WOMEN REPRESENTATION ON ANDREW TATE'S YOUTUBE INTERVIEWS

THESIS

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MALANG
2023

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Presented to
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.)

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2023

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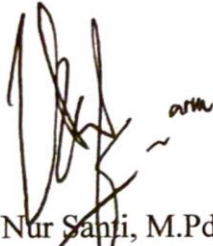
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Malang, 20 November 2023

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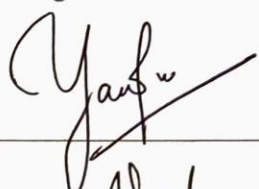Dr. M. Faisol. M.Ag.
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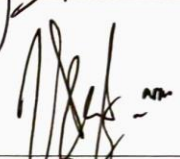
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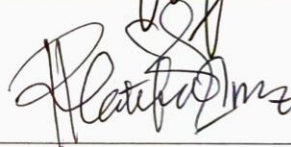
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MOTTO

"It's not **"impossible"**, it's just **"hard"**.

(Bokuto Koutarou – Haikyuu!!)

DEDICATION

I proudly dedicated this thesis to:

My precious parents; my mother, Ani Fithrijah and my father, Heru Maulidy.
Who always support and pray for me.

My silly little brother, Biale Sebastian Zai. Who lend me his laptop (thanks a lot)
and always remind me to work on my thesis.

My youngest member of the family, my little sister, Qiarra Beraisha. Who always
telling me to stop playing games until dawn and take care of my health.

Lastly, to all my dearest friends. Thanks for always cheer me up.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

All praise and gratitude are due to Allah SWT, who has helped me complete the thesis entitled **"WOMEN REPRESENTATION ON ANDREW TATE'S YOUTUBE INTERVIEWS"** with His grace and guidance. Shalawat and salutations may be poured out to the Great Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has guided humanity out of darkness into an age full of light.
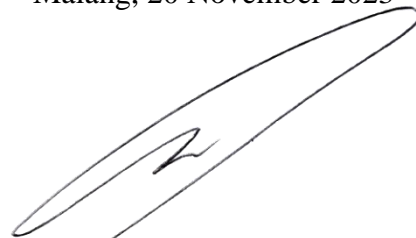
I would like to express my deepest gratitude to all of people who helped me to complete this thesis. First, all gratitude is given to the supervisor of this thesis Mrs. Vita Nur Santi, M. Pd., who helped, guided, support, and provide advice in the best way so that this research can be completed properly. Secondly, to Mr. Dr. M. Faisol M. Ag., the Dean of the Faculty of Humanities. Thirdly, the sincere gratitude also given to Mr. Ribut Wahyudi, M. Ed, Ph.D., the Head of the Department of English Literature in the Faculty of Humanities. Fourthly, to Mrs. Dr. Rohmani Nur Indah, M. Pd., my academic advisor. Lastly, to all lecturers in the Department of English Literature at UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang who have shared the wealth of knowledge and insightful thoughts.

I realize that this research will not be completed without any support from my friends and my loved ones. Many thanks to my beloved best friend Sheila Putri Febrihartanti and Fitria Ayu Lestari who are always boost my mood when I had bad days and give so much loves to me. I most grateful for the support by Ika Ni'matin Ulya, Dzurrotun Nafisah, M. Hafid At Thariq, Rizki Aby Trisya and Derin Nanggari Putri for always cheering and helping me whenever I stuck with my thesis. Also, I would like to appreciate Charline Margia Ansori and Arya

Maulana, who are always asked me to work on the thesis together with them. Lastly, for Bunda and Afil, I greatly appreciate the companion and cheering which give me strength to finish the thesis. I hope you guys live a great life since you always making me laugh from ear to ear, you deserve world and many good things.

As the researcher, I would like to express my apologies for any errors or flaws that may be present in this thesis. Hence, the researcher is receptive to receiving criticism and suggestions pertaining to this thesis. It is hoped that this thesis will be helpful to readers in the future, particularly those who are interested in ideational metafunction SFL and representation.

Malang, 20 November 2023

Rehiamna Biangelin Kale

ABSTRACT

Kale, Rehiamna Biangelin (2023) *Women representation on Andrew Tate's YouTube interviews.* Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Vita Nur Santi, M.Pd.

Key word: Women Representation, SFL, Ideational Metafunction

The way women are portrayed in the media greatly influences how society views women, their place in it, and how they are perceived. This phenomenon occurred in several YouTube interviews with Andrew Tate. Andrew Tate is a well-known influencer who is controversial for often representing women in his interviews. This study aims to examine Andrew Tate's use of language when representing women through word choice. The data in this study was taken from three different YouTube channels that invited Andrew Tate as their guest star. This research focuses on the representation of women by using Halliday's ideational metafunction as an analytical tool. The research found that the types of processes that Andrew Tate often uses are material processes, mental processes, and relational processes. The types of processes used by Andrew Tate show that some representations of women are portrayed as objects of sexuality from men, as weak humans, and have no rights over themselves and their bodies. For further research, the researcher suggests to future researchers to use Halliday's three metafunctions with different topics and objects of research.

ABSTRAK

Kale, Rehiamna Biangelin (2023) *Representasi perempuan dalam wawancara YouTube Andrew Tate.* Undergraduate Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Vita Nur Santi, M.Pd.

Kata kunci: Representasi Wanita, SFL, Metafungsi Ideasional

Cara perempuan digambarkan di media sangat mempengaruhi bagaimana masyarakat memandang perempuan, tempat mereka di dalamnya, dan bagaimana mereka dipersepsikan. Fenomena ini terjadi dalam beberapa wawancara YouTube dengan Andrew Tate. Andrew Tate adalah seorang influencer terkenal yang kontroversial karena sering merepresentasikan perempuan dalam wawancaranya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti penggunaan bahasa Andrew Tate ketika merepresentasikan perempuan melalui pemilihan kata. Data dalam penelitian ini diambil dari tiga YouTube channel yang berbeda yang mengundang Andrew Tate sebagai bintang tamunya. Penelitian ini berfokus pada representasi wanita dengan menggunakan metafungsi ideasional Halliday sebagai alat analisis. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa jenis proses yang sering digunakan Andrew Tate adalah proses material, proses mental, dan proses relasional. Tipe-tipe proses yang digunakan oleh Andrew Tate menunjukkan bahwa beberapa representasi perempuan digambarkan sebagai objek seksualitas dari pria, sebagai manusia yang lemah, dan tidak memiliki hak atas diri dan tubuhnya. Untuk penelitian lebih lanjut, peneliti menyarankan kepada peneliti selanjutnya untuk menggunakan tiga metafungsi Halliday dengan topik dan objek penelitian yang berbeda.

ملخص

التحليل الميتاوظيفي YouTube: كالي ، رحيامنا بيانجلين (2023) تمثيل المرأة في مقابلة أندرو تيت على الفكري. أطروحة البكالوريوس. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرف: فيتا نور سانتي، عضو في البرلمان.

الكلمة الرئيسية: تمثيل المرأة، تمثيل المرأة، تمثيل المرأة، تمثيل المرأة في الأسرة

وتؤثر طريقة تصوير المرأة في وسائط الإعلام تأثيرا كبيرا على نظرة المجتمع إلى المرأة ومكانتها فيه وكيف ينظر إليها. وقد حدثت هذه الظاهرة في العديد من مقابلات يوتيوب مع أندرو تايت. (أندرو تايت) هو مُؤثر معروف جداً وهو مثير للجدل لأنه غالباً ما يُمثّل النساء في مقابلاته. وتهدف هذه الدراسة إلى دراسة استخدام أندرو تايت للغة عند تمثيل المرأة عن طريق اختيار الكلمة. البيانات في هذه الدراسة مأخوذة من ثلاث قنوات يوتيوب مختلفة التي دعت أندرو تايت كنجم ضيفهم. ويركز هذا البحث على تمثيل المرأة باستخدام فكرة هاليداي كأداة تحليلية. وخلص البحث إلى أن أنواع العمليات التي غالباً ما يستخدمها أندرو تايت هي عمليات المواد، والعمليات العقلية، والعمليات المتصلة بالعلاقات. وتبين أنواع العمليات التي استخدمها أندرو تايت أن بعض أشكال تمثيل المرأة تُصوَّر على أنها كائنات جنسية من الرجال، وكبشر ضعفاء، وليست لها حقوق على نفسها وعلى أجسادها. ومن أجل إجراء المزيد من البحوث، يقترح الباحث على الباحثين في المستقبل أن يستخدموا نواتج هاليداي الثلاثة مع مواضيع وأغراض بحثية مختلفة.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is the introduction to this research. This chapter contains research background, problem formulation, research objectives, research benefits, research scope and limitations, definition of terms.

A. Background of the Study

The portrayal of women in society is frequently shaped by a multitude of factors, including cultural norms, media depictions, political dynamics, religious beliefs, and historical contexts. Butler (1990) posits that women have historically experienced various forms of oppression, discrimination, and marginalization, resulting in evolving roles and rights over the course of history. The portrayal of women in society can also serve as a reflection of the multifaceted nature of their experiences, identities, and aspirations. According to Hooks (1984), the portrayal of women in society has the potential to either challenge or perpetuate stereotypes, norms, and expectations pertaining to their roles, abilities, and values. The portrayal of women in society can have both empowering and disempowering effects on women, influencing their self-esteem, agency, and opportunities. According to Wolf (1991), it is crucial to analyze and evaluate the portrayal of women in society due to its potential to profoundly influence the lives and overall welfare of women.

The topic of women's representation can be viewed through the lens of human rights, as numerous women encounter infringements of their fundamental rights. The fundamental rights of women encompass various

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aspects, such as the entitlement to freedom from abuse, slavery, and discrimination, as well as the opportunity to pursue education, exercise property ownership, participate in voting, and get equitable compensation (United Nations, 2014). The current state of women's representation in diverse domains of society, including politics, entertainment, and the professional sphere, remains significantly limited.

The representation of women in the media plays a significant role in shaping society's perception of women, their role in society, and their image. The media as a means to represent women has undergone development and transformation over time, reflecting cultural and social changes in society. Nonetheless, it has been a complicated issue that has been the subject of extensive research. Often, women are portrayed in clichéd ways in the media. Based on a study spanning two decades and involving 114 countries, only 24% of individuals appearing in print, television and radio news were identified as women (Alaoui, 2021). In addition, women tend to appear more often in the media when they talk about their personal experiences, rather than as experts or sources of information (Rattan et al., 2019).

As mentioned, the media has great potential to shape people's perceptions of women. One type of media that is particularly influential today is YouTube. Unfortunately, in the YouTube platform, as in various other media, there are still cases where the representation of women can be poor or problematic. Such as content that may use objectification of the female body as a sexual object or some content that uses the gender stereotype of being

described as a "Gold Digger." There are certainly some controversial cases that have been in the media spotlight due to demeaning or harmful representations of women and caused public outrage.

One of the most controversial cases related to the representation of women is the case of a famous influencer who has a lot of followers on his social media account, he is Andrew Tate. He is known as an influencer who is vocal about motivation in online money making, not only that, he is also aggressive in giving women dating advice. He started his career on YouTube in 2018 with the channel "TateSpeech", then his channel became increasingly recognized because he was vocal about his representation of women (Wei, 2022). Andrew Tate stated in his video that women are property that cannot do anything (Mirror, 2023). Of course, this sparked public outrage against him

The purpose of this study is to look into how Andrew Tate represented women in his YouTube interviews. The researcher employed the theoretical framework of Systemic Functional Linguistics as presented by Halliday (1994), with a specific emphasis on the Ideational Metafunction. This research aligns with the theoretical framework as it adheres to the principles of the Ideational Metafunction, which facilitates the communication of content, specifically the speaker's perception of the external world as well as their internal cognitive processes. This theoretical perspective posits that language is a socially constructed phenomenon that occurs within a certain situational context and serves various functions.

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), language serves three distinct roles when utilized as a means of representation in spoken as well as written form. These functions include the ability to engage in social interaction with others, the capacity to discuss and describe the world and our own experiences within it, and the ability to create coherent and meaningful discourse. The core principle of Systemic Functional Linguistics revolves around the perception of language as a broad interconnected system of choice systems. Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) has three functions that are frequently referred to as metafunction. There are three of them: ideational, interpersonal, and textual. The researcher only uses the ideational metafunction as an analytical tool to analyses the representation of women on Andrew Tate's YouTube interviews.

Previous research of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) has focused on analyzing several scopes, including literature work, news media, political discourse, and cultural discourse. Maledo and Edhere (2021) examined poetry from the Niger Delta region of Nigeria using transitivity analysis, with a particular emphasis on the ideational metafunction. The results of the research showed that, with Material processes predominating, the processes and participant roles in the poems indicate ecological degradation.

In Mbazuigwe and Anurudu (2021), the primary focus lies on the ideational meaning employed in the analysis of a use of language in two novels, it is examining ideologies, identities and experience within the text.

The results show that Adichie and Igoni use language to communicate their ideas on ideology, identity, and experience. Adichie advocates for equality and national/ethnic identity, while Igoni focuses on the opposition to the revival of colonialism.

While Akabuike's research (2022) looks at how domestic violence is portrayed in Chimamanda Adichie's "Purple Hibiscus" and Chinua Achebe's "Things Fall Apart" by analyzing lexico-grammatical choices using Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics Theory. The authors illustrate the psychological and physical effects of domestic abuse on the characters' families using tangible objects and thought processes. The results show that the authors purposefully employ language to express the issues of violence in society, which broadens readers' comprehension of the topics and interpretations of the books.

