

The Use of Interpersonal Discourse Markers by Donald Trump and Joe Biden in The 2020 Usa Presidential Debate

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan penanda wacana interpersonal yang digunakan oleh Donald Trump dan Joe Biden dalam debat capres 2020. (2) Untuk menemukan fungsi dari jenis penanda yang digunakan dalam debat tersebut. Penelitian ini menerapkan dan menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif deskriptif dalam menganalisis data dalam debat antara calon presiden, calon presiden, dan calon wakil presiden. Berdasarkan penelitian ini, dapat disimpulkan Donald Trump dan Joe Biden dalam debatnya, keduanya menggunakan penanda interpersonal, dan penggunaan penanda interpersonal dalam debat mereka digunakan dengan baik sesuai dengan fungsi dan penggunaan penanda tersebut (penanda interpersonal) untuk mengatur alur pembicaraan, kata-kata "Sekarang" sebagai penanda transisi, ada "Lihat, dengarkan" untuk berinteraksi audiens lebih banyak mendengarkan. Menurut data yang dilampirkan oleh penulis, Trump menggunakan sekitar 9 penanda interpersonal, masing-masing dengan fungsinya. Dalam skala penanda yang digunakan oleh Trump, penulis mencatat 35 penggunaan penanda interpersonal. Sementara itu, Joe Biden menggunakan sekitar 5 penanda yang juga digunakan oleh Donald Trump, seperti "well, look, sure". Hanya saja Joe Biden tidak menggunakan kata "terus terang" dalam debatnya, penulis mencatat Biden menggunakan penanda interpersonal sebanyak 33 kali yang terekam. Hasil kedua dari penggunaan penanda interpersonal yang digunakan Trump dan Biden dalam debat USA 2020 adalah memberikan pemahaman baru tentang penggunaan penanda, khususnya penanda wacana interpersonal yang digunakan oleh kedua belah pihak dalam debat Amerika yang meliputi ranah politik. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan penanda di Amerika, khususnya dalam debat, menggunakan agresivitas langsung, pertanyaan langsung, dan memperkuat argumen politik. Karena Trump sendiri menggunakan penanda, pidato debatnya terlihat berani dalam berbicara, ia tidak berbasabasi dan langsung ke pokok permasalahan. Di sisi lain, Joe Biden yang juga menggunakan penanda dalam pidato debatnya, lebih menunjukkan demokrasi. Penanda yang digunakan cenderung menunjukkan empati, dalam debat Joe Biden, penanda yang ia gunakan dalam pernyataannya membuat penanda interpersonal lebih inklusif, dan ia membangun debat yang kompetitif.

Kata Kunci: *Penanda Wacana, Debat Presiden, Donald Trump, Joe Biden*

Abstract

This research aims to find the interpersonal discourse markers used by Donald Trump and Joe Biden in the 2020 presidential debate. (2) To find the function of the types of markers used in the debate. This study applies and uses descriptive qualitative research methods in analyzing the data in the debate between presidential candidates, president, and vice president candidates. Based on this research, can be concluded Donald Trump and Joe Biden in their debate, both of them used interpersonal markers, and the use of interpersonal markers in their debates is well used according to the function and use of these markers (Interpersonal markers) to manage the flow of conversation, the words " Now " as transition markers, there are "Look, listen" to interact audience listen more. According to the data attached by the writer, Trump uses around 9 interpersonal markers, each with its function. In the scale of the markers used by Trump, the writer recorded 35 uses of interpersonal markers. Meanwhile, Joe Biden uses around 5 markers which are also used

by Donald Trump, such as "well, look, sure". It's just that Joe Biden doesn't use the word "frankly" in his debate, the writer recorded 33 times Biden used interpersonal markers which were recorded. The second results from the use of interpersonal markers used by Trump and Biden in the 2020 USA debate are provides a new understanding of the use of markers, especially interpersonal discourse markers used by both parties in the American debate which includes the political realm. This shows that the use of markers in America, especially in debates, uses direct aggressiveness, direct questioning, and strengthens political arguments. Because Trump himself used markers, his debate speech looked brave in speaking, he didn't mince words and went straight to the point. On the other hand, Joe Biden, who also uses markers in his debate speech, shows more democracy. The markers used tend to show empathy, in Joe Biden's debate, the markers he used in his statements made interpersonal markers more inclusive, and he built a competitive debate.

