

**UNVEILING GENDER DYNAMICS: EXPLORING  
DISCOURSE MARKERS IN INFORMAL AMERICAN  
TALK SHOWS HOSTED BY MAN AND WOMAN**

**THESIS**



**UIN SUNAN AMPEL  
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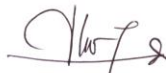
UNVEILING GENDER DYNAMICS: EXPLORING DISCOURSE MARKERS  
IN INFORMAL AMERICAN TALK SHOWS HOSTED BY MEN AND  
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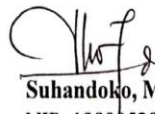
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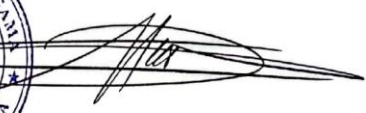
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## ABSTRACT

Setyawan, A. M. (2023). *Unveiling Gender Dynamics: Exploring Discourse markers in Informal American Talk Shows Hosted by Man and Woman*. English Literature Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Suhandoko, M.Pd.

This study aims to explore the types and interpersonal functions of Discourse Markers (DMs) used by a male and a female participant during one-on-one interactions in an informal American talk show. The study specifically focuses on how DMs are employed by the participants when communicating with individuals of the same gender and individuals of the opposite gender.

The study utilized a descriptive qualitative approach to gather and analyze DMs used by the host and hostess of different talk shows. The main focus was on examining the interpersonal function of DMs by analyzing contextualized utterances of key speakers, namely Steve Harvey and Kelly Clarkson.

This study found that both the hosts, namely Steve Harvey and Kelly Clarkson the interlocutor of the talk show, used almost all of the Discourse Marker (DM) types when they talked to the same and the opposite gender of the guest star. Steve Harvey and Kelly Clarkson also have established the interpersonal functions of DM by using several types of DM that they use for establish cooperation, confirming the previous talk, checking to understand, and expressing understanding toward both of the genders of the interlocutors.

Thus, it is still relevant to see through comparison lens what these key speakers use of DM type and how they develop the interpersonal functionality of it. The awareness of the differences use can help us better understand the natural behavior of man's and woman's DM in their language use.

**Keywords:** discourse markers, interpersonal function, gender, talk show

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## ABSTRAK

Setyawan, A. M. (2023). *Mengungkap Dinamika Gender: Mengkaji Penggunaan Penanda Wacana Dalam Acara Gelar Wicara Informal Amerika Yang Dipandu Oleh Pembawa Acara Pria Dan Wanita*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Suhandoko, M.Pd.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk membahas jenis dan fungsi interpersonal dari Penanda Wacana (PW) yang digunakan oleh seorang pembawa acara pria dan seorang wanita dalam menghadapi jenis gender yang sama dan berlawanan selama interaksi satu lawan satu dalam gelar wicara informal Amerika.

Metode kualitatif deskriptif digunakan dalam mengumpulkan dan menganalisis jenis-jenis PW yang digunakan dalam ujaran pembawa acara dan pembawa acara setiap gelar wicara, serta untuk menguji bagaimana makna fungsi interpersonal PW dikomunikasikan dengan mengidentifikasi ujaran pembicara kunci secara kontekstual yaitu yang bernama, Steve Harvey dan Kelly Clarkson.

Studi ini menemukan bahwa kedua pembawa acara, yaitu Steve Harvey dan Kelly Clarkson ketika berbincang dengan bintang tamu pria dan wanita pada gelar wicaranya, menggunakan hampir semua jenis PW ketika mereka berbicara dengan lawan jenis bintang tamu yang sama dan berlawanan. Steve Harvey dan Kelly Clarkson juga telah mengkomunikasikan fungsi interpersonal PW dengan menggunakan beberapa jenis PW yang mereka gunakan untuk melakukan kerja sama, mengkonfirmasi pembicaraan sebelumnya, memeriksa untuk memahami, dan mengekspresikan pemahaman terhadap kedua jenis kelamin lawan bicara mereka.

Dengan demikian, masih relevan untuk melihat melalui lensa perbandingan apa yang digunakan pembicara kunci ini dari tipe PW dan bagaimana mereka mengembangkan fungsi interpersonalnya. Kesadaran akan perbedaan penggunaan dapat membantu kita lebih memahami perilaku alami PW pria dan wanita dalam penggunaan bahasa mereka.

**Kata Kunci:** penanda wacana, fungsi interpersonal, gender, gelar wicara

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Inside Cover Page .....	i
Inside Title Page .....	ii
Approval Sheet .....	iii
Examiners' Sheet .....	iv
Declaration .....	v
Acknowledgments .....	vi
Abstract .....	vii
Abstrak .....	viii
Table of Contents .....	ix
List of Tables .....	x
List of Figures.....	xi
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the Study .....	1
1.2 Problems of the Study .....	24
1.3 Objectives of the Study .....	25
1.4 Significances of the Study .....	25
1.5 Scope and Delimitations of the Study .....	26
1.6 Definition of Key Terms .....	27
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
2.1 Discourse Markers .....	29
2.2 Types of Discourse Markers.....	30
2.2.1 Interjections .....	30
2.2.2 Greetings and Farewells .....	31
2.2.3 Discourse Particle .....	32
2.2.4 Attention Signals.....	33
2.2.5 Response Getters.....	34
2.2.6 Response Forms .....	34
2.2.7 Hestiators.....	35
2.2.8 Polite Speech-Act Formulae .....	36
2.2.9 Expletives .....	37
2.3 Interpersonal Function of Discourse Markers .....	38
2.4 Language and Gender.....	40
2.5 Talk Show <i>Steve TV</i> and <i>The Kelly Clarkson Show</i> .....	41



## CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design.....	44
3.2 Data Collection .....	45
3.2.1 Research Data .....	45
3.2.2 Data Source and Subject of the Study.....	45
3.2.3 Instrument(s).....	47
3.2.4 Data Collection Technique .....	47
3.3 Data Analysis .....	48
3.3.1 Classifying the Data.....	49
3.3.2 Describing the Data.....	50
3.3.3 Discussing the Results.....	50
3.3.4 Drawing Conclusion.....	50

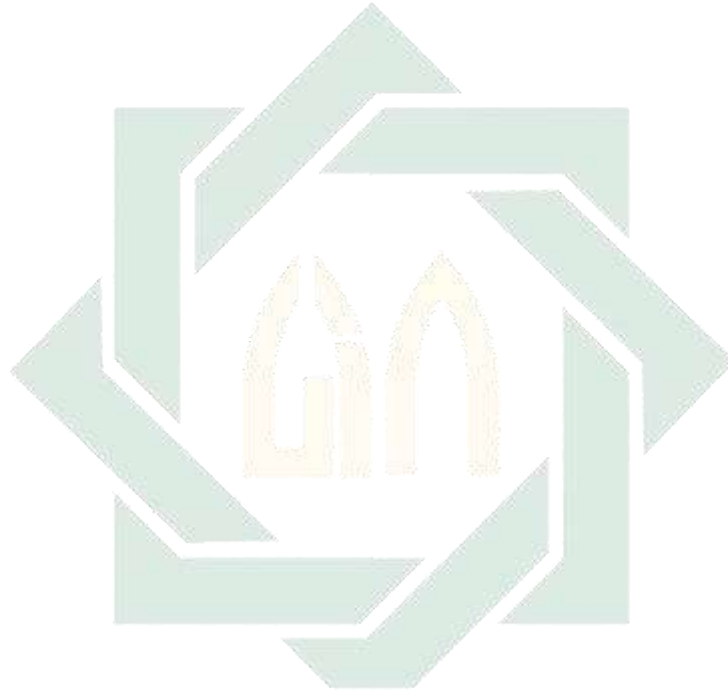
## CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Findings .....	51
4.1.1 Types of Discourse Markers Employed by Steve Harvey and Kelly Clarkson .....	51
4.1.1.1 Types of Discourse Markers Employed by Steve Harvey.....	52
4.1.1.1.1 Steve Harvey’s Discourse Markers During Conversation with Man Guest Star Interlocutor.....	53
4.1.1.1.2 Steve Harvey’s Discourse markers During Conversation with Woman Guest Star Interlocutor.....	59
4.1.1.2 Types of Discourse Markers Employed by Kelly Clarkson .....	64
4.1.1.2.1 Kelly Clarkson’s Discourse Markers During Conversation with Man Guest Star .....	65
4.1.1.2.2 Kelly Clarkson’s Discourse Markers During Conversation with Woman Guest Star .....	72
4.1.2 Interpersonal Functions of Discourse Markers Established by Steve Harvey and Kelly .....	77
4.1.2.1 Substantive Interpersonal Function of Discourse Markers	



