

A Study of Discourse Markers in Selected Speeches of President Samia Suluhu Hassan of the United Republic of Tanzania

By

Rozina Bayagiki, Moses James Olenyo Malande and Hilmer K. Heister

Abstract

This study undertook a discourse markers on the first female president of the United Republic of Tanzania, a discourse appraisal of President S.S. Hassan's domestic and international speeches, focusing on types of explicit and implicit discourse markers which realizes coherence and cohesion of the speeches. Thus, enabling effective deliverance of the message. The study was limited to two parliamentary speeches, the President S.S. Hassan made in Kenya and Tanzania in the year 2021 under the Political Discourse Analysis (PDA) as well as Critical Discourse Analysis theory (CDA). Methods of data collection and analysis based on documentary review as a secondary data collection and the content analysis method which was applied by coding, classifying, tabulating and thematic presentation before data description. The study found that additive structural DMs are mostly used in parliamentary speeches at an average of 58% while qualifying and concluding DMs are least used at average of 1%. The structural discourse markers were found to enhance cohesion and coherence as well as managing the achievement of discourse in political parliamentary speeches. Furthermore, various language devices were found to be applied mostly in international parliamentary speeches contrary to domestic parliamentary speeches due to speech mannerism based on intense of seriousness. The findings of this study reveals the reality that implicit discourse markers occur within the same paragraph or same topic, the condition which smoothen reader or hearer's self-connection and interpretation.

Keywords: Tanzania, President Samia Suluhu Hassan , parliamentary speeches and discourse markers

A study of Discourse Markers in Selected Speeches of President Samia Suluhu Hassan of the United Republic of Tanzania

By

Rozina Bayagiki, Moses James Olenyo Malande and Hilmar K. Heister

Introduction

This article undertakes a political discourse analysis of the speeches made by SS Hassan, the sixth president of the United Republic of Tanzania basing on explicit and implicit structural discourse markers and the way they enhance coherence and cohesion in message deliverance. Basing on only parliamentary speeches that the president made in 2021. The researcher used qualitative and quantitative (mixed approach) to identify, categorize, analyse and explain the identified discourse markers and the way they enhance coherence and cohesion of the speeches. The researcher found that although structural DMs have no direct effect on propositional meaning yet they play great pragmatic roles, coherence an cohesion, hence, smoothen message deliverance through proper hearer’s and reader’s interpretation.

Statement of the Problem

There is an increase study of spoken discourse worldwide. Different linguistic aspects which were considered dump, redundant and meaningless are nowadays studied and found to be of great significance. Discourse markers are among of such linguistic aspects. This study, therefore, aims to study discourse markers in Her Excellency Samia Suluhu Hassan’s speeches and their significance in message deliverance. Meaning in presidential speeches is the wider and complex linguistic phenomena which cannot be easily comprehended from words or sentences they utter. Meaning in most cases goes beyond the words and sentences they utter, hence the need for discourse analysis of the overall context in which such speeches were made is important.

Related Literature Review

Discourse Markers

Zhao (2004) posits structural discourse markers as linguistic expression of difference lengths which carry pragmatic meaning in combining clauses or to relate sentences in both written and spoken discourse. He posits this example;

27 A: I dislike the person

B: He is a new manager

28 A: I dislike a person

B1: Anyway, he is a new manager.

B2: After all, he is a new manager.

In 27 conversation, the reader or the hearer of the text may interpret in any way that comes to his or her mind simply because no structural DMs have been used. This is what Brown and Yule (1983:106) assert saying DMs should not be treated as rule-governing in any way as

Citation: Bayagiki, R; Olenyo, M. J. O & Heister, S. K. (2022). A Study of Discourse Markers in Selected Speeches of President Samia Suluhu Hassan of the United Republic of Tanzania. *Journal of Popular Education in Africa*. 6(11), 89 – 107.

they present an optional cue in organizing what the speaker wants to communicate. Although failure to mark out explicitly structural organization, gives the reader and the hearer difficulties in interpretation.

Zhao (2004) in 28 conversation above, contends that contrary to 27 conversation, there are explicit structural DMs used, hence the task to interpret is easy simply because speaker B1 by using DM “after all” automatically means normally speaker A does not like new managers regardless their personality of behaviour. Speaker B2 by using DM “anyway” simply give the hearer the quick interpretation that speaker A dislikes the person just because he is not used to him so he needs time to know him more and his negative attitudes might change to positive. Since there is no connectives between conversation participants in 27. The utterances can be interpreted differently from conversational participants in 28. This kind of DMs function was investigated in this study.

Furko and Abuczka (2014) contend on the mostly used discourse markers, focusing on discourse pragmatic markers approach. They post these (I mean, of course, oh, well, I think, you know) as the frequently used discourse markers. The two asserts that such discourse markers have pragmatic and functional relations in conversation management and thematic control, in different spoken English sub-genres, naturally as in mediated political interviews, this fact indicates that, discourse markers in all of their types are used and detected differently depending on register or genre. This research revealed which discourse markers are mostly detected in parliamentary political speeches, both domestic and international parliamentary speeches.

Malande (2018) applies PDA and CDA in a study of Kenyan political party names, abbreviations, symbols, slogans and colours. Malande opines that Language is an important variable in power relations between dominant (politicians) and subordinate (voters) groups. Language is considered a powerful tool (which is) deliberately employed by politicians to influence the electorate. Politicians utilize phonological, morphological, syntactic, semantic, pragmatic and textual devices to achieve their goal. A politician who can manipulate language to their advantage easily wins over voters. Malande and Masiolo (2013) observe that an East African politician has the ability to invent, re-invent, shift, twist and manipulate multilingual terms thus highlighting the inter-connectedness between language and politics in East Africa. To achieve this objective, explicit and implicit discourse markers are deployed in political speeches either overtly or covertly.

Explicit and Implicit Discourse Markers

According to Brown and Yule (1983:224) such linking signals are sometimes not required for discourse connection instead, the reader or the hearer implicitly link contiguous linguistic strings, and yet can get full message relying on some principles. The fact of their contiguity leads us to interpret a text or a passage as a connected. For example in the following newspaper advertisement; “find the ball, win a house”. The connecting links like ‘and’, ‘so that’ could be used but they are missing and still the message is delivered.

