

**Interpersonal Metadiscourse Markers in Speeches of Minister For
Foreign Affairs of Indonesia**

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ABSTRACT

This research aimed to determine the types and the most dominant of interpersonal metadiscourse markers in speeches of the minister for foreign affairs of Indonesia. This research was designed by using descriptive qualitative method. The object of this research was 10 speech scripts of the minister for foreign affairs of Indonesia. The instrument in this research was a table checklist of the types of interpersonal metadiscourse markers based on Hyland theory 2005. The results of this research showed that all of types of interpersonal metadiscourse markers emerged in speeches of the minister for foreign affairs of Indonesia. Those types consisted of hedges (probably, possibility, possible, uncertain), boosters (of course, beyond, certainly, clearly, believe, indeed), attitude Markers (honored, biggest, important, agreed, interest), self-mentions (I, Me, My, We) and engagement markers (you, let, recall, question, thank you). Meanwhile the most dominant type of Interpersonal metadiscourse markers is self-mention. It is proven by the emergence of 137 self-mention in speeches of the minister for foreign affairs and particularly the use of first person pronoun assisted the speaker to find accessible way for audiences to comprehend the context.

Keywords: Interpersonal Metadiscourse Markers, Speech, The Minister for Foreign Affairs

Introduction

Metadiscourse is a means of communication or language used by writers or speakers to express their point of view that involves readers or audiences in order to understand and accept the contents of the conversation or a text. Baumgarten (2012, p.63) said that metadiscourse is thus, distinct from the propositional aspects of the discourse in that it serves to structure propositions 'into' the one particular argument intended by the speaker and to position the speaker and hearer as participants in the discourse. According to Hyland (2005, p.4), Metadiscourse is one of the main means by which this is accomplished, involving writer/speakers and their audience in mutual acts of comprehension and involvement. In line with the statements above can be concluded that metadiscourse is part of discourse that important to be used by the speaker or writer because it has two categories, namely textual metadiscourse marker and interpersonal metadiscourse markers.

Interpersonal Metadiscourse is interactional relations between the participants of the communication act. According to Hyland in Sanderson, (2008, p.175), Interpersonal Metadiscourse concern evidential, relation and affect. The interpersonal function framework also covers a broad area, such as different types of modality, choice of words that have positive or negative connotations, and even phenomena that have to do with voice quality and intonation in spoken language (Adel, 2006, p.17). Thus, it can be concluded that the use of interpersonal metadiscourse markers reflect the attitude of the writer/speaker to the reader/listener includes the efforts of the writer or speaker to interact directly with the audience in order to be able to trust the opinions of the speaker or writer.

Hyland (2005, p. 49) said that interpersonal metadiscourse markers have five categories or five marker types described in the Table below:

Table 1. Interpersonal Metadiscourse Markers Category and Function.

CATEGORY	FUNCTION	EXAMPLE
Hedges	Withhold complete commitment to statements	Might, perhaps, possible, about

Booster	Emphasize certainty or express full commitment	In fact, definitely, it is clear, obvious
Attitude Markers	Express attitude to propositional content	Surprisingly, I agree, unfortunately
Self Mention	Explicit reference to author or speaker	I, We, My, Mine, Our
Engagement Markers	Explicitly refer to/build relationship with reader or audience	Frankly, note that, you can see, consider

(Hyland, 2005)

Hedges are device such as possible, might, perhaps. Hedges is the speaker attempts to convince the audiens by the use of opinion or point of view from the speakers to make reason that sense rather than facts or arguments that they consider logical. Epistemic uncertainty signals serving to withhold commitment to a proposition. According to Hyland (2005, p.52), hedges therefore imply that a statement is based on the writer's plausible reasoning rather than certain knowledge, indicating the degree of confidence it is prudent to attribute to it.

Boosters are words such as clearly, obviously and demonstrate. Certainty signals expressing conviction in the truth of the proposition. The writer or speaker to avoid differences opinion on a topic and to strength an argument, so that there are no differences in arguments that are very diverse uses this. Mutual experiences needed to draw the same conclusions as the writer or speaker, conflicting views and express their certainty in what they say.

