An Interpersonal Meaning Analysis of Gender Variation in Central Kurdish Media Discourse

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ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study is to analyze the role of interpersonal meta-function in maintaining friendship among language users in Central-Kurdish media discourse. The focus of the study is restricted to identifying the differences between male and female media discourses to prove the language variation exists between genders in the spoken discourse on TV and making use of the language interpersonal metafunction. The researchers use a descriptive and qualitative technique along with content analysis to examine media-spoken discourse. This study's methodology uses a qualitative exploratory approach to look at TV interview between male and female in Central-Kurdish. The purpose of this paper is to provide answers to the following questions: What is the most common mood type among TV interviewees in Central Kurdish media spoken discourse by each of the male and female interviewees? What is the most used personal pronoun in Central Kurdish spoken discourse TV interview by male and female interviewees? And, finally, how does the choice of personal pronouns affect the interpersonal meaning? The results quantitatively display information about the distribution of the results with regard to mood types, the selection of personal pronouns, and the impact of the usage of personal pronouns on interpersonal meaning. According to the study, the most common type of mood is a declarative mood, the third personal pronoun is dominant. In addition, the selection of Personal pronouns has a significant impact on how the speakers display their attitudes, wield

influence, and maintain friendship with the audience in Central-Kurdish spoken media discourse.

1. Introduction

The TV interview program, which is analyzed in this research, is about an issue; will and why gender-related measure bill dismantle the family and/or why it will not dismantle the family and strengthen it? the TV interview program is critical of the Kurdish community in southern Kurdistan regarding a new gender-related measure that has been discussed previously. This is the issue that split the streets and the Kurdistan Parliament, which some believe is a serious democratic project in the region that will contribute to the growth of society and families. In contrast to this viewpoint, another portion of parliament and the Kurdish Street believe that this law will dismantle families and distort the sanctities of Kurdish traditions; in some ways, this represents a religious opposition to Islam.

This research intends to apply Interpersonal meta-function in media discourse involving two TV interviewees. First, Hawraman Gachenaei which is a member of the Kurdistan Regional Parliament, and the head of the Endowments and Religious Affairs Committee in the Kurdistan Parliament. Second, Bahar Ali which is a feminist activist, director of Emma Organization for Humanitarian Development, who submitted the first draft law on combating domestic violence in 2006 to the Kurdistan Parliament, which is active in protecting and advocating for Yezidi women rescued by ISIS. They were interviewed regarding the impact of the proposed bill on Kurdish society, since it is a new bill regarding the gender-related bill which is somehow new to the Kurdish community in southern Kurdistan. The current paper focuses on Interpersonal sub-categories such as mood and personal system which are used in the two interviewees speeches in Central Kurdish (hereinafter CK). In this research, around 780 clauses from both male and female speeches are drawn and analyzed.

In analyzing the speeches of the two interviewees, the researchers employed both descriptive and qualitative methodologies. In this research, the qualitative exploratory method is employed. After reading, listening to, and analyzing the

speeches, the clauses are compiled and illustrated, and the texts are then divided into clauses and numbered. Finally, the clauses are categorized according to mood type and the selection of personal pronouns made by the speakers in order to reveal the predominant mood type and investigate the effect of the use of the personal pronouns on the interpersonal meta-function meaning in the spoken media discourse in CK.

2.1 Theoretical Background

Halliday (1970) proposed their context categories in Systemic Functional Grammar (henceforth SFG): the Field, the Tenor, and the Mode. In addition, there are three meta-functions of language: ideational, interpersonal, and textual. Using clauses with distinct meaning modes, each of the three language metafunctions pertains to a unique aspect of the universe. The ideational meta-function (clause as representation) is how speakers convey their experiences to the outside world. Together with its opposite, 'Field' functions as a context element that clarifies the text's subject. However, the interpersonal meta-function (clause as an exchange) pertains to the social status and relationships between participants and language users, whereas the corresponding tenor is intended to demonstrate the relationship between language users, in which the mood and residue in a clause are explained (pp.140-165). In a similar vein, Halliday (1985) proposes that interpersonal metafunction can be realized through the primary lexical grammatical systems: mood, and modality. According to him, interpersonal metafunction allows us to engage in communicative acts with others, assume roles, and express and comprehend emotions, attitudes, and judgments. To establish relationships with others, people play different roles to interact with one another and express their ideas about things so as to influence or even change their ideas. In addition, according to Halliday (1994), "the Subject provides the remaining element necessary to construct a statement, namely a reference to which the proposition can be asserted or rejected" (p. 76). Lastly, the textual meta-function (clause as message) is the construction and organization of spoken or written text. To illustrate how linguistic

information is organized within a clause, it is contrasted to how theme and rhyme are portrayed.

