

**A REGISTER ANALYSIS IN ZAMINA MITHANI'S SPEECH "DID YOU
JUDGE ME? TRANSFORM STEREOTYPE, RACISM, AND YOUR
WORLD"**

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining
The Bachelor's Degree in English Literature



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A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

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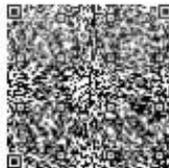
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Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

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kami menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqosyah untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

Atas perhatiannya, kami mengucapkan terima kasih.

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DEDICATION

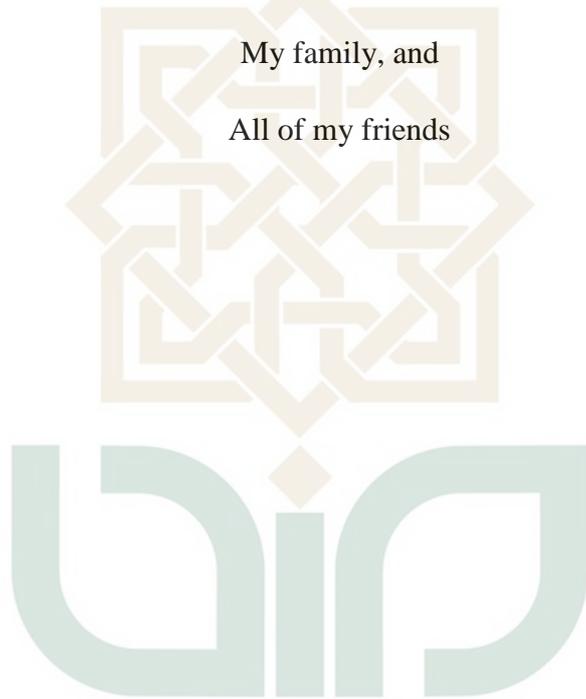
I dedicate this graduating paper to:

My beloved parents, as my source of happiness,

Alm. Iskandar Ashari and Asrikiyah

My family, and

All of my friends



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MOTTO

“The best of people are those that bring most benefit to the rest of mankind.”

(Prophet Muhammad pbuh)



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Lastly, the researcher realized that this graduating paper is far from perfect. There are many mistakes found in this paper, so suggestions are needed to make this paper better. However, the researcher hopes that this paper can be useful for the readers.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Yogyakarta, May 23rd, 2022

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**A REGISTER ANALYSIS IN ZAMINA MITHANI’S SPEECH “DID YOU
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ABSTRACT

This research aims to study the register of Zamina Mithani’s speech script entitled “Did You Judge Me? Transform Stereotype, Racism, and Your World” using the Systemic Functional Linguistic theory of M. A. K. Halliday. This research focuses on analyzing the realization of three metafunctions in this speech and the register use. The analysis includes three aspects of context: field is realized by ideational metafunction; tenor which realized by interpersonal metafunction; and mode is realized by textual metafunction. The researcher uses the mix method to analyze the data. In this research, there are 237 data found. From the data, the ideational metafunction analysis involves transitivity. The most used process in transitivity is the material process. Then, the interpersonal metafunction implies that the speaker puts herself in the same position as the audience in delivering the information of the speech. Lastly, in textual metafunction, the speech uses the textual theme in the dominant number. It implies that the ideas of the speech are delivered through a series of clauses.

Keywords: *Systemic Functional Linguistic, Register, Speech*

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari register dari naskah pidato Zamina Mithani yang berjudul “Did You Judge Me? Transform Stereotype, Racism, and Your World” menggunakan teori Linguistik Sistemik Fungsional dari M. A. K. Halliday. Penelitian ini berfokus pada realisasi tiga metafungsi pada pidato ini dan penggunaan register. Peneliti menggunakan metode mix method untuk menganalisis data. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan 237 data. Dari data yang ditemukan, analisis metafungsi ideational melibatkan transitivitas. Proses transitivitas yang paling banyak digunakan adalah proses material. Kemudian, metafungsi interpersonal menyiratkan bahwa pembicara memposisikan dirinya di posisi yang sama dengan pendengar dalam menyampaikan informasi pidato. Terakhir, dalam metafungsi textual, pidato ini menggunakan tema textual dalam jumlah yang besar. Hal ini menyiratkan bahwa ide-ide dalam pidato ini disampaikan melalui rangkaian klausa.