Attitude markers are used indicate the speakers affective, rather than epistemic attitude to propositions. The categories that express the author's judgment about propositional information. They convey surprise, agreement, importance, obligation, frustration and explanatory sentence (unfortunately, hopefully), adjectives (appropriate, logical, extraordinary), interests, so on (Hyland, 2005, p.53).

Self-mention refers to the degree of explicit author or speaker presence in the argument. This can be realized by the use of first person pronouns and the possessive adjectives 'I, me, we, my, our, mine and us'. Other categories that can be used to 'self-mention' are 'the author or speaker'.

Engagement markers are note that markers explicitly address readers or listener to draw them into the discourse. In other words, Engagement markers focus on reader participation with two main purposes. One is to "acknowledge the need to adequately meet reader's expectations of inclusion and disciplinary solidarity, addressing them as participants in an argument", the other is to , pull them along with their arguments, focus their attention, regard them as discourse participants and finally lead them to the right interpretations. Pull readers into the discourse at critical points, predict possible objections and guide them to particular interpretations" (Hyland, 2005, p.54).

Speech as one of the communication acts need efforts of the writer or speaker to get a trust from the audiences. Speech is the expression or the ability to express thoughts and feelings by articulate sounds verbal nonverbal symbols.

The Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs is one of communicators that has a big influence on regulating government affairs particularly in the field of politics and foreign relations in the world. By using metadiscourse markers particularly interpersonal metadiscourse markers, the audiences can understand the expression and purpose of it.

Some relevant studies have been done by some researchers, such as Sukma (2017), Sari (2014), and Yipei & Liu (2013). All of them focus on the speeches of the famous people in abroad. In line with the aforementioned explanation, the researchers conducted this research in attempting to find out and describe about the types and the most dominant of interpersonal metadiscourse markers in speeches of the minister for foreign affairs of Indonesia.

Research Design and Methodology

This research used descriptive qualitative methods. Qualitative approaches to research value depth of meaning and people's subjective experiences and their meaning-making processes. Qualitative approaches to data collection, analysis, interpretation, and report writing differ from the traditional (Leavy, 2017, p.124). This research used some video and script of the Minister For Foreign Affairs of Indonesia as the object of the research. There were several video speeches in English and scripts from Retno Marsudi as Indonesia's foreign minister. The researchers used table checklist to tabulated the data and also the table checklist was adjusted to the type of interpersonal metadiscourse markers based on Hyland Theory.

Finding and Analysis

Based on analysing of the data, the interpersonal Metadiscourse Markers existed in speech of the Minister For Foreign Affairs in Indonesia. It can be seen in the following Table.

Table 2. Interpersonal Metadiscourse Markers found in Speech of Minister For Foreign Affairs of Indonesia.

No.	Type of Interpersonal Metadiscourse Markes	Word Used	TOTAL
1.	Hedges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Probably - Possibilities - Often - Possibility - Possible - Uncertain - Uncertainty - Could - Would 	31
2.	Booster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Of Course - Beyond - Really - Always - Certainly - Clearly - Believe - Sure - Indeed - Never - In Fact - Show - Convince - Confidence 	51
3.	Attitude Markers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Honored - Must - Strongly - Biggest 	87

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Largest - Highest - Strong - Important - Agreed - Interest - Good - Significant - Even - Impartiality - Neutrality 	
4.	Self Mention	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I - Me - My - We 	137
5.	Engagement Markers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - You - We - us - we have seen - You are seeing - Let - Recall - let us - Question - thank you - ladies and gentlemen 	135

1. Hedges

The first type of interpersonal metadiscourse markers is hedges. Hedges is the information that comes from the opinion or point of view of the author of writing or speaker reason that makes sense rather than fact (Hyland, 2005, p.52). Some examples and explanation of the hedges :

- *Establishing unit area negotiation are **probably** the most critical frighten*

From the statement above, there is an interpersonal metadiscourse marker and the type is hedges. The function is to give opinion rather than fact. She said that *establishing unit area negotiation are **probably** the most critical frighten*, that means the speaker was not sure about what she said and she didn't know about the fact, if establishing unit area negotiation are the most critical frighten or not.

