

**DISCOURSE MARKERS IN THE SCRIPT OF CNBC
(CONSUMER NEWS AND BUSSINESS CHANNEL) INTERVIEW
BETWEEN MARIA BARTIROMO AND BARACK OBAMA**

A Thesis

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ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini mengkaji bentuk dan fungsi pemarkah wacana yang dihubungkan dengan konteks. Data diambil dari sebuah skrip (*script*) interview yang dilakukan sebuah stasiun televisi bernama *CNBC* antara Maria Bartiromo, pembawa acara *CNBC*, dengan Barack Obama, Presiden Amerika, dalam acara *Closing Bell*, 27 Maret 2008. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi bentuk dan fungsi pemakaian pemarkah wacana dan bentuk kemunculannya yang dominan pada skrip tersebut. Dalam proses pengumpulan data digunakan metode observasi dengan teknik catat (*note taking technique*). Data dianalisis dengan metode padan pragmatik. Untuk menganalisis data digunakan teori tentang pemarkah wacana yang dikemukakan oleh Deborah Schiffrin dan Halliday dan Hasan. Selanjutnya data disajikan dengan metode formal dan informal. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pemarkah wacana yang terdapat dalam interview ini berfungsi untuk menandai perubahan, pertentangan dan lanjutan dari topik sebelumnya. Disamping itu, pemarkah ini digunakan untuk menekankan ide yang akan disampaikan dan juga sebagai pembuka pernyataan yang akan disampaikan. Bentuk pemarkah yang ditemukan dalam penelitian ini ada sebanyak 14 buah, dengan total kemunculan 91 kali. Rincian kemunculannya adalah sebagai berikut: kemunculan dalam bentuk *and* sebanyak 21 kali (23.07%), *you know* sebanyak 20 kali (21.97%), *but* sebanyak tiga belas kali (14.28%), *well* sebanyak sebelas kali (12.08%), *so* sebanyak tujuh kali (7.69%), *I mean* sebanyak empat kali (4.39%), *and so* sebanyak tiga kali (3.29%), *and you know* sebanyak tiga kali (3.29%), *because* sebanyak tiga kali (3.29%), *now* sebanyak dua kali (2.19%), *then* sebanyak satu kali (1.09%), *oh* sebanyak satu kali (1.09%), *and then* sebanyak satu kali (1.09%), dan *and so again* sebanyak satu kali (1.09%). Jadi, berdasarkan kemunculannya, *and* adalah bentuk pemarkah yang paling sering muncul.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of The Study

Communication is one of human basic needs. Through communication, people can convey their thought and feeling to another. Conversation involves two or more participants who have the same opportunity to speak. One will open the conversation with the main idea, and then another will responds to the talk. Furthermore, to get the same main idea of a talk, it needs the understanding between speaker and hearer.

Interview is one kind of conversations. It is important in our life, especially in the modern one. This is in the line with Briggs in Schiffirin (1994: 197) who says that interview is an act of speaking which has been a culture in American family; "interview has been one of powerful strength in modern society. Almost since we are born, we have been faced by questions asked by educators, psychologist, boss, and we listen to the interview in radio and television".

In every conversation, it can not be denied that it has a topic to be discussed. In daily conversation, and also in formal speech like interview, people often discuss one topic or more, since the topic of human conversation is endless. Participants can move from one topic to another. Here, the topic changing occurs. In this process of topic changing, they do not formally say "the changing of topic", but they use a word or lexicalized phrase which is called discourse marker.

Schiffrin (1987: 3) defines "discourse markers is 'bracket' units of speech and are cues to the hearer about how to interpret the upcoming utterance in relation to what was previously said". Then, she groups the items *oh, well, and, but, or, so, because, now, then, I mean, and y' know* as marker.

Redeker (1990) also states that "discourse markers are linguistic expressions used to signal the relation of an utterance to its immediate context, with the primary function of bringing to the immediate discourse". It means that the discourse markers have a role to bring the utterance to the context to the speaker's intention.

Considering that the use of discourse markers plays important role to make the conversation easier to understand, especially when relating it to the context of utterance, the writer is interested in conducting a research on the use of discourse markers in the script of interview between Maria Bartiromo; the host of CNBC and Barack Obama; the USA president She wants to identify the form and function of discourse markers as found in the script of the interview. The interview was conducted on 27th March 2008, in CNBC's program "Closing Bell".

1.2 The Identification of the Problem

Based on what have been stated above, the writer focuses on two research questions:

1. What forms and functions of discourse markers which are found in the script of interview between Maria Bartiromo and Barack Obama?

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data, the writer draws the conclusion that there are fourteen forms of discourse markers that are found in CNBC's script of interview between Bartiromo and Obama. These markers are *you know, well, now, because, I mean, and, so, but, oh, because, and so, and you know, and then*. Discourse markers play an important role in marking the talk in conversation or discourse.

The writer finds out that there are five functions of discourse markers that occur in this interview. The first marker functions to change the topic, that is the marker that indicates the topic changing from the first topic into the next one. The second one functions to contrast the topic, that is the marker that indicates contrast between the prior topic to the next one. The third functions to continue the topic, that is the marker that indicates a continuation from the basic topic into the additional one. The fourth one functions to introduce explanatory comments, that is the marker that lead the hearers know the comment that is explained by the speaker. The fifth one functions to stress the idea of the upcoming utterance.

From the analysis, it can be seen that the marker which occurs most frequently is *and*. It occurs 21 times from all the data (23.07%). Then, it is followed by *you know*. It occurs 20 times from the all data (21.97%). Whereas, *but* occurs thirteen times (14.28%), *well* occurs eleven times (12.08%), *so* occurs seven times (7.69%), *I mean* occurs four times (4.39%), *and so* three times (3.29%), *and you know* three times (3.29%), *because* occurs three times (3.29%),

now occurs twice (2.19%), *then* occurs once (1.09%), *oh* occurs once (1.09%) and *then* occurs once (1.09%), and *so again* occurs once (1.09%).

The description of the frequency above shows that the discourse marker which occur dominantly in the interview is *and*. That's because in this interview there are many topics discussed by Obama. So, he uses the marker *and* to continue or move from one topic to another. Meanwhile, one of the functions of the markers is as the continuation of the previous topic and as the marker of topic changing.

Finally, the very specific finding includes: 1) the form of discourse marker which dominantly occurs in this interview is *and*, 2) while *so* has various forms; they are *so*, *and so*, and *so again*. Actually they are not similar in function. *So* functions as participation transition by focusing on turn exchange, to restate what has been explained before, and also as the marker of the closing of a talk. *And so* functions to stress speaker's argument, while *and so again* functions as continuation of what have been said before.

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