DISCOURSE MARKERS USED IN MOVIE EXPENDABLE 3

THESIS

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BY :

Mardi Ganda Pradana
NIM: A83211162

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS AND HUMANITIES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN AMPEL
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DECLARATION

This thesis contains materials which have been accepted for the award of Sarjana Degree of English Department Faculty of Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. It contains no materials previously publish or written by other person except where due reference is made in the text of the thesis.

Surabaya, June 09 2015.

Mardi Ganda
Pradana
Reg. Number.
A83211162

APPROVAL SHEET

Thesis Entitled

DISCOURSE MARKERS USED IN MOVIE EXPENDABLE 3

This thesis has been approved by the Advisor and could be proposed to fulfill
the requirement of Sarjana I Degree of English Department
Faculty of Letters and Humanities
State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya

By:
Mardi Ganda Pradana
NIM: A83211162

The advisor

Dr. A. Dzoul Milal, M. Pd.
NIP: 196005152000031002

Acknowledged by:
Head of English Department
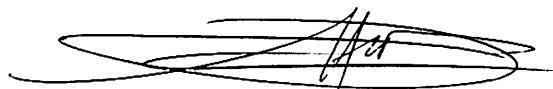
Dr. Mohammad Kurjum. M.Ag
NIP: 196909251994031002

This thesis has been approved and accepted by the head of English Department Faculty of Letters and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya on July 8th, 2015

The Dean of Faculty

Dr. H. Imam Ghazali, M. A.
NIP. 196002121990031002
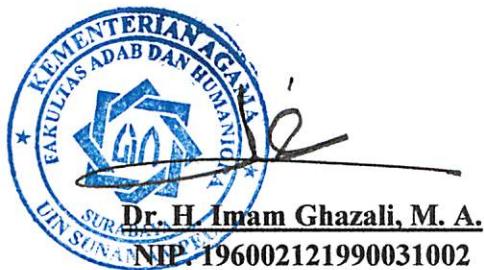
The Board of Examiners:

Head of Examination

Dr. A. Dzoul Milal, M. Pd.
NIP. 19600515200003100

Secretary

Abu Fanani, M.Pd.
NIP.196906152007011051

Examiner I

Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag
NIP. 196909251994031002

Examiner II

Endratno Pilih Swarsono,M.Pd
NIP. 197106072003121001

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ABSTRACT

PRADANA, MARDI GANDA 2015, *An Analysis of The Discourse Markers In Movie Expendable 3.* English Department, Faculty of Humanities, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya

The Advisor : Dr. A. Dzoul Milal, M. Pd.

This thesis presents an analysis of the discourse marker in movie Expendable 3 directed by Patrick Hughes and written by Craighton Rothenberger, Katrin Bennedikt and Sylvester Stallone. In this thesis, the writer formulates two research problems: what are the discourse markers used by all of the character in movie Expendable 3 and what are the functions of discourse markers used in movie Expendable 3. This thesis focuses in analyzing the functions of discourse marker.

Based on the explanation above, this research focuses on what are the discourse markers used and the functions that appear in Expendable 3 directed by Patrick Hughes. The writer uses discourse marker theory by Schiffrin (1987) to conduct this research. The writer uses theory from Schiffrin and Blakemore (Schiffrin, 1987, 2006; Blakemore, 2006) to analyze functions of discourse marker. To support this research of discourse Markers used in the expendable 3 movie, the writer uses the qualitative methods. To collect the data the writer does some steps first, identifying the discourse marker and then analyzing the functions of the discourse markers.

After analyzing the data, the writer finds ten type of discourse marker, that are interjection, greeting and farewells expressions, linking adverbial, stance adverbial, vocatives, response elicitor, response form, hesitators, various polite speech-act formulae, and expletives. After that, the writer analyze the functions of discourse marker in Expendable 3 movie based on context in certain situation. From the analyzing above, the writer concludes that the functions of discourse marker that appear in Expendable 3 as an interactive and expressive. The function of discourse markers also to cover as signaling emotional involvement of speaker in that situation, constraints on relevance as discursive, guide the interpretation meaning towards a desired meaning, fulfill the response signal, delaying tactic, expressive function which cover as politeness.

Key words: Discourse Marker and Expendable 3 movie

ABSTRAK

PRADANA, MARDI GANDA 2015, *An Analysis of The Discourse Markers In Movie Expendable 3*. English Department, Faculty of Humanities, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya

The Advisor : Dr. A. Dzoul Milal, M. Pd.

Skrisi ini menganalisa tentang sebuah analisa tentang discourse marker dalam film Expendable 3 yang di pimpin oleh Patrick Hughes dan ditulis oleh Craighton Rothenberger, Katrin Bennedikt and Sylvester Stallone. Di dalam skripsi ini, penulis merumuskan pertnyaan masalah untuk diteliti yaitu apa saja discourse marker yang digunakan oleh semua pemeran di Expendable 3 dan apa saja fungsinya. Dalam skripsi ini, penulis fokus untuk menganalisa tentang fungsi discourse marker di film Expendable 3.

Bedasarkan penjelasan diatas, penelitian ini fokus pada permasalahan apa saja discourse marker yang digunakan beserta fungsinya pada film Expendable 3 yang di pimpin oleh Patrick Hughes. Penulis disini menggunakan teori discourse marker dari Schiffrin untuk menyelesaikan penelitiannya. Dalam penelitian ini penulis menggunakan teori Schiffrin dan Blakemore untuk membahas fungsi dari discourse marker. Untuk mendukung penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan pendekatan secara metode kualitatif. Untuk mengoleksi data, penulis melakukan 2 langkah yaitu mengidentifikasi tentang discourse marker dan menganalisa fungsi-fungsinya.

Setelah menganalisa data, penulis menemukan 10 tipe discourse marker, yaitu interjection, greeting and farewells expressions, linking adverbial, stance adverbial, vocatives, response elicitor, response form, hesitators, various polite speech-act formulae, and expletives. Setelah itu, penulis menganalisa fungsi-fungsi discourse marker dalam film Expendable 3 berdasar konteks dalam situasi tertentu. Dari analisa diatas, penulis menyimpulkan bahwa fungsi-fungsi discourse marker yang muncul di film Expendable 3 sebagai interaktif dan ekspresif. Dalam fungsi discourse marker juga mencakup penanda emosi keterlibatan pembicara dalam situasi tertentu, pembatas hubungan, membangun interpretasi terhadap sebuah makna yang diinginkan, memenuhi respon, taktik untuk penundaan, fungsi ekspresi yang mencakup masalah kesopanan.

Kata kunci: discourse marker dan film Expendable 3

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Communication is the way someone to express a desire or the purpose to others, and they do the communication using language. According to Yule language has transactional and interactional functions. The function of language that serves in the expression of content is called transactional, while the function of language that involved in expressing social relations and personal attitudes is called interactional. Furthermore, language also has its function as primarily transactional language. It is the language that is used to convey factual or propositional information (Yule, 1996:1-3).

The statement of Yule's reinforced by the opinion of Chaer and Leonie (1995: 22) say that by language people can talk with others, express their desire, his feelings and ideas. It can be concluded that people in the society need a language to interact with others. From a language people will create a communication, and from communication will bring up the interactions. Essentially if people want to deliver a certain message or the purpose in others, the person needs the expression to understanding what the meaning of message.

This research aims to analyze how the way people communicate with other people. The writer thinks that the way people communicate is always different. The writer choose a movie as an object because a lot of conversations in a movie.

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The writer focuses on discourse markers in the movie, because he want to know how many utterances of discourse marker and the purpose or meaning of the characters say discourse marker.

Movie also known as film is a type of visual communication which use moving pictures and sound to tell stories or inform (help people to learn) (simple.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/movie). The writer wants to analyze of the conversation in a movie. The writer chooses a movie entitle Expendable 3. Expendable 3 is a 2014 American ensemble action film directed by patrick Hughes and written by Craighton Rothenberger, Katrin Bennedikt and Sylvester Stallone. It is a sequel to 2012 action film the Expendables 2, and the 3th installment in the Expedables film series. The film features Sylvester Stallone, Jason Statham, Antonio Banderas, Jet Li, Wesley Snipes, Dolph Lundgren, Kelsey Grammer, Randy Couture, Terry Crews, Kellan Lutz, Ronda Rousey, Glen Powell, Victor Ortiz, Robert Davi, Mel Gibson, Harrison Ford, and Arnold Schwarzenneger. The story follows the mercenary group known as "The Expendables" as they come into conflict with ruthless arms dealer Conrad

Stonebanks (Gibson), the Expendables' co-founder, who is determined to destroy the team. Released on August 15, 2014, it is the first film in the Expendables series not to be rated R by the Motion Pictures Association of America. (http://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Expendables_3)

The writer focuses on the conversations in Expendable 3 and he is interested in analyze the discourse marker that used in this movie. The writer chooses the discourse marker to analyzed, because this movie consist of many

uttered discourse markers when the characters talk. The writer analyzes this movie

with purpose to know what the functions of discourse marker that appear by all

characters in this movie. The writer believes this analysis make the understanding

of the movie better and understand why the characters said the discourse markers

in this movie.