- *and open **possibilities** to ensure Indonesians better benefit from country wealth*

From the statement above, the speaker was not sure about what she said and she didn't know about the fact, that the intended possibilities cannot be ascertained.

- *and security something all Americans can relate to and **often** taken for granted in the United States*

In the statement above, there is an interpersonal metadiscourse marker and the type is hedges. The function is to give opinion rather than fact. Based on the sentence above is served as an opinion of the usage of "**often**". This shows, the opinion of the speaker to allow for own judgment audience the opinion of the speaker.

- *however, today Indonesia wants its foreign policy to bring as much as **possible** tangible result that can be felt by every day.*

From the statement above, the speaker gave opinion rather than fact. she said "bring as much as possible" but the speaker didn't tell clearly how much to bring.

- *our foreign policy approach open new **possibility** and opportunities*

From the statement above, the speaker was not sure about what her said and she did not know about the fact, that the **possibility** in question could not be ascertained.

- *Where **uncertainty** have become the norm and more obvious, where populist, populism and pragmatism politics have taken center stage.*

In the statement above, the speaker gave an opinion by using the word **uncertainty**. this means that the speaker explained her opinion without the facts, but the audience can understand the intent of the speaker.

- *Amid this **uncertain** world, I am will remain a strong believe on the power of cooperation no country no matter.*

In the statement above, the speaker gave an opinion by using the word **uncertain**. this means that the speaker explaine her opinion without the facts, but the audience can understand the intent of the speaker.

2. Booster

The second type of interpersonal metadiscourse markers is booster. Some examples and explanation of the booster :

- *Indonesia will **always** support Palestine in their fight to get their right.*

The word **always** is booster. It was used to strengthen an argument by suggesting the audience to draw the same conclusions as the speaker. the speaker used a confident voice to make audience understand and believe, if Indonesia will always support Palestine in their fight to get their right.

- *Madam President, Indonesia **believes** that the promotion and protection of human rights begin at home, no country has a perfect human right record.*

The word **believes** is booster. It was used to strengthen an argument by suggesting the audience to draw the same conclusions as the speaker. the speaker using a confident voice to convince audience

- *Unfortunately, nothing has improved since then – **In fact**, it has even deteriorated.*

The word **in fact** is booster that is used to strengthen an argument by suggesting the audience to draw the same conclusions as the speaker. The speaker conveyed arguments that were in accordance with the facts to strengthen and support statement of the speaker's

- ***It is clearly** against the basic principles of human rights*

In the sentence above the word **it is clearly** is booster. It was used to indicate the audience to draw the same important conclusion that the speaker has chosen by using the word clearly as a booster interpersonal metadiscourse marker. The speaker used the word it clearly to emphasize the audience about things that conflict with human rights.

- *The report **showed** the use of extreme violence by the occupying power, including towards journalists, medical personnel and the disabled.*

The word showed is booster that used to strengthen an argument by suggesting the audience to draw the same conclusions as the speaker. The speaker conveys arguments based on the facts to strengthen and support statement of the speaker

- *This is **indeed**, an issue of global consequences.*

The word indeed is booster that used to strengthen an argument by suggesting the audience to draw the same conclusions as the speaker. The speaker conveyed an argument based on facts to strengthen and support the speaker's statement. She wanted to tell the truth to the audience by using the word indeed.

- *We thought, **of course** sidelining or sacrificing the core principle flexibility, is key in gaining trust confidence and there by securing human access and effective negotiation.*

The word **of course** is booster that used to strengthen an argument by suggesting the audience to draw the same conclusions as the speaker. The speaker conveys arguments that are in accordance with the facts to strengthen and support statement of the speaker's

- *On the other side of the collect woman can **certainly** be part of solution and do not forget to involve women.*

The word **certainly** is booster that used to strengthen an argument by suggesting the audience to draw the same conclusions as the speaker. she gave the argument that told about involving women and she gave motivation to audience and to herself.

