

Ideational Grammatical Metaphor of Gender Variation in Central Kurdish Media Discourse

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ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study is to analyze media spoken discourse in Central Kurdish, investigating gender variation, using Halliday's grammatical metaphor as a lens. Halliday identified the ideational and interpersonal grammatical metaphor within the SFG. This study relates to the study of SFG in that it examines the linguistic parallels in two interviewees, one male and one female TV interview. The author compiled the findings using a mixed-methods approach and Halliday's grammatical metaphor. The following research concerns are addressed: What is the most common form of nominalized process type of ideational grammatical metaphor in Central Kurdish media discourse? What is the area of similarities and differences in the selection of nominalized process types in Central Kurdish spoken media discourse of male and female speakers? How is reality expressed through ideational grammatical metaphor in Central Kurdish media discourse? During the speeches, 175 distinct nominalized processes were identified. Four of the six nominalized process categories were implemented. The total number of nominalized material process selections is 115, or 65.71% of the total, with verbal process types representing 48 events, or 27.42% of the total, relational process types representing only 5 selections, or 2.85% of the total. Three forms of each behavioral and existential were employed, accounting for 1.71%. And lastly, there is only one selection of mental process, accounting for 0.57%. Both interviewees select material and verbal processes as their most preferred choices. In addition, the author discovered that both political figures attempt to convey their political beliefs through nominalized process types.

Keywords: Grammatical metaphor, Metafunction, Ideational metaphor, Media discourse, Gender Variation

1. Introduction

This paper examines ideational grammatical metaphor according to Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (henceforth SFL) model of language. The gender variation in Kurdish Central (hereinafter CK) will be investigated by employing Ideational Grammatical Metaphor consisting of process types and nominalization. In this investigation, 175 nominalized process forms in the CK language are categorized based on process categories. Researchers utilized descriptive and qualitative methods to conduct an ideational analysis of the speeches of media speakers. In this research, data from political figures' speeches are analyzed using qualitative exploratory methodology. The data and categories were extracted from the remarks of one male and another female speaker. The male speaker, Hawraman Gachenaie, is the head of the Endowments and Religious Affairs Committee in the Kurdistan Parliament and a member of the Kurdistan Regional Parliament. And, the female speaker, Bahar Ali, is a feminist activist who directs Our Organization for Humanitarian Development and who in 2006 presented the first draft of a bill to the Kurdistan Parliament for the prevention of domestic violence. She is involved in safeguarding and advocating for Yezidi women who have been rescued from the ISIS. After collecting mood¹ types, grammatical phenomenon, and nominalized process types, they were classified using the six process categories and three types of mood. As a final stage, figures were used to display and quantify the compiled data. This article investigates metaphor as a linguistic phenomenon or characteristic, focusing on CK. Depending on the language in question, metaphor can be classified as either a grammatical phenomenon or a lexical mechanism. This is understood by considering how these tools are typically organized to support the language's various main metafunctions. This distinction will be explained using the SFL-introduced concept of ideational grammatical metaphor.

2. Literature Review

Metaphor is a well-known phenomenon in language. It has an extensive history dating back to Aristotle at the very least. This study examined the concept of grammatical metaphor according to Halliday's SFL model of language. There are two perspectives on metaphor in language: top-down and bottom-up. Traditionally, metaphor has been understood as a play with words and their meanings; this is the perspective of a lexicologist, who begins with the words themselves and then makes a statement about the connotations they elicit. However, in SFL, metaphor refers to variations in how meaning is expressed rather than the use of words with transferred meanings. Considering the preceding, it is generally accepted that metaphor is lexico-grammatical as opposed to merely lexical, and that lexical choice is only one dimension of lexico-grammatical selection; the other dimension is grammatical (Halliday, 1994). Grammatical metaphor has been the subject of several linguistic studies, for instance, Derewianka (1995) investigated the function of grammatical metaphor in language development during the transition from childhood to adolescence. Taverniers (2006) made a comparison between grammatical metaphor and lexical metaphor. Derewianka (2003) also investigated grammatical metaphor in transition. In addition, Heyvaert (2003) examined nominalization as a grammatical metaphor. In addition, some researchers have examined the impact of grammatical metaphors on second language acquisition (Byrnes, 2009; Ryshina-Pankova, 2015). In addition, Kazemian *et al.* (2013) investigated the use of ideational grammatical metaphor in scientific texts. Despite these studies, the literature on grammatical metaphors in Kurdish is scant, and Systemic Function Grammar is just beginning to be applied to the study of Kurdish business discourse (Shekhani, 2022; Shekhani and Jaff, 2023; Shekhani and Taha, 2023).