Moreover, Pitler et al. (2008) argue that even explicit discourse connectives can be ambiguous among different senses, for instance temporal discourse relations “since” as it can be temporal or contingency discourse marker, as in “They have not spoken to each other since they

Citation: Bayagiki, R; Olenyo, M. J. O & Heister, S. K. (2022). A Study of Discourse Markers in Selected Speeches of President Samia Suluhu Hassan of the United Republic of Tanzania. *Journal of Popular Education in Africa*. 6(11), 89 – 107.

argued last fall” and in “I assumed you were not coming since you never replied to the invitation (causal) such languages phenomenon promotes/facilitates texts or speeches analysis.

Furthermore, Collins (2012) asserts that the annotations of explicit and implicit discourse connectives enables researchers to investigate how different types of discourse relations are expressed using explicit discourse connectors, though they can be implicitly expressed and discourse relations can be anticipated. This kind of discourse markers mannerism was clearly highlighted and discussed through this study to help the learners to become more knowledgeable about discourse markers in language use.

Types of Structural Discourse Markers

Although discourse markers are categorized into different types like interpersonal DMs, structural DMs, referential DMs, and cognitive DMs (Kabula, 2018). Yet, each category has varieties of discourse markers for example Hyland and Tse (2004:156-177) categorizes structural discourse markers into seven main categories which are additive like “furthermore”, adversative like “however”, conclusive/emphasizing like “finally”, causative like “because”, sequencers like “firstly, often”, reminder like “as I said”, and tropicalized discourse markers which helps arguments to be followed easily for example ”Now” “well” (Schiffrin 1987:84).

Other types of discourse markers according to different scholars are temporal like “long ago”, “recently” qualifying like “exactly”, “for sure”, contrasting like “but”, “Instead”, comparing like “similarly”, “likewise”, clarifying “for example”, “such as”. From such discourse markers categories, various discourse connectives in their types as well as discourse relations which fall under four(4) types, temporal, contingency, comparisons and expansion are also categorized.

The researcher will highly engage on this point, types of discourse markers found in the selected speeches will be highlighted and categorized in order to find out whether the context affects the discourse markers. That means which discourse markers are used mostly in parliamentary political speeches and why.

On the other hand, Cesiri (2016) and (2017) reveals the challenges on discourse markers categorisation. She says no consensus found in the terminologies, definitions and classification of discourse markers. They are classified in several ways which keeps aura vagueness by number of different terms used to label them. Cesiri in her study, therefore proposes that discourse markers like other scholars such as Levinson (1983:87-88) suggest that discourse markers could be more often the indicators of how utterances contends them with a response to, or is a continuation of, in complex discourse. Such Cesiri’s ideas are logical, although it doesn’t matter the way discourse markers are classified and labelled in various linguistic terms. The important issue is the fact that they are known linguistic segments with clear structural and functional role in discourse, in conveying message and promptly conversation hence effective communication.

Features and Conditions for Discourse Markers

There are nine features of discourse markers according to Frassor (1990) and Fujita (2001), Yilmaz (2004) and Lam (2008:29). These features are firstly, discourse markers are universal, which means they are almost in all languages. Secondly, they are syntactically independent, that means they stand in their own position interfered not by any linguistic segment in between.

Citation: Bayagiki, R; Olenyo, M. J. O & Heister, S. K. (2022). A Study of Discourse Markers in Selected Speeches of President Samia Suluhu Hassan of the United Republic of Tanzania. *Journal of Popular Education in Africa*. 6(11), 89 – 107.

Thirdly, they are syntactically flexible, that they can be placed at initial or final position of a propositional. Fourth, they do not affect or contribute much to the following propositional meaning. Fifth, they make no contribution to the propositional information. Sixth, discourse markers deals with pragmatic aspect as the end product of cohesion and coherence of the talk. Seventh, discourse markers are meaningful but bear no truth conditional. Eight, they are multifunctional in nature and ninth, they are normally short, normally with one up to three syllables.

Besides such discourse markers features, Schiffrin (2003:58) posits the agreed conditions for a given lexicon to be considered as a discourse marker. She says, discourse markers normally occur at initial position of a proposition. Secondly, they are syntactically detachable, “They cover a range a prosodic contour”. They operate at local level as well as global level and lastly discourse markers operate at different scope of discourse. Schiffrin contends that both markers and discourse are understood from one given point of view in which they occur and function but are also understood through “An integration of structural semantic, pragmatic and given social factors”.

Functions of Discourse Markers

Aijma (1996:210) posits two major functions of discourse markers as firstly, “textual or discursual functional” expressing relationship between prior, present and subsequent discourse (linking). Secondly, interpersonal function expressing the speaker’s or writer’s state for example, the sentence openers expresses speaker’s attitudes and creates a picture in hearer and reader’s mind making them draw more attention. Also Muller (2005:9) presents the most and common functions of discourse markers as follows to initiate discourse, to mark the boundary in discourse, to preface a response of a reaction, to serve as fillers and delaying tactics, to enable a speaker hold the flow, to affect an interaction or sharing between speakers and hearers, to bracket the discourse either cataphorically or anaphorically, to foreground or background the information and lastly to index the propositional relations.

Pragmatic Functions of Discourse Markers

Alami (2015) asserts that pragmatic functions of discourse markers is the result of the recent studies of spoken language which increases drastically in real life context today. She says that linguistic segments that were considered empty and redundant such as “you know”, “well” and “anyway” are now regarded as important linguistic aspects in communication. In her study Alami portrays that, the way a given discourse marker mean and function depends on where it is placed and where it appears in conversation or in an utterance forming structure, conveying meaning and accomplishing an action. She further posits that pragmatic function of structural discourse markers is the result of cohesive and coherent of the used discourse markers by the speaker or the writer. She gives this example “and” and “but” have both cohesive and structural roles because they link two syntactic units yet the interpretation of such linked units is based on both linked syntactic units. Moreover, “because” refers to showing cause and result while “so” refers to relation of premises and conclusion, pragmatically”.