Discourse marker is un-separated elements from a conversation. Discourse

marker is a signal or index if in a conversation there is a discourse, and also

discourse marker is index different relations and coherence between units of talk.

According to Schiffrin:

> In daily life, the people will use during everyday communication, speakers
> use "linguistic, paralinguistic, nonverbal elements that signal relation
> between units of talk...". These elements are called discourse markers
> (DMs) (schiffrin, 1987, p.40). Discourse markers (DMs) are linguistic
> elements that index different relations and coherence between units of talk
> (schiffrin, 1987). There are a growing number of studies and research
> interest on linguistic items like *you know*, *okay* and *well* that people use in
> written and spoken context since Schiffrin (1987) highlighted their
> significance.

From the statement above, discourse marker is important and will always

appear in a conversation. Discourse marker is an interesting topic to analyze,

especially about what the meanings and functions from discourse marker used in a

conversation. The writer thinks that Discourse Marker can help the readers to

improve the ability of speech after understanding the Discourse Marker. So from

this study, the people will consider if Discourse Marker is important. Discourse

Marker can help to improve the language proficiency.

Discourse markers are words and phrases that help people connect their ideas. Using discourse markers makes the spoken English sound more fluent and natural – and it may help fill in some of the "pauses" in speaking (http://englishspeak.wpengine.com/discourse-markers-useful-expressions-for-english-conversation-part-1/#sthash.x7nHzMYy.dpuf). From the statement above the writer also has the opinion that discourse markers not only index different relation and coherence between units of talk, but discourse markers also make the spoken English sound fluent and natural.

According to Diane Blakemore (2006: 232) discourse markers are defined in term of their function in establishing connectivity in discourse. The writer thinks if discourse marker is the mark that shows the other meaning and connects either as coherence or cohesion which marks text connection at different level. According to Blakemore and Schiffrin, discourse markers can be functioned both as cohesive devices and given the fact that they have a pragmatic meaning, they can also ensure text and discourse coherence (Blakemore, 2006; Schiffrin, 1987, 2006). Several authors have attempted an analysis of the functions of discourse markers and have discovered a set of main functions to which, of course, other context dependent ones could be added. Here is the list of functions that have been mentioned in the literature (Schiffrin, 1987, 2006; Blakemore, 2006):

1. *Discourse markers contribute to or highlight cohesion and coherence relations in discourse.*

2. *Markers guide the interpretation process of the hearer towards a desired meaning.*

3. *have an interactive or expressive function*

4. *Discourse markers have a deictic or indexical function*

5. *Discourse markers are used to express shared knowledge or common ground between speakers.*

6. *Discourse markers are used in responses to signal the hearer's attention and involvement*

7. *Discourse marker are functional elements of discourse management* in the sense that they are used in initiating discourse (e.g. *now, now then, so, indeed*), marking a boundary or a shift, serve as a filler (e.g. *em, well, like*), used as delaying tactic and markers can also be used in holding or claiming the floor (e.g. *and, coz – because*), focusing attention (e.g. *look*), diverting (e.g. *well*), reformulating (e.g. *in other words, I mean, actually*) and resuming (e.g. *to sum up*).

The writer analyzes the discourse markers with the object conversations of the Expendable 3 movie by all characters. The writer wants to know the function of discourse markers use in a conversations. Discourse markers often appear when there is a conversation, when the speaker conscious and unconscious.

1.2. Problems of the Study

Based on background of the study, the writer will analyze about discourse markers in the movie Expendable 3. The writer arrange the problem:

1. What are the discourse markers used by all of the characters in movie expendable 3?

2. What are the functions of discourse markers used in movie expendable 3?

1.3. Objectives of the Study

Based on problem of the study the writer will find out and collect the discourse markers used by all of the characters in movie Expendable 3. The writer explains the purposes from problem of the study, those are:

1. To know what are the discourse markers used in the conversation by all of the characters in expendable 3 movie.

2. To know what the functions of discourse markers by all of the characters used in expendable 3 movie.

1.4. Significance of the Study

The writer wants to show if Discourse Markers is important, because many people considers if it is not important to learn. The writer expected to this research will provide the new information of discourse marker, so the reader will understand the kind of discourse marker and what the functions uses of discourse markers.

1.5. Scope and Limitation

The writer only analyze the discourse markers that use in Expendable 3 movie conversation. The writer chooses all of the characters in this movie, because the writer has opinion that all of characters in this movie often say the Discourse Markers.

1.6. Operational Definitions

A. *Communication is the way someone expressed a desire or the purpose to others, and they do the communication using language.* According to Yule language has transactional and interactional functions. The function of language that serves in the expression of content is called transactional, while the function of language that involved in expressing social relations and personal attitudes is called interactional. Furthermore, language also has its function as primarily transactional language. It is the language that is used to convey factual or propositional information (Yule, 1996:1-3).

B. Movie also known as films are a type of visual communication which use moving pictures and sound to tell stories or inform (help people to learn) (simple.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/movie).

C. Discourse markers (DMs) are linguistic elements that index different relations and coherence between units of talk (schiffrin, 1987). So discourse marker is a signal or index if in a conversation there is a discourse, and also discourse marker is index different relations and coherence between units of talk.

D. Expendable 3 is a 2014 American ensemble action film directed by patrick Hughes and written by Craighton Rothenberger, Katrin Bennedikt and Sylvester Stallone. It is a sequel to 2012 action film the Expendables 2, and the 3th installment   in the Expedables film series. The film features Sylvester Stallone, Jason Statham, Antonio Banderas, Jet Li, Wesley Snipes, Dolph Lundgren, Kelsey Grammer, Randy Couture, Terry Crews, Kellan Lutz, Ronda Rousey, Glen Powell, Victor Ortiz, Robert Davi, Mel Gibson, Harrison Ford, and Arnold Schwarzenneger. The story follows the mercenary group known as "The Expendables" as they come into conflict with ruthless arms dealer Conrad Stonebanks (Gibson), the Expendables' co-founder, who is determined to destroy the team. Released on August 15, 2014, it is the first film in the Expendables series not to be rated R by the Motion Pictures Association of America. (http://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Expendables_3)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Pragmatics:

Pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to the context in which a person is speaking or writing (paltridge, 2006, p.53). To reinforce the statement from Paltridge, according to Yule pragmatics is the study of the relationships between linguistic forms and the users of those forms. In this three-parts distinction, only pragmatics allows humans into the analysis. The advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kind of actions. Whereas the big disadventage is that all these very human concepts are extremely difficult to analyze in a consistent and objective way (Yule, 1996, p.4).

2.1.2. Discourse Analysis:

Discourse analysis focuses on knowledge about language beyond the word, clause, phrase, sentence that is needed for successful communication. It considers the relationship between language and the social and cultural contexts in which it is used and looks at patterns of organization accros text. It considers what people mean by what they say, how they work out what people mean, and the way language present

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different views of the world and different understanding. This includes an examination of how discourse is shape by relationship between participant, and the effect discourse has upon social identities and relations. (paltridge, 2006, P. 2). One of branch of Discourse Analysis is Discourse Markers:

2.1.3. Discourse Markers:

Discourse markers (DMs) are linguistic elements that index different relations and coherence between units of talk (schiffrin, 1987). There are a growing number of studies and research interest on linguistic items like you know, okay and well that people use in written and spoken context since Schiffrin (1987) highlighted their significance. Discourse markers are words and phrases that help you connect your ideas. Using discourse markers makes your spoken English sound more fluent and natural – and it may help fill in some of the "pauses" in your speaking! (http://englishspeak.wpengine.com/discourse-markers-useful-expressions-for-english-conversation-part-1/#sthash.x7nHzMYy.dpuf).

