REPRESENTATION OF BODY POSITIVITY IN THE LYRICS OF MEGHAN TRAINOR'S SONGS "ALL ABOUT THAT BASS" AND "MADE YOU LOOK"

THESIS

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STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled **"Representation of Body Positivity in The Lyrics of Meghan Trainor's Songs *All About That Bass* and *Made You Look"*** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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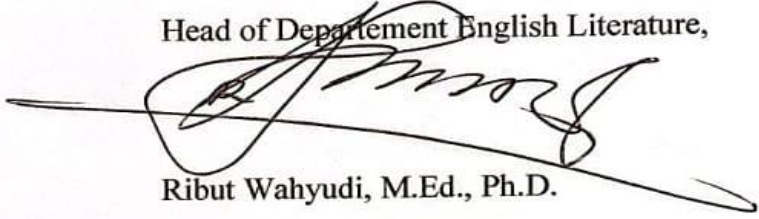
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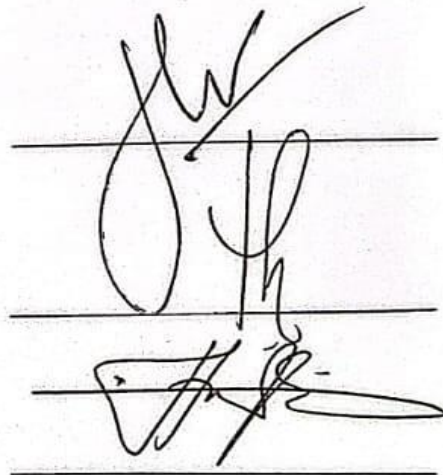
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MOTTO

"Whatever happens in your life, no matter how hard the problem you are facing, believe that you can get through it. Try, pray and be sincere."

~ Farah Shabirah

DEDICATION

This thesis is specially dedicated to my beloved parents, the late Mr. Heriyanto and the late Mrs. Nurdjanah who have raised me with great love, I do apologize if I have not been able to give anything to you both. In addition, I dedicate this thesis to my lovely sister Christalia Yunirohma and my brother Panca Okta Sakti who always support me.

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My dear parents who have been by Allah SWT's side, may Allah always love you as you two raised me and hopefully one day we will be reunited in His heaven, I miss you both very much. To my older brother, thank you for always giving support and to my dearest sister, thank you for everything, you are my reason to survive and be successful. My friend and life partner is Oktavian Billy Nurcahyo, who has always supported and accompanied me, who has given me the spirit to fight and survive, thank you very much, I hope goodness and happiness will always be with you.

Last but not least, thanks to myself. Thank you for fighting and surviving until now. Thank you for being able to go through all things well even though I was limping but I believe that I can get through everything because I still have Allah in my life.

With the completion of this thesis, it is hoped that the knowledge that has been obtained during studying can provide benefits for life in this world and the hereafter. As a human being who never escapes mistakes, the researcher really hopes for criticism and suggestions from all parties for the perfection of this thesis as an effort to improve in the future.

Malang, 09 June 2023

Farah Shabirah

ABSTRACT

Shabirah, Farah. (2023). *Representation of Body Positivity in The Lyrics of Meghan Trainor's Songs "All About That Bass" and "Made You Look"*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature. Faculty of Humanities. Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang Islamic State University. Advisor Habiba Al Umami, M.Hum.

Keywords: Systemic Functional Linguistics, Ideational Metafunction, Song Analysis, Representation, Body Positivity.

This study aims to analyze the representation of body positivity in the lyrics of Meghan Trainor's songs "All About That Bass" and "Made You Look". The data for this study were taken from Meghan Trainor's songs which were released in 2014 and 2022. This study used a qualitative descriptive method as a research design. This study has 2 problem formulations: namely, the types of ideational metafunctions used in Meghan Trainor's songs and body positivity representations based on Meghan Trainor's songs. This research uses systemic functional linguistic theory by Halliday (2014). The results of the study show that attributive relational processes are more dominantly used in Meghan Trinor's songs to represent body positivity. Then, the researcher found 52 processes, 87 participants, and 35 circumstance of ideational metafunctions. In addition, researcher also found that Meghan Trainor represents body positivity through her two songs by talking more about her identity as a woman and how she feels now as an actress and as a mother. That's why the attributive relational process is the dominant process used by Meghan.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis representasi body positivity pada lirik lagu Meghan Trainor "All About That Bass" dan "Made You Look". Data dari penelitian ini diambil dari lagu Meghan Trainor yang release pada tahun 2014 dan 2022. Penelitian ini menerapkan metode deskriptif kualitatif sebagai desain penelitian. Penelitian ini memiliki 2 rumusan masalah: yaitu, jenis-jenis dari fungsi ideasional yang digunakan di lagu Meghan Trainor dan representasi body positivity berdasarkan lagu-lagu Meghan Trainor. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori sistemik fungsional linguistik oleh Halliday (2014). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa proses relasional attributif lebih dominan digunakan dalam lagu Meghan Trinor untuk merepresentasikan body positivity. Kemudian, peneliti menemukan 52 proses, 87 partisipan, dan 35 sirkumtansi dari fungsi ideasional. Selain itu, peneliti juga menemukan bahwa Meghan Trainor merepresentasikan body positivity melalui kedua lagunya dengan lebih banyak berbicara tentang identitasnya sebagai seorang wanita dan apa yang dia rasakan sekarang sebagai seorang aktris maupun sebagai seorang ibu. Itu sebabnya proses relasional atributif adalah proses dominan yang digunakan oleh Meghan.

الملخص

شبيرة فرح. (2023). تمثيل إيجابية الجسم في كلمات أغاني ميغان ترينور '' كل شيء عن هذا الجهير '' و '' جعلك تبدو ''. الأطروحة الجامعية. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. مولانا مالك ابراهيم مالانج جامعة الدولة الإسلامية. المستشار حبيبة العمامي ، محمد.

الكلمات الرئيسية: اللغويات النظامية الوظيفية ، والميتافونات المثالية ، وتحليل الأغاني ، والتمثيل ، وإيجابية الجسم.

يهدف هذا البحث إلى تحليل تمثيل إيجابية الجسم في كلمات أغاني ميغان ترينور " All About That Bass" و "Made You Look". تم أخذ البيانات من هذه الدراسة من أغنية ميغان ترينور التي تم تكرارها في عامي 2014 و 2022. يطبق هذا البحث طرق وصفية نوعية كتصميمات بحثية. تحتوي هذه الدراسة على صيغتين للمشكلات: أي أنواع الوظائف الإيديولوجية المستخدمة في أغنية ميغان ترينور وتمثيل إيجابية الجسم بناءً على أغاني ميغان ترينور. تستخدم هذه الدراسة النظرية النظامية الوظيفية للغويات بواسطة (Halliday ,2014). أظهرت النتائج أنه تم استخدام العملية العلائقية الأكثر هيمنة في أغنية ميغان ترينور لتمثيل إيجابية الجسم. ثم وجد الباحث 52 عملية و 87 مشاركًا و 35 محيطًا للوظيفة الإيديولوجية. الى جانب ذلك, وجد الباحثون أيضًا أن ميغان ترينور تمثّل إيجابية الجسم من خلال أغنيتيها من خلال التحدث عن هويتها كامرأة وما تشعر به الآن كممثلة وأم. هذا هو السبب في أن العملية العلائقية الوهمية هي العملية السائدة التي يستخدمها ميغان.

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher will explain several points. The background of the study is the first point that will be discussed by the researcher. Futhermore, the researcher also involves problems of the study, scope of limitations, significance of the study, and definition of key terms.

A. Background

Talking about beauty is very synonymous with women. Since ancient times, beauty has been constructed by society and has become social control for women. This social construction shapes women's perceptions of ideal beauty standards that are recognized by society (Butler, 1990). Although the standards of beauty in various worlds are different, in general "to be a woman" means to be beautiful, and vice versa, not to be beautiful is really not a woman and beautiful is a word that mostly refers to physical characteristics such as fair skin, slim body without fat, big breasts, nose sharp, straight hair and a smooth face without acne (Nguyen & Bradby, 2017).

When the culture of beauty and the ideal body is introduced to society, it can have an impact on women's mental and physical health. Women who feel they cannot meet beauty standards have a higher risk of developing depression, anxiety, sleep problems and eating disorders (Tiggemann & Slater, 2014). So there have been cases of women trying extreme diets such as excessive exercise and maintaining very strict diets without thinking about the health of their bodies. In addition, there are also those who try several treatments and are willing to do

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plastic surgery in order to get bright skin, slim bodies, large breasts and many other things that women do to conform to existing beauty standards (Sarwer & Crerand, 2004).

Dominant standards of beauty in society often influence the way certain individuals or groups are represented in various media, for example an ideal body, certain facial features or fair skin. As a result, individuals or groups with characteristics that do not conform to the beauty standards represented in the media often feel ignored, unrepresented, or considered unattractive. Representation itself refers to the way in which something, including the concept of beauty, is presented or depicted in culture or media. As stated by Stuart Hall (1997), "representation is producing meaning through language by using signs to symbolize, represent or refer to objects in the real world". There is a complex relationship between beauty standards and representation. In addition, representations that pay no attention to or ignore the diversity of beauty can actually create social pressure that requires individuals to meet unrealistic and unhealthy standards. However, it is important to note that representations of beauty can also play a role in changing people's perspectives on beauty standards (Smith et al, 2019). More inclusive and diverse representation in the media can help shift narrow perceptions of beauty and emphasize beauty in all shapes, skin colors, body sizes and other physical features, so that people of all backgrounds and appearances feel respected, accepted and well represented.

On the other hand, with the development of the times, many women are aware that the real beauty of a woman is not just a physical problem, but also

from her intellectual intelligence and character. Women who are smart, women who are independent, women with dignity and women who can treat other people very well look much more "beautiful" than women who only highlight their physical values (Soto & Mendes, 2012). Not that maintaining body shape is wrong, but it would be better if we did it as a form of loving ourselves while getting a healthy body.