Furthermore, Hata, (2016) contends “that discourse markers are pragmatic devices operating beyond traditional words or phrases with little or no effects on propositional meaning,

Citation: Bayagiki, R; Olenyo, M. J. O & Heister, S. K. (2022). A Study of Discourse Markers in Selected Speeches of President Samia Suluhu Hassan of the United Republic of Tanzania. *Journal of Popular Education in Africa*. 6(11), 89 – 107.

which follows”. This clear expression in discourse markers by Hata, furthermore portrays that, the major function of discourse markers is linking in organizing an ongoing talk or speech as well as expressing social effects via speakers’ attitudes in the communication process. Hata reveal how discourse markers can be fully explored and learnt through, multi-model rather than mono-model implication whereby even non-verbal gestures are studied to identify their roles in talk control for example in turn-taking, as well as in identifying speaker’s emotions and attitudes. Hata like many other scholars, adds a lot on discourse markers importance in human languages because people communicate also not only by words but also through gestures, although this kind of gesture discourse functions was not the area of concern for the current study.

Discourse Connections Enhancing Cohesion

Guo (2014) Also expresses discourse coherence as the way by which passages can be formed as a discourse connectedness, coexistence and relevance but still cohesion and coherence are hard distinguished linguistic terms in discourse analysis. In one way or another, they can simply be distinguished as far as cohesion is only concerned in lexical connection within sentences while coherence is flow of ideas from one sentence to sentence or paragraph to paragraph.

Moreover, Through rhetorical relations, as Jasinskaja and Karagjosova, (2015) gave the following example from Barack Obama’s speech, in South Africa (SA) during Nelson Mandela’s burial ceremony in 2013. As the below part of the speech extract expresses connectedness and coherence.

- A. ----- (L) Like in South Africa.
- B. The United States of America had to overcome centuries of racial subjugation.
- C. As was true here.
- D. It took sacrifice the sacrifice of countless people, known and unknown to see the dawn of a new day.
- E. Michelle and I are the beneficiaries of that struggle.
- F. (Applause).
- G. But in America and South Africa and in countries around the Globe we cannot allow our progress to cloud the fact that our work is not yet done.

From this extract the flow of positive ideas is quickly detected, but discourse analysis helps the hearer to conclude that the whole passage is negative, as racism is still prevailing. This is all due to the nature of discourse markers within the extract like additional markers “and” as well as contrast discourse marker, “but”. Used in this speech extract.

Discourse Relations Enhancing Coherence

Dontcheva (2011) asserts that coherence is viewed as an interpretative perception of meaningfulness and purposefulness of discourse. He asserts that, it is the aspect of discourse comprehension which encompasses conceptual connectedness, evaluative and dialogical consistency as well as textual relatedness. In the genre of political speeches, the establishment of existential coherence of the speaker and the institution one represents is a crucial factor for requiring credibility and thus enhancing the persuasive power of the talk, the product and the logical perspective of a well cohesive text, as this study intended to reveal.

Citation: Bayagiki, R; Olenyo, M. J. O & Heister, S. K. (2022). A Study of Discourse Markers in Selected Speeches of President Samia Suluhu Hassan of the United Republic of Tanzania. *Journal of Popular Education in Africa*. 6(11), 89 – 107.

Coherence according to Brown and Yule (1983:224) results from the assumption that a person brings to the interpretation of linguistic message particularly in which such linguistic are well-connected with or without overt discourse links but in relation to local interpretation and all context features. This means the reader or the hearer of the text should be knowledgeable on the socio-cultural environment in which the text is delivered. That is by whom, to whom, where and why. From such point of view, it becomes easy to achieve proper interpretation of linguistic message out of coherence and cohesion of a given discourse fragment. That being the case, through coherence and cohesion of a properly connected linguistic fragments/sentences of professional politicians speeches, the reader or the hearer is able to study them and draw proper message embedded in them provided that they are knowledgeable on socio-cultural context of the speaker and the audience as well as the language used.

Methodology

The study used Mixed approaches and thematic and descriptive research designs. The target population are all political speeches by HE S.S Hassan in 2021. The sample size included only two parliamentary speeches. The study used purposive sampling technique. Data collection method of this study was documentary review. In the data analysis procedures of this study, the study used both qualitative and quantitative methods.

Results

Explicit and Implicit Discourse Markers in the two Parliamentary Speeches

As the first objective of this study aimed at highlighting all explicit and implicit discourse markers chosen and used by the president in the two parliamentary speeches, the researcher managed to identify them and highlighted them in terms of orthographic, types, frequency and percentage.

Explicit Discourse Markers in the Two Speeches

There are various DMs categories like interpersonal, referential, cognitive and structural categories. Each category comprises varieties like the structural DMs categories upon which this study was conducted. The category comprises additive, causal-effect, contrasting, clarifying, emphasizing, qualifying, temporal, topical, sequencers, comparing, concluding and implicit structural discourse markers, as shown in the table below.

Table 1: Explicit Discourse Markers in the Two Speeches

Structural DM	Gloss	Frequency		Type	Total	
		In Tanzania	In Kenya		In Tanzania	In Kenya
<i>Pia...</i>	Also..	20	6	Additive discourse markers	218	101
<i>...na...</i>	...and...	135	92			
<i>Pamoja na...</i>	Besides	22	0			
<i>Na pia...</i>	... and also	7	1			
<i>Vilevile</i>	...as well...	7	0			
<i>Zaidi ya hapo...</i>	Furthermore..., moreover...,	14	1			
<i>Mbali na...</i>	Apart from..	3	1			
<i>Sambamba na hayo...</i>	Together with...	3	0			
<i>Haswa...</i>	Exactly	1	0	Qualifying discourse markers	2	0
<i>Kabisa...</i>	Certainly/right	0	0			
<i>Ndiyo...</i>	Yes	0	0			
<i>Sawa kabisa...</i>	Alright	0	0			
<i>Kwa hakika...</i>	Surely	1	0			
<i>La mwisho</i>	Finally	1	0	Concluding discourse markers	3	1
<i>Kwa kifupi</i>	In short	1	0			
<i>Mwishowe</i>	Lastly	1	0			
<i>Kwa kumalizia</i>	By concluding	0	0			
<i>Hatimaye</i>	Eventually	0	1			

The table above presents explicit DMs found in the two parliamentary speeches by Hon SS Hassan in 2021. The three types of DMs (additive, qualifying and concluding were given as examples) other types and how many times they were used by the president (frequency) can be seen in appendix II.

