intellectual property. And I just met with several other members of the TPP who share my desire to make this agreement a reality; we're going to keep on working to get it done.	And
14.	P.26 S.1	Steady, sustainable growth requires making it easier for small businesses to access capital and new markets. And when about one-third of small businesses in the region are run by women, then steady, sustainable growth requires every woman's ability to fully participate in the economy.	And
15.	P.29 S.1	Those are all some of the areas we'll be focused on at APEC this week, and going forward. And obviously every country is different.	And

16.	P.32 S.1	We're looking to a future where a worker in any of our countries can afford to provide for his family; where his daughter can go to school and start a business and have a fair shot at success; where fundamental rights are cherished, and protected, and not denied. And that future is one where our success is defined less by armies and less by bureaucrats, and more by entrepreneurs, and innovators, by dreamers and doers, by business leaders who focus as much on the workers they empower as the prosperity that they create.	
17.	P.32 S.4	That's future that we see. That's why we're here. It's why we've worked so closely together these past several years. And as long as I'm America's President, I'm going to be invested in your success because I believe it is essential to our success as well.	And

Elaboration markers are one of discourse markers types which function is relating the two or more segments with different argument lying on them in relation of parallelism. For example, the data number 2, P. 1 S.4:

We've always had a history with Asia. **And** our future, our security and our prosperity is inextricably intertwined with Asia.

In the example (P.1 S.4) above, it can be seen that the discourse marker *and* indicates the relationship between the argument S2 and S1. It is clearly to see that

S1 argument is APEC always did economy activity with Asian countries, and S2 argument is Asian countries always support the APEC needs. Looking at the argument lying on each segment, it can be seen that there is *relatedness* relationship between the two segments. The word *history* is equal with the word

future, security, prosperity since APEC is created to achieve the better future for Asia-Pacific countries, creating the nations' prosperity by giving better standard of living through its free trade, economic growth and investment, and also to guarantee the security among Asia-Pacific region. All of them are the activities that are always conducted by APEC and it can refer to the word *history*. Here the word *history* means something which has been done, and it can be represented by the economy activities of APEC every year.

4.1.1.3 Inferential Markers

In this research, the researcher found only 1 discourse marker *so* as the inferential markers in the speech. The detailed data can be seen in table 4.4.

Table 4.3 Inferential Markers

No.	Code	Utterance	Inferential
1.	P.18 S.1	I've heard from American business leaders about how valuable this step will be. And we've worked hard to achieve this outcome because it clearly serves the mutual interest of both of our countries. So , I'm proud that during my visit to China we will mark this important breakthrough, which will benefit our economies and bring our people together.	So

As stated in the previous chapter, inferential markers are divided into two types: Inferential markers which function is relating a conclusion, S2, which followed from S1, and the inferential markers which show that S2 provides a

reason for the content presented in S1. However, in this study, the inferential marker which was found was only a marker which belongs to the first type, in this case *so*.

I've heard from American business leaders about how valuable this step will be. And we've worked hard to achieve this outcome because it clearly serves the mutual interest of both of our countries. **So**, I'm proud that during my visit to China we will mark this important breakthrough, which will benefit our economies and bring our people together.

In the data (P.18 S.1), the S1 argument is the good point and effort that has been made before. Meanwhile, the S2 argument is Obama's pleasure to work together with China. After knowing the argument lying in each segment, it can be seen that by the existence of discourse marker *so* in the sequence indicates that S2 is as a conclusion which follows from the prior segment. It can be explained by looking at the word breakthrough in the second sentence. The word breakthrough in the second sentence concludes the valuable step which is based on the context refers to the implementation of visas extension for both of the nations that will benefit their economies and unlock more progress and more opportunity in both of the nations. Hence, the word *so* in the sentence indicates that there is a *conclusion* which is made from the previous segment.

4.1.2 The Analysis of the Intended Meaning of the Use of Discourse

Markers Found in Obama 2014 APEC CEO Summit Speech.

In this study, the researcher will analyze the intended meaning of the use of discourse markers found in Obama 2014 APEC CEO Summit Speech. To decide the intended meaning, first, the researcher distinguishes discourse marker

and non discourse markers found in the paragraph. Discourse marker in a sentence is marked by underlining the marker and non discourse marker is marked with *italic* sign. Second, the discourse markers which are found will be analyzed by analyzing the arguments lying on every segment and then analyzing a separate message from the arguments to obtain the intended meaning.

Paragraph 1

1. S.1: **It is wonderful to be back in China, *and* I'm grateful for the Chinese people's extraordinary hospitality.**

The word *and* in the sentence is not a discourse marker, but functions purely as conjunction, because it can be seen that it connects two independent sentences having a single message. It does not introduce a separate message.

The message of the two joined sentences is the same: Obama was pleased to come to China.

2. S.2: **This is my sixth trip to Asia as President, *and* my second this year alone.**

The sentence above shows that the word *and* is not a discourse marker, because it does not introduce a separate message. It functions as conjunction within a single message: Obama has frequent visit to Asia.

3. S.3: **And that's because, as I've said on each of my visits, America is a thoroughly Pacific nation.**

In the above example, it shows that **and** is a discourse marker since it imposes a relationship between the two segments which have different arguments lying on them.

1. S1: This is my sixth trip to Asia as President, and my second this year alone.

S2: That's because, as I've said on each of my visits, America is a thoroughly Pacific nation.

S1 Argument: Obama has a frequent visit to Asia

S2 Argument: Pasific Ocean is the ocean which is located near Asia and American continent. So, it means that U.S is always related to Asia.

Separate message: Pacific Ocean is a strategic location for the nations to commit the cooperation.

2. Intended meaning: Based on the context, it can be seen that through his utterances, Obama wanted to make the audience aware that America and Asia are in one strategic location, so that the strategic location will be prospective in enabling the cooperation between the nations.

3. The word *because* is not a discourse markers because the sentence does not have a separate message. It is a conjunction which provides a reason for Obama's frequent visit to China.

4. S.5: **And our future -- our security *and* our prosperity is inextricably intertwined with Asia.**

The word **and** in the sentence, functions as a discourse marker because it shows that it relates two different arguments lying in the sentence. Moreover, it introduces a separate message.

1. S1: We've always had a history with Asia.

S2: Our future, our security *and* our prosperity is inextricably intertwined with Asia.

S1 Argument: APEC always did economy activity with Asian countries.

S2 Argument: Asian countries have big roles towards APEC security and prosperity.

Separate message: APEC always depends on Asia.

2. Intended meaning: Through his utterance, based on the context, Obama wanted to emphasize that APEC should always keep good cooperation with Asian countries. He wanted APEC economic leaders and business executives always keep putting big attention towards their cooperation with Asian countries since their economic activities like free trade, economic growth and investment have always been tied and supported by Asian countries which contribution is big in supporting what APEC needs.
3. The word *and* in the sentence is not a discourse marker since it doesn't introduce a separate message. It functions as a conjunction within a single message: both APEC security and prosperity depend on Asian countries.

Paragraph 2

1. S.2: **And I think it's safe to say that few global forums are watched more closely by the business community.**

1. The first *and* in the sentence does not function as a discourse marker, because it does not introduce a separate message. It is a conjunction within a single message: Singapore, Yokohama, Honolulu, and Beijing are the places where Obama addressed the APEC CEO Summit.

