الصراع الإسرائيلي الفلسطيني: تحليل ماوراء الخطاب لبرنامج بيرس مورغان غير الخاضع للرقابة الحواري البريطاني

Israeli-Palestinian Conflict: A Metadiscourse Analysis of Piers Morgan Uncensored British Talk Show

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الملخص

لما وراء الخطاب دور مهم في الخطاب السياسي، فهو يسمح للمتحدثين بالتعبير عن آرائهم وأفكارهم عبر اللغة. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى استقصاء أنواع ووظائف وتواتر علامات ما وراء الخطاب التي استُخدمت في برنامج حواري بريطاني هو "بيرس مورغان غير الخاضع للرقابة" حول الصراع الإسرائيلي الفلسطيني في ٧ أكتوبر ٢٠٢٣ . يتبنى الباحثون في هذه الدراسة تصميمًا بحثيًا وصفيًا نوعيًا واستخدمت نموذج هايلاند (٢٠٠٥) لما وراء الخطاب لتحليل البيانات. وتتكون بيانات هذه الدراسة من اربع مقتطفات. وتظهر النتائج أن المتكلمين يستخدمون علامات ذكر الـذات، الانتقـالات، علامـات الإطـار، علامـات التحوط، علامـات الموقف، وعلامات المشـاركة. ومع ذلك، لا تُسـتخدم العلامات الداخلية، المعززات، علامات التضـمين وعلامات التوضيـح في البيانات المختارة. علامات ما وراء الخطاب هذه يستخدمها المتحدثون لتنظيم خطابهم، وإشراك بعضهم البعض، والتعبير عن موقفهم من الصراع الإسرائيلي الفلسطيني في٧ أكتوبر ٢٠٢٣. تعتبر الإشـارات الذاتية هي الأكثر شـيوعًا بينما علامات الموقف هي أقل الأنواع تكرارًا.

Abstract

Metadiscourse plays a significant role in political discourse, allowing speakers to express their opinions and ideas via language. The study aims to investigate the types, functions, and frequencies of metadiscourse markers used in a British talk show, specifically, "Piers Morgan Uncensored," about the Israel-Palestine conflict on October 7, 2023. In this study, the researchers adopt a descriptive qualitative research design and use Hyland's (2005) interpersonal model of metadiscourse to analyse the data. The data for this study consists of four extracts. This study has come to conclusions that speakers utilize self-mentions, transitions, frame markers, hedges, attitude markers, and engagement markers. In contrast, endophoric markers, boosters, evidential, and code glosses are not used in the selected data. Speakers use these metadiscourse markers to organize their speech, engage each other, and express their stance on Israel-Palestine conflict on October 7, 2023. Self-mentions are the most frequent, while attitude markers are the least frequent type.

1. Introduction

Mass media provides people with new information, and individuals worldwide rely on the media to stay informed about events occurring around them. Thus, they can share this information with others through the media (Garnham, 2020). Writers or speakers used metadiscourse markers to provide their receivers with more than just information (as cited in Hastomo et al., 2023). According to Hyland (2005, p.3), metadiscourse embodies the view that communication is not solely about exchanging information but also contains the "personalities, attitudes, and assumptions of those who are communicating." Since language plays a vital role in interaction and verbal differences between people, interactions can be attainable via people through metadiscourse. Hyland (2005) defined metadiscourse as a linguistic feature that depicts how a person constructs sentences and interacts with the reader/listener in order to facilitate comprehension. He also defined metadiscourse as a term for the self-reflexive expressions that enable the writer or speaker to convey their viewpoint and interact with receivers as members of a particular community. Hyland (2005) proposed a model known as the Interpersonal Model of Metadiscourse, which comprises two categories: interactive and interactional.

In the linguistic field, the study serves as a guideline for researchers who study metadiscourse since this study follows a scientific method in achieving its aims.

Metadiscourse manifests itself in both written and spoken genres. However, the majority of studies on spoken metadiscourse have focused on academic speaking (Hyland, 2017), while investigating metadiscourse in spoken non-academic genres is far less prevalent. Therefore, the current paper directly responds to Liu and Hu's (2021) recommendations by reorienting metadiscourse research towards spoken non-academic genres such as talk shows about the Israel-Paletine conflict to guarantee that metadiscourse studies continue to be productive in the future.

