THE USE OF DISCOURSE MARKERS IN SPEECHES OF THE PAKISTAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY FROM 2002 TO 2020: A CORPUS-BASED STUDY

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ABSTRACT

This thesis entitled "The Use of Discourse Markers in Speeches of the Pakistan National Assembly from 2002 to 2020: A Corpus-Based Study" explains about discourse markers in speeches of Pakistan National Assembly. In analyzing the research problems, the writer uses Fraser's theory (1999), the purpose of this thesis is to find out discourse markers in the speeches of Pakistan National Assembly. The method of research that is used in this thesis is qualitative method and the finding of this study that is there are 3 kinds of discourse markers in 20 speeches of Pakistan National Assembly. Marker of connective and (and as a discourse coordinator, and as a continuation unit of speaker, and as a service of a more general point), marker but, and marker or. In twenty speeches of Pakistan National Assembly there are three discourse markers which are not found in twenty speeches (twenty years), they are Contrastive markers (In contrast) – (on the other hand).
Key words: Discourse markers, Fraser's classification, marker of connective, Pakistan National Assembly, Speech.

INTRODUCTION

➤ Background of the Study

Language is as a medium communication in human daily activities. The main aim of language is totally to help our communication. Language can be used formal or informal to express our mind, opinion, prayer or worship to the Lord. Therefore, language is very important and needed in our communication and interaction. Communication is the way for someone or anyone to express their language that aim to convey what will they talk or what will they ask. Halliday (2002: 3) states that Text is described as a semantic concept , a sociological event , a semiotic encounter ; it is the means of exchange, the primarily channel of the transmission of culture , the semantic process of social dynamics and the essential indeterminacy of the concept of a text , nevertheless, be it long or short. The aim of this research is to highlight and analyze discourse markers in speeches of Pakistan National assembly from the year 2002 to 2020 by using the theory of Fraser's classifications of textual discourse markers and for a corpus tool (AntConc). Linking words and linking phrases are commonly referred as Discourse markers, or "sentence connectors".

RESEARCH QUESTIONS
➤ How far Fraser's (1999) classification is appropriate for DMs?
➤ Which discourse marker is less in use?

RESEARCH OBJECTIVES
➤ Analyze discourse markers in English through Fraser's theory of discourse markers.
➤ Will be to investigate which discourse marker is less in use
➤

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK
This study focused on the markers used to show relationships among clauses and topics in students' essays. To analyze the differences and the similarities in the use of discourse markers in the

speeches of Pakistan National Assembly, this study used Fraser's classifications which were elaborated in Rahayu and Cahyono's study (2015). Fraser (1999) classified the use of discourse markers into three categories contrastive markers, elaborative markers, and inferential markers.

LITERATURE REVIEW
❖ An analysis of discourse markers in Donald trump's speeches
Author: Frengki Hermanto Marbun

This thesis entitled "An Analysis of Discourse Markers In Donald Trump's Speeches" explains about discourse markers in three speeches of Donald Trump. In analyzing the research problems, the writer uses Schiffrin's theory (1987). The purpose of this thesis are to find out discourse markers and their functions in Donald Trump's speeches. The method of research that is used in this thesis is qualitative method proposed by Mahsun (2007) and Nawawi (1991). The finding of this study that is there are 3 kinds of discourse markers in 3 speeches of Donald Trump. They are (1) Marker of connective and (and as a discourse coordinator, and as a continuation unit of speaker, and as a service of a more general point), marker but , and marker or, (2) marker of cause and result (cause/because and so), and (3) marker of temporal adverbs (now and then). In three speeches of Donald Trump there are three discourse markers are not found they are (1) marker of information management (oh), (2) marker of response (well), and (3) marker of information and participation (y'know and I mean).

❖ Male and Female Students' Use of Textual Discourse Markers in Writing Academic Essays
Author: Truly Almendo Pasaribu

Growing discussion related to gender differences and language includes studies on discourse markers. Not only do these markers play an important role in spoken communication, but they are also important in written one. Previous studies (Tse & Hyland, 2008; Yeganeh and Ghoreyshi, 2015) reveal that there are some discrepancies among scholar whether gender differences influence the use of language, including the choice of discourse markers. Moreover,

gender differences and the use of textual discourse markers by Indonesian EFL students in EFL essays have not been extensively discussed. Therefore, this study aimed at elaborating the use of textual discourse markers in male and female students' essays. This study involved 40 essays, 20 essays written by female students and 20 essays written by male students. Those essays were selected randomly from Critical Reading and Writing 1 (CRW 1) courses. The study aimed at analyzing the differences and similarities in the use of discourse markers between female and male students' essays based on Fraser's classifications (1999) of textual discourse markers. Finally, this research concluded the discussion by giving some implication which can be applied in writing classes.