Discourse markers are grammatical/ functioning words. Unlike content words, they do not convey meaning on their own nor change the meaning of a sentence. They only perform grammatical functions by linking ideas in a piece of writing. Most discourse markers signal the listener/reader of continuity in text or the relationship between the preceding and following text. Without sufficient discourse markers in a piece of writing, a text would not seem logically constructed and the connections

between the different sentences and paragraphs would not be obvious (www.warwick.ac.uk)

According to Asuman Asik there are certain characteristics of discourse markers which are connectivity, multifunctionality, optionality, non-truth conditionality, weak clause association, initiality, orality and multi-categoriality (Schourup, 1999). Connectivity is one of the basic characteristic of DMs as DMs are used to establish a relationship between the current utterance and the previous one. Moreover, DMs are used to fulfill several functions, which make them multi-functional and also multi-categorial. For instance, *well* may function as a hesitation device, denoting thinking process or opening and closing of topics (Fung & Carter, 2007). Another characteristic of DMs is their syntactic and semantic optionality. That is, their removal from the utterance does not change the grammaticality of it. However, this does not mean that they should not be considered as unnecessary elements, they are used to reinforce the statements. Non-truth conditionality is another feature of DMs, which refers that DMs do not contribute anything to truth-conditions of the proposition expressed semantically by an utterance. Furthermore, DMs have weak clause association as they can be treated out of the syntactic structure or not a strong component within sentential structure. Similarly, when analysed syntactically, DMs take place generally in initial positions. In addition, according to Louwerse and Mitchell (2003), DMs occur more often in spoken rather than written discourse, which makes the characteristic of orality significant. (Asik, 2013)

Types of Discourse Markers

Various Suggestions have been made for classifying discourse markers, However, different classifications are possible because each study focuses on certain aspects of these markers. Biber et al.s' (1999:1095) classification is adopted as it proves to be typical and comprehensive. They (ibid) offer the following types of discourse markers .

1. **Interjections**

This type of discourse markers has been described in most books of grammars. Interjections are words or set of sounds used as a sudden remark to express feelings (Thomas and Martinet 2002: 19). Leech and Svartvik (1994: 152), offer a Survey of common English interjections which are used to express emotions:

- Oh [ ] Surprise: (oh what a beautiful present!)

- Ah [ ] satisfaction, recognition : (Ah that's just what I want.)

- Aha [ ] Jubilant satisfaction, recognition: (Aha these books are exactly what I was looking for.)

- Wow [ ] great Surprise: (wow what a fantastic goal!)

- Yippee [ ] excitement, delight: (yippee this is fun!)

- Ouch [ ] : (Ouch, my foot.)

- Ow [ ] pain: (Ow what hurt!)

2. Greeting and Farewells Expressions.

Greetings and Farewells occur in special discourse situations and constitute conventionalized responses to these situations, despite their phatic use (Schourup, 1985:11) argues, these markers can be used as an instrument to maintain a link among people.

In general, greeting can very in formality, hi and hello are used in informal situations. They are less formal than "good" forms: **good morning, good afternoon and good evening** (Biber et at, 1999: 1088).

(-)**Good morning**, Gary Tones speaking, can I help you ?

(-) **A- Goodbye.**

   B- Goodbye. (ibid: 93)

3. Linking Adverbials.

Levinson (1983:87) indicates that there are words and phrases in English, and in most languages, are used to indicate the relationship between an utterance and the prior discourse shch as the initial position of **therefore, in conclusion, to the contrary, still, however, well, besides and after all.**

A: Layla has gone home.

B: **After all**, she was sick . (Fraser, 1990: 187)

4. Stance Adverbials

This type of discourse markers is defined as a lexical item that behaves semantically as an operator upon the entire sentence, to express modality, illocutionary force and evaluation. (Trask, 1993: 251)

Stance adverbials are called sentence adverbials by Leech and Svartvik (1994), Celce – Murcia and Larsen – Freeman (1999), disjuncts by Quirk et al. (1985).

In this respect, Halliday (1985: 82) Suggests four- Categories for Sentence –initial adverbs:

1. Probability: **maybe, perhaps, certainly, surely**.

2. Presumption: **of course, obviously, clearly, evidently**.

3. Usuality: **usually, typically, occasionally.**

4. Desirability: **un(fortunately), luckily,hopefully, regrettably.**

Stance adverbials; appear in different grammatical structures single adverb like **honestly,** or **fortunately,** or prepositional phrase like **of course** or noun like **the fact is,** adjective such as **it is likely to** or model verbs such as **maybe** and **perhaps** and the large number of these adverbials are comment clauses like **you know, you see** etc. to express the speakers attitude, opinion and even feelings.

Stubbs (1983:70) explains that if the adverb occurs in initial position possibly separated by a pause and / or uttered a separate tone, group, for example:

(-) **Admittedly / frankly / fortunately,** I can't see anything.

5. Vocatives

Generally speaking, Vocatives are viewed by Levinson (1983:71) as noun phrases that refer to the addressee, but are not syntactically or semantically incorporated as the argument of prosodically, they are separated from the body of a sentence pro-stoically.

Vocatives can be divided into two types.

a- calls or summons.

b- Addresses.

(-) **Hey you**, you just scratched my car with your Frisbee. (calls or summons)

(-) The truth is, **Madam**, nothing is as good nowadays. (addresses)(ibid)

6. Response Elicitors

These markers are characterized as generalized question tags, such as **huh**? ,(eh? Which is usually pronounced [ei], **alright**? and **okay**? (Biber et al, 1999: 1080)

These markers are called "appealers" by Gramley and patzold (1992: 227) that are used by the speaker to get or elicit agreement from the hearer. They serve important communicative functions.

7. Response Forms

Biber et al. (1999: 1089) comment that these markers are brief and routinized responses to a previous remark. They (ibid) classify these markers in to:

i- response to questions as **yes, no** and their Variants.

ii- Response to directives as **ok.**

iii- Response to assertions as backchannels **yes, yah, I see** this type is called "uptakers" by Gramley and patzold (1992: 227) That are used on the part of the hearer to indicate the active listening in communication.

Accordingly, Coulthard and Montgomery (1981: 25) use the terms 'acknowledge' 'accept' and 'endorse' to describe these markers.

8. Hesitators

Er, erm and uh are discourse markers that are used to fill hesitation pauses in speech. Such markers tend to be condemned by people who do not understand why they are used, but they are very important. They allow the addressee to catch up, and they help the speaker to plan what to say next (Knowles, 1987:185).

Stubbs (1983) supports Knowles' statement that these markers are normal non-fluency phenomenon occurs in unplanned discourse like repetition, false start and the like.

9. Various Polite Speech- Act formulae.

Biber et al. (1999: 1093) refer to discourse markers like **sorry, pardon, thank you** and **please** that are used in respectful language, they add that these markers have speech act function in thanking, apologizing and regretting. And they have, in fact, a respective role in the interactive nature of speaker's conversation.

10. Expletives

These markers are words or phrases that do not contribute any meaning to the text. Some of them are taboo expressions like "swearwords" or "semi- taboo expression" that are used as exclamations especially in strong negative experience (Biber et al, 1999: 1095) Expletives divided in two types, that are:

(-) Taboo expletives: these markers are used to express something bad and not in polite use, such as: **Blast!, Damn!, Oh hell!!, Bloody hell !!!**

(-) moderated expletives: these markers are socially acceptable in many situations, such as: **my goodness !, My God!, Good heavens !, Good God!** Biber et al (ibid) (Leech. 1989: 14)

According to Diane Blakemore (232) discourse markers are defined in terms of'their function in establishing connectivity in discourse'. According to Blakemore and Schiffrin, discourse markers can function both as cohesive devices and given the fact that they have a pragmatic meaning, they can also ensure text and discourse coherence (Blakemore, 2006; Schiffrin, 1987, 2006). Several authors have attempted an analysis of the functions of discourse markers and have discovered a set of main functions to which, of course, other context dependent ones could be added.

Here are the list of functions that have been mentioned in the literature (Schiffrin, 1987, 2006; Blakemore, 2006; Müller, 2005; Murar, 2008; Downing, 2006; Eggins, 2004).:

1.   Discourse markers contribute to or highlight cohesion and coherence relations in discourse. As opposed to other cohesive devices such as conjunctions, discourse markers involve speaker choice. Conjunctions have an inherent meaning that determines their almost automatic selection especially by native speakers. However, with a discourse marker that is known to be able to fulfill a number of functions, it becomes a matter of how the speaker chooses to construct meaning. In other words, it is a matter of selecting the most appropriate sign that could accommodate the desired pragmatic meaning.

