

ABSTRACT

Anisa, Noor. 2019. *Boosters and Hedges in Thesis Abstracts at English Department of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin*. Thesis. English Education Department, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training, Antasari State Islamic University. Advisor: (I) Drs. Saadillah, M.Pd, (II) Raida Asfihana, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Keywords: Thesis Abstract, Metadiscourse, Boosters and Hedges

The readers always read the abstract before reading the entire paper. The abstract becomes crucial, because it tells inform about the content of a research, the result of research, and also a vehicle for arousing the curiosity and interest of the reader. Therefore, the abstract needs to put the supporting words on the researcher statements. Meanwhile, abstract involves boosters and hedges which associates the appropriate use of linguistic realization. It makes readers believe and recognize the research result.

This study is intended to find out what boosters and hedges are used in the abstract and how are the frequency of boosters and hedges in the abstract of English Department thesis. This study used qualitative as approach, and the reasearch design is discourse analysis. The data were taken 20 thesis abstracts of English Teacher Education Department Students year 2015-2017. Classification of boosters and hedges from Hyland's theory was used for research instrument.

Based on the result findings, the researcher found 16 items consisting of 10 boosters category such as *always, can, conclude, denote, fact, find/found, must, shows, should, and will*. And 6 hedges category there were *almost, general, indicate, most(ly), suggest, and suppose*. Then, the result shows that frequently between boosters and hedges were 44 times and 20 times used in thesis abstracts. Therefore, boosters were applied more frequently than hedges.

ABSTRAK

Anisa, Noor. 2019. *Boosters dan Hedges dalam Abstrak Tesis Jurusan Bahasa Inggris di UIN Antasari Banjarmasin*. Tesis. Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan, UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. Dosen pembimbing: (I) Drs. Saadillah, M.Pd, (II) Raida Ashfihana, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Kata Kunci: Abstrak Tesis, *Metadiscourse*, *Boosters* dan *Hedges*.

Para Pembaca selalu membaca abstrak sebelum mereka membaca seluruh isi tesis. Abstrak menjadi sangat penting, karena menginformasikan tentang konten dari sebuah penelitian, hasil penelitian, dan juga membuat penasaran dan menarik perhatian pembaca. Karena itu, abstrak membutuhkan kata-kata pendukung pada pernyataan peneliti. Sementara itu, abstrak melibatkan boosters and hedges yang mana menghubungkan dalam realisasi linguistik. Hal ini membuat para pembaca percaya dan mengakui hasil penelitian tersebut.

Penelitian ini bermaksud untuk menemukan apa saja boosters dan hedges yang digunakan di dalam abstrak dan berapa sering booster dan hedge yang muncul di dalam abstrak tesis Jurusan Bahasa Inggris. Penelitian ini menggunakan kualitatif, dan model penelitiannya adalah analisis wacana. Pengumpulan data mengambil 20 abstrak tesis mahasiswa Jurusan Bahasa Inggris periode 2015-2017. Untuk klasifikasi booster dan hedge diambil dari teori penelitian Hyland

Berdasarkan hasil penemuan, peneliti menemukan 16 item yang terdiri dari 10 kategori booster seperti always, can, conclude, denote, fact, find/found, must, shows, should, and will. Dan 6 kategori hedge yakni almost, general, indicate, most(ly), suggest, and suppose. Kemudian, hasil penelitian ini menyatakan bahwa yang sering muncul yaitu booster sebanyak 44 kali dan hedge sebanyak 20 kali yang digunakan di dalam abstrak tesis. Oleh karena itu, booster lebih sering digunakan dari pada hedge.