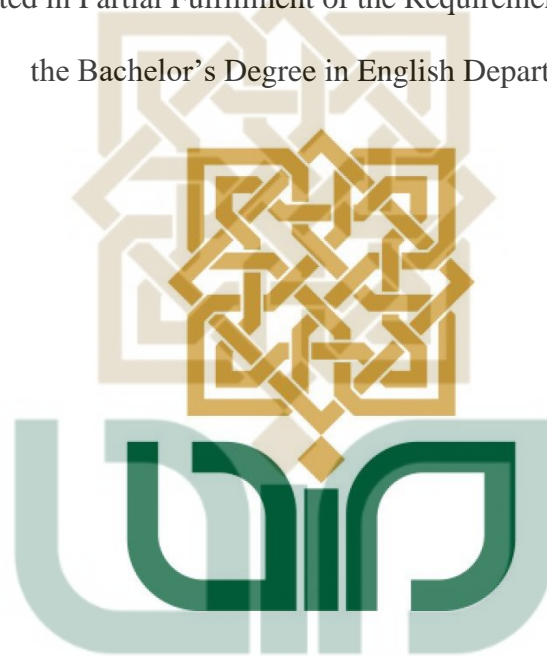


**A REGISTER ANALYSIS OF ALAA MURABIT'S SPEECH: SYSTEMIC
FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS APPROACH**

A GRADUATING PAPER

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



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2024

A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this graduate paper is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this graduating paper. Other researcher's opinion or finding included in this research is quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Yogyakarta, August 13th, 2024



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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.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

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DEDICATION

This graduation paper is dedicated to:

my parents, my brother and sister, and my family who always support and love
me,

and all of my friends who always help me in completing this final work.



MOTTO

"Even if we don't make it big at first, I want to grow bigger little by little."

- Kyle Bang



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Assalamualaikum wr. wb.

First of all, all praise be to Allah for guiding me through every step of this journey. With His infinite mercy and blessings, I thank Allah for granting me the strength and determination to complete this graduation paper entitled “*A Register Analysis of Alaa Murabit’s Speech: Systemic Functional Linguistics Approach.*” Secondly, I want to express my heartfelt gratitude to everyone who supported and helped me throughout the process of completing my graduation paper. My gratitude all goes to people below:

1. Prof. Dr. Phil Al Makin, S.Ag., M.A. as the Rector of UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta.
2. Prof. Dr. Muhammad Wildan, M.A as the Dean of Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta.
3. Dr. Ulyati Retno Sari S.S., M. Hum. as the Head of English Department. Thank you for the dedication and sincere support to all of your students.
4. Febriyanti Dwiratna Lestari, S.S., M.A. as my Academic Advisor. Thank you for the support and guidance throughout my academic journey.
5. Dr. Arif Budiman, S.S., M.A. as my Research Advisor who always gives me constructive feedback and encouragement so I can finish this graduating paper.
6. All of the lecturers in the English Department who guided me throughout my academic journey.
7. My beloved parents, Mamah and Bapak, my beloved brother and sister, Yafi Veda and Fitria Ramadhani. Also to my grandparents, Uti and Kakung who always supported me since I was so little. Thank you for becoming a warm home with full of support, trust, and strength so that I can complete my study.
8. My other homes like, Ohana Girls: Fira Yunika, Sifa Fauziah, and Putri Naisha. Without your unwavering support, cheerfulness, laughter, and care during the time I lost my passion and direction, my life might be so lonely

and full of sorrow. Thank you for always being there for each other until the very end.

