A Linguistic Study of Metadiscourse Markers in Local Government Regulation for Tourism Development

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Abstract. The study of metadiscourse covers various genres of texts, both academic and non-academic. This study concerns the genre of regulation that is still rarely studied. It aims to explain the types and functions of metadiscourse in local government regulation. By using descriptive qualitative design, it studied the local government regulation for Sumenep tourism development, particularly for the front matter and the section of the core content of the regulation, excluding part of the explanation or attachment. Data in the form of clauses and sentences used which contain metadiscourse markers. Results of the study have shown that there are transitions, endophoric markers, and evidential of interactive metadiscourse. There are no frame markers and code glosses. Endophoric markers are the most frequently used functions to refer to information from the text previously stated, evidentials that refer to information from other texts are mainly used to refer to other forms of the constitution, laws, ministerial regulation, and other government regulations as the basis of regulation drafting, and the least is transitions that functions to relate between main clause to be coherent and easily understood as a whole text. Meanwhile, all categories of interactional metadiscourse markers are not found in this genre of regulation. The use of metadiscourse markers can assist in engaging the reader by signaling the writer's attitude, position, or assessment of the presented information. This can render the text more interactive and persuasive.

Keywords: metadiscourse, regulation, tourism, Sumenep, Madura

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INTRODUCTION

Local government regulation is one genre that has a certain systematicity in its texts. It has a specific term, vocabulary, and also as the legal language that must be clear and avoid ambiguity or multi-interpretation (Latif, 2020; Riana & Junaidi, 2018). Local government regulations on tourism typically include elements from several of these genres, reflecting the complexity and multidimensionality of the tourism industry. Each region may have a different approach depending on the tourism needs and potential of that region. Local government that has a concern on the tourism development is government on Madura Island, East Java Province of Indonesia. One of them is Sumenep Regency in which it has various tourism potentials (Basri, 2023; Prasetya & Rani, 2014). It also gets the most tourist visits compared to other regencies in Madura. Until end of 2022, the visitors are around 1,05 million (Lukman, 2023).

Tourism refers to everything related to the tourism sector. Tourism involves people traveling and visiting various places for the purpose of recreation, vacation, business or other interests (Camilleri, 2018). Tourism sector has a significant role in improving the welfare of the community, increase regional income, and provide satisfaction and a good experience to tourists (Wiratini & Utama, 2020). Tourism covers various aspects, including tourist destination development, tourism promotion, tourism infrastructure, tourism services, and other aspects related to tourism sectors.

For the development of tourist destinations, it needs a regulation which aim to regulate and manage the tourism sector in the region (Jazuli & Nurikah, 2022). It is also hoped that it can create a conducive environment for the growth of the tourism sector, increase regional income, and provide economic and social benefits for local communities. For this matter, Sumenep Regency has Tourism Development Master Plan 2018-2025. This official document can be used as a guide in developing tourism sector.

The document consists of many parts, namely 10 chapters and 34 articles, comprising the general provisions to the closing provisions. In each part that also consists of many numbers giving a details explanation about tourism development in various aspects. Since it consists of many aspects explained and as the characteristic of the language of regulation that must be clear and avoid ambiguity, the role of metadiscourse markers in the texts is prominent and useful.

Metadiscourse refers to the linguistic devices that writers use to organize and manage their discourse, guide readers through the text, and express their attitudes and engagement with the content. Metadiscourse markers has an important role in conveying the writer's stance, establishing a connection with the reader, and signaling the organization of the text. They are certain language elements that are used to refer to or indicate the existence of discourse (series of speech or text) in a wider context. In other words, metadiscourse markers provide clues about the structure or characteristics of the discourse itself. Metadiscourse markers reveal the writer's awareness of the reader and his or her need for elaboration, clarification, guidance and interaction (Hyland, 2005). It means metadiscourse as an important
means of assisting communication between the writer to express the idea and involve the readers to get the information.

Furthermore, Hyland (2005) elaborates metadiscourse into interactive and interactional metadiscourse. The interactive metadiscourse concerns with the writer's awareness of a participating audience and the ways he or she seeks to accommodate its probable knowledge, interests, rhetorical expectations and processing abilities. It helps readers understand a text by explaining, orienting and guiding them through the information. It functions rhetoricly to point readers in the direction the writer intends by his or her argument.

