

METADISCOURSE MARKERS IN CNN HEALTH NEWS ARTICLES

(Pemarkah Metawacana dalam Artikel Berita Kesehatan di CNN)

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi jenis dan fungsi pemarkah metawacana dalam artikel berita kesehatan CNN. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode kualitatif. Sumber datanya adalah lima belas artikel berita kesehatan CNN. Data berupa kalimat tentang Coronavirus Disease-2019 yang memiliki pemarkah metawacana. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada 2 jenis dan 11 fungsi pemarkah metawacana dalam artikel berita kesehatan CNN. Dua jenis pemarkah itu ialah metawacana interaktif dan interaksional. Jenis metawacana interaktif yang ditemukan dalam artikel berita kesehatan CNN adalah *transition*, *frame marker*, *evidential*, dan *code gloss*. Jenis metawacana interaksional yang ditemukan adalah *hedges*, *booster*, *attitude marker*, dan *engagement marker*. *Endophoric marker* dan *self-mention* tidak ditemukan dalam artikel. Sementara itu, sebelas fungsi yang teridentifikasi adalah menambahkan ide pada artikel, membandingkan dan mengontraskan pernyataan dalam artikel, menarik simpulan atau melawan ide dalam pernyataan penulis, membangun dialog yang jelas bagi pembaca, menyebutkan sumber informasi secara eksplisit, mencontohkan sesuatu dalam wacana, menguraikan apa yang telah ditulis, menunjukkan bahwa pernyataan penulis lebih merupakan pendapat yang masuk akal daripada fakta, menekankan atau memperjelas pernyataan, menunjukkan sikap penulis atau pembicara terhadap proposisi, dan secara eksplisit ditujukan kepada pembaca untuk memusatkan perhatian mereka atau memasukkan mereka ke dalam wacana.

Kata kunci: CNN; metawacana; interaktif; interaksional; Covid-19

Abstract

This study aims to identify the types and functions of metadiscourse markers used in CNN health news articles. This study is conducted by applying a qualitative method. The sources of data are fifteen CNN health news articles, while the data are the sentences about Coronavirus Disease-2019 that have metadiscourse markers categories. The result of the study shows that there are 2 types and 11 functions in CNN health news articles. The types of metadiscourse markers are interactive and interactional metadiscourse. Kinds of interactive metadiscourse found in CNN health news articles are transition, frame marker, evidential, and code gloss. Meanwhile, kinds of interactional metadiscourse found in CNN health news articles are hedges, boosters, attitude markers, and engagement markers. However, endophoric markers and self-mention are not found in the articles. The functions identified are adding an idea to the article, comparing and contrasting statements in the article, drawing a conclusion or countering ideas in the writer's statement, establishing a clear dialog for readers, explicitly mentioning sources of information, exemplifying something in the discourse, elaborating of what the writer has been written, show that the statement of the writer is more of a reasonable opinion than a fact, emphasizing or

clarifying a statement, show the writer's or speaker's attitude towards the proposition, and explicitly addresses readers to focus their attention or include them into the discourse.

Keywords: CNN; metadiscourse; interactive; interactional; Covid-19

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INTRODUCTION

Mass media is one of the tools used in delivering messages to the public. It is in line with Burhan, mass media is defined as media that disseminates information and the public can access it (Burhan, 2006). Everyone needs mass media to get information about the events around them, with the mass media also people will easily get the information they need at any given moment they want information. On the other hand, humans can share the events that occur around them with others. So that one person and another in a different area can exchange information about the events surrounding them through the mass media. The mass media has a strong influence on the lives of people as the power to transform and shape the pattern of human thought and behavior. Mass media has its social role and function in society. According to McQuail, there are six perspectives of the roles of mass media, as a window on events and experience, as a mirror of events in society and the world, implying a faithful reflection, as a filter, as a guide, as a forum for presenting various information and ideas to the audience, and as an interlocutor (McQuail, 2000).

According to Yunus, mass media includes print media, electronic media, and online media (Yunus, 2010). Print media refers to such communication media in printed form (Croteau, D. H. W. & Milan, 2012). Print media includes newspapers, magazines, books, and so on. Electronic media is the kind of media that allows the user to access it by using an electrical connection. The main source of electronic media is audio-visual recording. It consists of all devices, which are electronic such as television, radio, and so on to communicate information to and from the audience. Online

media is a form of media based on telecommunications and multimedia using computers and the internet (Kurniawan, 2005). It includes websites, blogs, and so on.