**LIST OF TABLES**

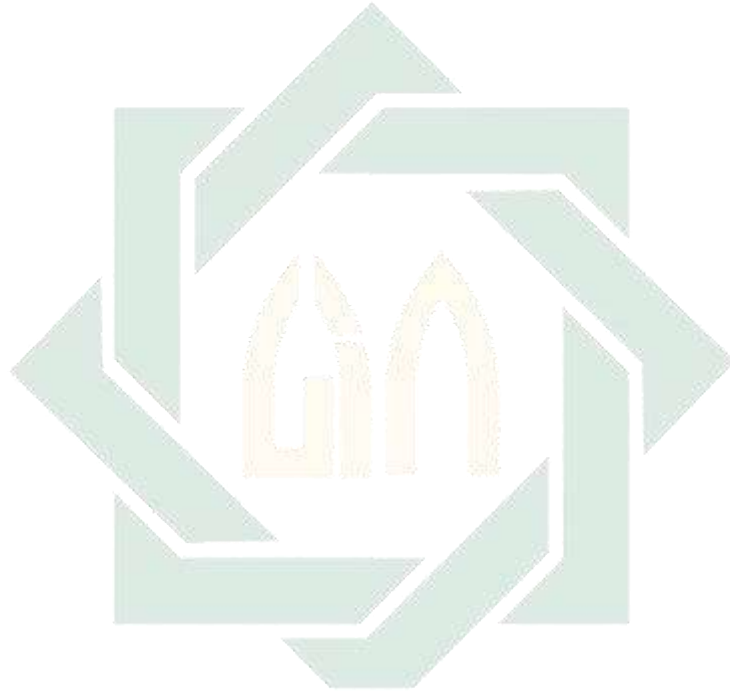
	page
Table 3.1 Classification of Types of Discourse Markers.....	49
Table 4.1 Types of Discourse Markers Employed by Steve Harvey and Kelly Clarkson .....	52



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S U R A B A Y A

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	page
Figure 3.1. Example of coding .....	48



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S U R A B A Y A

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter explicates the background of the study, the problem of the study, objectives of the study, the significance of the study, scope and the limitation of the study, and the definition of the key terms.

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

In this fast-paced, new-fashioned, and modernized society, there has been an accelerating amount of ways in which people communicate. Most people nowadays can access the internet every day and use it to share information and interact with each other, which leads enclosed firmly to solid discourse. These new ways to contest discourse make it challenging for language users to treat text, social interactions, and even the nature of language as part of their language use as digital discourse practices (Jones et al., 2015). Whether this discourse is written-based or spoken-based, most people have been exposed to many types of information from the internet. Through the advancement of the internet, people can access a variety of information, from current breaking news to personal entertainment purposes, such as trending TV shows or creative curated content on YouTube. This can be accessed through mass-media broadcasting, such as online streaming, social media platforms, and digital journalism sites. In the past, it used to be limited for people to access and enjoy the news or enjoy some videos of people talking about certain discourses on the internet.

Nowadays, we get most of our information and personal enjoyment content through the internet. Furthermore, in this digital age, there is the phenomenon of large internet usage by people. Those who use the Internet

significantly increased to 1,416 % of the 7,934,462,631 population in the world as of June 30, 2022 (World Internet Usage Statistics News and World Population Statistics, 2022). Significantly, this shows how humankind is embedded in ways of cooperating internet in their everyday life together with the socially contextualized discourse on the internet. The internet can connect people globally in a tremendous way, never like before. It is when we are witnessing a potentially extended communication, information, and interaction by the governed language use in their discourse. Thus, the discourses within the internet realm can be a crucial thing that we can witness and be exposed to, the small yet essential unit as a part of communicative strategy/functions of language use in human interaction.

The crucial aspects of any information and interaction we encounter in our daily speech situation, not limited to the internet realm, mainly deal with the abstract-cognitive system we refer to as language. Receptively and productively, we are engaged with language in our everyday life, from a sporadic conversation with a friend or listening to the host of a radio news program in the morning (Rimmer, 2006). Such activities are a few moments where humans exhibit their way of communicating and connecting, which eventually can create particular discourse about ordinary topics through contextualized use of language (Ryan et al., 2013). Language can channel such information or messages into our understanding of the social world in written and verbal expression, which many linguists call the concept of discourse. All in all, language and discourse are two things that are interrelated in any interaction and information we encounter.

Language can channel such information or message in the forms of written and spoken expression that many linguists refer to as the concept of what they call discourse. The definition of discourse is somewhat blurred since it deals with diverse, interconnected concepts such as 'language,' 'interaction,' 'communication,' 'society,' and 'culture' (van Dijk, 2012). In other words, this term is interactively extended both in written and especially in oral communication that follows up on the particular context of certain intersections communication topic discussion of human's societal reality speech situations. In line with Foucault (1969), discourse is a practice that systematically forms the objects the interlocutors' spout (p. 56). Correspondingly, as Hassen, (2015), an assistant professor at Wollow University, throws light on the definition of a discourse which goes for a means for representing the parts of the world, such as the structure, associations, and arrangements of the material world, the mental world of thoughts, feelings, beliefs, and the world of society. On top of that, it is in line with Brown & Yule's (1983) state that discourse deals with analyzing any form of 'language in use.' (p.1). Henceforth, discourse mainly deals with the relations of text, context, and the use of language in talking and writing which is connected to the phenomenon use of discourse markers in our spoken talk.

Furthermore, given that the discourse analysis research field development is rising and evolving tremendously, there might be differences in point of views among scholars and linguists, especially about the discourse marker's entity discussion. Under those circumstances, there is this debatable what linguists in the past viewed discourse markers as useless and meaningless items in the academic field's focus (Chen, 2019). Chen also speculates several names of scholars who

are denominated discourse markers, such as Sperber, Blakemore, and Wilson (p. 1). They opposed discourse connectives as one of the other terms used to refer to distinguishing that become Discourse markers as the most famous one. Those items have no conceptual meaning in the sense of as an inferential expression connected to the prior discourse and relatively hold procedural meaning only. In contrast, Levinson (1983) emphasizes that this linguistic entity is worth considering and acknowledging regarding the phenomenon of people consciously or unconsciously using it in their everyday communication (pp. 87 - 88). Levinson also supports that these entities are an indicator of complex social interactions or utterances that contain them as a response to a continuation of some portion of the prior utterance. In addition, Schiffrin (1987) (as cited in Baker & Ellece, 2011) upholds that discourse markers as “sequentially dependent elements which bracket units of talk ... All utterances in this definition is an intonationally and structurally bounded, usually clausal unit.” (p. 34). Therefore, regardless of how some scholars have debated about the position and function of our language use as a ‘useless’ and ‘irrelevant’, the discourse markers study has created a lot of fruitful discussion in some of the important research area in these past years.

In the past ten years, numerous new emerging discourse analysis studies have been conducted in terms of language use, especially concerning the use of discourse markers as the main discussion from several major fields. The previous studies' field research has explored as the use of discourse markers from media (i.g films dialogue, YouTube, news articles, comparing/combining different factors of population, academic setting, as well as key public figures' speeches as a means to unveil the types of discourse markers and their context functionality in



all sphere of communicative acts of human. Thus, this topic of study is indeed a purposefully as well as thoughtfully conducted landmark study in the light of knowing a language items called discourse markers which can be a way for us humans to care more about our language use patterns habit and differences through all the kind of medium that human shares in doing their communication.

The written-based use of discourse markers is also the prominent investigation in this field of study. The researcher found two studies regarding of the matter. It all revealed by these two previous studies that the use of discourse markers presents an important insight into how this linguistic entity can be served to maintain the flow and the structure of ideas/information within a body of text from a big news-media discourse company. For instance, from Indonesia's one of the daily English-language journalism newspaper media, Yulianto has the change to examined the use of discourse markers based on the sentences text of four The Jakarta Post news articles (Yulianto, 2021). Yulianto found out that the analysis of the four news stories uncovered a total of 21 discourse markers. All of the news articles contained discourse markers that were categorized as either additive, adversative, causal, or temporal/continuous. In addition to this, he explained that the many various kinds of discourse markers that were discovered in the four different news items each served a different purpose, such as providing support and addition in the sentence, providing comparison, as well as making the sentences simpler as they served as the coherence device of the text itself.

Secondly, a written-media-based discourse come from the American news website called BuzzFeed and was analyzed by Kozhukhova and Pastukhova back in 2019. They examined the use of discourse markers on the new digital material

source curated by BuzzFeed News and see it as hedging or intentionally noncommittal or ambiguous linguistic entity (Kozhukhova & Pastukhova, 2019). In addition to this, they contested the purpose of the usage of hedging, which is to both transmit information and smooth out communication, both of which are essential components of communicative proficiency. Under those circumstances, the utilization of discourse markers provides a significant insight into how this linguistic entity can be utilized to serve the purpose of preserving the flow and the structure of ideas and information included within a body of text produced by a significant news-media discourse organization.

In the domain of media discourse, it is commonplace for individuals to employ a linguistic tactic known as Discourse markers during informal interviews to convey their intentions in a mediated platform of YouTube. In 2020, Utarni discussed the use of discourse markers from the video-sharing sites YouTube with a focus on the interview event from the 92nd Street channel. This study aims to investigate the types and functions of discourse markers in an informal interview. To serve answers the research question, she employed Fung and Carter's theory (2007) which divided discourse markers into four parts; interpersonal, structural, referential, and cognitive. The interviewee is observed to utilize Cognitive discourse markers with greater frequency to facilitate the expression of impromptu speech, while Tavi, in her capacity as the interviewer, is observed to rely more heavily on structural markers to aid in the organization of the interview topic (Utami, 2020). Another study conducted in revealing the use of discourse markers in an informal situated context is by Subekti and Santi back in 2019. They produced a study that aims to know the use of discourse markers in the

several popular YouTube videos. Derived from the selected videos based on speakers' utterances, the findings of the study revealed that discourse markers, specifically discourse Activity markers that serve the purpose of clarification, were the most frequently utilized markers in the videos. This was demonstrated by the frequent use of discourse markers such as "occurred" (68 instances), "just" (56 instances), and "really" (36 times). The subsequent patterns, in a sequential manner, pertained to discourse markers that served as Message Relationship markers, specifically employed to present parallels and elaborations. This was evidenced by the occurrence of discourse markers, which amounted to a total of 105 instances (Subekti & Santi, 2019).