Keywords: *Discourse Markers, Presidential Debate, Donald Trump, Joe Biden*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool to express one's voice in a conversation, whether it is a formal or informal conversation. Language is also can be a tool to express ideas and opinions in conditions such as negotiations, speech interpretation and debate. The debate is built with a structured argument competition consisting of two parts. Opponents or teams defended and attacked specific propositions thousands of years ago (Darby, 2007). The debate aims to find out who has an argument related to the evidence and what they say, which is assisted and decided by the council or judge who oversees the debate (Harvey, 2011). In a debate, two people communicate with each other by expressing their opinions and responses to a topic or situation given at the time of the debate, during the debate the two use several words in a language that is specifically used by debates to be able to express their opinions and arguments to each other.

Debates exist in the realm of politics and law because, in politics and law, many public figures always gather in discussions or debates. in a debate the use of discourse markers can influence the persuasive argument of the speech spoken by the speaker, the use of markers such as "Firstly, now, look, you know, honestly" these words help the argument conveyed by the speaker to be more persuasive and clearer according to the context. In a debate, arguments will occur between the two speakers or both sides, some markers are used to be able to manage the flow of the conversation and to be a transition signal for turns to speak, in a debate some markers are used to clarify and invite the audience or listeners to listen more, they use "Look and listen" (ibid. 152). This study examines the debate that took place in the 2020 presidential debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden,

Comparisons of discourse markers in different languages, such as English and Spanish, show differences in function and frequency based on linguistic conventions (Torres, 2002). In the linguistic concept, discourse markers and language influence and express their use, especially in communication. Other than the communication itself, a situation is created or that often occurs with the use of discourse markers and language in discourse markers. This intricate interplay of language and debate communication is a multifaceted and ever-evolving process, delving into the complexities of linguistics. Discourse markers have a significant role in language by helping organize the coherence of the discourse. There are some elements that help indicate the relationships between different conversations or texts, thereby contributing to the flow and overall structure of the communication (Rooij, 2000). Often markers in spoken communication are used to respond to words or statements that have been issued previously, usually to continue, such as well, although, and however. Discourse markers have a big role in analyzing markers, especially in a conversation between two people, such as a debate. The utilization of discourse markers greatly influences our ability to effectively structure information, clarify meanings, and promote seamless communication in both spoken and written exchanges.

Interpersonal markers are a type of discourse marker that plays an important role in building communication between speakers and listeners to build conversations. Interpersonal markers are based on words that become markers in a conversation sentence between speakers and listeners. This aims to build good conversation, both in debates and speeches (Hyland, K

2005). However, mostly the use of interpersonal markers occurs during face-to-face communication, such as in debates. The presidential debate is a debate with a long process, quite challenging for the two presidential candidates because it determine the fate of the USA in their hands, so the challenge of this debate makes the debaters able to maintain American culture as a superpower and answer America's problems at that time. Namely global pandemic, social unrest, and a contentious political climate. The furious battle of ideologies between current Republican leader Donald Trump and his Democratic opponent, Joe Biden, went beyond traditional political discussions, peering into the intricacies of governing, policymaking, and leadership. The highly anticipated first debate, which took place on September 29, 2020, was filled with tension and showcased the vastly different plans the candidates had for the country's direction.

