

DISCOURSE MARKERS IN NEWS ARTICLE OF JAKARTA POST

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to analyze Discourse Markers (DMs) found in news article of The Jakarta Post. The writer used a descriptive qualitative method, in which the data were sentences that contain discourse markers in the articles. The data were analyzed by applying the theory of discourse markers from Halliday and Hasan (1976). The result showed there were 81 discourse markers included 54 additive markers, 7 adversative markers, 7 causal markers, and 3 temporal/continuative markers. From the data found it can also be concluded that additive markers are the most frequently used in the article.

Keywords: Discourses Analysis, Discourse Markers, News, Types

INTRODUCTION

News is one of the press media that has a means of communication. Factual information about current events is news. Many outlets publish news, including newspapers, magazines, TV shows, cable and radio programs, blogs, e-mail messages, and word of mouth. Newspaper is one of the mass media that is published every day. It contains news, features, advertisements and correspondence. In newspapers there are many subjects such as medical, politics, economics, business, sports and many others. In this era, there are many websites that can be accessed to get information, including The Jakarta Post. The Jakarta Post is a daily English-language newspaper in Indonesia that also features an online edition, which includes both print and internet exclusive stories that are free to access. There are also news flashes that are developed as they happen. The paper hopes to digitize the entirety of its printed stories, with at least 50,000 articles dating to June 1994 already digitized. In 2017, The Jakarta Post began charging subscriptions in order to access "premium" online content.

Discourse analysis is the analysis of spoken language and written language analysis. Paltridge (2006) claims that discourse analysis is an approach to language analysis that explores language trends through texts as well as the social and cultural contexts in which the texts take place.

Discourse research is used to evaluate what the terminology is used for (Yule, 1983: 1). There are two forms of discourse: speech that is written and voiced. Voice, speech, etc. are forms of spoken discourse, while newspapers, journals, and books are written discourses. Discourse spoken as speaking is disorganized and written discourse is written grammatically. Spoken discourse is always created randomly, and when someone speaks, we can see the mechanism of its creation (Paltridge 2006: 17).

The use of linguistic texts can refer to various forms in writing or orally. This means that texts that can be analyzed are not only in the form of spoken texts such as speeches, films and conversations which are then transcribed, but also in written forms such as mass media, magazines and newspapers based on the opinion of Halliday and Hasan (1976). linguistics such as sociolinguistics, code switching, accents, dialects and many others. However, the main topic of discussion in this research is discourse markers or what are also called discourse markers of conjunctions, which are included in discourse analysis or also called discourse analysis.

Hussein (2006) has proposed that DMs are called linguistic instruments by the coherence community. He also adds that by linking multiple sections of a text, DMs cause coherence in the text. Halliday and Hasan (1976) regarded a text's accuracy as a well-formed text. They also assume that continuity is a linguistic method by means of which we can connect a text's units such that the text remains coherent. By using co-reference, ellipsis, and conjunctions, a text can be coherent. Five types of English cohesive devices were also represented: They are reference, substitution, ellipses, conjunction, and lexical cohesion. Halliday and Hasan viewed relation or connective elements as markers of discourse; some types of discourse markers are:

1. Additive markers

This marker is use for adding additional information in a sentence without changing or replacing the opinion in the previous sentence or phrase. For example: and, or, also, in addition, furthermore, besides, similarly, likewise, by contrast, for instance, etc.

2. Adversative markers

This adversative has a meaning that is contrary to expectations, but the adversative marker here is used to convey what is expected of what is said or the communication process itself. Included in the adversative marker one of them is: but, yet, however, instead, on the other hand, nevertheless, at any rate, as a matter of fact, etc.

3. Causal markers

This causal marker has a simple result, purpose and intent. and the simple form of this causal signifier is conveyed in the word: so, consequently, it follows, for, because, under the circumstances, for this reason, etc.

4. Temporal/Continuative maskers

In this one marker conjunctions are used to determine the order of time used in 2 sentences, an example of this marker is as follow: before, now, while, of course, well, anyway, surely, after all, etc.

In conducting this study, the researcher has read several previous studies related to this study. The first was a study titled Discourse Markers in News Articles of Jakarta Post conducted by Yulianto in 2021. The result showed there were 21 discourse markers found in four news articles. All the news articles included additive, adversative, causal, and temporal/continuative discourse markers.

The second study was titled Analysing Discourse Markers IN Popular Youtube Videos conducted by Subekti and Santi in 2019. The results indicated that DMs in the form of Discourse Activity markers functioning as clarifying occurred the most throughout the videos, represented by the use of DMs like (occurred 68 times), just (56 times), and really (36 times).

This research aims to analyze and find out what types of discourse markers are found and used in news article of Jakarta Post. In addition, this research aims to find out the types of discourse markers that appear the most in news articles.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The researcher used qualitative descriptive research method in this research, because the researcher describes the results in the form of sentences and narratives without calculating diagrams and numbering. In this research, data were taken from a news article from The Jakarta Post entitled "Indonesian dermatologists to research cure for balding and acne problems". The researcher only focuses on the use of discourse markers found in the news article.