3. Theoretical Background

Functional linguistics is widely regarded as an alternative to formalist approaches to language study. The discipline of linguistics, which investigates the relationship between language and its social functions, views language as a social semiotic system. Functional linguistics focuses on the multifunctionality of language, particularly its communication-related components. It contends that such semiotic functions determine the structure of natural languages. According to functional linguistics, the structure of language systems is predominantly, but not entirely, dictated by their functions. It emphasizes the relationship between form and meaning and views grammar as a tool for meaning construction. Unlike form-centered institutions, it considers the linguistic system to be externally influenced (Hamawand, 2020, p.27). According to Halliday (1970, pp.140-165), there are three context types: the Field, the Tenor, and the Mode. Halliday specifies three additional metafunctions for language: ideational, interpersonal, and textual. Using clauses with distinct modes of meaning, each of the three language metafunctions corresponds to a distinct aspect of the universe. Speakers communicate their experiences to the outside world via the ideational meta-function (clause as representation). Together with its complement, "Field" functions as a context element that clarifies the text's subject. However, the interpersonal meta-function (clause as an exchange) relates to the social status and relationships among language users, whereas the corresponding tenor indicates the relationship between speakers and language users, which explains the mood and residue in a clause. Text's meta-function (clause as message) is the formation and organization of spoken or written text. To illustrate the organization of linguistic information within a clause, the tone in which topic and rhyme are portrayed is matched (Halliday, 1970, pp.140-165). The systemic functional grammar of Halliday can be used to uncover the concealed meaning of dialogue and to fathom its semantic and aesthetic characteristics (Silverstein, 2006). As Halliday distinguished between ideational metaphors, which relate to alternative ways of conceptualizing reality through process types, and interpersonal metaphors, which provide alternative ways of conveying modal meanings (metaphors of modality) or exchanging instructions, the focus of this paper is limited to ideational metaphors.

3.1 Ideational Meta-Function and Transitivity

Language users convey their experience of the external world as well as their inner realm of consciousness through