Therefore, in the end, a movement emerged that promoted acceptance of body shape, size and appearance as it is, this movement is called *body positivity* (R. Cohen et al., 2019). Body positivity actually comes from a right to fat movement that was initiated in the 1960s. So, *The National Association to Aid Fat Americans* (NAAFA) campaigned for equal rights for people with higher body weight and criticized the diet industry. Over time, the campaign developed into a body positivity movement. This movement then appeared on Instagram in 2012 and is popular today. The main goal of body positivity is to challenge societal beauty standards as well as efforts to overcome unrealistic body standards. This movement can help us love and appreciate ourselves more as we are without the need to make any changes to make it look more beautiful and perfect (Lewinson, 2019).

Based on this social phenomenon, Meghan Trainor emerged, a singer-songwriter from America who is known to be active in the body positivity movement. In one of his songs entitled "All About That Bass" she motivates and gives extraordinary confidence to fat women (McKinney, 2014). Apart from that, Meghan Trainor's song "Made You Look", in an interview uploaded on the

Youtube Genius channel entitled "Meghan Trainor Made You Look Official Lyrics & Meaning - Verified", Meghan explained the meaning of this song. In her song, she tells how she loves her body and how to still be able to captivate her husband even though her body shape has changed because she gave birth to her first child. Meghan wants to spread positive vibes about body positivity so that everyone is more confident and grateful for who we are. According to him, we can be beautiful without looking at your body.

Meghan Trainor's way of communicating the body positivity movement through this song is the same as Meghan spreading body positivity through text and language which is in line with the function of language discussed in the SFL study, namely to represent ideas or ideas that exist in human cognition into words or are called with experiential meaning (Mattheissen, 1995). The Functional Systemic Linguistics (SFL) approach discovered by Halliday & Matthiessen (2014) will be applied to this research.

This research will focus on analyzing one of the metafunctions of language, namely the presentation of human experience (ideational metafunction) which is realized through the transitivity system formed in the discourse of singer from the United States 'Meghan Trainor' who discusses body positivity in her song entitled "All About That Bass" and "Made You Look". The construction of body positivity representations can be seen through the role of participants who form a clause based on the process they follow (Perloff et al. , 2019). Applying the SFL approach in this study is considered very appropriate because this approach is very interpretative to see language as language is used.

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This study is not the first study that raises the issue of representing beauty standards and body positivity as the main topic in a study, but there are several previous studies that address almost the same topic which can be used as reference material for this research.

First, *"Representations of Gender and The Flow of Events in Pride And Prejudice and a Recent Finnish Translation: Looking for Translational Norms"* written by Korhonen (2020). The purpose of this study is to identify certain relationships between the cultural surroundings, the language used in a literary work, and its translation. To conduct a linguistic analysis, the approach integrates the systemic functional linguistics of Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) and Toury's descriptive translation studies (2012). According to the study, character portrayal has evolved in a way that appears to be related to gender: the female characters that were investigated had been given a more active role, whilst the description of mental processes had been emphasized in the case of one male character.

Second, *"Representation Of Dark Memes In 9gag Site: Systemic Functional Linguistics Approach"* written by Ayu (2021). The goal of this research is to further systemic functional linguistics research. The three metafunctions theory of Kress & Leeuwen and Haliday's transitivity-based systemic functional linguistics (SFL) are both used in this work. This study employs a qualitative descriptive methodology. The findings of this study indicate the existence of ideational, interpersonal, textual, and various transitivity processes. Dark memes are also outlets for entertainment communicating with bad

images. Viewers (those who witness dark memes) may find it simpler to understand the writer's representation when it is presented visually and verbally.

Third, *"Representation of Experiential Meaning in Forestry Professional Report Genre"* written by Fakhruddin et al. (2022). The purpose of this study was to investigate the linguistic representations of the communicative functions and linguistic characteristics of the forest resource report genre. Six reports written in Malay served as the research data for this qualitative genre analysis study, which used SFL analytical frameworks. The research on process types shows that Material processes are prevalent in the forest resource report genre, indicating that the physical actions and events taking place in the forested environments are the genre's primary focus. In order to help the forestry department make decisions about future orientations and plan for forestry-related issues, the genre's function is to give preliminary observation and information.

Fourth, *"An Ecological Momentary Assessment Study Showing Potential Benefits to Individuals' Body Image and Emotional Wellbeing"* written by Stevens and Griffiths (2020) using Self-determination theory, concept of Ecological Momentary Assessment, and Cognitive-behavioral theory. According to the study on body positivity, they arrived at the following three conclusions: (i) Instagram is a particularly important social media platform for Body Positivity exposures; (ii) viewing Body Positivity may increase body satisfaction and emotional well-being; (iii) encouraging social media users to follow BoPo social media accounts may be a useful strategy for preserving and enhancing users' body image and emotional well-being, pending further research.

Fifth, *"Beauty ideals, social media, and body positivity: A qualitative investigation of influences on body image among young women in Japan"* written by Ando et al. (2021) using Sociocultural Model of Body Image, Objectification theory, and Social Comparison theory. The objective of the study was to examine the influences of media and social media on young Japanese women's body images and related behaviors, with a focus on body positive media content. There was a great deal of pressure to be thin, and it was believed that this pressure led to weight-control strategies that were well tuned to prevent becoming unhealthy. There is a demand in Japanese media for a wider range of body types, but statistics reveal that messages supporting body positivity are rare and primarily restricted to prominent figures in pop culture.

Sixth, *"BoPo on Instagram: An Experimental Investigation of The Effects of Viewing Body Positive Content On Young Women's Mood and Body Image"* written by Cohen et al. (2019) using Social Comparison theory, Self-discrepancy theory, and Social Identity theory. This study aims to investigate the impact of viewing body-positive Instagram posts on young women's mood and body image. Short exposure to body positive posts was linked to increase in young women's positive mood, body satisfaction, and body appreciation compared to thin-ideal and appearance-neutral posts. Lastly, the majority of participants were willing to follow the body positive stories in the future and had positive sentiments from the accounts of those who had adopted them. It was shown that body-positive content could help young women feel better about their bodies.

Seventh, *"Are We There Yet? Progress in Depicting Diverse Images of Beauty in Instagram's Body Positivity Movement"* written by Lazuka et al. (2020) using Social Comparison theory, Intersectionality theory and Critical Discourse Analysis theory. To combat the unattainable beauty standards set by the media, body positivity encourages and accepts individuals with a variety of body types and outward features. This study examined the content of 246 body positive posts from the greater Instagram community. The results showed themes that are consistent with messaging that supports body positivity as well as acceptance and respect for a wide range of physical traits. Many posts from the greater Instagram community feature contradictory messages, such as advocacy for weight loss or celebration of extreme thinness, in contrast to content on well-known body positivity accounts.

Eighth, *"Transitivity Analysis: Gender Representation in Two English Textbooks for Tenth Grade Students"* written by Salsabila, et al (2023). The study makes use the systemic functional linguistics theory that Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) developed. The study employed a qualitative descriptive analysis focused on textual information relating to the characters' gender roles. As a result, roles such as participant, process, and circumstantial were found to be more typically filled by men. Females are stigmatized and essentially absent from both textbooks in this situation. Male characters were shown as being high-desirability, logical, and travelers whose activities were tied to business or industry, while female characters' activities were related to family duties and education. Males are portrayed as strong, attentive, and talkative, and females are portrayed as caring,

beautiful, complaisant, and happy. In both textbooks, male and female characters are not fairly represented.

Ninth, *"Ideology in Advertising Discourse: A Multimodal Analysis Approach"* written by Agustian (2021). The inductive paradigm is used in this descriptive qualitative study. This study's methodology combines systemic functional linguistic analysis with critical multimodal discourse analysis. The research information is presented as 2017 commercials for cosmetics. The findings indicate that white skin color, a pointed nose, a thin frame, long hair, and white teeth are the physical qualities that beauty product commercials are referring to. The two advertisers present distinct ideas about ethnically attractive identity. The regional product commercials place a strong emphasis on ethnic allure. Fair Caucasian beauty is emphasized in advertising for foreign cosmetics.

Tenth, *"Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) Approach and Sports Texts of the Postgraduate Students at Universiti Teknologi Malaysia"* written by Katawazai, et al. (2021). This study's objective is to assess the "Sports" scripts in terms of linguistic functions and textual style using a systemic functional linguistic approach (Halliday, 1994). The results show that material—doing and happening—and afterward the relational processes were the most common ones used in all of the scripts. The manuscripts examined were found to be wordy, with a stronger emphasis on nominalization.

Eleventh, *"Systemic Functional Linguistics of Political Articles in Eastern and Western Online News"* witten by Abdulameer, et al. (2019). The current study examines 80 political articles from Eastern and Western online news

sources using transitivity analysis in accordance with the systemic functional study by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014). To obtain the answers, the study uses critical discourse analysis and qualitative analysis. The major findings demonstrate that verbal processes are most common in social actor discourse in Eastern, notably the Turkish president mostly used processes and in Western France the president mostly used transitivity processes in Online news and followed by relational and mental.

Twelfth, *"Verbal Representation Analysis in Jasaraharja and Prudential Insurance TV Commercials"* written by Veronita and Hamzah, (2022). Using the Systemic Functional Linguistics approach proposed by Halliday and Manthiessen (2004), this study tries to identify discrepancies in the verbal meaning of the two insurance advertisements. Using a qualitative descriptive approach, this study's methodology. The findings demonstrated that vocabulary use—both oral and written—was higher in Jasaraharaja commercials than in Prudential ones. Jasaraharja insurance advertising predominates the disparities.

The last one, *"A Critical Discourse Analysis of BTS' Song "ON" (Systemic Functional Linguistic Approach)"* written by Sulistyawati, et al (2023). This study uses Fairclough's (1995) concept of CDA and Halliday's (2004) Systemic Functional Linguistics to analyze the transitivity, mood types, and metaphors in the song ON by BTS with the goal of revealing the ideology of acceptance, self-love, and self -perseverance. This song conveys a vital message of accepting and loving oneself, remaining independent and resilient in the face of

discrimination and bullying from others, as well as being confident in the face of any hardships that may lie ahead.