2. The second *and* is a discourse marker because it relates the two different arguments lying in the segments and it produces a separate message.

S1: I've now had the privilege to address the APEC CEO Summit in Singapore, in Yokohama, and in my original hometown of Honolulu, now in Beijing.

S2: I think it's safe to say that few global forums are watched more closely by the business community.

S1 Argument: Obama was often involved in APEC.

S2 Argument: APEC forum was always inextricably with business community.

Separate message: APEC CEO Summit is the influential business event where the economic leaders and business executive of APEC member countries met together to discuss Asia-Pacific better future.

3. Intended meaning: Obama wanted to show to audience that it is good to have business activity which can give lots of benefit towards all of life aspects.

2. S.4: Taken together, APEC economies account for about 40 percent of the world's population, and nearly 60 percent of its GDP.

The word *and* in the above sentence does not function as a discourse markers because it is unlike a discourse marker which can produce a separate message, the word *and* in the sentence above introduces a single message: APEC has very rapid economic growth.

3. S.5: That means we're home to nearly three billion customers, and three-fifths of the global economy.

And in the sentence is not a discourse marker because it does not introduce a separate message. It functions as conjunction within a single message: APEC economy activity attracts billion customers through its free trade and has high economic growth.

Paragraph 3:

1. S.1: That makes this region an incredible opportunity for creating jobs and economic growth in the United States.

The word *and* in the sentence is not a discourse markers, it is a conjunction because it joins a group of words in the sentence to ties the sentence meaningfully and to add information. Moreover, the word *and* in the above sentence does not function as a discourse marker because it is unlike a discourse marker which can introduce a separate message, it introduces a single message: jobs and economic growth in the United States were viewed as the goals for the U.S.

2. S2: And any serious leader in America, whether in politics *or* in commerce, recognizes that fact.

And in the sentence, functioning as a discourse marker since it imposes a relationship between the S2 and S1 and introduces a separate message.

1. S1: That makes this region an incredible opportunity for creating jobs *and* economic growth in the United States.

S2: any serious leader in America, whether in politics *or* in commerce, recognizes that fact.

S1 Argument: U.S viewed Asia as benefit for USA in the future.

S2 Argument: It has been widely known by America that Asia is potential for them.

Separate message: The United States was interested to conduct economic expansion in Asia.

2. Intended meaning: Obama wanted to persuade China to welcome America as its business partner.

3. *Or* in the sentence is a conjunction which functions is to show the alternative of the American leaders' scope which viewed that the projection of American economic growth will give incredible opportunity for the United States.

Paragraph 4:**1. S.3: This year, *of course*, has seen its share of turmoil and uncertainty.**

In that sentence, *of course* is not a discourse marker, because the sentence does not introduce a separate message. *Of course* in the sentence purely functions as an adverb within a single message: Obama emphasizes that there were issues happening in this year and must be faced together by APEC nations.

2. S.4: But whether it's our fight to degrade and destroy the terrorist network known as ISIL, *or to contain and combat the Ebola epidemic in West Africa*, the one constant -- the one global necessity -- is *and has been* American leadership.

But here is a discourse marker since it relates two segments which have different arguments and it introduces a separate message in the sentence.

1. S1: This year, of course, has seen its share of turmoil and uncertainty.

S2: Whether it's our fight to degrade and destroy the terrorist network known as ISIL, *or to contain and combat the Ebola epidemic in West Africa*, the one constant -- the one global necessity -- is *and has been* American leadership.

S1 Argument: Obama thought that APEC nations must face the issues happening in this year.

S2 Argument: Obama thought that America is the first country which will face and give bigger consideration in facing the issue for the society's business than any other APEC countries.

Separate message: Obama supposed that U.S. role is the most superior among others.

2. Intended meaning: Obama tried to show to China that he is a good business partner for it since America is a superpower country.

3. *Or* here is not a discourse marker, it is a conjunction which function is to show the alternative roles of APEC countries in fighting the issues of ISIL and Ebola epidemic.

4. *And* here is it is not a discourse marker because it does not introduces a separate message. It is a conjunction within a single message in the sentence: One global necessity and one of American leaderships is fighting the issues which happen in this year.

Paragraph 5

1. S.3: **We're on pace for the best year of job growth *since* the 1990s.**

Since is not a discourse marker which introduce a separate message, but a conjunction which function is providing the time when APEC started to achieve job growth goal for the first time. Moreover, it is conjunction within a single message: 1990s was the first time of APEC in search of its job growth.

2. S.4: ***Since* we started creating jobs again, the U.S. has put more people back to work than Europe, Japan, *and* every other advanced economy combined.**

1. The word *since* above is not a discourse markers which introduce a separate message, but a conjunction within a single message; U.S. has put more people back to work than Europe, Japan, *and* every other advanced economy combined *at first time* APEC started creating jobs again.

2. The word *and* above is also a conjunction which function is linking the result of APEC job creation and the other countries which have rapid job growth.

Paragraph 6

1. S.1: When you factor in what's happening in our broader economy — a manufacturing sector that as Andrew said is growing now at a rapid pace; graduation rates that are rising; deficits that have shrunk by two-thirds; health care inflation at 50-year lows; *and* an energy boom at new highs — when you put all this together, what you get is an American economy that is primed for steadier, more sustained growth, *and* better poised to lead *and* succeed in the 21st century than just about any other nation on Earth.

The first *and* in the sentence is not a discourse marker, it does not introduce a separate message. It is a conjunction which connects the condition of American economy which is seen as steadier, more sustained, and better poised growth among other nations. The second *and* in the sentence above is not a discourse marker, it is a conjunction which connects the American roles in the 21st century as the cause of APEC broader economy. And those *and* are conjunction within a single message: Obama showed his nation superiority in which other nations see that it is a country having important economic achievement and power that is influential for other nations.

Paragraph 7

1. S.2: For two years in a row, business executives like all of you have said that the world's most attractive place to invest is the United States. And we're going to go for a three-peat.

The word **and** in the sentence shows that it functions as a discourse marker since it relates two segments which have different meaning and it introduces a separate message in the sentence.

1. S1: For two years in a row, business executives like all of you have said that the world's most attractive place to invest is the United States.

S2: we're going to go for a three-peat.

S1 Argument: The reputation of the United States.

S2 Argument: United States future planning.

Separate message: The United States is trying to defend its strong position in world investment relation.

2. Intended meaning: Obama wanted APEC countries, especially China to invest to America and make no doubt on it.

Paragraph 8

1. S.1: **Despite** our attention to getting our economy growing, there should be no doubt that the United States of America remains entirely committed when it comes to Asia.

Despite in the sentence is not a discourse marker because it does not introduce a separate message. It functions as a conjunction because it does not relate two separate messages, S2 message is embedded in S1 sentence. Thus there is a message but a single message: the U.S always respects and has commitment towards Asia although they are in search of their economic growth.

2. S.2: **America is a Pacific power, and we are leading to promote shared security and shared economic growth this century, just as we did in the last.**

The first *and* in the sentence above is not a discourse marker since it does not introduce a separate message. It purely functions as a conjunction within a single message: America becomes a power for Pacific nations that has an important role for the nations. The second *and* in the sentence above is also a conjunction which function is connecting two main aspects that are being committed and have been committed by America as a Pacific power.