In news media, three scholarly pieces have been published. Akanda (2019) employed ideational metafunction as the main tool to examine how language is used to express meaning in news headlines. The study shows how the social subjects are constructed through the BSS media discourse of Sino-Bangladesh relations, and how the media representation in the headlines of the social subjects generally reflects social practice, ideology, and power relations in social structures at the time of reporting. In Triana et al. (2020) employed the transitivity analysis to investigate the representation of a political figure, Irwan Prayitno, in the mass media. Additionally, the study found that the representation of political figures in the mass media is dominated by clauses

containing material processes, not only at the global and national level but also at the local level.

In the study conducted by Fitriani et al. (2021), the researchers employed the Van Dijk's CDA framework and SFL, mainly focuses on transitivity and methaphor, to examine the representation of 212 rellies in The Jakarta Post article. The study reveals that The Jakarta Post tends to stand on the side of the one being protested and oppose the rallies by using transitivity and conceptual metaphor. The study also shows that The Jakarta Post generates a positive representation toward the government, which is portrayed as innocent, proactive, and sensitive.

Research by Bartley (2017) analyses language use in the courtroom during a sexual abuse trial. The study uses a combination of Corpus Linguistics and Critical Discourse Analysis to examine the language used by the prosecution and defense lawyers during their closing statements. The study finds that both sides use mental verbs to persuade the jury to see their version of events as factual. The study concludes that analyzing language use in the courtroom can reveal how lawyers use language to persuade the jury and shape their perceptions of the case.

Other than that, research on traditional wedding ceremony in Tapanuli Selatan by (Dauly, Saragih, & Husein, 2020), is using ideational metafunction as a tool for analysis the verbal use from three side namely; *Mora, Kahanggi* and *Anakboru.* The result is found that; Kahanggi is dominantly uses material

process, Mora and Anakboru are dominantly use mental and behavioral activities. The study also found that these three participants showed their position while Kahanggi was the host of the ceremony, Anakboru was the supporter who took the responsibility in preparing the stuff in every step of the ceremony, while Mora had the power to give advice.

Following research by Aldisan and Hamzah (2022) analyses the language style used by two talk show hosts, Kick Andy and Mata Najwa, using functional grammar to analyze their speech. The result of the research showed two similarities and four differences in the level of ideational metafunction. The conclusion of the study was that there were more differences than similarities, and the differences in style were affected by different gender, which were presented through lead and speech to the different ways of selection and producing of words in the ideational of metafunction.

A study conducted by Leiliyanti et al. (2022) aimed to evaluate and compare the language used by two Islamic female clerics, Ustazah Aisah Dahlan and Mamah Dedeh, in their preaching on the Discourse of Muslim Woman's Body, Sexuality, and Domestication. The analysis was based on the transitivity system and language evaluation theory (appraisal system) developed by Martin and White (2005) and postulated by M.A.K. Halliday (2014). The study found that Aisah Dahlan's preaching was dominated by attributive relational process and positive judgment in heteroglossic expressions to justify Muslim men's attitudes and behaviors, whereas negative

judgment in force expressions were deployed in discussing the Muslim woman's body, sexuality, and domestication discourse. On the contrary, Mamah Dedeh's preaching was dominated by the material process and positive judgment of sanction, which indicates that the husband and wife share equal responsibility in the household.

In addition, there are three other previous studies that have the same topic as this research. These three previous studies examined the representation of women in three different fields, which are movies, games, and political. Research in the field of film was conducted by Wardaningsih, A. D. and Kasih, E. N. E. W. (2022), entitled *"Delineation of Women Identity in The Disney Animated Encanto (2019) Film"*. This study is about analyzing the portrayal of women's identity in the Encanto (2021) animated film, particularly from the perspective of minority groups. The study employs a qualitative approach and analyzes the film's use of descriptive and narrative syntagma, as well as scenes, to shape the characters' personalities and convey messages. The theory used in this study is Christian Metz's semiotic theory. The results of the study show that the Hollywood film industry lacks attention on the position of women in minority groups. Roles for women are often underdeveloped and far below proportionality in film media. Surprisingly, the study found that depictions of women are much more positive in films directed by women than by men, and this positive portrayal is largely influenced by the presence of critical actors behind the scenes.

The last research from the field of games is studied by Gestos, M. et al (2018) with the title *"The Representation of Women in Video Games: A Systematic Review of Literature in Consideration of Adult Female Wellbeing"*. This is a systematic review of 22 peer-reviewed publications exploring the representation of women in video games. The study found that female characters are underrepresented and often sexualized in video games, which can lead to negative effects on female self-objectification and body image. Male and female belief in real-life female competence was also jeopardized after exposure to objectified content of women within video games. The study concludes that the representation of women in video games can have negative effects on female wellbeing.

Lastly, study conducted by Van Der Pas and Aaldering (2020) was investigated. This research examines the phenomenon of gender bias in media portrayal of political candidates, with a specific emphasis on investigating potential disparities in coverage between women politicians and their male counterparts. The study does not explicitly identify a particular theoretical framework. However, it incorporates a range of theories and concepts from the fields of media studies, gender studies, and political science to investigate the phenomenon of gender bias in political media coverage. The objective of this study was to examine the potential disparities in media coverage between male and female politicians and candidates. The available research indicates the presence of a gender disparity in media coverage, wherein female politicians tend to receive a greater amount of attention focused on their

physical appearance and personal life. Additionally, gender is more frequently emphasized in relation to female politicians compared to their male counterparts.

This research will provide different results from topic representation research that uses ideational metafunction as its theory, where the research focuses on the representation of a character in a novel, the representation of a politician in the news, the representation of nature in a news media, the representation of demonstrators in an online article. Previous research always focuses on text, while this research will use YouTube media as a place to find data to analyze. Researcher chose YouTube as a source of data because Andrew Tate is very present in this social media and a lot of people invite him because of his controversy. With a different object from previous research, this study will examine Andrew Tate's utterances that represent women in the three interviews he attended. As explained, the researcher will analyze the utterances that are included in the representation of women by using Halliday's ideational metafunctoin of SFL.

B. Research Question

Based on the phenomenon above, the researcher designed a research question, namely "How are women represented by Andrew Tate in YouTube interviews?"

C. Significance of the Study

This research is expected to contribute in terms of practical significance. Practically, this research is expected to provide information and knowledge to understand systemic functional linguistics, especially ideational metafunction, by explaining the definition and types of process, participant, and circumstance contained in Andrew Tate's utterances. This research explores the representation of women through the forms of speech used by Andrew Tate using ideational metafunction.

D. Scope and Limitations

The study focuses on the interviews that people who have invited Andrew Tate to their channel on YouTube. As a result, the researcher only selected three videos which an episode where Andrew Tate invited to the interviews, namely; *"Andrew Tate and Dave Portnoy Go Toe to Toe – BFFs Ep.88"*, *"Andrew Tate and Piers Morgan | The Full Interview"*, and *"Andrew Tate and Chian Do Not Get Along | Grilling S2 Ep.7"*. Thus, to examine Andrew Tate's language usage in those settings, this study applies Halliday's model and makes use of Ideational metafunction from Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) as an analytical tool to examine and determine how women are represented. Additionally, only the ideational metafunction is thought to be better suited for finding representations than the other two metafunctions because this metafunction constructed reality, experience, and idea into the language use.

E. Definition of Key Term

1. Systemic Functional Linguistics:

   A framework for analyzing how language is used to create meaning in different context, and how it reflects social relationships and power structure.

2. Representation of women:

   The way that women are portrayed and portrayed in different media, cultures, and societies is referred to as the representation of women.

3. Ideational Metafunction:

   An analysis that investigates current activities and the contextual factors that influence events and actions.

4. YouTube:

   YouTube is a service that is available for free, and it can be a great place for people to find interests. Many people use YouTube to watch comedy shows, how-to videos, recipes, hacks, and music videos. People can subscribe to YouTubers as well as to follow their favorite vloggers (video bloggers).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter is written to provide an explanation of the approaches and theories that will be used by researchers in this study. This research uses Halliday's Ideational Metafuntion of Systemic Functional Linguistics.

A. Discourse Analysis

Examining interdiscursive connections between genres, discourses, and styles is done at the discourse level (Fairclough, 2003). Discourse serves as a bridge between the text and its social context, which includes social institutions, social practices, and social events. It is an intermediary level. As social components in discourse orders, they are arranged in texts in interdiscursive interaction, where a variety of genres, discourses, and styles can be combined, articulated, and textured in particular ways. These are the language aspects of social behaviors, where language variation is socially regulated. They create a link between the text and other facets of society, as well as between the text's interactions within and outside of society.

B. Systemic Functional Linguistics

Language is viewed as a semiotic resource for the construction and representation of human experience, as well as the enactment of interpersonal interactions. It is related to Michael Halliday's SFL theory (1994), it describes how language works and represents social functions. Systemic Functional

Linguistics is concerned with both linguistics and semantics, which means that grammar and meaning are examined together.

According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004), SFL is a broad concept that contains a wide range of analyses, include expression analyses (phonetics and phonology), content analyses (lexicogrammar and semantics), and context analyses. The text analysis should begin with the context and type (register and genre), and it should be related to three contextual variables. These are field (the issue under discussion), tenor (the relationship between the participants), and mode (the way individuals engage in communication).

The way of individuals is using language are categorized into three metafunctions in SFL. Every clause in our language constructs some form of experience (ideational metafunction), represent a role relationship with a listener or reader (interpersonal metafunction), and ties our messages to the preceding and following text and context (textual metafunction). These three types of metafunctions, according to Halliday (2014), are incorporated in the structure of a clause; the structure as a whole construe or realizes the meaning.

C. Metafunction

The term "metafunction" refers to the use of language as a resource for creating meaning. In SFL, the meaning-making process is served through three metafunctions (Al Umami, 2020). Halliday (1994) depicts three

metafunctions in SFL, those are; ideational metafunction, interpersonal metafunction and textual metafunction.

1. Ideational Metafunction

This metafunction is a metafunction that uses a language to express the language user's experience. This ideational metafunction, according to Thompson (2014), is utilized to discourse about the world using words. There are two kinds of ideational metafunctions: experiential and logical. Language, from an experiential point of view, is a collection of resources that refer to entities and how those entities act or relate to each other. Meanwhile, it refers to the numerous forms of connections that we have created through a message from a logical standpoint. This logical metafunction allows us to generate complicated configurations by combining two or more clauses into a broader structure (Thompson, 2014).

The logical type provides the essential tools for building various kinds of intricate structures, including clause complexes, group complexes, and so on. While the experiential type is using the transitivity system (Martin, Matthiessen & Painter, 1997). According to Halliday, the transitivity system is a set of grammatical systems that simplifies the world of experience into a comprehensible set of process types (Halliday, 1994). It serves as a resource for constructing experience in terms of process and circumstance.

a) *Process Types*

The concept of process types serves as a valuable tool in categorizing various experience into a limited number of types, thereby facilitating our understanding of them. Seven distinct Process types were discovered by Halliday in Gerot and Wignell (1994), as shown in the following table:

Process Types	Sub-type	Meaning	Example
1. Material	1.1 Creative	Making something exist	She can read English.
	1.2 Transformative	Doing something to existing thing	Ika is sewing her clothes.
2. Mental	2.1 Perceptive	Perception	We notice it.
	2.2 Emotive	Feeling, affecting	I'm happy to travel with you.
	2.3 Cognitive	Thinking, knowing, comprehension	He believes it easily.
	2.4 Desiderative	Wanting, wish	I hope I could see you soon.
3. Relational	3.1 Attributive	Ascribing the attribute or characteristic	These mangos are very sweet.
	3.2 Identifying	Defining the identity in terms of another	These mangos are the sweetest mangos I have ever eaten.
4. Behavioral	-	Human behavior	He always dreams about being a good athlete.

5. *Verbal*	-	Saying	We often <u>talk</u> about food.
6. *Existential*	-	Expressing existing thing	There <u>is</u> a new book on the table.

- Material Processes

  Material processes include action. These processes suggest that an object physically performs an action that could be done on another. The material process includes the actor and goal. The goal is for anything to process, but the actor does something.

- Mental Processes

  Thoughts, feelings, and perceptions are mental processes. The Senser and Phenomenon participate in mental processes. The conscious being that feels, thinks, or perceives is a senser. Anything felt, thought, or perceived is a phenomenon. The four thought processes are perceptive, emotive, cognitive, and desiderative.

- Relational Processes

  Gerot and Wignell (1994) argue that "states of being (including having) are involved in relational processes." Depending on whether they are being used to identify something, they can be categorized." Relational processes fall into two categories: identifying processes, which

define an identity, and attributive processes which attribute a quality. Carrier and Attribute are participant that used in Attributive Processes. Token and Value are the Participant roles in Identifying Processes.

- Behavioural Processes

    Gerot and Wignell (1994) explained that behavioral processes encompass both physiological and psychological behaviors. These behaviors include activities like breathing, dreaming, snoring, smiling, hiccupping, looking, watching, listening, and pondering.

- Verbal Processes

    Gerot and Wignell (1994) posit that verbal processes encompass the act of expressing through language or, more precisely, through symbolic communication. Frequently, these processes involve two separate clauses: the projecting clause, which encodes the source of the signal (sayer) and a signaling (verbal process), and the projected clause, which conveys the content of what was said.