Kata Kunci: *Linguistik Sistemik Fungsional, Register, Pidato*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

People from various backgrounds create variations in language. The variation of language comes from various societies (Chaer, 2007, p. 61). The character of people is different from one place to another. This differentiation is formed from the cultural environment, which affects them. The racial identity, ethnicity, religion, and culture of a particular place build the character of the people. The variation can be found in many aspects, such as in the language.

The language variation can depend on the speaker, formality, medium, and usage in communication. The variation based on the usage is called register. As Wardhaugh (2006, p. 52) explained that register is often related to the terms that are involved in a certain occupation or group of people. Sometimes, there are some unfamiliar terms or phrases for common people, but those are common for a particular occupation, such as in the health sector or mechanics.

In line with Wardhaugh, Holmes also states (2013, p. 262) that register is often used by people to express their ideas for certain use to react particular situation. Moreover, Holmes also mentioned that register can be applied in a particular context of the situation, and not only in a particular field of occupation. How language is used in a particular situation determines the variation of language. According to Romaine (2000, p. 21), a register is focused on the use of language in the particular condition determined the context, and the user of language is not the

priority. The condition where the language is being used determines the way people use the variation of language.

On the other hand, it cannot be denied that rules and elements of a sentence are needed in using language to form clear sentences, such as the suitable verb with subject and timing, and correct punctuation for written discourse that will give an exact perception upon the reader or listener. However, in some circumstances, not all correct sentences grammatically can show the best meaning. Some sentences do not make any sense when accepted by the addressee. It may contain indeterminacy of meaning.

From the explanation above, it can be seen that delivering sentences without seeing the context of the situation can give a different meaning to the receiver. It is in line with Eggins (2004, p. 85) that gave a statement about the condition how something happens involved in the text or discourse. It is involved in discourse as the complement of information delivered. This statement implies that the context of the situation is very important in interpreting the content of the discourse. The contributing factors in language use are also important, such as the place or situation where the interaction occurs; the speaker or writer who deliver the topic, and the receiver. Besides, the addresses and the context are also matter as well (Holmes, 2013, p. 239).

To give a better understanding of the context of a situation, Halliday uses the parameter context of the situation to analyze the situational aspects of the register. This analysis is part of SFL (Systemic Functional Linguistics) which

discuss the function of language based on how it is used. In SFL, language has rules to use words, grammar, semions and symbols, and it is not arbitrary (Wiratno, 2021, p. 8). It can be seen from the use of language which based on the context situation and cultural factors that contribute in producing language. So, situational factors and functions are important in a register.

There are three aspects of context that affect language use: field, tenor, and mode. The field is a term to define the kind of activity where language is being used. Meanwhile, tenor is the relationship between the interactants. Then, the mode is the role of language in the interaction (Halliday & Hasan, 1989, p. 45). The three aspects of context have a significant impact on the type of language that will be produced. The realization of aspects of context can be found in the discourse through three metafunction (Halliday & Hasan, 1989, p. 25). Field of discourse is realized by ideational meaning through the analysis of transitivity. Then, tenor is realized by interpersonal meaning with the analysis of mood structure and polarity. The last, mode is realized through textual meaning with the structure of theme-rheme. With the combination of three metafunction, it will draw the connection line between the text and its context situation. So, with the result of the analysis, it can be concluded the register of using the language.

The aspect of the context of the register is applied in almost all kinds of linguistics forms. It starts from verbal discourse until written discourse. It happens because registers can be found in all media and all forms as long as they use language to inform something. It appears in magazines, movie advertisements, daily conversations, films, or speech.