The present study aims to investigate the types, usages, and frequencies of metadiscourse markers used in a British talk show, namely, "Piers Morgan Uncensored" about the Israel-Palestine conflict. The present study seeks to answer the following research questions:

1. What types of metadiscourse markers do participants use to reflect the Israel-Palestine conflict in the British talk show "Piers Morgan Uncensored"?

2. What is the function of each type of metadiscourse markers that appear in this study?

3. What is the frequency of each type of metadiscourse markers, and which one is most frequent?

2. Literature Review
2.1 Metadiscourse

Originally, metadiscourse was first introduced by the structural linguist Zelig Harris in 1959; the term gained traction in the mid-1980s with the work of Williams (1981), Vande Kopple (1985), and Crismore (1993). The idea that language does not only refer to the world but also to language itself, with material that helps readers [listeners] to interpret, organize, and evaluate what is being said, is at the heart of the concept. This view relates metadiscourse to deeper roots like Jacobson's (1980) 'metalinguistic function' of language that refers to language that focuses on the text itself as well as Halliday's (1985, P.271) 'metaphenomena' which are "categories of the language" (as cited in Hyland, 2017).

Metadiscourse is defined and explored by many researchers from different perspectives. In discourse analysis and language education, metadiscourse is often used to describe an intriguing and relatively new approach for conceptualizing interactions between text creators and their texts, as well as between text producers and users (Hyland, 2005).

According to Kopple (1985), metadiscourse is defined as discourse that helps readers interpret, connect, evaluate, organize, and develop attitudes toward referential material rather than expand that material. Kopple (1985) proposed the initial metadiscourse model. He suggested two important types of metadiscourse: Textual and Interpersonal.

Later, other scholars revised this theory. Kopple's theory was revised for the first time by Crismore et al. (1993). Crismore et al. (1993) describe and categorize metadiscourse into "textual" and "interpersonal" categories. However, textual metadiscourse was further divided into subcategories: textual and interpretative markers.

Ken Hyland's theory on metadiscourse has also become a model in the field. The current study adopts Hyland's overview of metadiscourse since it investigates the communicational interaction between the speaker or writer and the receiver. To sum up, metadiscourse refers to "how we organize our texts and construct a stance to what we say. It is what engages receivers and encourages them to accept our positions" (Hyland, 2005, p. 39).

2.2 Hyland's (2005) An Interpersonal model of metadiscourse.

Hyland (2005) has proposed a metadiscourse model known as the *Interpersonal Model of Metadiscourse*. This model consists of two categories: interactive and interactional. Hyland argues that language is always the product of interaction, the linguistic differences that individuals communicate, and metadiscourse options are the means by which we articulate and create these interactions (Hyland, 2005). He emphasizes that metadiscourse highlights the fact that we negotiate with others when we

speak or write, deciding what impact we want to have on our listeners or readers (Hyland, 2005)

According to Hyland (2005), the interpersonal metadiscourse model has two main categories: interactive and interactional categories.

Table 1

An Interpersonal Model of Metadiscourse (Hyland, 2005, p.49).

Category	Function	Examples
Interactive	**Help to guide the reader through the text**	**Resources**
Transitions	Express relations between main clauses	In addition, but, thus, and
Frame markers	Refer to discourse acts, sequences, or stages	finally, to conclude, my purpose is
Endophoric markers	Refer to information in other parts of the text	Noted above, see Fig, in section 2
Evidentials	Refer to information from other texts	According to X, Z states
Code glosses	Elaborate propositional meanings	Namely, e.g., such as, in other words
Interactional	**Involve the reader in the text**	**Resources.**
Hedges	Withhold commitment and open dialogue	Might, perhaps, possible, about
Boosters	Emphasize certainty and close dialogue	in fact, definitely, it is clear that
Attitude markers	Express writer's attitude to the proposition	Unfortunately, I agree, surprisingly
Engagement markers	Explicitly build a relationship with reader	Consider, note, you can see that
Self-mentions	Explicit reference to author (s)	I, we, my, me, our

In the interactive category, metadiscourse markers are indicators used primarily by authors or speakers to guide and assist their readers/ listeners in understanding the messages while reading the text (Hyland, 2005).