- *and prosperity in the region and **beyond** indonesia*

The word **beyond** is booster that used to strengthen an argument by suggesting the audience to draw the same conclusions as the speaker. Retno Marsudi affirmed the argument with the word beyond to strengthen hes argument.

- *I could start and we are **really** looking forward to see the full implementation of the arrangement that signed between Myanmar and Bangladesh.*

The word **really** is booster that used to strengthen an argument by suggesting the audience to draw the same conclusions as the speaker. Retno Marsudi asserted the argument with the word really to clarify that, the speaker really looking forward to see the full implementation of the arrangement that signed between Myanmar and Bangladesh.

- *The fuse expressed by Minister Marsudi that support for Palestine must be extended **beyond** political one further the expressed support for France*

The word **beyond** is booster that used to strengthen an argument by suggesting the audience to draw the same conclusions as the speaker. Retno Marsudi asserted the argument that support for Palestine must be extended beyond political one further the expressed support for France.

3. Attitude Markers

The third type of interpersonal metadiscourse markers is the attitude markers. This following examples and discussion were explain in the below.

- *Madam president, I'm **honored** to be back in the council after heading indonesia third UPR in 2017.*

In the sentence above, the word **honored** is attitude markers. Its functions to demonstrate surprise. The word **honored**, indicated that the speaker wanted to show respect and acts modesty to Indonesia's Candidacy in the Human Rights Council 2020-2022.

- *Madam president the retreat and many advanced democracy for short-sighted political **interests** has undermined inclusivity, tolerance and respect,*

In the sentence above, the word **interests** is attitude markers. Its functions to demonstrate importance. The word **interests**, indicated that the speaker said many advanced democracy for short-sighted political interest has undermined inclusivity. It means that the speaker wanted to convey that short-term interest has undermined inclusivity, tolerance and respect.

- *Second, regional cooperation and mechanism of human right **must be strengthened.***

In the sentence above, the word **must be strengthened** is attitude markers. Its functions to demonstrate importance and obligation. The word **must be strengthened**, indicates that the speaker conveyed her attitude towards information and ideas presented.

- *National Human Rights institutions and civil society play **important** role.*

In the sentence above, the word **important** is attitude markers. Its functions to demonstrate importance. The word **important** indicated that the speaker conveyed her attitude towards information and ideas presented.

- *the third **largest** democracy with diverse population*

In the sentence above, the word **largest** is attitude markers. The word **largest** indicated that the speaker conveyed adjectives which contained affective messages her attitude towards information and ideas presented.

- *Indonesia is **strongly** committed in promoting and protecting human rights.*

In the sentence above, the word **strongly** is attitude markers. The word **strongly** indicated that the speaker convey adverbs which contained affective messages her attitude towards information and ideas presented.

- *A fresh perspective should not mean abandoning internationally **agreed** parameters on this issue.*

- In the sentence above, the word **agreed** is attitude markers. functions to demonstrate agreement . The word agreed indicated that the speaker conveyed agreement which contained affective messages her attitude towards information and ideas presented.

- ***in good faith** to move the peace process forward.*

In the sentence above, the word **in good faith** is attitude markers. The word **good** indicated that the speaker conveyed adjectives which contained affective messages her attitude towards information and ideas presented.

- *Third, always **respect** and up hold the core principle of humanity **impartiality, neutrality** and independence.*

In the sentence above, the word **respect, impartiality, neutrality** is attitude markers. Its functions to demonstrate surprise. The word respect indicated that the speaker's want to show mutual respect and adverbs that show impartiality and neutrality towards securing humanitarian access and negotiations.

- *such a situation make also delay **even** disrupt an effective and speedy delivery of humanitarian assistance.*

In the sentence above, the word **even** is attitude markers. Its functions to demonstrate surprise. The word **even** indicated that the speaker convey their attitude towards information and ideas presented.

- *My **highest** appresiation to the University of Canada and the organizing committee for putting together.*

In the sentence above, the word **highest** is attitude markers. The word **highest** indicated that the speaker convey adjectives which contained affective messages her attitude towards information and ideas presented.