The interactional metadiscourse is concerned with the ways writers conduct interaction by intruding and commenting on their message. The writer's goal is to make his or her views explicit and to involve readers by allowing them to respond to the unfolding text. The function which language serves to express content and the function used to express personal relations and attitudes. The interactive part includes the strategies of transitions, frame markers, endophoric markers, evidential and code glosses and the interactional part consists of hedges, boosters, attitude markers, self-mentions and engagement markers (Hyland, 2005). The use of those markers in genre of regulation can help showing how language choices replicate the distinctive purposes of writers, the different assumptions they make about their readers, and the different kinds of interactions they create with their readers.

Previous researchers have conducted studies on metadiscourse. Some of them studied metadiscourse in various texts, from news articles, textbooks, academic writing and articles, speeches, and some other texts. Among of them who studied metadiscourse for news articles are Wang & Zhang (2016), Nugroho (2020), Firdaus & Shartika (2021), Aini & Ekawati (2022). Meanwhile, scholar who conducted research on metadiscourse in particular for textbook is Maier (2017). Metadiscourse in academic writing and articles have been a prominent research, for example those were conducted by Hyland & Tse (2004), (Kustyasari et al., 2021). Pasaribu et al., (2022), Ruonan & Al-Shaibani (2022), and Asadi et al., (2023). Instead of written texts, there were studies on spoken texts, i.e. speech and youtube that were conducted by Koonnala & Chaiwong (2022) and Sari (2023).

Of those previous studies, none of them employed the texts from the genre of regulation as their object of analysis. The similarity of all the previous studies lies in the concept for analyzing the data, namely metadiscourse, whereas the difference is shown by the approaches that represent different points of view of metadiscourse. Therefore, given analyzing metadiscourse in genre of local government regulation in Indonesia, this study is worth to be pursued. Therefore, this study aimed at discussing the types and functions of metadiscourse markers, either interactive or interactional, in genre of local government regulation for tourism development. Studying metadiscourse markers has implications for enhancing communication skills, cultivating critical thinking, increasing linguistic and cultural awareness, and facilitating effective discourse in various contexts.
RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

This study is designed by using descriptive qualitative research. Investigating the type and functions of metadiscourse in order the researcher can explain the reality behind the use of metadiscourse. It was conducted to get a deep understanding of the features of metadiscourse in the genre of regulation. A discourse analysis approach was applied because it was to understand the phenomena of metadiscourse in which discourse engaged the writer and the readers. In addition, a discourse analysis approach was utilized to collect and analyze the selected data and fulfill the objectives. This is applied in analyzing the metadiscourse markers in the text of the genre of local government regulation for tourism development.

Source of Data and Data

The source of data in this research is local government regulations regarding tourism development in Sumenep Regency, in particular for the front matter and the section of the core content of the regulation, excluding part of the explanation or attachment. Sumenep, which has various tourism potentials and continues to develop, thus regulations regarding tourism development policies need to be understood by the community and stakeholders. Data for research that comes from data source is data in the form of clauses and sentences used which contain metadiscourse markers, either interactive or interactional metadiscourse markers.

Data Collection

The technique for collecting the data in this research is content analysis with careful, detailed, systematic study and interpretation of certain material related to metadiscourse markers. There are several steps to collect data: 1) look for data sources in archives or offices that handle government administration policy documents, and official government websites related to tourism development, 2) identify clauses or sentences contained in data sources, i.e. metadiscourse markers, 3) classify data based on the types of metadiscourse and its functions.

Data collection is equipped by using codes that are suitable for the classification of the data. For example, H/I/1/1 means that the data is hedges in Chapter I, article 1, point 1. It can be detailed that H for hedges, T for transitions, FM for transition markers, EM for endophoric markers, E for evidentials, CG for code glosses, B for boosters, AM for attitude markers, SM for self-mention, and EG for engagement markers. Meanwhile the roman numeral I shows the chapter, first cardinal number for article, and second cardinal number for the paragraph. Meanwhile for the front matter without any chapter, they are coded as their part name, part of considering is coded by cons and part of observing is coded obs to ease in verifying the data. For example obs-1 means part of observing number 1.