2.   Discourse markers act as constraints on relevance. Here we can perhaps refer to two types of relevance, discursive and contextual, connected to Halliday's (qtd. In Eggins 9) three variables of *field* (the social activity in which the speakers are involved or the subject matter of the text), *tenor* (the social distance (power and solidarity) between the participants in the speech event and which determines the degree of familiarity in the wording) and *mode* (is concerned with the medium (spoken, written) by means of which the text is expressed as well as with the amount of feedback) of discourse. Generally (except for deviant cases involving chronic social inadaptability of speakers, mental illness, etc.) discourse markers are used in accordance with the three variables mentioned above thus constraining the discursive and contextual relevance of the discourse they bracket.

3.   Markers guide the interpretation process of the hearer towards a desired meaning. This function involves the speaker's indicating the hearer, by means of discourse markers, the correct inferential path that has to be taken in view of a correct understanding of the message.

4.   have an interactive or expressive function which covers such aspects as politeness, face-saving or face-threatening uses of markers, turn-taking related uses of DMs, signaling emotional involvement of speakers in their contribution.

5.   Discourse markers have a deictic or indexical function which indicates the discourse markers' ability to show the relationship that is to be established by the hearer between prior and ensuing discourse.

6.   Discourse markers are used to express shared knowledge or common ground between speakers. By means of this function which has been termed as *grounding*, discourse markers are used to display other-attentiveness. The latter can be achieved by the permanent verification of the listener's understanding of information (e.g. *you see, got it*) or by showing awareness that the communicated proposition represents common knowledge (e.g. *you know, indeed*).

7.   Discourse markers are used in responses to signal the hearer's attention and involvement, a function which can be fulfilled by markers such

as *okay, right, I see, all right*, etc. Minimal responses such as *mhm* can also be included in this category.

8.   The last discourse marker are functional elements of discourse management in the sense that they are used in initiating discourse (e.g. now, now then, so, indeed), marking a boundary or a shift, serve as a filler (e.g. em, well, like), used as delaying tactic and markers can also be used in holding or claiming the floor (e.g. and, coz – because), focusing attention (e.g. look), diverting (e.g. well), reformulating (e.g. in other words, I mean, actually) and resuming (e.g. to sum up).

Classification of the discourse markers by function was based on two ideas www.warwick.ac.uk and english.edusites.co.uk/ web site ideas

1. To compare: as well as, like, equally, on the other hand, on one ,hand,

2. To illustrate: For example, for instance, in particular, such as, in this case,in this sense,in the light of this, in this view,by this, to this end, to this effect.

3. Cause and Effects: Because, so, therefore, thus, as a result, for this reason

4. Making contrast between two different this, people or idea: on one hand, on the other hand, contrastingly, however,on the other side etc

5. Adding something or information: Furthermore, also, in addition, additionally, besides, moreover, moreso, another, not only that, not only this etc

6. State reason or why something happened:because, since, as a result, due to,

7. Drawing conclusion: finally, thus, therefore, as a result

2.2. Related Studies

To improve our knowledge about discourse markers, the writer reviews the previous study in three journals. Three journals here has the correlation with the research of the writer.

1. **Fatemeh Zarei (2013), with title Discourse Markers in English.** This journal analyze to establish what the discourse markers (DM) are in English, and to establish their frequency in dialogues. This journal describes the range of uses of English discourse markers in conversations included in Interchange books. The writer this journal collect the data from two books from Interchange Third Edition series. Following Schiffrin's framework, the specific discourse markers under study are and, because, but, I mean, now, oh, or, so, then, well, y'know, see, look, listen, here, there this is the point and what 1 mean is, anyway, anyhow, whatever, gosh and boy. This study examined the use of these DMs in Interchange Third Edition series.

2. **Emmanuel C. Sharndama (PhD) and Mr. Samaila Yakubu (2013), with title an analysis of discourse markers in academic report writing: pedagogical implications.** This journal analyzes discourse markers in

academic report writing. This study aim to analyse the use of discourse markers in five randomly selected final year projects of Language and Communication Arts, Modibbo Adama Federal University of Technology, Yola. This aim is hoped to be achieved through the following objectives: To present the views of scholar on some basic concepts underlying the topic of study, to identify the discourse markers prevalent in academic report components, to discuss the pedagogical implications. The study is both quantitative and qualitative. The five project reports forming the study corpus were first read. Secondly, list of discourse markers identified in the various components was made. Finally, the discourse markers identified were discussed.

3. **Maryam Youran, Fatemeh Azimi Amoli, Fatemeh Youran. (2013), with title the Study Markers in the Narration of Children's Short Story.** This journal have research about how many markers are used by girls and boys, a significant difference between male and female in using the number of English markers, and a meaningful relationship between age and the number of using markers by male and female.

From the three journals above, the writer inspired to analyze the discourse marker. The writer chooses the Expendable 3 movie because the writer thinks in this movie many the discourse markers utter by all character. The writer analyze about what are the discourse markers used by all characters in this movie, and second the

writer want to find the kind functions of discourse marker. The writer hope, the reader understand and use the discourse marker. The writer thinks that discourse marker can make a speech is good and the speaking become natural.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter talks about how the writer collected the data and how the writer analyses this research. This chapter divides into five parts, that are :

3.1. Approach

To support this research of Discourse Markers used in Expendable 3 movie, the writer used the qualitative methods. Qualitative approach, as the name indicates, are approaches that does not involve measurement or statistics (http://webspace.ship.edu/cgboer/genpsyqualmeth.html). The writer chooses this approach because in the data analysis, the writer does not put any numeric data. There are three steps to analysed this problem, the writer finded out what are the discourse markers are used by all of the characters in expendable 3 movie, second step the writer identified the classification of the discourse markers, and the last, the writer

concluded what the functions discourse markers used in Expendable 3.

3.2. Data Source

This research analyzed the Discourse Marker in Expendable 3 movie. This video downloaded from lihatmovie.com with idm software. The writer take the data to analyzed from watched and listened carefully the conversation in this movie. To

helped the writer take the data, the writer downloaded the subtitle in English version and checked of the subtitle with conversation in Expendable 3 movie.

3.3. Instrument

The writer became the instrument in this research. In addition, the writer watched and transcribed this movie. The writer also checked off the transcript this movie, the writer read, understood, selected, analyzed, and took a note of the used. The writer analyzed the discourse markers in conversation by all of characters in Expendable 3 movie and classified the functions of Discourse Marker in this movie.

3.4. Data Collection

To collect the data, the writer committed four steps; the writer took the data from the conversation of the all characters in Expendable 3 movie. First, the writer searched on Google and looked for the subtitle this movie in English version. Second, the writer watched the movie and listened carefully to check the subtitle. Third, the writer chose and identified the discourse markers in the subtitle of this movie.

3.5. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer tried to analyze this problem. The writer did three steps to finish this research, that are solving the first problem "What are the discourse markers used by all of the characters in Expendable 3 movie", and then

solving the second problem "What are the functions of discourse markers used in expendable 3 movie?", and the last the writer made a conclusion from this research.

First step, to solving the first problem "What are the discourse markers used by all of the characters in expendable 3 movies?" It is to find and know what are the discourse markers used in the conversation by all of the characters in expendable 3 movie. The writer identified the data based on theories from some linguists that is already described in chapter two to know what is the Discourse markers or not, that method to helped avoid mistook and ensuring if the data really the discourse markers.

After that, the writer analyzed and tried to solved the second problem "What are the functions of discourse markers used in expendable 3 movie?" that is to know what are the functions of discourse markers by all of the characters used in expendable 3 movie. From the result of first problem, the writer looked for the classification of functions in this movie. To facilitate this research, the writer worked based on some theories in chapter two.

Finally, the writer makes a conclusion from all of the first and second problem result. The writer made a conclusion about the discourse markers used in Expendable 3 to know what are the functions from discourse markers and how important is the discourse marker in conversation and linguistic.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter about the Findings and discussion of the research step of discouse markers use in Expendable 3 movie that have described in chapter 3. The writer shows the finding of the discourse markers in table form and explanations in the discussion. The writer divides them in two steps. First is to solve the problem what are the discourse markers used by all of the characters in expendable 3 movie, and second is to solve the problem what are the functions of discourse markers used in expendable 3 movie.