Paragraph 9

1. **S.1: In fact, one of my core messages throughout this trip -- from APEC to the East Asia Summit to the G20 in Australia -- is that working together we need growth that is balanced, growth that is strong, growth that is sustainable, and growth where prosperity is shared by everybody who is willing to work hard.**

And in the sentence above is not a discourse marker, because there is not a separate message introduced. It is a conjunction within a single message which connects several main goals of APEC cooperation. Besides, it is a conjunction within a single message: APEC was created to pursuit the strong, balanced, and sustainable economic growth and empowering people to work in order to get their proper standard of living.

Paragraph 10

1. **S.1: As President of the United States I make no apologies for doing whatever I can to bring new jobs *and* new industries to America.**

And in the sentence above is a conjunction, not a discourse marker. It does not introduce a separate message but connects two aspects which become American goals in their economic activity. It is a conjunction within a single message: Obama leads U.S to get new jobs and new industries as its main goal in their economy activity.

2. **S.2: But I've always said, in the 21st century, the pursuit of economic growth, job creation *and* trade is not a zero-sum game.**

In the sentence above, **but** functioning as a discourse marker since it relates two segments which have different arguments lying on them and it introduce a separate message.

1. S1: As President of the United States I make no apologies for doing whatever I can to bring new jobs *and* new industries to America.

S2: I've always said, in the 21st century, the pursuit of economic growth, job creation *and* trade is not a zero-sum game.

S1 Argument: Obama showed his power as president.

S2 Argument: in business forum, Obama always warns the audience to keep achieving the economy goals by putting serious attention toward the goal.

Separate message: The United State was always serious in reaching their dream.

2. The intended meaning: Obama emphasized that America was very serious towards the goal they wanted to achieve.

3. **S.3: If we work together *and* act together, strengthening the economic ties between our nations will benefit all of our nations.**

And in the above sentence is not a discourse marker. It is a conjunction which connects two actions of APEC nations which are hoped to do in order to reach their economic cooperation benefits. It does not introduce a separate message, but a single message: working together or having relationship in APEC can give benefits for the nations.

4. **S.5: That's true for the nations of APEC, *and* I believe it's particularly true for the relationship between the United States *and* China.**

The first *and* in the sentence above is not a discourse marker, but a conjunction which connects two countries having economic relationship. The second *and* in the sentence is a conjunction since it does not introduce a separate message, but a single message: The benefits of conducting

cooperation between APEC nations and between America and China will be gained by the nations who conduct it.

Paragraph 11

1. S.3: And I agree.

In the sentence, it can be seen that **and** functioning as a discourse marker since it relates two segments which have different arguments lying on them and it introduces a separate message.

1. S1: The last time we met, in California, he pointed out that the Pacific Ocean is big enough for both of our nations

S2: I agree

S1 Argument: Pacific Ocean is located near Asia and American continents.

So that the argument in S1 is President Xi thought that America and China are very possible to do bilateral cooperation.

S2 Argument: Obama supported what President Xi said.

Separate message: Obama showed his willingness to do a bilateral cooperation with China.

2. Intended meaning: Obama wanted to show the great power of two superior countries in APEC if they work together.

3. S.4: The United States welcomes the rise of a prosperous, peaceful *and* stable China.

And in the sentence is not a discourse marker, but a conjunction which function is connecting the conditions of China which is considered as a good

partner and choice for the United States in committing the business cooperation.

Paragraph 12

1. **S.1: In fact, over recent decades the United States has worked to help integrate China into the global economy -- not only because it's in China's best interest, but because it's in America's best interest, and the world's best interest.**

But in the sentence is not a discourse marker since there is not a separate message introduced. It functions as a conjunction within a single message: the China's best interest is not a reason of the United States in working to help integrate China into the global economy over recent decades, but America's best interest, and the world's best interest.

2. *And* in the sentence is also not a discourse marker. It functions as a conjunction which connects the reasons for the United States in having been working to help integrate China into the global economy.

Paragraph 13

1. **S.1: We compete for business, but we also seek to cooperate on a broad range of shared challenges and shared opportunities.**

1. *But* in the sentence functions purely as conjunction, it is not a discourse marker because it does not introduce a separate message. It is a conjunction which connects two independent sentences having a single message: The United States and China not only compete for business but also seek to cooperate on a broad range of shared challenges and shared opportunities.

2. *And* in the sentence functioning as a conjunction which function is connecting the aspects of the U.S and China which are aimed to be achieved in their business cooperation.

2. **S.2: Whether it's stopping the spread of Ebola, *or* preventing nuclear – preventing nuclear proliferation, *or* deepening our clean energy partnership, combating climate change, a leadership role that, as the world's two largest economies *and* two largest carbon emitters, we have a special responsibility to embrace.**

1. The word *or* in the sentence functioning as a conjunction which provides option for United States and China's responsibility in doing their business.

2. The word *and* in the sentence does not function as a discourse marker, but as a conjunction which connects two powers of the U.S and China as the two world's largest economy and the two largest carbon emitters.

Paragraph 14

1. **S.2: And that's something this audience is acutely interested in.**

The word **and** in the sentence functions as discourse marker since it relates two different segments in which there are different arguments lying on it. Besides, it also introduces a separate message.

1. **S.1: If China and the United States can work together, the world benefits.**

S.2: And that's something this audience is acutely interested in.

S1 Argument: Obama thought that China is prospective to be a partner of cooperation since it always has had an economy growth for years.

S2 Argument: Obama persuaded China to do bilateral cooperation.

Separate message: Obama wanted China to follow the bilateral business cooperation with United States that would give benefits to his country since United States seemed to have fear of highly industrialized China would defeat its economy activity in Asia-Pacific regions.

2. Intended meaning: Obama wanted to have business cooperation with China that actually give more benefits to the United States than to APEC countries.

2. S.3: We continually have to work to strengthen the bilateral trade *and* investment between our two nations.

And in the sentence above is not discourse marker, it does not relate two segments having different arguments in the sentence. It is only one sentence within a single message in which the *and* purely functions as conjunction which connects the two aspects that was going to be strengthened by China and the United States through their bilateral cooperation.

3. S.5: Two hundred *and* thirty years later, we are the two largest economies in the world.

And in the sentence is not a discourse marker, since it is an elliptical sentence in which *and* in the sentence functioning as a conjunction within a single message: Obama was optimist that U.S and China will be the two largest economies in the world. The conjunction *and* here connects the period when China and the U.S will be the two largest economies in the world.

Paragraph 15

1. S.1: **And** all these things mean jobs for the American people, *and* deepening these ties will mean more jobs *and* opportunity for both of our peoples.

The world **and** in the sentence functions as discourse marker since it relates two different segments in which there are different arguments lying on it.

Besides, it also introduces a separate message.

1. S1: Chinese firms directly employ a rapidly growing number of Americans.

S2: **And** all these things mean jobs for the American people.

S1 Argument: There were many Americans involvement as the result of Chinese firms.

S2 Argument: Chinese firm can give job for American people.

Separate message: Obama thought that by choosing China as its partner in bilateral cooperation was the best choice, because it will benefit his country.

2. Intended meaning: Obama wanted to show that China is the county which can be the best choice for American business partner since it can benefit America.

3. The first *and* in the sentence functions purely as conjunction, which connects two independent sentences having a single message. It does not introduce a separate message. The message of the two joined sentences is the same: more jobs *and* opportunity for China and America will be gained by deepening the ties between the two nations. The second *and* in the sentence functioning as a conjunction which connects the benefits which will be achieved by China and U.S if they deep the ties among them in their business relationship.