From the studies previously mentioned, this research is slightly different in terms of the selection of research objects. In addition, research that examines song lyrics is analyzed in depth through a transitivity system which has never been done in previous research so that this research is expected to become one of the analytical formulas and additional variations on SFL research. On the other hand, when Meghan Trainor's song "Made You Look" was released at the end of 2022, the song boomed among young people, especially women, which in turn made them more confident and dared to be themselves. This is proven by the many women from various countries who make the song the backsound in their TikTok videos which contain their faces without make up and branded clothes, but they appear confident in the video. Therefore, researcher are very interested in Meghan Trainor's works, especially those that discuss body positivity, and researcher use them as research material.

B. Research Questions

In accordance with the aforementioned rationale above, this research attempts to answer the following question :

1. What kinds of process are found in Meghan Trainor's songs "All About that Bass" and "Made You Look"?

2. How are the body positivity represented by Meghan Trainor in her songs through ideational metafunction?

C. Significance of The Study

This study raises the topic of Representation of Body Positivity in The Lyrics of Meghan Trainor's Songs "All About That Bass" and "Made You Look" using Halliday's (2014) theory "Systemic Functional Linguistics" (SFL).

At the theoretical level, this research is expected to contribute to the scope of "Sysmic Functional Linguistics" by analyzing ideational metafunctions based on the transitivity system used in texts. In addition, by explaining the definitions and findings of the types of ideational metafunctions and transitivity systems, it is hoped that readers will be able to better understand Systemic Functional Linguistics, especially in the meaning of experiential or ideational metafunctions.

Practically, this research is intended to provide readers with empirical data on how women value all parts of their bodies, regardless of size, shape, skin color, gender, and physical abilities, while challenging today's standards of beauty as an unwanted social construct, it it is hoped that it will enrich the scientific repertoire, especially in the field of SFL.

D. Scope and Limitations

The scope of this study is discourse analysis which aims to analyze the representation of body positivity in Meghan Trainor's song lyrics using the Systemic Functional Linguistic theory from Halliday (2014), but the limitation in this study is to only analyze two of Meghan Trainor's songs, namely "All About That Bass". " and "Made You Look" Researcher will analyze and find out the representation based on the transitivity system by analyzing the participants, processes, and situations of the ideational metafunctions in the lyrics of the songs

"All About That Bass" and "Made You Look" because of the three language metafunctions , only ideational metafunctions are considered the most suitable for finding representations rather than interpersonal functions or textual functions.

E. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstood, the researcher provided an explanation of some keywords used in this study based on the subject matter raised :

1. Representation: producing meaning through language by using signs to symbolize, represent or refer to objects in the real world

2. Functional Systemic Linguistics: a field of linguistics which is concerned with the way of selecting forms of language in the context of using language as a text.

3. Ideational metafunction: describes experience which is divided into two, namely experiential and logical

4. Song's Lyrics : a pitched arrangement/series of words that contains a person's expression of something that has been seen, heard or experienced.

5. Beauty Standard: the benchmark or criteria for beauty in a woman that has been believed by society to be the result of constructions built by the media.

6. Body Positivity : a movement that promotes acceptance of one's own body shape, size and appearance.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher provides an explanation of the theory underlying this research, namely the definitions of Systemic Functional Linguistics, Linguistic Metafunction, Beauty Standards, and Body Positivity. The Systemic Functional Linguistics theory developed by Halliday (2014) is considered suitable as a foundation to find the representation of body positivity by analyzing the ideational function aspects found in Meghan Trainor's songs "All About That Bass" and "Made You Look".

A. Systemic Functional Linguistics

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a linguistic school introduced in the early 1960s by Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday, a linguist who was born in 1925 in Leeds, England, and died in Sydney, Australia in 2018. The word system refers to systemic to the system of choice, namely that paradigmatically, the use of language lies in the choice of form (Wiratno, 2018). For example, in communication events, language users are faced with a choice of clauses, whether they are declarative or indicative and whether they are active or passive. The functional word implies that language is in the context of use, and that the forms of language carry functions. Thus, SFL is linguistics which is concerned with the way of selecting language forms in the context of using language as text (Halliday, 2014). In linguistic maps, functional terms are often contrasted with formal terms. The first term refers to the streams grouped into functional

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linguistics, and is usually analogous to the linguistic school pioneered by Halliday.

According to Halliday (2014), functional systemic linguistic theory views language from three language functions, namely ideational metafunctions, interpersonal functions, and textual functions. Language that is built from three metafunctions also has metafunctional meanings, namely ideational meanings, interpersonal meanings, and textual meanings. The ideational meaning is the experiential and logical reality of the text. Experiential reality in the form of experiences, feelings, thoughts and logical texts are cohesions or conjunctions that make the experiential representation logical. Interpersonal meaning is social reality, such as the interaction between participants in the text, the types of clauses in the text. Textual meaning is the realization of lexico grammatics in the form of themes and rhymes. The theme is the lexical or the first word in the clause and the word after it is called a rheme. The theme is the point of representation of an experiential.

B. Linguistic Metafunction

In SFL theory, function and meaning are considered the same. The word function is a noun, functional is an adjective. Function and functional are general terms used to express usability. Function refers to three things, namely ideational metafunction, interpersonal function, and textual function. Ideational or experiential metafunctions are related to social reality. Interpersonal function is related to social interaction. The textual function is a means to realize the ideational metafunction and the interpersonal function. Textual functions related

to text consist of lexico grammatics, semantic discourse which is realized in phonology or graphology. The meaning that encompasses these three functions is called ideational meaning, interpersonal meaning, and textual meaning called metafunctional meaning. Metafunctional meaning is meaning that is simultaneously constructed from three language functions, namely ideational metafunctions, interpersonal functions, and textual functions (Wiratno, 2009). The following is an explanation of the three meanings:

a. Ideational Meaning

Ideational meaning is the experiential meaning and the logical meaning of a text. Experiential meaning is a meaning that refers to the function of language as a reflection of experience, knowledge, or ideas of the speaker/writer about himself, about other people, about the real or fictional world (Thompson, 2004: 30) in Munawwar, 2018: 27), while the logical meaning shows the logic of an experience based on the conjunctions that accompany the text.

The ideational metafunction is to describe experience which is divided into two, namely experiential and logical (Halliday, 2014). Experiential to describe women's experience of the stigma of beauty standards. Then, the function of logic is to assemble or connect words between the participants and the process so that the experience being told becomes logical or makes sense.

Experiential can be known by the process, participants, and circumstance contained in the clause. That way, the experience felt by

women can be known with the transitivity analysis system for each clause (Halliday, 2014). The experiential or experience is illustrated by the process or verbs contained in the clause. From the experiential it can also be seen that the participants involved in the experience felt by Meghan Trainor felt disturbed by the existence of beauty standards that spread in society and finally chose to be more confident and accept her body. The experiential also describes a description of the place, situation, and method of Meghan Trainor in dealing with changes in her body shape after giving birth to her first child so that Meghan Trainor's experience is clearly described and traceable to this circumstance. Meghan Trainor's experience or experience will clearly be seen with this transitivity system from anxiety to confidence. This study focuses on experiential representation in clauses. Experiential is reflected in transitivity.

a) **Transitivity System**

Transitivity is a system that describes experience as a type of process related to participants and circumstance (Halliday, 1985:98). Transitivity can show how living things describe experiences based on the reality that happens around them. Aspects of experience that are based on reality consist of: doing, happening, feeling, being (Halliday, 1985:101). Transitivity consists of participants, processes, and circumstance. Processes are divided into six types, namely material processes, mental processes, relational processes, processes, verbal, behavioral processes, and existential processes. Participants are in the

form of nouns, pronouns, and articles (article). Circumstance is a condition in the form of a description of place, time, manner. Process is a verb, participant is a noun involved in the process, circumstance is a state or description of the activity carried out by the participant.

No.	Process	Participant
1.	Material	Actor, goal, range, recipient
2.	Mental	Senser, phenomenon, receiver
3.	Verbal	Sayer, listener, contents of speech (verbiage)
4.	Existence	existence
5.	relational	Carrier, attribute, token, value
6.	Behavioral	Behavior, behavior

Figure 1 : Table of process and participant.

b) Process Types

1. Material Process

The material process is the process of doing or doing something. In a material process there are one or more participants that can be present in a clause. The criterion for testing material processes on a participant in a clause is "what did X do?" Furthermore, testing the process with two participants can ask the question "what did X do to Y?" Testing the process on three participants can ask the question "what did X do to Y to Z?" (Halliday, 2004:179). Example :

Ana	read	a novel
Actor	Material	Goal

2. Mental Process

Mental process is a process that encodes the meaning of thoughts and feelings. The thing that distinguishes mental

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processes and material processes is that mental processes do not ask "to carry out actions or actions" that are real or concrete (tangible), but are related to mental reactions. Halliday divides mental processes into 3 classes namely 1) cognition related to the use of the brain (thinking, knowing, understanding), 2) affect, which is related to feeling or heart (liking, feeling, hate) and 3) perception related to the use of the senses to process (seeing and hearing). Example :

I	know	this story.
Senser	Mental	Phenomenon

3. Verbal Process

Verbal process is the process of saying or saying something. In this process there are 3 participants involved namely sayer, receiver and verbiage (Halliday, 2004:252). Example :

Mrs. Habiba	explain	the theory.
Sayer	Verbal	Verbiage

4. Existential Process

The existential process is a process that indicates the existence of something. In English, this process is shown through the structure of the clause with the grammatical subject "there is/are". Participants in this process only have one participant, namely the existent or something that appears. (Halliday, 2004:256). The word "there" in the following example is neither a participant nor a circumstance. The word "there" does not represent

any function and role in the transitivity structure of a clause, but "there" indicates an existential feature and is required as a Subject.