9. The *Warga Cyprus* or my classmates, especially Bunga Maharani, Syaharani Hamidah, Nurul Fidya, Putri Cahya, Nadia Maritza, Nugroho Septiajie, Aulia Bagus, Dewanta, and others for all the endless support and accompaniment during my college life.
10. My first year friends and last year partner, La Afrina and Lailia Ajeng. Thank you for facing this hardship together and willing to share any information. Without you guys, this might be hard to go through.
11. My English Department friends that I could not mention one by one, thank you for making my college life full of story.
12. My college friends: Ananda Rizki, Rahmawati Dyan, and Reny Putri. Thank you for helping me through my hard time.
13. My childhood friends, Tica Khoiriyah and Eve Octiova who always be with me since kindergarten. Thank you for always sharing story, laughter, and anything with me.
14. My beloved *imos* members: Afifah, Hasna, Eve, and Nadia who always there to listen to each other story and give me mentally support since high school. Thank you, always.
15. My online to real best friends: Acel, Vio, and Diyan. Thank you for always spending your time with me and asking me for hang out.
16. My closest online friends: Lily, Acha, Iera, Jejen, Rere, Danee, Ais, Meta, Leci, Ija, Altar, Hime, Shellza, Hyugan, Selin, Owi, Naja, Sonyu, and Diandra. Thank you for making my alternate self happy and grateful with your presence.
17. My idol, my inspiration: Ji Changmin, Bang Yedam, and Treasure members. Thank you for being born and always there to entertain me when I was on my hard days.
18. Also my ball of sunshine, my cats who always be my comfort and mental support, Kuro, Arai, and Mimi. Although, it is now only Kuro who is still alive, thank you for coming into my life.

19. Lastly and the most important thing, I thank myself for being brave, strong, and confident enough to face and go through this all. This is hard and tiring but thank you for not giving up until the end.

Nevertheless, while there may be some errors in this graduating paper, I sincerely hope that it will serve as a valuable resource for other researchers interested in this field.

Wassalamualaikum wr. wb.

Yogyakarta, August 8th, 2024

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SFL : Systemic Functional Linguistics

CDA : Critical Discourse Analysis

DA : Discourse Analysis



A REGISTER ANALYSIS OF ALAA MURABIT SPEECH'S: SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents a register analysis of Alaa Murabit's speech, "A Gender Equal World for All of Us," utilizing Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) framework. The study explores how the three metafunctions—ideational, interpersonal, and textual meanings—are applied in speech and how the register is manifested through field, tenor, and mode. This analysis was carried out using the discourse analysis method which is to examine the social, culture, and power relation by the context of the language use. The analysis reveals that the ideational meaning is predominantly realized through the material process, followed by relational, mental, verbal, behavioral, and existential processes. The material process found that the speaker's focus on actions and events emphasizes the significance of women's roles and advocates for gender equality. Regarding interpersonal meaning, indicative-declarative is used to provide information, while indicative-interrogative is used to demand responses. Textual meaning analysis shows that unmarked topical themes are most used, followed by marked topical themes, textual themes, and interpersonal themes. The dominance of unmarked topical themes suggests a clear and direct communication style. The study concludes that applying SFL's three metafunctions and register analysis effectively showed the speaker's linguistic intentions. From a field perspective, the speech addresses the pursuit of gender equality within an Islamic context. The Tenor indicates a formal relationship between the speaker and the audience, with the speaker primarily providing information. The Mode reflects the speaker's focus on expressing attitudes and managing audience interaction.

Keywords: *Mode, field, tenor, register analysis, and systemic functional linguistics.*

A REGISTER ANALYSIS OF ALAA MURABIT SPEECH'S: SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS APPROACH

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menyajikan analisis register dari pidato Alaa Murabit, “*A Gender Equal World for All of Us*” dengan menggunakan kerangka kerja Linguistik Fungsional Sistemik (Systemic Functional Linguistics/SFL) dari Halliday. Penelitian ini mengeksplorasi bagaimana tiga metafungsi; makna ideasional, interpersonal, dan tekstual, diterapkan dalam pidato dan bagaimana register dimanifestasikan melalui medan, pelibat, dan sarana. Analisis ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode analisis wacana yang mengkaji relasi sosial, budaya, dan kekuasaan melalui konteks penggunaan bahasa. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa makna ideasional sebagian besar direalisasikan melalui proses material, diikuti oleh proses relasional, mental, verbal, perilaku, dan eksistensial. Proses material menemukan bahwa fokus pembicara pada tindakan dan peristiwa menekankan pentingnya peran perempuan dan mengadvokasi kesetaraan gender. Mengenai makna interpersonal, indikatif-deklaratif digunakan untuk memberikan informasi, sementara indikatif-interogatif digunakan untuk meminta tanggapan. Analisis makna tekstual menunjukkan bahwa tema topikal tak bermarkah paling banyak digunakan, diikuti oleh tema topikal bermarkah, tema tekstual, dan tema interpersonal. Dominasi tema topikal tak bermarkah menunjukkan gaya komunikasi yang jelas dan langsung. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa penerapan tiga metafungsi SFL dan analisis register secara efektif menunjukkan maksud linguistik pembicara. Dari perspektif medan, pidato tersebut membahas pengejaran kesetaraan gender dalam konteks Islam. Pelibat menunjukkan hubungan formal antara pembicara dan audiens, dengan pembicara terutama memberikan informasi. Sarana tersebut mencerminkan fokus pembicara dalam mengekspresikan sikap dan mengelola interaksi audiens, menekankan perspektifnya sambil meminimalkan interaksi eksternal.