Paragraph 16

1. **S.1: That's why I'm very pleased to announce that during my visit the United States and China have agreed to implement a new arrangement for visas that will benefit everyone from students, to tourists, to businesses large and small.**

The first *and* in the sentence is not a discourse marker, since it is an elliptical sentence in which *and* in the sentence functioning as a conjunction within a single message: A new arrangement for visas would be implemented by U.S and China. The second *and* is also a conjunction which function is linking the criteria of business that will be given benefit by the implementation of a new arrangement made by the nations.

2. **S.3: Under the new arrangement, student and exchange visas will be extended to five years; business and tourist visas will be extended to 10 years.**

The first *and* in the sentence is a conjunction which function is linking student and exchange visas as the things that will be extended to 5 year. The second *and* is also a conjunction which function is linking business and tourist visas as the things that will be extended to 10 years.

Paragraph 17

1. **S.2: But keep in mind, last year, 1.8 million Chinese visitors to the United States contributed \$21 billion to our economy and supported more than 100,000 American jobs.**

But in the above example is a discourse marker since it imposes a relationship between the two segments which have a different argument lying on them.

1. S1: Now, of course, that will be good for the businessmen who are going back and forth all the time.

S2: **But** keep in mind, last year, 1.8 million Chinese visitors to the United States contributed \$21 billion to our economy *and* supported more than 100,000 American jobs.

S1 Argument: Obama gave the hope for the businessman to come to the United States and support its economy.

S2 Argument: Obama showed the reputation and power of Chinese economy.

Separate message: Obama thought that China is the most potential country since it has given big contribution towards the U.S economy growth.

2. Intended meaning: Obama kept choosing China as the superior country to be the partner of the United States in bilateral cooperation.

Paragraph 18

1. S.1: **And** we've worked hard to achieve this outcome *because* it clearly serves the mutual interest of both of our countries.

And in the above example is a discourse marker since it imposes a relationship between the two segments which have a different argument lying on them.

1. S1: I've heard from American business leaders about how valuable this step will be

S2: **And** we've worked hard to achieve this outcome because it clearly serves the mutual interest of both of our countries.

S1 Argument: America and China will create good point if they work together

S2 Argument: The United States was pleased to work together with China.

Separate message: The United States and China were in search of achieving their economic goals by working together.

2. Intended meaning: the discourse marker **and** in the sentence above signals the *relationship*.

3. The word *because* is not a discourse markers because the sentence does not introduces a separate message. It is a conjunction which provides a reason for China and the United States' hard work.

4. **S.3: So I'm proud that during my visit to China we will mark this important m breakthrough, which will benefit our economies *and* bring our people together, *and* I'm pleased that President Xi has been a partner in getting this done.**

So in the above example is a discourse marker since it imposes a relationship between the two segments which have a different argument lying on them.

1. S1: We've worked hard to achieve this outcome because it clearly serves the mutual interest of both of our countries.

S2: I'm proud that during my visit to China we will mark this important breakthrough, which will benefit our economies *and* bring our people together, *and* I'm pleased that President Xi has been a partner in getting this done.

S1 Argument: U.S and China are in the same of economic goal.

S2 Argument: U.S has made planning to have China as its business partner.

Separate message: The cooperation between the two nations will benefit both of them.

2. Intended meaning: Obama wanted to affirm that China and America will conduct a new arrangement, a new important breakthrough which is absolutely gives positive feedback.

3. The first *and* in the sentence functioning as a conjunction which connects the benefits that will be got by the nations through their bilateral cooperation. The second *and* in the sentence functions purely as

conjunction, which provides the addition of Obama's pleasure in knowing president Xi welcomes U.S as a partner of business.

Paragraph 19

1. S.1: Now, deepening our economic ties is why I also hope to make progress with President Xi towards an ambitious, high-standard, bilateral investment treaty that opens up China's economy to American investors -- an agreement that could unlock even more progress *and* more opportunity in both of our countries.

The word *and* in the sentence does not function as a discourse marker, but as a conjunction which connects the benefits such as more progress and opportunity, that will be achieved through deepening U.S and China economic ties in ambitious, high-standard, bilateral investment treaty.

2. S.3: And we'll speak directly *and* candidly, as we always do, about specific actions China can take to help all of us, across the Asia-Pacific, to expand trade *and* investment, which many of the CEOs I talk to raise in our mm discussions.

And in the above example is a discourse marker since it imposes a relationship between the two segments which have different arguments lying on them.

1. S1: We're also working together to put -- in pursuit of an international agreement on the ITA.

S2: We'll speak directly and candidly, as we always do, about specific actions China can take to help all of us, across the Asia-Pacific, to expand trade *and* investment, which many of the CEOs I talk to raise in our discussions.

S1 Argument: U.S and China has conduct serious action in achieving their economic goals.

S2 Argument: Obama committed cooperation with China to help the future of APEC nations.

Separate message: Obama not only in search of benefit from its relationship with China, but he also put attention towards the future of APEC nations.

2. Intended meaning: America and China are in searching of economy glory in the world.

3. *And* in the sentence above purely function as conjunction which connects things that are aimed to be reached by committing the relationship between the two nations.

Paragraph 20

1. **S.1: We look to China to create a more level playing field on which foreign companies are treated fairly so that they can compete fairly with Chinese companies; a playing field where competition policy promotes the welfare of consumers *and* doesn't benefit just one set of companies over another.**

The word *and* in the sentence above is not a discourse marker which introduces a separate message, but purely functions as conjunction within a single message: Another reason of conducting relationship with China is to prevent the unfair competition among the companies in Asia-Pacific.

2. **S.2: We look to China to become an innovative economy that values the protection of intellectual property rights, *and* rejects cybertheft of trade secrets for commercial gain.**

The word *and* in the sentence above is not a discourse marker which introduces a separate message, but purely functions as conjunction within a

single message: Another reason of conducting relationship with China is to prevent the unfair competition among the companies in Asia-Pacific.

3. S.3: **We look to China to approve biotechnology advances that are critical to feeding a growing planet on the same timeline as other countries, to move definitively toward a more market-determined exchange rate, *and*, yes, to stand up for human rights and freedom of the press.**

The word *and* in the sentence above does not function as discourse markers because it does not introduce a separate message in the sentence. It functions as conjunction which connects the goals of U.S in looking to China to approve biotechnology advances.

4. S.4: **And we don't suggest these things *because* they're good for us; we suggest that China do these things *for* the sake of sustainable growth in China, *and* the stability of the Asia-Pacific region.**

And in the above example is a discourse marker since it imposes a relationship between the two segments which have a different argument lying on them.

1. S1: We look to China to approve biotechnology advances that are critical to feeding a growing planet on the same timeline as other countries, to move definitively toward a more market-determined exchange rate, *and*, yes, to stand up for human rights and freedom of the press.

S2: We don't suggest these things because they're good for us; we suggest that China do these things for the sake of sustainable growth in China, *and* the stability of the Asia-Pacific region.

S1 Argument: Obama put a big hope to China.

S2 Argument: China can cover all of the life aspects for APEC nations.

Separate message Obama concerned to the better future Asia-Pacific countries

2. Intended meaning: Obama invite China to do business cooperation for the society business. He hoped the goal of them can be reached and benefit the nations.