An example of online media found on the website is online news. Online news is news that is reported on the internet. One of the examples delivered in the international arena is health news by Cable News Network (CNN) International. CNN is a U.S. cable news channel founded in 1980 by Ted Turner. CNN presents international news on the latest ASEAN, Asia Pacific, Middle East, Africa, Europe, and America. One of the contents presented by CNN is health news. Currently, the most popular health news is about Coronavirus Disease-2019. Since December, the virus has spread to nearly every continent and case numbers continue to rise. Therefore, news about Coronavirus Disease-2019 became a trending topic.

In delivering information on health news, CNN international used metadiscourse markers. In delivering information, there is a relationship between language and context. When writers maximize the usage of metadiscourse markers, readers can gain more than just the information presented. The occurrences of metadiscourse elements in news as well as in writing their news would indirectly help readers understand written texts in more than one way.

According to Hyland, metadiscourse is a term that is widely used in discourse analysis and language education related to the conceptualization of the interaction or communication between the writer or speaker and the audience (Hyland, 2005). It means metadiscourse as essential means of facilitating communication between the writer or speaker to express the idea and involve the audience to get the information. Metadiscourse is the way of understanding

the language used, displaying the efforts of the author or speaker to guide the receiver's perception of the text.

Several previous studies related to metadiscourse markers have been carried out. They are Kholifah (Kholifah, 2020), Tashi and Suksawas (Tashi, T., & Suksawas, 2018), Zareifard and Alinezhad (Zareifard, R., & Alinezhad, 2014), Mahmood, Javaid, and Mahmood (Mahmood, R., Javaid, G., & Mahmood, 2017), Nugroho (Nugroho, 2020), Nugrahani and Bram (Nugrahani, V. E., & Bram, 2020). Of those earlier studies, none of them utilized health news articles as their object of analysis. Therefore, given analyzing metadiscourse in health news articles, this study is needed to be conducted. Therefore, this study aimed to discuss the types and functions of metadiscourse markers in CNN health news articles.

Metadiscourse is about the developing text or the author's explicit commentary on the author's ongoing discourse. It is used to convey information and show the author's opinion based on the content (Adel, 2006). It is in line with Hyland's theory that the metadiscourse marker is the way of understanding language in use which helps writers guide the understanding of receivers of a text (Hyland, 2005).

According to Hyland, metadiscourse has two broad categories. There are interactive metadiscourse and interactional metadiscourse (Hyland, 2005). Interactive metadiscourse allows writers or speakers to arrange propositional material to make coherent texts. Meanwhile, the interactional metadiscourse involves the participation of readers or listeners and shows the viewpoint of the writer or speakers towards the content of the proposition.

Interactive Metadiscourse

This feature allows the writer or the speaker to help the reader or listener interpret the text or utterance correctly by controlling the flow of information. It helps to predict the awareness of readers or listeners in the systematic organization of discourse and show their explicit evaluation guide that can

be retrieved from texts. Interactive metadiscourse has five significant sub-categories. They are transition marker, frame marker, endophoric marker, evidential, and code gloss (Hyland, 2005).

Transition Marker

According to Hyland, transition markers are primarily conjunctions and adverbs that help readers understand the main clause's semantic relationship (Hyland, 2005). But, to count as a metadiscourse, rather than the outside world, they must perform a function internal to the discourse and help the reader interpret links between ideas. Martin and Rose summarize the various positions in discourse that internal and external perform. They divided transition markers into three parts (Martin & Rose, 2003). The first is addition markers to add elements to a statement that may consist of the item, the second is comparison markers the statements either different or similar, and the third is consequence markers to tell the readers that a conclusion is being drawn. For example: *Therefore*, I think it is important and beneficial to learn martial arts since we were kids.

Frame Marker

Frame marker is used to arrange a text for the audience. According to Milne, a frame marker is used to mark something in an argument and direct the audience in the presentation of different in particular order signal text boundaries or elements of text structure (Milne, 2008). It is in line with Hyland, that the frame marker aims at establishing a clear dialog for readers or listeners (Hyland, 2005). Their roles can be further classified into four subtypes. The first is to sequence parts of the text to represent additive relations such as *first*, *then*, *next*, *that*, *at the same time*, and *so on*. The second is discourse labels to explicitly label in the text such as *to summarize*, *in sum*, *by way of introduction*, and *so on*. The third is the announcer to inform the purpose of the discourse such as *my purpose is*, *I argue that*

there are several reasons, and so on. Fourth is shifting the topic to denote changes in the subject such as *right, ok, now, well, back to, and so on.* For example: Lastly, most women, even younger women, are still failing to take emotional ownership of their money.