- *We have enjoying a **significant** increase of around 89% reaching at US dollar nine point two billion in 2016*

In the sentence above, the word **significant** is attitude markers. Its functions to demonstrate surprise. The word **significant** indicated that the speaker conveyed her attitude towards information and ideas presented.

4. Self-Mention

From Speech of Minister For Foreign Affairs of Indonesia were found 137 categories of self mention in speech. That were I, Me, My, We. This following examples and discussion were explain in the below.

- *Madam president, I'm honored to be back in the council, after heading indonesia third UPR in 2017.*

There is an interpersonal metadiscourse marker. The Word "I" show self mention that has the function as explicit reference to author. It means "I" shows reference to the speaker. She used reference "I" to indicate herself as a speaker.

- *Finally madam president allow me to reiterate Indonesia commitment to work*

There is an interpersonal metadiscourse marker. The Word "me" shows self mention that has the function as explicit reference to author. It means "me" shows reference to the speaker that wanted to affirm Indonesia's commitment. She used reference "Me" to indicate herself as a speaker.

- *That we have no options but to provide international protection for the Palestinian civilians.*

There is an interpersonal metadiscourse marker. The word "we" show self mention that has the function is explicit reference to speaker. the word "we" is self mention. "We" indicates that the speaker Retno Marsudi and the colleagues.

- *from my experiences*

There is an interpersonal metadiscourse marker. The Word "my" show self mention that has the function is explicit reference to author. It means "my" shows reference to the speaker, that is Retno Marsudi wants to tell the experience to the audience. She used reference "My" to indicate herself as a speaker.

5. Engagement Markers

From Speech of Minister For Foreign Affairs, the researcher found 135 categories of engagement markers in speech. That are we can see, let, recall, let us, Question, thank you, ladies and gentlemen. This following examples and discussion were explain in the below.

- *How to re-energize our common, pursuit of promoting and protecting human rights?*

In the sentence *how to re-energize our common, pursuit of promoting and protecting human rights?* That is engagement marker. The sentence is involving question. By asking the audience, it is a way for the audience to get involved in the speech, and in order to the audience truly understand and also stay focus with what was discussed.

- *we seek your support toward our candidacy.*

The word **we** and **your** are the type of engagement markers . It indicates listener's participation. It is easier to have a conversation with audience and express speaker's emotions.

- *I thank you very much madam president.*

The word **thank you** is the type of engagement markers. It indicates listener's participation. the speaker shows gratitude to the audience for the audience's attention to the speaker.

- *we have seen not yet another wave of violence in Gaza, resulting in at least 29 casualties from both sides.*

The word **we have seen** is the type of engagement markers . It indicates listener's participation.

- ***Let me recall the report of the Independent Commission of Inquiry in February of this year.***

The word *let* and *recall* are the type of engagement markers. It indicates listener's participation. The speaker pointed out to recall the report of the Independent Investigation Commission in February this year, and said *let* address the speaker to inform the audience about the results of the report.

- ***Deciduous participant excellencies ladies and gentelment.***

The word *participant excellencies ladies and gentelment* is the type of engagement markers. It indicates listener's participation. It is easier to have a conversation with audience and express speaker's emotions.

Regarding to the findings above, there were two findings that were required to be discussed in this research. First, the type of interpersonal metadiscourse markers used in speech of the minister for foreign affairs of Indonesia. Second, the most dominant of interpersonal metadiscourse makers in speech the minister for foreign affairs of Indonesia.