2.2 Interpersonal Meta-Function

Halliday (1994) explains that the Interpersonal Metafunction is concerned with clauses as exchange and that it is through this function that language users create, negotiate, and assume their place within social relationships. Also, Halliday and Matthiessen (1999) argue that in terms of interactions between people, grammar is not a theory but rather a method of doing things; it is our construction of social relationships, including those that define society as well as our own place within it, and those that pertain to the immediate dialogic situation. This is what we mean by the "interpersonal" metafunction of language; it is through it that we build both our social group and ourselves. When we talk about the Interpersonal Metafunction of a speech, we're not just talking about the ways in which speakers and listeners interact with one another and the language used to build and sustain those relationships; we're also talking about the ways in which that language is used to influence listeners' actions and to voice our own views and values. For this reason, according to Halliday (2009), the Interpersonal Metafunction places special emphasis on how the speaker's part is related to the audience's role, the listener's mood, and the modality being used. In the Interpersonal meta-function, Mood grammar is the main linguistic system. The clause is set up in this case as a presentation with a panel of experts and a set of writers. In this context, the word "speaker" includes both oral presenters and written writers. It is the hope of the listener that they, too, will be given the opportunity to talk once the speaker has established a certain speaking role for himself in the act of speaking. For instance, when a speaker asks a query, they take on the role of a seeker of information, while the listener takes on the role of a provider of that information. The only two basic types of speakers are the provider and the requester. Either the speaker imparts knowledge to the listeners, as in:

1-Hasti Plays volleyball;
Or the speaker may pose a query to the audience. The speaker requests information from the recipient:

2- Does Hasti play Volleyball?

These fundamental categories comprise already complex notions: to provide implies an "invite to accept," "require standards," and "invite to give." Not only is the speaker obligated to take action, but so is the listener. Therefore. Interpersonal subcategories, such as Mood and personal system, are the criteria for analyzing the speeches of two respondents in Central Kurdish spoken media discourse.

2.2.1 Mood System and Types of Mood

The functional grammar of Halliday accurately characterizes language through a system of choice. This does not imply that speakers choose each option deliberately. Each alternative impact what is said and intended. Determine how language resources are used to produce meaning. There are three primary interpersonal structures in clauses: an interrogative mood in the form of a Finite^Subject;

3-Has Talya arrived?

Declarative mood: 'Subject^Finite'; like:

4- Talya has just arrived.

An imperative mood that has no Subject or Finite:

5-Listen to the audio!

In English, we have a system of moods like this. While this appears simple at first, a closer examination reveals that rearranging this message with all the parts always results in one of these clauses. The proper sequence of grammatical constructions in English is subject–verb–object (SVO). Central Kurdish, on the other hand, uses the Subject-Object-Verb (SOV) sequence (Dzayi, 2014, p.194). Different element arrangements may alter the conventional order of clause components like subject, verbs (which in mood structure, Subject and Finite perform most of the interaction of the clause), and the residue portion (comprised of the elements predicator, complement, and adjunct).

2.2.2 Personal Pronouns

In contrast to the English language, which uses only independent pronouns, the Central Kurdish language uses both pronominal clitics and independent pronouns for personal names (Dzayi, 2014, p.107). The order of pronouns is not strictly enforced in Central Kurdish; for example, the personal pronoun could appear either before or after the verb. Halliday (1994, p. 68) contends that the interpersonal meta-functions of language are related to the terms of interaction by which people create, negotiate, compromise, and assume their social position in networks of interpersonal relationships. One can classify information into two groups: either it is personally relevant or it is not. The pronouns "I," "you," "he," and "she" are examples of "personal" words. Words like "this research," "history," and "the economy" are all examples of non-personal subjects, while pronouns like "it" and "they" are personal subjects. Since personal pronouns stand in for the speaker's world in the framework of verbal communication, individual subjects imply a closer interpersonal meaning (Halliday, 1994, p. 189).
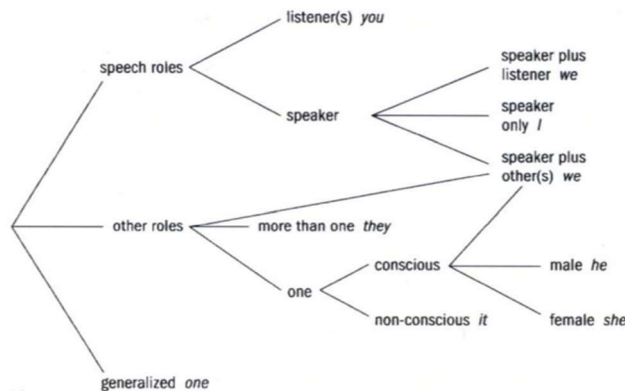