Endophoric Marker

Endophoric marker is related to information that is part of a text. According to Hyland, this category refers to other parts of the text to provide supporting arguments, make additional information available, and thus steer the reader to a preferred reading of the discourse or interpretation (Hyland, 2005). Such as, *as noted above, see fig, in section X, as mentioned before, as discussed before, and so on.* For example: *As already stated before that love makes people happy so when a person is in love, he will automatically become excited and more fans to do many things.*

Evidential

Evidence markers are information drawn from other sources. In academic discourse, evidential marker typically takes the form of citation or academic attribution. This marker has two functions, they explicitly mention sources of information and uses references to these authoritative values with persuasive purposes (Hyland, 2005). Such as *X stated, according to X, X claimed that, based on X's opinion, X believes that, and so on.* For example: *According to Agarwal and Garg (2012), communication itself is the activity of conveying information.*

Code Gloss

According to Hyland, this marker provides additional information by paraphrasing and explaining what has been mentioned before, to ensure that the reader or listener can grasp the intended sense of the writer or the speaker. It is in line with Wei, Li, Zhou, & Gong, the use of this marker is to explain and elaborate on the meaning and help readers or writing in grasping the information (Wei, J.,

Li, Y., Zhou, T., & Gong, 2016). In other words, code glosses are used to clarify what the writer's or speaker's communicative purposes are. This marker is usually used *defined as, namely, that is, such as, for example, in other words, and so on.* For example: *However, figurative language is also used in formal writing such as articles or news in magazines and newspapers.*

Interactional Metadiscourse

This feature concerns the effort of the writer or speaker to regulate the level of personalities in texts and create acceptable relationships in the discourse with interlocutors. According to Hyland, interactional metadiscourse helps the writer or speaker to lead the readers or listeners into his or her idea. Interactional metadiscourse has five significant sub-categories (Hyland, 2005). They are hedges, boosters, attitude markers, engagement markers, and self-mention.

Hedge

Hedges play an important role in conveying the writer's or speaker's message. According to Hyland, hedges serve to show that the statement of the writer or speaker is more of a reasonable opinion than a fact (Hyland, 2005). Using hedges, the writer or speaker tries to make room for the reader or listener to find other opinions they can make alternatives to. There are a relationship and interaction between the writer or speaker and the reader or listener through the use of certain expressions. This part can be classified into three subcategories. First is an epistemic verb, such as *may, might, would, and could.* Second is probability adverbs such as, *probably, perhaps, maybe, possibly.* The third is probability adjectives such as, *possible and it is likely.* For example, Translator *should* understand the meaning first before translating the whole meaning.

Booster

Different from hedges, boosters highlight certainty. Booster is emphasizing or clarifying a statement. It is in line with Hyland, this marker allows the writer to close down alternatives, emphasize certainty, and organize the different views of the audience (Hyland, 2005). This marker usually used are, demonstrates it is clear that, undoubtedly, certainly, it is a fact. For example, Third World countries share many needs and problems of hazardous waste management with developed countries.

Attitude Marker

An attitude marker is to show the writer's or speaker's attitude towards the proposition. According to Hyland, attitude markers are used to express the writer's or speaker's attitude to the proposition to convey surprise, obligation, agreement, importance, and so on (Hyland, 2005). This marker can explicit the signal to the audience by a deontic verb such as *needs to*, *must have to*, *attitudinal adverb such as hopefully, unfortunately, remarkably, sadly*, attitudinal adjective such as *it is absurd, it is surprising*, and by cognitive verbs such as, *I feel, I think, I believe*. For example *Hopefully*, everything will calm down now, but it's comforting knowing that their love is strong enough to survive the worst.

Engagement Marker

The engagement marker explicitly addresses readers to focus their attention or include them in the discourse. It is in line with Hyland, engagement markers explicitly build a relationship with the reader (Hyland, 2005). There are two ways to build a relationship with the reader. First, addressing the audience with reader pronouns in an argument such as you, your, with interjection such as by the way, you can note, and so on. Second, pulling and guiding the reader to discourse also in two ways. First, give instructions such as a note, consider, and so on. The second is with obligation modal such as must, should have

to, and so on. For example: *Considering* the importance of translation, this subject is included as a course that has to be taken by English department students at the university level.