Another interview-styled interaction study has done by Mohammed and Ahmed in 2018 entitled Discourse markers Functions in Social Interviews. The objective of this research was to elucidate the diverse functions that various types of discourse markers serve in verbal communication, specifically in social interviews. The authors suggested that discourse that is based on spoken language is not restricted to the utilization of particular types and functions of discourse markers as a linguistic strategy. In essence, discourse that is based on spoken language is a crucial form of communication in social interactions that warrants investigation, particularly in the context of face-to-face interviews. The authors demonstrated that during social interviews, contextual structure emerges as a primary factor in the conversation, while other factors such as gender and social distance are not as prominent (Mohammed & Ahmed, 2018). Henceforth, one strategy individuals may employ to improve their communication during informal conversations is through the diverse application of discourse markers. These

markers operate a significant function within the cognitive, interpersonal, and referential domains, enabling interlocutors to interpret the highly contextual, interview-style dialogue.

There are three major previous studies in which highlight the use of discourse markers at a specific speech-events. In particular, semi-single talk delivery public speeches/presentation (monologue) for wider passive audience (listeners), smaller dialogical nuanced group playing mobile games of utterances, and in an informal oral public presentation of TED Talks spoken-discourse that have been studied (e.g Cahyanti, 2021, Rohma, 2020, and Uicheng & Crabtree 2018). The vlogging video on YouTube has a wider reach as it is accessible to a larger audience. The present investigation was conducted by Cahyanti in the year 2021. The authors disclosed that the utilization of discourse markers serves to augment the acquisition of speaking fluency among EFL (English as Foreign Language) learners in the classroom setting. This is achieved through the exposure of said learners to a video blog created by an Indonesian YouTube personality named Bnay. discourse markers have the potential to influence the fluency of EFL students by serving as indicators of the interlocutors' response or reaction to the preceding discourse, including back-channel signals of comprehension and sustained attention while the other speaker is speaking (R. Cahyanti, 2021).

In 2020, Rohma conducted a study examining the utilization of discourse markers among a group of individuals. The present investigation aimed to analyze the utilization of discourse markers in a cohort of individuals engaged in the online multiplayer game, PUBG (PlayerUnknown's Battlegrounds), during the

year 2016. The study identified a total of fourteen distinct categories, as well as various combinations and functions, of discourse markers. In summary, the preceding literature has underscored the significance of utilizing discourse markers in diverse communicative contexts, including but not limited to multi-party conversations, monologues delivered to large audiences, and small group interactions during game-play sessions.

The present analysis draws on the works of Cahyanti (2021) and Rohma (2020) to identify the shared function of discourse markers, namely, their role in serving as a means of responding to prior discourse and conveying back-channel signals between interlocutors. On the other hand, various speech event circumstances occur in larger real-time audiences where the speaker's challenge lies in using discourse markers to effectively present their ideas to the public, which also greatly impacts the communication.

The present study examined the utilization of macro discourse markers, which can significantly aid speakers in conveying their ideas to a large audience during an informal presentation, such as a TED Talks speech event. The categorization of public talk presentations into various genres has been discussed by Uicheng and Crabtree (2018), who have argued that such categorization does not have any impact on the employment of macro Discourse markers. The study demonstrated that the presence of macro discourse markers was not influenced by talk genres. Additionally, the researchers identified 51 markers that included the terms 'idea' and 'ideas' by utilizing a signalers word corpus database (Uicheng & Crabtree, 2018). All in whole, the implications that the discourse markers have on the speaker's aim to convey and deliver the meaning or message in their

discursive talk for a certain degree of the audience/hearer is truly can enhance on the way the speakers aid the undertone ways of their talk coherence.

From the films dialogue cluster, there are two previous studies, have done to investigate the types of discourse markers used by the characters' utterances in the movies entitled "The Kid Who Would Be King" by Inayah, 2020 and "Avengers: Endgame" by Ussolichah, 2021. A recent study makes use of a media product, specifically the film "The Kid who would be King," to investigate discourse markers. The findings of this study suggest that these markers serve as indicators for managing information, responding to discourse, connecting ideas, indicating cause and effect, referencing temporal adverbs, and identifying information and participants. The previous researcher has classified Discourse markers into six types based on their function. This text pertains to various types of linguistic markers that are used in the context of information management, response, connectivity, causality, temporal adverb, and information and participation (Inayah, 2020).

The next study identifies a limitation in the prior research, which is related specifically to the classification of Discourse markers in the scripted ways of talking in the form of art called film. This study is based on the author's argument for determining the type of discourse markers lacks additional theoretical support, thereby considering the classification solely reliant on the author's perspective. Furthermore, the grand theory adopted for this classification lacks a fundamental basis. The study exclusively relied on Schiffrin's (1987) theory to substantiate the usefulness of discourse markers. The present investigation exhibits similarities in both research methodology and the prevalent employment of discourse markers

by the film's characters. discourse markers serve the function of maintaining the flow of conversation and preventing it from becoming rigid. The utilization of this particular discourse marker has the potential to enhance an individual's oral communication proficiency, thereby facilitating comprehension for the audience. The present study employs analytical techniques derived from the film *Avengers: Endgame*, which was directed by Anthony Russo and Joe Russo. The previous 2019 American superhero film, *Avengers: Endgame*, is an adaptation of the Marvel Comics superhero team known as the Avengers. The qualitative descriptive method was employed to analyze the collected data. The findings indicate that the discourse marker that was most frequently employed in the movie was "oh," with a total of 55 occurrences (Ussolichah et al., 2021). Thus, from this cluster of study it can be inferred that the use of discourse markers within the scripted dialogue for an art form expression in them is also have a distinct result of the importance in terms of the use and functionality in it.

The next cluster of the previous studies is from the academic setting. Regarding the use of as well as how discourse markers function in the academic setting performance of the students' previous studies have provided the evidence on how discourse markers can have such a positive and salient impact on students' learning experience whether it is written or oral lesson performance. These five major previous studies are the representation of what can discourse markers offer in enhancing the students' learning experience in their academic lesson performance on the recent development of discourse markers studies. Such studies (e.g, Alkhawaja et al., 2022; Arya; Nama, 2021; Nur, 2019; and Sohay, 2018) are one of the key studies in which taking it to the next level of the

Discourse markers use and function in academic setting of particular students' level, and how spoken or written-based discourse circulating in the students' quality learning experience.

Sohaya (2018) proposes that the use of Discourse markers have a salient impact on students' writing lesson. The aim of this study is to examine the various categories of Discourse markers, explain upon their respective characteristics, and find out the deeper reasons for their usage within the context of procedural writing lesson. The study revealed that among the eight categories of discourse markers, seven were identified in the procedural text produced by the student participants. The discourse marker "Topic Relating Markers" was found to be absent in the usage patterns of the students. The present study examines the employment of discourse markers by students in a procedural text on the preparation of scrambled eggs. The findings reveal that discourse markers were utilized by the students to clarify the following steps in the procedure, indicate temporal sequencing, establish logical connections, conform to the language features of procedural texts, enumerate final steps, provide explanatory statements, present alternative options, and conclude. Furthermore, Nur (2019) conducted a study aimed at determining the proficiency of students in using discourse markers, specifically micro-markers (temporal) and macro-markers (starter), in Procedure text. According to the findings of this research, the pre-test scores of students at SMP Negeri 1 Bissappu in Banteng were relatively low. Aligning with the procedure of methods of the study, a statistically significant improvement was observed in their post-treatment assessment. The outcome of the investigation yielded the average



reading comprehension score. The results indicate a statistically significant contrast between the pre-treatment and post-treatment conditions.

In 2020, Arya conducted a study on the utilization of discourse markers, which also encompassed the involvement of students. The objective of the study is to determine the distribution of discourse markers utilized and their contextual functions. The findings of this study indicate that participants primarily utilized discourse markers for referential purposes during conversations. However, there was a noticeable absence of extensive use of discourse markers for interpersonal communication, such as marking and confirming shared knowledge, as well as cognitive functions. (e.g. reformulating, repair). The analysis of the data revealed that structural discourse markers primarily serve as topic shifters and are predominantly utilized to facilitate turn-taking in conversation management (Arya, 2020).