The first type is Hedges. The minister for foreign affairs used hedges to give an opinion to show the carefulness of the speaker in giving a statement. So, that the speaker's statement can be accepted and trusted by the audience. The audience can also judge the purpose of the speaker yourself. According to Hyland (2005, p.52) stated that Hedges was the information that comes from the opinion or point of view of the author of writing or speaker reason that makes sense rather than fact. In this speech by the minister for foreign affairs it was found that Hedges is not used often because hedges are only used by the speaker to make an opinion or reason that makes sense rather than facts. The words from hedges used by the foreign minister in her speech are as follows would, probably, possibilities, often, possibility, possible, uncertain, uncertainty, could. The second type of interpersonal metadiscourse is booster. Different from hedges, Boosters are words such as clearly, obviously and demonstrate, which allow writers to close down alternatives, head off conflicting views and express their certainty in what they say. From Speech of Minister For Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, the researchers found booster in her speeches. The words consisted of: of course, beyond, really, always, certainly, clearly, believe, sure, must, indeed, never, in fact, show, convince. Booster used by the speaker in her speech for strengthen an argument by expressing her certainty in what her said and involving the audience to draw the same conclusions as the speaker. The speaker conveyed arguments that are in accordance with the facts to strengthen and support statement of the speaker's. Based on theory Hyland (2005) Booster is certainty signals expressing conviction in the truth of the proposition. The writer or speaker to avoid differences opinion on a topic and to strength an argument. Third, type of interpersonal metadiscourse markers are attitude markers. While from Speech of Minister For Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, attitude markers used by the speaker in her speech to indicate the speakers affective and convey surprise, agreement, importance, obligation, frustration, explanatory sentence, adjectives, interests, so on. According to Hyland (2005) Attitude markers indicate the writer's affective, rather than epistemic, attitude to propositions. Instead of commenting on the status of information, its probable relevance, reliability or truth, attitude markers convey surprise, agreement, importance, obligation, frustration, and so on. Fourth is self mention. Self mention refers to the degree of explicit author presence in the text measured by the frequency of first-person pronouns and possessive adjectives (I, me, mine, exclusive we, our, ours). Self mentions is used to show speaker's self-affirmation and help her improve her reliability from audience. In addition, when speaker needs to provide new information, self mentions can prove their

originality. On the other hand, because speaker is the principal part of a speech, self mentions assist speaker to find accessible way for audience to comprehend the content. Self mentions are mostly used. Based on theory Hyland (2005) self mention refers to degree of explicit author presence in the text measured by the frequency of first-person pronouns and possessive adjective (I, Me, We, My).

The last is engagement markers. From speech of Minister For Foreign Affairs, the researcher found engagement markers in speech. Engagement markers are noted that markers explicitly address readers or listener to draw them into the discourse (Hyland, 2005). In other words, it explicitly builds relationship with the reader. It means when writing or speaking, writers or speakers should really feel the presence of their readers or audience, pull them along with their arguments, focus their attention, regard them as discourse participants and finally lead them to the right interpretations.

To answer the second research question, the most dominant type of interpersonal metadiscourse markers used in speech of the minister for foreign affairs of Indonesia was self mention. Self mentions show speaker's self-affirmation and improve her reliability from audience. In addition, when speaker needs to provide new information, self mentions can prove the originality of it. On the other hand, speaker is the principal part of a speech, self mentions assist speaker to find accessible way for audience to comprehend the context. Especially the use of first person. This makes the minister for foreign affairs to state her stance and perspectives and build up speaker's identity more firmly.

The results of this research supported by Sari (2014) and Yipei & Liu (2013), they found the most dominant of interpersonal metadiscourse in speech by famous people was self-mention. It is the same with this research. In this speech of the minister for foreign affairs the researchers also found self mention as the most dominant. It is different from Sukma's research (2017) which examines Barack Obama's speech. The researchers found a high frequency of the use of attitude markers and comments which showed that Obama in his campaign speech tried to build emotional ties with his audience as a persuasive strategy.

Conclusion

There were two conclusions which could be concluded based on the findings of this study. The first, there were 442 types of interpersonal metadiscourse markers in 10 speeches of Retno Marsudi as the minister for foreign affairs of Indonesia. The type consisted of 31 hedges, 51 boosters, 87 attitude markers, 137 self mentions, 136 management markers. The second, the most dominant of interpersonal metadiscourse markers was self mention. It used by her speech. It is used for involving audiences in her speeches and making the speeches truly and universally, and also staying focus with what was discussed.

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