ideational metafunction (Halliday, 1997, p. 332). According to Thompson (2014, p.92), ideational meaning refers to the way we discuss acts, events, feelings, beliefs, situations, states, the people, and objects involved, as well as other factors. A language's ideational meaning reveals the speaker's perspective. It is necessary to evaluate the phrase's capacity to describe the outer and interior lives of individuals (Eggins, 2011, p.44). In addition, this metafunction of language reveals the speaker's or writer's linguistic proficiency. Every facet of his personality, from his emotions and IQ to his senses, linguistic skills, and comprehension, has been analyzed (Halliday, 1997, p. 332). This is intended to impart new knowledge to the audience. Ideologically, grammar is a philosophy of human experience that expresses how we make sense of the universe and ourselves. "experiential" refers to the processes themselves, whereas "logical" describes their interrelationships. Collectively, they constitute the "ideational" meta-function through which language produces our lived experience (p. 511). The transitivity system identifies the six classes of processes listed below: Material processes exemplify physical activities and occurrences. Mental processes that reveal cerebral occurrences, Relational activities that emphasize the relationship between two entities or an entity and its properties Existential processes demonstrate that a particular entity exists, whereas verbal processes are communication processes. a behavioral process that includes activities that a conscious human must perceive, such as beaming (Eggins, 2011, p. 133). Eggins (2011) demonstrates that experiential and logical meanings comprise the ideational strand of meaning in complex sentences. Transitivity communicates the significance of experience (p. 207). The purpose of transitivity analysis is to investigate the syntax of sentences that express processes, participants, and conditions (Halliday, 1984). Gerot and Wignell (1994, p. 52) define transitivity as an examination of the clause's context, procedure, and participants. The central phenomenon is nominalization, the use of a nominal form to convey a process meaning. Nominalization's essential function is encapsulation. In general, cooperative text introduces new meanings in the form of clauses, as clauses are negotiable: they represent author claims that the reader can, in principle, reject. Once a meaning has been introduced and accepted in this fashion (i.e., the reader has continued to read), it can be used as the basis for the next phase of the argument. Now, nominal groups have two advantageous features in this context. First, it has been established that nouns denote concrete entities. By assigning a process a noun, writers indicate that they have settled on and agreed upon a meaning for the clause in question; in other words, the writer has reached a consensus on the clause's meaning, and it can now be considered a separate entity. Two, nominalizations can participate in other activities in which they are involved. Consequently, it can also function as a Motif. In formal discursive text, a complete clause may be used to introduce a meaning, which is then nominalized to form the premise of the next or subsequent clause (Thompson, 2014, p. 244).

4. Data Analysis

This section focuses on the statistics of examined data. The discussion will then turn to the research's findings and the resulting debates. Using a combination of content analysis and qualitative descriptive methodology, the researchers evaluate political figures' public speeches. This study employed a qualitative exploratory approach to research. Triangulation, also known as the mixed-methods approach, is used to evaluate data by quantifying, summarizing, and interpreting graphs. Triangulation is used to accomplish this objective. Hawraman Gachenaie and Bahar Ali have been selected for a linguistic analysis of their TV interview speeches in spoken media discourse using the CK language. Handwritten transcripts of the speeches were complete. The researcher was subsequently able to extract all process types based on the six process categories described in the theoretical background section. The data were formatted into graphics using a Microsoft Excel sheet. After listening to their presentations, the researcher moved on to the subsequent stage. With the aid of the Percentage App, the clause count information is quantified. The two public addresses enabled the derivation of 175 distinct nominalized process types. The data were then manually processed in Microsoft Excel to generate charts displaying the various categories of processes and quantifying their use in the public remarks of CK-language media discourse. The researcher categorizes the numerous nominalized process categories based on their functions. Initially, the transitivity system identified six

distinct categories of processes: material, mental, relational, verbal, existential, and behavioral. Halliday and Matthiessen (2001) assert that the scientific register is the cradle of nominalization due to the scientific community's enormous capacity and propensity to create, invent, discover, and originate new knowledge. Their logic suggests that nominalization contributes to the expansion of the causal argument. Both Halliday and Martin (1993) and Vandenberg *et al.* (2003) suggest that the complexity of scientific language is not limited to the semantic level alone but is also strongly influenced by a wide diversity of specific grammatical elements that create discourse. This type of nominalizing metaphor likely originated in scientific and technical registers (Halliday, 2004, p. 1988), where it served a dual function by permitting the sequential development of an argument using complex passages "packaged" as Themes and by facilitating the construction of hierarchies of technical terms (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2014, p.730).

Table-1- The Analysis of Nominalized Processes

No.	Nominalized Process examples	Type of process	Translation
1	توندوتیزی	Material	Violence
2	دهعوا کردن	Material	Complaining
3	عقوبه‌کامی	Material	Punishment
4	گۆرانکاری	Material	Modification
5	چاره‌سه‌ر	Material	Solving
6	کۆشتن	Material	Killing
7	پرسیاریک	Verbal	A question
8	قسه‌که‌ی	Verbal	The Speech
9	مه‌خبیر سیری	Verbal	The Spy
10	پرسیار مکان	Verbal	Questions
11	مناقشه‌یه‌کی	Verbal	Discussion
12	مۆرەش	Behavioral	Frowning
13	ژیان	Existential	life

5. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This section provides a summary of the study's results and an appropriate discussion by addressing the research questions pertaining to the ideational grammatical metaphor aspects of the TV interview of a male and a female interviewee in CK language.