Example :

There is	a butterfly	in the park.
Existential	Existent	Circ. Place

5. **Relational Process**

Relational processes are processes that generalize or connect experience to other things (Halliday in Eggins, 2004: 233). Relational processes include classifying, identifying, and ownership. This situation can be grouped based on whether the situation is used to give quality to something (attributive) or determine/give something identity (identifying). In an attributive process, the roles of participants are carriers and attributes. Clauses that have an attributive process cannot be passivated. This means that the grammatical subject is always the carrier. Meanwhile, in the process of identification (identifying), the roles of participants are token and value. Clauses in the identification/recognition process can be passive (Halliday, 2004: 256-259). Example :

(Relational Attributive Process)

A cow	is	a mammal.
Carrier	Attributive	Attribute

(Relational Identifying Process)

The nucleus	comprises	the brain of the cell
Token	Identifying	Value

6. Behavioral Process

Semantically, behavioral processes are a combination of mental processes and material processes. This process not only expresses the form of action but also relates to psychological processes. Most behavioral processes have only one obligatory participant and are called behaver. Furthermore, in the process of behavior there is often a circumstantial element which specifically states means and causes. (Halliday, 2004:248). Example :

My brother	snores	loudly.
Behaver	Behavior	Circ. Manner

b. Interpersonal Meaning

Interpersonal meaning involves two main areas: interactional and transactional. The first meaning relates to the way the writer or speaker positions himself in an argument or discussion, while the second meaning is a transaction in the form of an exchange of information, goods or services. Interpersonal meaning is the realization of social relations contained in the text (Halliday, 2004). A relationship that exists between participants can be known through the process that appears in one clause.

c. Textual Meaning

Textual meaning is realized in the structure of themes and rhemes. The theme and rhyme constitute the message. Theme is the focus of conversation or topic of conversation then rheme is the development of

the topic of conversation. The theme is at the beginning of the sentence or the beginning of the clause, while the rhyme is placed after the rhyme. Textual meaning is an embodiment between ideational meaning and interpersonal meaning into written or spoken media (Halliday, 2004). Therefore, experiential representation can be known through textual analysis orally and in writing.

C. Beauty Standard

Beauty is something that most women are familiar with and consider important. Every culture has its own view of what constitutes beauty, and beauty is a construct that varies over time (Katherine Frith, 2005). According to Goodman, et al. (2008), women are more likely to believe that depictions of beauty that show them young, having thin bodies, big eyes, full lips, smooth skin, and high cheekbones are realistic and attainable. This is because women are exposed to narrow notions of attractiveness and are portrayed as having these features.

Every culture has different beauty standards, for example, Asian beauty standards will be different from European or American beauty standards. Because of this, many women feel that they are not beautiful enough and are inferior to other women who have achieved the established beauty standards. After being exposed to the beauty ideal, it is hypothesized that Asian women may find it challenging to retain positive self-perceptions (Evans and McConnell, 2003). Because they are unreasonable and can make women feel angry, anxious, depressed, and insecure, stereotypes about beauty standards in circulation have a

significant impact, according to Goodman et al. (2008). This is certainly not good for women who feel that they do not meet the established beauty criteria.

D. Body Positivity

Body Positivity is a concept that was born in the second wave of feminism in the 1960s. Body positivity promotes the concept that all body shapes should be loved regardless of presumptions such as slim, tall, white, or healthy1. All body shapes deserve to be loved regardless of their flaws. Body positivity emerged during the Victorian England period of 1837-1901, known as the corset era. Beauty standards at the time required women to have a very small and slim waist. A few years after that, a resistance movement was born from this era, namely the Victorian Dress Reform Movement in the 1850-1890s to support the various body shapes owned by women and not force women to use extreme corsets to meet beauty standards.

Based on Gelsinger (2021), the concept of Body Positivity began to rise again when social media began to be widely used. Various hashtags such as #bodypositivity, #fatacceptance, #bopo, and so on began to appear on various social media ranging from Instagram and Twitter. Aulia also said that this movement was born from the awareness of feminists, especially former survivors of eating disorders and body dysmorphia, which is the result of ideal body politics that are often echoed by the media. Ideal body politics has shackled a variety of non-ideal bodies such as obesity, colored skin, and disability.

The body positivity movement aims to remove the stigma that often exists in people who have non-ideal bodies and are represented fairly in the media, and

are free from discrimination from various parties, both from medical personnel and others. This movement also wants to shift the obsession of women who are always centered on the beauty of body shape and physique alone. According to Wood-Barcalow et al. (2010), body positivity fosters a positive body image that values the entire body. A positive body image, in its broadest sense, must represent body appreciation, acceptance, and love, as well as a broad conception of beauty, adaptive appearance investment, and filtering information in a body-protective manner.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

The approach utilized to examine the study's data is described in this chapter. The components of the study include the research design, research instruments, data sources, data collecting and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This research methodology is based on an examination of its purpose, which is to reveal the meaning of current social issues. So the researcher chose a descriptive qualitative research method to be used in this study. According to Creswell (2013), qualitative methods are research methods that study a meaning that arises because of human social issues. The researcher conducted qualitative research in order to better understand the social issues of body positivity represented in several Meghan Trainor songs. As a result, the researcher applied a qualitative research approach to better understand the topic under study. Furthermore, the conclusions will be evaluated and expanded by using MAK Halliday's (2014) hypothesis. The data will be explained within Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory which focuses on ideational function or experiential meaning..

B. Research Instruments

Since she acquired the information from the lyrics of Meghan Trainor's songs "All About that Bass" and "Made You Look", the researcher herself serves as the study's research instrument. The researcher then evaluates the data in light of the problem's focal point. The researcher will be a critical role as the primary

instrument in this study, as stated by Rahardjo (2020) that the research instrument in qualitative method is the researcher himself or himself.

C. Data and Data Sources

The main data source or primary data of this research is the lyrics of the songs "All About that Bass" and "Made You Look" by Meghan Trainor found on YouTube which were released in 2014 and 2022. Researcher examined the representation of body positivity contained in the lyrics of the songs "All About that Bass" and "Made You Look" by Meghan Trainor. The researcher will anlyzing the data in the form of words, phrases, and sentences from the type of data that needs to be evaluated.

D. Data Collections

The researcher took a number of steps to collect the necessary data. Then, the researcher viewed the entire YouTube video of "All About That Bass" and "Made You Look" while listening to the lyrics of the songs. Then, we selected which lyrics contained body positivity. Third, the researcher marked the sentences that contained body positivity. Next, the researcher grouped the data that belonged to the category of body positivity utterances contained in the song lyrics. The last step is to analyze the data that has been marked and grouped using SFL theory which focuses on experiential meaning or ideational function.

E. Data Analysis

To answer the research question, the identified the issue of body positivity represented in Meghan Trainor's songs "All About That Bass" and "Made You Look" through the lyrics by using Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory

that focuses on experiential meaning or ideational function developed by MAK Halliday (2014). The data collection process after finding statements that reflect beauty standards and representations of body positivity. The researcher discussed in detail how she used ideational function analysis to uncover the meanings that represent body positivity using SFL theory.

To examine the data, the researcher used linguistic techniques. First, the researcher classified the data based on the transitivity system consisting of process, participant and circumstantial. Processes are divided into six types, namely material processes, mental processes, relational processes, processes, verbal, behavioral processes, and existential processes. Participants are in the form of nouns, pronouns, and articles (article). Circumstance is a condition in the form of a description of place, time, manner. Process is a verb, participant is a noun involved in the process, circumstance is a state or description of the activity carried out by the participant. Second, after analyzing the text based on the transitivity system, the researcher described the use of process, participant and circumstantiality. After that, in the third step, the findings and discussion were then used to draw conclusions. However, the many metafunctions of language developed by Halliday (2014), the researcher only analyzes in terms of ideational functions because the researcher wants to examine the experience of a woman who is finally represented in a work.

CHAPTER IV
FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher will present the findings and analysis of the research. In addition, further descriptions will be presented in this chapter in interpreting the object of research. In the findings section, the researcher will classify and analyze the song text based on the transience system, namely the process, participants and circulation. After that, the researcher will describe the overall results of the previous text analysis using Halliday's (2014) SFL theory, especially the ideational function or experiential meaning. Then in the discussion section, the researcher will discuss the ideational metafunctions found in the data and describe the body positivity phenomenon that has been reflected in the data.

A. Findings

In this section, a data classification will be presented that can help answer the first problem formulation and facilitate the next steps of text analysis. Then, the researcher will describe the findings from the analysis of the lyrics of the songs "All About That Bass" and "Made You Look" which were previously carried out using Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory by examining ideational metafunctions or experiential meanings. The following is the unit of analysis created by the researcher:

Song "All About That Bass"

Text Analysis

Datum 1

"Because you know I'm all about that bass 'Bout that bass, no treble".

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Datum 1	Because	you	know	I	am	all about that bass	no trouble
Analysis	Circ: Cause	Senser	Mental	Phenomenon			
	Circ: Cause			Token	identification	Value	Circ:Man ner

Table 1 : Analysis of mental and relational identifying process in Datum 1.

The participant "you" acts as a senser because the word that follows after is the word "know" which belongs to a mental process, therefore the sentence "I am all about that bass" is a phenomenon felt by the senser "you". Participant "I" acts as a token because the word that follows it is to be "am" which belongs to the relational identifying process and the word "all about that bass" acts as a value because it gives value to participant "I". Then the word "because" is the circumstantial cause and "no trouble" is the circumstantial manner in the sentence.

Datum 2

"Yeah, it's pretty clear, I ain't no size two."

Datum 2	it	is	pretty clear,	I	ain't	no size two
Analysis	carrier	attributive	attributes	carrier	attributive	attributes

Table 2 : Analysis of relational attributive process in Datum 2.

The participant "It" acts as a carrier because the word that follows after is to be "is" which belongs to the relational attributive process, so the word "pretty clear" acts as an attribute of the participant "it". Then participant "I" acts as a carrier because the word that follows after is the word "ain't" which belongs to the relational attributive process, so participant "no size two" acts as an attribute of participant "I".

Datum 3

"But I can shake it, shake e it, like I'm supposed to do."