4.1. FINDINGS

No	Type	Words
1	Interjection	1. Ow 2. Oh 3. Ah 4. Wow 5. Woah
2	**Greeting and Farewells Expressions**	1. Good Morning
3	**Linking Adverbial**	1. Still 2. Well 3. Behind You 4. Besides

4	**Stance Adverbial**	1. Probably 2. you know 3. unfortunately 4. of course 5. maybe 6. you see

5	**Vocatives**	1. Calls or Summons
		   • *Hey forget this maniac.*
		   • *Hey! It's just a job*
		   • *Hey, you didn't waste your time*
		   • *Hey you hear that kids?*
		   • *Galgo*, you sent me another fake resume
		2. Addresses
		   • *Come on viking* Quit screwing with your blade
		   • *Come on Christmas), he's been in* a hole *for over a year*
		   • You're gonna fire us again, *Barney*?
		   • <u>Mr. Ross</u> I can do what you need, whatever you need

6	**Response Elicitors**	1. Huh

7	**Response Forms**	1. Response to question:
		   • *Nothing*
		   • *Oh no*
		   • *Yup*
		   • *Yes*

		2. Response to directives: • *Ok* • *Let's go* • *Beware* 3. Response to assertions: • *Yeah* • *It was wrong* • *That's right* • *That simple*
8	**Hesitators**	1. Uh 2. Oh 3. Um 4. But 5. Nah
9	**Various polite speech-act formulae**	1. Excuse me 2. Thank 3. Sorry 4. Please
10	**Expletives**	1. Taboo • *You make 1 damn mistake* • *Why are you so sarcastic?* *- You're fake* *- Fake?* *- Secrets, idiot.* • *Your man are shot to shit,* what are you gonna do for a team • *Nah that's all bullshit (expletives), I'm fine* • *Yeah you did goddammit (expletives)* • *What goddamn language*

		is that? (expletives) • *See you assholes (expletives)* • You fucked up, and I'm wearing it (expletives) • This bitch will solve all your problem (expletives) 2. Moderated: • *Jesus God, you're ok?* (expletives)

In this table show that the 10 types of dicourse markers. In table, the writer finds 56 discourse markers. The writer shows about the discourse marker that utter and gives the explanation about the functions of discourse markers in findings and discussion.

4.1.1. Interjection

First type of discourse markers as interjection, Interjection are words or set of sounds used as a sudden remark to express feelings. Interjection become discourse marker because interjection used to express feeling and become a coherence and cohesive device, discourse markers can function both as cohesive devices and given the fact that they have a pragmatic meaning, they can also

discourse markers that are ow, oh, ah, wow, woah. Now the writer will shows the

discourse markers had found as interjection one by one.

(Data 1)

Discourse Markers "OW"

A: We're not going home
        We're stopping at a dealer
        The delivery of a shipment of bombs Altherometekih
B: _Ow_, come on man
        That shit is hellfire
A: Hey we're changing stuff
B: You know why don't you just pick me up on your way back
A: We're a man short
B: Well, you know, I'd love to party with you boys

In this context seem that the character says that in surprise condition. In

this context appear word "_ow_" that have type as interjection. From this movie,

the speaker seems want to stressing his unwanted. The speaker wants to show

that he unwanted his partner that gave the weapon to him. He want to guide his

partner about his feelings.

(Data 2)

Discourse Markers "OH"

What's he had?
Watch your overhead
Doc go
Ooh sadly, the man attacked me with a knife
He's good
Compared to you
You do not want to see this
See what?

I'll show you
Damn
He's really good
Say it again and I'll shoot you

In this context the word"ooh" include the discorse markers as interjection, the writer concludes about that because in movie the character shows a surprise expression. The speaker feels disbelive that there is a man attacked him with a knife. In movie, the speaker said that with surprise expression although his face is flat. The sound "ooh" in this moment seem like a discourse markers as hesitators, but the speaker shows a surprise expression and it is mean the word "OOH" here is disccourse markers as interjection.

In this context seem that the speaker here is concaited, he said *"ooh sadly"* show that he is will not defeated when his enemy attacked him with a knife. *"ooh"* here seem like a signal emotion the speaker when he know the enemy attacked him. So the function of discourse marker *"ooh"* here as signaling emotional involvement of speaker in that situation.

(Data 3)

Discourse Markers "AH"

What's the story on this guy?
- Found him in DARPA
- DARPA?
- Sounds like a town in North Africa
Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency
Now that's where the brightest military minds develop next-gen weapons
Google it

__Ah__, then you've come to the right place
Yo Marlito
Mars I like you to meet Barney Ross
Now truth is, Mars is as gifted as they get
Whatever you say

This context show that a word "ah" is the discourse markers as an interjection, the writer looks that the speaker here show a satisfaction expression in this sentence. Interjection are words or set of sounds used as a sudden remark to express feelings, and in this sentence the speaker seem satisfied about his partner had find a right place to looking for a something that he need.

In this context seem that the speaker here show satisfaction expression, he said *"ah"* to show that his feeling is so good and happy when look his partner had find a something that his partner want. The discourse marker *"Ah"* here have the functions as an interactive or expressive function, the writer concludes *"Ah"* here become signaling emotional involvement of speakers. It is proven in sentence *then you've come to the right place*, the speaker seems satisfied with the desire his partner that is right.

(Data 4)

Discourse Markers "WOW"

Hey Barney
My search party's dead so I'm taking it you're still with us
Now you should've killed me where you had the chance cause
that's your last window, and it's gone
Now, I got something to show you here
You want them?
Come get them

What are you gonna do?
<u>Wow</u>, looking a little strung out there kids
And this is what you get for being pawns in Barney's moral chess game
That I looks a little slack
You know I feel most bad for you
I don't give a shit how you feel

This context show that the speaker here feels so surprise with a something do by his partner. The speaker seems surprise and disbelieve that his partner do something amaze, and a word "wow" here show that the speaker feel so surprise. So a word "wow" had represent a express feeling from the speaker, and it is mean "wow" is the Discourse Markers as interjection.

In this context seem that the speaker shows his shocked with what he look, he say *"Wow"* to represent his feeling. The word *"wow"* here have the function as *expressive* . The speaker seem shocked with what he look, and the speaker say the discourse markers wow to give stressing about his feeling. The speaker makes a sign that he shock with that, so the discourse marker *"wow"* here as signaling emotional involvement of speaker

(Data 5)

Discourse Markers "WOAH"

You know Drummer
Working with you ain't turned up to be so bad
I ahven't had so much fun in years
Fun is important
These guys are nuts
You see this tattoo
Yes, you also

> *Come on, there must be a plan*
> *- __Woah__, Major Old-School*
> *- Major Badass*
> I agree with you on this
> I am sure I have done enough
> That I am worth my weight, in gold you know
> Am I close? And since I am as crazy as you
> I am sure I feel game

This contetxt show that the character feels surprise, it is seen from a word "woah". The speaker surprises with a something he look and the speaker seems had look a great something. So "woah" here show a surprise expression and it is the word "woah" is the discourse markers as interjection.

In this context seem that the speaker show amazement with what he look, the speaker say *"woah"* to showed how his his feeling. The word *"woah"* here have the function as *expressive,* the speaker seems amazement with what he looks. So, the discourse marker *"woah"* here as a signaling emotional involvement of speaker.

From the analysis above, the writer concludes that the discourse marker as *Interjection* often almost as expressive function. From analizing above, 4 discourse markers as expressive function and becomes signaling emotion, whereas 1 discourse marker is as aware guideness.

4.1.2. Greeting and farewells Expression

Second type of discourse markers is *greeting and farewells expression,*
greeting and farewells expressions occur in special discourse situation and constitute conventionalized responses to these situations, despite their phatic use argues, these markers used as an instrument to maintain a link among people. In this movie the writer only find 1 discourse markers that is *good morning.* Now the writer will show about the discourse markers as *greeting and farewells expressions* had found in this movie

(Data 6)

Discourse Markers "GOOD MORNING"

<u>*Good morning*</u>
These are your students?
Hey kids what you learnt tonight <u>huh</u> (response elicitors)?
What happened to the old crew?
Oh that's right
They stuck their noses into other people's world and got fatally injured
Now they're The Deletables

In this context also seem this type is less give a big influence, because the word *"good morning"* here only become a greeting and accost to someone. In this movie also like that, one of character said greeting to his partner. Actually this discourse markers is often appear in daily life, but many people unconscious about that. This discourse marker have a influence to someone who said that,

In this context seem that the speaker say a greeting to his partner, and this discourse marker as greeting and farewells expressions have the function to constraints on relevance. This discourse marker have the type as discursive, because there is no response with the greeting by speaker.