5.1 Results

In this subsection the results obtained from the analysis will be demonstrated in accordance to research questions.

5.1.1 Nominalization Distribution of Male Speaker

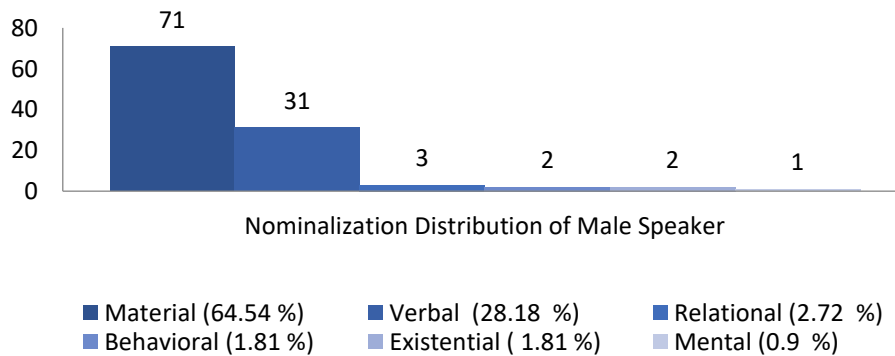


Figure-1- Nominalization Distribution of Male Speaker

5.1.2 Nominalization Distribution of Female Speaker

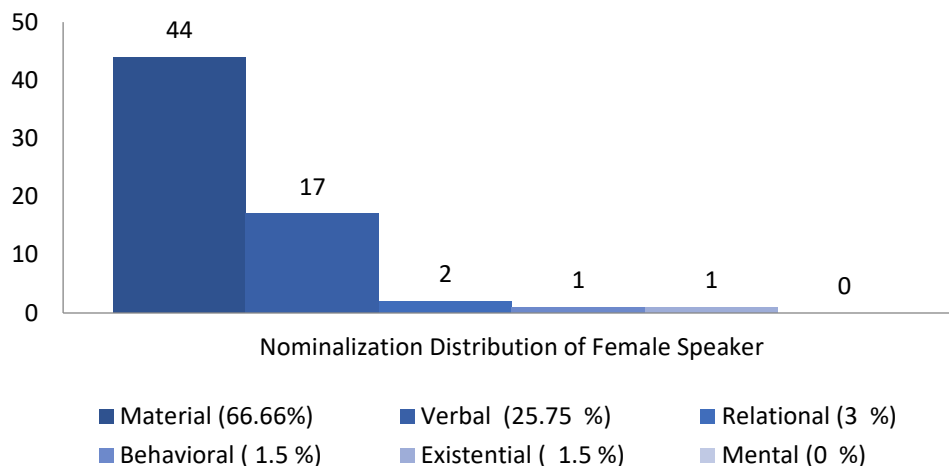


Figure-2- Nominalization Distribution of Female Speaker

5.1.3 Overall Nominalization Distribution in Male & Female Speakers

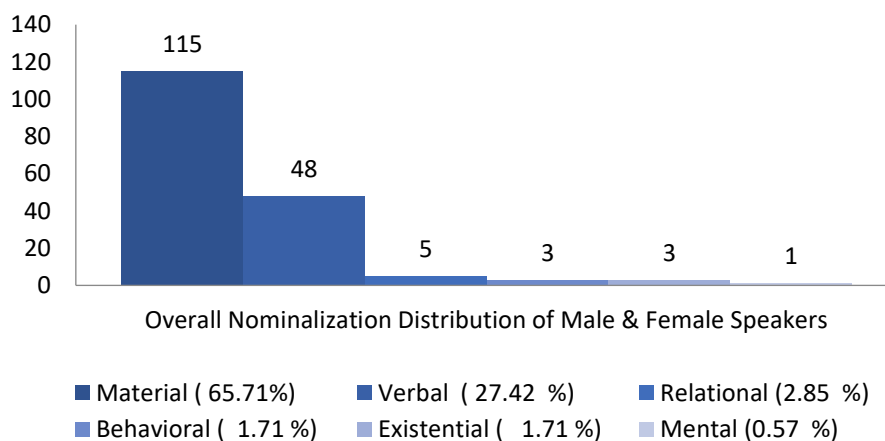


Figure-3- Overall Nominalization Distribution of Male & Female Speakers

5.2 Discussions

5.2.1 The Most Frequent Form of Nominalized Process in Ck Media Discourse

Answer to Research Question 1 (What is the most common form of nominalized process type of ideational grammatical metaphor in Central Kurdish media discourse?) As previously discussed, the transitivity system comprises six distinct process categories. 175 distinct nominalized processes were identified during the speeches. All six varieties of ideational metafunction for the transitivity system were utilized. The number of nominalized material process choices is 115, or 65.71% of the total, followed by verbal process types with 48 events, or 27.42%, and relational process types with 5 choices, or 2.85%. On the other hand, behavioral and existential types, the speaker used 3 choices, representing 1.71 percent. Moreover, the speaker utilized only one mental nominalized process category in the TV program interview. The use of grammatical metaphor in writing can result in substantial alterations. By converting the verb to a noun, we can add a qualifier or expand on the meaning of the term. As a noun, the procedure or attribute in question can function as the subject, complement, or prepositional completeive

in a nominal group. Although the nominalized process still encapsulates a process, the fact that it is a noun means that it is no longer necessary to convey the subject or, if any, the complement of the process, although these can be reintroduced through modifiers and qualifiers. Grammatical metaphor has both grammatical and semantic effects. Since the process is encoded as a noun and nouns consistently express entities, the nominalized process acquires the characteristics or "feel" of an entity. A