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Datum 3	But	I	can shake	it	like	I	am	supposed to do
Analysis	Circ:Manner	actors	Material	goal	Circ. Manner	carrier	attributive	attributes

Table 3 : Analysis of material and relational attributive process in Datum 3.

The participant "I" in the first sentence acts as an actor because the word that follows after is the word "can shake" which belongs to the material process, so the word "it" acts as the goal of the actor "I" and the word "like" is a circusstan manner because there he acts as a comparator. Furthermore, the participant "I" in the second sentence acts as a carrier because the word that follows after is to be "am" which belongs to the relational attributive process, then the word "supposed to do" functions as an attribute of the carrier "I". Furthermore, the word "but" at the beginning of the sentence functions as a circumstantial manner.

Datum 4

"'Cause I got that boom boom that all the boys chase ".

Datum 4	'Cause	I	got	that all the boys chase
Analysis	Circ: Cause	carrier	attributive	attributes

Table 4 : Anlalysis of relational attributive process in Datum 4.

The participant "I" acts as a carrier because the word that follows after is the word "got" which belongs to the relational attributive process, so that participant "all the boys chase" acts as an attribute of participant "I". Then, the word "'cause" in the sentence acts as a circumstantial cause.

Datum 5

"All the right junk in all the right places".

Datum 5	All the right junk	in all the right places
Analysis	Phenomenon	Circ:Place

Table 5 : Analysis of mental process in Datum 5.

The participant "all the right junk" acts as a phenomenon and the word "all the right places" acts as a circumstantial place. However, in this sentence the researcher did not find any process, and this is not a problem because the context is something that is said verbally, not in written text.

Datum 6

"I see the magazines workin' that Photoshop ".

I	see	the magazines	workin'	that photoshop
Senser	Mental	Phenomenon		
		carrier	attributive	attributes

Table 6 : Analysis of mental and relational attributive process in Datum 6..

The participant "I" acts as a senser because the word that follows after is the word "see" which belongs to a mental process, so the word "the magazines" is a phenomenon seen by senser "I". In addition to acting as a phenomenon, the word "the magazines" also acts as a carrier because the word that follows it is the word "workin'" which is included in the relational attributive process, so that the word "photoshop" acts as an attribute of the carrier "the magazines".

Datum 7

"We know that shit ain't real. Come on now, make it stop".

Datum 7	We	you know	that shit ain't real.	Come on	now	make	it	stop
Analysis	Senser	Mental	Phenomenon	Circ: Time				
	actors					Material	goal	Material

Table 7 : Analysis of mental and material processin Datum 7.

The participant "we" acts as a senser because the word that follows after is the word "know" which belongs to a mental process, so the word "that shit" is a phenomenon felt by the senser "we". Apart from acting as a senser, the word "we"

also acts as an actor because the words that follow after are the words "make" and "stop" which are included in the material process, so that the word "it" functions as the goal of the actor "we". Then the word "come on now" in the sentence is a circumstantial time.

Datum 8

"If you got beauty beauty, just raise 'em up ".

Datum 8	If	you	got	beauty	just raise 'em up
Analysis	Circ:Manner	carrier	attributive	attributes	Material

Table 8 : Analysis of relational attributive process in Datum 8.

The participant "you" acts as a carrier because the word that follows after is the word "got" which belongs to the relational attributive process, so participant "beauty" acts as an attribute of the carrier "you" and the word "just raise 'em up" is included in the material process. because it indicates physical activity is carried out. Then, the word "if" at the beginning of the sentence is a circumstantial manner.

Datum 9

"'Cause every inch of you is perfect. from the bottom to the top".

Datum 9	'Cause	every inch of you	is	perfect.	From the bottom to the top.
Analysis	Circ: Cause	Token	identification	Value	Circ:Place

Table 9 : Analysis of relational identifying process in Datum 9.

The participant "every inch of you" acts as a token because the word that follows after is to be "is" which belongs to the relational identifying process, so the word "perfect" acts as the value of the token "every inch of you". Then the word "'cause" at the beginning of the sentence is the circumstantial cause and the

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word "from the bottom to the top" at the end of the sentence functions as the circumstantial place.

Datum 10

"Yeah, my mama she told me don't worry about your size."

Datum 10	My mom		she	told	me		don't worry	about	your size
Analysis	Sayer			verbal	Listeners			Circ. Manner	
					Senser		Mental		Phenomenon

Table 10 : Analysis of verbal and mental process in Datum 10.

The participant "my mama" and "she" act as sayers because the word that follows after them is the word "told" which belongs to the verbal process, so the participant "me" is the listener of the sayers "my mama" and "she". In addition to acting as a listener, the word "me" also acts as a senser because the word that follows after is the word "don't worry" which belongs to a mental process, so the word "your size" is a phenomenon felt by the senser "me". Then the word "about" in the sentence is circumstantial manner.

Datum 11

"She says, boys like a little more booty to hold at night ."

Datum 11	She	says,	boys	likes	a little more booty	to hold	at night
Analysis	Sayer	verbal	verbiage		.		
			Senser	Mental	Phenomenon	Circ:Manner	Circ: Time

Table 11 : Analysis of verbal and mental process in Datum 11.

The participant "she" acts as a sayer because the word that follows after is the word "says" belonging to a verbal process, so the word "boys" acts as a verbiage. In addition to acting as a verbiage, the word "boys" also functions as a senser because the word that follows it is the word "like" which belongs to a

mental process, so the word "a little more booty" is a phenomenon felt by the sensers of "boys". Then the word "at night" at the end of the sentence functions as circumstantial time.

Datum 12

"You know I won't be no stick-figure, silicone Barbie doll".

Datum 12	You	know	I	won't be	no stick-figure, silicone Barbie doll
Analysis	Senser	Mental	Phenomenon		
			carrier	attributive	attributes

Table 12 : Analysis of mental and relational attributive process in Datum 12.

The participant "you" acts as a senser because the word that follows after is the word "know" which is classified as a mental process, so participant "I" is a phenomenon felt by senser "you". In addition to functioning as a phenomenon, the word "I" also functions as a carrier because the word that follows after it is the word "won't be" which belongs to the relational attributive process, so that participant "no stick figure, silicone Barbie" acts as an attribute of participant "I ".

Datum 13

"So, if that's what you're into. Then go ahead and move along".

Datum 13	So, if that's	what's you	are	into.	Then	go ahead	and	move along
Analysis	Circ:Manner	Token	identification	Value	Circ: Time	Material	Circ: Manner	Material

Table 13 : Analysis of relational identifying and material process in Datum 13.

The participant "what's you" acts as a token because the word that follows after is to be "are" belongs to the relational identifying process, so the participant "into" acts as the value of the token "what's you". Then the words "go ahead" and "move along" are classified as material processes because they identify the

existence of physical activity being carried out, besides that the words "so if thats", "then", "and" in these sentences function as a circumstance of manner and circumstance of time. .

Datum 14

"Go ahead and tell them skinny bitches that".

Datum 14	Go ahead	and	tell	them	skinny bitches	that
Analysis	Material	Circ:Manner	verbal	Listeners	verbiage	Circ:Place

Table 14 : Analysis of material and verbal process in Datum 14.

The participant "them" acts as a listener because the previous word is the word "tell" which belongs to the verbal process and the word "skinny bitches" acts as a verbiage. Then the word "go ahead" belongs to the material process because it shows an order to do something, besides that the word "and" "that" in the sentence functions as a circumstance manner and circumstance place.

Datum 15

"No, I'm just playing I know y'all think you're fat."

Datum m 15	No,	I	am just playing	I	you know	y'all	think	you	are	fat.
Analysis	Circ:Manner	Behave	Behavioral	Senser	Mental	Phenomenon		Token	identification	Value
						Senser	Mental	Phenomenon		

Table 15 : Analysis of behavioral, mental and relational process in Datum 15.

The participant "I" in the first sentence acts as a behaver because the word that follows after is the word "am just playing" which belongs to the behavioral process. Furthermore, participant "I" in the second sentence acts as a senser because the word that follows after it is the word "know" which belongs to a mental process, so participant "y'all" is a phenomenon of senser "I". Apart from

functioning as a phenomenon, the word "y'all" also acts as a senser because the word that follows after it is the word "think" which is classified as a mental process, so the word "you are fat" acts as a phenomenon thought by senser "y'all". Apart from functioning as a phenomenon, the participant "you" also acts as a token because the word that follows it is to be "are" which is classified as a relational identifying process, so that participant "fat" functions as the value of the token "you".

Datum 16

"But I'm here to tell you. "

Datum 16	But	I	am	here to	tell	you.
Analysis	Circ:Manner	carrier	attributive	Circ. place	attributes	
		Sayer			verbal	Listeners

Table 16 : Analysis of relational attributive and verbal process in Datum 16.

The participant "I" acts as a carrier because the word that follows after is to be "am" which belongs to the relational attributive process, so the word "here to tell you" is an attribute of the carrier "I". In addition to functioning as a carrier, the word "I" also acts as a sayer because the word that follows after it is the word "tell" which belongs to the verbal process, so the word "you" acts as a listener. Then the word "here to" in the sentence functions as a circumstantial place.

Datum 17

"Every inch of you is perfect from the bottom to the top".

Datum 17	Every inch of you	is	perfect	from the bottom to the top
Analysis	Token	identification	Value	Circ:Place

Table 17 : Analysis of relational identifying process in Datum 17.

The participant "every inch of you" acts as a token because the word that follows after is to be "is" which belongs to the relational identifying process, so the word "perfect" is the value of the token "every inch of you" and the word "from the bottom to the top" is the circumstantial place.

Song "Made You Look"

Text Analysis

Datum 18

"I could have my Gucci on."

Datum 18	I	could have	my Gucci	on
Analysis	carrier	attributive	attributes	Circ:Place

Table 18 : Analysis of relational attributive process in Datum 18.

The participant "I" acts as a carrier because the word that follows after is the word "could have" which belongs to the relational attributive process, so participant "my Gucci" is an attribute of the carrier "I". Then, the word "on" which is found at the end of the sentence functions as a circumstantial place.