The last two previous studies in the academic matter problems are done in 2021 and 2022. In this recent study conducted by Nama in 2021, the focus was on analyzing the function of delay markers, specifically the use of "uh" and "um," in spontaneous speech by an English native speaker. The study aimed to investigate the role of these markers in conversation, particularly in the context of providing spontaneous answers to questions. The study suggests that the use of filler words such as "uh" and "um" in a speaker's discourse serves various functions. These include seeking clarification by repeating the question, searching for appropriate vocabulary, restructuring the sentence after a pause, maintaining the conversational floor, determining the next course of action, pausing in a lengthy response, pausing in the initial utterance, repeating the question before providing

an answer, and yielding the conversational floor (Nama, 2021). The utilization of discourse markers was examined by Alkhawaja, Paramasivam, Shamala, Vahid, and Zalina, with emphasis on their classifications and roles. The researchers concluded that the utilization of discourse markers can be advantageous in enhancing the oral presentation skills of both ESL/EFL learners in general and postgraduate students in particular. Additionally, they contribute to the existing corpus of literature within the field of discourse studies (Alkhawaja et al., 2022). In conclusion, the studies mentioned above demonstrate the unique nature of discourse markers as a linguistic entity within the academic context, and their impact on the quality of students' learning outcomes in written and spoken based lesson.

The use of discourse markers is also not limited to the who to whom it is used. As from these previous studies in which are highly contextualized from speeches of an influential public-speakers (e.g Cahyanti, 2022; Nasution & Gurning, 2015; Priyono & Rofiq, 2018; Romadhon, 2019; Suprihatiningsih & Christina, 2021) present the use of discourse markers by a governor, comedian, pop singer, Pakistani motivator, and famous English vocabulary speaking person.

The utilization of discourse markers is not restricted exclusively to more than one individual involved in an interaction as a mean for communication. This type of communication can be done by a single speaker in a contextualized setting and agenda. The present study draws upon prior research that is highly contextualized and focuses on speeches delivered by influential public speakers, including Cahyanti (2022), Nasution and Gurning (2015), Priyono and Rofiq (2018), Riadil, Mar'ah, & Romadhon (2019), and Suprihatiningsih and Christina

(2021). Specifically, this study examines the use of discourse markers by a governor, comedian, pop singer, Pakistani motivator, and renowned English vocabulary speaker.

Firstly, a study done by Cahyanti on focusing from the utterances of an American-actor Hugh Jackman. The objective of this study is to examine the discourse markers utilized by the speaker in English speech. The present study employed a qualitative approach to acquire insights on discourse markers within the English lexicon. Moreover, the data source utilized was a speech delivered by Hugh Jackman, in which he employed various English vocabulary words. The study employed Fraser's (2009) grounded theory as a framework to examine discourse markers. The study's results indicate that various discourse markers were present in the speaker's utterances. The speaker exhibited a higher frequency of usage of elaborative markers in comparison to other markers. Subsequently, the individual employed an inferential marker in conjunction with the secondary tier of the prevailing marker. The speaker employed the contrastive marker as the final discourse marker during their speech (A. D. Cahyanti, 2022). Secondly, a study done by Nasution and Gurning in 2015 which aimed to identify the various types of discourse markers and to convey upon the underlying reasons for their usage in spoken language. The present investigation is characterized as a descriptive qualitative study. The results of the data analysis indicate that the cognitive category was the most frequently utilized, accounting for approximately 43% of the total usage. Additionally, the dominant mode of occurrence was found to be approximately 46%. This implies that various categories of discourse markers are employed to identify the speaker's state and context during their presentation to

the audience (Nasution & Gurning, 2015). On the similar matter, Priyono and Rofiq in 2018 have done an investigation of the linguistic features present in the genre of humor, which is discourse markers within stand-up comedy performances by Trevor Noah, who is widely regarded as one of the most famous comedian and public speaker in general. This study reveals that there are several types of discourse markers used in stand-up comedy, such as *ah, and, like, oh, alright, then, huh, well, yes/no, and I know/knew*. In addition, all of those discourse markers have different functions, and sometimes one discourse marker serves more than one pragmatic functions (Priyono & Rofiq, 2018).

A prominent study was done in which this study emphasizes the theory from Biber et al. (2000). The findings of the present investigation revealed the existence of five distinct categories of discourse markers, namely response form, discourse markers, response elicitors, interjections, and greeting. In the course of the interview, Ariana predominantly employed response forms as her preferred type of the procedure, accounting for approximately 68% of her usage. Conversely, interjection inserts were utilized less frequently, comprising only 5% of her overall insertion rate. Additionally, the previously mentioned study has demonstrated that inserts serve five distinct functions, including but not limited to response form, discourse markers, response elicitors, interjections, and greeting (Riadil et al., 2019). In the same line in terms of the similar usage of frameworks, Suprihatiningsih and Christina in 2021 have done a study aimed to Examine the employment of types of discourse markers within the spoken language by Muniba Mazari's speech "We all perfectly, Imperfect" based on Biber et al. (2000) theory. This study employs a qualitative research methodology to examine discourse

markers through the discourse markers approach. The findings indicate that the discourse markers can be classified into ten distinct categories, namely linking adverbials, answer forms, stance adverbials, answer elicitors, and interjections, with the former comprising five of the total categories. Muniba Mazari's speech is characterized by a prevalence of linking adverbials as opposed to other types of discourse markers, with interjections being the least frequently employed (Suprihatiningsih & Christina, 2021).

On the last cluster of the previous study, in the comparison approach context (e.g Alami, 2012; Irfan et al., 2020; Ratih & Abidah, 2022; Tavakoli & Karimnia, 2017; Thao & Vinh, 2021; and Yeganeh & Ghoreyshi, 2015) have such a tremendous study on different setting and context with the focus on comparing these different two account in terms of the gender which is man and woman person. This study was done back in 2012. This study aims to examine the disparities in discourse during cross-gender interactions among Persian male and female speakers. The focus is on analyzing the frequency, type, and function(s) of discourse markers in oral discourse. The theoretical framework utilized in defining the functions of Persian discourse markers at the interpersonal and textual levels is based on Brinton's (1996) binary classification. The observation suggests that Persian women prioritize their interpersonal needs, while Persian men place greater emphasis on the textuality of their discourse. To summarize, the distinction between the discourse of Persian men and women with regards to their use of direct messages is primarily based on functionality rather than quantity (Alami, 2012). Secondly, the research represents a corpus-based investigation that aims to compare male and female writers, with a specific focus on Paulo Coelho

and Jane Austen. The texts selected for this study based on corpus analysis are "The Alchemist" authored by Paulo Coelho and "Pride and Prejudice" authored by Jane Austen. The results of this investigation indicate that females employed all categories of discourse markers (namely, elaborative, contrastive, reason, inferential, point-related, and relational talk markers) to a greater extent than their male counterparts (Irfan et al., 2020). The next present research endeavors to examine the discourse markers utilized by university students in Indonesia in their composition of cause-and-effect essays, while taking into account the gender groups. Collectively, these findings indicate a level of similarities in the utilization of direct messages by male and female students, with certain possible constraints exhibited by male students. The discussion encompasses the implications pertaining to the instruction of discourse markers, along with suggestions for further research (Ratih & Abidah, 2022).

Next, a study done by Tavakoli and Karimnia pursued for two main objectives. Firstly, it aimed to examine the discourse markers employed in the spoken language of advanced EFL learners from Iran. Secondly, it sought to investigate the potential influence of gender on the participants' utilization of discourse markers. The findings obtained from the frequency test indicated that the elaborative discourse marker "and" was the most commonly utilized, whereas the contrastive discourse Marker "but" was the most frequently employed. The participants exclusively utilized the discourse markers "because" and "by the way" for providing reasons and introducing relevant topics, respectively. Additionally, the interpersonal discourse marker "sure" was the most commonly employed among the participants. Furthermore, the outcomes of the chi-square analysis

indicated that the utilization of interpersonal discourse markers was significantly higher among learners in comparison to the remaining subclasses of discourse markers. The study findings indicate that gender plays a significant role in the utilization of discourse markers, with females exhibiting a higher frequency of discourse markers usage compared to males (Tavakoli & Karimnia, 2017). On the two opposite genders of a Vietnamese news reporter was analyzed by Thao and Vinh back in 2021. The objective of this research is to investigate the utilization of English discourse markers in business-related news articles by Vietnamese male and female journalists. The study revealed that English discourse markers were utilized in a comparable manner by employed Vietnamese males and females in their writing. Despite the similarities in the use of English direct messages discourse markers between male and female journalists, the latter were observed to utilize the interpersonal functions of discourse markers more frequently than their male counterparts (Thao & Vinh, 2021).

Lastly, the current study attempted to explore the role of gender differences in applying Meta-discourse markers in abstract and discussion sections of articles written in English by native speakers of Persian. The findings of the quantitative and qualitative investigation indicate that the utilization of these devices in texts is significantly influenced by gender differences. Moreover, the study revealed that male Iranian writers exhibited a greater tendency to employ boosters in their academic writing, whereas female Iranian writers tended to utilize more hedges to convey the information they provided. The present research holds significance for the pedagogical aspects of writing practices among non-native scholars (Yeganeh & Ghoreyshi, 2015). Taking everything into

consideration, the study of comparing two accounts when using the discourse markers especially the ones that related with gender is somewhat can be mutually co-related and different at certain context of speech event and setting.

Although, numerous studies have focused on both written and spoken-based use of discourse markers within our language-use practice in the attempts to shed light in the two speakers groups of an interaction, little or even no research, by the time the researcher formulating this research gap, has been conducted on investigating how the pattern of the talk done by man host and woman hostess when they talk to the same and the opposite gender of the guest star different genders. In particular situations, both men and women utilize different types of spoken discourse markers to exhibit the interpersonal function of such markers. This occurs when individuals engage in conversation with interlocutors of either the same or opposite gender.