process is ephemeral; it occurs, then ends, becomes part of the past, and ceases to exist. A noun, on the other hand, is objective and unchanging; it possesses a degree of stability. Adding these characteristics to a process transforms it into an undeniable fact that cannot be contested (Banks, 2019, pp.96-97). Moreover, in spoken discourse, the phenomenon continues to undergo significant change and serve multiple purposes. Approximately 175 nominalized process grammatical metaphors were identified in the speeches of the two interviewees, which totaled approximately 4,656 words.

5.2.2 The Area of Similarities and Differences Between Male and Female Speakers

(What is the area of similarities and differences in the selection of nominalized process types in Central Kurdish spoken media discourse of male and female speakers?) The material process was chosen the most out of a total of 110 nominalized process selections in the first speech, which was delivered by a male speaker. This was accomplished by selecting 71 instances of the material process, which accounts for 64.54% of the total. The verbal form was chosen the second most, with 31 instances, which accounted for 28.18% of the total. Finally, the relational nominalized process was chosen three times, which accounts for 2.72% of the total. After that, the selection of behavioral and existential process types came to a total of 2 or 1.81% for each category. In the end, there was just one category of nominalized mental process that was chosen, and it only accounted for 0.9%. However, the female speaker made use of 65 nominalized process examples, although in a similar fashion, the material process was chosen the most with 44 occurrences, which accounts for 66.66%, followed by the verbal type with 17 occurrences, which accounts for 25.75%, and relational with 3 instances, which account for 3%. In conclusion, both behavioral and existential processes were chosen only once, accounting for 1.5% of the total, without the option to specify the mental nominalized process type. It is important to point out that the resemblance lies in the frequency of the nominalized process types across all six options. This is something that should be mentioned. There is not much of a difference between the number of male and female voices in the sample.