The sub-categories of the interactive category, as listed by Hyland (2005, p. 49-52), are as follows:

1. Transitions: This subcategory includes transition words and phrases, such as "in addition," "and," "but," and "so," which express semantic relationships between main clauses in the text.
2. Frame markers: This subcategory includes signaling phrases, such as "first," "finally," "my purpose," and "to conclude," which refer to sequences, discourse acts, and text stages.
3. Endophoric markers: These expressions make references to details found in other sections of the text, helping readers recognize meanings and

promoting comprehension and mutual understanding between the writer and reader. Examples include phrases such as "in section 2, noted above" and "see Figure 3."

4. Evidentials: This special subcategory involves referencing information from other texts, often to demonstrate authorial expertise or familiarity with the field. Examples include phrases such as "according to X and Z state that..."

5. Code glosses: This subcategory is used to rephrase, clarify, or expand on what the writer has already said to minimize or eliminate the possibility of misunderstanding. Examples include phrases such as "namely" and "in other words."

Another important category of resources is interactional ones, which "involve the reader in the argument" (Hyland, 2005, p. 49). In this category, metadiscourse markers have been purposefully created to draw or engage readers to participate in any arguments of the text.

On the other hand, the interactional dimension occurs when the writer clarifies their position and presence to the listener (Hyland, 2005, p. 52-54). Sub-categories of the interactional category are listed below:

1. Hedges: writers or speakers use this category to withhold commitment to a proposition and simultaneously emphasize the subjectivity of a position by expressing the proposition as an opinion or viewpoint rather than a fact. Examples of hedges are perhaps, may, can, and possible.

2. Boosters: are the second sub-category of the interactional category, which is used to emphasize the writers' confidence in their claims and propositions, as demonstrated by the markers certainly, definitely, in fact, and it is clear that.

3. Attitude markers: Another sub-category is attitude markers, which express the writer's or speaker's feelings and attitudes regarding what they said. Examples of attitude markers are, hopefully, surprisingly, unfortunately, and I agree.

4. Self-mentions: In the fourth category, self-mentions, the pronouns such as I, my, mine, we and our are used to indicate an explicit reference to the author(s) or topic of the current text.

5. Engagement markers: writers or speakers use this category directly to address the readers in order to build relationship with them as well as involve them as participants in the discourse. Examples of engagement markers are you can see that and consider that.

2.3 Israel-Palestine Conflict

Kakavá (2001) defined conflict as any kind of antagonism, whether spoken or nonverbal, ranging from disagreement to disputes. Conflict is more clearly defined in political contexts, where it refers to a situation in

which two or more groups fight one another for resources, status, and power, with opponents' goals being to destroy, harm, or neutralise the rivals (Jeong, 2000).

On Saturday, October 7th, 2023, the conflict between Israel and Palestine reignited with the launch of Operation al-Aqsa Flood by Hamas and other Palestinian armed groups. This coordinated attack involved land and air offensives across multiple border areas of Israel (Raleigh et al., 2023). The ongoing struggle between Palestine and Israel has become a pressing international issue, captivating the attention of the global masses and news media. This conflict remains unresolved for decades (Purnama, 2015).

2.4 British Talk Show "Piers Morgan Uncensored"

Talk shows have emerged as a controversial and influential form of entertainment, combining elements of confrontation, media influence, and moral and political controversy (Ilie, 2006). The Piers Morgan Uncensored show, presented by Piers Morgan, was originally broadcast on Talk TV from April 25, 2022, to February 8, 2024, and is now available on YouTube starting from February 19, 2024.

3. Methodology

In this study, a descriptive qualitative research design is employed, and Hyland's (2005) interpersonal model of metadiscourse is used to analyze the data. After conducting extensive research, the researcher has selected Piers Morgan Uncensored show. The data for this study consists of four extracts which have obtained from an interview entitled "Israel-Hamas War: Piers Morgan vs Bassem Youssef On Palestine's Treatment | The Full Interview" between Piers and Bassem about the Israel-Palestine conflict, of the British Talk Show "Piers Morgan Uncensored".

The researcher chose this interview because it is a recent one and has got millions of views. That was broadcast on YouTube on October 17, 2023. The researcher employs the following procedures to collect the data: The researcher downloads the interview of the selected British talk show that most suited for the topic under investigation and watches it many times, also carefully reads the transcripts while watching the episode to comprehend its plot.

4. Data analysis
Extract 1:

Piers: **Well**, joining **me now** to discuss the conflict in Israel and Gaza is a TV host, and Satirist is Bassem Youssef. Bassem, it is great to have **you** back on the program. **I wish** it was under different circumstances um. **First of all**, what is **your reaction** to what happened on October the 7th?