In our language use it is always related with social contexts in which we have a numerous demographics feature on it such as age, gender, social status, and relationships of the language users. Those are all part of the influential factors on the use of discourse markers in our units of talk. It can be divided into two categorial factors namely linguistic and non-linguistics factor (M, 2005, p. 40). M (2005) argued that the most relevant from the non-linguistics factors is gender of the demographic feature on the use of discourse markers (p.40). Moreover, desired research findings are essential to establish in the area of language use comparability of Discourse markers between these two genders of man and woman which given the fact that gender accounts so much to uncover on how human use language especially on the use of Discourse markers. Discourse



markers can have an impact on language use based on gender, as they are influenced by social and cultural factors that shape communication patterns. While it is important to note that individual differences exist and not all men or women use discourse markers in the same way, there are certain tendencies that can be observed. A study has done and indicates that men and women may exhibit differences in their use of discourse markers, which can impact language use and communication patterns. One study by Holmes (1995) titled "Women, Men, and Politeness" explores gender differences in language use, including the use of Discourse markers. The study highlights that women tend to use more mitigating discourse markers, such as "sort of" or "kind of," which can reflect a more tentative or polite communication style. On the other hand, men often employ more assertive or directive discourse markers, such as "well" or "you know," which can convey confidence and authority. In addition, on how gender can affect the use of Discourse markers, can be seen off Tannen's book "You Just Don't Understand: Women and Men in Conversation" (1990). Tannen discusses the different conversational styles exhibited by men and women, including their use of discourse markers. She suggests that women often use discourse markers for building rapport and maintaining relationships, while men may employ them more for asserting dominance or gaining control of the conversation. These studies and others highlight that gender can influence the choice and frequency of discourse markers, leading to variations in language use between men and women. Thus, it is important to note that these patterns are not universal and can vary among individuals based on cultural, social, and contextualized factors of the discursive talk's settings.

This present study is attained introspectively to be the in-depth and enrichment of the previous studies in the domain theory of linguistics discourse analysis field. Considering one of the non-linguistic factors in which directly related to language use of discourse markers is gender. Thus, it is influential as well as important in a way, through this kind of social recurrent language use practices, knowledge and meaning are being developed which depend from this particular units of language especially discourse markers specifically, the comparably study of the nature and ability of language use particle namely discourse markers employed by a man host and a woman hostess of informal American talk show.

The phenomenon of talk show in our societal interaction is one of the cultural significances of how a dialogical and monological social-communicative engagement interaction can be highly influential expanded especially in the digital age. Moreover, as for people contesting discourse through the language use in social relationship communicative acts engagement. As in 2006, Llie argued that a talk show is able to display and represent the intertextuality mediated ways of talk in current hybrid media phenomenon involving two important key figures which is the host and the guest star (p. 489). Thus, it is apparent that talk show is a space of speech event where people can be either agents of collective and individual as the show host or media personality accommodating the guest star on the show talking about experience, testimonial, debate, and narrative for the mass communication purposes. From the idea of how these TV/media personalities with their style as a key figure on any talk show, the host or hostess of the show is the one who can bring out the most about one's talk show to engage with all of the

show's elements. In 2016, Timberg suggested that an important regulation of the talk show is supposed to be anchored by a host or a group of hosts who's in-charge to set the setting as well as the under-tone on the talk from the guest star on the air show (p. 3). For instance, the most famous media personalities who prevail in what they do in the entertainment media industry specifically in the field of talk show in America. Their most recent on-air talk show project that they have been doing is called Steve TV Show and The Kelly Clarkson Show. Each of the talk shows mentioned are an award-winning talk show. Steve TV Show has won the Favorite New Talk Show in 39th People's Choice Awards. On the other hand, for The Kelly Clarkson Show has won several major awards including the Daytime Emmy Awards for Outstanding Talk Show Entertainment in 2021 Outstanding Talk Show Entertainment.

Steve Harvey and Kelly Clarkson are notable man and woman public speakers. Both of these individuals have received numerous esteemed accolades simply through their use/production of language. By the work that they do in their public service as people who have jobs in the entertainment industry, the use of discourse markers is not only limited to ordinary people, but also used in settings and speakers when in front of the general public, such as the talk shows' presenters like Steve Harvey and Kelly Clarkson.

Steve Harvey has received numerous accolades for his contributions to the television industry, including seven Daytime Emmy Awards, one of which was the 2014 Daytime Emmy Award for Outstanding Game Show Host. Additionally, he has been honored with fourteen NAACP Image Awards, one of which was the 2021 Entertainer of the Year award. In contrast, Kelly Clarkson experienced the

pinnacle of her career when she emerged victorious in the American Idol singing competition in 2002. Subsequently, she has established herself as a prominent figure in the entertainment industry, excelling as a multifaceted artist, singer, songwriter, author, and television personality. Her exceptional talent and contributions have been recognized through various accolades, including the Iris Award for Excellence in Performance and the 2022 Daytime Emmy Awards for Outstanding Entertainment Talk Show Host. These individuals are considered as members of the language user ecosystem, which is interconnected with social practices, as evidenced by their hosting of the talk show.

Thus, this present study aims to discuss about how the use of discourse markers used during the talk of Steve Harvey as the host of the television talk show named after his name 'The Steve Harvey Show' and Kelly Clarkson as the hostess of a talk show named 'The Kelly Clarkson Show' with same and opposite gender as well as to examine the how interpersonal functionality meaning of discourse markers exhibit by a man and a woman in facing the same and opposite gender during one-on-one interaction in informal American talk show.

## **1.2 Problems of the Study**

Based on the background of the study above, here are two research questions answered in this study as presented in the following questions:

1. What discourse markers did Steve Harvey and Kelly Clarkson use during their one-on-one interaction with the guest star of the same and opposite gender?
2. What are the functions of Steve Harvey and Kelly Clarkson discourse markers' use during their one-on-one interaction to the same gender and the opposite gender?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

1. To discuss the use of Discourse markers types by a man host and a woman hostess to the same and the opposite gender of the guest star in an informal American talk show.
2. To examine how the man host and the woman hostess establish the interpersonal function of discourse markers during their one-on-one interaction to the same and the opposite gender of the guest star in an informal American talk show.

### **1.4 Significances of the Study**

This present study is attained introspectively to be the in-depth enrichment of the previous studies in the domain theory of linguistics discourse analysis and Pragmatics field. Specifically, the comparative study of the nature, value, quality, and ability of language use particle namely discourse markers employed by a man host and a woman hostess of an informal American television talk show as part of the media discourse. Considering one of the non-linguistic factors in which directly related to the language use of discourse markers is the gender of the interlocutors. Thus, it is important because through this kind of social recurrent language use practices, knowledge, and meaning are being developed which depend on these particular units of language, especially discourse markers. which considers the similarity/difference between the man host and the woman hostess's interaction with such circumstances (same and opposite of the interlocutor's gender).

Moreover, in realistic scenes, this present study is expected to be one of the practical language use guides that benefits and enhances awareness in interlocutors' language use about discourse markers for the ordinary discursive talk situation with the same gender or opposite gender (woman and man) especially on the sphere of the media discourse of informal American talk show respectively, Steve Harvey Show and The Kelly Clarkson Show context.

### **1.5 Scope and Delimitations of the Study**

This study is focused on conversation and discourse analysis of the comparability of one of the non-linguistic factors usage that may constitute discourse markers which is the gender of the interlocutors in an informal situationally contextualized spoken-based discursive event. In particular, the researcher examines the linguistic elements of the spoken-based language units of discourse markers types and the interpersonal function of discourse markers used by the host and hostess in informal American television talk shows. The selected discursive media phenomenon of the informal American televised setting talk shows as the research data are from the Steve TV Show and The Kelly Clarkson Show. There are two selected informal American television talk shows and four episodes from each of the chosen talk shows. They consist of one-on-one interaction with a host and hostess who include same-gender and opposite-gender interlocutors as the show's guest stars, respectively. Thus, considering the comparability language use of discourse markers types and the interpersonal function of discourse markers employed by Steve Harvey and Kelly Clarkson as the host and hostess of the informal American television talk show is the scope of this study.

Incorporating the theory about the grammar of conversation of language use, the researcher focuses on examining the differences in the categories of inserts used when interlocutors face the same and opposite gender. This was proposed by Biber, Conrad, and Leech (2002, p. 449) who categorize them into nine accounts including interjection, greeting and farewell expression, vocative, response elicitor, response form, hesitator, various politeness speech-act, and expletive. Concerning that matter, this study also employs the theory about the Pragmatic Interpersonal function of discourse markers by Briton (1996, p. 35-40).