4.1.3. Linking Adverbial

Third type of discourse markers is discourse markers as linking adverbial. Linking adverbial used to indicate the relationship between an utterance and the prior. Linking adverbial become the discourse marker because discourse markers can function both as cohesive devices and given the fact that they have a pragmatic meaning, they can also ensure text and discourse coherence (Blakemore, 2006; Schiffrin, 1987, 2006). The writer finds 4 discourse markers as linking adverbial, that are still, well, behind you, besides. Now the writer will show that,

(Data 7)

Discourse marker "STILL'

- So you're all that's left of The Expendables
  We're it
  We started out with 5
  Built up to 22
  I see Barney still hanging the tags up there
  See that jingling sounds the tags make
  That's a reminder that our brothers are *still* here
  Somewhere

> Or else you might find your tags up there
> Jingling too
> Jingling...jingling jingling
> Sharpen it when you're done

In that context appear the discourse marker *"still"*, *"still"* here indicates the relationship the sentence one with two. The speaker explains about jingling sounds and that sound make him remind with his partner and feels his partner in around him. So "still" here has the function as a linking with the reminder about jingling sound with the speaker feelings about his partner existence.

In this context seem that the speaker want to give the information to his partner. The discourse marker *"still"* here as a device to explain something. In this context, the speaker shows that the jingling sounds that's a reminder that his partner are still there, with him. The discourse marker *"still"* here have the function to *guide the interpretaton meaning towards a desired meaning.*

(Data 8)

Discourse Marker "WELL"

- We're not going home
  We're stopping at a dealer
  The delivery of a shipment of bombs Altherometekih
  Ow , come on man
  That shit is hellfire
  Hey we're changing stuff
  You know why don't you just pick me up on your way back
  We're a man short
  Well*, you know, I'd love to party with you boys

But, uh, I don't have my shit
That's my shit
That is your shit

In this context, the word *"well"* is the discourse marker as linking adverbial. "well" here indicates the linking between the prior sentence "well" and after. So well here has the functions about linking sentence.

In sentence *Well, you know, I'd love to party with you boys* seem that the speaker shows the information, the speaker wants to show that he really love with the planning of his partner. The discourse marker *"well"* here have the function to serve as *filler*. The word *"well"* here show that the speaker only want to fill the gap of speak in order that not seen empty, and seem as a natural speak also to make a good speaking. The speaker also want to make the hearer really understand with his utter.

(Data 9)

Discourse marker "Behind You"

- Come on
Caesar
We're coming your way, where are you?
In this filthy river, __behind you__
Try to stay as close as you can
Make room for Caeser
Move your ass in
Who's it?
I think it's my guy on boat

untterance and prior. The discourse marker *"behind"* here have the function as guide the interpretation process of the hearer towards a desired meaning. The writer conclude that *"behind"* like a marker or confirmation about his position to his partner.

(Data 10)

Discourse Marker " Besides "

- I want to be your friend
  I don't need a friend
  Yes, you do
  Everybody does
  I don't have any friends
  That's why I know
  Besides my friendship issues,
  what I really need now is somehting to do
  Well not just anything but
  what I was born to do
  It was a 1 way trip
  Excuse me sir, but
  is better than no way
  which is the way I live now

The writer finds the discourse marker *"besides"*, the writer concludes that *besides* here have the function as guide interpretation process of the hearer towards a desire meaning. It seem when the speaker said do not have any friends, *"besides"* here have the meaning to the hearer forget his issues and the speaker wants to do something.

From the analysis above the writer concluded that the discourse markers as *lingking adverbial* have the function to *guide interpretation of the hearer towards a desire meaning,* it is proofs in 3 cases in analysis above. In this analysis also find the discourse marker as *linking adverbial* also have the function as serve the filler.

4.1.4. Stance Adverbial

The fourth type is Discourse marker as stance adverbial, and sometimes called sentence adverbial. Stance adverbial is defined as lexical item that behaves semantically as an operator upon the entire sentence, to express modality, illocutionary force, and evaluation. Stance adverbial become the dicourse marker because (Schourup, 1999). Connectivity is one of the basic characteristic of DMs as DMs are used to establish a relationship between the current utterance and the previous one. The writer finds 6 discourse marker, that are *probably, you know, unfortunately, of course, maybe, you see.* Now the writer will show it

- You uh, a knife man?
  Best, ever
  I'm the knife before Christmas
  Ain't that right Barney
  If you say so
  Probably freestyling with a blade while you're still sucking on your dad titties
  Trying to learn how to eat with a spoon

In this context seem that the speaker says about probability, the writer say the discourse marker *"probably"* and this word as an operator in entire sentence. From the discourse marker *"probably"* here the hearer will also understand what the meaning from the speaker say, the hearer will understand that is only to probability. The writer concludes that this discourse marker have the function as guide interpretation of the hearer towards a desire meaning.

(Data 11)

You know why don't you just pick me up on your way back
We're a man short
Well, **_you know_**, I'd love to party with you boys
But, uh, I don't have my shit
That's my shit
That is your shit

The writer concludes that this discorse marker have the function as grounding, the writer concludes that the word *"you know"* here showing the attention from his partner. The discourse marker *"you know"* used to express or display other-attentiveness.

(Data 12)

.*We're not the future anymore*
.**_Unfortunately_** *for us*
.*We're part of the past*

In this context seem that the speaker wants to show the desirability, but in fact the speaker is the part of past. The discourse marker *"unfortunately"* become a key to hearer understand the speaker aims. The discourse marker *"unfortunately"* have the function as guide the interpretation process of the

The writer concludes that this discourse marker have the function as guide the interpretation process of the hearer towards a desired meaning because this discourse marker make a hearer understanding that the speaker actually want the his future.

(Data 13)

Actually, shit, you were born in 1984
Of course not.
But I feel like that I was born in 1984

The writer concludes, in this context seem that the discourse marker "*of course*" have the function as fullfilled in the response hearer with give a response to signal the hearer's attention and involvement.

(Data 14)

I want to meet him
John
Meet Barney Ross
Didn't do much to impress out there today didn't you?
You called me, I didn't call you
Think you'd die for the money?
Maybe you like getting your ass kicked in front of strangers
What do you guys want from me?
You running from something?
I don't know you
But I know you
- Oh yeah?
- Yeah

The writer concludes that the discourse marker "*maybe*" in this context have the function as expressive function which cover face-threatening use of

(Data 15)

It's hard enough to fathom
I can't believe you forgot
What?
That it's hard to beat an enemy when you're living inside your
own head
You see you tie me up
Like an animal
Leave me to the slaughter. You humiliate me. Disgrace me.

The writer concludes that the discourse marker *"you see"* here have the function as express shared knowledge. This discourse marker used to display other-attentiveness. The speaker wants to the hearer give him attention and care at the speaker condition.

The writer concluded from the examples above, the discourse markers as *stance adverbial* are certain becomes a operator in the prior or ensuing sentence. From the discourse marker *"unfortunately"*, unfortunately seem become a key in prior or ensuing sentence. In first sentence the speaker said we're not the future anymore, and second sentence the character said we're part of the past. In this context the charatcer wants to a future, unfortunately they are part of the past. In this context seem if there is a desire to that, but from the word *unfortunately* the spectator understands that the character can not. In this context *unfortunately* become an operator in this conversation, because organize the othe words. The writer concluded this type like a key word that organize other words to becomes a good sentence and the meaning can be undertands to other people.

In this type, the writer finds the discourse markers have the functions as various functions, that are as guide interpretation of the hearer towards a desire meaning, grounding that used to display other-attentiveness, expressive function which cover face threatening, and express shared knowledge. So, in this type the discourse marker have many functions depend on context.

4.1.5. Vocatives

Fifth type is Discourse marker as vocatives, vocative is noun phrases that refer to the addressee, but are not syntactically or semantically incorporated as the argument of prosodically, they are separated from the body of a sentence pro-stoically. Vocative can be divides in two types that are *calls or summons and addresses*. Vocatives become discourse marker because vocative is the connectivity is one of the basic characteristic of DMs as DMs are used to establish a relationship between the current utterance and the previous one (Schourup, 1999). The writer finds some vocatives in this movie, that are hey, come on *viking (addresses)*, come on christmas (addresses), mr. Ross, hey you, You're gonna fire us again, *Barney* (vocatives addreses)?. Now the writer will show the vocatives had found.

1. **Calls or Summons**
   (Data 16) *Hey forget this maniac.*
   (Data 17) *Hey! It's just a job*
   (Data 18) *Hey, you didn't waste your time*
   (Data 19) *Hey you hear that kids?*
   (Data 20) *Galgo, you sent me another fake resume*

their contribution. The speaker seem express his emotional situation to his partner. So this discourse marker can uttter to express that.