One of the ways to inform something using language is by speech. Speech is the way for people to express their idea or opinion. It also can be one of the most effective ways to influence people to do something. In a speech, there are at least three functions: information, persuasion, and inspiration (Collins, 2012). Speech can encourage a lot of people to act in a certain way and to face a phenomenon in a certain way by persuasion function. Moreover, if the speech is shared on a big and influential platform, it will spread the information broadly, such as Tedx Talks which is a big channel from the Youtube platform that contains various opinions and ideas of influenced figures.

In this research, the researcher will analyze the speech by Zamina Mithani on the Tedx Talks Youtube channel, "Transform stereotype, racism, and your world." Zamina Mithani is a muslim woman. She explained in her speech about racism and prejudice that she has been gotten in her environment because of wearing hijab. She is the president of Thaqaalayn Muslim Association, the president of the Interfaith Collaboration for Kindness Foundation, and she also campaigns about anti-racism ("Zamina Mithani," n.d.). She lives in Canada which is one of the most developed countries, so all of its rumours and problematics will be pointed out by people around the world. Furthermore, with several terrorism acts that have been happened recently, it makes the bad image of Islam. Then, It should be noted that crime toward muslim has been increase since 9/11 tragic, and many muslims had become the victims (Boynton, 2021).

For better understanding in applying the formal object about register by Halliday in the material object, the researcher gives an example of analysis below:

Datum 9

We start categorizing each other into different kinds.

We	Start	categorizing other	each	into different kinds
Subject	Finite/predicator	Complement		Adjunct
Mood		Residue		
Actor	Process: material	Goal		Circumstance
Unmarked topical theme	Rheme			

Indicative-declarative: proposition-giving

Table 1. Analysis Example

From the example above, on the transitivity point of view, it can be seen that the speaker uses material process in the clause. The material process depicts the action of doing or happening. Moreover, she also adds circumstance to give further information about the process. Then, the clause has declarative construction and proposition of giving. From the interpersonal meaning, this implies that the function of the clause is for giving information in declarative clause form. Meanwhile, in thematic structure point of view, the clause is begun with subject which is included into unmarked topical theme with basic structure of a clause: subject + verb. The use of unmarked topical theme means that the speaker wishes to point out the subject as the theme because it is put on the first position. From this analysis, it can be seen that the register of a discourse is applied in the text itself until to the clause stage.

It is very important to analyze the register in this speech because Zamina Mithani delivers the prejudice content in different way than others. She uses many techniques to give information much more interesting. She uses pictures, rap, and also stories to make her speech attractive.

From the reasons above, the researcher feels that Zamina Mithani's speech is very interesting to discuss because there is register's aspect of context that implied in the speech, and influence the way she delivers the speech. The researcher will use the formal object of Halliday about register to explain the aspect of context of the material object.

1.2 Research Questions

1. How are the three metafunction applied in Zamina Mithani's speech?
2. How are the register applied in Zamina Mithani's speech?

1.3 Objective of Study

1. To explain the three metafunction applied in Zamina Mithani's speech.
2. To explain the register applied in Zamina Mithani's speech.

1.4 Scope of Study

Register proposed by Halliday is a socio-semantic field. There is a correlation between the categories of the situation and the semantic system (Halliday, 1989, p. 29). Through semantic system involved in sentences, there is relationship between situational and linguistics categories.

The subject analysis is a speech delivered by Zamina Mithani entitled "Did You Judge Me? Transform stereotype, racism, and your world". The speech will be analyzed using Halliday's register theory to know the context situation, and then the result will be implied the function of the speech, which is the goal of the research.

1.5 Significance Study

This research has beneficial to the readers and the researcher herself to enrich her knowledge about register analysis based on social context and its function in any linguistics field, especially in speech. This research is also hoped for giving more information to the readers related to sociolinguistics field. For linguist, it is expected can enrich their information for applying the register theory in their research analysis.

1.6 Literature Review

The researcher found some researches that have the similar topic and subject discussion. Beside the similarity, the researcher also found the differences in their discussion between them and this research.