Self-Mention

Self-mention shows the projection of the author in how the author positions in a text. Hyland argues that self-mention refers to the author's explicit presence in the text and provides information about the character and stance (Hyland, 2005). Usually, these are characterized by first-person pronouns and possessive adjectives. Such as I, we, mine, me, our, and so on. For example, *I would* like to find out the difficulties encountered by students in translating idiomatic expressions from English into Indonesian.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses descriptive-qualitative research to identify and classify the data that has metadiscourse markers in health news. According to Moleong, the qualitative method is a research manner that obtains descriptive data written or spoken from the people and their attitudes which is being observed (Moleong, 2015). Therefore, the research design above is appropriate to identify and classify the metadiscourse markers in CNN health news articles about Coronavirus Disease-2019.

The sources of data in this study are fifteen health news articles by CNN. The fifteen news articles are the latest news about Coronavirus Disease-2019 and the news articles are an edition issued in November 2020. The data are clauses and sentences from CNN health news articles about Coronavirus Disease-2019 that have metadiscourse markers categories.

Data collection is conducted through the following steps. The first is collecting health news articles by CNN about Coronavirus Disease-2019. The second is reading health news articles by CNN. Then, finding a sentence containing metadiscourse markers in CNN health news articles. And the

last, putting the data into a table to assist in data collection.

Finished collecting the data, then using content analysis, the data are analyzed based on Hyland's theory about metadiscourse markers (Hyland, 2005). According to Tharenou, Donohue, and Cooper, content analysis is a technique for systematically describing and analyzing spoken, visual, or written material. Thus this study takes the data from health news (Tharenou, P., Donohue, R., 2007). Coding is used for each marker. The steps of analyzing the data in this study are as follow, (1) classifying sentences of metadiscourse markers in CNN health news articles, (2) giving the codes to each marker for example S1—S15 for defining several sources of data, C for sentence in news, T for Transition, FM for Frame Marker, EM for EndophoricMarker, CG for Code Gloss, E for Evidential, H for Hedge, B for Booster, AM for Attitude Marker, SM for Self-Mention, EGM for Engagement Marker. After coding, displaying the findings into the type of metadiscourse markers and explaining the functions of metadiscourse markers used in CNN health news articles.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Interactive metadiscourse used in the news allows the writer to help the reader correctly interpret the text by managing information flow consisting of transition marker, frame marker, endophoric marker, evidential, and code gloss. The highest marker that appeared in CNN health news articles is the transition marker while the lowest marker is the frame marker. Endophoric markers are not used in the news because in these health news articles the writers never refer to other parts of the text to make additional information or provide supporting arguments. It is to Hyland, that those endophoric markers are markers that refer to other parts of the text (Hyland, 2005).

Interactional metadiscourse markers that concern the effort of the writer to regulate the level of personalities in texts and create acceptable relationships in the discourse with interlocutors consist of hedge,

booster, attitude marker, engagement marker, and self-mention. The highest marker that appeared in CNN health news articles is the engagement marker while the lowest marker is a booster. Self-mention is not used and is the only third person mentioned.

Transition

According to Hyland, transition markers are primarily conjunctions and adverbs that help readers understand the main clause's semantic relationship (Hyland, 2005). Based on the findings transition has three functions. They are for adding an idea to the article, comparing and contrasting statements in the article, and for drawing a conclusion or countering ideas in the writer's statement. In CNN health news articles, there are 11 markers of transition. They are **and**, **or**, **but**, **also**, **because**, **so**, **since**, **yet**, **however**, **therefore**, and **although**.

The word **and**, **or**, and **also** included in the first functions, for adding an idea to the article. The example of the use of transition in CNN health news articles is presented below.

- (1) *"Fever, coughing, **and** shortness of breath are among the most common symptoms of Covid-19, the disease that the new coronavirus causes."* (221/S4/C39/T)
- (2) *"Contact your local or state health department to find out where to get a test."* (238/S4/C46/T)
- (3) *"You can **also** reduce risk by getting takeout food instead of dining in restaurants and avoiding public transportation, if possible."* (199/S4/C30/T)

In example (1), the word connected the writer's statement regarding the most common symptoms of Covid-19. In (2), the writer used **or** for choosing a place where to get a test, and in data (3), the writer used **also** it to lead the readers to a further explanation about reducing risk in the pandemic. The word **and**, **or**, and **also** include in addition. It is supported by Martin and Rose, that addition for adding an element to an

argument potentially consists of the item (Martin & Rose, 2003).