3. The word *because* and *for* in the sentence function as a conjunction. It provides a reason for U.S suggestion.

4. The word *and* in the sentence above is not a discourse markers, since it does not introduce a separate message. It functions as a conjunction which connects the reason of U.S in suggesting China to do what the U.S hoped towards China.

4.2 Discussion

In this subchapter the researcher presents the discussion to elaborate the result of analysis deeply based on the objectives of the study which aim to find out the types of discourse markers and analyze the interpretation of the meaning of utterances containing discourse markers used in Obama 2014 APEC CEO Summit speech.

Firstly, the researcher discusses the types of discourse markers found in Obama 2014 APEC CEO Summit speech. Based on the results of analysis, it shows that not all of the types of discourse markers found in the speech. The types which are found are contrastive, elaborative, and inferential markers. None of the utterances in the speech contain topic change markers. The possible reason of

topic change makers not being used is because the speaker always delivered the utterances which related to each other, and in the same topic.

The first type of discourse markers is contrastive markers. In the analysis, the contrastive markers which are found in the speech are only *but*. The result of analysis shows that the reason for this little use of discourse types in this study is because most of the contrastive words in the speech functions as conjunction within a single message.

The second type of discourse marker which is found in the speech is elaborative markers. The result shows that there are 17 data (74%) which belong to elaborative markers. Elaborative markers are the discourse marker type which function is relating the segments by the words like *and*, *above all*, *also*, *besides*, *well*, *too*, *etc*. However, in this study, the elaborative markers which are found in the speech are all the same. From the 17 utterances containing elaborative markers, all the elaborative markers found are *and*. Thus, it can be seen that elaborative markers are the most dominated markers among others. It is most frequently used by Obama in his speech.

The last type of discourse markers which are found in this research is inferential markers. The researcher found only one data which belongs to inferential markers. The only inferential marker which is found is *so*. Based on the analysis, it is clear to see that the reason why in finding there is only 1 data which belongs to inferential markers is because in the speech most of the word *so*, as well as other words which belong to inferential marker has function as conjunction, not as discourse markers.

After discussing the types of discourse markers which are found in the speech, the researcher discusses the intended meaning of the use of discourse markers in the speech. To decide the intended meaning, first, the researcher distinguishes discourse marker and non discourse markers found in the paragraph. The discourse markers which are found is analyzed by analyzing the arguments lying on every segment and then analyzing a separate message from the arguments to obtain the intended meaning. Based on the result of analysis, the discourse marker found are in the form of conjunction, but with the exception they show a relationship between two segments and introduce a separate message. The separate message is obtained by looking the context of the speaker in saying the utterance. The separate message is a message which is different from the arguments which are presented in the segments.

Besides, based on the result of analysis, the researcher found non discourse markers. The words that are categorized as non discourse markers are in the form of conjunction and adverb. In the analysis, in deciding that a word does not belong to discourse marker is also by interpreting the meaning of the sentence presented in the sequence. Non-discourse markers introduce also relates the element of discourse but it only introduces a single meaning in the sentence. It does not introduce a separate message. Single meaning is a meaning of the sentence proposition. Moreover, based on the analysis, the most dominated non discourse markers are in the form of conjunction *and* which connect the previous and the next words together in the sentence to tie the sentence meaningfully. The other

conjunction which belongs to non discourse markers are *but, or, and or course*.

The least number of non-discourse markers found in the speech is *of course*.

Based on the result of analysis, it shows that the use of discourse markers in Obama speech depends on the speaker's purpose in delivering the utterance. It shows that Obama frequently uses the discourse marker *and* in the speech to say something which is related to each other and to support what has been uttered. Specifically, he frequently used the discourse markers *and* in the speech because he wanted to persuade and invite China to do a bilateral cooperation that will benefit both of them. Obama choose to use *and* for many times in his speech is because China was the United States' goal to be achieved.

Moreover, it is clearly seen in the speech that America thought that China will be the hero for APEC nation's future, especially for America itself because of its rapid economic growth. Thus, he tried as good as possible to make China welcome the United States as its business partner. For instance, in data P.14 S.1: If China and the United States can work together, the world benefits. **And** that's something this audience is acutely interested in.

In the data, it shows that the intended meaning of the use of *and* in the sentence is Obama tried to convince China to conduct the bilateral cooperation by adding the support in the second sentence that the audience in that forum also support and know the truth that the cooperation will give much benefits towards the America and also APEC nations. Another example is data P.7 S.2:

For two years in a row, business executives like all of you have said that the world most attractive place to invest is the United States. **And** we're going to go for a three-peat.

By looking to the discourse marker *and* in the sentence, it can be seen that *and* in the sentence indicates the intended meaning of Obama in saying those utterances.

Based on the context and also based on the discourse marker he used in that utterances, the intended meaning of the speaker's utterance is that Obama wanted to show to China that America is prospective, America is potential, and America is the best business partner. And that means that Obama wanted to convince China to do bilateral cooperation with America and make no doubt on it. Hence, although the intended meaning of the use of discourse marker *and* linguistically is not the same, the message is the same. By using the discourse marker *and*, Obama wanted to persuade China to conduct bilateral cooperation with the United States.

Since this research found three types of discourse markers, the next is the interpretation of the use of discourse marker *but* in the speech. The result of analysis shows that Obama used the discourse marker *but* in his speech for several reasons. The first is to emphasize that United States viewed and put China as the more superior country among others. It can be seen from data P. 17 S.1:

Now, of course that will be good for the businessmen who are going back and forth all the time. **But** keep in mind, last year, 1.8 million Chinese visitors to the United States contributed \$21 billion to our economy and supported more than 100,000 American jobs.

From the data, it is clear that Obama compare the two conditions and put China as the country which has very big contribution towards American economic growth, so that America emphasized that China is the more superior country among others and put China as the main thing to be concerned.

Second, Obama used discourse markers *but* is to ensure APEC nations that there was a chance to make the better future for all of APEC nations. He convinced that

APEC countries can get the shared opportunity to get the better prosperity through working together. It can be seen in data P.29 S.2.

No country is following the same model. **But** there are things that bind us together, and despite our differences, we know there are certain standards and ideals that will benefit all people.

The researcher also found the reason of Obama in using the discourse marker *so*. The result of analysis shows that Obama used *so* to show his affirmation towards the treaty between America and China in arranging the new steps and arrangement for the nations. It can be seen from data P.18 S.1:

I've heard from American business leaders about how valuable this step will be. And we've worked hard to achieve this outcome because it clearly serves the mutual interest of both of our countries. **So**, I'm proud that during my visit to China we will mark this important breakthrough, which will benefit our economies and bring our people together.

From the sentence above, it shows that *so* indicates the intended meaning of the speaker in which he used it to affirm that China and America will conduct a new arrangement, a new important breakthrough which is absolutely gives positive feedback.

This result of the present study differs from previous studies conducted by Shahreza (2011) and Yehia (2015) who used Fraser (1999) taxonomy about the kind of discourse markers. Shareza analyzed the discourse markers in the reading comprehension sections of Iranian high school English textbooks (IHSETs) and found all the type of discourse markers. The most frequent kinds of DMs used were contrastive markers and elaborative markers, while the least frequent kinds of DMs were topic change markers. Shahreza only found the kinds of the discourse markers used in the textbooks without analyzing their function towards the students reading comprehension, since this previous study is aimed to know

the use of DMs in the process of reading comprehension as an important factor in reading skill. The second previous studies form Yehia (2015) which investigated the use of discourse markers that Yemeni English Foreign language learners use in their composition writings. This previous study found all types of discourse markers and found that the most frequently used discourse markers were contrastive ones. This previous study did not analyze the use of discourse markers, but only providing the discourse markers meaning.