2. **Addresses**
   (Data 21)
   Come on viking
   Quit screwing with your blade
   (Data 22)
   Come on Christmas, he's been in
   a hole for over a year
   (Data 23) You're gonna fire us again, *Barney*?
   (Data 24) Mr. Ross I can do what you need, whatever you need

The writer concludes that the contexts of discourse markers in Expendable 3 above have the function as expressive functions, which cover as signaling emotional involvement of the speaker. The speaker in contexts of discourse markers that appear in Expendable 3 above have used as signaling emotional to his partner uses more stressing in his partner names.

From the explanation functions of the discourse marker above, the writer concludes that in vocative types that appear in Expendable 3 movie have the function as *expressive* wich cover as *signaling emotional involvement of the speaker*. The speaker show the signaling emotion with uses give the more stressing in his name partner or calls. In example "You're gonna fire us again, *Barney*?" seem that the speaker give the stressing in *Barney,* it is show that the speaker ask to barney that what he dislike. Actually without the speaker called and give more stressing in partner name, his partner will know that the speaker

of the discourse marker, the hearer can understand with the meaning that the
speaker guide with give the stressing or other signal.

4.1.6. Response Elicitor

Sixth type is discourse marker as response elicitor, response elicitor is
characterized as generalized question tags and called "appealers" that are used
by the speaker to get or elicit agreement from the hearer. They serve important
communicative functions. The writer only find 1 discoruse marker about
response elicitor, that is huh. In this movie are very much response elicitors
utter, but the writer only will show one example

(Data 25) Discourse Marker "Huh"

> Jesus Ross
> What a mess
> We gave you everything
> Target opportunity, all the intel you could asked for
> And you got decimated
> And my target went away
> Am I wrong **_huh_**?
> Am I missing something?
> Yes, sure you said the target name was Victim
> - And?
> - It was wrong

In this context appear a discourse marker *"huh"* that used by the speaker
to get agreement from the hearer. In movie, the speaker gives more stressing in
discourse marker "huh". The writer concludes that the discourse marker have
the function as interactive functions which cover as signaling emotional
involvement of speaker. The discourse marker *"huh"* here is represent the

speaker desire, the speaker said the discourse marker *"huh"* to make the hearer

gives the response in his question.

4.1.7. Response Forms

Seventh type is discourse marker as response forms, response form is

brief and routinized responses to a previous remark. Classify these markers are

response to questions as **yes, no** and their Variants, second response to directives

as **ok,** and the last response to assertions as backchannels **yes, yah, I see** this type

is called "uptakers". The writer finds 11 the discourse markers as response

forms in this movie, that are nothing, yeah, yes, no, it was wrong, that's right,

ok, yup, that simple, beware, let's go. Now the writer will shows it

1. **Response to question:**

    (Data 26)

    What's the hold up
    __Nothing__, we're on our way

In this context appear that the discourse marker *"nothing"* used to

indicate the speaker gives attention to his partner and indicate the active

listening in communication. This discourse marker used in responses signal

attention and involvement in a conversation. This discourse marker have the

function as fulfill the response signal.

    (data 27)

    Is that real too?
    __Oh no__, I uh...spend 3 hours every morning

In this context appear that the discourse marker *"no"* used to indicate the speaker gives the response with the asking from his partner. The discourse marker *"no"* have the function as fulfill the response signal

(data 28)

Anyway, when the CIA wanted guys doing the dangerous work in the dangerous places,
they called us. When they didn't want to get their hands dirty,
they called us.
<u>*Yup*</u> *(response form), we cleared every hotspot they had*
We bumped the bad guys so that the good guys could rolled in looking like heroes
We killed a lot
But we saved more lives

In this context appear that the discourse marker "yup" used indicate the speaker gives the response with the statement of his partner, and the speaker say *"yup"* with the signal his agreement. This discourse marker have the function as fulfill the response signal

(Data 29)

I want to be your friend
I don't need a friend
<u>*Yes*</u> *(response form), you do*

In this conversation appear the discourse marker "yes" used to indicate the speaker gives the response with the asking from his partner. The discourse marker *"yes"* have the function as fulfill the response signal

2. Response to directives:

(Data 30)

You got a better plan?
Much better
Let's hear it
Thorn, you're up
Ok, I'm the plan

In this context seem that the discourse marker "*ok*" use to indicate the speaker gives the attention to his partner and indicate the active listening in communication. This discourse marker have the function as fulfill the response signal

(data 31)

Let's get to the chopper
Let's go

In this context seem that the discourse marker "*let's go*" use indicate the speaker gives the attention to his partner and indicate the active listening in communication. This discourse marker have the function as fulfill the response signal

(Data 32)

This does not happen
You want to do something?
Beware

In this context seem that the discourse marker "*beware*" indicate the speaker gives the attention to his partner and indicate the active listening in communication. This discourse marker have the function as fulfill the response

3. Response to assertions:

(Data 33)

Where our guys?
Hammer, Guzman..
- Gone
They'd gone?
Yeah

(Data 34)

Am I missing something?
Yes, sure you said the target name was Victim
- And?
- **It was wrong**

(Data 35)

I heard you got a job
That's right

(Data 36)

We just may get out of this alive
And you, I want to make it work
That simple

In the contexts above seems that the discourse marker indicates the attention and give the assertion to comments the statement and questions from his partner. In this discourse markers have the functions as fulfills the response signal.

response to qustions, indicates that the discourse marker to give the response or answering the questions. In response to directives indicates that the speaker give the response to the statement or question of his partner. In response to assertions the speaker indicates that give the assertion to comment the statement and questions from his partner. So, the functions of the discourse marker as type of response types are fulfills the response signal.

4.1.8. Hesitators

Eighth type of discourse marker as *hesitators,* hesitator is discourse markers that are used to fill hesitation pauses in speech. Such markers tend to be condemned by people who do not understand why they are used, but they are very important. They are allow the addressees to catch up, and they help the speaker to plans what to say next. The writer finds 5 discourse marker, that are uh, oh, um, but, nah. Now the writer will shows about this discourse marker in this movie

1. **Discourse Markers "Uh"**

   (Data 37)

   You uh, a knife man? (hesitators)
   Best, ever
   I'm the knife before Christmas
   Ain't that right Barney

   (Data 38)

I mean, not the fountain of youth
Ponce de Leon

In 2 contexts above uses to fill hesitation pauses in speech. The speaker seems that says the dicourse marker *"uh"* use to the manner of speaker to delaying tactic with purpose his talks like is well. The speaker seems that he think to string up a good sentences and make the hearer easy to understand. So, this discourse marker have the function as *"delaying tactic"*

2. Discourse Marker "Oh"

(Data 39)

Uh listen up
It's been a long time since I had a reason to say thank you
So I just want
<u>*Oh*</u> you know I
Just want to say
Thank you

In this context seem that the discourse marker *"oh"* use to fill hesitation pauses. The speaker seems that say the discourse marker "oh" here to fill the pauses and make a good sentence, it is a manner of the speaker to make a good sentence and make the conversation is well. This manner is call the delaying tactic. So, the writer concludes that the discourse marker have the function as *delaying tactic*

3. Discourse Marker "Um"

(Data 40)

> You don't have to worry about Church anymore
> <u>He's um, he's out of the picture</u>

In this context seem that the discourse marker *"um"* use to fill hesitation pauses. The speaker say this discourse marker to fill the pauses and it is the signal that he thinks and make a good sentence. The discourse marker *"um"* here have the function as *delaying tactic*

4. Discourse Marker "But"

(Data 41)

> *Back in the day, you couldn't catch him*
> *- Very fast, maybe even faster than you*
> *- No way*
> *Oh maybe*
> ***But**, what am I gonna say*
> *It's a young man's game*
> *I need a job!*

In this context seem that the discourse marker *"but"* use to fill hesitation pauses. The speaker say this dicourse marker with purpose as a filler, in this context seem that the writer thinks what he want to say. So, this discourse marker have the function as *delaying tactic*

5. Discourse Marker "Nah"

(Data 42)

> So you're getting your old team?
> <u>Nah</u>, I've burned that bridge
> ..You know your pride is gonna get you killed

Better me than them
- So you're really gonna go back?
- Yeah
- Alone?
- Yeah
You're an idiot

In this context seem that the discourse marker " *nah* " use to fill hesitation pauses. The speaker say this discourse marker with purpose as a fill the pauses and make a good sentence, it is a manner of the speaker to make a good sentence. This manner is call the delaying tactic. So, the writer concludes that the discourse marker *"nah"* have the function as *delaying tactic* and used to claiming.