Datum 19

"I could wear my Louis Vuitton."

Datum 19	I	could wear	my Louis Vuitton
Analysis	carrier	attributive	attributes

Table 19 : Analysis of relational attributive process in Datum 19.

The participant "I' acts as a carrier because the word that follows after is the word "could wear" which belongs to the relational attributive process. Each has its own characteristic participant roles, so the participant "my Louis Vuitton" is an attribute of the carrier "I".

Datum 20

"But even with nothin' on. Bet I made you look".

Datum 20	But even with nothin' on	Bet	I	made	you	look
Analysis	Circ:Manner	Mental	Senser	Phenomenon		
			carrier	attributive	attributes	

Table 20 : Analysis of mental and relational attributive process in Datum 20.

The participant "I" acts as a senser because it is related to the previous word, namely the word "bet" which belongs to a mental process, so the word "made you look" is a phenomenon felt by senser "I". In addition to acting as a senser "I" also acts as a carrier because the word that follows after is the word "made" which belongs to the relational attributive process, so the participant "you" acts as an attribute of the carrier "I". In addition, the phrase "but even with nothin' on" which is found at the beginning of the sentence functions as a circumstantial manner.

Datum 21

"I'll make you double take soon as I walk away."

Datum 21	I	will	make	you	double take	soon as	I	walk away
Analysis	carrier	Circ: Time	attributive	attributes		Circ: Time	actors	Material

Table 21 : Analysis of relational attributive and material process in Datum 21.

The participant "I" in the first clause acts as a carrier because the word that follows after is the word "make" which belongs to the attributive relational process, so the word "you double take" is an attribute of the carrier "I". Then, the word "I" in the second clause acts as an actor because the word that follows after it is the word "walk away" which belongs to the material process because it

indicates an activity being carried out. Furthermore, the words "will" and "soon as" in the sentence function as a circumstance of time.

Datum 22

"Call up your chiropractor just in case your neck breaks".

Datum 22	Call up	your chiropractor	just in case	your neck	break
Analysis	Material	goal	Circ:Manner	actors	Material

Table 22 : Analysis of material process in Datum 22.

The participant "your neck" acts as an actor because the word that follows after is the word "break" which belongs to the material process, so the participant "your chiropractor" is the goal of the actor "your neck" which previously also started with the word "call up" which belongs to material process because it shows the order to do something. Then the word "just in case" which is in the middle of the sentence functions as a circumstantial manner.

Datum 23

"When I do my walk, walk."

Datum 23	when	I	do	my walk
Analysis	Circ. time	carrier	attributive	attributes

Table 23 : Analysis of relational attributive process in Datum 23.

The participant "I" acts as a carrier because the word that follows after is the word "do" which belongs to the relational attributive process, so the participant "my walk" is an attribute of the carrier "I". Then the word "when" which is at the beginning of the sentence functions as a circumstance of time.

Datum 24

"I can guaran tee your jaw will drop, drop ."

Datum 24	I	can guarantee	your jaw	will	drop

Analysis	Senser	Mental	Phenomenon		
			actors	Circ: Time	Material

Table 24 : Analysis of mental and material process in Datum 24.

The participant "I" acts as a senser because the word that follows after is the word "can guarantee" which belongs to a mental process, so the word "your jaw will drop" is a phenomenon felt by senser "I". Apart from acting as a phenomenon, the word "your jaw" also acts as an actor because the word that follows after it is the word "drop" which belongs to a material process because it identifies a physical activity that can be seen. Then the word "will" in the sentence belongs to the circumstance of time.

Datum 25

"'Cause they don't make a lot of what I got, got".

Datum 25	'Cause	they	don't make	a lot of what I got
Analysis	Circ: Cause	carrier	attributive	attributes

Table 25 : Analysis of relational attibutive process in Datum 25.

The participant "they" acts as a carrier because the word that follows after is the word "don't make" which belongs to the relational attributive process, so the participant "a lot of what I got" acts as an attribute of the carrier "they". Then the word "'cause" which is at the beginning of the sentence functions as a circumstantial cause.

Datum 26

"Ladies if you feel me, this your bop, bop"

Datum 26	Ladies	If	you	feel	me	this your boop
Analysis	Receivers	Circ:Manner	Senser	Mental	Phenomenon	Circ:Place

Table 26 : Analysis of menntal process in Datum 26.

The participant "you" acts as a senser because the word that follows after is the word "feel" which belongs to a mental process, so the word "me" acts as a phenomenon and the word "ladies" acts as a "receiver" of the senser "you". Then the word "if" and the phrase "this your boop" in the sentence function as the circumstantial place.

Datum 27

"Yeah, I look good in my Versace dress (take it off)."

Datum 27	I	look	good	in my Versace	take it off
Analysis	carrier	attributive	attributes	Circ:Place	Material

Table 27 : Analysis of relational attributive and material process in Datum 27.

The participant "I" acts as a token because the word that follows after is the word "look" which belongs to the relational identifying process, so the word "good" acts as a value. Then the word "take it off" belongs to the material process because it identifies physical activity that can be seen and the word "in my Versace" in the sentence acts as a circumstance of place.

Datum 28

" But I'm hotter when my morning hair's a mess"

Datum 28	But	I	am	Hotter	when my morning hair's a mess
Analysis	Circ:Manner	Token	identification	Value	Circ: Time

Table 28 : Analysis of relational identifying process in Datum 28.

The participant "I" acts as a token because the word that follows after is to be "am" which belongs to the process of relational identifying, so that participant "hotter" acts as the value of token "I". Then the word "when my morning hair's a mess" in the sentence functions as a circumstance time and the word "but" at the beginning of the sentence is a circumstance manner.

Datum 29

"'Cause even with my hoodie on. Bet I made you look"

Datum 29	'Cause even with my hoodie on	Bet	I	made	you	look
Analysis	Circ: Cause	Mental	Senser	Phenomenon		
			carrier	attributive	attributes	

Table 29 : Analysis of mental and relational attributive process in Datum 29.

The participant "I" acts as a senser because it is related to the previous word, namely the word "bet" which belongs to a mental process, so the word "made you look" is a phenomenon felt by senser "I". In addition to acting as a senser "I" also acts as a carrier because the word that follows after is the word "made" which belongs to the relational attributive process, so the participant "you" acts as an attribute of the carrier "I". In addition, the phrase "'Cause even with nothin' on" which is found at the beginning of the sentence functions as a circumstantial cause.

Based on data analysis of the lyrics of Meghan Trainor's songs entitled "All About That Bass" and "Made You Look" which were analyzed using Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory from Halliday (2014), especially Ideational Function. Researcher found as many as 29 data about body positivity which contains participants, processes and circumstances. From the 29 data, the researcher found 52 ideational metafunction processes.

PROCESS	DATA
Material	12
Mental	13
Verbal	4
Behavioral	1
Relational Attributive	16
Relational Identifying	6
TOTAL	**52**

Table 1 : Table of Ideational Metafunction Processes found in Meghan Trainor's songs "All About That Bass" and "Made You Look"
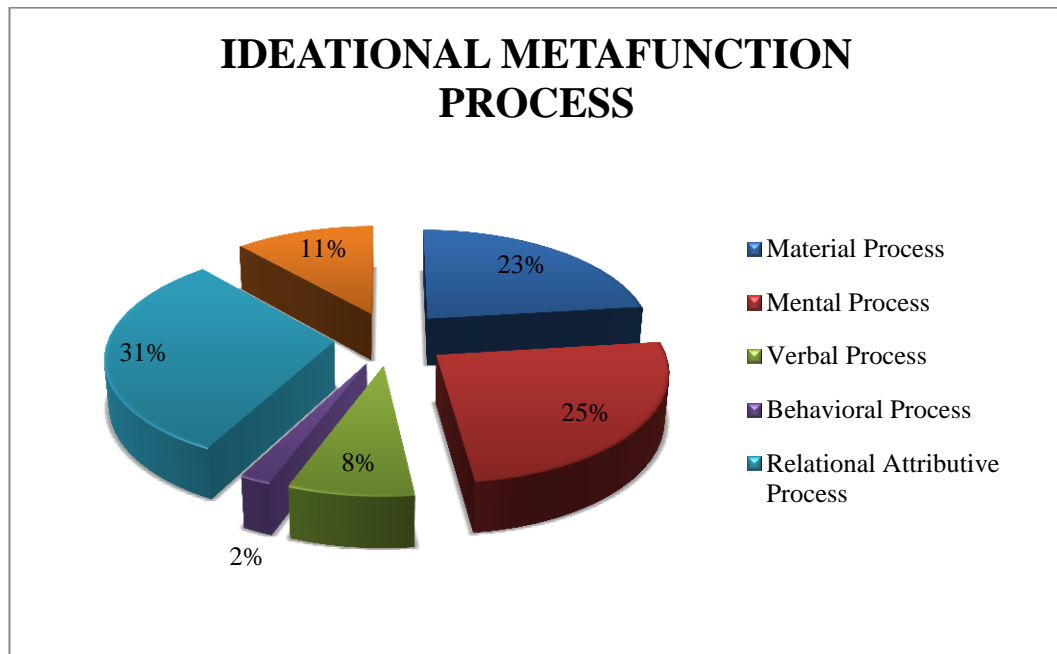

Table 1.2 : Table of Ideational Metafunction Processes found in Meghan Trainor's songs "All About That Bass" and "Made You Look".

Most of the processes used by Meghan Trainor in representing body positivity are attributive relational processes which are used 16 times and the use of almost as many mental processes as relational attributive processes, namely 13 times. The relational identifying process is used 6 times, the verbal process is used 4 times. While the least used process is the behavioral process, which is 1 time. However, in the two songs, the researcher did not find any existential processes.