- Exsitential Processes

    Existential processes, as defined by Gerot and Wignell (1994), refer to processes related to existence. These processes are conveyed through verbs such as "be,"

"exist," and "arise," and the Existent can encompass various phenomena.

b) *Participant*

Participants refer to individuals, concepts, or entities that engage in process types within specific circumstances.

Process Types	Participant	Meaning	Example
Material	1. Actor	Doer	Ika is sewing her clothes.
	2. Goal	Human or thing that is being done to	Ika is sewing her clothes.
	3. Recipient	One whom something is given	He brought me some dinner.
	4. Client	One whom something is done	He cooked me some dinner.
Mental	1. Senser	The one that feels, thinks, wants or perceives	He forgets his homework today.
	2. Phenomenon	Human or thing which is felt, thought, wanted or perceived	He forgets his homework today.
Attributive Relational	1. Carrier	Human or thing that is being ascribed	These mangos are very sweet.

	2. Attribute	Attribute or characteristic of the ascribed one	These mangos are <u>very sweet.</u>
Identifying Relational	1. Token	What is being defined	<u>These mangos</u> are the sweetest mangos I have ever eaten.
	2. Value	What defines	These mangos are <u>the sweetest mangos I have ever eaten.</u>
Behavioral	1. Behaver	One who behave	<u>He</u> always dreams about being a good athlete.
Verbal	1. Sayer	One who says	<u>We</u> often talk to her about food.
	2. Receiver	One whom the speech is directed	We often talk to <u>her</u> about food.
	3. Verbiage	The message	We often talk to her <u>about food</u>.
Existential	1. Existent	Human or thing that exists	There is <u>a new book on the table.</u>

c) *Circumstance*

Circumstances are more peripheral to the process and therefore exhibit a more general nature across different process types (Martin, Matthiessen & Painter, 1997). Circumstances provide answers to questions like when, where, why, how, how many, and as what,

claim Gerot and Wignell (1994). According to Eggins (1994), circumstances depend on interpretations of:

Circumstance Type	Sub-type	Meaning	Example
1. Extent	1.1 Duration	How long?	I have been here for 30 minutes.
	1.2 Distance	How far?	It is near from here.
	1.3 Frequency	How many times?	He usually works out in his free time.
2. Location	2.1 Temporal	What time?	She was born in 2009.
	2.2 Spatial	Where?	I go to school.
3. Manner	3.1 Means	By how?	I bring it with paper bag.
	3.2 Quality	How quality is it?	She talks calmly.
	3.3 Comparison	What like?	You are like a clown.
	3.4 Degree	How much?	I love you very much.
4. Cause	4.1 Reason	Why?	He can't eat it because he allergic to seafood.
	4.2 Purpose	What for?	They are here for supporting your game.
	4.3 Behalf	Who for?	Adit bakes cake

			just <u>for you</u>.
5. *Accompaniment*	-	What/who with?	Killua eats his cake <u>with his sister.</u>
6. *Role*	6.1 Guise	What as?	Afil works there <u>as engineering.</u>
	6.2 Product	What into?	We turn it <u>into a pretty one.</u>
7. *Matter*	-	What about	Don't think much <u>about your past.</u>
8. *Angle*	-	From what point of view?	<u>To him</u>, this can't be fixed.

- Extent

    There are three categories of circumstantial extent: distance, duration, and frequency. Distance is determined by the measurement of how far, duration is determined by the frequency or length of time, and frequency is determined by the number of occurrences. The common structure consists of a nominal group with a qualifier, which can be either definite (e.g. five days) or indefinite (e.g. weeks ago, for years). This structure may or may not include prepositions, with the most commonly used preposition being "for".

- Location

The locational aspect of circumstance pertains to both place and time. It provides answers to the questions of "where" and "how far. Typically, this is conveyed through an adverbial group or prepositional phrase, such as "down," "in Jakarta," "by the door," or "among friends. There are notable similarities between expressions of temporal and spatial, with some of the most significant parallels being the following.

- Manner

    Circumstantial manner addresses how, what with, and what...like. This circumstantial element conveys means, quality, comparison, and degree. The question "what with?" probes the method used. "What did you travel with?" could be answered "I traveled by plane." When asked "how?" quality describes how something is done. "How does she learn languages?" might be answered "She learns languages effectively." Comparison reveals similarities and asks "what like?" For instance, "What is time like?" "Time flies like an arrow." Degree is usually expressed with a general adverbial group like "much," "a good deal," or "a lot," or with a more specific one like "deeply," "profoundly," "completely," or "heavily." A

prepositional phrase with "by" or "with," an adverbial group with a "-ly," or "like" or "unlike" is typical.

- Cause

    Cause is the reason for an action or event. One can divide cause into Reason, Purpose, and Behalf. The structure uses prepositional phrases like because, thanks, for the purpose, for the sake, and on behalf of.

- Accompaniment

    Accompaniment refers to a type of collaborative engagement in a process, signifying the concepts of 'and', 'or', and 'not' as circumstantial factors. It aligns with interrogative phrases like "and who/what else?", but not "who/what?". This construct is conveyed through prepositional phrases utilizing prepositions such as with, without, besides, and instead of.

- Role

    The meaning of 'be' and 'become' is determined by the circumstantial elements of a role. For instance, he led a peaceful existence as a beekeeper. The role is associated with the attribute or value of an 'intensive relational' clause. The role encompasses the subcategories of guise ('be') and product ('become').

- Matter

The circumstantial aspects of matter provide information about what and in relation to what, and are examined through inquiry. These aspects are connected to Verbal and Mental Processes, particularly the cognitive subtype, as well as Verbal Process, as they serve as the circumstantial counterpart to the Verbiage that is described, referenced, or narrated. The interrogative form used to inquire about these aspects is "what about?" and can be expressed using prepositions such as about, concerning, and with reference to.

- Angle

    Angle can be associated with the individual who communicates a verbal process, conveying the meaning of "as...says," or with the individual who perceives a mental process, conveying the meaning of "as...thinks. This concept is expressed through complex propositions such as "according to" and "in the words of. There are two distinct types of angles: "source" and "viewpoints. The term "source" is used to represent the origin of information.

2. Interpersonal Metafunction

The interpersonal metafunction creates dynamic meaning by enacting individual and social relationships. This is called "language as action,"

while the ideational function is called "language as reflection." Gerot and

Wignell (1994) define interpersonal metafunction as a speaker's opinions.

These connotations are for communication and teamwork.

a) Mood System

Certain patterns of clause type contribute to the formation

of mood structure. The following is a depiction of speech

function and the normal structure of mood as presented by

Eggins (1994).

Speech Function	Typical Mood in Clause
Statement	Declarative MOOD
Question	Interrogative MOOD
Command	Imperative MOOD
Offer	Modulated Interrogative MOOD
Answer	Elliptical Declarative MOOD
Acknowledgement	Elliptical Declarative MOOD
Accept	Minor Clause
Compliance	Minor Clause

The components of mood encompass the subject and finite

elements. According to Gerot and Wignell (1994), the mood

element comprises a subject, which is manifested by a nominal

group, and a finite element, which is a component of the verbal

group.

- Subject

Subjects are nouns and pronouns in the mood

element. Eggins (1994) claims that a nominal group

consistently realizes the topic in linguistic classification.

Gerot and Wignell (1994) define the subject as the speaker's principal point in information exchange. The subject is also responsible for ensuring the prescribed action is executed or not in goods and services transactions.

- Finite

     Eggins (1994) claims that the finite element is a verbal constituent that uses a verbal group. According to Gerot and Wignell (1994), "finite" refers to tenses, modality, and polarity. The finite element is one of the few verbal operators that conveys these linguistic properties. Eggins (1994) states that Halliday (1985) identified Finite Verbal Operators as follows:

  - Temporal Finite Verbal Operators

         The proposition should be anchored by making reference to a specific time period. The topic at hand is to the finite nature of tenses, specifically those pertaining to the past, present, and future.

  - Finite Modal Operators

         The proposition should be anchored not with respect to time, but rather with respect to modality. For instance, the usage of modal verbs like as "could" and "must" might be seen.

➢ Polarity

In order for a proposition to be debatable, it must possess either tense or modality, and it must be expressed in either a positive or negative form.

- Modality

According to Eggins (1994), modalization constitutes one component of the broader grammatical domain of modality, a multifaceted aspect of English grammar that pertains to the diverse methods by which language users can convey their attitudes and judgments inside their messages.

Modalization encompasses two distinct categories of meaning. According to Halliday, as cited in Eggins (1994):

➢ Probability

The speaker conveys their opinion regarding the possibility or chances of a certain event or existence.

➢ Usuality

The speaker conveys their opinion regarding the regularity or occurrence of a particular event or state.

b) Residue

The term "Residue" is used to refer to the remaining part of each clause (Gerot & Wignell, 1994). Residue consists of the following components: predicator, complements, and adjuncts.

- Predicator

    Gerot and Wignell (1994) describe a phrase's predicator as the verb part that expresses the action, event, or circumstance. In a phrase, the predicator introduces a secondary tense to indicate temporal information, defines features and phases, and determines the clause's voice.

    According to Halliday's (1994) found two English verbs that are purely finite forms without a Predicator. Verbs in the simple past and present are considered.

The car	had	four bicycle wheels.
Subject	Finite	Complement
MOOD		Residue

It	was	a slow process.
Subject	Finite	Complement
MOOD		Residue

- Complement

    Gerot and Wignell (1994) state that the complement addresses questions such as "what is happened," "to whom," and "what was done."

His first car	Henry Ford	built		in his backyard.
Complement	Subject	Fin	Pred	Adjunct

	Mood		
	Residue		
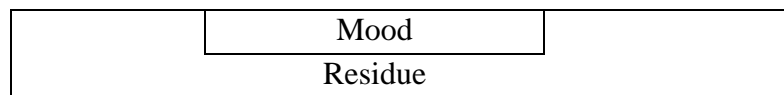
- Adjunct

    Residue also contains adjunct. Eggins (1994) defines adjuncts as clause elements that add non-essential information to the clause. The following classes of adjuncts exist:

    ➢ Circumstantial Adjuncts

        Gerot and Wignell (1994) define circumstantial adjuncts as answers to inquiries such as how, when, where, and by whom. According to Eggins (1994), circumstantial meanings can refer to time, place, cause, matter, companion, beneficiary, or agent. This is an example:

George	was	read	"The Bostonians"	by Simon.
Subject	Finite	Predicator	Complement	Adj: Circ
MOOD		Residue		

    ➢ Modal Adjuncts

        Eggins (1994) defines modal adjuncts as clause components that add interpersonal connotations. They add meanings related to dialogue formation and maintenance. Modal Adjuncts have four major types:

    1. Mood Adjuncts

A mood adjunct is a component that does not belong to the residual component but includes a mood element. The main Mood Adjuncts are:

a. Adjuncts of Polarity and Modality:

Polarity	Not, yes, no, so
Probability	Probably, possibly, certainly, perhaps, maybe
Usuality	Usually, sometimes, always, never, ever, seldom, rarely
Readiness	Willingly, readily, gladly, certainly, easily
Obligation	Willingly, absolutely, possibly, at all cost, by all means

b. Adjuncts of Temporality:

Time	Yet still, already, once, soon, just
Typically	Occasionally, generally, regularly, mainly

c. Adjuncts of Mood:

Obviousness	Of course, surely, obviously, clearly
Intensity	Just, simply, merely, only, even, actually, really
Degree	Quite, almost, nearly, scarcely, hardly, absolutely, totally, utterly, entirely, completely

2. Polarity Adjuncts

Eggins (1994) suggests that Yes and No, along with their usual counterparts (e.g., yes, no, etc.), can have two distinct meanings. According

to Eggins (1994), Polarity Adjuncts represent ellipsed clauses, while Textual Adjuncts introduce a clause with YES or NO in an unstressed beginning position.

3. Comment Adjuncts

Eggins (1994) states that comment adjuncts offer a judgment about the entire clause. Gerot and Wignell (1994) define comment adjuncts as "frankly," "apparently," "hopefully," "broadly speaking," "understandably," and "to my surprise." Comment: Adjunct is not part of the Mood-Residue structure. As an example:

Unfortunately,	however	they	were	too late
Comment Adj	Conj Adj	Subject	Finite	Comp
		MOOD		Residue

4. Vocative Adjuncts

According to Eggins (1994), vocative adjuncts govern discourse by identifying a likely 'next speaker'. Names are used to directly address the individual identified, rather than as Subject or Complement. Although not directly affecting the mood aspects of the clause, they have a significant impact on the entire clause and can

occur either at the beginning or end. They are absent from Mood and Residue. As an example:

Did,	you	do	physics,	George?
Finite	Subject	Predicator	Comp	Adj: Vocative
MOOD		Residue		

> Textual Adjuncts

Two basic types of textual adjuncts are present: Conjunctive Adjuncts and Continuity Adjumct. Conjunctive Adjunct is used to link clauses, while Continuity Adjunct indicates a coming reaction to previous conversation (Eggins, 1994). The Conjunctive Adjuncts are not included in MOOD analysis, such as:

As	the work	Proceeded	
Adj: Conj	Subject	Finite	Predicator
	Mood	Residue	

There are also the types of adjunct that can be seen in the table below:

Metafunctions	Types of Adjunct	Location in Mood Structure
Experiential	Circumstantial Adjunct	In Residue
Interpersonal	Modal Adjunct	In Mood or Comment
Textual	Conjunctive Adjunct	(not in mood structure.