The word **but**, **yet**, **however**, and **although** included in the second function, for comparing and contrasting statements in the article. The example of the use of transition in CNN health news articles is presented below.

- (4) *"New York state was once the epicenter of Covid-19 in the US, **but** managed to drive its numbers down after drastic mitigation efforts."* (350/S7/C51/T)
- (5) *"**Yet**, task force members spoke out against the idea of nationwide lockdowns or school closures..."* (641/S15/C2/T)
- (6) *"Health experts, **however**, stress a negative test result will not guarantee a person isn't carrying the virus to"* (375/S8/C26/T)
- (7) *"....., **although** users must go to exposure notifications and make sure availability alerts are on."* (531/S12/C9/T)

All of the examples used to oppose the previous statement, such as in example (4), in this case, after stating that New York state was once the epicenter of Covid-19 in the US, the writer also tried to oppose the previous statement by using the word **but**. The writer tried to build a comparison, especially in the form of distinction, by using the word **within** the discourse. The word **but**, **yet**, **however**, and **although** are included in the comparison. This is in agreement with Martin and Rose, that comparison mark elements whether the argument is similar or different (Martin & Rose, 2003).

The word **because**, **so**, **since**, and **therefore**, and **although** are included in the third function, for drawing a conclusion or countering ideas in the writer's statement. The example of the use of transition in CNN health news articles is presented below.

- (8) *".... says he will not be wearing a mask **because** he has already had Covid-19."* (283/S6/C1/T)
- (9) *"...hand sanitizer is relatively easy to find in stores, **so** don't try to make your own."* (180/S4/C20/T)

- (10) *"The Pfizer vaccine is particularly complicated **since** it must be stored at..."* (635/S14/C29/T)
- (11) *"...84% of the US population would not have been infected by the end of September and that **therefore** most of the country remains at risk..."* (517/S11/C38/T)

In example (8) above, the writer used the word **because** to give more extensions to the terms. It is used by the writer to give a strong argument to the previous statement. In the previous statement, the writer provided about the CEO and President of South Dakota who will not be wearing a mask. Thus, the word **because** in this context helped the writer to strengthen the writer's statement of why the CEO and President of South Dakota will not be wearing a mask. In (9) above, the writer used the word **so** to allow the readers to understand the relationship between the statement that now hand sanitizer is relatively easy to find in stores. Hence, the writer explained to the readers to do not to try to make hand sanitizer on their own.

In the sample (10) above, the writer conveys about the Pfizer vaccine is particularly complicated. Thus, the word **since** in this context helped the writer to strengthen the writer's statement of why the Pfizer vaccine is particularly complicated. For no (11) above, the writer used the word **therefore** to convey a conclusion that most of the country remains at risk, despite already high rates of hospitalization. The word **because**, **so**, **since**, and **therefore**, and **although** included inconsequence. The consequence has a function to tell the readers that a conclusion is being justified or an argument is being countered.

The majority of the transition markers in CNN health news articles are **and**. In the articles, **and** **appears** 302 times. This indicates that the writers mostly employed this marker to add another element and to help the reader understand the relationship between ideas in the articles. The same case happens with research from Kholifah which found that the majority of transition markers used by Thunberg in her speech are **and**

(Kholifah, 2020). Thunberg used this marker for adding argument in her speech. It means, that Thunberg mostly used this marker to add another element and to help the audience interpret the relation between ideas in her speeches.

Nonetheless, this study is not in line with the result of Nugroho since his study presented only six markers of transition markers that appeared in the opinion and business articles (Nugroho, 2020). They are and or, but, so, and as a result. Therefore, it is in contrast with the present study which found eleven markers of transition markers in health news articles.

In the category of interactive metadiscourse, transition markers are the highest marker that appeared in CNN health news articles. It also happened in the previous study by Nugrahani and Bram (Nugrahani, V. E., & Bram, 2020), transition markers are the highest marker that appeared in scientific journal articles and the final project introduction sections of Unimus ELF learners.