The presidential debate that was held in 2020 was quite heated between the two sides who expressed their arguments and opinions in the debate. In the debate, full political and legal-scientific language was presented to become linguistic analysis in a debate, so this also directed the study. This is to examine the debates held by the president and vice president. This research is used to examine discourse markers. In the debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden, there is quite a lot of linguistic material that can be studied because in this American debate, it is a challenge for Donald Trump who has to defend his argument with words and sentences that are included in the monitoring of discourse markers, and Joe Biden with his opinion attacks that form Important Linguistic elements that guide the flow of the conversation played a significant role in shaping the candidate's narrative, argument structure and overall communication effectiveness. This description of the 2020 US presidential debate has a linguistic context that was formed and studied in the debate between the two presidents against the presidential candidate and the vice president against the vice president candidate. The use of language in debates is included in linguistic analysis through discourse analysis.

This study focuses on finding the interpersonal types and the functions of interpersonal markers used and mentioned by Donald Trump and Joe Biden in the 2020 USA debate. An update in research that focuses on discourse markers in this research is an analysis of the pragmatic function of each discourse marker. identified in the context of the debate. This study also presents discourse markers specifically on the type of interpersonal markers with the functions. Based on the background above, the author has two objectives in research, which are: (1) To find the interpersonal discourse markers used by Donald Trump and Joe Biden in the 2020 presidential debate. (2) To find the function of the types of markers used in the debate.

METHODS

This study applies and uses descriptive qualitative research methods in analyzing the data in the debate between presidential candidates, president, and vice president candidates. In particular, the qualitative descriptive method used in this research also functions as a basic form of the discourse marker theory that has been chosen (Fraser. B, 1999) which looks at and analyzes texts and discourse that come out of mouths and debates. The script spoken by the speaker. , very suitable for research methods. Apart from that, descriptive qualitative produces research results with an explanation of the selected discourse, an understanding of a selected phenomenon across the health research discipline. The Data of this study take the transcription debate script as the primary data and the debate video from YouTube as the secondary data. The Data is drawn from a source in transcription from Rev.com, which summarizes the conversations and speeches during the debates both parties between Donald Trump and Joe Biden which were held three times, debates paying particular attention to the discourse markers used by Kamala Harris (Joseph et al., 2021).

Data collection analysis of the transcript of the debate script as the main data in this study, considering that this is a debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden in the 2020 presidential debate, the data procedure of data have look at the transcript as the main data because the debate transcript provides the written words presented in it, this create a discourse markers become visible when used (Huneety A. 2003). However, the data collection procedure follows some key steps of the transcription and YouTube video, which are sources and data that are relevant to the research data required, transcripts on the website that are accessible (easy to access), suitability

of data on each transcript evidence on the website, transcripts that have completed all processes and content in the debate video on the YouTube video of the debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden in the 2020 presidential debate. The match between the contents of the transcript and the contents of the YouTube video is systematically organized to promote effective analysis focusing on models and language characteristics. This structured approach guarantees that YouTube video is a valuable source of secondary data and providing accuracy (Subekti M W. 2019)

One of the data collection techniques in qualitative methods is to collect documents and data required in the research problem and then analyze it in depth. with additional techniques, namely using triangulation techniques, it is believed that this technique also ensures certainty from the data sources taken, namely Rev.com transcriptions and debate videos from YouTube. Consequently, it can prove the reliability of the data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this session, the author reveals several findings that answer and find interpersonal markers that Donald Trump and Joe Biden used in the 2020 presidential debate. As well as answering the types and functions of markers. which has been used in the debate. The findings of the interpersonal markers answer the first research question of this research, to find the interpersonal markers used in the debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden.

Interpersonal Discourse Markers in 2020 USA Debate

Interpersonal discourse markers are a type of marker that stands out in the 2020 American debate, the heated debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden is a debate that presents markers that are classified as interpersonal markers. In interpersonal debate, markers become language tools that maintain the flow of the speaker's conversation, provide responses, maintain interaction, and express their sentences.

In the debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden, the speeches made by both of them in the 2020 American debate had interpersonal markers such as "well, look" indicating that this word clarifies the argument or information, provides a different point of view and can better connect with the audience. In the 2020 debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden, interpersonal markers are not only markers that become words to maintain the flow of their conversation in political debates, but this linguistic tool also influences the audience and shapes the purpose of the speaker's argument, especially interpersonal markers by Donald Trump and Joe Biden.