Data Analysis

Finished collecting the data, then the data were analyzed through the following stages: data that has been confirmed from the data source is categorized
based on interactive and interactional metadiscourse markers with their sub-classifications. Technically, data analysis is carried out to explain and analyze the types and functions of each category of metadiscourse markers, and this is further confirmed by the theory of metadiscourse proposed by Hyland (2005).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Interactive and interactional metadiscourse markers refer to linguistic elements used in discourse to indicate the interaction or relationship between the writer or speaker and the reader or listener. These markers reflect the interactive aspects of communication and can include elements such as personal involvement, responsiveness to the reader, and steps that guide comprehension.

The genre of regulation texts has their particular setting, that has distinctive and recognizable patterns and norms of organization and structure, particular linguistic features associated with the genre, and has also particular and distinctive communicative functions or purpose. The distribution of metadiscourse markers in local government regulation for tourism development is displayed in the following table 1.

| Table 1. Distribution of Metadiscourse Markers in the Regulation
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From table 1 above, it can be noticed that although this study concern with both interactive and interactional metadiscourse markers, but it is found only three categories of interactive markers and no interactional markers. The available interactive markers are transitions, endophoric markers, and evidentials. There are 43 transition markers, 69 endophoric markers, and 28 evidentials respectively. It means there are absence of frame markers and code glosses for the interactive markers and absence for all categories of interactional marker, namely hedges, boosters, attitude markers, self-mentions, and engagement markers.

**Transition Markers**

Transitional markers may create textual cohesion by signaling logical connections such as additive, causative, contrastive, consequential between propositions or main clause by the use of a range of devices such as conjunctions (Wei et al., 2016). It helps readers understand the main clause’s semantic relationship (Hyland, 2005).

In the text, there are 1 marker *atau* (or), 1 marker *maupun* (as well as), 38 markers *dan* (and), 1 marker *serta* (and), and 2 markers *sehingga* (so that).

1. Kawasan strategis pariwisata…memiliki fungsi utama pariwisata *atau* memiliki potensi untuk pengembangan ... (T/I/1/15)
   (The strategic tourism areas... have the main function of tourism *or* have the potential for development...)
The use of transition marker *atau* (or) in example (1) functions as a conjunction which shows a choice or alternative between two or more things. Its main function is to state that one of two or more options can be chosen. In other words, *atau* (or) indicates that there are possible variations or options, and the speaker or writer gives the listener or reader the freedom or choice to choose between them. The use of transition marker in the form of coordinating conjunction *atau* (or) in which it connects two or more elements that are equally important or have the same syntactic status.

In relation to the tourism development in Sumenep regency, to be the strategic area of tourism there are two alternatives, either has function as main tourist destination or the area that has good potency to be developed as tourism destination. So, there are two possibilities in developing areas for tourism in which those two entities have the equal position to be developed.

(2) Aksesibilitas pariwisata adalah … pergerakan wisatawan dari wilayah asal wisatawan ke destinasi wisata maupun pergerakan di dalam wilayah destinasi wisata…(T/I/1/17)
(Tourism accessibility is … the movement of tourists from the tourist origin area to tourist destinations as well as movements within the tourist destination area…)

In general, the use of transition serves as a link between sentences, ensuring that they are well-connected. Transition *maupun* (as well as) serves to introduce an additional item or element in a sentence. It is used to connect words, phrases, or clauses that are related in meaning. The phrase is often employed to express inclusiveness, indicating that there is more than one component or aspect to consider. In the provided example (2), *maupun* (as well as) is used to connect two aspects of tourism accessibility, emphasizing both the movement of tourists from the origin area to destinations and the movement within the destination area. It helps to convey the idea that both types of movements are integral to understanding tourism accessibility.

Another transition marker found in the regulation document is additive conjunction *dan*. It is the transition marker mostly used in the document.

(3) e. pemberdayaan Masyarakat melalui kepariwisataan; dan f. pengembangan investasi di bidang pariwisata. (T/III/7/1)
(e. Community empowerment through tourism; and f. development of investment in the tourism sector.)