In the articles, transition markers appeared in three types, they are addition, comparison, and consequence. It is in line with Martin and Rose's statement that transition has three parts (Martin & Rose, 2003). They are addition, comparison, and consequence. Addition for adding an idea to the article, comparison for comparing and contrasting statements in the article, and consequence for drawing a conclusion or countering ideas in the writer's statement.

Frame Marker

Based on the finding there is a marker of frame marker in CNN health news articles. That is **overall**. This marker has the function of establishing a clear dialog for readers. The example of the use of frame markers in CNN health news articles is presented below.

(12) *"Overall, while the numbers of Covid-19 cases in the study may seem large, ..."*
(515/S11/C38/FM)

In example (12), **overall** is included in the frame marker because in this case **overall** is the discourse label. This marker makes the discourse clear to the reader. It is in line with Hyland that the frame marker aims at establishing a clear dialog for readers (Hyland, 2005). This marker leads the reader to the final statement of the writer that most of the country remains at risk of Covid-19 cases.

In the fifteen CNN health news articles, the authors rarely used frame markers. Therefore, the frame marker is only found once. The writer used this marker to explicitly label the article. It is in line with Hyland's, who elaborates on some functions of a frame marker. First is sequence parts of the text to represent additive relation. Second is discourse labels to explicitly label in the text. The third is the announcer to inform the purpose of the discourse. The fourth is to shift the topic to denote changes in the subject.

In this study, frame marker is the lowest marker of interactive metadiscourse that appeared in the CNN health news articles. Meanwhile, a study conducted by Herriman on metadiscourse for instruction manuals is predominated by frame markers which are in reverse with this current study on metadiscourse for news articles (Herriman, 2022).

This result of this study is not in line with the result of previous research from Nugrahani and Bram about the function of frame markers (Nugrahani, V. E., & Bram, 2020). Nugrahani and Bram found in their research that there are some functions of frame markers. They are to sequence parts of the text or order an argument, declare discourse goals, and label text stages explicitly. Meanwhile, this study only found one function of frame marker which is to explicitly label in the text.

Evidential

Based on the finding there are 4 markers of evidence in CNN health news articles. There are **said**, **according to**, **found that**, and **says**. These markers have the function of explicitly

mentioning sources of information. The example of the use of evidential in CNN health news articles is presented below.

- (13) *"Vaccine acceptance was highest among Asian-Americans and lowest among African-Americans, Oliver **said**."* (090/S3/C19/E)
- (14) *"... **according to** BIO, an association that represents major biotechnology companies."* (051/S2/C20/E)
- (15) *"The study, released Tuesday, **found that** the number of people with anxiety jumped from 13% to 24% in young people ..."* (003/S1/C2/E)
- (16) *"The company **says** its vaccine did not have any serious side effects."* (465/S10/C11/E)

All of the examples are used to convey explicitly information that is taken from other sources. It is in line with Huh and Lee (Huh & Lee, 2016), when the writers mention particular information taken from other sources, they use evidential markers as in (15). In this case, the previous statement told the readers that the first Covid-19 lockdown nearly doubled the number of young people suffering from anxiety, therefore, in this case, the writer tried to strengthen the statement by presenting an idea from another source.

The majority of evidence in CNN health news articles is **said**. In the articles, **said** shows 95 times. The writer explicitly mentions the sources of the information. According to Hyland, the writers use evidence to support their proposition. According to the findings, there was relatively high frequency of occurrence of evidence markers (Hyland, 2005). The result of this study is in line with the result of previous research from Nugrahani and Bram that evidential markers are relatively high frequency of occurrence (Nugrahani, V. E., & Bram, 2020). The writers use evidence to support their proposition. It means that evidence can strengthen writers' opinions in their articles.

Code Gloss

Based on the findings code gloss has two functions. They are for exemplifying something in the discourse and for elaborating on what the writer has been written. In CNN health news articles, there are 5 markers of code gloss. They are **such as**, **called**, **for example**, **known as**, and **that means**.

The word **such as** and **for example** include in the first function, for exemplifying something in the discourse. The example of the use of code gloss in CNN health news articles is presented below.

- (17) *"A small percentage of those who received it experienced symptoms **such as** body aches and headaches."* (466/S10/C12/CG)
- (18) *"..., **for example**, the Pfizer and Moderna vaccines were about 95% effective in preventing symptomatic disease with no significant safety concerns."* (096/S3/C23/CG)

In the instance (17) above, the writer used the word **such as** to exemplify symptoms of those receiving the vaccine. While in the example (18) above, the writer used the word, **for example**, to give example education campaigns that Pfizer and Moderna vaccines are effective in preventing symptomatic disease with no significant safety concerns.