The form of data analyzed is in the form of words, phrases or sentences written in the news article. As a key instrument in this study, the authors began research by reading the news article on Jakarta Post. Second, researcher marked word with according to the types of discourse markers. Third, put all of sentences in table or tabulate the data. From the data collected then analyzed its type based on the theory of Halliday and Hasan (1976).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Data

No	Sentence	Types
1	Indonesian dermatologists to research cure <i>for</i> balding and acne problems	Causal
2	Indonesian dermatologists to research cure for balding <i>and</i> acne problems	Additive
3	Five groups of dermatologists <i>and</i> scientists won the Hair <i>and</i> Skin Research Grant 2022 to embark on research to help patients with Androgenetic Alopecia <i>and</i> acne problems.	Additive
4	“My hair started thinning <i>and</i> my hairline also receded.”	Additive
5	Iwan <i>also</i> started to lose hair from the crown of his head.	Additive
6	<i>Now</i> , at 47, the sound engineer looks almost bald with a few thin strands of hair along the sides of his head.	Temporal
7	he said, with resignation <i>and</i> acceptance	Additive
8	My father <i>also</i> experienced the same thing <i>and</i> went almost bald before he was 50.”	Additive
9	My father also experienced the same thing and went almost bald <i>before</i> he was 50.”	Temporal
10	Based on the pattern of his baldness <i>and</i> family history	Additive
11	<i>But</i> , most of them don’t seek medical help and just let things be	Adversative
12	But most of them don’t seek medical help <i>and</i> just let things be	Additive
13	<i>But</i> actually, these men can alleviate their condition with regular treatment	Adversative
14	... which stimulates hair growth, <i>and</i> tablets that contain Finasteride..	Additive
15	In Indonesia, the Food <i>and</i> Monitoring Agency [BPOM]....	Additive
16	<i>But</i> a number of medical studies in Europe have shown that	Adversative
17	<i>Therefore</i> , Farah and her colleague, dermatologist Lili Legiawati, have decided to test a combination	Causal
18	Therefore, Farah <i>and</i> her colleague, dermatologist Lili Legiawati, have decided to test a combination	Additive
19	... combination of topical Finasteride <i>and</i> Minoxidil to treat male patients...	Additive
20	...contains 0.1 percent Finasteride <i>and</i> 5 percent Minoxidil	Additive
21	“They will have to visit us once a month <i>so</i> causal that we can observe their progress,”	Causal
22	Farah <i>and</i> Lili’s research topic is among the five that won the Hair and Skin Research Grant 2022	Additive
23	Indonesian Association of Dermatology <i>and</i> Venereology (Perdoski) and the University of Indonesia (UI).	Additive
24	The program <i>first</i> started in Indonesia in 2021.	Temporal
25	The five winners have been chosen based on their research’s value <i>and</i> significance, scientific quality, originality <i>and</i> feasibility	Additive
26	According to Yulianto, Perdosi has conducted surveys at many community health centers (Puskesmas) in Indonesia <i>and</i> discovered that hair <i>and</i> skin problems “always sit on the top three [issues]”.	Additive
27	“ <i>Therefore</i> , it’s necessary <i>for</i> Indonesian dermatologists to do more research and studies,	Causal
28	“Therefore, it’s necessary for causal Indonesian dermatologists to do more research <i>and</i> studies,	Additive

29	Yulianto said. “With more research, we’ll understand Indonesian hair and skin better and can help prevent hair and skin diseases as early as possible.”	Additive
30	They will conduct their research within one year and publish the results in international medical journals.	Additive
31	Ambar Rialita, a dermatologist and lecturer at the University of Tanjungpura	Additive
32	then introduce the black garlic extracts into the dish and observe how they will react,' Ambar said	Additive
33	The Post interviewed four other winning teams of the Hair and Skin Research Grant 2022	Additive
34	Henry Tanojo, Ruri’s teammate and dermatologist of Melania Skin Clinic Surabaya and Jember	Additive
35	approximately 2,000 Indonesian men and women living in 14 big cities in Indonesia	Additive
36	“It’s quite simple, and yet crucial research,”	Adversative
37	“The data will become an important foundation for many other [dermatology] research [projects]	Causal
38	“The data will become an important foundation for causal many other [dermatology] research [projects] and help dermatologists	Additive
39	...the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN), Henry and Ruri’s team will also embark on another winning research project in the program,	Additive
40	“Microbiomes are bacteria, fungi and viruses living in our body, including our skin,” Ruri said.	Additive
41	“Each person has a unique amount and composition [of microbiomes], which impact them differently.”	Additive
42	The team will select 26 Indonesian men and women between 18 and 45 years old with the sensitive-oily skin type, get a swab of their skin and conduct genomic analysis with artificial intelligence technology at BRIN	Additive
43	“The profile [resulted from the research] will give us a deeper understanding [of microbiomes] and can also be used as a reference to develop microbiome-based therapies and noninvasive skin treatment,” Ruri said.	Additive
44	“By fermenting it, its antibacterial compound Allicin will decrease, but its S-Allyl Cysteine [SAC] content, which helps the body absorb Allicin better, will soar.	Adversative
45	Data from the research will serve as the basis for other scientists	Causal
46	Data from the research will serve as the basis for causal other scientists or dermatologists	Additive
47	medical director of L’Oreal Research, Innovation and Technologies Michele Verschoore, Henry Tanojo Ruri Pamela,	Additive
48	Innovation and Science Directorate director Ahmad Gamal of Techno Park of the University of Indonesia during the Hair and Skin Research Grant 2022 ceremony at Raffles Hotel, Jakarta, on Sept. 20	Additive
49	The connection between Vitamin D and AGA Vitamin D is crucial for the health of our bones,	Causal
50	The connection between Vitamin D and AGA Vitamin D is crucial for the health of our bones, teeth and muscles	Additive
51	New studies reveal that the vitamin can also help prevent hair loss	Additive
52	“Many international studies have already proven the connection between Vitamin D levels and the severity of Androgenetic Alopecia,”	Additive
53	“ But adversative there isn’t any research [on this matter] yet adversative in Indonesia.”	Adversative
54	These subjects will get a free consultation with the dermatologist and a free blood test to determine the Vitamin D levels in their body	Additive
55	dermatologists can recommend vitamin D supplements, in addition to medicines,” she said. “With science, we can identify factors that aggravate AGA and help determine additional therapies to alleviate the condition,”	Additive

