A REGISTER ANALYSIS OF ISLAM PEACE DEBATE
IN OXFORD UNION YOUTUBE CHANNEL

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining

the Bachelor Degree in English Literature

By :

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MOTTO

"Success is not measured by how many times you fall,

but by how many times you get back up."

-Vince Lombardi-

DEDICATION

This graduating paper is dedicated to:

1. Myself and my parents

2. Dr. Arif Budiman, S.S., M.A as my graduating paper advisor.

3. All the lectures in English Departement of State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta.

4. All the readers of this graduating paper.

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Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya
UIN Sunan Kalijaga
Di Yogyakarta

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Setelah memeriksa, meneliti, dan memberikan arahan untuk perbaikan atas skripsi saudara:

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Fakultas	: Adab dan Ilmu Budaya
Judul	: **A Register Analysis of Islam Peace Debate In Oxford Union Youtube Channel**

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

Yogyakarta, 20/08/2023
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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.

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Finally, I realize that there may be some mistakes in writing this paper. Therefore, I really hope the readers will give suggestion to improve this paper.

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ABSTRACT

This study endeavors to examine the register of the Island eace Debate script entitled "Islam is a Peaceful Religion" through the lens of M.A.K. Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics theory (2004). The focus of this research is on the analysis of the manifestation of three metafunctions within this debate and the application of the register. The analysis encompasses three contextual aspects: the field, which is represented by the ideational metafunction; the tenor, which is expressed through the interpersonal metafunction; and the mode, which is articulated by the textual metafunction. The researcher employs a mixed-methods approach to scrutinize the data. In this investigation, a total of 503 data points were identified. The analysis of the ideational metafunction addresses transitivity with the material process being the most frequently employed. Furthermore, the interpersonal metafunction indicates that the speaker positions themselves in alignment with the audience while conveying the speech's content. Lastly, regarding the textual metafunction, the speech predominantly utilizes textual themes, signifying that the concepts are communicated through a succession of clauses.

Keywords: *Systemic Functional Linguistic¸ Register, Debate*

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian in berusaha untuk menyelidiki daftar linguistik naskah Debat Perdamaian Islam berjudul "Islam is a Religion of Peace" melalui lensa kerangka Linguistik Fungsional Sistemik M.A.K Halliday (2004). Fokus penyelidikan adalah pemeriksaan realisasi tiga metafungsi dalam debat in seta penerapan registernya. Analisis ini mencakup tiga dimensi dari konteks: medan yang diwakili oleh metafungsi ideasional; rayan diwakili oleh metafungsi interpersonal; dan mode yang diwakili ole metafungsi tekstual. Pendekatan metode campuran digunakan untuk membedah data. Dalam penyelidikan ini, total 503 titik data didentifikasi. Dari korpus ini, analisis metafungsional ideasional mengungkapkan peran transitivitas. Proses dominan yang diamati dalam transitivitas adalah proses material. Selanjutnya, metafungsi interpersonal menunjukkan bahwa pembicara menyelaraskan diri dengan audiens saat menyampaikan informasi pidato. Akhirnya, dalam hal metafungsi tekstual, wacana secara mencolok menggunakan tema tekstual. In menunjukkan bahwa konsep diartikulasikan melalui suksesi klausa.

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

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Language is used for communication where individuals communicate or express their feelings and thoughts to others through the use of signs, gestures, or sounds with an understood meaning (Wardhaugh, 1972). From birth, every kid learns how to communicate or uses language, and we use it until the day we pass away. Our ability to think abstractly comes from the structure of our language. As a result, our civilization can advance, and we may increase our knowledge. Different types of language can be influenced by speakers, formality, media, and usage in communication. Variations based on the usage are called registers.

In a world with hundreds of popular languages and dialects, it is natural that individuals of different races need a universal language to communicate with one another (Rohmah, 2005). Another paradigm is necessary for effective communication in another language, which implies that when we speak another language, we enter a different cultural framework. Because we live in a non-English speaking country, reading, writing, and debating English content is one approach to learning about the cultural framework of English.