1. Donald Trump Speech

The writer found discourse markers in the speech by Donald Trump which are classified as markers, interpersonal markers debate in the 2020 USA presidential debate, in the analysis of Donald Trump's speech, it was noted that he used around 8 marker words which were classified as interpersonal markers in Maschler (2009).

Table 1. Donald Trump Interpersonal Markers

Markers	Frequent (time)
Well	14
Look	6
Oh	6
Listen	3
Now	3
Frankly	3
You know	2
Okay	1
Sure	1

The markers found in Donald Trump's speech are interpersonal markers with a high percentage of use, especially the words "Well" and "Look", which he used quite a lot in his debate speech against Joe Biden. The interpersonal markers used in this debate are a total of

35 times markers used in the speech which are classified as interpersonal markers (Maschler 2009)

2. Joe Biden Speech

The discovery of discourse markers in speaker Joe Biden also found markers of the interpersonal type which were also the types of markers focused on in this session. Joe Biden uses 5 discourse markers which are classified as interpersonal markers, 5 of these markers are the use of "Well" 15 times, the use of the word "Look" 11 times, the word "Yes" 4 times, the word "Oh" 2 times, and other words "sure " .

Table 2. Joe Biden's Interpersonal Markers Table

Markers	Frequent (time)
Well	15
Look	11
Yes	4
Oh	2
sure	1

Judging from Joe Biden's use of markers, his use of markers is not much different from that of Donald Trump, who tends to use the words "Well" and "Look". Considering that Joe Biden is also a speaker in the same position as Trump, Biden also continues to use interpersonal markers in his speech.

The function of the interpersonal markers

Based on findings on the use of discourse markers in the debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden in their speeches, they found that the markers that were often used were interpersonal. Interpersonal markers also have a function in the use of words. In this session, the writer discuss the function and context of the words used by Donald Trump and Joe Biden:

Donald Trump speech

In Donald Trump's speech, he uses words that are included in the group of interpersonal markers, some of the words are "Well, listen, Oh, sure, okay, look, you know " In this session, these markers are revealed along with their function and context its use.

Table 3. Donald Trump Markers Function

Function	Markers
Showing response (Agreement/disagreement)	Oh, sure, okay, frankly
To manage the flow of conversation and as transition markers	Well, now
Perception verb, to involve audience	Look, listen
Marking shared knowledge	You know

A. Well

The function of the word "well" as a marker generally is to maintain the flow of a conversation. However, "Well" can also be interpreted as taking a turn speaking, taking a turn to speak, or even responding.

Example 1

President Donald J. Trump: (01:00)

Well, we're going to deliver it right away. We have the military all set up. Logistically, they're all set up.

Context: well is used by Trump as a word to continue the statements and arguments he presented to be clearer in his speech, considering the presence of moderator and debate opponent Joe

Biden, the word well in this context means he is still continuing his conversation and explaining further

Example 2:

President Donald J. Trump: (12:16)

Well, first of all, I guess I'm debating you, not him, but that's okay. I'm not surprised. Let me just tell you something. There's nothing symbolic. I'm cutting drug prices

Context: in this dialogue, it is shown how the word "Well" became the word in Donald Trump's turn to speak, or in other words, simply it's time for Donald Trump in the opportunity given to speak.

Example 3:

President Donald J. Trump: (23:18)

Well, you didn't do very well in Swine Flu. H1-N1, you were a disaster. Your own Chief of Staff said you were a disaster

Context: Well can also function to respond to arguments or information that has just been received. In the usage above, Trump uses the word "Well" to respond to Joe Biden's argument.

B. Look

The word look has a function that is included in the type of perception function (perception verb) and the function of involving the audience. In its role, the word look is used when opening a new sentence, and a follow-up sentence. Mostly the word Look is used in Donald Trump's debates/speeches, he uses it to convey his perception and involve the audience.