Figure-1- English personal pronouns (adapted from Halliday, 2004, p.325 cited from Takahira, Y., 2014, p.17)

Table -1- personal pronouns of Central Kurdish

	Subject Pronouns	Pronominal Clitics
1st Singular	من	م
2nd Singular	تۆ	ت
3rd Singular	ئەو	ی
1st Plural	ئێمه	مان
2ndPlural	ئێوه	تان
3rd Plural	ئەوان	یان

(Shekhani, 2022, p.26)

3. Data Analysis

For the goal of assessing the spoken media discourse in CK, as previously explained, the researchers use a qualitative descriptive method coupled with content analysis. The triangulation methodology is used to analyze data, i.e. a mixed method approach, by first quantifying and then describing the statistics. One male and one female interviewee's responses from the same televised interview are compared and contrasted. The transcripts of the conversation were done. The researchers were then able to analyze the clauses in the speeches using the criteria outlined in the theoretical context part, including interpersonal meta-function, *mood* type, and *personal pronoun*. Following this, the clauses were carefully examined using a Microsoft Excel sheet to qualify the data into charts. Percentage App is employed to quantify the clause count information. These data were then manually investigated with the help of Microsoft Excel in order to create charts describing the *mood* kinds and the selection of *personal system* in the in the TV interview spoken discourse.

The researchers classify the sentiment of each clause according to its function. As was mentioned before, the indicative mood and the imperative mood are the two primary mood groups in English, according to functional grammar. The declarative and the interrogative types of mood are both examples of indicative type. As seen above that interrogative clauses have the order Finite^Subject; while declarative clauses have

the order 'Subject^Finite'; and imperative clauses have neither a Subject nor a Finite, as mentioned by Thompson (2014). In English, there are typically three distinct mood types that can be conveyed (Thompson, 2014, pp.35-37). The clauses in the current study were divided and labeled according to the three basic mood structures: interrogative, declarative, and imperative, with an emphasis on clauses that disregard context, after reading all of the clauses, listening to all of the speeches, and thinking about all of the context and functions.

3.1 Mood Analysis:

Examples:

6- "ئێمه وڵاتێکی مەدەنین" (declarative mood) (trans. We are a civilized country..)

7- " بڕۆن بۆ لای دکتۆرەکانی ژنان" (imperative mood) (tans. Go to gynecologists..)

8- "کامە لە ئێوە هاتە مەیدان ؟" (interrogative mood) (trans. Who from you came to defend?)

There is mobility in the position of pronouns in Central Kurdish; for instance, the personal pronoun can precede and follow the verb. (Khoshnaw, 2016, p.105). The speaker's pronoun choice subsequently plays a significant role in communicating interpersonal metafunction in the use of person systems in the interview. Because interpersonal metafunction is communicated through the choosing and application of person systems, this is the case. The impacts on the listener change depending on the choice of pronoun. Because a first-person pronoun makes it easier to communicate the speaker's attitude to the audience. There are three different ways of organizing personal pronouns, called the first, second, and third personal pronoun systems, respectively.

3.2 Personal System Analysis:

Examples:

9- "ئێمه هیچ کێشەیەکمان نییه" ($1^{st}+1^{st}$ person) (trans. We do not have any problem.)

10- "ئینجا ئێمه ئەگەر بەڕاستی لە ناوەڕۆکەکەی" ($1^{st}+3^{rd}$ person) (trans. If we really, from its content….)

11-] " بۆ نموونه تۆ کێشەیەکت ھەیە لە ماڵەوه "(2nd +2 person) (trans. For example, you have a problem at home.)

12- " بۆ ئەوەی ببێتە عیبرەت "(3rd person) (trans. So as to become a lesson.".)

4. Results and Discussions

This section will report the study's results and present pertinent discussions in response to the research questions that explored the interpersonal metafunctional characteristics of CK media spoken discourse. The results are quantitatively summarized in the following figures:

4.1 RESULTS

4.1.1 Mood Types Distribution

4.1.1.1 Speaker(1) Mood Types Distribution

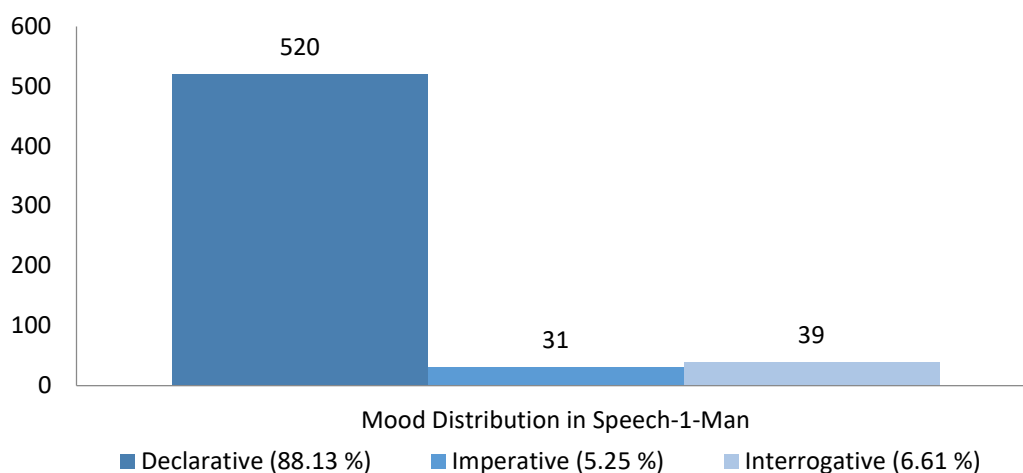Declarative (88.13 %) ■ Imperative (5.25 %) ■ Interrogative (6.61 %)

Figure-1- Mood Distribution in Speech-1-Man

Figure 1 illustrates the typical distribution of the various moods in male speech. There are 520 instances of the declarative mood type out of a total of 895, representing 88.13% of the total mood selection by the male speaker. This indicates that declarative is the predominant mood type. The interrogative mood follows the declarative mood with 39 instances, or 6.61 percent of total occurrences. The

imperative mood is the least common, with 31 instances, or 5.25% of all mood types selection.

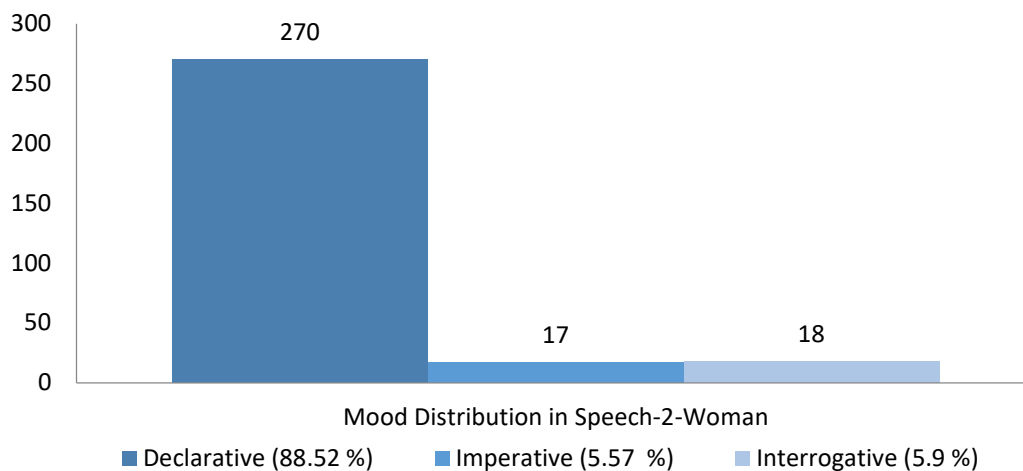### 4.1.1.2 Speaker (2) Mood Types Distribution

Figure-2- Mood Distribution in Speech-2-Woman

The distribution of the various mood categories in female speaker is illustrated in Figure -2. The mood type that predominates in this speech is declarative, which occurs 270 times, or 88.52 percent of the total. Following the declarative mood is the interrogative mood, which occurs 18 times and accounts for 5.9% of all occurrences. There are 17 instances of the imperative mood in the sample, which accounts for 5.57%.

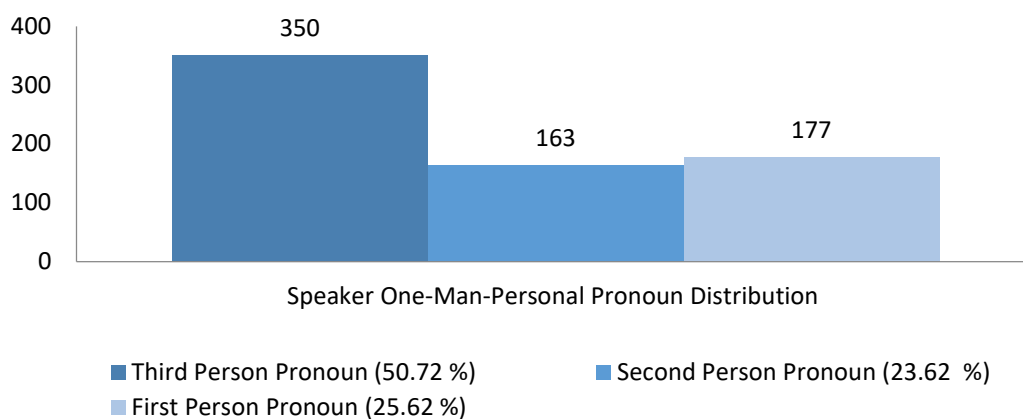### 4.1.2.1 Speaker(1) Personal Pronoun Distribution