No two groups of people communicate in the same way. People convey their thoughts, ideas, or other goals in a variety of ways. Languages differ "according to their use as well as their users, where it is used and to whom, and who uses it"

(Holmes, 2013, p. 235). People interact in a number of ways frequently across social, educational, professional, and cultural backgrounds. When they meet certain social groups or backgrounds, they tend to immediately choose a variety of language that is appropriate to the situation or setting.

Several types of language are used by different groups of individuals in certain fields in different contexts. They provide special variations for conveying messages, which are sometimes referred to as registers. Registers are classified as various according to their application. It is "what you talk about at the time, based on what you do and the nature of the action in which language operates" (Halliday, 1989, p. 41). Therefore, register refers to groupings of words and phrases that are often associated with certain situational arrangements of fields, tenors, and manner of speech (Halliday, 1978; Halliday & Hasan, 1989). The conditions under which use of the language determine the use patterns of variations of the language.

Based on the description above, the delivery of phrases without considering the context of the circumstance can lead to different interpretations for the recipient. This is consistent with Eggins (2004, p. 85) comment on the conditions under which something occurs in text or speech. The use of registers in this sense is more likely to be driven by the uses with which individuals assign language to present occasions rather than by relatively permanent user qualities such as age, education, and social class membership of a language. Register is seen as the working language of a group of professionals, including the technical phrases used in discussions about their specialization that are shaped by the work environment.

Most speakers have registers that they use in various contexts. In some ways, the use of registers is intended to meet the demands of communication among area professionals, since registers represent a diversity of languages depending on their use for a particular purpose.

Context affects language use in three different ways: field, tenor, and mode. The word "field" refers to the particular field of activity where the language serves. However, the tenor is the relationship between interacting people. Then, according to Halliday and Hasan (1989, p. 45), mode is how language functions in interaction. The type of language produced is significantly influenced by the three components of the context. Three metafunctions can be identified in discourse to embody aspects of context (Halliday & Hasan, 1989, p. 25). The examination of transitivity with ideational meanings leads to the realization of the discourse field. Then, interpersonal meaning is obtained by analyzing the structure and polarity of moods. The final mode is achieved through textual meaning and thematic-rhema structure. This will establish a connecting line between the text and the context situation by combining three metafunctions. As a consequence of the research, a list of language uses can be determined.

The register context aspect is used in almost all kinds of linguistic expressions (Halliday, 1989, p. 91). It begins with vocal discourse and develops into written discourse. This occurs as a result of the fact that registers may be found in all forms and media so long as they employ language to convey

information. It is found in magazines, movies, commercials, everyday conversations, speeches or debates.

According to Pakpahan (2023), debate is a structured and formal discussion with two participants presenting their views on a particular topic or issue. Debaters present arguments to support their opposing point of view, usually in the presence of a moderator and an audience. Formal debates often take place in legislative assemblies, academic institutions, and public/political meetings. Conventional forms of debate have been diluted in large part by informal versions which often take place in internet spaces with participants from all over the world.

In the debate field, the debate uses register as a technical term that is specific to its field. According to *Khazanah Republika* (2021), the general public considers that debate is something that has a negative meaning because debate can cause antagonists and protagonists to argue if both parties are firm in their stance, then neither party wants to give in and it is resolved by deliberation. This opinion debate is usually carried out by both parties, both individually and in groups, namely by calling the group that agrees is called the protagonist and the group that disagrees is called the antagonist. According to Martin (1992, p. 582), the antagonist is characterized as the interlocutor who is interested in creating issues, the protagonist as the interlocutor attempting to dissolve them; the left axes is used to refer to those who have the semiotic power to gain through the ensuing debate, the right axes to those who have the power to lose.