3. Textual Metafunction

Textual metafiction, according to Gerot and Wignell (1994), illustrates how language interacts with its surroundings, which include the situational, non-verbal environment (context) and the verbal environment (co-text), or what has been said or written before. Textual metafunction describes the way a text is put together in a cohesive and coherent way.

Individuals tend to communicate their thought through particular structures in clause. Indeed, the function of the clause is to give an information of an individual's idea as a message. The clause's thematic structure generally comprises two constituent elements, namely the theme and the rheme. The initial element of a phrase, known as the topical theme, serves as the foundation, while the subsequent element, referred to as the rheme, serves to supplement and expand upon the topical theme. The combination of the topical theme with the rheme results in the formation of a cohesive and significant clause. As stated by Halliday (2014), like in many other languages, English organizes a clause as a message by giving one of its parts a unique status. The theme is expressed in one component of the clause, which then combines with the other parts to form a message.

a) *Theme*

The tool has the capability to examine the theme element that is present at the beginning of a clause (Eggins, 1994). There exist three distinct categories of theme, namely Ideational Theme (sometimes referred to as Topical Theme), Textual Theme, and

Interpersonal Theme. The explanation will be provided in the following section.

- Ideational Theme or Topical Theme

    The ideational theme or topical theme is the element in a clause that serves as the first nominal group in the clause and introduces the most salient or new information. It has two types: marked and unmarked topical themes.

    ➢ Marked Topical Theme

        A marked topical theme is an element in a clause that is marked or highlighted explicitly to indicate where the message begins. The primary function of the clause is to convey the most prominent or recent information, thus establishing the context for the subsequent information within the clause. Conjunctions or adverbials are frequently employed to introduce marked topical elements, directing the reader's attention towards the element.

To the hallroom	the dog goes.
Theme	Rheme

    ➢ Unmarked Topical

        The unmarked topical theme refers to the constituent within a clause that lacks explicit marking or highlighting yet functions as the first point of

departure for the conveyed message. It could perhaps serve as contextual information or information that is already familiar to both the speaker and the listener. Unmarked topical themes are frequently observed in the context of everyday language usage, wherein they do not necessitate the inclusion of specific markers or introductory elements.

The dog	goes to the hallroom.
Theme	Rheme

- Textual Theme

    Gerot and Wignell (1994) propose the existence of two distinct categories of textual topic, namely Continuity Adjunct and Conjunctive Adjunct.

    ➢ Continuity Adjunct

        The presence of continuity adjuncts inside the textual theme serves to uphold the coherence of information and underscore the linkage between clauses or sentences in a given text. The primary function of these linguistic elements is to indicate the ongoing flow of the conversation or written text and uphold its overall coherence. Examples: *oh*, *well*, *yea*, and *no*.

Well	it	is	been	proven
Cont.	Topical	Rheme		

Theme	

> ➤ Conjuctive Adjunct

Conjunctive adjuncts within the textual theme serve the purpose of establishing connections and facilitating the organization of the text. Conjunctions serve the purpose of denoting certain connections between clauses or sentences, so enhancing the general coherence of the text.

So	she	wants	to	do	it
Conj Adj	topical	Rheme			
Theme					

- Interpersonal Theme

According to Eggins (1994), an element that is categorized as a Mood label (but not a Transitivity label) is found in the initial position of a clause, and is referred to as an Interpersonal Theme. The components that make up interpersonal themes include:

> ➤ Finite as Interpersonal Theme

Do	you	eat	salmon?
Interpersonal	Topical	Rheme	
Theme			

> ➤ Vocative Adjuncts

Lin,	isn't	that	Derin?
Interpersonal	Topical	Rheme	
Theme			

> ➤ Polarity Adjuncts

No/Yes
Adjunct: Polarity
Interpersonal
Theme

> Comment Adjuncts

Fortunately,	the car	didn't	crash.
Interpersonal	Topical	Rheme	
Theme			

b) *Rheme*

Every non-Theme is the Rheme. This statement clarifies significant facts relating to a clause. Eggins (1994) argues that the Rheme might be defined as the component of the phrase that serves to elaborate on the Theme. Given that our usual tendency is to go away from what is known and venture into the unknown, it is common for the Rheme to consist of unfamiliar or novel material.

D. Andrew Tate

Emory Andrew Tate, the full name of Andrew Tate, was born in Chicago, Illinois, in December 1986. Tate was given his name in honor of his father, an American chess master and employee of the US Air Force in England. Tate's parents divorced while he was growing up in America, where his mother and father first met in England. Tate and his mother relocated to Luton, England, following their parents' divorce. Alongside his younger brother Tristan, Andrew Tate lived in poverty in England. He then began kickboxing in 2005 and went on to win four world titles in the sport. In 2016,

he took part in the television program "Big Brother" and was kicked off the show because of a scandal involving verbal abuse of women on the internet.

The public's attention was quickly captured by Andrew Tate through his viral videos on Facebook and Instagram and his podcast excerpts. However, it also had an impact on a more general issue concerning young children who have become toxic on the internet. Because he publicly expressed his views about women and promoted an opulent lifestyle, Andrew Tate sparked controversy on a number of social media platforms in late 2022. Because of his policy violations, he has been blocked from using a number of social media sites. He and environmental activist Greta Thunberg have also been embroiled in a Twitter drama. This is one of the reasons the researcher wishes to use Halliday's Ideational Metafunction (SFL) as an analytical tool to look at remarks made by Andrew Tate in a number of YouTube interviews that he has attended that represent women.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter is written to provide an understanding of what type of research method will be used by the researcher. This chapter contains research design, research instrument, data and data source, technique of data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This research uses qualitative research methods to investigate issues raised by Andrew Tate's discourse in YouTube interviews as a social phenomenon. The goal of qualitative research is to examine and identify human or social problem. The qualitative approach is useful for analyzing soft data that takes the form of discourses or written words. Additionally, this study is regarded as a descriptive analysis because it allows the researcher to offer explicit and descriptive explanations of the methods that the participants used to present their discourses.

This research is using a ideational metafunction of Halliday's SFL to examines the women representation that can be found in Andrew Tate's interviews on YouTube. Considering that ideational metafunction is concerned with representing human experiences of both external world as well as the internal consciousness of individuals. The research's data will take the form of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences that are appropriate for the qualitative research methodology. Using ideational metafunction from Michael Halliday to analyzing the data collection.

B. Research Instrument

This study adopted a careful and focused approach using one proprietary research instrument to collect substantial data from three relevant YouTube interviews. This research instrument was designed to elaborate, categorize, and analyze the information found in the context of these interviews. To enrich the context and give depth to the data, the researcher will also record the specific time at which the information was revealed in the interview. In addition, the researcher will add elements of "signs" relating to the data that represent women. With this approach, the researcher hopes to present a comprehensive and in-depth analysis of the data collected, producing findings that are valuable and contribute to the understanding of the issues that are the focus of the research.

C. Data and Data Source

The selected data for this research are videos on YouTube. The topic was chosen after considering the effect Andrew Tate's popularity in the US and the UK, which has caused people worried about his influence. The data for the analysis is obtained from three YouTube video that come from different channel and aired in different time. Here are the links of the YouTube interview that Andrew Tate was in:

YouTube				
Channel	Link	Title	Aired	Duration
BFFs: Dave Portnoy, Josh Richards & Bri Chickenfry	https://youtu.be/hyeprM1jHgs	*Andrew Tate And Dave Portnoy Go Toe To Toe — Bffs EP. 88*	14 July 2022	1:17:52
Piers Morgan Uncensored	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VGWGcESPltM	*Andrew Tate Vs Piers Morgan / The Full Interview*	8 Oct 2022	1:14:50
Stand Out TV	https://youtu.be/m1S9oOgnGp0	*Andrew Tate And Chian Do Not Get Along / Grilling S2 Ep 7*	27 June 2022	1:08:10

D. Data Collection

The researcher used a qualitative Audio-Visual type of data collection because the data was taken in the form of videos on YouTube and became a digital archive. The researcher takes several steps to collect the data from YouTube platform. First thing to do is that the research needs to explore the videos on YouTube using 'Andrew Tate' as keyword. Second, the researcher will select some of the video from YouTube and choose only three video. Third, the research will thoroughly be watching the video on YouTube. Forth, the researcher will transcribe the video for analysis the data. Fifth, the

researcher will read the transcript thoroughly for several times to understand it well.

E. Data Analysis

Data analysis in qualitative research must specify the step in analyzing the data, it entails grouping and removing data (Creswell, 2014). Several steps are taken in the analysis process. First, by picking out specific words, phrases, clauses, and sentences from the transcript, the researcher will be organizing it. Second, the researcher categorizing the selected words, phrases, clauses, and sentences into ideational metafunction types. Third, after categorizing, the researcher will removing some data and highlighting the data related to the topic. Forth, the researcher elaborating the Halliday's (1994) framework of SFL's ideational metafunction proposed representation of external and internal experience of individuals that is found in the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that have been categorized. Lastly, the researcher drawing conclusion of the result which will answer those RQs.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings of Andrew Tate's representation of women in his interview sessions on three YouTube channels and a discussion of the findings of this research.

A. Findings

From this study, the researcher found 32 data obtained from three YouTube interviews videos. The researcher here analyzes the utterances made by Andrew Tate through YouTube interviews, to find the representation of women in his utterances. To analyze the utterances that represent women, researcher used Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics theory. However, the researcher only uses one metafunction as an analytical tool, namely Ideational Metafunction. Thus, this finding will answer the research question made by the researcher, namely: "How is women represented on Andrew Tate's YouTube interviews?"

The information presented below was obtained from Andrew Tate's interviews on three different YouTube channels, which were broadcast at different times. The main focus of this research is how Andrew Tate represents women. In this section, the researcher will review the results of the data analysis conducted using the ideational metafunction of systemic functional linguistics observed in Andrew Tate's YouTube interviews. The findings are analyzed using Halliday's (1994) SFL. The researcher will

organize the data that has been found and will be explained based on the first data finding.

This chapter will cover two steps of analysis. The initial step involves analyzing the text (description) using SFL analysis, which will be presented in tabular form. The subsequent step involves interpreting SFL (interpretation) to provide an explanation of SFL in relation to narration.

Datum 1

"I was thinking that it was the man who was selling himself to the woman."
(Andrew Tate And Chian Do Not Get Along | Grilling S2 Ep 7)

Analysis:

Types	Word Choice
Participant – Senser	I
Pr: Mental (Cognitive)	was thinking
Participant – Phenomenon	that it was the man
Participant – Actor	who
Pr: Material	was selling
Participant – Goal	himself
Circ: Cause (Behalf)	to the woman

In this interview Andrew was introducing himself, then in the minute 1:22, he suddenly said "It was the man who was selling himself to the woman." The **participant** 'I' as a **senser** is referring to Andrew Tate. While 'was thinking' is a **mental process (cognitive)** which Andrew Tate is thinking about a **phenomenon** of 'that it was the man'. What **phenomenon** that Andrew thought is man will do something, it explained by **participant** 'who' as an **actor** that referring to 'man' in the **phenomenon** and 'was selling' which is **material process** that interpreted what **actor** do, then the **goal** to this process is a participant 'himself'. The cause why Andrew thought like that because of 'to the woman' the **circumstances of cause (behalf)**. So,

Andrew portrays women in higher place, it shows in the **circumstances of cause (behalf)** and it is the reason why man 'was selling himself' in **material process**. It is because women in the reality get stereotyped as 'choosing a partner' not 'fighting for' like man. Which means that women can choose whoever man is, either it is high value man or low value man. While man with low value cannot choose the high value women. Therefore, women have many option according to the stereotype while man's option is restricted.

Datum 2

"*Most females don't respect how difficult it is to become a high value man.*"
(Andrew Tate And Chian Do Not Get Along | Grilling S2 Ep 7)
Analysis:

Types	Word Choice
Participant – Senser	Most females
Pr: Mental (Emotive)	don't respect
Circ: Manner (Quality)	how difficult it is
Circ: Role (Product)	to become a high value man

Andrew was asked by Chian about the idea of a high value man from his perspective. He said that so many things man should be achieved, it is including the very broad spectrum of qualities, assets and capabilities. So, this sentence is experienced by Andrew Tate himself. The participant 'most female' as a **senser** is referring to women that Andrew has ever met and their reaction was 'don't respect' as **mental process (emotive)**. The reason why the senser does not respect is explained by 'how difficult it is' as **circumstance of manner (quality)** and 'to become a high value man' as **circumstance of role (product)** which have stated by Andrew. Thus, Andrew depicts women as someone who looks down on men who have to

struggle to become high-value men. After that he compared the struggle of to be high value man with high value women and it associated with the analysis of datum 30.

Datum 3

"So, the man moves one square at a time and the queen just jump all over on (the chess) board." (Andrew Tate And Chian Do Not Get Along | Grilling S2 Ep 7)

Analysis:

Types	Word Choice
	So,
Participant – Actor	the man
Pr: Material	moves
Participant – Goal	one square
Circ: Extent (Frequency)	at a time
	and
Participant – Actor	the queen
Pr: Material	just jump
Participant – Goal	all over
Circ: Location (Spatial)	on (the chess) board

This datum is still related to datum 2, where Andrew explains how difficult it is to be a high value man. He compares 'the man' and 'the queen' which is a **participant as an actor** and he used simile 'the queen' in chess to refer a women. According to that, Andrew places women in higher place than man, since he does not use the simile to 'the man'. Followed by the verb 'moves' and 'jump' as **material process** those chosen verbs by Andrew have a meaning. 'Moves' here means to progress in particular way because man 'moves' with accuracy and precision, it explained by phrases 'one square' as a **goal** and 'at a time' as a **circumstance of extent (frequency)**. While 'the queen' followed by 'jump' here means to move suddenly or quickly because women moves without thinking about accuracy and are often in a rush, it

shows in phrases 'all over' as **a goal** and 'on board' as **a circumstance of location (spatial)**. As a result, Andrew represents women as someone that be able to move without being hindered by a rule, that's why 'the queen' is followed by the verb 'jump'. In this representation, as explained in datum 30, Andrew states that to be a women of high value, you only need to be hot and don't need to struggle like men who are required to do many things.