Figure-3- Personal Pronoun Distribution in Speech-1-

Figure 3 depicts the prevalence of the personal system in the male speaker. The most prominent pronoun in the discourse is the third person pronoun. It occurs 350 times, which accounts for 50.72 percent of all occurrences of personal pronouns in the corpus. The score of 177 on the first system of personal pronouns corresponds to 25.62%. With a total of 163 occurrences, or 23.62% of the total occurrences of the personal system, the second personal pronoun is the one that is used and chosen the least.

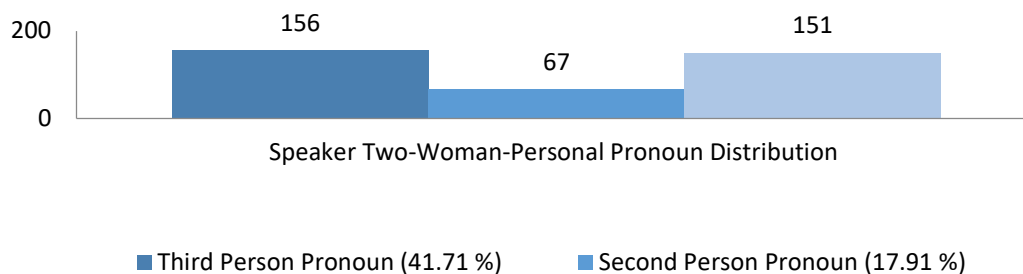### 4.1.2.2 Speaker (2) Personal Pronoun Distribution

Figure-4- Personal Pronoun Distribution in Speech-2-

Figure 4 depicts the location of personal pronouns in the speech of female speaker. Most prominent is the third personal pronoun used in the media discourse. It is used 156 times, which is equivalent to 41.71 percent of the total number of occurrences of

a personal pronoun, which is 374. The number 151, representing 40.37% of total usage, establishes the first personal system as the second most frequent personal pronoun. With a total of 67 occurrences, the second personal pronoun in the discourse is the one that is used and chosen the least. This accounts for 17.91% of the total number of times the personal system has been employed.
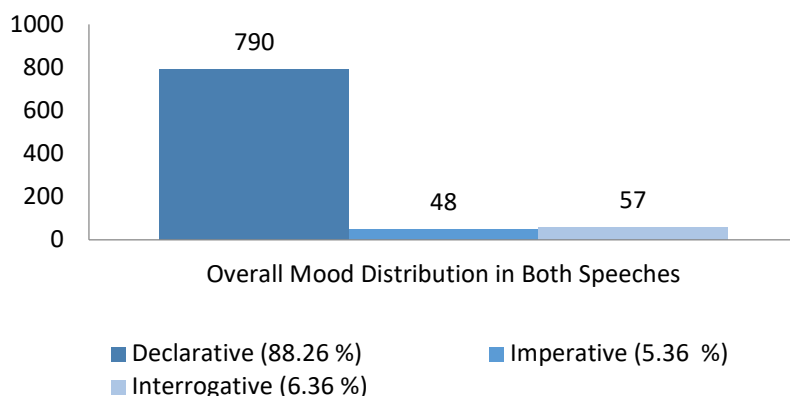
4.1.3.1 Overall Mood Distribution

Figure-5- Overall Mood Distribution

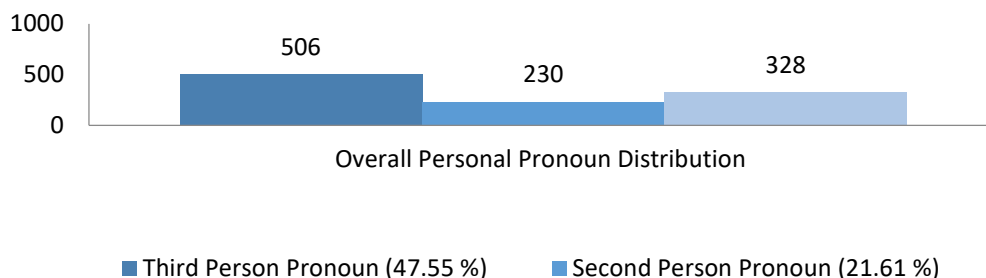### 4.1.3.2 Overall Personal Pronoun Distribution

Figure-6- Overall Personal Pronoun Distribution

4.2 Discussions

4.2.1 The Prominent Mood Type

Answer to Research Question 1 (What is the most common *mood* type among TV interviewees in Central Kurdish media spoken discourse by each the male and female interviewees?)