Different from the previous studies, the present study uses Fraser (1999) taxonomy to find out the kinds of discourse markers in Obama APEC CEO Summit speech and the present study found that the discourse markers found were elaborative, contrastive, and inferential. The most frequently used discourse markers were elaborative markers. Besides, the present study also analyzes the discourse markers and non discourse markers found in the speech by using the Fraser (1999) taxonomy about their meaning and their function in the discours.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consists of two parts. The first is conclusion obtained from the finding and discussion, and the second is suggestion for the students and also for next researchers who will conduct the similar research topic.

5.1 Conclusion

This research was conducted to find out the discourse markers types in Obama 2014 APEC CEO Summit speech and to decide what belongs to discourse markers in Obama's utterances. Based on the thorough analysis, not all the types of discourse markers were found in the speech. The researcher only found contrastive, elaborative, and inferential markers with the same words in every type. Moreover, the most frequently used marker in the essay was elaborative markers and the lowest markers in used was inferential markers.

According to the result of analysis, the use of discourse markers in Obama speech depend on the speaker's purpose in delivering the utterance. Obama used discourse marker *and* to persuade and invite China to do a bilateral cooperation that will benefit both of the nations. Meanwhile, Obama used *but* to emphasize that United States viewed and put China as the more superior country among others and also to ensure APEC nations that there was a chance to make the better

future for all of APEC nations. He convinced that APEC countries can get the shared opportunity to get the better prosperity through working together.

Moreover, the speaker used *so* in the speech to show his affirmation towards the treaty between America and China in arranging the new steps and arrangement for the nations.

5.2 Suggestion

After conducting this research, the researcher gives some suggestion for the next researchers who will conduct the similar research topics. For the next researcher, it is important to use the other objects for further research, because it becomes the reason why the research is worth to be conducted. It is also suggested to the next researcher to use different theory of discourse markers because it is the area of confusion since it is rather difficult to distinguish what belongs to discourse marker and what does not belong to discourse marker. Furthermore, it is also suggested to the next researcher to not only find out the uses of discourse markers in pragmatic view, but it will be better for them to investigate the intended meaning of the use of discourse markers in the other field of study.

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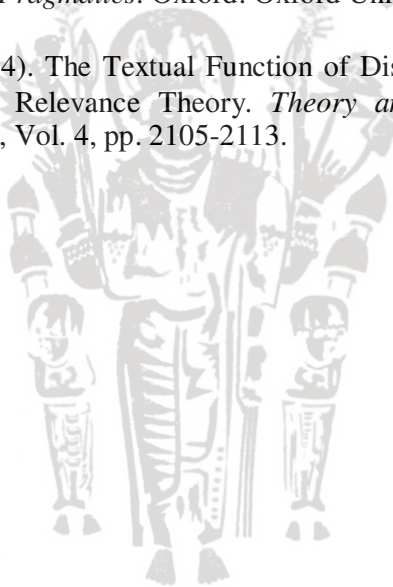
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UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA

APPENDICES



Remarks by President Obama at APEC CEO Summit

Beijing, China

PRESIDENT OBAMA: Thank you so much. Xiàwǔ hǎo. (Applause.) Thank you, Andrew, for that introduction. I have had the pleasure of getting to know Andrew very well these past few years. We have worked him hard — he helped my administration with strategies for growing high-tech manufacturing to hiring more long-term unemployed. He's just as good at corporate citizenship as he is at running a corporation. Later I'll visit Brisbane, where I know Andrew spent some of his youth. I'm sure he's got some suggestions for fun there, but not necessarily things that a President can do. (Laughter.) We don't know how he spent his youth, but I'm sure he had some fun.

It is wonderful to be back in China, and I'm grateful for the Chinese people's extraordinary hospitality. This is my sixth trip to Asia as President, and my second this year alone. And that's because, as I've said on each of my visits, America is a thoroughly Pacific nation. We've always had a history with Asia. And our future -- our security and our prosperity -- is inextricably intertwined with Asia. I know the business leaders in attendance today agree.

I've now had the privilege to address the APEC CEO summit in Singapore, in Yokohama, and in my original hometown of Honolulu, now in Beijing. And I think it's safe to say that few global forums are watched more closely by the business community. There's a good reason for that. Taken together, APEC economies account for about 40 percent of the world's population, and nearly 60 percent of its GDP. That means we're home to nearly three billion customers, and three-fifths of the global economy.

And over the next five years, nearly half of all economic growth outside the United States is projected to come from right here, in Asia. That makes this region an incredible opportunity for creating jobs and economic growth in the United States. And any serious leader in America, whether in politics or in commerce, recognizes that fact.

Now the last time I addressed this CEO summit was three years ago. Today, I've come back at a moment when, around the world, the United States is leading from a position of strength. This year, of course, has seen its share of turmoil and uncertainty. But whether it's our fight to degrade and destroy the terrorist network known as ISIL, or to contain and combat the Ebola epidemic in West

Africa, the one constant -- the one global necessity -- is and has been American leadership.

And that leadership in the world is backed by the renewed strength of our economy at home. Today, our businesses have created 10.6 million jobs over the longest uninterrupted stretch of job growth in American history. We're on pace for the best year of job growth since the 1990s. Since we started creating jobs again, the U.S. has put more people back to work than Europe, Japan, and every other advanced economy combined.

And when you factor in what's happening in our broader economy -- a manufacturing sector that as Andrew said is growing now at a rapid pace; graduation rates that are rising; deficits that have shrunk by two-thirds; health care inflation at 50-year lows; and an energy boom at new highs -- when you put all this together, what you get is an American economy that is primed for steadier, more sustained growth, and better poised to lead and succeed in the 21st century than just about any other nation on Earth.

And you don't have to take our word for it -- take yours. For two years in a row, business executives like all of you have said that the world's most attractive place to invest is the United States. And we're going to go for a three-peat. We're going to try to make it the same this year.

But despite the responsibilities of American leadership around the world, despite our attention to getting our economy growing, there should be no doubt that the United States of America remains entirely committed when it comes to Asia. America is a Pacific power, and we are leading to promote shared security and shared economic growth this century, just as we did in the last.

In fact, one of my core messages throughout this trip -- from APEC to the East Asia Summit to the G20 in Australia -- is that working together we need growth that is balanced, growth that is strong, growth that is sustainable, and growth where prosperity is shared by everybody who is willing to work hard.

As President of the United States I make no apologies for doing whatever I can to bring new jobs and new industries to America. But I've always said, in the 21st century, the pursuit of economic growth, job creation and trade is not a zero-sum game. One country's prosperity doesn't have to come at the expense of another. If we work together and act together, strengthening the economic ties between our nations will benefit all of our nations. That's true for the nations of APEC, and I believe it's particularly true for the relationship between the United States and China. (Applause.)

I've had the pleasure of hosting President Xi twice in the United States. The last time we met, in California, he pointed out that the Pacific Ocean is big enough for both of our nations. And I agree. The United States welcomes the rise of a prosperous, peaceful and stable China. I want to repeat that. (Applause.) I want to repeat that: We welcome the rise of a prosperous, peaceful and stable China.