Kata kunci: *medan, pelibat, sarana, analisis register, dan linguistik fungsional sistemik.*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Language is a system of objects or symbols, such as sounds or character sequences that can be combined in various ways following a set of rules, primarily to communicate thoughts, feelings, or instructions (The American Heritage, 2000). People use language to communicate, especially in society. With language, people are able to express what they think, want, and feel. Language is expressed by speakers to the hearer(s), whether orally, written, or through symbols. The language is used to describe feelings and thoughts, communicate with each other, and share information and ideas. However, people sometimes need help understanding the meaning of the speaker's words if they only use language without knowing its context. Related to it, context and function are used to understand the speaker's meaning either by the hearer who hears the speaker or the reader who reads the text. The study that is focusing on language is called linguistics. The main aim of applied linguistics is to analyze and solve language problems, whereas Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) could be the one to help solve them.

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a language theory centered on the concept of language function and considers a language's syntactic structure. SFL was developed by Halliday (1978). It prioritizes the function of language (what language is and how it does it) over a more structural approach, which prioritizes the elements of language and their combinations. SFL starts in a social context and examines how language acts on and is constrained by that context. People are able

to understand functional linguistics by understanding how the phrasing of the text simultaneously contains three sorts of meaning: textual meaning, interpersonal meaning, and ideational meaning, all of which are influenced by their situational context: Mode, Tenor, and field. (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004: p.29)

Halliday introduced that SFL consists of three components of a function named 'metafunction': ideational, textual, and interpersonal. Ideational meanings are used to understand the environment and are divided into logical and experiential clauses. The clause complexity system represents the rational function, which sees language as natural logic. In contrast, the transitivity system represents the experiential function, which considers language to represent human experience. The transitivity system is described by 'a process' (a verbal group), 'the participants' involved (nominal group), and their 'circumstances' (by adverbial groups).

Second, interpersonal meanings realized by the 'system of mood' and 'modality.' Mood is linked to the exchange of information as well as products and services. On the other hand, modality is the relationship established between the author of the text and their representations.

Nevertheless, textual meanings refer to how a text is organized concerning its context and message. The clause is seen as a message projecting textual meanings through the 'system of Theme/Rheme,' which is tied to the message's point of departure (Theme) and continuity (Rheme) in the syntactic organization of clauses.

Even after using the function of language, more is needed to understand and interpret the meaning; they should understand what context in that language is. In such a way, Halliday introduced a register variable to make it easier to understand the context of the situation in a language. It consists of field, Tenor, and Mode. Field refers to what is happening, Tenor refers to the social relationship between those taking part, and Mode refers to how language is used. In Enggins (2004:89), Halliday associated with Malinowski and Firth, has developed the context of situation by suggesting three aspects in any situation that have linguistic consequences: The Field is the topic about which the language is being used; the Mode is the role that language is playing in the interaction; and the Tenor is the role relationship between the interactants. Through metafunction, register variables could be used to analyze it. Both of these studies are related, with metafunction used to build phrasing through clauses and register variables used to explore meaning through metafunction research.

In this study, the researcher will identify Alaa Murabit's speech entitled "A Gender Equal World for All of Us" using the register as an analytical tool to analyze a data set. Alaa is the Director of Health at the Gates Foundation, overseeing global health policy & advocacy. She serves as a United Nations SDG Advocate and UN High-Level Commissioner on Health, Employment & Economic Growth. This speech is about Alaa Murabit's journey and how she talks about Islam, which teaches her to speak up and wants others to be brave, too.

The speech itself talked about how Alaa, as a Muslim Libyan immigrant, described her personal experience growing up with misconceptions and judgments.

She grew up with unfavorable perceptions about Muslim women and emphasized the need for research and speaking up. After graduating high school, she moved to Libya and created The Voice of Libyan Women to advocate for women's rights. She advocates for investments in the health of women and girls, inclusive leadership, and grassroots organizations. The speaker emphasizes the importance of women in promoting progress, peace, and long-term change. She encourages people to use their influence and wealth to bring justice and opportunities for others.