Conjunctions are connecting words that function to connecting meaning between the elements that form phrases, sentences, as well as text (Syarif & Rosa, 2019). The conjunction *dan* (and) in Indonesian is used as a connecting word to link two or more elements or ideas that have a relationship or relevance to each other. The main function of *dan* (and) is to unite these elements, showing that they are in the same context or related in the sentence. Focusing on metadiscourse, *dan* (and) in the example (3) has a function as a transition marker that connect between main clause (Hyland, 2005). By using *dan* (and) as a transition marker, the sentence implies that the two elements i.e. community empowerment through tourism and
investment development in the tourism sector are part of a larger plan or approach related to tourism management.

(4) Memiliki sumberdaya pariwisata potensial ... dan memiliki citra yang sudah dikenal secara luas. (T/III/9/2)
(Having potential tourism resources... and having an image that is widely known)

In sentence (4) above, *dan* (and) is used to compose two qualities or characteristics possessed by a place or tourism destination in each main clause. By using *dan* (and) in this sentence, there is a combination of two complementary elements, namely potential tourism resources and a well-known image. This shows that both of them together contribute to the attractiveness and success of this tourism destination.

The following examples (5), (6), (7) also used transition marker *dan* (and) that relate two clauses in the sentence.

(5) Penegakan regulasi rencana pembangunan DPK dan KSPK dan pengendalian implementasi rencana Pembangunan DPK dan KSPK. (T/III/11/1)
(Enforcement of regulations on DPK and KSPK development plans and control of implementation of DPK and KSPK development plans)

(6) Pemantapan segmen pasar wisatawan massal dan pengembangan segmen ceruk pasar untuk ... (T/IV/25/1)
(Strengthening the mass tourist market segment and developing niche market segments for...)

(7) Strategi untuk optimalisasi dan peningkatan kualitas SDM pariwisata ...; dan strategi untuk optimalisasi dan peningkatan kompetensi SDM ... (T/VI/30/5)
(Strategy for optimizing and improving the quality of tourism human resources...; and strategies for optimizing and increasing human resource competency...)

Transitions marker can also function as giving an addition, based on (Hyland, 2005), to the previous idea with the next clause or sentence. This helps to provide extra information. The conjunction *dan* (and) is a type of transition marker or connecting word that is used to connect two ideas or elements in a sentence or paragraph. The main function of *dan* (and) is to express additional information or related elements between two parts of the sentence. Each connecting word has certain nuances and functions in forming relationships between ideas in a context. Transition marker *dan* (and) is the most used in the regulation document.

Another marker is *serta* (and) as the transition to express relation between main clauses as in the following (8).

(8) Memiliki daya tarik wisata yang berkualitas dan dikenal secara luas ... serta membentuk jejaring produk wisata dalam bentuk pola... (T/II/9/1)
(Having a quality tourist attraction that is widely known... and forming a tourism product network in the form of a pattern ...)
The marker *serta* (and) in Indonesian tends to be used to convey additional or detailed information related to previous information. This word often gives a more formal feel or indicates that the information conveyed is complementary or additional. *Serta* (and) can emphasize the positive qualities or traits of the thing mentioned. Although *serta* (and) is generally used formally, there are no strict rules regarding its use, and in some contexts, *dan* (and) can be used simultaneously without significantly changing the meaning.

The last transition marker found in the document is the use of *sehingga* (so that). It is found twice in the document as the transition markers.

(9) *Meningkatkan kualitas dan kuantitas moda transportasi yang sesuai dengan standar yang berlaku sehingga dapat menghubungkan antara destinasi pariwisata dengan...* (T/III/17/1)

(Improving the quality and quantity of transportation modes which complies with the standards **so that** they can connect tourism destinations with...)

(10) *Meningkatkan kualitas dan kuantitas moda transportasi yang sesuai dengan standar yang berlaku sehingga dapat menghubungkan antara destinasi pariwisata dengan...* (T/III/17/2)

(Improving the quality and quantity of transportation modes which complies with the standards **so that** they can connect tourism destinations with...)

The examples (9) and (10) have the same statement but for different strategies in tourism transportation. The word *sehingga* (so that) in those two sentences has function as a connecting word which is used to express a cause-effect or consequence relationship between two events or concepts in the sentence. In other words, *sehingga* (so that) indicates that the action or condition described in one part of the sentence will cause or lead to the action or condition described in the other part.