From the table and from the second appendix, it was found that a certain type of DMs was mostly used than the rest due to the fact that the researcher explained in data discussion. For example, additive discourse markers were used for 218 times out of 368 frequencies of all explicit discourse markers found in Tanzanian parliamentary speech while the other types which are causal-effect, contrasting, comparing, sequencers, clarifying, emphasizing, temporal, topicological, qualifying and concluding DMs shared the rest 150 frequencies.

In Kenyan parliamentary speech also the same type (additive DMs) was used by the president more frequently than the rest. Additives were uttered for 101 times out of 198 total frequencies while the rest shared only 97 frequencies.

Citation: Bayagiki, R; Olenyo, M. J. O & Heister, S. K. (2022). A Study of Discourse Markers in Selected Speeches of President Samia Suluhu Hassan of the United Republic of Tanzania. *Journal of Popular Education in Africa*. 6(11), 89 – 107.

In both the speeches, additive structural discourse markers seem to have been used mostly as their frequency in table .1. Additive discourse markers were mostly used by the president S.S. Hassan due to the fact that she addresses many plans, which the government she led had to fulfil as well as different promises to the citizens of Tanzania. All these plans and promises obviously need to be linked additionally one after another as the below examples from Tanzanian parliamentary speeches portray;

“Zitakazochukuliwa katika uwekezaji ni pamoja na kufanya marekebisho kadhaa katika sera, sheria na kanuni zetu na kuondoa vifungu vitakavyobainika kusababisha vikwazo katika kukuza uwekezaji. Aidha tutachukua hatua madhubuti za kuboresha mazingira ya biashara na uwekezaji nchini...”

Translation

... which will be to promote investment and to make some amendment in our laws and regulations together with omission of some terms which seem as hindrances towards investments. Also, we shall take prompt steps towards the promotion of trade environment and investment in the country. At this point, the present expressed plans on how to deal with the economic growth and stability. That being the case, additive discourse marker “na” – “and” was used frequently because more than one plan and strategy to accomplish plan were more than one. In Kenya, additive discourse markers have been mostly used by H.E S.S. Hassan due to more than one factor. Apart from some plans and some promises she assert to the Kenyans and Tanzanians, repetition in mentioning the higher rank leaders (the president, speaker of parliament and of the senate, and the MPs) led to use of more additive discourse markers. The president S.S. Hassan time to time says;

“Waheshimiwa maspika, maseneta na wabunge, sitatenda haki nisiposhukuru kwa namna ya pekee Ndugu yangu Rais... Mhe. Uhuru Kenyatta. Mheshimiwa Rais Kenyatta ni..., kama haitoshi hakusita kukatiza ratiba yake na...”

Translation

“Honorable speakers, senators and MPs, it would not be fair if I don’t send my special thanks to The President Uhuru Kenyatta is..., and moreover, he did not hesitate to cancel his schedule and...”

This repetition which adds more use of structural additive DMs coheres an expression of honor, gratitude and respect to the readers and the Kenyans in general for inviting the president and allow the occasion in hand which is normally very rare.

Apart from such mostly used explicit DMs, some types of it are found not used or very rarely used by the president due to some reasons explained in data discussions by the researcher. As the data shows in the table, the president SS Hassan did not use any kind of qualifying DM in Kenyan parliamentary speech and she rarely used them in Tanzanian speeches as well. This implies that in the two speeches, the president seem to emphasize the Tanzanians and the Kenyans through their representatives (MPs) to work hard in solidarity, peace and love in all

Citation: Bayagiki, R; Olenyo, M. J. O & Heister, S. K. (2022). A Study of Discourse Markers in Selected Speeches of President Samia Suluhu Hassan of the United Republic of Tanzania. *Journal of Popular Education in Africa*. 6(11), 89 – 107.

economic activities like trade, agriculture and tourism, as well as in all social affairs for the sustainable development of the two countries and hence the East African Community at large due to their neighborhood and brotherhood by nature. The president might have found no situations forcing her to qualify issues in the then situations as the technique to awake people's zeal and vigour to start cooperating more and work more seriously in solidarity for the development of the two countries and people's wellbeing.

Concluding DMs were not mostly used by the president due to their nature that, they normally occur at the end of the given speech or speech topics of the whole speech. The situation which automatically leads to their rare usage as they wait at the end. Moreover, their usage depends on the speaker's style of speaking, for example, one may choose to use implicit DMs mostly hence rare usage of explicit DMs and vice versa. The researcher found that the president SS Hassan decides to use in Kenyan parliamentary speech reduced the number of concluding DMs, for example, she did not conclude the speech but postponed it (P.12).

This is the result from the fact that the speaker selects what words to use and what words to not to use for the effective deliverance of the message as well as the nature of speech content/topic. Moreover, the style of the speaker decides to use when speaking is another reason for instance, if the speaker decides to use explicit DMs throughout the speech automatically implicit discourse markers will not be used and vice versa. The style of HE S.S. Hassan decides to end up the speeches in Kenya automatically reduces the number of concluding DMs as she ends by postponing and not by concluding the speech. She says;

“...Sitaki kusema naishia hapa bali mniruhusu niahirishe maneno yangu hapa, nitakuja kusema mengine...” (P. 12).

Translation

“...I wouldn't like to say that I conclude, but I postpone my words here. I will come to continue from here...”.

Citation: Bayagiki, R; Olenyo, M. J. O & Heister, S. K. (2022). A Study of Discourse Markers in Selected Speeches of President Samia Suluhu Hassan of the United Republic of Tanzania. *Journal of Popular Education in Africa*. 6(11), 89 – 107.

Implicit Discourse Markers in the Two Parliamentary Speeches

Implicit Structural Discourse Markers in the Tanzanian Parliamentary Speeches

The table below shows implicit discourse markers found in HE S.S. Hassan’s parliamentary speeches in Tanzania.