The researcher provides the following analysis example to help readers better understand how to apply SFL theory to Halliday's register in the object as shown in the table below:

Table 1. 1 The Example of Clause Analysis

It	becomes	and	continues	to be my most urgent and important issue
Subject	Predicator		Predicator	Adjunct
Mood			Mood	Residue
Actor	Process: material		Process: material	Goal
Unmarked topical theme	Rheme	Textual theme	Rheme	

Indicative-declarative; preposition-giving

Adapted from clause 9, (*see detail in appendix 2*)

From the example above, we can draw an explanation from the transitivity point of view that the speaker uses a material process in the clause. It can construe the doings and happenings where she added the goal to confirm the target of the participant's doings. Afterward, based on interpersonal analysis, the clause can be categorized as a declarative construction and preposition of giving. It means that the clause serves to give information in declarative form. To be added, from the

thematic structure, the clauses that start with a subject, which is included in the unmarked topical theme, meaning that the speaker wants to point out the subject as the theme related to the way the information is being developed and the Rheme, where information is particularly highlighted. From this analysis, it can be concluded that the register is applied in the clause.

Based on the explanation, the researcher has several reasons for choosing this topic as the final project research. First, there are a lot of clauses that can be analyzed using three metafunctions and register. Second, the researcher feels that the speech delivered by Alaa Murabit is fascinating to discuss because it contains the register's aspect of context and how the language is used to deliver gender equality as the issue that has been growing in society with her point of view as a Muslim. Lastly, this speech also has integration and interconnection with the Muslim world, which the speaker herself is a Muslim.

1.2 Problem Statement

Based on the background study above, the problems that the researcher wants to analyze are how the three metafunctions are applied in Alaa Murabit's speech and how the register is applied in Alaa Murabit's speech.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problem statements above, the objectives of the study tend to describe the three metafunctions and the register that are applied in Alaa Murabit's speech.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The scope of this study focuses on Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory, register analysis that will be analyzed through field, tenor, and mode. The material object will be limited to only one speech entitled "A Gender Equal World for All of Us."

1.5 Significances of the Study

This research aims to benefit the researcher, the reader, and the next researcher. For the researcher, it can provide insight into literary work. It also helps the reader understand register analysis and how it can be applied to analyze speeches. It describes the context of gender issues as expressed by Alaa Murabit in her speech. Lastly, for the next researcher, this study can be a reference for their related topic as it concludes the context mentioned above.

1.6 Literature Review

Although there is no critical discourse that analyze Alaa Murabit's speeches before, the researcher manages to find some previous studies about transitivity analysis that relate to this study. The first is a journal written by Zaid Alamiri (2020) entitled "The Register of the Qur'anic Narratives: SFL-Based Preliminary Observations on Q19 (41–50)." She focused on the application of the contextual variables by construct the context of situation of a short text (an instance of language) of the Qur'anic story of Abraham in Q19 (41–50).

The second study was a journal writted by Setyo Prasiyanto Cahyono (2022) entitled "Register in Classroom Discourse: an SFL Perspective". This research analyzed used a register analysis framework that was provided by Gerot and

Widgner (1993) and Thompson (1996) for the lexicogrammar analysis, and Butt et al. (2000) for the contextual description of the field, mode, and tenor. This research found that using action and relational verbs in the classroom can lead students to find more information about the content from their lecturer. Additionally, mood has a role in facilitating smooth interactions. Furthermore, they can provide a situational context of teaching in the classroom by using metafunctions such as field, mode, and tenor.

The third previous study was completed by Hieronimus Canggung Darong (2022) entitled “Register Categories (Field, Tenor, Mode) of The Text.” She focused to analyze the three metafunctions and the register features. In the research, it was found that the Field of the texts is about the activities carried out by the speaker, audience, and other participants for America’s progress. The Tenor is preoccupied with maintaining a strong relationship with the audience. Meanwhile, the Mode of the text belongs to spoken mode where the orator employing a simple nominal group.