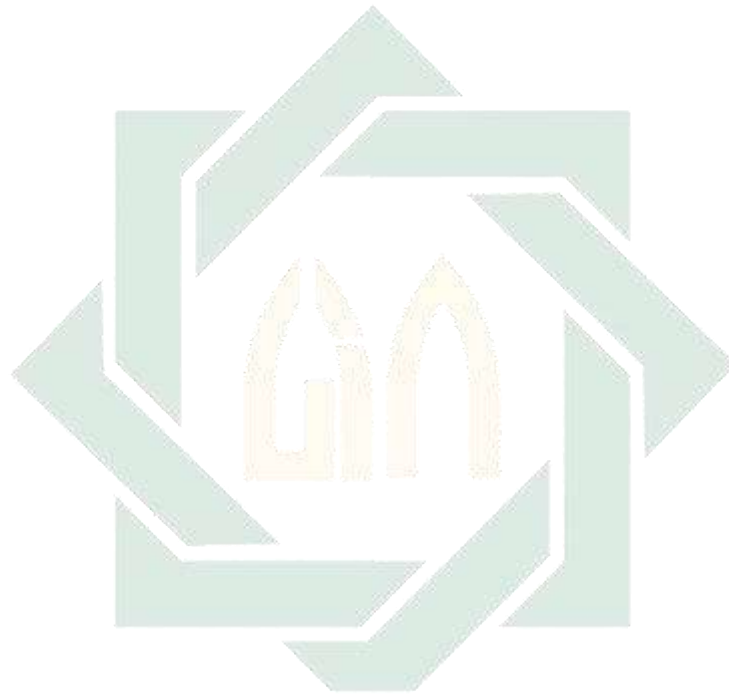
Delimitations explored in this study are only centered on the utterances of the man host' and the woman hostess' on the use of the kinds and the interpersonal function of discourse markers during their one-on-one interaction with the same and the opposite gender which is not with a mixed-gender guest star in the real-time interaction. As far as the host and hostess of the chosen talk shows are concerned, they are part of the most important key figure in doing the interaction besides the guest star on the talk show because it is by their intermediation as well as interpersonal skill that a talk show can achieve certain speech event interpersonal relations goal and be enjoyable for the interlocutors and audience.

### **1.6 Definition of Key Terms**

**Discourse markers** are words or phrases that appear to have no grammatical or semantic function but pragmatically these entities used to connect and manage what we write or say.

**Gender** is a set of agreed-upon differences that are used to denote male and female manners in particular societies.

**Talk show** is a program aired on television or other media broadcast in which well-known for people discuss range of ordinary topics.



UIN SUNAN AMPEL  
S U R A B A Y A



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter aim to proposes all of the related and underlying theories to support the addressed research questions of this study. All of them are including the theory about discourse markers, the types of inserts which also correlated with discourse markers, the interpersonal function of discourse markers, how gender differs in the use of discourse markers, as well as the talk show anchored by a host and hostess which associated with the chosen source of data respectively The Steve TV Show and The Kelly Clarkson Show.

#### 2.1 Discourse Markers

The terms have been around in the field of Discourse Analysis and Pragmatics for years. There have been numerous studies in English language alone of this linguistic element by prominent scholars who also produced varied terms and names for this entity such as Schiffrin (1987 - 1994), Fraser (1988), and Jucker & Ziv (1998). Therefore, the umbrella terms' definition used for this study and in this whole writing context of the study was coined by American linguist Deborah Schiffrin in 1987. Most compelling evidence by Deborah Schiffrin (1987; as cited in Schiffrin et al., 2007) justifies that discourse markers as a functional set of linguistic expressions principally derived from varied ranges words of classes such as interjections, adverbs, conjunction, etc. entity. Discourse markers can also embrace coherence between units of discourse-utterances in language use (p. 57). Therefore, to ensure that the interlocutors had a good sense of the overall flow and coherence of the discourse being discussed, she tried to underline the existence of these linguistic parts and their nature of location and





















embodying one of the three functional elements of language use purposes which is the interpersonal function of discourse markers.

As previously stated above, there are three functional elements of organized simultaneous language use purposes in discourse study namely ideational, interpersonal, and textual function which is the interpersonal language function on discourse markers is important and not superfluous. In our language use regarding with the use of discourse markers, it's undeniably interrelated since this function can be the potential in representing the interpersonal language function and setting the boundaries in communication (Liu, 2021). In terms of the identification, Hyland (2005) characterizes Halliday and Matthiessen's finding about the interpersonal function of language use as "the use of language to encode interaction, allowing us to engage with others, to take on roles and to express and understand evaluations and feelings" (p. 26). Furthermore, those three dimensions of the functionality of language can represent meanings in which are exist in every use of language in a socially contextualized setting (Johannes Angermuller & P., 2016, p.268). Specifically on the same matter, discourse markers as interpersonal function correspond to the relationship exchange between the interlocutors, expressions of attitude, feelings, subjectivity evaluation, and communicative tone (Coupland, 2010, p. 13). Thus, the interpersonal function of discourse markers can express the meaning that carried the attitudes, emotions, and contextualized message of the interlocutors on a particular discourse that being talk about.

## 2.4 Language and Gender

The idea of every person who chose their options of language use strategy can enhance their goals of pragmatic and interactional goals to the extension of their gender: "The relation between gender and language resides in the modes of participation available to various individuals within various communities of practice as a direct or indirect function of gender" (Schiffrin et al., 2007, p. 559). The context matter account of gender that is related with language for the discussion here in this study is beyond the biological sex that person assign to from birth. As many linguists have discussed that sex is different from gender though the term is an interchangeable and euphemistic way to say the word 'sex'. For instance, Baker & Ellece (2011) argue that gender is refer to the set of socially constructed expectations and attributes of an individual, while sex is refer to the biological condition of that person assigned between males or females (p. 50). In addition to the more modernized view, Gee and Handford (2013) argue about the meaning of gender is that it is something not given and is more of culturally modeled as well as shapeable (p. 90). Thus, from these distinctions, gender has become a salient demographic feature in social studies especially in the language or linguistic field of studies.

The discussion of how language and demographic feature such as gender is a complementary account to be studied further, especially in terms of the differences between men's and women's speech about the use of discourse markers. To be able to produce a nuanced comprehensiveness on how gender as part of the non-linguistic language use factors in facts can foster the use of discourse markers to a contextualized socially discourse participant. Thus, there

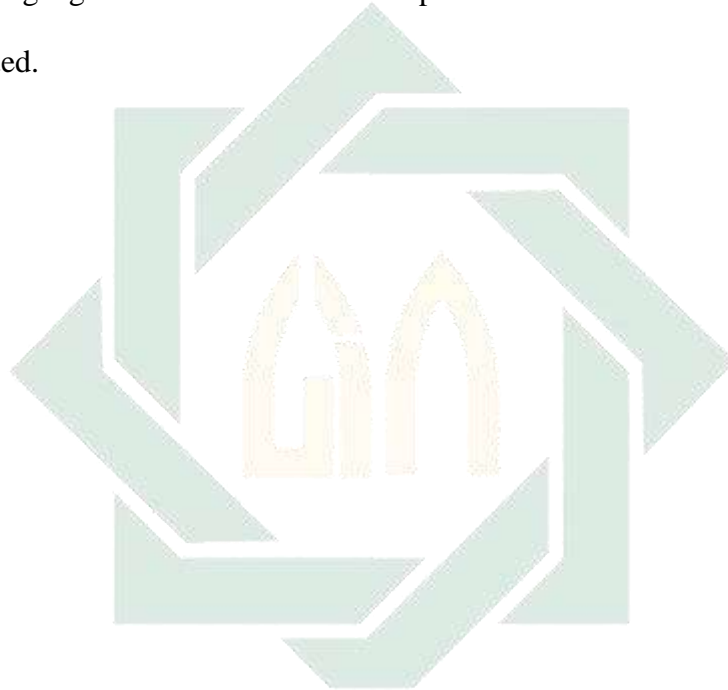


the show talking about experience, testimonial, debate, and narrative for the mass communication purposes.

From the idea of how these TV/media personalities with their style as a key figure on any talk show, the host or hostess of the show is the one who can bring out the most about one's talk show to engage with all of the show's elements. Timberg (2016) suggested that an important regulation of the talk show is supposed to be anchored by a host or a group of hosts who's in-charge to set the setting as well as the under-tone on the talk from the guest star on the air show (p. 3). For instance, the most famous media personalities who prevail in what they do in the entertainment media industry specifically in the field of television talk show in America. Their most recent on-air talk show project that they have been doing is called Steve TV Show and The Kelly Clarkson Show. Each of the talk shows mentioned are an award-winning talk show. Steve TV Show has won the Favorite New Talk Show in 39th People's Choice Awards. On the other hand, for The Kelly Clarkson Show has won several major awards, including the Daytime Emmy Awards for Outstanding Talk Show Entertainment in 2021 Outstanding Talk Show Entertainment.

Steve Harvey and Kelly Clarkson are also a remarkable-public-speakers. Each of these two people have been honored with several prestigious achievement. Steve Harvey notable accomplishment award including from the television filed award with seven Daytime Emmy one of them is the 2014 Daytime Emmy Award for Outstanding Game Show Host and fourteen NAACP Image Awards one of them is the 2021 Entertainer of the Year. On the other hand, Kelly Clarkson has her peak moment she won the singing competition of American Idol back in 2002.

Since then, she become the mega artist, singer, song-writer, author, and television personality who also has won several honorary awards including Iris Award for Excellence in Performance and 2022 Daytime Emmy Awards for Outstanding Entertainment Talk Show Host. Henceforth, these people are part of the ecosystem of language user linked to the social practices as shown in the talk show they hosted.