As part of this study, the researcher will examine the debate on the Oxford Union YouTube channel, "Islam Peace Debate". This debate conducted after the killing of British soldier by two Muslims in Woolwich. Moreover, this debate had gone viral at the time because of the speeches from one of the positive parties Mehdi Hassan. This debate has two teams consisting of three antagonists and three protagonists. The antagonists explain in their speeches how they do not believe that Islam is not a religion of peace consisting of Anne-Marie Waters, Daniel Johnson, Peter Atkins. And the protagonists has Matthey Handley, Mehdi Hasan, Adam Deen who explain in his speech how people view that Islam as a peaceful religion.

Sourced from the website of oxfordstudent.com, the debate result is determined by audiences who vote 'yes' or 'no' regarding the motion. The result of this debate is 268 audiences agreed on the motion Islam is a peaceful religion and 168 audiences disagreed. It is very important to analyze the registers in this debate because the Oxford Union debate conveys prejudiced material in a unique way compared to other sources. They use a variety of strategies to make the content more captivating. From the reasons above, the researcher concludes that the Islamic Peace debate is very interesting to discuss because there are aspects of the context implied in the speech and affect the way they deliver the speech. The researcher will use Halliday's formal object of registers to explain the contextual aspects of material objects.

1.2 Research Question

Based on the background that has been described, it can be concluded that this research has several questions.

1. What are the register variables used by the Islamic Peace Debate at Oxford Union?

2. How can the antagonists in the Islam Peace Debate at Oxford Union be the right term according to ideological theory?

1.3 Objective of Study

Referring to the research questions above, the purpose of this research is;

1. To explain the register variables used by the Islamic Peace Debate at Oxford Union in debates.

2. To clarify how the antagonists turns into a right term based on ideological theory.

1.4 Scope of Study

This research aims to identify the register variables used by the protagonist and antagonist in the Islamic Peace Debate. The focus of this research is that the public, especially the readers of this research, know the register variables used by the Islamic Peace Debaters which are analyzed using register theory by M.A.K.

Halliday with a Systemic Functional Linguistics Approach. The data used in this research is the debate between the protagonist and the antagonist.

1.5 Significances of Study

The outcomes of this study are anticipated to be beneficial to both readers and the researchers to increase knowledge about how the protagonists and antagonists debate Islam Is a Peaceful Religion by using register theory analysis. This research is also expected to provide more information for English Department students about how register theory plays a role in communication, especially in scientific argumentation to broaden their knowledge of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) and provide some additional references about the application of registers theory in scientific speech.

1.6 Literature Review

In the last decade, there have been several previous studies on registers that are still related to this research. Between the study and this research, the researcher discovered both parallels and differences. These similarities are useful and help researchers in conducting research, while the differences indicate the lack of analysis of this research.

The first research is a thesis entitled "Registerial Analysis in Saki's short story 'A Touch of Realism'". This research was written by Norvika Pasaribu in 2017. This research is focused on determining the terrain, tenor, and mode of the

short story. A qualitative descriptive research approach was used while in this study a mixed method was used. The discussion's findings include then separated into three major points: First, the short story field is the Christmas Party, which is supported by 11 subfields. Second, in short narratives, the tenors are Colonel Pentley, Lady Blonze, and Blanche Boveal. Third, interpersonal distance, spoken discourse, and written text are modes or roles of language. The lexical richness is good, while the grammatical complexity is low. There is a difference between this thesis and this research, which is the object. This thesis uses short stories as the object while this research uses debate speeches.

The second research is a thesis entitled "Registration Analysis in Zamina Mithani's Speech "Did You Judge Me? Change Your Stereotypes, Racism and Your World"". This research was written by Anisa Khoirun Fauziah in 2022. This research focuses on the application of three metafunctions and registers in Zamina Mithani's speech. This analytical method uses a mixed method which is a combination of qualitative and quantitative. The result of this study is that the material process is the most transitive and without putting oneself in a superior position to the audience, the speaker delivers the speech with the purpose of imparting knowledge. The audience will find it simple to understand the speech's key point as a result. Between this thesis and this research have more in common than the first thesis, but this research also explains how the protagonist changed to left term based on Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics.