The use of *sehingga* (so that) here indicates that the action of increasing the quality and quantity of transportation modes in accordance with standards will have positive effects or consequences, namely the ability to connect tourism destinations with something that is explained further in a broader context.

Transition markers, in the context of metadiscourse, are linguistic elements used to help readers or listeners follow the flow of arguments or explanations in a text or speech. The main function of transition markers is to connect ideas or parts of text so that they form a coherent and easy-to-understand whole. Transition markers can also help convey logical relationships between main clauses or between sentences (Hyland, 2005).

**Endophoric Markers**

Endophoric markers are linguistic devices that refer to elements within the same text or discourse. Endophoric markers help the reader find the reference of what is mentioned in different parts of the text (Soleimani & Mohammadkhah, 2020). The markers play a prominent role in achieving the interactive metadiscourse function by creating connections and coherence within the discourse. In the document of regulation, endophoric marker is the most dominant marker found. Endophoric markers in the context of local government regulation texts refer to
linguistic elements in the text that refer to other sections or provisions in the same text. In local government regulation, the use of endophoric markers is very important to ensure clarity and interconnectedness between sections in the legal document.

Examples of the use of endophoric markers in the local government regulation for tourism development in Sumenep Regency are as follows.

(11) Visi Pembangunan kepariwisataan daerah sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) huruf a adalah …(EM/II/3/3)
(The vision for regional tourism development as referred to in paragraph (2) letter a is …)

(12) Tujuan Pembangunan kepariwisataan daerah sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (2) huruf c adalah … (EM/II/3/5)
(The objectives of regional tourism development as referred to in paragraph (2) letter c are …)

(13) Pembangunan daya Tarik wisata sebagaimana dimaksud dalam pasal 7 huruf b meliputi: …. (EM/III/13/1)
(Development of tourist attractions as referred to in article 7 letter b includes: …)

From the examples (11), (12), (13), it is recognized that the use of endophoric markers in the text of regulation refer to information from the text itself. The reference is available in the text that previously stated before. Concerning endophoric devices, they were found more to refer to article, paragraph, and letter used in the other sections above or below the part in question as there are numerous such articles, paragraphs, and letters employed in regulation text to present the information which is easy to grasp, and quick to find. There was, sometimes, the problem that there was a long space between the one article and the reference that the reader might have lost the connection in an attempt to go back to the section and find the information to relate it to the part involved (Asadi et al., 2023).

Other endophoric markers found in the text are depicted as the following.

(14) Strategi untuk pengembangan daerah sebagai destinasi unggulan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam pasal 25 huruf a, dilakukan dengan cara … (EM/IV/26/1)
(The strategy for regional development as a leading destination as referred to in article 25 letter a, is carried out by means of…)

(15) Strategi untuk penguatan mata rantai pembentuk industri pariwisata sebagaimana dimaksud dalam pasal 27 huruf a, dilakukan dengan cara … (EM/V/28/1)
(The strategy for strengthening the chain that forms the tourism industry as referred to in article 27 letter a, is carried out by means of…)

The same as the excerpt in (11), (12), (13), endophoric markers used in (14) and (15) are to refer to the idea which has been presented previously in the articles. For example, the statement in article 28 paragraph 1 sebagaimana dimaksud dalam pasal
27 huruf a (as referred to in article 27 letter a) refers to article 27 that is stated before. The statement "as referred to in article 27 letter a" in the text of the Local Government Regulation refers to a particular clause or provision which is specifically explained or defined in Article 27 letter a of the regulation. In other words, this phrase is used to refer to the content or concept stated in Article 27 letter a, so that readers or implementers of the regulation can understand and apply these provisions correctly.

It is also important to note that the exact meaning or function of the phrase will depend on the specific context of the regulation and what is regulated in Article 27 letter a. The article may contain definitions, explanations or special provisions related to certain topics regulated in the regulation. Therefore, to fully understand the meaning and function of this phrase, readers need to refer to the full text of the regulation and read the context of Article 27 letter a.