The fourth study was an article written by Jihan Alifah Nisrina and Muhamad Rizal Nasrudin (2021) entitled “Functional Grammar Analysis: Three Meta-functions in ‘Jack and the Beanstalk’.” In this research, she describe that the author of the story intended to write a simple but meaningful story because she found that material process and topical unmarked themes are the common feature that can be found.

The last study was an article completed by Yuzaki Adam Alwasilah and Wawan Gunawan (2023) entitled “A Systemic Functional Linguistic Study on

Language Use of Indonesian Students in Writing.” As a study case, they use three metafunctions as one of their field to analyze students’ recount text and solving their writing problems through a pedagogical plan. It found that students have difficulty in the use of tenses and the connection between the paragraph.

In the first three previous studies, Anisa Khoirun Fauziah (2022), Hesti Eka (2019), and Hieronimus Canggung Darong (2022), the researchers have fulfilled the gap by linking the three metafunctions and the register features. The fourth article written by Jihan Alifah Nisrina and Muhamad Rizal Nasrudin (2021) was used three metafunctions but they were not mentioned the Field, Tenor, and Mode of the text they analyzed. Then a novelty was found in Yuzaki Adam Alwasilah and Wawan Gunawan (2023) study as they analyze the language use of Indonesian students’ in writing by using three metafunctions as one of their field. Thus, this study attempt to analyze Alaa Murabit’s speech by analyzing how the three metafunctions and the register are applied to reveal the context of gender equality issues in her speech. As a result, new discovery can be made because the readers will receive new information.

1.7 Theoretical Approach

In this research, the researcher uses Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory to analyze the register, which is applied to Alaa Murabit's speech. SFL starts in a social context and examines how language acts on and is constrained by that context. People are able to understand functional linguistics by understanding how the phrasing of the text simultaneously contains three sorts of meaning: textual meaning, interpersonal meaning, and ideational meaning, all of

which are influenced by their situational context: Mode, Tenor, and Field. (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004: p.29) The register analysis will be analyzed through Field, Tenor, and Mode.

The Field is the topic of the language being used; the Mode is the role that language plays in the interaction; and the Tenor is the relationship between the interactants. Through metafunction, register variables could be used to analyze it. Both of these studies are related, with metafunction used to build phrasing through clauses and register variables used to explore meaning through metafunction research.

1.8 Method of Research

This section discusses about the research method. There are four sections to the research methods:

1.8.1 Type of Research

In this research methodology, there are two types of research: quantitative and qualitative. Mack et al. (2005: p. 3-4) stated that quantitative research is research that predicts causal relationships with highly structured methods such as questionnaires, structured observation, or surveys and obtains numerical values. Quantitative research is stable from beginning to end to confirm hypotheses about phenomena. Meanwhile, qualitative research is research that explores phenomena with semi-structured methods such as in-depth interviews, focus groups, or participant observation, and its instrument is more flexible. The data format of qualitative is textual and obtained from audiotapes, videotapes, and field notes, so the analytical tends to be descriptive and explains the relationship. Both qualitative

and quantitative methods have its own strength and weakness. As cited in Hariyanto (2023), Hale and Napier (2013) explained that quantitative methods are highly reliable but have low validity, while qualitative methods offer high validity but are less reliable. In the same notion, Hariyanto (2023: p.47) mentioned that mixed methods research addresses the limitations of each system by combining them to reduce the weaknesses and maximise the strengths of each method.

As described above, this research applies mixed methods or both quantitative and qualitative research because the research's formulation revolves around a topic of interpretation that tends to be descriptive, but the data tends to be numerical. The other reason why mixed method studies were applied in this study is that the object and data of this study are speech transcripts or dialogues, and to determine the register variables, they are required to be descriptive. On the other hand, to collect the data, it requires numerical calculations in the form of percentages. It means that the research requires the researcher's interpretation after the data has been collected.

1.8.2 Data Sources

Harrel (2009) defines data as information, typically in the form of numbers or facts, used for analysis and calculations to draw conclusions and ultimately address the research question or test hypotheses. The source of data or data collection methods is divided into two main categories: primary and secondary. Primary data is data that has yet to be published and is first-hand information that has yet to be changed by any individuals. On the other hand, secondary data is the data gathered from the secondary sources (Taherdoost, 2021). By this description,

this research uses primary data that is taken from Alaa Murabit's speech on *One Young World Youtube Channel* entitled "A Gender Equal World for All of Us." accessed on Monday, November 27th, 2023, at 2.15 AM through the website *DownSub.com* to download the speech's transcript.