Bassem: *Oh, it was terrible, of course. **I** mean **we** kind get **our** news kind of **also** secondhand **because, you know, my my** wife's family they live in Gaza. They they have uh cousins **and** uncles there um, **and** uh their house **also** was bombed. **We** haven't been able to communicate with them for the past three days.*

 (Piers Morgan Uncensored, 2023, 0.04-0.36)

Analysis

This interview is between Piers and Bassem on October 7, 2023, to discuss the conflict between Palestine and Israel and Hamas's actions. Piers starts with two frame makers, "well" and "now" in "Well, joining me now…" to focus attention on a particular topic. He wants to talk about **"the conflict in Israel and Gaza"** with Bassem.

Piers says "**me**" which is **self-mention** in **"joining me …."** to indicate to his presence in this interview as interviewer and to discuss this topic.

He uses the attitude marker "I wish" to express his attitude and emotion toward Bassem Youssef in this interview; he wishes the interview to be "under different circumstances" instead of talking about the conflict between Palestine and Israel. Also, he says "**first of all**," which is a frame maker; he has attempted to ask Bassem some questions. This marker used to organize his speech into stages or steps and his question is "what is your reaction to what happened on October the 7th".

 Piers used engagement markers **"you"** in "to have you" and **"your"** in **"what is your reaction…."** to ask Bassem about his reaction to Hamas's actions on October 7, 2023. Bassem used different forms of self-mention, such as "I," "we," "our," and "My," to indicate his stance in the speech and answer the question that Piers raised**.

He says **"also"** two times in **"also secondhand…."** and in **"their house also was bombed,"** which is an additive transition marker to give addition to his argument about getting the news also from secondhand, his wife's family.

He used a combination of metadiscourse markers: because (causative transition), you (engagement marker), and my (self-mention) in "because you know my" to support his argument about getting information on what happened on 7 October.

The self-mention "**My**" said by Bassem in **"my wife's family they live in Gaza…their house also was bombed"** used to state his own tale concerning his wife's family who live in Gaza affected by this conflict and their house has been bombed and stay without house.

He said **"and"** two times, which is an additive transition marker in "cousins and uncles" and in "and uh, their house also was bombed" to add information concerning what happened on October 7th.

Besides, he said **"we"** in **"we haven't been able to communicate with them for the past three days." This is a self-mention used to indicate he could not communicate with his wife's family since there is no** communication in Gaza. This reflect the bad life of Palestinians because there is not communication ((internet).

Table 2

Metadiscourse Maekers of Extract 1

Category	Types	Functions	Metadiscourse markers
Interactive	Frame markers	Refer to sequences, stages, discourse acts	Well, now, first of all
Interactional	Self-mentions	Explicit reference to the author (or speaker)	Me, I, We(2) , Our, My(2)
Interactional	Attitude markers	Express the speaker's attitude and emotions toward the proposition or topic	I wish
Interactional	Engagement markers	Build relationships with listeners	You(2), your
Interactive	Transitions	Additive:express relation of addition between clauses / Causative: express relation of cause	Also(2) , and(2), Because

Extract 2

Bassem: **So, my** question is today: what is the going rate today for human lives? **I** mean, 2014 was a great year for Ben Shapiro, 88 Israelis were died **and** there was 2329 Palestinians killed on the other side; that is, one Israeli for 27 Palestinian. That is a very good exchange rate. What **I am** saying is, what is the exchange rate for today? **So, you** guys will be happy; that is, **my** question.

Piers: **Well**, it is not **me**, it's not **me**, guys. **I I I am** not on either side.

Bassem: No, no, not **you.** When **I** say **you** guys. **I** say like the people on the other side.

(Piers Morgan Uncensored, 2023, 3:46-4:18)

Analysis

Bassem uses a combination of metadiscourse markers such as a consecutive transition marker **"so"** and self-mention marker **"my"** in "**So, my** question… for human lives?" to connect his speech in a sequence way and to refer to his own question explicitly. He asks about the exchange rate for human lives. He uses the self-mention marker "I" in "I mean, 2014.