UIN SUNAN AMPEL  
S U R A B A Y A

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

The third chapter of this study is an exposition for the research method employed by the researcher. These parts of research methods elaborate extensive of the research design, data collection, data source, instrument(s), and data collection techniques.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

Research design is the framework of research methods and techniques chosen by a researcher to conduct a study. The design allows researchers to sharpen the research methods suitable for the subject matter and set up their studies for success. This study adapted the descriptive-qualitative research approach to answer the two central proposed research questions which are about the characteristics of each gender, in this case, man host and woman hostess in using the different kinds of discourse markers and how the interpersonal meanings of discourse markers they demonstrated during their interaction with same gender and opposite gender interlocutors' utterances.

The descriptive-qualitative research design was adapted in this particular study because this study is an empirical research where the data gathered, analyzed, and reported in detailed way from the participants subject of the study. In addition, it allows the researcher to be the key instrument, to analyze a collection of data where it is from a natural setting, context dependent of the participants' sites, and much more of a reflection of the researcher's in-depth interpretation (Poth & N., 2021, pp. 95-97). Thus, the descriptive qualitative approach was employed in collecting and analyzing the types of discourse



markers used in utterances of the host and hostess of each talk show as well as the interpersonal function of discourse markers employed by Steve Harvey and Kelly Clarkson to the same and opposite gender of the interlocutors.

### **3.2 Data Collection**

This particular section is an elaboration of the research procedure to collect, measure, and analyze accurate insights for the study's data needed. Within the data collection section, it contained several important parts of steps and including research data, data sources, research instruments, as well as data collection techniques.

#### **3.2.1 Research Data**

The data for this study exists in the digitalized natural setting of a social human interaction on the sphere of the advancement video-sharing broadcast technology namely YouTube. The data of this study is in the form of transcribed group of verbal expressions namely words as well as phrases within sentence uttered by the two central of the host and hostess of the chosen talk show respectively Steve Harvey and Kelly Clarkson when talking to the same and opposite gender of the guest star that can be accessed through the official YouTube channel each of the talk shows.

#### **3.2.2 Data Source and Subject of the Study**

A data source is the site where data that is being used originates from. A subject of the study is a matter or an individual that is observed, analyzed, examined, investigated, experimented upon, or/and treated in the course of a particular study. The main subjects of the study were Steve Harvey as the host of

the Steve TV Show and Kelly Clarkson as the hostess of the Kelly Clarkson Show talk show that can be accessed through the official YouTube channel along with the transcripts of their utterances done by the A.I powered website called Otter.ai.

Consequently, the study harvested the data from the four selected episodes each of the talk shows' where from the start until the end of the talk show Steve Harvey as well as Kelly Clarkson must and only talk to a single same and opposite gender guest star in that particular episodes as the primary source of the data which represents when Steve Harvey and Kelly Clarkson talk to the same and opposite guest star's gender (man and woman) regardless any interlocutors involved in that moment of the talk show's (i.e. audience participation)

As the first subject of the study, Steve Harvey himself as the host in the episode titled "Kevin Hart Wins The Best Dad Award" on January 24, 2023 serves as the same gender guest star an American actor namely Kevin Hart with 12 minutes 22 seconds long & "Steve Meets His Childhood Idol, Carol Burnett!" on October 11, 2022 serves as the opposite gender guest star an American comedian, singer Carol Burnett with 10 minutes 31 seconds long. Whilst the second subject of the study is from the Kelly Clarkson Show as Kelly herself as the hostess of the show, the selected episode of a same gender guest star an American Actress namely Emma Roberts with 12 minutes 43 seconds long is titled "Emma Roberts Teams Up With Diane Keaton, Richard Gere & More In New Rom-Com 'Maybe I Do'" on January 25, 2023 & "Nick Jonas Confirms Jonas Brothers Tour: 'The Album Is Done'" on January 14, 2023 with 11 minutes 40 seconds long serves as the opposite gender guest star an American singer and actor namely Nick Jonas of the talk show.

### 3.2.3 Instrument(s)

Only the researcher himself and a website called Otter.ai are identified as the key instrument in gathering and analyzing the data on this particular study. Nonetheless, in generating the data as it is in the form of conversations the researcher incorporating the use of the web-based voice transcription tool called Otter.ai.

### 3.2.4 Data Collection Technique

In terms of collecting as well as analyzing the data as part of how collecting all of the data needed, there are several steps that the researcher has done as the following:

1. Firstly, the researcher went to the official YouTube channel, selected of each of the talk show's episode where from the start until the end of the talk show Steve Harvey as well as Kelly Clarkson must and only talk to a single guest star with same and opposite gender, and downloaded all of those video's criteria selected episodes of the video in the format.mp4 file to get a visual and audio experience for the researcher when watching and listening to the interaction
2. Secondly, the researcher would sit, watch, and listen to closely to all of the downloaded videos one by one.
3. Thirdly, after the researcher had an intensive time to watch and listen closely to the selected videos, the researcher would go to the web-site of speech to text transcription software which is also A.I powered namely Otter.ai, and uploaded all of the selected downloaded videos to the Otter.ai which is a





## **2. Describing the Data**

Right after classifying the data into a data-analysis table, the researcher gave a description of the types and the interpersonal functions of discourse markers demonstrated by Steve Harvey and Kelly Clarkson during their one-on-one interactions with the same and opposite gender interlocutors'.

## **3. Discussing the Results**

After describing each set of data, the researcher discussed the results based on the data found. The researcher utilized Biber, Conrad, and Leech's theory (2002) of the types of discourse markers employed by the two central speakers of each talk show, Steve Harvey and Kelly Clarkson. Additionally, the researcher considered Brinton's theory (2016) on the interpersonal function of discourse markers within their utterances during their interactions with interlocutors of the same gender and opposite gender. Besides, employing the theories to analyze the data and to answer the problems the researcher also incorporating several major and relevant previous studies related with the topic of this study.

## **4. Drawing Conclusion**

Taking everything into consideration, the researcher gave concluding remarks regarding the data of the study that have been analyzed in which is about the case of what types of discourse markers are used by the two central host and hostess of each talk show host as well as the interpersonal meanings of discourse markers within their use of discourse markers during their interaction with same gender and opposite gender interlocutors of Steve Harvey and Kelly Clarkson.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This is the fourth chapter of the study where the essential part is delivered and explained. All of the important things are reported here which include the findings and the discussions. In this chapter, the researcher is expected to give an elaborated answer for the two proposed research questions of the study.

#### **4.1 Findings**

This particular section is the explanative passages about the answer for the first research question proposed for this study which is to what extent does the host (Steve Harvey) and the hostess (Kelly Clarkson) employed the nine types of discourse markers which are interjection, greeting and farewells, discourse particles, attention signals, response getters, response forms, hesitators, polite speech act-formulae, and expletives during their one-on-one interaction to the guest star interlocutor of the same and opposite gender. Taking all up into consideration, based on all of the raw data found regarding the nine types of discourse markers, both for Steve Harvey and Kelly Clarkson has employed some of the discourse markers types during their interaction of one-on-one interaction to the guest star interlocutor of the same and opposite gender served as the answer of the first research question proposed.

##### **4.1.1 Types of Discourse markers Employed by Steve Harvey and Kelly Clarkson**

This particular section is the descriptive passages about the answer for the first research question proposed in this study which is shown by a table below about the discourse markers types employed by the key speakers namely Steve













































































The interpersonal skill verbally that Kelly Clarkson embodies is the curiosity that she expands towards the same gender interlocutor of the talk show Emma Roberts by uses the response getters discourse markers type in accordance within her questions to her. Followed by the mannerism on Kelly Clarkson facial expression which is so present and looking at the eye of the same gender interlocutor when delivering the questions.

Thus, the interpersonal function of discourse markers embodies by Kelly Clarkson to Emma Roberts is using the Response getter discourse markers type is to in this exchange, Kelly Clarkson uses the discourse marker "Right?" as a way to check her understanding of Emma Roberts' statement about her baby turning two. By using "Right?", Kelly Clarkson seeks confirmation and validation that she has correctly understood the information shared by Emma Roberts. This discourse marker serves an interpersonal function by indicating that Kelly Clarkson is actively engaged in the conversation and wants to ensure she comprehends the details correctly. Furthermore, since both speakers are women, the use of "Right?" in this context can also strengthen the sense of connection and empathy between them, as they potentially share similar experiences or challenges related to parenting.

#### **4) To Express Understanding**

The last substantive interpersonal function of discourse markers established by the key speaker participants of the man host Steve Harvey and the woman hostess Kelly Clarkson to their guest star interlocutor (addresses) on the talk show is for expressing their understanding regarding the speech situation specific context or topic that they are having and talking about during the interaction. This particular







demographic of the interlocutor because it is one of the non-linguistic factors that can contribute to the use of an entity, namely discourse markers. As M (2005) argues, the most relevant of the non-linguistic factors is the gender of the demographic feature on the use of discourse markers (p.40). Moreover, desired research findings are essential to establish the language use comparability of discourse markers between Steve Harvey and Kelly Clarkson consecutively having one-on-one interaction with the same and the opposite gender of the interlocutor.