This marker functions as the guidance the readers to focus on the mentioned information. Out of 69 endophoric markers found in the regulation, most of the markers refer to articles and letters that have been stated before in the regulation. As it is noted that the regulation consists of 34 articles and many paragraphs and letters. In legal or regulatory documents, the use of endophoric markers can help clarify references or detail certain aspects and can help readers understand the relationship between parts of a legal document and maintain the relevance of information. Therefore, when drafting legal documents, namely local government regulation, it is important to use clear and consistent language so that references and relationships between sections can be properly understood.

Evidentials

Evidentials refer to language elements that convey information about the source or basis of the information expressed. The function of evidentials in metadiscourse is to provide clues about the trustworthiness, credibility, or status of the information conveyed by the speaker or writer. Metadiscourse itself refers to the use of language to convey information about how the main message is presented, the extent to which the author is confident in the information, and the like. Evidential markers provide information from other sources. The primary function of them is to point to information from other texts. They involve an attribution to a reliable source and contribution to a convincing objective (Hyland, 2005).

Evidential markers that are used in the regulation do not appear in the chapters, articles, or letters in the content part of the regulation, but they appear in the part of considering and part of observing in front matter. There are 28 evidentials, one in considering part and 27 in observing part.

(16) bahwa untuk melaksanakan ketentuan Pasal 9 ayat (3) Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 10 Tahun 2009 tentang Kepariwisataan, ...(cons)
(17) (that to implement the provisions of Article 9 paragraph (3) Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 10 of the Year 2009 concerning Tourism, ...)

Mentioning the article and paragraph of another regulation is a kind of evidential that functions as the foundation to take action on tourism sector. It is
noted that the genre of regulation in Indonesia that always refer to the higher regulation, so that it is common that the local government regulation for tourism must also refer to the regulations that have higher level for the related or similar sectors.

Meanwhile, evidentials in the observing part that consist of 27 markers, also refer to the information from other texts. The references of the observing parts are all regulation documents, either regulations in higher rank for similar matters or the related local government regulation. In observing part no. 1 (obs-1), it is stated the constitution year 1945 as the source of regulation. Observing part no 2 (obs-2) until no 10 (obs-10) state all related laws, and obs-11 up to obs-16 state government regulations, obs-17 up to obs-20 refer to ministerial regulations, obs-21 up to obs-23 refer to provincial government regulations, and obs-24 up to obs-27 refer to Sumenep local government regulations.

Local government regulation for tourism development is one of the regulation products in Sumenep that have a focus and purpose in developing tourism sectors depending on Sumenep local conditions and local government policies. By stating some other texts form constitution, law, and regulation, in issuing local government regulations, it must not be separated from existing regulations so that they do not have any conflict but instead become a strong basis for regulating everything concerning with the related matters.

From the elaboration about metadiscourse markers found in local government regulation for tourism development, in particular the interactive metadiscourse markers in the texts that only three categories found, namely transition, endophoric markers and evidentials, the result can be noted that the most frequently used is endophoric markers, evidential markers, and transition, respectively.

The use of transitions is not in agreement with the findings of other related studies on metadiscourse, perhaps, they are different genre of texts. For example, results of the research on metadiscourse markers among English learners conducted by Alqahtani & Abdelhalim (2020), (Pasaribu et al., 2022), and Javid et al., (2013); transition markers places the highest frequency in news by Aini & Ekawati (2022) and Firdaus & Shartika (2021). It seems quite natural that transitions were frequently used in academic writing and news articles since they are the conventional way of structuring cohesion in the text (Hyland, 2005). But for genre of regulation, transition is the least marker used. It can be understood that genre of regulation must be clear and avoid ambiguity, then the use of transition markers is not often used, preferring the simple statement.

Effective use of endophoric markers in the text of local government regulations, the markers mostly used, helps prevent confusion and ambiguity, ensuring that readers can clearly understand the relationships between sections of the regulation. Therefore, writers of local regulations often pay careful attention to language use and text structure to ensure that endophoric markers are used appropriately, contributing to the clarity and cohesion of the overall regulatory framework.

Local government regulation can be categorized as long texts, so that in order to ease reader to refer to the previous or following statement in the text the
use of endophoric markers is essential. It is different from other genres, for example editorial or news articles that the use of endophoric markers is sometimes absent or less in use. It is due to the length of the texts and the characteristic of the genre.