..were died" and additive transition marker "and" in "and there was 2329 Palestinians …Palestinian" to indicate that 2014 was considered a great year to Ben Shapiro because only 88 Israelis died while 2329 Palestinians killed in 2014. He uses a self-mention marker **"I"** in "What **I am** saying… today?" to refer to his question explicitly; that is, he asks about the human lives exchange rate today. Also, he uses a combination of metadiscourse markers: A consecutive transition marker, **"so,"** engagement marker **"you"**, and the self-mention marker **"my"** in **"So, you** guys will be happy; that is, **my** question**."** to connect his speech in a sequence way, engage addressee (Piers) in the discourse, and refer to his question explicitly.

Piers uses a combination of metadiscourse markers: Frame marker **"well"** and self-mention markers such as **"me"** two times and **"I"** in **"Well**, it is not **me**, it's not **me** guys. **I I I** am not on either side" to frame his speech and refer to his stance that he is not on either side. Bassem uses an engagement marker **"you"** two times and a self-mention marker **"I"** two times imes in "No, no, not **you**. When **I** say **you** guys. **I** say like the people on the other side." to address Piers and refer to his stance that he talks to people who are on the other side (Israelis) not Piers.

Table 3

Metadiscourse Maekers of Extract 2

Extract 3

Category	Types	Functions	Metadiscourse markers
Interactional	Self-mentions	Explicit reference to the speaker	Me(2), I(7), My(2)
Interactive	Transitions	Additive:express relation of additive, contrastive, consequative and causative between clauses	So(2), and
Interactive	Frame markers	Refer to sequences, stages, discourse acts	Well
Interactional	Engagement markers	Build relationship with speaker	You(2)

Bassem: **So,** the thing is, what **my** question is let's find what is the exchange rate for human life today? **So,** we know expect the future death of Palestinians **and** will be happy to it.

Piers: My my response to that **would** be this, Bassem. **I thought** carefully **about** this **because I think** it is very tricky for people like **me** to immerse ourselves into a conflict where **we** are not directly involved.

(Piers Morgan Uncensored, 2023, 4:42-5:01)

Analysis

Bassem says **"So"** which is a consecutive transition marker two times. The first time in **"So the thing…."** and the second one in **"so we know…."** to connect his ideas, ask a question concerning the exchange rate of life for Palestinians, and to predict Palestinians' death in the future.

The self-mention said by Bassem such as **"my"** in "**my** question" and "**we**" in "**we** know expect" used to refer to his stance in this discourse, about the conflict, to know the number of Palestinians' future death .

He uses "**and**" in "**and** will be happy to it", which is an additive transition marker used to refer that they will be happy in the case that they know the death of Palestinians in the future. Piers states his response towards Bassem's question in the usage of self-mention **"my"** in **"My my** response to that…."**. Piers used hedges **"Would"** in "my response to that **would** be this...." and **"about"** in "I thought carefully **about**…." to withhold commitment and mitigate the certainty of the response.The attitude marker **"I thought"** in **"I thought** carefully about…." used to express his attitude about this conflict through thinking carefully concerning it. He uses a causative transition marker **" because"** and **"I think"** which is attitude marker in "**because I think** it is very tricky…." , to give the reason for thinking carefully concerning this since it is difficult for individuals like him to submerge into this conflict.

The self-mentions **"me"** in **"like me…."** and **we** in **"we** are not directly involved…." used to state his stance as someone is not involved, directly in this conflict, but he can his opinion towards the exchange rate of death of Palestinians.

Table 4

Metadiscourse Maekers of Extract 3

Category	Types	Functions	Metadiscourse markers
Interactional	Self-mentions	Explicit reference to speaker	My(3), me, we
Interactional	Attitude markers	Express speaker's attitude to proposition	I thought, I think
Interactive	Transitions	Additive :express relation of additive, contrastive,	so(2), and, because

		consequative and causative between clauses	
Interactional	Hedges	Withhold commitment and open dialogue	would, about

Extract 4

Piers: Let **me** ask **you** a question **and and** the question **you you** raised it earlier about proportion. **I honestly** don't know what the proportionate response is. **I I honestly** don't **I I** don't. **I've** been watching the air strikes.

Bassem: **So,** what's **your** question?

Piers: **Well, I** was ask **I well I would** ask **you,** if **you** were Israel, what would **you** was Israel if **you** were Israel **and** that had happened to **you,** what **would you** think **would** be the appropriate way for the country to respond?

Bassem: **I would** do exactly like Israel did Kill as many people as possible since the the the world is letting **me** do it. **I** mean, **I I can** do it **because I can**.