The word **called**, **known as**, and **that means** included in the second function, for elaborating of what the writer has been written. The example of the use of code gloss in CNN health news articles is presented below.

- (19) *"President Donald Trump received the therapy, **called** REGEN-COV2 when he was hospitalized for coronavirus."* (027/S2/C2/CG)
- (20) *"The vaccine, **known as** BNT162b2, could potentially be available ..."* (594/S14/C4/CG)
- (21) *"But he **said that means** people must now increase their use of masks, ..."* (671/S15/C32/CG)

All of the examples used for the elaboration of what the writer has been written for the reader can follow the discourse, such as in the example (21), in this case, the writer used **that means** for explaining the previous sentence that conveying about help is on the way. It means the writer want give information by this marker. It is in agreement with Hyland, who stated that code gloss provides a message by explaining an argument that has been written to ensure that the readers understand what the writer wrote (Hyland, 2005).

Based on the discussion above, it can be seen the majority of code gloss in CNN health news articles is **such as**. In the articles, **such as** shows 7 times. It means the writer mostly conveys the statement by giving exemplifying it to the reader. In addition, **such as** also the majority in the previous research from Nugroho (Nugroho, 2020).

Hedge

Based on the finding there are 5 markers in CNN health news articles. There are **should**, **could**, **would**, **might**, and **may**. These markers have a function to show that the statement of the writer is more of a reasonable opinion than a fact. An example of the use of hedge in CNN health news articles is presented below.

- (22) *"Washable, breathable cloth masks will do the job, but they **should** have at least two layers, three are better, and you can add a filter for more protection."* (148/S4/C7/H)
- (23) *"...don't opt for traditional Thanksgiving celebrations this year, or things **could** get worse."* (496/S11/C20/H)
- (24) *"Plus, it's a group that **would** be easier to reach if the staff caring for them are already being immunized in the first phase of any vaccine that might get emergency authorization from the FDA."* (118/S3/C36/H)
- (25) *"Use it generously if your hands are greasy or dirty since the sanitizer **might** not be as effective in that case."* (179/S4/C19/H)

- (26) *"Some people **may** feel bad enough to need to stay home from work for a day"* (075/S3/C11/H)

All of the examples are used to show that the statement of the writer is more of a reasonable opinion than a fact. The writer used these markers to convey a message in the text as an opinion. Same as Hyland, stated that hedge to recognize the author's point of view and allow the author to deliver information in the form of an opinion (Hyland, 2005).

Based on the discussion above, it can be seen the majority marker of hedge markers that are used in CNN health news articles is **should**. The articles should show 9 times. This marker is used to give information as an opinion. It is following the theory by Hyland who stated that a hedge allows the writer to present information as an opinion or plausible reasoning rather than a fact.

Meanwhile, the different result between this study and the previous study by Mahmood, Javaid, and Mahmood is about the frequency of hedges (Mahmood, R., Javaid, G., & Mahmood, 2017). The previous research found that hedges show 422 times in the argumentative writing by Pakistani undergraduate students while in this study hedges appeared 45 times in the CNN health news articles.

Booster

Based on the finding there is a marker in CNN health news articles. That is **of course**. This marker has the function of emphasizing or clarifying a statement. An example of the use of boosters in CNN health news articles is presented below.

- (27) *"... Not everyone has the luxury of doing that, **of course**."* (187/S4/C26/B)

In the example (27) above, **of course** in this context is classified as a booster marker because this marker is used to strengthen the writer's statement. The writer used this marker to convey to the audience that not everyone has the luxury to stay home. It is in agreement with Hyland, that this marker

allows the writer to close down alternatives, emphasize certainty, and organize the different views of the audience.

In the fifteen CNN health news articles, the writers rarely used boosters. Therefore, the booster is only found once. The writer used this marker to strengthen the writer's statement in the articles. This result of this study is not in line with the result of previous research from Kholifah (Kholifah, 2020) and Mahmood, Javaid, and Mahmood (Mahmood, R., Javaid, G., & Mahmood, 2017). Kholifah found in her research that there are four categories of the booster. They are, of course, never, and in fact. There is the same marker that appeared in the Kholifah (2020) and this study, that is of course.