The prevalent mood type in the public statements of both interviewees is the declarative mood. There are 790 declarative clauses out of 895, accounting for 88.26%. Interrogative is the second most commonly selected type of mood with 57 instances, accounting for 6.36 percent of all clauses. There are 48 imperative clauses, or 5.36% of the total, making it the least chosen mood type. The majority of the speaker's perspective in contact is expressed through declarative clauses. In a declarative clause, the speaker typically provides information and adopts the "declarer" role, while the hearer is prompted to assume the complementary role. There are many reasons why both, male and female speakers in media discourse focusing on an issue, employ this type of *mood* in their remarks. This could be due to the speaker's desire to share information, particularly in professional contexts. In other words, TV interviewees are expected to communicate specific messages that demonstrate their communication skills and share their views with the viewers and listeners. They endeavor to motivate the audience to be from their side and support their views. Similarly, to the preceding examples, the superior selection of declarative sentences in the speeches of TV interviewees makes them more convincing and motivating, giving them a prosperous appearance and inspiring the audience to work for and support their directions. Therefore, in media addresses. Declarative clauses predominate; consequently, The use of Interrogative mood, which is the second most common mood in the speech of both speakers, when the speaker assumes the role of an information seeker and asks the listener to assume the role of the information provider, both speakers ask each other queries as well as the other participants in the TV program concerning the gender-related measure bill and the overall situation regarding the human rights and women emancipation among the Kurdish society. But noticeably, not all interrogative forms are functionally interrogative, " بەڵام ئەوەی که خوای پەروەردگار بە جۆرێکی تر حەڵەکەی داناوە، بەجۆرێکی تر چارەسەرەکەی داناوە، تۆ نایەی چارەسەرەکەی

بۆ دانێ، تۆ سزایەکت بک داناوە کابرا هەر چارەسەر نابێت توندوتیژیەکە. تۆئەو کەسەی کە ئەڵێ پچڕانی پەیوەندی خزمایەتی بۆ نموونە، تۆ خێزانت ئامۆزایەکی هەیە بۆ نموونە، تح بە گومانی لە ئامۆزاکەت دێتەمالەکەت لەوانەتە کێشەت بۆ دروست کا، مشکیلەت بۆ دروست کا، لێی بە ئەمین نیت. خێزانەکەت ئەڵێ ئەڵێ نابێت بێتە مالم، نابێت برۆیتەماڵیان ئەمە ئەگەر خۆتیش نەڕوا خۆشی نەڕوا مەخبیر سری دراوسێکەتان دەڕوا ئەڵێ فلان کەس ناهێڵێ ئامۆزای بڕواتە ماڵی، دەگیرێ وئەکرێتە دەرەوە بە پێی ئەم یاسایە ئەبێ برۆیتە دەرەوە، دوور بخرێتەوە، باوکەکە دوور بخرێتەوە لە منالەکانی، باش! بە ئەمری حا حاکم وەئەبێ نەفەقەشیان بکێشی. ئەمە توند و تیژی دروست کرد و جیابوونەوەی دروست کرد؟ یان ئیسلاحی بەینی بەینی خیزانی کرد؟ ".

13- "ئەمە توند و تیژی دروست کرد و جیابوونەوەی دروست کرد؟"

14-"یان ئیسلاحی بەینی بەینی خیزانی کرد ؟"

 The above two extracted examples (13-14) from the text, are functionally declarative, as the speaker attempts to confirm his view and wishes to motivate his followers and emphasize what is being discussed in the form of an interrogative clause rather than requiring the listener to provide any pieces of information, this phenomenon is known as the grammatical metaphor in SFG. As Thompson (2014, p.233) explains Mood choices are commonly associated with the speech roles, but other options are possible, when considered as a grammatical metaphor, this discrepancy between mood and speech roles makes more sense. Like other metaphorical uses, this one involves a word or phrase being put to work expressing an idea that is not its "natural" one. Form and function work together to create meaning. This is most noticeable when politeness is at stake (Thompson, 2014, p.247). The last choice, imperative mood, which also plays a significant role because it is motivational and requires the recipient to take some action as well as motivates them to follow the instruction of the speaker so that a mutual relationship and a trustworthy and dependable association can be established, thereby strengthening their views, is also essential. According to Halliday (2004, p. 78), imperative clauses convey two messages: the first is a command, while the second is an invitation. Media speakers usually attempt to inspire and motivate the audience to follow them and support their views. Therefore, this technique of addressing the audience makes their speeches more emotional.

4.2.2 The Personal Pronoun

The Selection of The Personal Pronouns and Their Impacts on Interpersonal Meaning: Answer to Research Question 2 & 3 (What is the most used *personal pronoun* in Central Kurdish spoken discourse TV interview by male and female interviewees, and how does the choice of *personal pronouns* affect the interpersonal meaning?)