Table 4.2: Implicit Structural Discourse Markers in the Tanzanian Parliamentary Speeches

Utterance	Gloss	Implicit DMs		Type	Total
		DM	Gloss		
“... Ng’ome wanatoa lita 30 kwa siku , (...) Ng’ombe wetu wengi wanatoa Kwa siku”.	“...Cows produce 30 litres per day, (...) most of our cows produce... per day”.	<i>Lakini</i>	But	Contrasting	1
“... Hospitali za rufaa za mikoa. (...) Tutaimarisha utoaji huduma za matibabu kwa wazee”.	“...Referral and regional hospitals. (...) we will improve the provision of services to elders”.	<i>Na zaidi</i>	Moreover	Additive	1

From the above findings presented in the table above, the President SS Hassan used implicit DMs as the style she chose to speak with.

Example 1

“... Ng’ome wanatoa lita 30 kwa siku , (...)Ng’ombe wetu wengi wanatoa Kwa siku”

From the above example 2, Her Excellence S.S. Hassan when comparing the amount of milk cows from abroad and cows in Tanzania produce per day, she uses the contrast structural DMs but implicitly not explicitly. The message is successfully delivered due to the fact she uses implicit DMs within the single topic “Agricultural products in Tanzania and abroad”.

Example 2 (P. 41)

“... Hospitali za rufaa za mikoa. (...) Tutaimarisha utoaji huduma za matibabu kwa wazee”.

Between the above two statements, the president would have been used any additive DM, “na”, “pia”, “na zaidi” but she did not use any. The reader or listener can easily get the message (understand) simply because the president have used implicit DM within the same single topic “promising” in which it occurs is about promises of quality social services.

The idea which Dontcheva (2014) posits that traditionally structural DMs have nothing to do with prepositional meaning which follows them expresses itself by the way we find in this study that, although the president opts to employ implicit DMs as in above 2 examples yet the reader or listener can anticipate the links and manipulate the message being delivered.

Figure 1: The President Samia Suluhu Hassan addressing the Tanzanian parliament for the first time on 22nd April 2021



Source: Mwananchi Newspaper (2021)

Some more examples are given in appendix... the researcher found that and as all such examples portrays implicit DMs occurs within the same paragraph or topic. The situation which enables the hearers of the readers make self-connection and interpretation more easily.

Implicit Discourse Markers in the Kenyan Parliamentary Speeches

The table below presents the implicit discourse markers as used by S.S. Hassan when delivering her speeches in the Kenyan parliament.

Table 4.3: Implicit Discourse Markers in the Kenyan Parliamentary Speeches

Utterance	Gloss	Implicit DMs		Type	Total
		DM	Gloss		
“... <i>Wa Tanzania kufanya ziara. (...) nilikwenda Uganda kwa madhumuni maalumu ya kusaini mkataba, haikuwa ziara rasmi</i> ”	“... of Tanzania to visit. (...) I went to Uganda for the special purposes of signing the contracts, it was not an official visit”.	<i>Mara ya kwanza</i>	For the first time	Sequencer discourse marker	1
“... <i>Ardhi kubwa na mambo mengi mengine. (...) Tunakosa mtaji... mna mtaji wa kutosha. (...) Karibuni Tanzania</i> ”	“...The big land and many more. (...) we lack capitals... you have enough capital. (...) welcome to Tanzania”.	<i>Lakini Kwa hiyo</i>	But Therefore	Contrasting and topicological discourse markers	2

Citation: Bayagiki, R; Olenyo, M. J. O & Heister, S. K. (2022). A Study of Discourse Markers in Selected Speeches of President Samia Suluhu Hassan of the United Republic of Tanzania. *Journal of Popular Education in Africa*. 6(11), 89 – 107.

The table above together with the appendix III presents the implicit discourse markers found in the two parliamentary speeches by HE SS Hassan. The researcher found that the president used a lot of implicit DMs in both parliamentary speeches as her style of speaking, yet the message was delivered and understood due to the fact that structural DMs have no impacts on the proposition before or after them. This finding concurs with what Yilmaz (2004) and Lam (2008) found where they both postulated that structural DMs are independently linguistic segments normally occurring at the initial position of the sentence with no direct impact on the sentence that follows. Implicitly, structural discourse markers found in H.E. S.S. Hassan parliamentary speeches have been studied under discourse analysis theory (DA) that implores language beyond what is spoken or written (Normalizer & Rahim, 2018) as well as political discourse analysis which deals with the way politicians choose and use words of a given language to pursue their goals. In the given examples above as well as implicit structural discourse markers found and presented in table 4.2 and 4.3, there are different propositional or sentential initial which lack certain proper structural discourse markers yet the president is understood due to the fact that structural discourse markers normally occur at the initial position of the sentence followed by a comma (,) but they have no impact to such propositional which follow in case of meaning (Zhao, 2004, Furko and Abuczka, 2014).

“...ardhi kubwa na mambo mengi mengine. (...) tunakosa mtaji. Kenya mna mtajiwa kutosha. (...) karibuni Tanzania”.

Translation

“... enough land and many other things. (...) we lack capital. You in Kenya have enough capital. (...) welcome to Tanzania”.

In this second example, the president preferred to employ implicit structural discourse markers from the categories of contrasting structural DMs like “*lakini*”- “but” and causal effect structural DMs like “so” or “therefore” = “*kwa hiyo*” which would make the paragraph appear as follows:

“...ardhi kubwa na mambo mengine mengi, lakini tunakosa mtaji. Kenya mna mtaji wa kutosha. hivyo/kwa hiyo karibuni Tanzania”.

Translation

“...enough land and many other things but we lack enough capital. You in Kenya have capital. So/therefore welcome to Tanzania”.

In the above example, HE S.S. Hassan by the use of two implicit discourse markers “but” and “therefore” which are contrastive and causal effect discourse markers respectively manages to send the message of business cooperation discourse as the political discourse analysis theory contends that every human being is a political animal able to use language to achieve his ends/goals. Kenyans and Tanzanians can work together in business and achieve development provided that one side has enough capital with fewer resources while the other side has less capital with huge natural resources.

Figure 2: The President Samia Suluhu Hassan addressing the Kenyan parliament for the first time on 22nd April 2021



Source: BBC (2021)

The examples reveal the reality that Alami (2015) contends saying one of the functions of DMs is sentential fillers, to smoothen communication without which, still the message is delivered, communication is achieved through proper use of DMs smoothen listeners and readers' interpretation.