The latest research is a journal written by Siti Nurani in 2014 entitled "Register Analysis of The Conversations Among Petroleum Engineers". This study focuses on identifying the registers used in conversation between petroleum engineers by examining linguistic features seen from the aspects of the field, tenor, and mode of discourse in the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) approach. Register analysis in this from the experiential domain analysis that technical terms are words that are employed in speech; among other technical terms, the two basic forms of noun and verb are the most widely known. In the tenor of discourse, agents' roles are said to be equal and social roles are considered non-hierarchical. The use of casual speech is overused in conversations when social distance is claimed to be small. In the mode of discourse, the role of language is present in a balanced manner both constitutive and additional which is identified using present simple tense and non-present tense, namely future simple, past simple, and present perfect. Both the journal and this research analyze field, tenor, and mode, but the object is different. Journals use conversations as objects while this research uses academic debate speeches.

All of the researches above has similarities with this research in the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) by M.A.K. Halliday, but several studies use different methods and techniques. This research is different from other studies because this research uses debate as an object that is rarely analyzed in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). In addition, this research uses the topic of Islamic debate entitled Islam Is a Peaceful Religion which has never been discussed and

analyzed. In this research, the researcher also tries to relate and interconnect research findings with Islamic values.

1.7 Theoretical Approach

Recently, there has been a lot of research on language that refers to Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) pioneered by Halliday (1925-2018). This research focuses on the analysis of the list and the movement of the protagonist into a leftist term in the Islamic Peace debate. According to Halliday (1985, p. 15), language and social context are connected since speaking, writing, listening, and reading are only a few of the thing's humans may accomplish with language. According to Ferguson in Wardhaugh (2006, p. 52), to participate in discussions, people usually change the way they communicate with the environment by adopting phrases, tone of voice, sentence structure, or speech sounds that are comparable. In addition, the terms 'field', 'tenor' and 'mode' can be used to interpret the context of the situation. There is an abstract component of scenario context as the creation of meaning, as well as a correlation between situational categories and semantic systems.

Depending on its application, a register may be referred to as a variety (Halliday, 1989, p. 41). What individuals say is determined by where they are at the time and the linguistic function they are anticipating. Register is also concerned with subtlety. Lists can be reflected in different aspects and scenarios. In the register, Halliday suggests three aspects of context. There are fields which

are expressed in the meaning of experiencing, tenor which is reflected in the meaning of interpersonal, and mode which is reflected in the meaning of literature (Halliday, 1989, p. 29). This is related to Martin and Rose (2003, p. 263) who state that every choice of meaning in a particular text is motivated by a certain ideology. One approach that can be used in the field of debate is ideology. There Martin (1992, p. 582) suggests as part of a model for dealing with ideology in crisis a system that involves two axes: protagonist/antagonist and left/right.

1.8 Research Methods

1.8.1 Types of Research

Research methodologies may be divided into three types: qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods. Creswell (2009) defines qualitative research as "research that focuses on a phenomenon". As an object material, it incorporates words from speech or text. Descriptive analysis is generally used in qualitative research. While quantitative research analyzes data using mathematical calculations. It shows a numerical depiction of a trend or population point of view (Cresswell, 2009, p. 12). In addition to qualitative and quantitative research, there are also mixed methods, that is, a combination of the two.

In this research, the researcher used mixed methods to examine data from the Islamic Peace Debate at Oxford Union. This research uses a mixed approach because the proportion of data must be calculated.

Researchers then interpret these percentages using SFL and register theory. To overcome these problems, the researcher's interpretation is also needed. Interpretation in analysis depends on general facts that occur in the surrounding social context, which become the general background in determining objective results.

1.8.2 Data Source

The research's sources are from the Islamic Peace Debate playlist speech at Oxford Union which is downloaded from 2004the YouTube platform. The video was posted on July 3, 2013 with a duration of about 68 minutes. While the data is taken from the clauses/sentences of speech texts downloaded from anthiago.com.