❖ An Account of Discourse Markers
Author: Bruce Fraser

Discourse Markers (DMs) have been a topic of research for 30 years under many different names. The present paper presents an account of one view of DMs with the aim of providing researchers in the field with a coherent definition of DMs and a presentation of the syntactic and semantic properties of this functional category that will enable them to compare their work on DMs with other researchers. In addition, an analysis of the uses of the DM but supports the claim that there is one core meaning relationship, contrast, with the interpretation of the more than 10 different uses of but being signaled by context and pragmatic elaboration.

METHODOLOGY
This research aimed at elaborating the differences and the similarities in the use of textual discourse markers in the speeches of Pakistan National Assembly from the year 2002-2020. Due to time shortage the whole part of classifications doesn't analyze but the main markers are used.

Data Collection
For this research paper, the data collected from the speeches of Pakistan National Assembly form the year 2002 – 2020, the data analyzed through Fraser's classification of textual discourse markers.

Types of discourse markers based on Fraser's classifications (1999)

Types	Examples
Contrastive markers	But, however, although, in contrast (with/to this), whereas, in comparison (with/to this), on the contrary, contrary to, conversely, instead (of), rather (than), on the other hand, despite (doing) this/that, in spite of (doing) this/that, nevertheless, nonetheless
Elaborative markers	And, above all, also, besides, for another thing, furthermore, in addition, moreover, more to the point, in particular, namely, parenthetically, analogously, by the same token, correspondingly, equally, likewise, similarly, or, otherwise, for instance, for example
Inferential markers	So, of course, accordingly, as a consequence, as a logical conclusion, as a result, because of, consequently, for this reason, hence, it can be concluded that, therefore, thus, in this case, under these/ those conditions, then, after all, because, for this/that reason, since

RESULTS

	Contrastive markers	But	however	although	In contrast	whereas	instead	rather	on the other hand
2002		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003		17	16	0	0	1	0	1	0
2004		3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005		14	5	0	0	0	0	3	0
2006		2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
2007		2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
2008		18	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2010		14	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
2011		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2013		13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2014		12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2015		13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
2016		7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
2017		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018		4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2019		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	Elaborative markers	and	Or	Also	Besides	furthermore	For example	Similarly	Otherwise
2002		8	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
2003		531	58	34	4	0	0	1	1
2004		42	41	4	0	0	0	0	0
2005		302	82	16	0	0	0	0	1

2006		155	22	3	0	0	0	0	0
2007		157	40	3	0	0	0	0	0
2008		348	1	15	0	1	0	0	1
2009		385	20	26	2	0	0	0	2
2010		146	1	15	0	0	0	0	0
2011		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012		10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2013		69	6	2	0	0	0	0	0
2014		107	2	6	3	0	0	0	1
2015		185	5	9	0	0	1	0	0
2016		78	4	16	0	0	0	0	0
2017		8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2018		38	0	5	0	0	0	0	1
2019		6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
2020		4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0

	Inferential markers	So	of course	because of	for this reason	hence	therefore	because	then
2002		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003		49	3	1	0	1	19	3	2
2004		16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005		40	1	2	0	0	1	12	5
2006		28	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
2007		26	0	1	0	1	1	1	0
2008		61	0	0	0	2	1	5	1
2009		49	0	6	0	0	3	6	9
2010		27	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
2011		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2012		1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
2013		3	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
2014		60	1	0	0	0	1	8	2
2015		3	0	1	0	1	0	10	8
2016		17	0	4	0	0	1	12	2
2017		0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
2018		3	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
2019		0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0
2020		2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

CONCLUSION

This study indicates that the speeches of Pakistan National Assembly from the year 2002-2020 contains less discourse markers in the speeches and some markers are not present in whole twenty years, the marker which is not present is "Contrastive marker" (on the other hand). The method of research that is used in this thesis is qualitative method and the finding of this study that is there are 3 kinds of discourse markers in 20 speeches of Pakistan National Assembly. Marker of connective and (and as a discourse coordinator, and as a continuation unit of speaker, and as a service of a more general point), marker but, and marker or. In twenty speeches of Pakistan National Assembly there are three discourse markers which are not found in twenty speeches (twenty years), they are Contrastive markers (In contrast) – (on the other hand).

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