The first research is “An Analysis of Context of Situation on Kim Jong Nam Murder case in Indonesian and Malaysian English-Language Online Newspapers”. This research is written by Rike Muspita in 2018. The purpose of this research is to find the similarities and differences of context of situation in same topic news articles from Malaysia and Indonesia. Indonesia and Malaysia have different social condition which will make different influence for the content of articles. To conduct the research, it used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. The result of the study shows that news articles from Indonesia and Malaysia have similarities in field, tenor and mode, but have differences in grammatical intricacy. The differences can be seen from the complexity of sentence. This data displayed the simple and compound-complex sentence on the percentage table, and it is shown the quality of newspaper to deliver the information. From these differences, it can

be concluded that the quality of Indonesian and Malaysian online news paper's are different.

The second research is by Norvika Pasaribu (2017) which titled "An Analysis of Registerial in Saki's Short Story 'A Touch of Realism'". In her research, she analyzes the field, tenor, and mode in a short story with Halliday's register theory. This research focuses to find out the field, tenor, and mode in the short story. The research method is qualitative descriptive. Then, the results of the discussion are divided into three main points: first, the field of the short story is Christmas Party which supported by 11 sub-fields. Second, the tenor in the short story are Lady Blonze, Blanche Boveal, Colonel Pentley, and so on. Third, the mode or role of language are interpersonal distance, spoken discourse, written text. Then, the lexical density is high, and grammatical intricacy is low.

The last research is by Wijayanti and Cahyono (2013) entitled "Register Realization on Barrack Obama Victory Speech". They describe the contextual description of mode, tenor and field in Barrack Obama's speech. To discuss and get the result of their research, the data are segmented in the form of clause then analyzing it in the term of transitivity system. Then, they analyze the data based on the mood, theme and rheme. After that, they classify register variables and discuss the contextual description using the theories of Systemic Functional Linguistics by David Butt, and interpreting the data. The result of their research shows that relational attributive process is the most dominant type of processes produced by the president Barack Obama in his victory speech.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that those researches have differentiations and similarities. Those studies take different object in their research. They take online newspaper, short story, and speech as object of studies. They also use different theory applied in their researches: the context of situation analysis and register analysis theory by Halliday, the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics provided by David Butt. Meanwhile, this research uses a Tedx Talks speech by Zamina Mithani as the object of analysis. This research will discuss about the register analysis of the speech using Halliday's register theory.

1.7 Theoretical Approach

This research focusses on analyzing the register and its function in Zamina Mithani's speech. Register is usually characterized by vocabulary differences. It can be the use of word/phrase in a particular sense that appropriate with the condition where the discourse appeared (Trudgill, 2000). Besides, register is a phenomenon of language varieties. It is become the object of sociolinguistics field since it is related with social language phenomenon (Wardhaugh, 2006, p. 52).

Most of registers are associated with certain occupational or social group community, such airline pilots, medical field, bank managers and social media. As Ferguson said in Wardhaugh (2006, p. 52), that to contribute in a conversation, people often adapt their way in communication with the environment by using similar terms, tone of voice, structure of sentences, or speech sound. Furthermore, the context of situation can be interpreted by using the terms 'field', 'tenor', and 'mode'. There are the abstract components of context of situation as a construction

of meaning, and correlation between the categories of the situation and the semantic system.

A register can be called as a variety according to the use (Halliday, 1989, p. 41). What people say depends on what they are doing at the time, and language function they are expecting. The nuance is also involved in the register. Register can be reflected in many dimensions and many situations. Halliday proposes three aspect of context in register. There are field which is reflected in the experiential meanings, tenor in the interpersonal meanings, and mode in the textual meanings. (Halliday, 1989, p. 29)

1.8 Research Method

1.8.1 Type of Research

In research methods, there are three types of research: qualitative, quantitative, and mix-methods. Qualitative is type of research that focus on a phenomenon (Creswell, 2009, p. 112). It includes words of a discourse or text as the object material. The qualitative research tends to use descriptive analysis. Meanwhile, quantitative research tends to use mathematics counting in analyzing the data. It displays numeric description of trend or opinion population (Creswell, 2009, p. 12). Besides the qualitative and quantitative research, there is mix method which is combination of both.