In addition to examining the process in the song, the researcher also analyzed the participants and circumstance found in the song lyrics. Participants found in the song lyrics were 87 participants, such as actor who appeared 5 times, goal 3 times, recipient who did not appear at all (material process), senser 12

times, phenomenon 13 times, receiver 1 time (mental process), sayer 3 times, listener 3 times, verbiage 2 times (verbal process), behaver 1 time (behavioral process), carrier 16 times, attribute 16 times (relational attributive process), tokens 6 times, value 6 times (relational identifying process). Meanwhile, circumstancies were found in song lyrics, namely as many as 35 circumstances.

PROCESS	PARTICIPANTS	DATA
Material	Actor	5
	Goal	3
	Recipients	0
Mental	Senser	12
	Phenomenon	13
	Receivers	1
Verbal	Sayer	3
	Verbiage	2
	Listeners	3
Behavioral	Behave	1
Attributive Relational	Carrier	16
	Attributes	16
Relational Identifying	Token	6
	Value	6
TOTAL		**87**

Table 2 : Participant Table of ideational metafunctions found in Meghan Trainor's songs "All About That Bass" and "Made You Look"

CIRCUMSTANCE	TYPE	DATA
Time		8
Place		8
Manner	Quality	5
	Comparison	9
Cause	Reason	5
	Purpose	0
	Behalf	0
TOTAL		**35**

Table 3 : Circumstance table of ideational metafunctions found in Meghan Trainor's songs "All About That Bass" and "Made You Look".

Based on the results of the analysis , the researcher found that Meghan Trainor uses relational attributive processes and mental processes more when representing body positivity in her songs. From the linguistic analysis, the researcher found that participants I and we which were intended for women

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played the most roles as sensers/carriers and participants in the form of adjectives such as perfect and beauty most often appeared as phenomena/attributes. In other words, Meghan Trainor as the female character behind the song wants to convey that women feel the most as objects of beauty that are only judged by their physical appearance and in her song Meghan says that all women are beautiful regardless of the beauty standards circulating in society.

B. Discussion

In this discussion, the researcher will discuss the broader social context related to the ideational metafunction found in the text analysis that has been done previously and describe what events Meghan Trainor experienced or other things that inspired her to create her song entitled "All About That Bass". and "Made You Look" whose contents contain the issue of body positivity which has recently been frequently discussed by the general public.

Based on the previous discussion regarding the ideational metafunction found in Meghan Trainor's songs "All About That Bas" and "Made You Look", the researcher found that what Meghan used most in the song was attributive relational processes. Apart from that, the researcher also found that participants I and we, which were intended for women, played the most roles as sensers/carriers, and participants in the form of adjectives such as perfect and beauty most often appeared as phenomena/attributes. In other words, Meghan Trainor as the female character behind the song wants to convey that it is women who feel the most about being objects of beauty that are only judged by their physical appearance and in her song Meghan says that all women are beautiful,

regardless of the beauty standards circulating in society. This is inversely proportional to the fact that there are still many people who think that a beautiful woman is a woman who is thin, has white skin and so on (Nguyen & Bradby, 2017). Therefore, through her songs, Meghan is active in voicing body positivity movements such as "All About That Bass" and "Made You Look".

The song "All About That Bass" is a song created as a tribute to plus-sized women and positive acceptance of body image, with Meghan Trainor as the personification of this ideal. Thus, the word "bass" used throughout the track actually represents "thickness". Therefore, Meghan begins the first stanza by saying that she is "not a size two" meaning she is not a skinny woman. She also rejects the idea of women altering photos of their bodies through software and manipulating images because they feel insecure. Instead, Meghan strongly encourages them to respect their bodies for what they are. In one verse, Meghan says her mother advised her not to obsess over her weight, because generally "boys like a little more booty to hold at night". Then Meghan complimented her butt and basked in the fact that she didn't conform to the "stick" figure that akin to a "Barbie doll".

Then in an interview on the Genius Youtube channel entitled "Meghan Trainor Made You Look Official Lyrics & Meaning - Verified", Meghan explained that in the song "Made You Look" Meghan told about the way she loves her body after going through the changes in her life , in this case inspired by the Caesarean section that Meghan underwent when she gave birth to her first child named Riley Sabara. In addition, the selection of the title "Made You Look"

which has meaning is a condition where we can attract the attention of the other person to focus on looking at us. The series of songs with the theme of *self-love* and *body positivity* created by Meghan have the same message, namely as a form of rebuke to invite her listeners to always love themselves even in the worst circumstances.

The attributive relational process is the most dominant process found in the song lyrics created by Meghan Trainor. This process appears as much as 31% of the total process found in the songs "All About That Bass" and "Made You Look". In both songs Meghan talks more about her identity as a woman and how she feels now as an actress and mother. This is due to the relational processes' requirement to categorize and associate particular experiences with other experiences. They connect two or more terms in a number of different ways. The relational processes resemble how the English verb "to be" is used. They are further broken down into the processes of "being" (intensive and contextual) and "having" (possessive), and they help to identify and characterize (Halliday & Matthiessen, 1999).

Mental process is the second dominant process in the songs "All About That Bass" and "Made You Look" with a 25% percentage that Meghan Trainor directly relates to. In this process Meghan can be analyzed as a thinker for less action than cognition. She always had something to think about in hers mind. She always thinks, knows, and remembers things. In addition, she is also a critical type of person. She wants to reveal anything that is stuck in her mind, in her song Meghan intends to say that all women are perfect. In this case, the process of

perception can be found. Verbs like hear, see show that Meghan is a sensitive woman. She cares about everything around her. In this process, researcher often find positive words such as don't worry about your size, I know you are perfect, and so on. With these sentences, Meghan is seen as someone who is optimistic, she wants others to be as confident as she is. This means Meghan wants to show that the songs mostly relate to her feelings or thoughts.

Material processes become the third dominant process with a percentage of 23% of the total number of processes found. Through the material process, Meghan explains the situation and challenges being faced, displays the power of women to act and restores the confidence of women who feel insecure. In her song, Meghan asks everyone to get up and appear confident, like one of her lyrics "If you got beauty beauty, just raise 'em up". Since the material process is the process of "doing", it gives the listener a feeling of power and strength. In addition, we can see that the actors of the material process listed above mostly use the personal pronouns I and we, which are addressed to all women. The use of the pronoun we shows that Meghan wants to invite women to take action together. The large use of material processes in making the message to be conveyed through the song is stronger and more convincing. Then there are three processes that are found the least, namely the relational identifying process by 11%, the verbal process by 8%, the behavioral process by 2% and from the two Meghan songs the researcher did not find any existential processes.

From the findings and discussion above, it can be concluded that Meghan Trainor represents body positivity through her two songs by talking more about

her identity as a woman and how she feels now as an actress and as a mother. That's why the attributive relational process is the dominant process used by Meghan. Also, in her songs Meghan intends to say that all women are perfect and the songs mostly deal with her feelings or thoughts. Meghan also explained the situation and challenges being faced, she displayed the power of women to act and restored the confidence of women who feel insecure about their appearance. The series of songs with the theme of *self-love* and *body positivity* created by Meghan have the same message, namely as a form of rebuke to invite her listeners to always love themselves even in the worst circumstances.

Furthermore, based on some of the previous research above, there are several studies analyzing body positivity such as Cohen et al. (2019), Stevens and Griffiths (2020), Ando et al. (2021), Lazuka et al. (2020). In addition, in previous research, there are several studies that use Halliday's SFL theory and analyze representations including; Korhonen (2020), Ayu (2021), Fakhruddin et al. (2022), Salsabila, et al (2023), Agustian (2021), Katawazai, et al. (2021), Abdulameer, et al. (2019), Veronita and Hamzah, (2022), Sulistyawati, et al (2023).

In a study by Cohen et al. (2019), they investigate the impact of viewing body-positive Instagram posts on young women's mood and body image. Their research is similar to my research which discusses body positivity. In their research, they found that body-positive content could help young women feel better about their bodies, but further study is required to properly comprehend how it affects self-objectification. Their findings are in line with my research

background, which also wants to change mindsets and wants to make women more confident about their bodies through one of the media, namely songs. The results of their analysis were found using the framework of Social Comparison theory, Self-discrepancy theory, and Social Identity theory. Meanwhile, I analyze the text using the SFL ideational metafunction. The choice of theory is the difference between the two, because different theories can produce different findings.

In a study by Stevens and Griffiths (2020), they analyzed Potential Benefits to Individuals' Body Image and Emotional Wellbeing. Their research is similar to my research on body positivity. In their research, they found that Instagram is a particularly important social media platform for Body Positivity exposures, viewing Body Positivity may increase body satisfaction and emotional well-being, encouraging social media users to follow BoPo social media accounts may be a useful strategy for preserving and enhancing users' body image and emotional well-being, pending further research. Their findings are in line with the background of my research which also wants to change mindsets and want to make women more confident about their bodies by affirming listeners through a song. The results of their analysis were found using the Social Comparison theoretical framework, the Self-determination theory, the concept of Ecological Momentary Assessment, and Cognitive-behavioral theory. Meanwhile, I analyze the text using the SFL ideational metafunction. The choice of theory is the difference between the two, because different theories can produce different findings.

In a study by Ando et al. (2021), they analyzed the influences of media and social media on young Japanese women's body images and related behaviors, with a focus on body positive media content. In their research, they found that messages supporting body positivity are rare and primarily restricted to prominent figures in pop culture. Their findings show that support for loving yourself is still low, so many people still feel ungrateful for what they have. This is in line with my research background which also wants to change mindsets and want to make women more confident about their bodies by affirming listeners through a song. The results of their analysis were found using the theoretical framework of the Sociocultural Model of Body Image, Objectification theory, and Social Comparison theory. Meanwhile, I analyze the text using Halliday's SFL ideational metafunction. In addition, this research focuses on Western and Japanese culture as a research limitation.

