

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1 Conclusion

This study examines the use of interpersonal metadiscourse in the UN's 2022 Annual Report for Indonesia, based on Hyland's (2005, 2019) framework of interpersonal metadiscourse. The findings indicate that metadiscourse is used not only to present information, but also to organise the text, guide readers through the report, and support effective communication with various stakeholders. This suggests that metadiscourse is a vital resource in helping the UN communicate its development activities clearly and in a structured manner.

The findings also indicate that interactive resources are used more frequently than interactional resources. This suggests that the report places greater emphasis on organising information and making it easier for readers to follow the discussion. Interactive resources, including transition markers, frame markers, evidentials, code glosses, and endophoric markers, contribute to a logical flow of ideas, clarify technical information and support statements with reliable sources. Their use helps to enhance the clarity and coherence of the report, which are key characteristics of institutional documents.

Conversely, interactional resources are used more selectively, as the report aims to maintain an objective and professional tone. Rather than expressing personal opinions, these markers help to establish the UN's institutional voice by demonstrating commitment, encouraging collaboration and emphasising shared responsibility. This pattern suggests that the

interactional metadiscourse is primarily used to reinforce the organisation's credibility and maintain constructive communication with stakeholders.

Overall, these findings suggest that the use of interpersonal metadiscourse is closely linked to the communicative aims and genre of the UN Annual Report. The report prioritises the clear presentation of information whilst utilising interpersonal resources to build credibility, transparency and cooperation. Therefore, interpersonal metadiscourse functions not only as a textual feature, but also as a strategic resource that supports effective institutional communication.

4.2 Suggestions

This study focuses on written report (UN ARR); therefore, it is recommended that further research be conducted to compare the use of metadiscourse across various categories of written texts, such as annual report, diplomatic speeches and news articles, to examine the influence of differences in the text type and communicative purpose. Furthermore, research could also compare the use of metadiscourse in written report and oral presentations, given that studies on metadiscourse in spoken data remain limited. Further research is also recommended on report from other organisations, such as UNICEF, ASEAN, and the WHO, to identify differences in language usage patterns.