Example 1:

Donald Trump: (15:24)

Look, his own person who ran that for him, who, as you know, was his chief of staff said,

Example 2:

Donald Trump: (22:09)

Look, all he does is talk about shut downs.

Context: Donald Trump's two speech statements above show the word "Look" in conveying his perception of the conversation he is continuing and giving his perception to Kristen Walker.

C. Listen

The function of the word listen in general is to invite the audience to listen more to the conversation and to show the speaker's perception

Example 1:

President Donald J. Trump: (15:59).

Listen, this is the way it is. And that destroyed ... They shouldn't even call it Obamacare

Context: The dialogue from Trump's speech above shows Donald Trump inviting listeners to focus more on his statement, this context of the situation from the word listen that Trump uses, he wants everyone to listen to him more.

D. Oh

The word "Oh" in a speech has many functions. In interpersonal markers, the function of the word "Oh" can be a response marker to a statement or question, this marker can also be a

marker that acknowledges an answer or statement and can even be used to recognize what has been discussed.

Example 1:

President Donald J. Trump: (26:05)
Oh yeah, sure.

Context: The use of "Oh" followed by the word sure in Donald Trump's speech dialogue above is a form of an answer to respond to a statement from Chris Wallace, the moderator.

Example 2:

Donald Trump: (23:24)
Oh, I see. Okay.

Context: An example of the use of "Oh" as an acknowledgment of a statement or information provided can be seen from the evidence of Donald Trump's speech confirming Joe Biden's information statement.

E. Now

The use of the word "Now" serves to manage the flow of conversation. The word "Now" can be a word for speaking-turn or indicates a change or turn in speaking. Also, you can attract the audience's attention by emphasizing important points in the statement or argument you want to convey.

Example 1:

Donald Trump: (32:22)
Now, about your thing last night. I knew all about that. I knew all about that. I knew all about that. And through John — who is John Ratcliffe, who is fantastic, DNI — he said the one thing that's common to both of them.

Context: Based on the example of Donald Trump's speech transcript above, the use of the word "Now" does not describe turn-making speaking or attracting attention, but Donald Trump uses the word "Now" to be a sign that regulates the flow of the conversation in which Donald Trump gives new statements and new topic

F. You know

"You know" can be words used in interpersonal markers to provide more information, can be a signal to the listener or audience regarding information or topics that are previously being conveyed, its function is called marking shared knowledge

Example 1:

President Donald J. Trump: (15:24)
You'll see it as soon as it's finished, you'll see it. You know, if you wanted to, go to the Board of Elections. There's 118 page or so report that says everything I have, every bank I have

Context: The speech transcript evidence above states that the word "you know" was used by Donald Trump to indicate more information for Joe Biden regarding questions regarding his track record of tax payments. Trump advised Biden to go to the board of elections because there was more information about Trump's banking track

Example 2:

President Donald J. Trump: (42:53)
You know what, Antifa is a dangerous radical group.

Context: The function of word "You Know" can also function to emphasize an important point in the topic of conversation, emphasizing an important point in the topic being read. Donald Trump uses the words "You know" to emphasize an important point on a topic being debated

G. Okay

The use of the marker "okay" is included in markers to manage the flow of conversation, but clearly the word "okay" can function to show a response to another speaker to give a sign that he confirms he understands.

Example 1:

Donald Trump: (23:24)
Oh, I see. Okay.

Context: The context for using okay in the example of Donald Trump's speech transcript is Donald Trump's use of okay responding to Joe Biden's statement, this indicates he understands and agrees.

H. Sure

In interpersonal markers theory (Maschler. 2009), the use of the word "Sure" is simply to respond to a statement or question being asked, response or agreement

Example 1:

Chris Wallace: (41:33)
But are you willing tonight to condemn white supremacists and militia group and to say that they need to stand down and not add to the violence in a number of these cities as we saw in Kenosha and as we've seen in Portland.
President Donald J. Trump: (41:57)
Sure, I'm will to do that.