In a study by Lazuka et al. (2020), they analyzed the unattainable beauty standards set by the media, body positivity encourages and accepts individuals with a variety of body types and outward features. In their research, they found that consistent with messaging that supports body positivity as well as acceptance and respect for a wide range of physical traits. Many posts from the greater Instagram community feature contradictory messages, such as advocacy for weight loss or celebrations of extreme thinness, in contrast to content on well-known body positivity accounts. This is the same as the main topic of my research which also discusses the body positivity movement, but what is different is the comparison between Instagram community feature contradictory messages and

content on well-known body positivity accounts used as data analysis. While my research uses song lyrics that contain body positivity utterances as data analysis. The results of their analysis were found using the theoretical framework of Social Comparison, Intersectionality theory and Critical Discourse Analysis theory. Meanwhile, I analyze the text using Halliday's SFL ideational metafunction.

In a study by Korhonen (2020), he analyzes the relationships between the cultural surroundings, the language used in a literary work, and its translation. In his research, he found that the female characters that were investigated had been given a more active role, whilst the description of mental processes had been emphasized in the case of one male character. This is in contrast to my research which found that mental processes are more emphasized in women. The results of their analysis were found using the theoretical framework of Systemic Functional Linguistics from Halliday, which is the same as the theory used but I only focus on ideational metafunctions.

In a study by Ayu (2021), she analyzes representations in dark memes on the 9GAG website. In his research, he indicated the existence of ideational, interpersonal, textual, and various transitivity processes. Dark memes are also outlets for entertainment communicating with bad images. Viewers (those who witness dark memes) may find it simpler to understand the writer's representation when it is presented visually and verbally. This is different from my research which found that one of the most widely used ways to represent something is to explain or describe the identity of something or someone more. The results of their analysis were found using the theoretical framework of Systemic Functional

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Linguistics from Halliday, which is the same as the theory used but I only focus on ideational metafunctions.

In a study by Fakhruddin et al. (2022), they analyzed the linguistic representations of the communicative functions and linguistic characteristics of the forest resource report genre. In their research, they found Material processes are prevalent in the forest resource report genre, indicating that the physical actions and events taking place in the forested environments are the genre's primary focus. In order to help the forestry department make decisions about future orientations and plan for forestry-related issues, the genre's function is to provide preliminary observation and information. This is different from my research which found that one of the most widely used ways to represent something is a relational attributive process which explains or describes the identity of something or someone more. The results of their analysis were found using the theoretical framework of Systemic Functional Linguistics from Halliday, which is the same as the theory used but I only focus on ideational metafunctions.

In a study by Salsabila, et al (2023), they analyzed gender representation in two English textbooks under review by the National Education Standards Agency and Cambridge University Press. In their research, they found roles such as participant, process, and circumstantial were found to be more typically filled by men. Females are stigmatized and essentially absent from both textbooks in this situation. Male characters were shown as being high-desirability, logical, and travelers whose activities were tied to business or industry, while female

characters' activities were related to family duties and education. Six different types of transitivity processes are described in the second volume. Males are portrayed as strong, attentive, and talkative, and females are portrayed as caring, beautiful, complaisant, and happy. In both textbooks, male and female characters are not fairly represented. This is different from my research which found that women mostly fill the roles of participant, process and circumstance. In addition, my research shows that women also have the same power and degree as men. Previous research used Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics theoretical framework, which is the same as my theory but I only focused on ideational metafunctions.

In a study by Agustian (2021), they analyze the multimodal component in order to explain the linguistics and discourse object choices. In their research, they indicated that white skin color, a pointed nose, a thin frame, long hair, and white teeth are the physical qualities that beauty product commercials are referring to. The two advertisers present distinct ideas about ethnically attractive identity. The regional product commercials place a strong emphasis on ethnic allure. Fair Caucasian beauty is emphasized in advertising for foreign cosmetics.This is corroborating evidence that there are still many people who think that the ideal standard of beauty must be white skin, a sharp nose and so on, just as I have stated in the research background and it is a social issue that I want to raise. Previous research combines systemic functional linguistic analysis with critical multimodal discourse analysis, while mine only focuses on ideational metafunctions.

In a study by Katawazai, et al. (2021), they analyze the "Sports" scripts in terms of linguistic functions and textual style. In their research, they indicated material—doing and happening—and afterward the relational processes were the most common ones used in all of the scripts. The manuscripts examined were found to be wordy, with a stronger emphasis on nominalization. This research is almost the same as the findings in my research which found that the relational process is the most widely used process. Previous research used a systemic functional linguistic approach (Halliday, 1994) to examine the syntactic structure of a clause based on six processes, as well as my research which also used SFL theory while I only focused on ideational metafunctions.

In a study by Abdulameer, et al. (2019), they analyzed 80 political articles from Eastern and Western online news sources using transitivity analysis in accordance with the systemic functional study by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014). In their research, they found that verbal processes are most common in social actor discourse in Eastern, notably the Turkish president mostly used processes and in Western France the president mostly used transitivity processes in Online news and followed by relational and mental. This research is different from the findings in my research which found that the relational process is the most widely used process. Previous research used critical discourse analysis especially systemic functional linguistics to obtain the answers, as well as my research which also used Halliday's SFL theory while I only focused on ideational metafunctions.

In a study by Veronita and Hamzah, (2022), they analyze how the meanings are simultaneously constructed from various verbal and visual forms. In this study, they compare the linguistic analyzes of insurance commercials from Prudential and Jasaraharja to determine how their meanings differ. This study tries to identify discrepancies in the verbal meaning of the two insurance advertisements. In their research, they identified that there were some differences between the two advertisements when Systemic Functional Linguistics was used, specifically the analysis of mental affective processes, mental perceptual processes, existential processes, exclamative, affect happiness, affect security, affect satisfaction, negative social esteem judgments, positive appreciation, negative appreciation, low probability, low high usuality, high inclination, high obligation, conjunctive theme, and wh-question. Jasaraharja insurance advertising predominates the disparities. This research is different from my research which chose body positivity as the topic of the problem to be studied. Previous research used critical discourse analysis especially systemic functional linguistics to obtain the answers, as well as my research which also used Halliday's SFL theory while I only focused on ideational metafunctions.

In a study by Sulistyawati, et al (2023), they analyzed the transitivity, mood types, and metaphors in the song ON by BTS with the goal of revealing the ideology of acceptance, self-love, and self-perseverance. In their research, they found that this song conveys a vital message of accepting and loving oneself, remaining independent and resilient in the face of discrimination and bullying from others, as well as being confident in the face of any hardships that may lie

ahead. This finding is the same as my research which included a message so that everyone can be more confident, especially women, so they don't feel insecure about their bodies because they feel they don't conform to existing beauty standards. Previous research analyzed songs as data analysis and used critical discourse analysis especially systemic functional linguistics to obtain the answers, as well as my research which also chose songs as data analysis and used Halliday's SFL theory but this research only focused on ideational metafunctions.

Many studies have some similarities with my current research, but there are several aspects that make them different from previous research, both in terms of the theory used, the topic of discussion chosen as the main research material, the focus of a study and the most important part is the finding which is make it different from previous studies. This research focuses on finding representations of body positivity in Meghan Trainor's songs "All About That Bass" and "Made You Look". This study found that from the two songs Meghan talks more about her identity as a woman and what she has experienced in the past compared to who she is and what she feels now as an actress as well as a mother. That's why the attributive relational process is the dominant process used by Meghan Trainor.

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter, the researcher provides conclusions and makes a summary of points in this study. Furthermore, the researcher adds several suggestions for future researcher who will discuss the issue of body positivity in a work or who will use the theory of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) from MAK Halliday (2014).

A. Conclusion

This study examines and analyzes Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), especially ideational metafunctions, and also analyzes body positivity representations in a song. This study uses the SFL theory by Halliday (2014) to answer the problem formulation.

From the results of data analysis, the most widely used process in the text is attributive relational processes with a percentage of 16 uses, the most used participants are carriers and attributes which are participants for attributive relational processes then the most used circumstancial is manner, with a percentage of 9 times the use.

This study aims to find the representation of body positivity in Meghan Trainor's song by analyzing the ideational metafunction of systemic functional linguistics (SFL). Systemic functional linguistics (SFL) as the main tool for finding representations by analyzing and identifying ideational metafunctions. Researcher analyzed the representation of body positivity in Meghan Trainor's songs "All About That Bass" and "Made You Look". The data is taken from

Meghan Trainor's new song released in 2022, which is still relatively new for analysis. Many studies have some similarities with my current research, but there are several aspects that make them different from previous research, both in terms of the theory used, the topic of discussion chosen as the main research material, and the focus of a study.

From the linguistic and social context analysis, the researcher concludes that Meghan Trainor represents body positivity through her two songs by talking more about her identity as a woman and how she feels now as an actress and as a mother. That's why the attributive relational process is the dominant process used by Meghan. Also, in her songs Meghan intends to say that all women are perfect and the songs mostly deal with her feelings or thoughts. Meghan also explained the situation and challenges being faced, she displayed the power of women to act and restored the confidence of women who feel insecure about their appearance. The series of songs with the theme of *self-love* and *body positivity* created by Meghan have the same message, namely as a form of rebuke to invite her listeners to always love themselves even in the worst circumstances.

B. Suggestion

Unfortunately, this study has limitations in conducting research. This study only focuses on ideational metafunctions for analyzing texts. In addition, this research only focuses on finding representations of body positivity in Meghan Trainor's songs and the data taken is only taken from the lyrics of Meghan Trainor's songs. Therefore, the data produced is still limited and far from perfect research. Because this research has several limitations, it needs to be developed

further. In this chapter, the researcher will provide some suggestions for future researcher who wish to analyze the same topic as this study, namely systemic functional linguistics (SFL) and representation. For future researcher, it would be better to use all metafunctions, namely ideational, interpersonal, and textual to analyze metafunctions, so that the aspects studied become broader. In addition, future researcher can retrieve data from other sources such as speeches, debates, and so on.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Farah Shabirah is a graduate of S1 UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang majoring in English Literature who was born October 2, 2000 in Surabaya who has experience working in several companies as tutors, cooks, baristas and business development staff. Skilled in communication, administration, cooking, and mastering Microsoft Office. Having good time management skills is proven to be able to carry out education and work simultaneously without having to beat one of them, besides that I am also easy to adapt to a new social environment. I have high initiative and willingness to learn, always try to be honest and responsible for the work I'm doing.