In this research, the researcher uses mix method to analyze the data from Zamina Mithani's speech. This research uses mix method because it needs the calculation for the percentage of the data. Then, the percentages are interpreted by

the researcher based on the SFL and register theory. It also requires researcher's interpretation to solve the problem. The interpretation in analysis is based on general fact happened in the social environment around that being general background in deciding the objective results.

1.8.2 Data Sources

The source of this research is from speech by Zamina Mithani in Tedx Talks downloaded from Youtube platform. The video posted at April 2, 2018 with duration around 16 minutes. Meanwhile, data is taken from clauses/sentences of the speech's script downloaded from *antiago.com*.

1.8.3 Data Collection Technique

This research uses audio-visual materials type in collecting the data since the data are taken from video and audio. The process of data analysis involves making sense out of text and image data (Creswell, 2009, p. 183). The researcher needs to do several steps in collecting the data. First step is downloading the video. Video is downloaded from Youtube platform and Tedx Talks channel. Secondly, transcribing the script. Thirdly, matching the script with the speech. The last, categorizing the sentences of the speech with the aspect of context, then analyze it.

1.8.4 Data Analysis Technique

In data analysis technique, the researcher uses the analysis technique by Miles and Huberman (1994), which consists of four steps: data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. To collect the data, the researcher uses video from Youtube, and searches additional information from another

reference. In data reduction, the researcher, limit the analysis context of situation in three components: field, tenor, and mode. In data displays, the researcher presents transcribe of the video. The researcher also analyzes the field, tenor, and mode of the script. The last, the researcher draws conclusions of the analysis.

1.9 Paper Organization

This paper consists of four chapter. The first chapter is introduction. In introduction chapter includes background of study, research questions, objective of study, scope of study, significance of study, literature review, theoretical approach, method of study, and paper organization. The second chapter is about the theoretical framework used in this research. The third chapter is discussions and findings. In this chapter, the researcher will explain the analysis of register in Zamina Mithani's speech and the findings through socio-semantic framework. The last chapter is conclusion and suggestion. This chapter delivers the main points of the research of the whole analysis.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1. Conclusion

The conclusion of the research shows the main result points after the researcher analyzed the data. The data in this research are analyzed using the register theory by M. A. K. Halliday. The data of this research are taken from the script of Zamina Mithani's speech on Tedx Talks. She explained about the discrimination in the society related to the Islamophobia. The analysis includes the three metafunction that reveal the three aspect of context of the speech. Ideational metafunction reveals the field of the speech using transitivity analysis. Then, interpersonal metafunction shows tenor of the speech, and textual metafunction will discover the mode of the speech.

In this research, the researcher focuses on the application of three metafunction and the register in the speech. First, in the application of ideational metafunction, the analysis shows the field which reveals the situation or occurrence that is happening. This analysis involves transitivity analysis to collect the data. Based on the data, the most used process is material process which can be interpreted that this speech includes the information of act in how to overcome the differentiation of people in society, and reducing discrimination among the people. Second, the interpersonal metafunction shows the involvement of the participant in the speech. The speaker delivers the speech with intention of giving information without put herself in higher position than the audience. This makes the audience get the main ideas of the speech easily. It is realized through the interpersonal

metafunction as analyzed in the previous chapter. Third, the textual metafunction shows the way of the speech is delivered. The speech dominantly uses textual theme which can be recognized by the use of conjunction in the beginning of the clause. It means the speech is connecting the clauses with conjunction in clause stage.

4.2. Suggestion

After analyzing this research, the researcher realized that this research does not deeply explain about the topic, three metafunction, and register. There are a lot of material to be explained for other researchers if they want to take the similar research. First, the metafunction analysis can be analyzed more for the ideational metafunction. There are several other aspects can be analyzed in the ideational metafunction beside the transitivity and nominalization. Then, the interpersonal analysis can be explained from the audience's (other participant) point of view. Furthermore, the textual metafunction can also include the analysis for the discourse stage. So, it will get the wider perspective, not only on the clause stage.

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