 (Piers Morgan Uncensored, 2023, 5:46-6:15)

Analysis

In this extract, Piers wants to ask Bassem a question which related to Bassem's question that he already raised about the exchange rate of human life. Piers said many metadiscourse markers to refer to his stance and to engage Bassem in the discourse about the Israel and Palestine Conflict. He says **"me," which is a self-mention marker in "let me ask …." to indicate his presence as interviewer by** asking his interviewee a question concerning the proportionate response for the number of deaths of Palestinians versus Israelis. He used the engagement marker "you" many times in "Ask you a question…you **raised …"** to engage Bassem in this interview and ask him. The transition marker **"and"** is also said by Piers in **"ask you a question and…"** to connect his speech.

He says **"I honestly don't"** two times which is a combination of **self-mention (I)** and **attitude marker (honestly),** to express his attitude that he honestly does not know what is the proportionate response. The self-mention **"I"** uttered many times such as in **"I I don't…"** to say that he does not know the proportionate response.**"I've been watching the air strikes"** to refer to his presence explicitly through self-mention (I) that he watched the air strikes that Israel did. This reflects the bad actions that Israel committed.

Bassem says **"so"** in **"so what's…."** which is transition marker used to connect his speech and ideas by asking Piers about his question.

Piers continues his speech to ask his question to Bassem and the question is what he will do if he was Israel by using different metadiscourse

markers such as **well (frame marker)** two times, **I (self-mention)** three times, and **would (hedges)** also three times used to mitigate a commitment towards this question. He also used engagement marker "you" to engage and ask Bassem if he was Israel what he will do? In addition, he used **"and" (transition)** to connect his speech.

Bassem answered him that he does exactly as Israel did by killing many people of Palestine since he able to do this especially when he mention that the world lets him to do this. He employs self-mention such as **"I"** many times in **"I would do…."**and in **" I I can do…."** as well as **"me"** in **"letting me do…"**to explain his opinion about if he was Israel what he will do. He used hedges such as **would** in **"I would…."** and **can** in **"I I can do…."** to mitigate his opinion about this question concerning what he will do if he was Israel to respond on the actions of Hamas on 7th October. In addition, the uses of hedges allow the information to be presented as opinions rather than facts.Also, He said **"because I can"** which is a combination of causative transition marker(because), self-mention(I), and hedges(can) to clarify his opinion.

Table 5

Metadiscourse Maekers of Extract 4

Category	Types	Functions	Metadiscourse markers
Interactional	Self-mentions	Explicit reference to speaker	Me(2), I(14)
Interactional	Attitude markers	Express speaker's attitude to proposition	Honestly(2)
Interactive	Transitions	Additive :express relation of addition between clauses Causative: express relation of cause	So, and(3) because
Interactional	Hedges	Withhold commitment and open dialogue	Would(4), can(2)
Interactional	Engagement markers	Build relationship with listeners	You(9)
interactive	Frame markers	Refer to sequences, stages, discourse acts	Well(2)

5. Results and Discussion

It is the time to discuss the results of the current study after analyzing the data. According to data analysis section mentioned previously; Table 6

below shows the frequencies and percentages of each type of metadiscourse markers.