First-person, second-person, and third-person pronouns are the three main classifications of personal pronouns.

4.2.2.1 First Personal System

The second most frequent form of the personal system in both speakers' speeches is the first-person pronoun. It appears 328 times out of 1064 total instances, or 30.82 percent. The male speaker uses the first personal pronoun 177 times, which is accounted to 25.62 percent, and the female speaker selects 151 instances of the first personal pronoun which is equal to 40.37 percent. The speaker's manifestation of his/her attitude and influence, as well as his/her ability to maintain friendship and intimacy with the audience, are significantly influenced by the personal systems he or she chooses to employ and the manner in which they are employed. When writing or speaking, TV speakers employ the pronoun "I" and its various other variants to convey their perspectives and objectives. We are one of the most commonly used pronouns, media speakers select it, "we" and other forms of the pronoun to stimulate and convince their audience that they are on the right side. In media communication, the use of "we" almost always denotes the speakers and their followers. During political discourse, it may be more prevalent to use inclusive performance, where "We" encompasses both the speaker and the audience (Nur, 2015, p.60). The objective of inclusive performance is to strengthen the relationship with the audience and diminish the distance between them. Since "we" and its other forms have both inclusive and exclusive implementations, inclusive implementations refer to the speaker and the audience, whereas exclusive implementations refer to the speaker and others, excluding the audience. In the current case, both speakers are attempting to show through the use of "we" as both implementations that they try to include the

participants of the TV program, as well as their audiences, who are from their side and those who might listen to their views.

4.2.2.2 Second Personal System

The second personal pronoun has the lowest frequency of any personal system type in the speech of both, the male and female speakers, with 230 occurrences, or 21.61% of the total number of used pronouns. Similarly, the male speaker uses 163 which is equal to 23.62% and the female speaker selects 67 instances which is equal to 17.91%. According to Jin and Lu (2013), there are two perspectives on the use of "you" in reference to the audience. The first vantage point is used to attract the audience's attention, and the use of "you" frequently creates a barrier between the speaker and the audience. By sustaining this separation, the speaker is able to establish his own status and exert control over others (Jin and Lu, 2013, p. 82). Currently, the two speakers use the second personal pronoun when referring to each other, requiring each other to provide examples of their respective opinions.

4.2.2.3 Third Personal System

The third person singular pronoun is the most frequent personal system in both speakers' choice of personal pronouns with 506 occurrences or (47.55%). The male speaker uses 350 instances or (50.72%). Whereas, the female selects 156 times, which is accounted to (41.71%). Interviewees refer to the third related party, who are a part of the current problem, by using the third-person pronoun system. This includes referring to the government, related organizations, community, and families, particularly women in Kurdish society.

5. Conclusions

Based on these goals, the study reaches two major conclusions;

1. The declarative mood is extremely prevalent in both male and female speakers, and it is also employed frequently. When a declarative clause is employed, the speaker typically provides information and assumes the role of the declarer, while the hearer is expected to perform the opposite role. It is the responsibility of the speaker to convey the information; specifically, those who are interviewed in TV programs are

expected to deliver specific messages and demonstrate their attitude in order to convey the information to the audience. TV speakers frequently use declarative clauses in their public speaking for a variety of reasons. This could be due to the fact that the speaker feels compelled to share the information, which is especially crucial in professional and media settings. In other words, individuals anticipate interviewees to convey specific messages that demonstrate their communication skills and strategies for attaining community support to their views. The improved use of declarative clauses in TV interviewees speeches make them more compelling and inspiring, gives them a richer appearance, and encourages the audience to pursue support for their opinions. Declarative clauses are anticipated to play a significant role in media dialogues for this reason. Therefore, the majority of media presentations should consist of declarative statements through which reasons to their views can be provided.

2. In social communication, personal pronouns play an important role in asserting, establishing, and negotiating social positions. They also influence the interpersonal meaning in media discourse. Utilization and selection of personal pronouns are crucial. In TV speakers' public speeches. The first personal pronoun is the second most used one. The second personal system, on the other hand, is the one that is chosen the least frequently in the speech of both speakers. The third personal pronoun in both male and female speakers in Central Kurdish spoken media discourse is used most frequently. The speaker is able to express his attitude and influence, as well as keep the audience on friendly terms and nurture a sense of intimacy through the use of personal systems, which play a significant role in their application. When conducting media discourse, TV interviewees consciously employed the pronoun "I" and its various other variants to communicate their perspectives and objectives. On the other hand, "We" and its forms are chosen deliberately to demonstrate that they and their companions are capable of great accomplishments. Although examples of both inclusive and exclusive implementations exist, the inclusive implementation may be more prevalent in political discourse. In this performance, "We" refers to both the audience and the speaker, with the intention of fostering a healthy relationship with the audience and decreasing the distance between the speaker and the audience. The

selection of a second personal system is also significant because it is used to attract and maintain the audience's attention, despite the fact that its use frequently creates a distance between the speaker and the listener. The speaker is able to establish his own position and exert influence over others by maintaining this distance. Using the third personal pronoun demonstrates that TV speakers care about and respect the third party who has contributed to the issues.