1.8.3 Data Collection Techniques

Data collection techniques can be categorized in two ways: quantitative and qualitative. Creswell (2013) explained that qualitative is non-numerical data that can be shown in words or sentence format, while quantitative is numerical data that is mathematically generated and computed. The qualitative data is generally collected through observation, documentation, recording, or direct interviews. In collecting the data, this research uses a documentation method. These documents include:

Advertisements, agenda, attendance registers, and minutes of meetings; manuals; background papers; books and brochures; diaries and journals; event programs (i.e., printed outlines); letters and memoranda; maps and charts; newspapers (Atkinson and Coffey, 1997: p 47, as cited in Bowen 2009).

Both of them referred the documents as 'social facts' which are produced, shared, and used in socially organized.

Furthermore, Bowen (2009) added that documents may be used for systematic evaluation as part of a study that takes a variety of forms. They include newspapers (clippings/articles), press releases, program proposals, radio and television program scripts, organizational or institutional reports, survey data, and various public records. Thus, this research's data is identified as documentation

technique because it is gathered using a transcript from an audiotape of a public report speech. The transcript is taken from one of Alaa Murabit's speech on *One Young World Youtube Channel* entitled "A Gender Equal World for All of Us" and the data gathered and selected from the clause forms of the speech.

1.8.4 Data Analysis Techniques

The data analysis method that is used in this research is the mixed method that mostly tend to be descriptive. Warren (2020) mentioned and explained that data analysis technique itself has five types: content analysis, thematic analysis, grounded analysis, discourse analysis, and narrative analysis. Content analysis is usually be used to analyze a writing data by sorting its categories and involves identifying patterns. Thematic analysis used to identify, analyze, and report the patterns or the themes within the data and it can be applied in interview transcript, survey responses, and observation. The third one is grounded analysis which is applied to develop an inductive theory where the existing theory may be limited. Discourse analysis is to examine the social, culture, and power relation by the context of the language use. It focuses to construct and reflect the social reality, identities, and ideological. Lastly, narrative analysis that focuses on interpreting and understanding the stories and personal narratives shared by individual. It is usually used in psychological, antropology, and sociology to understand identity information.

Based on the five types of the data analysis techniques, the technique of this research is discourse analysis because this research aims to analyze how the three metafunctions and the register are applied to reveal the context of gender equality

issues in her speech. In addition, the discourse analysis is selecting representative or unique segments of language use, such as several lines of an interview transcript involving a researcher, and then examining the selected lines in detail for rhetorical organization, variability, accountability, and positioning. This analysis is especially useful when reviewing the literature review sections of empirical, literature review, theoretical/conceptual, and methodological articles (Onwuegbuzie et al, 2012, p.12). This statement is in line with the aim of this analysis which will analyze how language is used by taking the clauses as a source of data to be analyzed with the three metafunctions and register as the tool analysis then examining the use of the language to find the context of the speech.

1.9 Paper Organization

This phase is about the paper organization which the first chapter is an introduction that talks about and discusses the background of the study, research questions, objectives of the study, the scope of the study, the significance of the study, literature review, theoretical approach, and method of research. The second chapter discusses SFL theory and register that used in this research. The third chapter discusses the findings and analysis of SFL register used in the Alaa Murabit's "A Gender Equal World for All of Us." Then, the last chapter is about the conclusion and suggestion of the research.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter consists of two parts: conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion is a part to summarize the main point that has been discussed and restate the significance of the study. While the suggestion is to provide the suggestion for the future researcher by addressing the gaps identified.

4.1 Conclusion

In this research, the researcher used Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) developed by Halliday as the main tools to analyze how the three metafunctions and the register are applied in Alaa Murabit's speech, "A Gender Equal World for All of Us." This speech discussed about gender equality without leaving the perspective of Islam. Firstly, the three metafunctions here used to analyze how language is being used in the speech. The findings of this research shows the data result of all 144 clauses that have been found. From ideational meaning or Field that realized through transitivity, the interpersonal meaning or the Tenor realized by the system of mood, and the textual meaning or Mode realized by the system of theme and rheme. The discovery of three metafunctions here is used to describe how registers are applied on the next step.