Table 6

The Frequency of Metadiscourse MarkersTypes

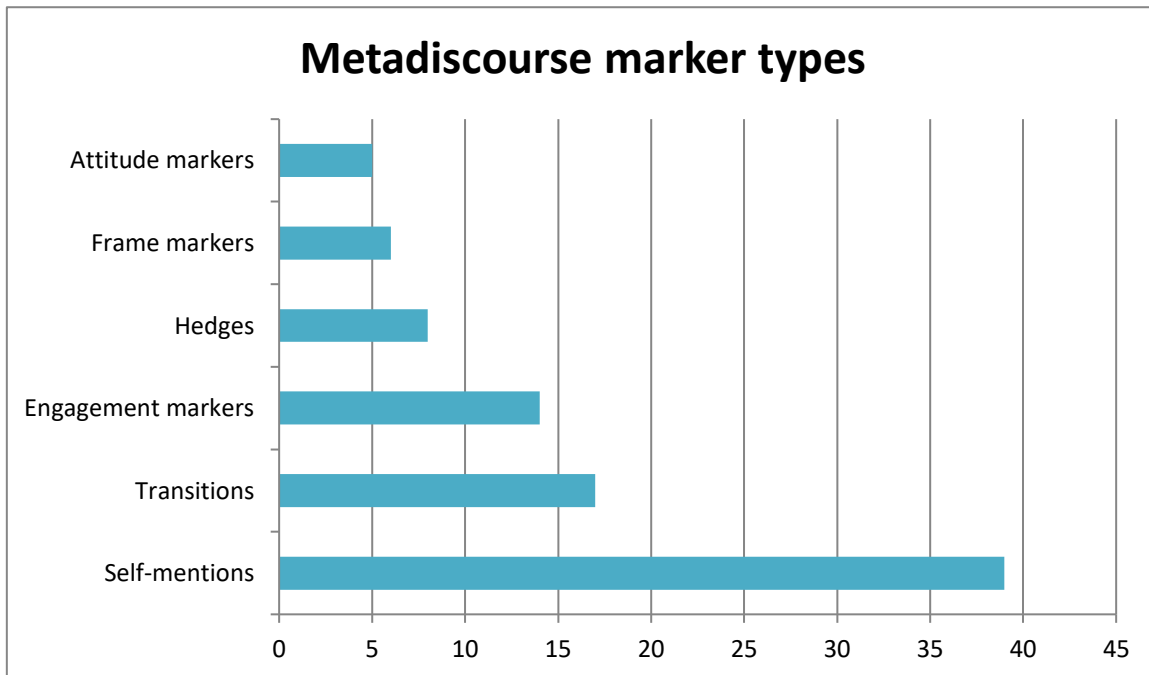| No	Types of Metadiscourse markers	Frequency	Percentages
1	Transitions	17	19.10%
2	Frame markers	6	6.74%
6	Hedges	8	8.99%
8	Attitude markers	5	5.62%
9	Self-mentions	39	52.70%
10	Engagement markers	14	15.73%
Total number			100%

As seen in table 6, the total number of metadiscourse markers was 74. The objectives of this study were to investigate the types, functions, frequencies of metadiscourse markers used in British talk show, namely, "Piers Morgan Uncensored" about Israel-Palestine conflict. The results show that speakers used transitions, frame markers, hedges, attitude markers, self-mention, and engagement markers. However, endophoric markers, evidential, and code glosses do not appear in the selected data. Thus, these metadiscourse markers were used by both Piers and Bassem to organize their speech, engage each other, and express their stance on the Israel-Palestine conflict on October 7, 2023. As seen in Table 6, self-mentions are more frequent than others, with a frequency of 39 and a percentage of 52.70%.

The second frequent type is transitions, which have a frequency of 17 and a percentage of 19.10%. They are used to connect speech.

Engagement markers with a frequency of 14 and a percentage of 15.73%. The other types used by speakers are hedges with a frequency of 8 and a percentage of 8.99% and frame markers with a frequency of 6 and a percentage of 6.74%. The least frequent type is attitude markers, with a frequency of 5 and a percentage of 5.62%

Figure 1
The Frequency of Metadiscourse Marker Types

6. Conclusions

According to the results and discussion, metadiscourse plays an important role in political discourse, especially in the talk show "Piers Morgan Uncensored" on 7 October 2023, which discussed political issues such as the Israel-Palestine conflict. This study uses Hyland's (2005) interpersonal model of metadiscourse to analyse the data and achieve its objectives. The study aims to investigate and identify the types, functions, and frequencies of metadiscourse markers used in the data under investigation.

The results show that the speakers use self-mentions, transitions, frame markers, hedges, attitude markers, and engagement markers. However, Participants do not use endophoric markers, evidential, and code glosses in the selected data; this is the answer to the first question, "What types of metadiscourse markers do participants use to reflect Israel-Palestine conflict in the British talk show "Piers Morgan Uncensored"?". Piers and Bassem use these metadiscourse markers to organize their speech, engage each other, and how they attempt to navigate conflicting opinions, and express their stance on Israel-Palestine conflict on October 7 , 2023, this is the answer of the second question "What is the function of each type of metadiscourse markers that appear in this study?". Self-mentions are the most frequent type of metadiscourse markers, while attitude markers are the least frequent type; this is the answer to the third question, "What is the frequency of each type of metadiscourse markers, and which one is most frequent?".

The results suggest that speakers benefit from more nuanced communication, active listening, and empathy to promote more constructive dialogue and conflict resolution. Overall, the study highlights the importance of considering metadiscourse in conflict resolution efforts, as it can provide valuable insights into the ways in which speakers communicate and negotiate their differences.

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