Booster is the lowest marker of interactional metadiscourse. It is in line with the result of Nugrahani and Bram (Nugrahani, V. E., & Bram, 2020). In their research, a booster is also the lowest marker of interactional metadiscourse. In Nugrahani and Bram, the booster shown 16 times while in this study booster showed once.

Attitude Marker

Based on the finding there are 2 markers in CNN health news articles. There are **need to** and **have to**. These markers have the function to show the writer's or speaker's attitude toward the proposition. The example of the use of attitude markers in CNN health news articles is presented below.

- (28) "Other vaccines, such as the one against chickenpox, **need to** be kept at that temperature." (478/S10/C30/AM)
- (29) "... you will **have to** quarantine if you come into contact with someone who has the virus." (205/S4/C33/AM)

In the example (28) above, the writer conveys an obligation about chickenpox which is one of the vaccines that have to be kept in temperature. The writer used the need to express obligation in the article. While in the instance (29) above, the writer conveys an obligation that someone will have to quarantine if they come into contact with

someone who has the virus. This is in agreement with Hyland, that the attitude marker is used to express the writer's attitude to the proposition to convey surprise, obligation, agreement, importance, and so on (Hyland, 2005).

Based on the discussion above, it can be seen in the fifteen CNN health news articles appeared 2 markers of attitude markers. They are **need to** and **have to**. Both of them show 2 times. In the articles, the writers used this marker for conveys obligation. It is by Hyland, that attitude markers are used to express the writer's attitude to the proposition to convey surprise, obligation, agreement, importance, and so on.

Engagement Marker

Based on the finding there are 3 markers in CNN health news articles. There are **you**, **your**, and **our**. These markers have the function of explicitly addressing readers to focus their attention or include them in the discourse. An example of the use of CNN health news articles is presented below.

- (30) "Going to bars and nightclubs is considered one of the riskiest things **you** can do." (202/S4/C31/EGM)
- (31) "Washing **your** hands frequently is still one of the most basic and simple things you can do." (160/S4/C11/EGM)
- (32) "In the meantime, tens of thousands of lives could be saved or lost depending on **our** behavior." (456/S9/C48/EGM)

All of the examples are used to explicitly address readers to focus their attention or include them in the discourse. Such as in example (32) above, by using the word **our**, the writer wanted to guide the readers into the interpretation that in this condition tens of thousands of lives could be saved or lost depending on the behavior.

According to Hyland, an engagement marker explicitly addresses readers to focus their attention or include them in the discourse (Hyland, 2005). Meanwhile, the result of this study is different from the result of the previous research by Nugroho

(Nugroho, 2020). The previous research found that engagement markers are rarely used by American and Indonesian writers in opinion and business articles. In the opinion article, engagement markers show 15 times. But there is no engagement marker in the business articles. In this study, the engagement marker is the highest category of interactional metadiscourse that appeared in the CNN health news articles.

There are only eight categories of metadiscourse markers in the articles. They are transition markers, frame markers, evidential markers, code glosses, hedges, boosters, attitude markers, and engagement markers. In terms of the use of interactive and interactional, both use four categories out of five categories for each classification. Both are the same which is different from the study conducted by Firoozian et al. on elements in research articles in which the writers used the interactive metadiscourse more than the interactional metadiscourse (Firoozian, A., Khajavy, H., & Vahidnia, 2012). Meanwhile, the news writers never used endophoric markers and self-mention in the articles. The majority of markers that appear in health news articles are transition markers, evidential markers, and engagement markers with their functions.

CONCLUSION

Metadiscourse markers used in CNN in particular about Covid-19 news have various functions. They are for adding an idea to the article, comparing and contrasting statements in the article, drawing a conclusion or countering ideas in the writer's statement, establishing a clear dialog for readers, explicitly mentioning sources of information, exemplifying something in the discourse, elaborating of what the writer has been written, showing that the statement of the writer is more of a reasonable opinion than a fact, emphasizing or clarifying a statement, showing the writer's or speaker's attitude towards the proposition, and explicitly addressing readers to focus their attention or include them into the discourse.

From the functions they convey, it is clear that the use of metadiscourse markers can help readers or listeners interpret text or speech correctly by controlling the flow of information and regulating the level of personality in the text, and creating an acceptable relationship in discourse with the interlocutor.

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