Based on the achieved results or findings of the first research question, which goes as the following “What discourse markers types were employed by the key speaker participants, namely Steve Harvey and Kelly Clarkson as the man host and the woman hostess during their one-on-one interaction to the same and the opposite gender of the guest star in an informal American talk show?”, it was found that the man host Steve Harvey has used the interjection, discourse particles, response getters, response forms, and hesitators discourse markers type, respectively. Whereas, the Greetings and Farewells, Attention Signals, Response Polite Speech Act Formulae, and Expletives discourse markers are nowhere to be found or it is non-existence within the language used by Steve Harvey in employing that discourse Marker types entity when talking to the same and the opposite gender of the interlocutor on the talk show. Furthermore, it also can be found that Steve Harvey, when talking to the same gender as the interlocutor, has more variation use of discourse markers type in his utterances than when Steve Harvey talks to the opposite gender of interlocutor specifically on the Response

Getters that Steve Harvey uses but not when Steve Harvey talk to the opposite gender of the interlocutor.

On the other hand, when Kelly Clarkson, the woman hostess, used interjections, discourse particles, response getters, response forms, hesitators (excluding the man guest star), and expletives discourse marker types. However, Kelly Clarkson did not use or nowhere to be found any discourse markers in the form of Greetings and Farewells, Attention Signals, Hesitators (excluding the woman guest star), and Polite Speech Act Formulae type. In addition, when Kelly Clarkson talks to the same gender interlocutor, it is more varied and more nuanced by the use of her discourse Marker types than when Kelly Clarkson talks to the opposite gender interlocutor, particularly the Hesitator type of discourse markers is absent when Kelly Clarkson talk to the man guest star interlocutor.

All in whole, the discourse marker types used can be varied only when across genders of the man host to the man guest star and the woman hostess to the woman guest star gender of the interlocutor in one-on-one interaction. Regarding the variation use of discourse marker types compared Steve Harvey and Kelly Clarkson talking to both men and woman guest star, Kelly Clarkson used more varied discourse marker types.

From this present study, one intriguing thing that can be found is that the employment of discourse marker types by both key speakers can be the same between Steve Harvey and Kelly Clarkson when talking to the same gender, the interlocutor. For instance, the key speaker participant Steve Harvey, the man host, when talking to the man guest star Kevin Hart, more frequently uses the discourse Marker type rather than when Steve Harvey talks to the opposite gender, the

interlocutor Carol Burnett and Kelly Clarkson, the woman hostess, when talking to the woman guest star Emma Roberts, is more frequently use the discourse marker types rather than when Kelly Clarkson talks to the opposite gender interlocutor namely Nick Jonas. This present study enriches the notion of the language use repertoire and characteristics proposed by Brinton in 2017, that woman tends to have a more nuanced and powerless way of talking by the usage of discourse markers in their speech, notably like the Response Forms type, especially when Kelly Clarkson talk to the same gender of the interlocutor. That also adds up with Riadil et al.'s (2019) findings based on the same use of theoretical framework from one of the previous studies, which focused on the utterances of a woman's guest star on a talk show setting that the type of discourse markers response forms 'yeah' is the most used among any other types in her utterances responding the talks from the man host of the talk show.

Another previous study that supports this present study is by Priyono & Rofiq's (2018) results of the study that it implies the frequent use of discourse markers in the response forms type in the form of 'yeah' within Trevor Noa's speech in the stand-up comedy show as an interpersonal function in reaction marker of his relationship dynamics with the audience. The intriguing thing about the different users based on the gender of the interlocutor is that, respectively, Steve Harvey and Kelly Clarkson use more frequent discourse marker types when talking to the same gender interlocutor on the talk show. Taking everything into consideration about the discourse marker type most used by key speakers, there is one particular that often occurs in the utterances of Kelly Clarkson and Steve Harvey when talking both to the same and the opposite gender of the interlocutor,

which is the Response Forms type one because not only as a verbal expression to respond a prior talk but also it channels the interpersonal function as a way to make the conversations lively, engaging, not awkward, and natural.

The second proposed research question in this present study goes, “How the key speaker participants, namely Steve Harvey and Kelly Clarkson as the man host and the woman hostess, established the interpersonal function of discourse markers during their one-on-one interaction with the same and the opposite gender of the guest star in an informal American talk show?”, it implies that both Steve Harvey or Kelly Clarkson enforces their use of discourse markers with the interpersonal skill that they have in interacting to both genders of the interlocutor on the talk show. It is also in line with and enhances Ali's (2016) arguments that due to the student's English native speaker identity, they are more advanced and varied in their use of interpersonal discourse markers, just like what Steve Harvey and Kelly Clarkson do establish the interpersonal function on the spoken discourse interaction.

To conclude, in the same manner, a previous study's findings it is in line with this study's accumulated findings that Steve Harvey as the man host and Kelly Clarkson as the woman hostess indicate the significance of frequent use of the interpersonal function of discourse markers that there are similarities between interpersonal discourse markers types used by the EFL Native and Non-Native of a university EFL students man and a woman's cause-and-effect essays made in terms of the written-based analysis of types of discourse markers used by the different gender account has shown that have a nearly higher percentage of interpersonal discourse student's English native speaker identity, they are more



advanced and varied on their use of interpersonal discourse markers just like what Steve Harvey and Kelly Clarkson do in establishing the interpersonal function on the spoken discourse interaction.

To conclude, the research results of this present study, to some extent, not only demonstrated and enriched further the results on how practical and vital the use of discourse markers in the informal setting of the discursive event for particular communicative goals within the previous studies but also this study has its limitation that needs to be explored for the future studies in the sake of discourse markers use in spoken interaction done by a man host and a woman hostess across genders guest star interlocutor in an informal setting of the American talk show. This present study confirms the previous study on how the man host and the woman hostess both use not all but several discourse markers types out of the nine types as it is proposed by Biber et al. (2002). Just like the study in terms of written-based interaction in the context done by a man and woman Vietnamese journalist showed that both genders employed the English discourse markers in their way similarly and for the interpersonal function were more frequently employed by the woman journalist, which is not the case for this present study's results. The previous study done by Ratih & Abidah (2022) is similar to this present study in that they claim that the woman's gender speaker is higher in terms of the use of discourse markers than the man does. Besides, this present study examines the interpersonal function that the key speakers established towards both genders of the interlocutors that can enhance the meaning they intend to convey in their speeches.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This last particular chapter contains the two main sub chapter of the study which is the conclusion and the suggestion passage of the study. The researcher makes the concluding remarks for this study as well as the suggestion for the future research with the same focus/topic of the study.

#### 5.1 Conclusions

Taking everything into consideration, the researcher achieved in answering the two proposed research questions for this particular study. From the conversation between Steve Harvey with both genders, as in the man and the woman guest star of the talk show, Steve Harvey employed some and not all of the discourse markers types within his language use when having the one-on-one interaction with the same and the opposite gender interlocutor. The discourse markers types that are used by Steve Harvey consecutively the same both when talking to the same gender, which is the man guest star of the show, are interjection, discourse particle, response getters (the woman guest star excluded), response forms, and hesitators.

While on the other hand, the discourse markers types of Greetings and Farewells, Attention Signals, Polite Speech Act Formulae, and Expletives are non-existence during Steve Harvey's conversation with the same and the opposite gender interlocutor of the talk show. Below are the data dan the description found from each of the genders that become Steve Harvey's guests on the talk show.

Besides, the researcher came to the conclusion that both the key speakers, namely Steve Harvey and Kelly Clarkson, established the interpersonal function

of discourse markers by the way the use of several types of discourse Marker for establishing cooperation, confirming the previous talk, checking understanding, and expressing understanding toward both of their genders of the interlocutor on the talk show.

Thus, the use of discourse markers in accompanying the demographic account of gender, indeed, is still relevant if we can see through a comparison lens what the key speaker uses and how they develop the interpersonal function of discourse markers and the amount of awareness about the different users can help us to understand the naturally occurring better.

## **5.2 Suggestions**

The researcher of this study has limitations in terms of researching this particular case, context, and the object of the study. With that being said, in light of the findings from this study, there are several avenues for future research that can expand upon the current investigation.

Firstly, while this study examined the use of discourse markers by man host Steve Harvey and woman hostess Kelly Clarkson in a talk show setting, it would be beneficial to explore the language use of other discursive talk setting, unlike what this present study uses, which is from the setting of an informal American talk show to determine if similar patterns emerge. Comparing the discourse markers usage of different environment of the language practices could provide insights into the influence of key speakers' communication styles on discourse markers selection on the language use.

Additionally, further research could delve deeper into the focus of the key speakers and the way when they do it, which is mixed genders at the same time

that the key speakers talking to them. It can be done in such circumstances, unlike what this present study uses, which is only the key man host and woman hostess to the guest star the same and the opposite gender in a one-on-one interaction would help to identify any gender-specific patterns or differences in discourse markers usage.

Furthermore, future studies could investigate the impact of cultural and social factors on DM use in talk shows. Considering the influence of cultural norms, audience expectations, and societal conventions on DM selection and interpretation would contribute to a more nuanced understanding of language use in this context.

In conclusion, while the present study successfully addressed the research questions and provided insights into Steve Harvey and Kelly Clarkson's discourse markers usage, there are several opportunities for future research to expand upon these findings. Exploring the language use of other talk shows' setting, considering mixed-gender talk pattern, and examining cultural and social influences data would further enrich our understanding of discourse markers usage in talk show conversations study.

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