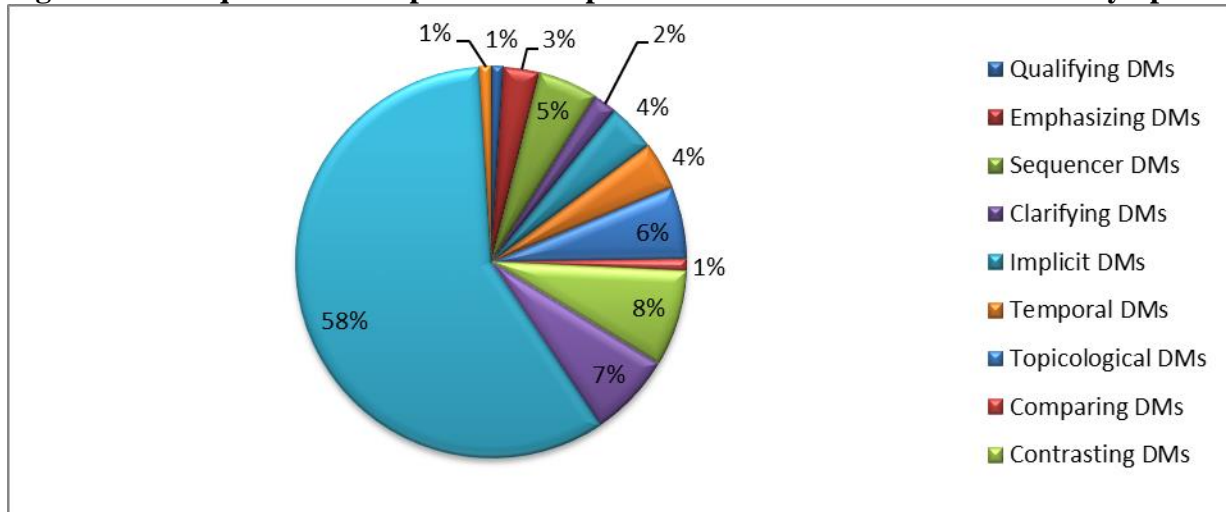
Why Using Implicit DMs

Sometimes explicit discourse markers are not required for discourse connection, instead the reader or hearer can implicitly link contiguous linguistic strings to get full message relying on some principles. For example, the principle which states that structural discourse markers should not affect the next prepositional or sentence meaning (Brown & Yule, 1983:224). Another principle asserts that, normally structural discourse markers are placed at the initial position of the sentence followed by a comma. Implicit discourse markers have found to occur within the same paragraph/topic hence they act as time savers (word economy). The researcher found that the implicit discourse markers used by HE S.S. Hassan in both parliamentary speeches are bound to these principles.

The researcher found that the president applied 4% of implicit DMs in Tanzanian parliamentary speeches while in Kenyan parliamentary speech, 7% of implicit DMs were applied out of all other types of explicit DMs as the figures below demonstrates.

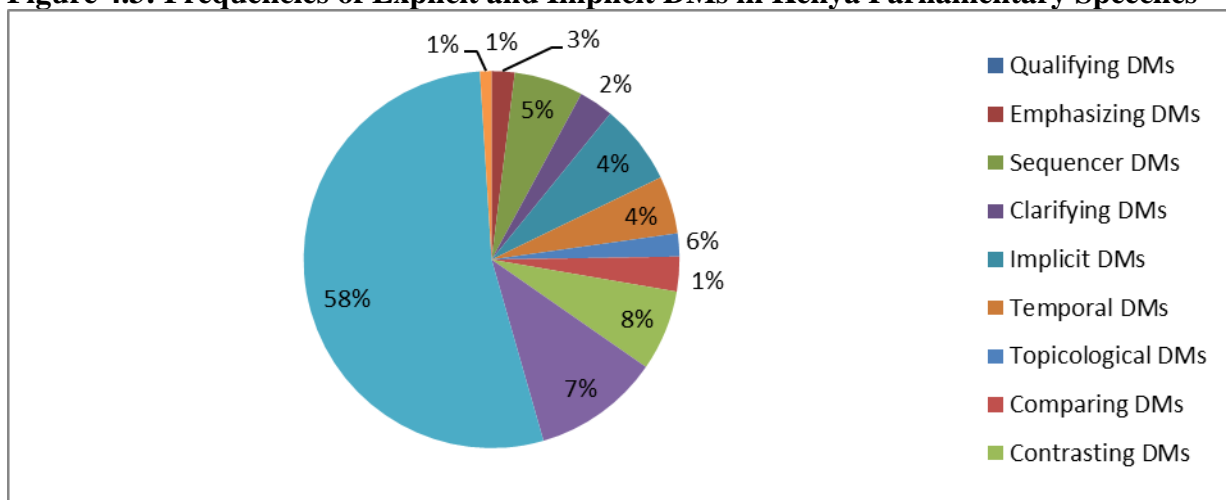
Citation: Bayagiki, R; Olenyo, M. J. O & Heister, S. K. (2022). A Study of Discourse Markers in Selected Speeches of President Samia Suluhu Hassan of the United Republic of Tanzania. *Journal of Popular Education in Africa*. 6(11), 89 – 107.

Figure 4.2: Frequencies of Explicit and Implicit DMs in Tanzanian Parliamentary Speeches



As the figure show, additive DMs was mostly used by HE SS Hassan while addressing the Tanzanian parliament. Additives were used for 58%. They were followed by contrasting DMs which were used for 8%. Causal-effect DMs were used for 7% followed by topical DMs which were used for 6%. Others were implicit DMs and temporal DMs which were both used for 4% in HE SS Hassan speeches in the Tanzanian parliament. Emphasizing DMs were used for 3% followed by clarifying DMs which were used for 2%. Lastly were qualifying DMs, concluding DMs and comparing DMs which were used for 1%.

Figure 4.3: Frequencies of Explicit and Implicit DMs in Kenya Parliamentary Speeches



In Kenyan parliamentary speeches, Hon SS Hassan used 58% of additive DMs followed by 8% of the contrasting DMs. Others were causal-effect DMs which were used for 7% followed by topical DMs which were used for 6%. Sequencer DMs were used for 5% followed by

Citation: Bayagiki, R; Olenyo, M. J. O & Heister, S. K. (2022). A Study of Discourse Markers in Selected Speeches of President Samia Suluhu Hassan of the United Republic of Tanzania. *Journal of Popular Education in Africa*. 6(11), 89 – 107.