In this regard, for example, Le (2004) discussed the difference between the academic writing genre and the editorial genre. Her interpretation about the short length of editorials is a reasonable scenario for the absence of endophoric makers in the editorials. The absence of the use of endophoric markers also happens in news articles (Aini & Ekawati, 2022). Meanwhile for academic writing such as academic articles published in academic journal and thesis used endophoric markers (Zali et al., 2020; Dzulhaili et al., 2021; Lee & Park 2023; Alghazo et al., 2023).

Furthermore, evidential items also found the regulation. Evidential markers are language elements that provide clues about the source or basis of the information conveyed. The use of evidential markers in local government regulation can have several functions, for example they can function as a guide to the reader's interpretation and establish an authorial command of the subject (Yang, 2014), to provide clarity regarding the origin of the information presented in the local government regulation. This helps to identify legal sources or references used in the formulation of regulations. Apart from that, it is also to increase the credibility of the local government regulation by providing clear instructions regarding the source of the information. This creates transparency and can help the public or stakeholders in assessing the quality and accuracy of regulations. Besides the regulation, evidentials are also crucial in specialized academic writing context, since, through appropriate citation, the writers demonstrate their field knowledge, provide a background for their research, and create a niche for their own positions to fit the context by endorsing or opposing former studies and provide support and credibility for their own study (Dehkordi & Allami, 2012; Khedri, 2018).

For the genre of local government regulation, as already stated before, for the category of interactive metadiscourse, there are absence of frame markers and code glosses. The primary function of interactive metadiscourse is to help guiding the reader through the text, but frame markers that deals with sequences or stages in which in the regulation there is no statement about discourse acts, sequences or stage. Meanwhile, code glosses that elaborate propositional meaning does not also appear in the text since the regulation does not give any elaboration. From these matters, it is notably that the language of regulation has certain features to be clear so that no need more elaboration. It is in accordance with the article 5 and the explanation of Law Number 10 of 2004 concerning with the Formation of Legislative Regulations in conjunction with Article 137 of Law Number 32 of 2004 in which the principle of clarity for the regulation formulation.

In term of interactional metadiscourse, all categories are absent. They are hedges, boosters, attitude marker, self-mentions, and engagement markers. It is noted that interactional metadiscourse refers to the language elements that writers use to guide readers through a text and establish a relationship between the writer and the reader. It involves expressions and features that reveal the writer's attitude, engagement, and interaction with the audience. Their absence in the text could be the regulation is a kind of one-way text without involving the reader in the text. Local
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government regulations are regulations issued by local governments to regulate the lives of people in the region. Regional regulations usually contain legal provisions and regulations that are practical and oriented towards public policy.

Metadiscourse markers as linguistic devices are used to guide readers or listeners through the discourse, indicating the structure, organization, and interaction between the writer or speaker and the audience. From the use of metadiscourse markers, it is useful for reader engagement and comprehension in which it can provide insights into how these linguistic devices contribute to the coherence and persuasiveness of texts, in particular the text of tourism regulations.

CONCLUSION

Genre of regulations has a certain feature that distinct from other genres in term of their form, structure, and language features. This study is to find and explain the types and functions of metadiscourse found in the texts. The types of metadiscourse in the text are under categories of interactive metadiscourse, namely transitions, endophoric markers, and evidentials. Endophoric markers are the type of dominant markers used, then evidentials and transition respectively. Endophoric markers have function to ease reader to refer to the information stated in the previous texts. Evidentials provide clear information from other text in particular the source of references as a basis in drafting the regulation, and the transition to connect ideas or parts of text so that they form a coherent and easy-to-understand whole.

This result gives a new insight into the discussion of the use of metadiscourse markers in tourism text, in particular the regulation for tourism development. Moreover, this can bring a new perspective in the research field of linguistics. More studies can be conducted as multidisciplinary research that employ the perspective from genre analysis, cohesion, and other discourse analysis perspectives. However, since this research only focuses on the the front matter and the section of the core content of the regulation, excluding part of the explanation or attachment, further research can be done using the same text, focusing on the sections that have not been analysed. Comparing texts of the same genre of regulations can also be done to see the pattern of metadiscourse markers used. It is also useful if the context sensitivity of the corpus is considered too.

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