From the the analysis above about the discourse marker as hasitator, the writer concludes that the discourse marker uses to fill hesitation pauses. From 5 discourse marker had finds, the writer concludes that the functions of discourse marker are as *delaying tactic.* It is a tactic to fill the pauses when the speaker thinks, this tactic is a manner of the speaker to make a good sentence or a well

conversation.

4.1.9. Various Polite Speech-Act formulae

Ninth type of discourse marker is as *various polite speech-act formulae, various polite speech-act formulae* is discourse markers like sorry, pardon, thank you and please that are used in respectful language, they add that these markers have speech act function in thanking, apologizing and regretting. The writer

Discourse Markers "Excuse me"

(Data 43)

I just got the location from a guy named Church
An agency spook
Excuse me? Agency's official relax

(Data 44)

what I really need now is somehting to do
Well not just anything but
what I was born to do
It was a 1 way trip
Excuse me sir, but
is better than no way
which is the way I live now
Help me with the crate
I'm sorry
On the plane Gogo
On the plane, yes. But Gogo no Gogo, Galgo.

In that contexts above seem that the speaker seems to use a respectful language. In this discourse marker, the speaker have purpose that the speaker say hear more polite. This discourse marker have the function as expressive function which cover as politeness.

1. **Discourse Markers "Thank"**

   (Data 45)

   Uh listen up
   It's been a long time since I had a reason to say thank you
   So I just want
   Oh *you know I*
   Just want to say
   Thank you
   Sincerity is overwhelming

(Data 46)

I am sure I feel game
- Galgo?
- Yes sir?
Welcome aboard
Thank god (various polite speech act formulae)
Because you know I already spent a fortune on this
You know what I mean
I am so happy

In the contexts above seem that the speaker seems to use a respectful language. in this discourse marker, the speaker have purposes to thanking. This discourse marker have the functions as expressive function which cover as politeness.

2. Discourse Marker "Sorry"

(Data 47)

Sorry(various polite speech act formulae) to hear about Caeser
I hope you pulls through with the good ones

In the context above seem that the speaker seems to use a respectful language. In this discourse marker, the speaker have purpose to apologizing. This discourse marker have the functions as expressive function which cover as politeness.

3. Discourse Marker "Please"

(Data 48)

In the context above seem that the speaker seems to use a respectful language. In this discourse marker, the speaker have purpose to appeal. This discourse marker have the functions as expressive function which cover as politeness.

From the analysis above, the writer concludes that the discourse marker as *various polite speech-act formulae* use to make respectful language. The writer concludes that the speaker haves the various purpose such as appeal, thanking, apologizing, and in order to hear more polite. This discourse markers have the function as expressive function which cover as politeness.

3.1.10. Expletives

The last type of discourse marker is *expletives,* expletives is words or phrases that does not contribute any meaning to the text. Some of them are taboo expressions like swearwords or "semi- taboo expression" that are used as exclamations especially in strong negative experience. Expletives divides into 2 types, that are taboo expletives is used to express something bad and not in polite use and moderated expletives is socially acceptable in many situations. The writer finds 9 discourse markers as expletives, that are damn, idiot, shit, bitch, fuck, bullshit, goddammit, assholes, jesus god. The writer will show about this discourse markers in this movie

1.   Taboo Expletives:

(Data 49) *You make 1 damn mistake*

(Data 50)

Why are you so sarcastic?
- You're fake
- Fake?
- Secrets, idiot.

(Data 51) <u>*Your man are shot to shit,*</u> what are you gonna do for a team

(Data 52) *Nah that's all <u>bullshit,</u> I'm fine*

(Data 53) *Yeah you did <u>goddammit</u>*

(Data 54) *What <u>goddamn</u> language is that?*

(Data 55) *See you assholes*

(Data 56) You fucked up, and I'm wearing it

(Data 57) This bitch will solve all your problem

In the discourse markers that appear in Expendable 3 movie above are the taboo expletives, taboo expletives use to express something bad and not in polite use (Leech, 1989: 14). This discourse marker have the functions as expressive function which cover as signaling emotional involvement of speaker. In the examples above seems that the speaker uses this discourse marker in many situations such as angry, disappointed, and do not belive with a condition that he recieve.

2.   **Moderated Expletives:**

In the discourse marker that appear in Expendable 3 movie above is the moderated expletives, moderated expletives is socially acceptable in many situation (Leech. 1989: 14). This discourse marker have the function as expressive function which cover as signaling emotional involvement of speaker.

So, the writer concludes that the discourse marker as expletives have the functions as expressive function which cover as signaling emotional involvement of speaker, because in two types of discourse marker as expletives have the function. This discourse marker use when the speaker in various condition such as angry, disappointed, and do not belive with a condition that he recieve.

3.2. DISCUSSION

In this movie, the writer finds ten types of discourse marker. The ten types of discourse marker are as interjection, greeting and farewells expressions, linking adverbial, stance adverbial, vocatives, response elicitor, response form, hesitators, various polite speech-act formulae, and expletives. Those types have difference functions such as guide the interpretation process of the hearer towards a desired meaning, signaling emotional involvement of speaker in that situation, filler, grounding, that used to express or display other-attentiveness, fullfilled in the response hearer with give a response to signal the hearer's attention and involvement, as expressive function which cover face-threatening

shared knowledge, that used to display other-attentiveness. The writer conclude that discourse marker is a usual thing and someone often use that to make a good speech. From analyze in findings, the writer also aware that the discourse marker as a tactic to make a good speech and make a well conversation. It seem from the functions that discovers by the writer in findings, such as discourse marker as various polite speech-act formulae that use to make a respectful language and have the function as expressive function which cover as politeness. To give the respect in partner or the people whom he or she is older.

In previous study, the writer compares with journal by Emmanuel C. Sharndama (PhD) and Mr. Samaila Yakubu (2013), with title An Analysis of Discourse Markers In Academic Report Writing: Pedagogical Implications. This journal explains discouse markers in academic report writing. The writer also compared with the journal by Fatemeh Zarei (2013), with title Discourse Markers in English. This journal establishes what the discourse markers (DM) are in English, and establishes their frequency in dialogues. This journals describes the range of uses of English discourse markers in conversations. The writer inspired to analyze discourse marker in this movie after read that journal and many informations that make the writer sure and want to analyzing in other object.

From analysis in findings, the writer hopes that this thesis makes the reader understands and usefull the discourse markers. The writer have the aims

marker. The writer hopes this thesis make a give contribution in discourse analysis, especially is discourse marker, and make a new understanding about discourse marker. When the reader understands about using and functions of discourse marker, the writer believes that the speech of the reader will be better and his speaking will better and natural.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

From analysis in chapter 4, the writer finds many kind types of discourse markers and the functions in this thesis. The writer finds the functions of discourse marker based on theory that explain in chapter 2. There are ten types of discourse markers in this thesis with the various functions. The types of discourse markers are interjection, greeting and farewells expressions, linking adverbial, stance adverbial, vocatives, response elicitor, response form, hesitators, various polite speech-act formulae, and expletives.

In this thesis, the writer finds 5 discourse marker as interjection, 1 as greeting and farewells expression, 4 as linking adverbial, 5 as stance adverbial, 9 as vocatives, 1 as response elicitor, 11 as response forms, 5 as hesitator, 4 as various polite speech-act formulae, 10 as expletives. From the analysis, the writer concludes that the discourse marker have the functions as expressive and interactive function which cover as signaling emotional involvement of speaker in that situation, discursive, fulfill the response signal, delaying tactic, expressive function which cover as politeness, guide the interpretaton meaning towards a desired meaning.

In this analysis, the writer concludes that the dominant function as expressive and interactive function which cover as signaling emotional involvement of speaker and guide the interpretaton meaning towards a desired meaning. In this analysis, the writer thinks that discourse marker is used when the speaker wants the hearer to understand what the speaker's utter. The speaker wants the hearer to understand his purpose, so the speaker uses the discourse markers to help convey his purpose. The speaker also uses expressive and interactive function with purpose the hearer understand with what is his response or feelings.

This thesis is different with previous studies, because the writer focuses on function in discourse marker. Meanwhile, the previous study discusses about the discourse markers in academic report writing and the range of uses of English discourse markers in conversations.

The writer analyzes this thesis based on theory and interpretation. The writer hopes that the findings of this thesis give more new understanding and usefull to readers. From the analysis of the discourse marker in this thesis, the writer concludes that the discourse marker makes the speech become good and natural. Therefore, the writer suggests that the readers use the discourse marker with expectation the reader capables to make his speech become good.

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