Datum 4

"Every single book you can read from history says that females who are promiscuous should either be stone to death or at least cast out from society." (Andrew Tate And Chian Do Not Get Along | Grilling S2 Ep 7)

Analysis:

Types	Word Choice
Circ: Manner (Degree)	Every single book
Participant – Actor	you
Pr: Material	can read
Participant – Goal	from history says that females who are promiscuous should either be stone to death or at least cast out from society

Chain and Andrew have a disagreement about women cheating on their partners. Andrew believes that female infidelity is more repulsive than male infidelity. This datum is his explanation of the matter. **Circumstance of manner (degree)** is introduced with the phrase 'every single book', it refers to Bible and Qur'an as evidence of related data. He emphasizes the **participant** 'you' as an **actor**, it refers to Chain and audiences to do something and the process is 'can read' as **material process**, then followed by the **goal** 'history says that females who are promiscuous should either be stone to death or at least cast out from society.' The researcher highlighted the historical context in phrase 'every single book' which women who

engaged in promiscuous sexual behavior would face severe consequences, including execution and banishment. In this context, Andrew seems to depict women as having a lower status in humanity if they engage in promiscuous sexual behavior it shows in goal here.

Datum 5

"Whereas a man, if he sleeps with a bunch of chicks, does a man who cares."
(Andrew Tate And Chian Do Not Get Along | Grilling S2 Ep 7)

Analysis:

Types	Word Choice
Circ: Angle	Whereas a man,
	if
Participant – Actor	he
Pr: Material	sleeps
Participant – Goal	with a bunch of chicks
Circ: Matter	does a man who cares.

In this datum, 'whereas a man' as a **circumstances of angle** is explained by Andrew about how men's perceptions of other men. The **participant** 'he' as an **actor** refers to men which will do the **process** and it is 'sleeps' as **material process**. Then, the **goal** is 'with a bunch of chicks', it means a lot of women. He used the word 'chicks' to represent women and it equalize to idiom "bird brained" which connotes a person who is perceived as foolish or unintelligent, as chickens are commonly associated with a lack of intelligence. Thus, 'does a man who cares' as circumstance of matter which explained men who have had multiple relationships with women are often shaped by their feelings of concern for women. As a result, Andrew portrays women as "chicks" in the **participant as a goal** which a someone who many men can sleep with as stated in **material process** 'sleeps'. This is

disrespectful and objectifying, as it reduces individuals to objects and devalues their autonomy and dignity. The use of such linguistic choices shows disregard for the principles of upholding the dignity and promoting the equality of women.

Datum 6

"I believe a man cares about a chick." (Andrew Tate And Chian Do Not Get Along | Grilling S2 Ep 7)

Analysis:

Types	Word Choice
Participant – Senser	I
Pr: Mental (Cognitive)	believe
Participant – Senser	a man
Pr: Mental (Emotive)	cares
Participant – Phenomenon	about a chick

This datum contains Andrew's reasoning on why men are allowed to have multiple partners while women are not. This is supported by the phrase 'I think'. The **senser**, 'I', which refers to Andrew Tate, is the participant. It has explained how the presence of the verb 'believe' as a **mental process of cognitive**. This process shows how strongly Andrew Tate believes in his own statement. According to him, 'a man', who is the **senser participant**, is allowed to have more than one partner. This is explained by the verb 'cares' which is an **emotive mental process**, because it shows the process of a feeling that the perceiver feels about a **phenomenon** 'about a chick'. The **phenomenon** describes a women and here Andrew uses the word 'chick' as a substitute for 'women'. It can be concluded that Andrew's depiction of women is characterized by portraying them as lesser beings and not as caring as men,

without logical reasoning and good judgment. This is shown in the word

'chick' and in the **mental process** 'cares'.

Datum 7

"*Women don't even care about loyalty.*" (Andrew Tate And Chian Do Not Get Along | Grilling S2 Ep 7)

Analysis:

Types	Word Choice
Participant – Senser	Women
Pr: Mental (Emotive)	don't even care
Participant – Phenomenon	about loyalty

This datum was stated by Andrew Tate in his debate with Chian

regarding the ideal characteristics of a healthy relationship. According to

Andrew, 'women' who are **participant sensers** have a feeling of 'don't even

care' as a **mental process (emotive)** about a **phenomenon** 'about loyalty'. So,

the **mental process** and the **phenomenon** become a form of depiction of

women in Andrew's view who are very indifferent to loyalty. For him, women

can change their hearts when they find a man who has a higher value than

their partner. Therefore, it can be concluded that Andrew's statement in this

datum contradicts Chian and implies the portrayal of women as humans who

have low intellect.

Datum 8

"*Because you are my woman, you are doing onlyfans, you are selling my product.*" (Andrew Tate And Chian Do Not Get Along | Grilling S2 Ep 7)

Analysis:

Types	Word Choice
Circ: Cause (Reason)	Because you are my woman,
Participant – Actor	you
Pr: Material	are doing
Participant – Goal	Onlyfans,

Participant – Actor	you
Pr: Material	are selling
Participant – Goal	my product

During their conversation, Andrew and Chain discussed the phenomenon of women participating in an online platform known as Onlyfans. From his perspective, Andrew has no problem with it as long as he has direct authority and control over his partner. This is shown in the datum 'because you are my woman, you are doing Onlyfans, you are selling my product.' It starts with the clause 'Because you are my woman' as a circumstance of cause (reason)', which states the reason why Andrew has authority and control. He emphasizes the participant 'you' in the two clauses that refer to his partner, where if his partner is doing a material process of 'doing' with the physical activity in the goal 'Onlyfans' then she has done a material process of 'selling' with the transaction activity that sells her body or according to Andrew is 'my product' as the goal. The depiction of women as weak and inferior is shown here with the material process 'selling' and the participant as a goal 'my product'. The use of words such as 'selling' which connotes a transactional exchange of goods or services, and referring to it as 'my product', can imply that Andrew is objectifying women involved in activities such as Onlyfans, this is a form of degradation.

Datum 9

"It is impossible for her to earn more money than me." (Andrew Tate And Chian Do Not Get Along | Grilling S2 Ep 7)

Analysis:

Types	Word Choice

Participant – Carrier	It
Pr: Relational (Attributive)	is
Participant – Attribute	impossible
	for
Participant – Actor	her
Pr: Material	to earn
Participant – Goal	more money
Circ: Manner (Comparison)	than me

This particular data analysis investigates the hypothetical scenario of women earning more than men. Andrew expresses his doubts about the potential for women to surpass his income and his strong work ethic to rule the world. He emphasizes this doubt in the clause 'it is impossible'. The presence of the verb 'is' is included in the **attributive relational process**, because it shows the expansion of meaning and the **attribute participant** 'impossible' as a participant that will emphasize the **carrier participant** 'it'. While the actor participant 'her' here refers to women who will perform a **material process**, namely 'to earn', with a goal of 'more money' and a **circumstance of manner (comparison)** 'than me'. Based on this, we can find a description of women from the **participant attribute** 'impossible' which states that women cannot possibly surpass men's work ethic because they are seen as weak. Meanwhile, the **process material** 'to earn' as Andrew's doubtful ability of women to earn more money than him and this is explained by the **circumstance of manner (comparison)**.

Datum 10

"So, I think my sister is her husband's property." (Andrew Tate vs Piers Morgan | The Full Interview)

Analysis:

Types	Word Choice
	So,
Participant – Senser	I
Pr: Mental (Cognitive)	think
Participant – Phenomenon	my sister is her husband's property.

In an interview, Piers Morgan asked about Andrew's perspective on the relationship between men and women, specifically whether he believes that women are inferior to men. In response, Andrew gave his point of view, drawing on religious principles to support his stance. This is shown in this datum. With the presence of the verb 'think' which is included in the **cognitive mental process**, because it shows a process that explains the cognitive process in the form of interpretation, which is carried out by the **senser participant**, namely 'I' which refers to Andrew. Then something that is felt by the senser will explain something that is felt or shown from the process which is called a phenomenon and the **phenomenon** is 'my sister is her husband's property'. The portrayal of women here is shown by the **mental processing** of Andrew Tate which makes a **phenomenon** 'my sister is her husband's property', he describes women as objects with the choice of the word 'property' and this is very disrespectful to women.

Datum 11

"I believe the woman is given to the man." (Andrew Tate vs Piers Morgan | The Full Interview)

Analysis:

Types	Word Choice
Participant – Senser	I
Pr: Mental (Cognitive)	believe
Participant – Phenomenon	the woman is given to the man.

During this interview, Piers and Andrew did not stop arguing with each other. Piers once again questioned Andrew, seeking confirmation of his potential change in perspective. However, Andrew remained firm in his stance, showing an unwavering commitment to his thoughts. This is shown in this datum. With the presence of the verb 'believe' which is included in the **cognitive mental process**, because it shows a process that explains the cognitive process in the form of interpretation, which is carried out by the **senser participant**, namely 'I' which refers to Andrew. Then something that is felt by the senser will explain something that is felt or shown from the process which is called a phenomenon and the **phenomenon** is 'the woman is given to the man'. The depiction of women here is shown by the **mental processing** of Andrew Tate which makes a **phenomenon** 'the woman is given to the man', he describes women as an object by choosing the word 'given to'.

Datum 12

"The reason 18- and 19-year-olds are more attractive than 25-year-olds is because they have been through less dick."

Analysis:

Types	Word Choice
Participant – Carrier	The reason 18- and 19-year-olds
Pr: Relational (Attributive)	are
Participant – Attribute	more attractive
Circ: Manner (Comparison)	than 25-year-olds
	is
Circ: Cause (Reason)	because they have been through less dick.

During the conversation, Piers asked Andrew whether 18- and 19-year-old women show higher levels of attractiveness compared to 25-year-old women. According to Andrew's response, the question was answered by

giving the sentence contained in this data. The presence of the verb 'are' is included in the **attributive relational process**, because it shows the expansion of meaning and the **attribute participant** 'more attractive' as the participant that will emphasize the **carrier participant** 'the reason 18- and 19-year-olds'. This is followed by 'than 25-year-olds' as the **circumstance of manner (comparison)** that makes a comparison with the carrier participant and 'because they have been through less dick' as the **circumstance of cause (reason)** that explains why 18- and 19-year-old women are more attractive according to Andrew. The portrayal of women here is shown by the **relational process** 'are' which gives an extension of meaning to the **participant carrier** that women aged 18 and 19 are more attractive and the **circumstance of cause (reason)** explains that these women are not sexually active. As a result, Andrew attributes this alleged sexual history to a decrease in female attractiveness. Perceptions of women's bodies in patriarchal societies often manifest as tools to exercise control, objectify women, and impose rigid standards of beauty and sexuality.

Datum 13

"*Man should have some authority because you should take care of his chick.*"
(Andrew Tate And Chian Do Not Get Along | Grilling S2 Ep 7)

Analysis:

Types	Word Choice
Participant – Senser	Man
Pr: Mental (Desiderative)	should have some
Participant – Phenomenon	authority
Circ: Cause (Reason)	because you should take care of his chick

During their conversation, Andrew and Chain discussed the phenomenon of women not being accepted by men's families. According to Andrew, it was no big deal. Later, Chain took offense to Andrew Tate. This is shown in this datum. With the presence of the verb 'should have some' which is included in the **desiderative mental process**, because it shows a desiring process in the form of hope, which is done by the **senser participant**, namely 'Man'. Then something that is felt by the senser will explain something that is felt or shown from the process which is called a phenomenon and the **phenomenon** is 'authority'. Then, followed by **circumstance of cause (reason)** 'because you should take care of his chick' as a reason of mental process. The portrayal of women here is shown with the result of mental processing from Andrew Tate which makes a phenomenon of 'authority', he portrays women as objects whose authority is regulated by the **participant senser** 'man' and the selection of the word 'chick' in the **circumstance of cause (reason)** as a form of demeaning women.

Datum 14

"I would want a male pilot because I think that males are better under stress and under pressure." (Andrew Tate And Dave Portnoy Go Toe To Toe — Bffs Ep. 88)

Analysis:

Types	Word Choice
Participant – Senser	I
Pr: Mental (Desiderative)	would want
Participant – Phenomenon	a male pilot
Circ: Cause (Reason)	because I think that males are better under stress and under pressure

In this interview, Dave asks Andrew Tate whether he is a sexist or not. In response to the question, Andrew answered that he has no negative feelings about women and, in fact, he has deep affection for them. This is the opposite of this datum. With the presence of the verb 'would want' which is included in the **desiderative mental process**, because it shows the desire process in the form of hope, which is carried out by the **senser participant**, namely 'I' which refers to Andrew. Then something felt by the senser will explain something that is felt or indicated by the process which is called a phenomenon and that **phenomenon** is 'a male pilot'. Then, followed by **circumstance of cause (reason)** 'because I think that males are better under stress and under pressure' as a reason of mental process. The depiction of women here is shown by Andrew's mental process of wanting the phenomenon of 'a male pilot' rather than a female pilot. This reason is strengthened by the situation of cause (reason) which explains how men are better when facing pressure compared to women. Therefore, we can draw the conclusion that Andrew represents women as weak humans, who are easily influenced by their feelings and unable to face pressure. In fact, there are many women in this world who are able to overcome difficult circumstances while maintaining their rationality.