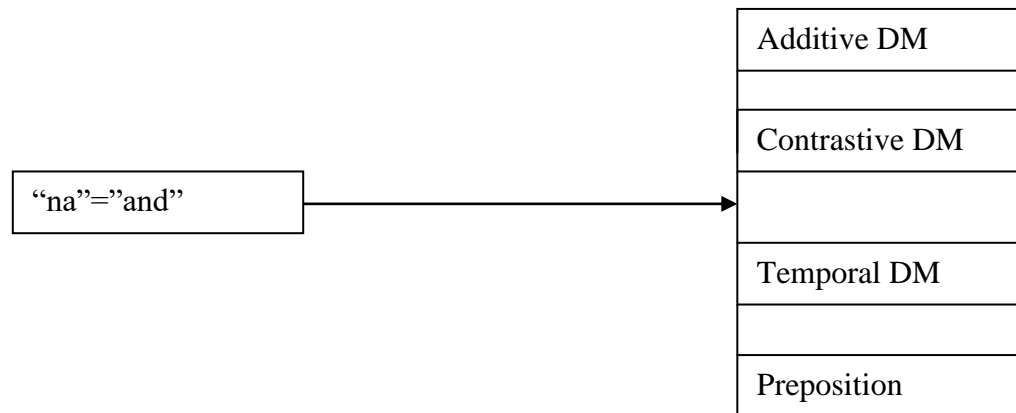
implicit DMs which were used for 4%. Others were temporal DMs which were used for 4% also followed by emphasizing DMs which were used for 3% and followed by clarifying DMs which were used for 2%. The least used were the comparing DMs and concluding and qualifying DMs which were used for 1%. Lastly, was concluding DMs which completely not used by HE SS Hassan in the Kenyan Parliamentary speech.

Ambiguity Structural Discourse Markers

Ambiguous discourse markers found in both HE S.S. Hassan parliamentary speeches are identified, presented and discussed by the researcher of this work basing on discourse analysis theory through pragmatic approach among its four approaches which deals with exploring meaning or message beyond the utterance in spoken or written text (Schiffrin, 1987). The researcher found that various structural discourse markers have been used by the president beyond their real meaning and function due to the linguistic context to which they are placed hence they mean and function contrary to their actual meaning and functions. This situation also portrays the fact that they are also referred to as pragmatic markers or pragmatic devices (Furko and Abuzckia, 2014).

There are different types of discourse markers such as referential, grammatical, lexical as well as use and mention ambiguity (Malande, 2010:101). Ambiguous DMs are explicit DMs which play more than one role in the sentences. A discourse marker can for instance be a contrasting but act as causal effect in a given sentence (Pittler *et al.* 2008). The researcher in this study has only encountered with referential type of ambiguity where a word (DM) may refer to more than one meaning or function for example “na” –“and” which is additive discourse structural DM has been used by HE SS Hassan but with different functions. It has been found the mostly ambiguous DM in two parliamentary speeches as the illustration below indicates:

Figure 4: Ambiguous DM in two Parliamentary Speeches



In the following utterances;

1. “*Kama mnavyofahamu amani na umoja ni msingi mkuu wa maendeleo katika taifa lolote*”.

Translation

“As you know, peace and love is the foundation of development in any country”.

- “*na*” played a role of structural additive DM whose role/function is to add more things or ideas (expansion). In the above utterance, for example, not only peace (political stability) is the fundamental aspect for development in the given nation but also “love” which enables people helping one another, work together joyfully and avoid corruption which torture others, the sense of being patriotic.

2. “*...juhudi za serikali za kukuza uchumi, kupambana na umasikini, na kukabiliana na tatizo la ajira*”.

Translation

“...Government’s efforts in boosting the economy, fighting against poverty and addressing the issue of unemployment”

- Underlined “*na*” –“and” played a role of preposition.

3. “*umbali huleta mashaka na ukaribu huondoa mashaka*”.

Translation

“Distance creates doubts but closeness removes such doubts”

- “*na*” –“and” played a role of contrasting DM whose role is to express contrasting phenomena or ideas as portrayed in the given utterance by HE SS Hassan above. Distance and closeness are antonymous words, so if distance attributes certain situation, closeness will automatically attribute it differently. For example, if something is not good then it is bad, is someone is not tall then he/she is short. Therefore if distance creates doubts then closeness removes doubts.

Citation: Bayagiki, R; Olenyo, M. J. O & Heister, S. K. (2022). A Study of Discourse Markers in Selected Speeches of President Samia Suluhu Hassan of the United Republic of Tanzania. *Journal of Popular Education in Africa*. 6(11), 89 – 107.

4. “*kuna wale wanyama pori ambao huja kupata mimba Kenya na wanarudi kuzaa Tanzania*”.

Translation

“There are those wild animals that come to be impregnated here in Kenya then they come to give birth and live in Tanzania”

- “*na*”-“and” played a role of temporal DM “then/thereafter” one among temporal discourse marker whose function is to express time aspects in the utterance for example before, after, long ago, since and now. These though have closer relationship with adverbs of time, yet they are referred to as structural temporal DMs in discourse analysis.

From the above four examples which show different roles and types of structural additive discourse marker “*na*” obviously makes it to be considered as an ambiguous structural DM. This is because linguistic ambiguity refers to the situation where a linguistic segment or expression play more than one role in sentences (multiple realizations) (Malande, 2010). When “*na*” stands alone as a linguistic linking element, one cannot say of its type or its role or type because that will always depend on the surrounding neighboring words that make a sentence. At the same time, the structural DM “*na*” does not make a sentence in which it is placed, ambiguous. This is due to the reality that structural DMs have no impact on the propositional meaning that come before or after them (Lam, 2008).

The study also reveals the role of how DMs enhance coherence and cohesion for effective message deliverance. The president expresses how the slogan of education for free has led to enrolment of a large number of students in primary and secondary schools. The situation which made the government invest much on employing more teachers, educational structure and on distribution of working tools in schools. However, as the president chooses and use a discourse marker “*hasa*”-“especially” it delivers the message that there have been no or less employment of teachers. She says;

“... *Serikali kuweka nguvu kwenye ujenzi wa miundombinu ya elimu, kuongeza idadi ya walimu hasa wale wa sayansi na hisabati, na kusambaza vitendea kazi mashuleni*”.