Context: The transcript evidence above shows that Donald Trump confirmed and agreed to the question asked by Chris Wallace

I. Frankly

The function of the word "frankly" is to express the speaker's attitude. It is useful for speakers to speak directly to the point or be honest.

Example 1:

President Donald J. Trump: (34:43)
During the Obama-Biden administration, there was tremendous division. There was hatred. You look at Ferguson, you look at, or you go to very... Many places, look at Oakland. Look what happened in Oakland. Look what happened in Baltimore. Look what happened... Frankly, it was more violent than what I'm even seeing now

Context: Donald Trump used the word "Frankly" to continue his statement, the word he used indicated that he was honest and openly that the information in the statement he conveyed was worse than expected.

Joe Biden speech

In Joe Biden's speeches, he uses words that are part of the following group of interpersonal markers, several the markers are "Well, look, yes, oh, sure" this part follows the function and the context of their use becomes clear

Table 4. Joe Biden Markers Function

Function	Markers
Showing response (Agreement/disagreement)	Oh, sure, yes
To manage the flow of conversation	Well
Perception verb (To involve audience)	Look

A. Well

The use of well still be the same, which is to regulate the flow of conversation, in its function of transition, Well is used when there is a transition when it is a turn to speak. Also, for phrases of disagreement or correction.

Example 1:

Vice President Joe Biden: (03:49)
Well, let's have this debate-

Context: based on transcript evidence, Biden also used the word "Well" to start the debate or could also start the conversation

Example 2:

Chris Wallace: (02:26)
Or Senator Harris is saying you can't trust the scientist
Vice President Joe Biden: (02:28)
Well, no, no. You can trust the scientist. She didn't say that. You can trust the-

Context: Joe Biden uses the word "Well" at the beginning of his sentence followed by a sentence to express disagreement and then correct the statement made by Chris Wallace

B. Look

The word "Look" still has a similar function to that used by Donald Trump. But significantly, Biden uses the "Look" function as a perception verb to convey additional information or details that he wants to highlight

Example 1:

Vice President Joe Biden: (37:54)
Look, what I support are the police having the opportunity to deal with the problems they face and I'm totally opposed to defunding the police offices.

Context: Joe Biden uses the word "Look" as a marker perception verb. The sentence he continued was to emphasize and provide additional notes, a follow-up statement that was debated by Chris Wallace.

C. Yes

One of the simple meanings of the function of the word "Yes" is as a response marker. To respond in agreement with the statement or question being asked in conversation or even a debate.

Example 1:

Vice President Joe Biden: (08:57)
Yes, I would. He's been totally irresponsible the way in which he has handled the social distancing and people wearing masks, basically encouraged them not to.

Example 2:

Vice President Joe Biden: (30:59)

Yes, there is. There's systemic injustice in this country, in education and work and in law enforcement and the way in which it's enforced.

Context: From the two transcripts of Joe Biden's speech above, both are Joe Biden's responses to statements and questions in the debate, the response "Yes" is followed by an explanation of the statement

D. Oh

Even though it is a word to respond to a statement or question, Joe Biden's use of the word "Oh" is used to respond but also to repair initiation or repair question. So the word "Oh" can be used to correct and correct incorrect information in a statement or question asked.

Example 1

Kristen Welker: (21:23)

But you haven't ruled out more shut downs?

Joe Biden: (21:25)

Oh, well, no. I'm not shutting down today, but there are

Context: Based on the speech transcript of the debate between Joe Biden and Kristen, Joe Biden used the word "Oh" to respond to what Kristen Walker asked and also to correct the wrong information in the question.

E. Sure

It does not change from its main function of responding (showing response) agreement to a statement or question in a conversation, it shows willingness to request.

Example 1:

Kristen Welker: (05:11)

[crosstalk 00:05:11] *President Trump, and then I want to get to two questions to both of you on this.*

Joe Biden: (05:13)

Sure.