Datum 15

"So, she wants to do onlyfans, she owes him some money because she is his."
(Andrew Tate And Dave Portnoy Go Toe To Toe — Bffs Ep. 88)

Analysis:

Types	Word Choice

	So,
Participant – Senser	she
Pr: Mental (Desiderative)	wants to
Participant – Phenomenon	do onlyfans
Participant – Actor	she
Pr: Material	owes
Participant – Recipient	him some money
Circ: Cause (Reason)	because she is his.

According to Bria, Andrew has said a lot of things about women, including the fact that he considers them his own. However, Andrew denied Bria's statement. Andrew will claim his partner as his property in the sense of property if his partner does Onlyfans. This is shown in this data. The **mental process** is characterized by the presence of the verb 'wants to' which is included in the **desiderative mental process** because it shows the process of desire in the form of hope, which is carried out by the **senser participant**, namely 'she'. Then something felt by the senser will explain something that is felt or indicated by the process, which is called a **phenomenon**, and that is 'do only fans'. The **material process** is marked with the verb 'owes' which shows the non-physical act of giving by the actor 'she' to carry out the act to another person called the **recipient**, namely 'him some money'. Then, followed by the **circumstance of cause (reason)** 'because she is his' as a reason of material process. The depiction of women here is women who does not have full authority over her body and choices, and this is shown in the **mental** and **material processes**. In the **mental process**, it shows women's desire to 'want to' do something, namely 'do Onlyfans'. However, in the **material process**, it is shown that there is no implied male authority over women's wishes if she does this, and this is seen in the 'owes' as **material process**. It is also seen in

the **circumstances of cause (reason)** as a reinforcement of this statement. In the context of a healthy and equal relationship, the concept that women are her partner's "property" is incompatible with the principles of equality and human rights. Every individual has the right to control his or her own life and financial decisions.

Datum 16

"The intimate parts of her body belong to him because they are in a relationship." (Andrew Tate And Dave Portnoy Go Toe To Toe — Bffs Ep. 88)

Analysis:

Types	Word Choice
Participant – Token	The intimate parts of her body
Pr: Relational (identifying)	belong to
Participant – Value	him
Circ: Cause (Reason)	because they are in a relationship.

Andrew believes that women who are in a relationship will completely belong to their partners in terms of property, as Bria stated in the previous datum. It shows in this datum. The presence of the verb 'belong to' is included in the **relational identifying process**, because it defines an identity of the **value participant** 'him' as the participant who owns the **token participant** 'the intimate parts of her body'. It is followed by 'because they are in a relationship' as the **circumstance of cause (reason)** which is the reason why the **token participant** is owned by the **value participant**. As explained above, the depiction of women is emphasized in the **token participant** as an object to ownership by **participant value** with the **relational process** of 'belong to'. The depiction of women here is as objects or property that belong to their partners.

Datum 17

"The woman is always given over to the man, read the bible, read the quran."
(Andrew Tate And Dave Portnoy Go Toe To Toe — Bffs Ep. 88)

Analysis:

Types	Word Choice
Participant – Actor	The woman
Circ: Extent (Frequency)	is always
Pr: Material	given over to
Participant – Recipient	the man
Pr: Material	read
Participant – Goal	the bible
Pr: Material	read
Participant – Goal	the quran

They started arguing about the concept of women as property, and even the host was against this concept. However, Andrew kept telling them that it's not about women as property, but rather about how she should belong to her partner. With the verb 'given over to' indicating the action of the physical activity of giving by the actor 'woman' and the participant recipient 'the man' as the recipient of the action given by the actor. While the material process 'read' gives a sentence of command to the audience to do physical activities followed by participant goals 'the bible' and 'the quran'. 'Then, followed by circumstance of extent (frequency) 'is always' which explains how often this process occurs. From the analysis of this datum, it can be found that the depiction of women is objectifying women as property that when married, they become the property of their husbands. This is shown in the material process 'given over to'. Andrew provides an explanation of his perspective regarding women in the context of traditional and religious settings. Using the Bible and the Quran both as reference to this in his respective texts. On the other hand, both the Bible and the Quran teach that men and women are

valued equally before God and that they are created on equal footing. A further lesson that it imparts is that husbands and wives ought to love and respect one another, as well as submit to one another. In conclusion, this datum demonstrates how Andrew portrays women as property that is completely under the control of their partners by providing justifications from the Bible and the Quran.

Datum 18

"Well, it's been proven that the smartest people in the world are men."
(Andrew Tate And Dave Portnoy Go Toe To Toe — Bffs Ep. 88)

Analysis:

Types	Word Choice
	Well,
Participant – Carrier	it
Pr: Relational (Attributive)	is
Participant – Attribute	been proven
	that
Participant – Value	the smartest people
Circ: Location (Spatial)	in the world
Pr: Relational (Identifying)	are
Participant – Token	men

In this interview, Andrew discusses with the three hosts the characteristics that distinguish women from men and the characteristics that distinguish men from women. According to Andrew, women are beautiful creatures, but they are physically and intellectually weak. The statement is explained in this datum. The presence of verb 'is' is included in the attributive relational process, because it shows the expansion of meaning and the attribute participant 'has proven' as a participant that will emphasize the carrier participant 'it'. While in the next process, verb 'are' is included in the relational identifying process, because it defines an identity of the token participant

'men' as the participant described by the value participant 'the smartest people'. Followed by 'in the world' as a circumstance of location (spatial) which becomes a setting where the process occurs. As explained above, the female subject is deliberately omitted by Andrew and then the token participant 'men' becomes superior to women with the explanation and emphasis of attributive relational process and circumstance of location (spatial). It can be concluded that the depiction of women in this datum is that the position of women is always below men.

Datum 19

"But on average, as a whole the best in the world are men not women because women cannot compete at the level the men do." (Andrew Tate And Dave Portnoy Go Toe To Toe — Bffs Ep. 88)

Analysis:

Types	Word Choice
Circ: Extent (Frequency)	But on average,
Participant – Value	as a whole the best
Circ: Location (Spatial)	in the world
Pr: Relational (Identifying)	are
Participant – Token	men not women
Circ: Cause (Reason)	because women cannot compete at the level the men do

Andrew gave an account of his life, stating that he grew up around chess players as his father was a world-renowned chess player. Andrew doubts the intelligence of women, although he believes that chess is a gathering place for many intelligent people. Similar to the sentence in this datum, he thinks the majority of great players consist of men rather than women. The presence of the verb 'are' is included in the relational identifying process, because it defines an identity of the token participant 'men not women' as a participant who has the value participant 'as whole the best'. Followed by 'because

women cannot compete at the level the men do' as the circumstance of cause (reason) which is a reason why the token and value participants state that men are better than women and the circumstance of extent (frequency) 'but on average' explains how often this process occurs. As explained above, the portrayal of women is emphasized in participant token 'men not women' as an inferior being than men. The reason is explained in the circumstance of cause (reason), which states that women will not be able to compete at the level of men in general.

Datum 20

"*The best female chess player in the world simply cannot compete with the men.*" (Andrew Tate And Dave Portnoy Go Toe To Toe — Bffs Ep. 88)

Analysis:

Types	Word Choice
Participant – Actor	The best female chess player
Circ: Location (Spatial)	in the world
	simply
Pr: Material	cannot compete
Participant – Goal	with the men.

Similar to the situation described in datum 19, where Andrew discusses the reasons why women cannot compete with men in chess. With the verb 'cannot compete' which shows the physical activity performed by the actor 'the best female chess player', the actor will get the process result called goal which is 'with the men'. Then, followed by the circumstance of location (spatial) 'in the world' as a condition, it is to define the actor. From this datum analysis, it can be found that the portrayal of women is the ability or capability of women who are doubtful in the field of chess, even though women is the best chess player in the world, her skills still cannot compete

with men. Considering that in chess, everything is taken into consideration and calculated with accuracy, this is something that unquestionably requires mental capacity. This is shown by the emphasis of the material process 'cannot compete' and the emphasis of the participant goal which refers to the comparison with men. Andrew believes that women will never be able to compete with men in any field regardless of their profession.

Datum 21

"Women can't drive like men, why? Their reaction are slower." (Andrew Tate And Dave Portnoy Go Toe To Toe — Bffs Ep. 88)

Analysis:

Types	Word Choice
Participant – Actor	Women
Pr: Material	can't drive
Circ: Manner (Comparison)	like men,
	why?
Cicr: Cause (Reason)	Their reaction are slower.

This datum is still related to the previous datum; in this datum, Andrew illustrates the reason why women cannot compete with men. In this particular datum, Andrew illustrates the reason why there are no women in Formula One (F1). With the verb 'can't drive' which shows the act of physical activity performed by the actor 'women'. Then, followed by circumstance of manner (comparison) 'like men' which explains the comparison between the actor 'women' and 'men' and circumstance of cause (reason) 'their reactions are slower' which explains the reason why 'women' cannot do the activity 'drive'. From this data analysis, it can be concluded that the portrayal of women is the ability or capability of women who are doubtful in the field of driving. This is shown by the emphasis on the material process 'can't drive' and the emphasis

on the circumstance of manner (comparison) 'like men' because there is a

circumstance of cause (reason) that explains what happened. As a result,

Andrew represented women as being physically submissive and incapable of

competing with men. Because of this, women are not allowed to drive in

Formula One (F1).

Datum 22

"It's been proven that females have a slower reaction time than men."
(Andrew Tate And Dave Portnoy Go Toe To Toe — Bffs Ep. 88)

Analysis:

Types	Word Choice
Participant – Carrier	It
Pr: Relational (Attributive)	is
Participant – Attribute	been proven
	that
Participant – Carrier	females
Pr: Relational (Attributive)	have
Participant – Attribute	a slower reaction time
Circ: Manner (Comparison)	than men.

The context of this datum is still related to the context of the previous

datum, datum 21. Here, Andrew explains why women are not allowed to

drive and why they are not allowed to compete in Formula One. In this

datum, there are two relational attributive processes. The presence of the verb

'is' is included in the relational attributive process because it shows the

expansion of meaning, and the attribute participant 'has been proven' as a

participant will emphasize the carrier participant 'it'. While in the next

process, the carrier participant 'females' here refers to women who will

perform a relational process, namely 'have', which provides an expansion of

meaning to the participant attribute 'a slower reaction time', with 'than men' as

a circumstance of manner (comparison), which provides a comparison to the

carrier 'females'. From the analysis of this data, it can be concluded that the portrayal of women is that the ability or capability of women is doubtful. This is shown by the proof of the relational process 'been proven' and the attribute 'a slower reaction time'. Andrew's opinion about women are physically weaker than men and do not have the same amount of quick reactions. As a result of this datum, datum 21 is confirmed that it has been demonstrated women have very slow reactions.

Datum 23

"Women cannot compete with men at chess." (Andrew Tate And Dave Portnoy Go Toe To Toe — Bffs Ep. 88)

Analysis:

Types	Word Choice
Participant – Actor	Women
Pr: Material	cannot compete
Participant – Goal	with men
Circ: Location (Spatial)	at chess

This is still related to datum 20, in this datum where the three BFF hosts argue with Andrew about Andrew's belief about women's inability to compete with men. With the verb 'cannot compete' which shows the physical activity performed by the **actor** 'women' which refers to women, the **actor** will get the result of the process called **goal** which is 'with men'. Then, followed by **circumstance of location (spatial)** 'at chess' which explains the setting where the process occurs. From this datum analysis, it can be found that the depiction of women is the ability or capability of women who are doubtful in the field of chess. This is shown by the emphasis of the **material process** 'cannot compete' and the emphasis of the setting 'at chess'. Andrew believes

that only men are capable of competing against other men, so he has a lot of

doubts about the capabilities and intelligence of women when it comes to the

game.

Datum 24

"If she wants to sell those (her body), he has stake in those parts of her body."
(Andrew Tate And Dave Portnoy Go Toe To Toe — Bffs Ep. 88)

Analysis:

Types	Word Choice
	If
Participant – Senser	she
Pr: Mental (Desiderative)	wants to sell
Participant – Phenomenon	those (her body)
Participant – Token	he
Pr: Relational (identifying)	has
Participant – Value	stake in those parts of her body.

From Andrew's perspective, the values in this datum are associated with

women, and those values are the various parts of her body. With the presence

of the verb 'wants to sell' which is included in the **desiderative mental**

process, because it shows a process that expresses a desire, which is carried

out by the **senser participant**, namely 'she'. Then something that is felt by the

senser will explain something that is felt or shown from the process which is

called a phenomenon and the **phenomenon** is 'those (her body)'. Then the verb

'has' is included in the **relational identifying process**, because it defines an

identity or ownership of the **token** participant 'he'. While the **value**

participant 'stake in those parts of her body' explains what is owned by the

token participant. From the analysis of this datum, it can be found that the

depiction of women's desires or choices and women's bodies are still

controlled by men, this is shown by the **relational process identifying** 'has'

which confirms men's ownership of women. Whereas women may want to do something as described in the **mental process**.