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Appendix:

Interview content: https://youtu.be/1YpgP_6olVA (last access March 5, 2023)

پوخته

ئەم توێژینەوەیە تیشک دەخاتە مێتافەنکشنە کەسیەکانی بەکارهاتوو لە دروست کردنی هەستی هاوپێیەتی و قەناعەت پێکردنی بینەران لە وتاری میدیایی لە کوردی ناوەڕاست. ئامانجی سەرەکی ئەم توێژینەوەیە بریتیە لە جیاوازیەکانی زمان، بە تایبەت مێتافەنکشنە کەسییەکان، لە زمانی بەکارهاتوو لە میدیا لە نێوان پیاو و ژن بۆ سەلماندی جیاوازی نێوانیان. ئەمم توێژینەوەیە ڕێبازی وەصفی چۆنایەتی بەکاردەهێنێت بۆ لێکۆڵینەوە لە وتاری میدیایی لە چاوپێکەوتنێکی تەلەڤۆزیۆنی لە نیوان قسەکەرێکی پیاو و ژن. لەم توێژینەوەەیدا کۆمەڵێک پرسیار وەڵامدراونەتەوە:

ئایا کام له قسەکەرەکانی چاوپێکەوتنە تەلەفزیۆنیەکە زۆرترین جۆری موودیان لە قسەکانیادا بەکارهێناوه؟ کام له قسەکەرەکانی چاوپێکەوتنە تەلەفزیۆنیەکە زۆرترین ڕاناوی تاکەکەسییان لە قسەکانیاندا بەکارهێناوه؟ ئایا بەکارهێنانی ڕاناوه تاکەکەسیەکان چۆن کاریگەری دادەنێت لەسەر بەکارهێنانی مێتافەنکشنیه تاکەکەسییەکان؟ وەڵامەکانی ئەم پرسیارانه لەشێوەی چەندایەتی لە توێژینەوەکەدا خراونەتەڕوو.

الملخص:

الهدف من الدراسة هو تحليل دور معنى اللغة الفوقية بين الأشخاص في الحفاظ على الصداقة وإقناع الجمهور بين مستخدمي اللغة في الخطاب الإعلامي الكردي المركزي. يقتصر الدراسة على الاختلاف بين الخطابات الإعلامية للذكور والإناث لإثبات وجود اختلاف اللغة بين الجنسين في الخطاب المنطوق على التلفزيون ، مع الاستفادة من اللغة بين الأشخاص. يستخدم الباحثون أسلوبًا وصفيًا ونوعيًا جنبًا إلى جنب مع تحليل المحتوى لفحص الخطاب المنطوق بوسائل الإعلام. تستخدم منهجية هذه الدراسة نهجًا استكشافيًا نوعيًا للنظر في المقابلات التلفزيونية بين الذكور والإناث في اللغة الكردية الوسطى. الغرض من هذه الدراسه هو تقديم إجابات للأسئلة التالية: ما هو نوع المزاج الأكثر شيوعًا بين من أجريت معهم المقابلات التلفزيونية في الخطاب المنطوق في وسائل الإعلام الكردية المركزية من قبل كل من الذكور والإناث الذين تمت مقابلتهم؟ ما هو الضمير الشخصي الأكثر استخدامًا في المقابلات التلفزيونية للخطاب الكردستاني المركزي من قبل الذكور والإناث الذين تمت مقابلتهم؟ وأخيرًا ، كيف يؤثر اختيار الضمائر الشخصية على المعنى الشخصي؟ تعرض النتائج بشكل كمي معلومات حول توزيع النتائج فيما يتعلق بأنواع الحالة المزاجية ، واختيار الضمائر الشخصية ، وتأثير استخدام الضمائر الشخصية على المعنى الشخصي. وفقًا للدراسة ، فإن النوع الأكثر شيوعًا من المزاج هو المزاج التقريري ، والضمير الشخصي الثالث هو الأكثر استخدامًا. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، فإن اختيار الضمائر الشخصية له تأثير كبير على كيفية عرض المتحدثين لمواقفهم ، وممارسة تأثيرهم ، والحفاظ على العلاقة الوديه والصداقة مع الجمهور في الخطاب الإعلامي المنطوق باللغه بالكردية المركزية.