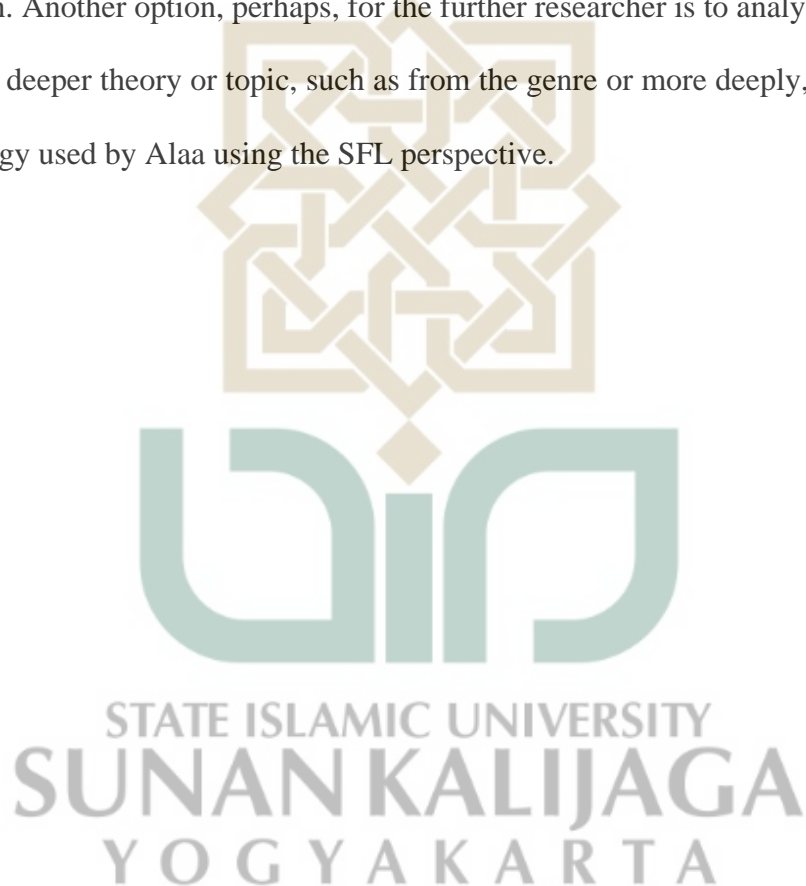
Secondly, the register variables are applied through Field, Tenor, and Mode. The findings of the research show that all 144 clauses that have been found, from ideational meaning that realized through transitivity, showed that Alaa mostly used material process (33%) in her speech, followed by relational process (26%), mental process (20%), verbal process (9%), behavioral process (7%), and existential clause

(5%). The researcher found that the material process is the most significant aspect of transitivity in ideational meaning; it focuses on the process of doings and happenings to confirm the target. Meanwhile, the interpersonal meaning or the Tenor found 93% of 134 clauses were an indicative-declarative: preposition of giving, and 7% of 10 clauses left were an indicative-interrogative: preposition-demanding. Also, the speaker uses 'I' as the subject, referring to herself as the information provider, and 'we' as the pronouns to include the audience in the discussion. In addition, the textual meaning or Tenor realized that unmarked topical theme was the most used, with 47% or 91 clauses; the marked topical theme had 53 clauses or 27%; the textual theme had 42 clauses or 22%; and the interpersonal theme had 8 clauses or 4% in total.

Lastly, it can be concluded that the use of the three metafunctions of Systemic Functional Linguistics and register analysis could find the intention of how the language is being used. From the analysis above, from the Field point of view, the researcher found that the topic was about how Alaa Murabit, as the speaker, wants to pursue the gender equality world without leaving the perspective of Islam. Meanwhile, the Tenor or the relation between the speaker and the audience is uninvolved. The speaker stands to give the information about the topic and deliver it to the audience. Furthermore, the mode found to express the attitude and manage the interaction with the audience and that the speaker wants to focus on herself by reducing other interactions outside of her.

4.2 Suggestions

By using Systemic Functional Linguistics, this research has revealed the analysis of the register applied in Alaa Murabit's Speech, *The Gender Equal World for All of Us*. Therefore, suggestions are addressed to the researcher to expand the topic or to determine whether there is still something that can be analyzed from this speech. Another option, perhaps, for the further researcher is to analyze the speech with a deeper theory or topic, such as from the genre or more deeply, to reveal the ideology used by Alaa using the SFL perspective.



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