1.8.3 Data Collection Technique

This research collects data using audio-visual materials because the data comes from video and audio. Making meaning of text and visual data is part of the data analysis process (Creswell, 2009, p. 183). To collect data, the researcher must go through various stages. The first step is to download the video. The video was obtained from the YouTube platform and the Oxford Union channel. The second step is to copy the script. Lastly, match the script with the speech. Finally, categorizing speech sentences based on context and then analyzing them.

1.8.4   Data Analysis Technique

The analysis used by the researcher follows Miles and Huberman's (1994) four-step analytical framework: data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. Researchers collect data by watching videos on YouTube and looking for more information in other references. The researcher limits the scenario-analytic environment to three components during data reduction: field, tenor, and mode. The researcher exhibits video transcripts in data presentations. The researcher also researches the script's field, tenor, and mood. After analyzing the data, the researcher calculated the proportions and interpreted them to percentages. Finally, the researcher draws conclusions from the analysis.

1.9 Paper Organization

This paper contains four chapters. An introduction is provided in the first chapter. Background of study, research questions, objective of study, scope of study, significance of study, literature review, theoretical approach, method of study, and paper organization are all included in the introductory chapter. In the second chapter, the theoretical framework employed for this research is described. Discussion and findings are discussed in the third chapter. We will discuss the analysis of registers in the Islamic Peace Debate at Oxford Union and findings using a socio-semantic framework in this chapter. The last chapter contains conclusions and suggestions. This chapter summarizes the main findings from the entire research analysis.

CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1 Conclusion

The research's conclusion elucidates the primary findings subsequent to the analyst's scrutiny of the data. The data utilized in this study are examined through the lens of register theory as posited by M.A.K. Halliday. The data are derived from the transcript of the Islam Peace Debate at the Oxford Union. This debate addressed the societal discrimination following the murder of a British soldier by two Muslims. The analysis encompasses the three metafunctions that elucidate the multifaceted context of this debate. The ideational metafunction elucidates the field via transitivity analysis. Subsequently, the interpersonal metafunction elucidates the tenor of the discourse, while the textual metafunction uncovers the mode of the communication.

In this scholarly investigation, the investigator concentrates on the implementation of the three metafunctions alongside the concept of register within the context of this debate. Initially, in the examination of the ideational metafunction, the analysis elucidates the field that depicts the circumstances or events occurring. This inquiry employs transitivity analysis to gather data. According to the findings, the predominant process identified is the material process, which suggests that this debate encompasses discussions on actions aimed at addressing societal differentiation and mitigating discrimination among individuals. Despite the presence of discrimination, the antagonist reverts to the correct axes through the relational process.

Subsequently, the interpersonal metafunction illustrates the engagement of participants in the debate. The debater articulates their arguments with the objective of imparting information while refraining from adopting a superior stance in relation to the audience. This approach facilitates the audience's comprehension of the core concepts of the discourse. This is evidenced through the analysis of the interpersonal metafunction as discussed in the preceding chapter. Lastly, the textual metafunction demonstrates the manner in which the arguments are articulated. The arguments predominantly employ textual themes, which can be identified by the usage of conjunctions at the commencement of clauses. This indicates that the arguments are interlinking clauses through conjunctions at the clause level.

4.2 Suggestion

Upon conducting a thorough examination of this study, the investigator discerned that the research falls short in providing an in-depth exploration of the themes pertaining to the three metafunctions and register. There exists a plethora of material that warrants elaboration for scholars contemplating similar inquiries. Initially, the analysis of metafunctions could benefit from a more comprehensive investigation into the ideational metafunction. Numerous additional dimensions can be scrutinized within the ideational metafunction beyond mere transitivity and normalization. Subsequently, the interpersonal analysis could be articulated from alternative participant perspectives. Moreover, the textual metafunction could also encompass an examination of the discourse stage. This would yield a broader understanding, extending beyond the confines of the clause stage.

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