In fact, over recent decades the United States has worked to help integrate China into the global economy -- not only because it's in China's best interest, but because it's in America's best interest, and the world's best interest. We want China to do well. (Applause.)

We compete for business, but we also seek to cooperate on a broad range of shared challenges and shared opportunities. Whether it's stopping the spread of Ebola, or preventing nuclear -- preventing nuclear proliferation, or deepening our clean energy partnership, combating climate change, a leadership role that, as the world's two largest economies and two largest carbon emitters, we have a special responsibility to embrace.

If China and the United States can work together, the world benefits. And that's something this audience is acutely interested in. (Applause.) We continually have to work to strengthen the bilateral trade and investment between our two nations. America's first trade mission visited China just a year after America's revolution ended. Two hundred and thirty years later, we are the two largest economies in the world.

And the trade and investment relationship we have benefits both of our countries. China is our fastest growing export market. Chinese direct investment in the United States has risen six-fold over the past five years. Chinese firms directly employ a rapidly growing number of Americans. And all these things mean jobs for the American people; and deepening these ties will mean more jobs and opportunity for both of our peoples.

And that's why I'm very pleased to announce that during my visit the United States and China have agreed to implement a new arrangement for visas that will benefit everyone from students, to tourists, to businesses large and small. Under the current arrangement, visas between our two countries last for only one year. Under the new arrangement, student and exchange visas will be extended to five years; business and tourist visas will be extended to 10 years. (Applause.)

Now, of course, that will be good for the businessmen who are going back and forth all the time. But keep in mind, last year, 1.8 million Chinese visitors to the United States contributed \$21 billion to our economy and supported more than

100,000 American jobs. This agreement could help us more than quadruple those numbers.

I've heard from American business leaders about how valuable this step will be. And we've worked hard to achieve this outcome because it clearly serves the mutual interest of both of our countries. (Applause.) So I'm proud that during my visit to China we will mark this important breakthrough, which will benefit our economies and bring our people together, and I'm pleased that President Xi has been a partner in getting this done -- very much appreciate his work on this. (Applause.)

Now, deepening our economic ties is why I also hope to make progress with President Xi towards an ambitious, high-standard, bilateral investment treaty that opens up China's economy to American investors -- an agreement that could unlock even more progress and more opportunity in both of our countries. We're also working together to put -- in pursuit of an international agreement on the ITA. And we'll speak directly and candidly, as we always do, about specific actions China can take to help all of us, across the Asia-Pacific, to expand trade and investment, which many of the CEOs I talk to raise in our discussions.

We look to China to create a more level playing field on which foreign companies are treated fairly so that they can compete fairly with Chinese companies; a playing field where competition policy promotes the welfare of consumers and doesn't benefit just one set of companies over another. We look to China to become an innovative economy that values the protection of intellectual property rights, and rejects cybertheft of trade secrets for commercial gain. We look to China to approve biotechnology advances that are critical to feeding a growing planet on the same timeline as other countries, to move definitively toward a more market-determined exchange rate, and, yes, to stand up for human rights and freedom of the press. And we don't suggest these things because they're good for us; we suggest that China do these things for the sake of sustainable growth in China, and the stability of the Asia-Pacific region. And I look forward to discussing these issues, along with China's concerns and ideas, with President Xi over the next few days.

Now even as America works to deepen our bilateral ties with China, we're focused this week on deepening our ties with all the APEC economies, including reducing barriers to trade and investment, so that companies like yours can grow, create new jobs, and promote prosperity across the Asia-Pacific region.

After all, Asia's largest export market is the United States -- that benefits American consumers because it has led to more affordable goods and services.

Six of America's top 10 export markets are APEC economies, and more than 60 percent of our exports — over \$1 trillion worth of goods and services — are purchased by APEC economies. That supports millions of American jobs.

So the work that APEC members have done together over the years has lowered tariffs, cut shipping costs, and made it cheaper, easier, and faster to do business — and that supports good jobs in all of our nations. We've worked together to improve food security, encourage clean energy, promote education, and deliver disaster relief. And all of this has made a difference.

But we can always do more. We can do more to reduce barriers to trade and economic growth. Since 2006, we've worked together toward the ultimate goal of a Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific, and APEC has shown a number of pathways that could make it a reality. And one of those pathways is the Trans-Pacific Partnership between the United States and 11 other nations. Once complete, this partnership will bring nearly 40 percent of the global economy under an agreement that means increased trade, greater investment, and more jobs for its member countries; a level playing field on which businesses can compete; high standards that protect workers, the environment, and intellectual property. And I just met with several other members of the TPP who share my desire to make this agreement a reality, we're going to keep on working to get it done. For we believe that this is the model for trade in the 21st century.

Agreements like this will benefit our economies and our people. But they also send a strong message that what's important isn't just whether our economies continue to grow, but how they grow; that what's best for our people isn't a race to the bottom, but a race to the top. Obviously, ensuring the continued growth and stability of the Asia-Pacific requires more than a focus on growing trade and investment.

Steady, sustainable growth requires making it easier for small businesses to access capital and new markets. And when about one-third of small businesses in the region are run by women, then steady, sustainable growth requires every woman's ability to fully participate in the economy. That's true in the United States and that's true everywhere.

Steady, sustainable growth requires promoting policies and practices that keep the Internet open and accessible.

Steady, sustainable growth requires a planet where citizens can breathe clean air, and drink clean water, and eat safe food, and make a living fishing healthy oceans.

Steady, sustainable growth requires mobilizing the talents and resources of all our people — regardless of gender, or religion, or color, or creed; offering them the opportunity to participate in open and transparent political and economic systems; where we cast a harsh light on bribery and corruption, and a well-deserved spotlight on those who strive to play by the rules.

Those are all some of the areas we'll be focused on at APEC this week, and going forward. And obviously every country is different -- no country is following the same model. But there are things that bind us together, and despite our differences, we know there are certain standards and ideals that will benefit all people.

We know that if given a choice, our young people would demand more access to the world's information, not less. We know that if allowed to organize, our workers would better -- demand working conditions that don't injure them, that keep them safe; that they're looking for stronger labor and environmental safeguards, not weaker. We know that if given a voice, women wouldn't say give us less; they'd speak up for more access to markets, more access to capital, more seats in our legislature and our boardrooms.

So these are all key issues in growth as well. Sometimes we focus just on trade and investment and dollars and cents, but these things are important as well. These ideals aren't just topics for summits and state visits. They're touchstones of the world that we're going to leave to our children. The United States is not just here in Asia to check a box; we're here because we believe our shared future is here in Asia, just as our shared past has been.

We're looking to a future where a worker in any of our countries can afford to provide for his family; where his daughter can go to school and start a business and have a fair shot at success; where fundamental rights are cherished, and protected, and not denied. And that future is one where our success is defined less by armies and less by bureaucrats, and more by entrepreneurs, and innovators, by dreamers and doers, by business leaders who focus as much on the workers they empower as the prosperity that they create. That's future that we see. That's why we're here. It's why we've worked so closely together these past several years.

And as long as I'm America's President, I'm going to be invested in your success because I believe it is essential to our success as well.

Thank you very much. Xièxiè.