5.2.3 Ideational Meaning Through Nominalized Processes

Answer to Research Question 3 (How is reality expressed through ideational grammatical metaphor in Central Kurdish media discourse?) Material and verbal nominalized processes have become the most prevalent types of transitivity system in both interviewees TV program speeches, the first one, who is in the male speaker, and the second speaker, who is the female, as media speakers typically employ more objective and persuasive processes and techniques to achieve their goals through the audience. The material and verbal processes are presented as a declaration of reality from the audience's or participants' perspective, making them more objective than other processes and citing real examples to support their views. In addition, the choice of relational process, which is the third most frequently employed by both speakers, is one of the most common ways to demonstrate the being and existence of goodness and badness about their principles towards the proposed law, in the case of the first speaker, to demonstrate that he is against the law. Likewise, regarding the second speaker, who is attempting to demonstrate her seriousness regarding the necessity of the law and demonstrating that the implementation of the law is not a threat to the development of societies. As According to Michael Halliday, the only discourse without any grammatical metaphor is that of small children (Banks, 2019, p.99). Nominalization is compatible with the ideology of science and scholarly, formal writing in general due, in part, to the simplicity with which processes can be de-personalized and expressed without the human doer. Like the noun "emerge," the verbs that describe this process frequently lose their specific connotations. Nominalized meanings may 'indicate' or 'reveal' findings or insights, for

example, without referring to the interpreter. However, nominalized processes cannot be constrained in time because they are not dependent on the present moment of discourse. A nominalized process is dissociated from its immediate context, as opposed to when it is stated as a verb. Consequently, it is inherently generalized, which is consistent with the objective of science to establish timeless and perspective-independent universal truths (Thompson, 2014, pp.245-246; Caffarel, 2009). In support of Halliday's claim and to illustrate the functions of the phenomenon in media discourse, the grammatical metaphor phenomenon varies significantly and serves multiple functions in media discourse. In the remarks of the two interviewees, approximately 175 nominalized processes were identified.

6. Conclusions

Based on the research objectives, the study reaches three key conclusions.

1. Within the transitivity system, a total of six distinct process categories are distinguished from one another. During the presentations, there were a total of 175 unique nominalized processes discovered. All six forms of nominalized process types were utilized by the individuals being interviewed on television. The nominalized material processes received the greatest number of votes, followed by the verbal process categories, and finally the relational process types. Also, behavioral, and existential processes are not used very frequently both speakers. Behavioral and existential are tied for third place. In this investigation, the male speaker only utilized a single mental type out of the many that are conceivable; however, the presence of a mental type was not observed in the female speaker.

2- In the first speech of the first speaker, among a total of 110 nominalized process selections, the material process was selected the most with 71 instances or 64.54%, followed by the verbal form with 31 instances, accounting for 28.18% and the relational nominalized process with 3 instances or 2.72%. And then, the selection of behavioral and existential process types was 2 or 1.81% for each. Finally, only one type of nominalized mental process, which accounts to 0.9% was selected. However, 65 nominalized process instances were used by the female speaker, although, similarly, the material process was selected the most with 44 or 66.66%, followed by the verbal type with 17 occurrences or 25.75%, and relational with 3 instances which is accounted to 3%. Lastly, behavioral, and existential processes were just once selected which is 1.5%, and no mental process was selected. It is worth mentioning that the similarity lies in the frequency of the nominalized process types among all the six choices. The frequency of both, the male and female speakers are almost the same.

3-Research indicates that material and verbal nominalized processes have become the most prevalent types of transitivity system, as media speakers typically employ more objective and persuasive methods and strategies to achieve their objectives via their audience. Material and verbal processes are more objective than other processes because they present reality from the perspective of the audience or listeners. Additionally, one of the most common ways to demonstrate the being and existence of goodness and badness about their principles towards the proposed law (in the case of the first speaker, to demonstrate that he is against the law) is using relational process, which is used by both speakers as the third most preferred choice. In a similar vein, the second speaker is trying to prove her commitment to the importance of the law and that its enforcement poses no threat to societal progress. About 175 nominalized processes were detected in the responses of the two interviewees.

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ⁱ The interview link; https://youtu.be/1YpgP_6olVA