Datum 25

"And the old days, men would give attention and return for sex." (Andrew Tate And Chian Do Not Get Along | Grilling S2 Ep 7)

Analysis:

Types	Word Choice
Circ: Location (Temporal)	And the old days,
Participant – Actor	men
Pr: Material	would give
Participant – Recipient	attention
Circ: Cause (Purpose)	and return for sex

In this interview, Andrew and Chian talk about how social media can be a place where attention can be a form of currency. According to Andrew, attention has significant value, especially in the context of contemporary society. As Andrew explains in this datum. In this datum, there is a **material process** characterized by the verb 'would give' which shows the act of non-physical giving activity performed by the **actor** 'men' to perform the activity of giving to something called the **recipient**, namely 'attention'. Then, followed by **circumstance of cause (purpose)** 'and return for sex' as a purpose of **material process** and **circumstance of location (temporal)** 'and the old days' which explains the time setting where the process occurs. The depiction of women here is objectification as sexual objects of men and this occurs in the **material process**. In the **material process**, it is shown by the process of 'would give' to women with the aim of getting something and this is explained in the **circumstance of cause (purpose)** 'and return for sex'. This implies that the allocation of attention has to produce an equal advantage. The

fact that men in the past, in **circumstance of location (temporal)**, paid attention to women in order to have sexual encounters is explained by this datum. The exclusion of women in the sentence is evident, despite the apparent targeting of women as the intended audience for this statement. Based on the analysis conducted, it can be inferred that Andrew's portrayal of women is characterized by a depiction of them as individuals lacking social standing or significance.

Datum 26

"But nowadays, men just give attention and don't get any sex back."
(Andrew Tate And Chian Do Not Get Along | Grilling S2 Ep 7)
Analysis:

Types	Word Choice
Circ: Location (Temporal)	But nowadays
Participant – Actor	men
Pr: Material	just give
Participant – Recipient	attention
Circ: Cause (Purpose)	and don't get any sex back

The current datum shows a direct correlation with the previous datum, known as datum 25. At the same time, it is important to remember that in modern culture, attention is seen as a very valuable asset. In this datum, there is a material process characterized by the verb 'just give' which shows the act of non-physical giving activity performed by the actor 'men' to perform the activity of giving to something called the recipient, namely 'attention'. Then, followed by circumstance of cause (purpose) 'and don't get any sex back' as a purpose of material process and circumstance of location (temporal) 'but nowadays' which explains the time setting where the process occurs. The depiction of women here is objetification as sexual objects of men and this

occurs in the material process. In the material process, it is shown that there is a process of 'just giving' to women for the purpose of getting something and this is explained in the circumstance of cause (purpose) 'and don't get any sex back'.

Datum 27

"And I'm also saying that if a man did decide to explore his options, it would not be as disgusting as if female decided to explore her options." (Andrew Tate And Chian Do Not Get Along | Grilling S2 Ep 7)

Analysis:

Types	Word Choice
	And
Participant – Sayer	I'm
Pr: Verbal	also saying
	that if
Participant – Actor	a man
Pr: Material	did decide to explore
Participant – Goal	his options
Circ: Cause (Reason)	it would not be as disgusting as if female decided to explore her options.

Andrew here states that high value men have so many options and they will explore them. However, he refuses women to explore like men do because if women do, it's disgusting. This is stated in the datum above. With the verb 'did decide to explore' which shows the act of physical activity performed by the **actor** 'a man' which refers to a man, the **actor** will get the result of the process called **goal** which is 'his option'. Then, followed by the **circumstance of cause (reason)** 'it would not be as disgusting as if the female decided to explore her option' as a reason why the actor is doing the **material process**. In this datum, it is represented that the position relationship between women and men is very unequal. That shows in the **material process** 'did

decide to explore' which explains the activity of the **actor** and then the

circumstance of cause (reason) which explains Andrew's double standard

towards women and men. How can women with high value still not have the

right to explore their choices while men are allowed. This is the same as

limiting women's human rights.

Datum 28

"I'm saying at a certain point, females aren't even interested in loyalty."
(Andrew Tate And Chian Do Not Get Along | Grilling S2 Ep 7)

Analysis:

Types	Word Choice
Participant – Sayer	I'm
Pr: Verbal	saying
Circ: Location (Temporal)	at a certain point
Participant – Carrier	females
Pr: Relational (Attributive)	aren't
Participant – Attribute	even interested in loyalty

Andrew elaborates on the idea that there are certain differences in the

concept of value given to men and women. This datum describes Andrew's

statement on the concept of value in women. It starts with the verb 'saying'

which indicates a **verbal process**, followed by 'I'm' as the **Sayer**, which refers

to Andrew. He states that 'at a certain point', as a **circumstance of location**

(temporal), which emphasizes that there are several circumstances that can

affect the participant **carrier** 'females'. Then, there is the verb 'aren't' which

has a **relational attributive process** and expresses a narrowing of the

meaning of the participant attribute 'even interested in loyalty'. According to

him, the declining value of a man will have an impact on women's decision in

the case of loyalty. This is expressed in a **relational process** that explains the

quality of the **carrier** as a subject that is subject to **attributes** as characteristics. The portrayal of women in this datum is inferior; in Andrew's perspective, women are not interested in loyalty, but a high value of the man is attractive. This factor can cause women to be unfaithful and turn away from their partners to get a partner who has a higher value.

Datum 29

"Every single king, every single emperor, every single soul, and every single conqueror since the dawn human time had more than one woman." (Andrew Tate And Chian Do Not Get Along | Grilling S2 Ep 7)

Analysis:

Types	Word Choice
Participant – Carrier	Every single king, every single emperor, every single soul, and every single conqueror
Circ: Location (Temporal)	since the dawn human time
Pr: Relational (Attributive)	had
Participant – Attribute	more than one woman

In this interview, Andrew and Chian argue about how relationships should work. Chian gives an example of how if women has an affair, but Andrew rejects the idea and says "Women should not do that", in Andrew's perspective, women should not cheat on their partners while men can have more than one partner. This is shown in this datum. The presence of the verb 'had' is included in the **attributive relational process**, because it shows the meaning of ownership which explains the **attribute participant** 'more than one women' as a participant that will emphasize the **carrier participant** 'Every single king, every single emperor, every single soul, and every single conqueror' which refers to men. Followed by 'since the dawn of human time' as a **circumstance of location (temporal)** which gives a description of the

situation or setting of the time setting. Women here is portrayed as women who has no choice, as Andrew has argued. Based on the circumstance of location (temporal) which explains historically, that every man (participant carrier) from then until now can have more than one woman.

Datum 30

"Whereas to be a high value female, you need to be hot." (Andrew Tate And Chian Do Not Get Along | Grilling S2 Ep 7)

Analysis:

Types	Word Choice
Circ: Role (Product)	Whereas to be a high value female
Participant – Senser	you
Pr: Mental (Desiderative)	need
Participant – Phenomenon	to be hot.

'This datum has the same context as datum 2 and 3. In this interview, Andrew and Chain discuss how difficult it is for men to be a person of high value, in contrast to women. With the presence of the verb 'need' which is included in the **desiderative mental process**, because it shows a process of desire in the form of hope, which is carried out by the **senser participant**, namely 'you' which refers to women. Then something that is felt by the senser will explain something that is felt or shown from the process which is called a **phenomenon** and the **phenomenon** is 'to be hot'. Then, followed by **circumstance of role (product)** 'whereas to be a high value female' as a role of mental process. The depiction of women here is shown by how easy it is for women to become high value women, this is shown by the mental process and phenomenon above.

Datum 31

"Whereas if you are a good-looking man who lives with his mother, you ain't getting any messages." (Andrew Tate And Chian Do Not Get Along | Grilling S2 Ep 7)

Analysis:

Types	Word Choice
Circ: Manner (Quality)	Whereas if you are a good-looking man
Circ: Location (Spatial)	Who lives with his mother
Participant – Actor	you
Pr: Material	ain't getting
Participant – Goal	any messages

This datum has the same context as datums 2, 3, and 30. Andrew found it difficult to manage the expectations associated with being a high value individual on his own. This is shown in this datum. With the verb 'ain't getting' indicating the action of a non-physical activity **material process** performed by the **actor** 'you' referring to the man, the actor will perform the getting process result called **goal** which is 'any messages'. Then, followed by **circumstance of manner (quality)** 'whereas if you are a good-looking man' as a quality and **circumstance of location (spatial)** 'who lives with his mother' as a condition, it is to define the **actor**. The portrayal of women here is of women as individuals who exclusively view and evaluate men based on men's financial resources. The position of women here is above men, seeing how society pressures men. Shown in **circumstances of manner (quality) and circumstances of location (spatial)**, if they do not fulfill these two qualities then, according to Andrew, the man will not get 'messages' from women.

Datum 32

"How would I let my chick do onlyfans and keep all the money?" (Andrew Tate And Chian Do Not Get Along | Grilling S2 Ep 7)

Analysis:

Types	Word Choice
	How would
Participant – Actor	I
Pr: Material	let
Participant – Client	my chick
Circ: Matter	do onlyfans and keep all the money?

Chain was mad after hearing Andrew's answer in datum 8. She was very offended by him since she felt like Andrew saw women as objects and products. This datum is also a justification for his opinions. The **material process** is characterized by the verb 'let' which shows the act of physical activity performed by the actor 'I' which refers to Andrew. The actor will do the act for another person called the **client**, namely 'my chick'. Then, followed by **circumstances of matter**, 'do only fans and keep all the money?' as a matter of material process. The depiction of women here is of women who do not have full authority over their bodies and choices, and this is shown in the **material process**. In the **material process** of 'let' there is an implied male authority over her choices and desires, also seen in the **circumstances of the matter** to reinforce the statement. Also, Andrew still using the word "chick" in **participant client** to refer to women. It is straightly disrespectful toward women.

B. Discussion

The researcher conducted an analysis of three YouTube interview, focusing on the representation of women through the Ideational Metafunctions. The analysis revealed that these videos contained a total of 32 instances of data, which encompassed participants, processes, and circumstances.

Table 1 Table of Ideational Metafunction Process in YouTube Interview

No.	Process	Data
1.	Material	20
2.	Mental	12
3.	Relational (Attributive)	7
4.	Relational (Identifying)	4
5.	Verbal	2

Table 1 illustrates the presence of five distinct types of ideational metafunction processes in the three videos. These processes include Material process, which occurs 20 times, Mental process, which occurs 12 times, Relational Attributive process, which occurs 7 times, Relational Identifying process, which occurs 4 times, and Verbal process, which occurs 2 times. A cumulative count of 45 processes was identified across the three video interviews. In this study, the researchers did not identify any behavioral or existential processes. According to this study, Andrew Tate uses the material process more frequently.

Additionally, the researcher conducted an analysis of the participants and the circumstances that were revealed during the YouTube interview. There were 85 participants in total: Actor, Goal, Recipient, Client (Material Process), Senser and Phenomenon (Mental Process), Carrier and Attribute (Attributive Relational Process), Token and Value (Identifying Relational Process), and Sayer (Verbal Process). The Actor is the most commonly utilized Participant, appearing 18 times, while the Token, Value, Sayer, and Client are the least frequently employed.

Table 2 Table Participant of Ideational Metafunction in YouTube Interview

No.	Process	Participant	Data
1.	Material	Actor	18
		Goal	15
		Recipient	4
		Client	1
2.	Mental	Senser	12
		Phenomenon	10
3.	Relational (Attributive)	Carrier	7
		Attribute	7
4.	Relational (Identifying)	Token	4
		Value	4
5.	Verbal	Sayer	2

The researcher identified multiple circumstance of Ideational Metafunction within this study. This research encompasses a total of 34 circumstances, which include Location (Spatial and Temporal), Cause (Reason, Purpose, Behalf), Manner (Comparison, Degree, Quality), Extent (Frequency), and Role (Product). The predominant factor observed in this context is Location (Spatial), which appears six times in total, whereas the least prevalent factor is Cause (Behalf), Manner (Degree and Quality), Angle, and Matter occurring only once.

Table 3 Table Circumstance of Ideational Metafunction in YouTube Interview

No.	Circumstance	Type	Data	Positive (+)/Negative (-)/Neutral	Data
1.	Location	Spatial	6	(neutral)	6
		Temporal	4	(neutral)	4
2.	Cause	Reason	9	(-)	8
				(neutral)	1
		Purpose	2	(-)	2
		Behalf	1	(neutral)	1
3.	Manner	Comparison	3	(-)	3
		Degree	1	(neutral)	1
		Quality	2	(neutral)	1

4.	Extent	Frequency	3	(neutral)	3
5.	Role	Product	2	(neutral)	2
6.	Angle	-	1	(neutral)	1
7.	Matter	-	1	(neutral)	1

Consequently, the findings of the study indicate that Andrew Tate exhibits a higher frequency of employing material processes while representing women during the interviews he has participated in. The English transitivity system encompasses three fundamental process categories, namely material, mental, and relational. The most prevalent categories, including "material" and "relational," are notably more frequent than the category of "mental," among other categories (Halliday & Matthiessen, 1999). The concept of a "material" clause is used to understand a quantum of change in the progression of events as being facilitated by an input of energy. According to Halliday (2014), "material" clauses encompass actions and events.