Context: Joe Biden used the word "Sure" response markers, answered Kristen Walker, and gave an affirmative response

Discussion

Based on the findings discussed by the writer in the 2020 American debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden, interpersonal markers played a very important role in the conversation in the debate between the two of them (Sari, 2023). Regardless of the differences and similarities used, the role of interpersonal markers is seen to build conversations according to their function.

Trump uses 9 markers which are classified as interpersonal markers. The use of interpersonal discourse markers in his debates makes Trump's position build a conversation that gains power and answers several times (Dafouz-Milne, E. 2008). Looking at Donald Trump's character as a leader who always relies on his strength and how he debates against his opponent Joe Biden, and outside the realm of politics, in this 2020 debate Donald Trump uses words that are classified as interpersonal markers such as "Look, you see, frankly" Trump uses these words in his debate speech, from his speech which uses interpersonal discourse markers which Trump actually uses to regulate or manage the flow of his conversation during the debate, Trump uses interpersonal markers also to respond, either that agree or disagree and also to provide more relevant explanations. His statement still lacks information.

Donald Trump's use of interpersonal discourse markers reflects things that can be discussed and is highlighted, namely, interpersonal discourse markers used in debates. Previously he had made a speech but what was highlighted was the use of personalized discourse markers to gain power and people's trust. There is a visible difference in the findings and discussion of this study which focuses on interpersonal markers, where the use of interpersonal discourse markers has a function to manage conversation, express attitude, and share more knowledge, on the Trump interpersonal markers side, it can be seen how Trump's communication style is more prominent and aggressive in directly opposing Joe Biden as his opponent.

Meanwhile, on Joe Biden's side, he also uses interpersonal markers, but there are only 5 interpersonal markers used. Joe Biden uses markers as markers in stating his statements, some of his markers such as "Yes, sure, Oh, Now" These markers do have the same function, namely to control the conversation, how the word "Well, Now" is used as a transition, the word "Yes" to respond or confirm that he agrees. On Joe Biden's side, the use of interpersonal markers in his debates shows more democracy. The markers used tend to show empathy, in Joe Biden's debate, the markers he used in his statements made interpersonal markers more inclusive, and he built a competitive debate.

In comparison, the use of interpersonal markers used by Donald Trump and Joe Biden in the 2020 USA presidential debate shows many differences and things that show American characteristics in political communication. The differences are related to previous research conducted by Thohir (2016) comparing Indonesian speech with American speech using English. There is a big difference that can be seen in how debates or speeches use English, especially in America which is more direct or aggressive, such as the words "Look, listen, or hear me out" while in Indonesia, most Indonesian speakers especially prefer using the words " dan " resulted in significant differences in that the use of markers or other Indonesian words in debates or speeches was still rarely used.

On the other hand, American country characteristics shape debate markers differently, focusing on strong statements and intensifying competitiveness. In contrast, Asian countries like Indonesia use markers to build cooperation and prevent conflict in community-focused.

CONCLUSION

Several significant points that be answered here are the conclusions of the results that answer the first question of this study, namely the use of discourse markers, especially the discovery and use of discourse markers, the type of interpersonal markers used by Donald Trump and Joe Biden in their debate. Both of them used interpersonal markers, and the use of interpersonal markers in their debates is well used according to the function and use of these markers (Interpersonal markers) to manage the flow of conversation, the words " Now " as transition markers, there are "Look, listen" to interact audience listen more. According to the data attached by the writer, Trump uses around 9 interpersonal markers, each with its function. In the scale of the markers used by Trump, the writer recorded 35 uses of interpersonal markers. Meanwhile, Joe Biden uses around 5 markers which are also used by Donald Trump, such as "well, look, sure". It's just that Joe Biden doesn't use the word "frankly" in his debate, the writer recorded 33 times Biden used interpersonal markers which were recorded.

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Also the big difference with previous studies that used other types of discourse markers which only showed personalize markers to gain power but did not build communication, the

difference between Indonesian speech and English speech is much different because Indonesian markers are classified as polite markers and more often use the words "And "In terms of culture and country, America is a quite sarcastic country where in debates or speeches the speaker often goes straight to the point.

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