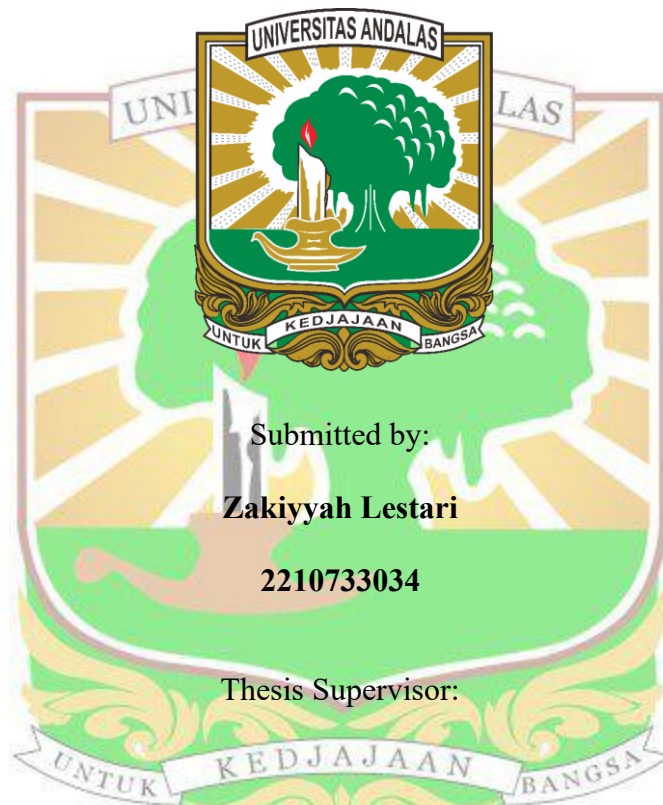


**THE USE OF INTERPERSONAL METADISOURSE MARKERS IN THE
UNITED NATIONS ANNUAL RESULT REPORT (UN ARR) FOR
INDONESIA**

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Submitted for Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for The Degree of Sarjana Humaniora



Submitted by:

Zakiyyah Lestari

2210733034

Thesis Supervisor:

Wulan Fauzanna, S.S., M.EIL., Ph.D

NIP: 197907112003122003

ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

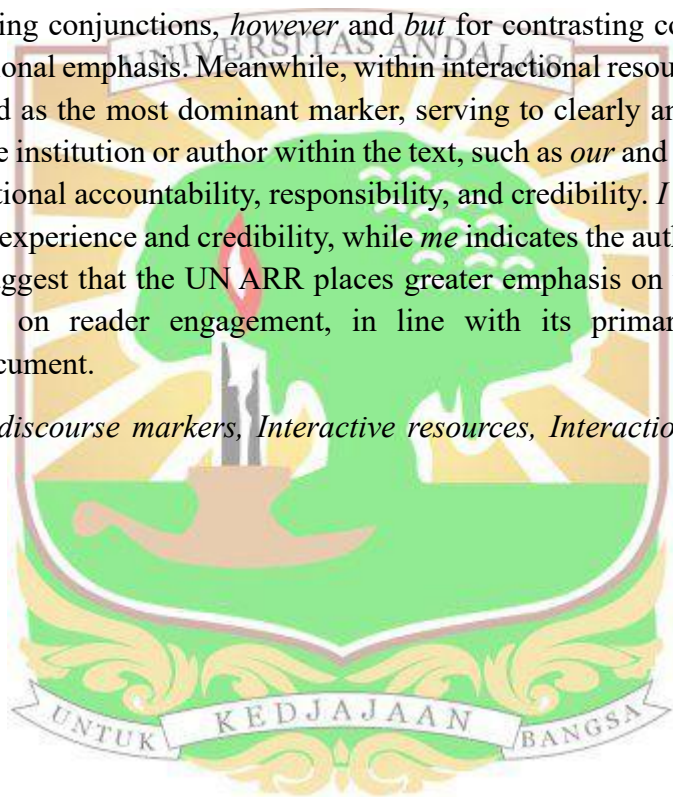
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ABSTRACT

This study examines the categories and functions of interpersonal metadiscourse markers in the United Nations Annual Result Report (UN ARR) for Indonesia 2022. This study employs Hyland's (2005, 2019) model of interpersonal metadiscourse, which divides metadiscourse into two categories: interactive resources and interactional resources. The research data consist of a corpus of approximately 56.447 words, analysed using a qualitative approach and supported by descriptive statistics. The AntConc software was used to systematically identify metadiscourse markers. The results indicate that interactive resources (78.11%) were more dominant than interactional resources (21.89%). Transition markers (63.40%) were the most frequently used markers, as they play a role in maintaining coherence, organising information and the logical flow of the text, such as *and* for coordinating conjunctions, *however* and *but* for contrasting conjunctions, and *in addition* for additional emphasis. Meanwhile, within interactional resources, self-mentions (15.85%) emerged as the most dominant marker, serving to clearly and directly indicate the presence of the institution or author within the text, such as *our* and *we*, which function to indicate institutional accountability, responsibility, and credibility. *I* and *my* express the author's personal experience and credibility, while *me* indicates the author's personal role. These findings suggest that the UN ARR places greater emphasis on the organisation of information than on reader engagement, in line with its primary function as an accountability document.

Keywords: *Metadiscourse markers, Interactive resources, Interactional resources, UN ARR.*



ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengkaji kategori dan fungsi penanda metadiscourse interpersonal dalam United Nations Annual Result Report (UN ARR) tentang Indonesia tahun 2022. Penelitian ini menggunakan model metadiscourse interpersonal karya Hyland (2005, 2019) yang membagi metadiscourse menjadi dua kategori: sumber daya interaktif dan sumber daya interaksional. Data penelitian terdiri dari korpus sekitar 56.447 kata, dianalisis menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif, dan didukung oleh statistik deskriptif. Perangkat lunak AntConc digunakan untuk mengidentifikasi penanda metadiscourse secara sistematis. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sumber daya interaktif (78.11%) lebih dominan daripada sumber daya interaksional (21.89%). *Transition markers* (63.40%) merupakan penanda yang paling sering digunakan karena berperan dalam menjaga koherensi, menyusun informasi, dan membentuk alur logis teks, seperti *and* untuk konjungsi yang setara, *however* dan *but* untuk konjungsi kontras, serta *in addition* untuk penekanan tambahan. Sementara itu, dalam sumber daya interaksional, *Self-mentions* (15.85%) muncul sebagai penanda yang paling dominan, yang berfungsi untuk menunjukkan kehadiran institusi atau penulis secara jelas dan langsung dalam teks, seperti *our* dan *we* yang berfungsi untuk menunjukkan akuntabilitas kelembagaan, tanggung jawab, dan kredibilitas institusional, *I* dan *my* mengekspresikan pengalaman pribadi dan kredibilitas penulis, serta *me* untuk menunjukkan peran pribadi penulis. Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa UN ARR lebih menekankan pengorganisasian informasi daripada keterlibatan pembaca, sesuai dengan fungsi utamanya sebagai dokumen akuntabilitas.

Kata kunci: *Metadiscourse Markers, Interactive resources, Interactional resources, UN ARR.*