Based on the findings from the three YouTube interviews that have been analyzed, it can be found that material process is very often used by Andrew in expressing his opinion. The concept of material process refers to the actions and occurrences that take place. From these findings, Andrew, as the interviewee, represents women as weak and unable to compete with men. Andrew also represents women as objects. It can be seen by the phrase "are selling", "given over to", "can't drive", and "cannot compete" in datum 8, 17, 20, 21, and 23. Whereas women in his interview is mentioned as actor ten times, as goal two times, and as client once.

The second highest process in Andrew Tate's YouTube interviews is the mental process. The mental process encompasses several cognitive functions such as perception, cognition, and emotion, which involve the process of sensing. The Senser and the Phenomenon are the participants in a mental process. Based on findings, Andrew represents women as an object and how women behave in his viewpoint. With that said, he stated that his sister is her husband's property in datum 10, instead of using word "wife" he used the word "property" to describe his sister. Also, he said that women don't respect or even care about men and his loyalty in datum 2 and 7. Therefore, the women appear as a senser and as a phenomenon four times.

The third highest process in Andrew Tate's YouTube interviews is attributive relational process. The process by which an attribute is assigned to an object involves Carrier and Attribute as participants. Andrew described the women more frequently as a Carrier than as an Attribute, according to the study's findings. It can be seen in datum 22, that is the women in Andrew's point of view, has the trait of slow reaction than men that is why Andrew think that women should not drive.

The fourth highest process in Andrew Tate's YouTube interviews is identifying relational process. Giving value to something is what this process entails, and the participants are token and value. It appeared four times in the datum 16, 18, 19, and 24. In those datum shows that how Andrew values women in his point of view.

The last highest process in Andrew Tate's YouTube interviews is verbal process. The verbal process refers to the act of speaking, involving three key participants: the Sayer, Verbiage, and Receiver. From the result, researcher found only two verbal processes appeared in this study. It appears as a Sayer and it defined how Andrew wants to convincing the audience using references.

The researcher discovered that the predominant circumstance associated with negative connotations is the cause circumstance, specifically the type referred to as reason. It appeared 7 times which the women as an object. In this particular context, the research findings indicate that Andrew portrays women in a manner that perpetuates discrimination and stereotypes. Such as in datum 19, "because women cannot compete at the level the men do."

The findings show that Andrew's representation of women was captured through three YouTube interviews, then analyzed using ideational metafucntion and considering the process, participants and situation surrounding the interviews. The portrayal of women in this invention shows that women are depicted as individuals who do not have power over their bodies, emotions, and abilities. In addition, in certain cases, Andrew considers women as objects that can be cashed in. Then, according to Andrew, women cannot compete with men in all fields due to their physical and mental weakness. However, women are just human beings like any other, they have thoughts and feelings.

Moreover, a number of previous studies have also investigated the analysis of Ideational metafunction using Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL), including; Akabuike (2022), Maledo, R. O., & Edhere, J. U. (2021), Mbazuigwe, P. E. & Anurudu, M. S. (2021), Fitriani et al. (2021), and Triana et al. (2020). While there is one past study that did not analyze using SFL but had the same topic as this study. The research was made by Van Der Pas and Aaldering (2020).

The research by Triana et al. (2020), examined the discourse of Irwan Prayitno's reportage from August to November 2015. The study found that the representation of political figures in the mass media is dominated by clauses containing material processes, not only at the global and national level but also at the local level. Same as the researcher's study found that the representation of women in Andrew Tate's YouTube interview is dominated by the material process.

The research by Fitriani et al. (2021), analyzes the representation of 212 rallies in The Jakarta Post articles using Van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) strategies and Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG). The study reveals that The Jakarta Post tends to generate a positive representation toward the government, which is portrayed as innocent, proactive, and sensitive. The findings are different from the researcher's study, Andrew Tate generates the negative representation toward women which is portrayed as object, property, weak and has no capability.

Several previous studies have explored the topic of representation, such as those conducted by Akabuike (2022), Maledo, Edhere, and J. U. Edhere (2021), Mbazuigwe and Anurudu (2021), but their focus was limited to literary works (novels, poems, and poetry). The objective of this study was to determine the extent to which women are represented in the YouTube interviews of Andrew Tate. The researcher discovered the way in which women were represented through an analysis of the ideational metafunction within the framework of systemic functional linguistics.

Furthermore, previous research carried out by Van Der Pas and Aaldering (2020) that is related to the subject matter of the researcher's study is also taken into consideration. This article investigates the gender bias that exists in political media, whereas the study conducted by the researcher investigates the way in which women are represented in utterances by Andrew Tate. The findings of this research on gender bias are identical to the findings of this research, which discovered that women are portrayed as being emotionally fragile and weak. Women are then depicted as objects and are placed in a position that is significantly lower than that of men.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The final chapter provides an explanation of the research's findings as well as recommendations for additional research on the study's subject or the advancement of literary theories.

A. Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion, the most used process in Andrew Tate's YouTube interviews is the material process, it appeared 20 times. Also, there are another process found in the study, such as; Mental and Attributive Relational process. The researcher found that Andrew mostly using those processes to represent women from his view point and it mostly about how women behave.

Actor is the most frequently used participant (Material process), and circumstance of cause (Reason) is the most frequently used circumstance with a negative connotation, due to the fact that Andrew Tate primarily represents women in discrimination and stereotypes, both of which have negative connotations.

The researcher concluded, based on the findings, that Andrew Tate's YouTube interviews predominantly depict women in a negative light. The researcher reached the conclusion that Andrew Tate exemplified the notion of women as a fragile human being, an object, or property, incapable of competing in any way with men. Furthermore, he stresses negative aspects of women.

B. Suggestion

Future research is recommended to incorporate all aspects of metafunction in SFL, including Ideational Metafunction, Interpersonal Metafunction, and Textual Metafunction, to analyze more comprehensive and thorough aspects of SFL. Future researchers can use CDA as an alternative framework for SFL to assess the complexity of this study. Further data collection from various media platforms, including social media and international news media, could be conducted by future researchers, given that the information used in this study was obtained from YouTube

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CURRICULUM VITAE

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APPENDIX

1. *I was thinking that it was the man who was selling himself to the woman.*

	I	was thinking	that it was the man	who	was selling	himself	to the woman
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental (Cognitive)	Phenomenon	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal	Circ: Cause (Behalf)

2. *Most females don't respect how difficult it is to become a high value man.*

	Most females	don't respect	how difficult it is	to become a high value man
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental (Emotive)	Circ: Manner (Quality)	Circ: Role (Product)

3. *So, the man moves one square at a time and the queen just jump all over on (the chess) board.*

	So	The man	moves	one square	at a time	and	the queen	just jump	all over	on (the chess) board
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Goal	Circ: Extent (Frequency)		Actor	Pr: Material	Goal	Circ: Location (Spatial)

4. *Every single book you can read from history says that females who are promiscuous should either be stone to death or at least cast out from society.*

	Every single book	you	can read	from history says that the females who are promiscuous should either be stone to death or at least cast put from society
Ideational	Circ: Manner (Degree)	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal

5. *Whereas a man, if he sleeps with a bunch of chicks, does a man who cares.*

	Whereas a man	if	he	sleeps	with a bunch of chicks	does a man who cares
Ideational	Circ: Angle		Actor	Pr: Material	Goal	Circ: Matter

6. *I believe a man cares about a chicks.*

	I	Believe	A man	Cares	About a chicks
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental (Cognitive)	Senser	Pr: Mental (Emotive)	Phenomenon

7. *Women don't even care about loyalty.*

	Women	Don't even care	About loyalty
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental (Emotive)	Phenomenon

8. *Because you are my woman, you are doing onlyfans, you are selling my product.*

	Because you are my women	You	Are doing	Onlyfans	You	Are selling	My product
Ideational	Circ: Cause (Reason)	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal

9. It is impossible for her to earn more money than me.

	It	is	Impossible	For	Her	To earn	More money	Than me
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Relational (Attributive)	Attribute		Actor	Pr: Material	Goal	Circ: Manner (Comparison)

10. So, I think my sister is her husband's property.

	So	I	Think	My sister is her husband's property
Ideational		Senser	Pr: Mental (Cognitive)	Phenomenon

11. I believe the woman is given to the man.

	I	Believe	The woman is given to the man
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental (Cognitive)	Phenomenon

12. The reason 18- and 19-year olds are more attractive than 25 year olds is because they have been through less dick.

	The reason 18- and 19- years old	Are	More attractive than 25 years old	Is	Because they have been through less dick
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Relational (Attributive)	Attribute		Circ: Cause (Reason)

13. Man should have some authority because you should take care of his chick.

	Man	Should have some	authority	because you should take care of his chick
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental (Desiderative)	Phenomenon	Circ: Cause (Reason)

14. I would want a male pilot because i think that males are better under stress and under pressure

	I	Would want	A male pilot	Because i think that males are better under stress and under pressure
Ideational	Senser	Pr: Mental (Desiderative)	Phenomenon	Circ: Cause (Reason)

15. So, she wants to do onlyfans, she owes him some money because she is his.

	So	She	Wants to do	Onlyfans	She	Owes	Him some money	Because she is his
Ideational		Senser	Pr: Mental (Desiderative)	Phenomenon	Actor	Pr: Material	Recipient	Circ: Cause (Reason)

16. *The intimate parts of her body belong to him because they are in a relationship*.

	The intimate part of her body	Belong to	Him	Because they are in a relationship
Ideational	Token	Pr: Relational (Identifying)	Value	Circ: Cause (Reason)

17. The woman is always given over to the man, read the bible, read the quran.

	The woman	Is always	Given over to	The man	Read	The bible	read	the quran
Ideational	Actor	Circ: Extent (Frequency)	Pr: Material	Recipient	Pr: Material	Goal	Pr: Material	Goal

18. Well, it's been proven that the smartest people in the world are men.

	Well	It	Is	Been proven	That	The smartest people	In the world	Are	Men
Ideational		Carrier	Pr: Relational (Attributive)	Attribute		Value	Circ: Location (Spatial)	Pr: Relational (Identifying)	Token

19. But on average, as a whole the best in the world are men not women because women cannot compete at the level the men do.

	But on average	As a whole the best	in the world	Are	Men not women	because women cannot compete at the level the men do
Ideational	Circ: Extent (Frequency)	Value	Circ: Location (Spatial)	Pr: Relational (Identifying)	Token	Circ: Cause (Reason)

20. The best female chess player in the world simply cannot compete with the men.

	The best female chess player	in the world	Simply	Cannot compete	With the men
Ideational	Actor	Cicr: Location (Spatial)		Pr: Material	Goal

21. Women can't drive like men, why? Their reaction are slower.

	Women	Can't drive	Like men	Why?	Their reaction are slower
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Circ: Manner (Comparison)		Circ: Cause (Reason)

22. It's been proven that females have a slower reaction time than men.

	It	Is	Been proven	That	Females	Have	A slower reaction time	Than men
Ideational	Carrier	Pr: Relational (Attributive)	Attribute		Carrier	Pr: relational (Attributive)	Attribute	Circ: Manner (Comparison)

23. Women cannot compete with men at chess.

	Women	Cannot compete	With men	At chess
Ideational	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal	Circ: Location (Spatial)

24. If she wants to sell those (her body), he has stake in those parts of her body.

	If	She	Wants to sell	Those (her body)	He	Has	Stake in those parts of her body
Ideational		Senser	Pr: Mental (Desiderative)	Phenomenon	Token	Pr: Relational (Identifying)	Value

25. And the old days, men would give attention and return for sex.

	And the old days	Men	Would give	Attention	And return for sex
Ideational	Circ: Location (Temporal)	Actor	Pr: Material	Recipient	Circ: Cause (Purpose)

26. But nowadays, men just give attention and don't get any sex back.

	But nowadays	Men	Just give	Attention	And don't get any sex back
Ideational	Circ: Location (Temporal)	Actor	Pr: Material	Recipient	Circ: Cause (Purpose)

27. And i'm also saying that if a man did decide to explore his options, it would not be as disgusting as if female decided to explore her options.

	And	I am	Also saying	That if	A man	Did decide to explore	his option	It would not be as disgusting as female decided to explore her option
Ideational		Sayer	Pr: Verbal		Actor	Pr: Material	Goal	Circ: Cause (Reason)

28. I'm saying at a certain point, females aren't even interested in loyalty.

	I am	Saying	At a certain point	Females	Aren't	Even interested in loyalty
Ideational	Sayer	Pr: Verbal	Circ: Location (Temporal)	Carrier	Pr: Relational (Attributive)	Attribute

29. Every single king, every single emperor, every single soul, and every single conqueror since the dawn human time had more than one woman.

	Every sngle king, every single emperor, every single soul, and every single conqueror	Since the dawn human time	Had	More than one woman
Ideational	Carrier	Circ: Location (Temporal)	Pr: Relational (Attributive)	Attribute

30. Whereas to be a high value female, you need to be hot.

	Whereas to be a high value female	You	Need	To be hot
Ideational	Circ: Role (Product)	Senser	Pr: Mental (Desiderative)	Phenomenon

31. Whereas if you are a good-looking man who lives with his mother, you ain't getting any messages.

	Whereas if you are a good-looking man	Who lives with his mother	You	Ain't getting	Any messages
Ideational	Circ: Manner (Quality)	Circ: Location (Spatial)	Actor	Pr: Material	Goal

32. How would i let my chick do onlyfans and keep all the money?

	How Would	I	Let	My chick	Do Onlyfans and keep all the money
Ideational		Actor	Pr: Material	Client	Goal