a. Types of Discourse Markers

1) Additive Markers

Additive markers found in the data number: 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 46, 47, 48, 50, 51, 52, 54, 55

Data number 2	Indonesian dermatologists to research cure for balding and acne problems.
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The word 'and' in Data 2 connects the first sentence and provides an explanation that Indonesian dermatologists conduct research to relieve baldness and acne problems.

2) Adversative Markers

Adversative markers found in the data number: 11, 13, 16, 36, 44, 53

Data number 36	It's quite simple, and yet crucial research
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Based on data no. 36, the word "yet" has a function to show contrast. The writer is switching to a different, opposite, or contrasting idea than previously. The sentence explains that the research is simple but crucial.

3) Causal Markers

Causal markers found in the data number: 1, 17, 21, 27, 37, 45, 49

Data number 1	Indonesian dermatologists to research cure for balding and acne problems.
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The word "for" in data number 1 indicate causal discourse markers. The writer will show a connection between two or more things, how one thing caused another, or how something happened as a result of something else.

4) Temporal Markers

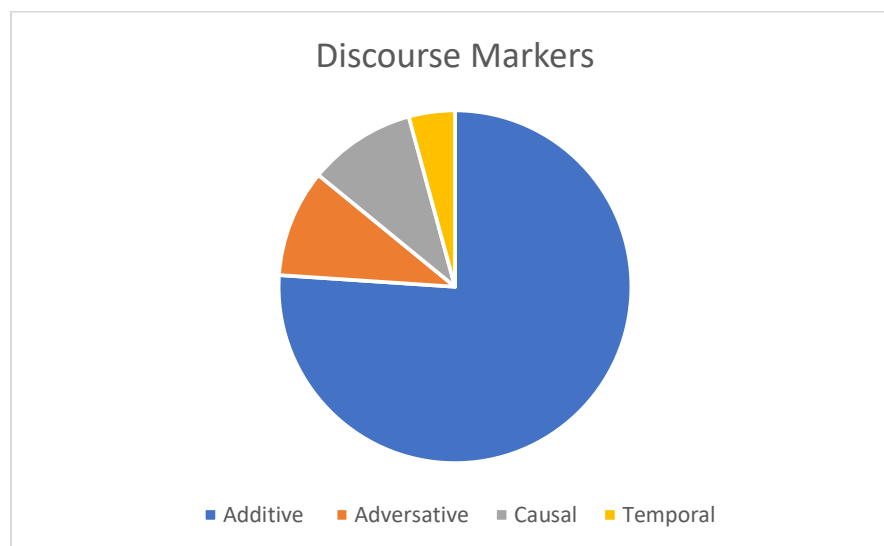
Temporal markers found in the data number: 6, 9, 24

Data number 6	My father also experienced the same thing and went almost bald before he was 50."
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The word "before" in this sentence is arranging ideas in the order in which they happened. The word "before" is used to explain the time when they my father experiencing hair problem and almost bald.

b. The most dominant types found

No	Discourse markers types	Frequency
1	Additive Markers	54
2	Adversative Markers	7
3	Causal Markers	7
4	Temporal Markers	3



CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion of the discourse markers in news articles of T Jakarta Post, there are four types of discourse markers. The result showed there were 81 discourse markers. the type of discourse markers that mostly appear ia additive markers. The researcher really hopes that there will be more researchers in the field of discourse analysis. Researchers also want future researchers to receive more thorough training to achieve much better results. The more discourse markers in spoken or written discourse, the more it will help readers and listeners understand the text better.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thank for our lecturers from Universitas Duta Bangsa Surakarta, who provided insight and expertise that greatly assisted the research, although still many deficiency from this paper. Specifically thank to advisor lecturer for this research Mrs. Winarti, S. Hum, M. A for the best advice and guiding to finish this research and for comments that greatly improved the manuscript.

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