Gloss

“...The government to invest more on construction of educational infrastructures to add the number of teachers, especially science and mathematics. Teachers as well as distributing working tools in schools”.

The impacts of the use of a single emphasizing DM “*hasa*”-“especially” makes the hearer or the reader concludes that teachers from other academic fields were least employed rather than they were totally not employed. A single word “*hasa*”=“especially” in the above paragraph concerning with employment play a great pragmatic role to the extent that, if it was not used by the president, the message delivered could be only science and mathematics teachers were employed by then in Tanzania, but its usage delivered the message that all teachers from all fields were employed, although, the first priority was given to science and mathematics teachers.

Citation: Bayagiki, R; Olenyo, M. J. O & Heister, S. K. (2022). A Study of Discourse Markers in Selected Speeches of President Samia Suluhu Hassan of the United Republic of Tanzania. *Journal of Popular Education in Africa*. 6(11), 89 – 107.

This means there was insufficient number of science and mathematics teachers in Tanzania so they were highly demanded to overcome such shortage in the education sector.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Structural discourse markers have been found not only very interesting linguistic phenomena but also very important in the way they link ideas, smoothen communication as well as the way they pragmatically enhance proper deliverance of communication through coherence and cohesion and of the speech. Moreover, it is obvious through this study that, in parliamentary genre, structural additive discourse markers are mostly used while other types like concluding discourse markers are rarely used. According to this study's findings, using more or less explicit and implicit structural discourse markers depends on the speaker or writer's style he opts to use. This study just adds knowledge on structural discourse markers in parliamentary speeches. Furthermore, studies can be conducted on the rest categories like interpersonal, referential and cognitive discourse markers in parliamentary genre, also can be conducted on the same structural discourse markers in other genres like political interviews, campaign speeches as well as in literally works like poetry and novels.

Citation: Bayagiki, R; Olenyo, M. J. O & Heister, S. K. (2022). A Study of Discourse Markers in Selected Speeches of President Samia Suluhu Hassan of the United Republic of Tanzania. *Journal of Popular Education in Africa*. 6(11), 89 – 107.

References

- Aijmer, K. (1996). *Conversational routines in English: conversation and creativity*. Longman Press
- Alami, M. (2015). *Pragmatic functions of discourse markers: A review of related Literature*. International Journal on Studies in English Language and Literature 3(3).
- Brown, G. and Yule, G. (1985). *Discourse Analysis*. Cambridge University Press
- Cesiri, D. (2016). *Communicating the use of discourse markers in websites and digital travel quick book in English*. Retrieved from <https://www.academia.edu>
- Chilton, P. (2004). *Analysing political discourse: Theory and practice*. Routledge Press.
- Chilton, P.A. & Schiffner, C. (2002). *Politics as texts and talk: analytic approaches to political discourse*. John Benjamin Publishing Company
- Coling (2012). *Implicitness of discourse relations*. Fatemah Torah Asr. Vera Der Saarland University.
- Dontcheva, N. R. (2011). *Building up discourse coherence: creating identities in political speeches*. Masary University.
- Dumire, P. (2012). *Political discourse analysis: exploring the language of politics and the politics of language*. Kent State University.
- Fraser, B. (1990). An Approach to discourse markers. *Journal of Pragmatics* 14.383-395
- Fujita, Y. (2001). Function of discourse markers in Japanese. *Texas papers in foreign language education* 6(1), 147-162.
- Furko, P. & Abuczki, A. (2014). *English discourse markers in medialized political interviews*. Bino Studies in English
- Hata, K. (2016). *On the importance of multi-model approach to discourse markers: A pragmatic view*. International Review of Pragmatics, 8(1) P. 36-54. Retrived from <https://www.academia.edu>
- Hyland, K. & Tse, P. (2004). *Meta discourse in academic writing: a reappraisal applied linguistics*, 25(2), 156-177
- Lam, W. Y. (2008). *Discourse particles in an intercultural corpus of spoken English*: PhD thesis. The Hong Kong Polytechnic University.
- Muller, S. (2005). *Discourse markers in native and non-native English discourse*. John Benjamins
- Malande, M. J. O. (2020). Language and Politics: An Analysis of the Semantics, Political Discourses and Sociolinguistics of Kenyan Political Party Names. *Journal of African Interdisciplinary Studies*, 4(9), 50 - 74.
- Malande, O. J. M. (2018). *A Linguistic Study of Kenyan Political Party Names, Symbols, Colours and Slogans*. Unpublished, PHD Thesis, Kenyatta University.
- Malande, O. J. M and Masiolo H. J. K. (2013). Juggling Words, Terms and Idioms to Advance Political Agenda in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania: Profiling the Electioneering and Referendum Discourse. *International Journal of Languages and Literatures* 1(1); July 2013 pp. 6-14
- Malande, O. J. M and Masiolo, H. J. K. (2013). Manipulating Language to Advance Political Goals in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania: Unravelling the Meanings, Use and Misuse of

Citation: Bayagiki, R; Olenyo, M. J. O & Heister, S. K. (2022). A Study of Discourse Markers in Selected Speeches of President Samia Suluhu Hassan of the United Republic of Tanzania. *Journal of Popular Education in Africa*. 6(11), 89 – 107.

New Terms, Phrases and Idioms. *Africa Tomorrow* 8 15/1 (June 2013) Vol. 15 / No. 1 / June 2013

Malande, M. O .J. (2010). *Introduction to linguistics with insight to African language*. Serengeti Publishers.

Pitler, et al. (2008). *Easily Identifiable Relations*. University of Pennsylvania.

Schiffrin, D. (1987). *Discourse markers*. Cambridge University Press

Standard Encyclopaedia of Philosophy (2021). *Politics*. Translated by H. Rackham. Heinemann Publishers.

Yilmaz, E. (2004). *A practical analysis of Turkish discourse markers: Yani iste andsey*, PhD Thesis. Istanbul: Middle East Technical University.

Zhao, H. (2014). *The textual function of discourse markers under the framework of relevance theory*. Academy Publishers.