END

No.	Code	Utterance	Elaborative
1.	P.1 S.2	This is my sixth trip to Asia as President, and my second this year alone. And that's because, as I've said on each of my visits, America is a thoroughly Pacific nation.	Elaborative
2.	P.1 S.4	We've always had a history with Asia. And our future, our security and our prosperity is inextricably intertwined with Asia.	Elaborative
3.	P.2 S.1	I've now had the privilege to address the APEC CEO summit in Singapore, in Yokohama, and in my original hometown of Honolulu, now in Beijing. And I think it's safe to say that few global forums are watched more closely by the business community.	Elaborative
4.	P.3 S.2	That makes this region an incredible opportunity for creating jobs and economic growth in the United States. And any serious leader in America, whether in politics or in commerce, recognizes that fact.	Elaborative
5.	P.4 S.3	This year, of course, has seen its share of turmoil and uncertainty. But whether it's our fight to degrade and destroy the terrorist network known as ISIL, or to contain and combat the Ebola epidemic in West Africa, the one constant -- the one global necessity -- is and has been American leadership.	Contrastive
6.	P.7 S.2	For two years in a row, business executives like all of you have said that the world most attractive place to invest is the United States. And we're going to go for a three-peat.	Elaborative
7.	P.10 S.1	As President of the United States I make no apologies for doing whatever I can to bring new jobs and new industries to America. But I've	Contrastive

		always said, in the 21st century, the pursuit of economic growth, job creation and trade is not a zero-sum game.	
8.	P.11 S.2	The last time we met, in California, he pointed out that the Pacific Ocean is big enough for both of our nations. And I agree	Elaborative
9.	P.14 S.1	If China and the United States can work together, the world benefits. And that's something this audience is acutely interested in.	Elaborative
10.	P.15 S.4	Chinese firms directly employ a rapidly growing number of Americans. And all these things mean jobs for the American people.	Elaborative
11.	P.17 S.1	Now, of course that will be good for the businessmen who are going back and forth all the time. But keep in mind, last year, 1.8 million Chinese visitors to the United States contributed \$21 billion to our economy and supported more than 100,000 American jobs.	Contrastive
12.	P.18 S.1	I've heard from American business leaders about how valuable this step will be. And we've worked hard to achieve this outcome because it clearly serves the mutual interest of both of our countries. So , I'm proud that during my visit to China we will mark this important breakthrough, which will benefit our economies and bring our people together.	Inferential
13.	P.19 S.2	We're also working together to put -- in pursuit of an international agreement on the ITA. And we'll speak directly and candidly, as we always do, about specific actions China can take to help all of us, across the Asia-Pacific.	Elaborative
14.	P.20 S.2	We look to China to approve	Elaborative

		<p>biotechnology advances that are critical to feeding a growing planet on the same timeline as other countries, to move definitively toward a more market-determined exchange rate, and, yes, to stand up for human rights and freedom of the press. And we don't suggest these things because they're good for us; we suggest that China do these things for the sake of sustainable growth in China, and the stability of the Asia-Pacific region.</p>	
15.	P. 23 S.2	<p>We've worked together to improve food security, encourage clean energy, promote education, and deliver disaster relief. And all of this has made a difference.</p>	Elaborative
16.	P.24 S.3	<p>Since 2006, we've worked together toward the ultimate goal of a Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific, and APEC has shown a number of pathways that could make it a reality. And one of those pathways is the Trans-Pacific Partnership between the United States and 11 other nations.</p>	Elaborative
17.	P. 24 S.4	<p>Once complete, this partnership will bring nearly 40 percent of the global economy under an agreement that means increased trade, greater investment, and more jobs for its member countries; a level playing field on which businesses can compete; high standards that protect workers, the environment, and intellectual property. And I just met with several other members of the TPP who share my desire to make this agreement a reality; we're going to keep on working to get it done.</p>	Elaborative
18.	P.26 S.1	<p>Steady, sustainable growth requires</p>	Elaborative

		making it easier for small businesses to access capital and new markets. And when about one-third of small businesses in the region are run by women, then steady, sustainable growth requires every woman's ability to fully participate in the economy.	
19.	P.25 S.1	Agreements like this will benefit our economies and our people. But they also send a strong message that what's important isn't just whether our economies continue to grow, but how they grow; that what's best for our people isn't a race to the bottom, but a race to the top.	Contrastive
20.	P.29 S.1	Those are all some of the areas we'll be focused on at APEC this week, and going forward. And obviously every country is different.	Elaborative
21.	P.29 S.2	No country is following the same model. But there are things that bind us together, and despite our differences, we know there are certain standards and ideals that will benefit all people.	Contrastive
22.	P.32 S.1	We're looking to a future where a worker in any of our countries can afford to provide for his family; where his daughter can go to school and start a business and have a fair shot at success; where fundamental rights are cherished, and protected, and not denied. And that future is one where our success is defined less by armies and less by bureaucrats, and more by entrepreneurs, and innovators, by dreamers and doers, by business leaders who focus as much on the workers they empower as the prosperity that they create.	Elaborative
23.	P.32 S.4	That's future that we see. That's	Elaborative

why we're here. It's why we've worked so closely together these past several years. **And** as long as I'm America's President, I'm going to be invested in your success because I believe it is essential to our success as well.





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4. Topik Skripsi : Pragmatics
5. Judul Skripsi : **The Analysis of Discourse Markers Found in Obama 2104 APEC CEO Summit Speech.**
6. Tanggal Mengajukan : 12 Juni 2015
7. Tanggal Selesai : 26/01/2016
8. Nama Pembimbing : Dr. Dra. Indah Winarni, M.A
9. Keterangan Konsultasi :

No	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
1.	12 Juni 2015	Pengajuan Judul	Dr. Dra. Indah Winarni, M.A	
2.	4 November 2015	Pengajuan Bab I, II, III	Dr. Dra. Indah Winarni, M.A	
3.	9 November 2015	Revisi Bab I, II, III	Dr. Dra. Indah Winarni, M.A	
4.	18 November 2015	Revisi Bab I, II, III	Dr. Dra. Indah Winarni, M.A	
5.	22 November 2015	ACC Seminar Proposal	Dr. Dra. Indah Winarni, M.A	
6.	8 Desember 2015	Seminar Proposal	Dr. Dra. Indah Winarni, M.A	
7.	26 Desember 2015	Pengajuan Bab IV dan V	Dr. Dra. Indah Winarni, M.A	
8.	4 Januari 2016	Revisi Bab IV dan V	Dr. Dra. Indah Winarni, M.A	
9.	5 Januari 2016	Revisi Bab IV dan V	Dr. Dra. Indah Winarni, M.A	

10.	7 Januari 2016	Revisi Bab IV dan V	Dr. Dra. Indah Winarni, M.A
11.	15 Januari 2016	ACC Seminar Hasil	Dr. Dra. Indah Winarni, M.A
12.	20 Januari 2016	Seminar Hasil	Dr. Dra. Indah Winarni, M.A
13.	21 Januari 2016	Revisi setelah Seminar Hasil	Dr. Dra. Indah Winarni, M.A
14.	22 Januari 2016	ACC Ujian Skripsi	Dr. Dra. Indah Winarni, M.A
15.	26 Januari 2016	Ujian Skripsi	Dr. Dra. Indah Winarni, M.A
16.	27 Januari 2016	Revisi setelah Ujian Skripsi	Dr. Dra. Indah Winarni, M.A

10. Telah dievaluasi dan diuji dengan nilai :



Malang, 27 Januari 2016

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