بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Shaqra University

حقوق الطبع محفوظة

عنوان المراسلة

تعريف بالمجلة

مجلة دورية علمية محكمة نصف سنوية، تصدر عن جامعة شقراء، وتعنى بنشر الدارسات والأبحاث التي لم يسبق نشرها والمتوافر فيها مقومات البحث العلمي من حيث أصالة الفكرة، ووضوح المنهجية، ودقة التوثيق في التخصصات الإنسانية والإدارية المكتوبة باللغة العربية أو اللغة الإنجليزية.

الرؤية:

التميز في نشر الأبحاث المتخصصة في مجال العلوم الإنسانية والإدارية.

الرسالة:

نشر الأبحاث العلمية المتميزة وفق معايير البحث العلمي في مجال العلوم الإنسانية والإدارية.

الأهداف:

تسعى مجلة جامعة شقراء للعلوم الإنسانية والإدارية لتحقيق الأهداف التالية:

1. الإسهام في نشر العلوم الإنسانية والإدارية وتطبيقاتها .
2. تشجيع المهتمين في مجال العلوم الإنسانية والإدارية لنشر إنتاجهم العلمي والبحثي المبتكر.
3. إتاحة الفرصة لتبادل الإنتاج العلمي والبحثي على المستويين؛ المحلي، والعالمي.

– تعبّر المواد المقدَّمة للنشر بالمجلة عن آراء ونتائج واستنتاجات مؤلفيها.

– يتحمل الباحث/ الباحثون المسؤولية الكاملة عن صحة الموضوع والمراجع المستعملة.

– تحتفظ المجلة بحق إجراء تعديلات للتنسيقات التحريرية للمادة المقدّمة، حسب مقتضيات النشر.

– يجب ألا يزيد عدد صفحات البحث عن (30) صفحة مقاس (A4) .

– تكتب البحوث باللغة العربية أو الإنجليزية، ويرفق عنوان البحث وملخصه باللغة العربية للبحوث المكتوبة باللغة الإنجليزية، وعنوان البحث وملخصه باللغة الإنجليزية للبحوث المكتوبة باللغة العربية، على أن تكون ترجمة **المستخلص** إلى اللغة الإنجليزية صحيحة ومتخصصة، ولن تُقبل الترجمة الحرفية للنصوص عن طريق مواقع الترجمة على الإنترنت. ويتضمن المستخلص فكرة مختصرة عن موضوع الدراسة ومنهجها وأهم نتائجها بصورة مجملة، ولا يزيد عن 250 كلمة.

– يرفق بالمستخلص العربي والإنجليزي **الكلمات المفتاحية** (Keywords) من أسفل، ولا تزيد عن خمس كلمات.

– تُستخدم الأرقام العربية (1،2،3،4 Arabic) بنط 11 سواء في متن البحث أو ترقيم الصفحات أو الجداول أو الأشكال أو المراجع.

– يُقدَّم أصل البحث مُخَرَجًا في صورته النهائية، وتكون صفحاته مرقمة ترقيمًا متسلسلًا باستخدام برنامج Ms Word، وخط Traditional Arabic، مع مراعاة أن تكون الكتابة ببنط 14 للمتن، و 12 في الحاشية، و10 للجداول والأشكال، وبالنسبة للغة الإنجليزية فتكتب بخط Times- Roman بنط 12، و(10) في الحاشية، و(8) في الجداول والأشكال، مع مراعاة أن تكون الجداول والأشكال مدرجة في أماكنها الصحيحة، وأن تشمل العناوين والبيانات الإيضاحية الضرورية، ويراعى ألا تتجاوز أبعاد الأشكال والجداول مساحة الصفحة على أن تكون هوامش الصفحة (3) من كل الاتجاهات، والتباعد بين السطور مسافة مفردة، وبين الفقرات (10) ، ويكون ترقيم الصفحات في منتصف أسفل الصفحة.

– ترسل الأبحاث إلى المجلة على البريد الإلكتروني Jha@su.edu.sa

– ترسل نسخة من البحث بصيغة Word ونسخة PDF.

– يُعرض البحث على هيئة التحرير قبل إرساله للتحكيم، وللهيئة الحق في قبوله أو رفضه.

– يكتب عنوان البحث، واسم المؤلف (المؤلفين) ، والرتبة العلمية، والتخصص، وجهة العمل، وعنوان المؤلف (المؤلفين) باللغتين العربية والإنجليزية.

– يجب أن تكون الجداول والأشكال —إن وجدت— واضحة ومنسقة، وتُرقَّم حسب تسلسل ذكرها في المتن، ويكتب عنوان الجدول في الأعلى. أما عنوان الشكل فيكتب العنوان في الأسفل؛ بحيث يكون ملخصًا لمحتواه.

– يجب استعمال الاختصارات المقننة دوليًا بدلًا من كتابة الكلمة كاملة مثل سم، ملم، كلم، و % (لكل من سنتيمتر، ومليمتر، كيلومتر، والنسبة المئوية، على التوالي) . يُفضل استعمال المقاييس المترية، وفي حالة استعمال وحدات أخرى، يُكتب المعادل المتري لها بين أقواس مربعة.

– تستعمل الحواشي لتزويد القارئ بمعلومات توضيحية، ويشار إلى التعليق في المتن بأرقام مرتفعة عن السطر بدون أقواس، وترقم الحواشي مسلسلة داخل المتن، وتكتب في الصفحة نفسها مفصولة عن المتن بخط مستقيم.

– لا تُعاد البحوث إلى أصحابها سواء نُشرت أو لم تنشر.

– يُتبع أحدث إصدار من جمعية علم النفس الأمريكية APA لكتابة المراجع وتوثيق الاقتباسات.

– وعلى الباحث الالتزام بعملية الرومنة للمراجع، وهي: إعادة ترجمة قائمة المراجع العربية إلى الإنجليزية وإضافتها في قائمة المراجع.

– تُعد نسبة التشابه similarity المقبولة هي 30%، وإذا زاد البحث عن هذه النسبة يُعرض على هيئة تحرير المجلة للبت فيه، والتأكد من تجنب السرقة الأكاديمية plagiarism، والمحافظة على الأصالة البحثية.

– ألا يكون البحث مستلًّا من رسالة الماجستير أو الدكتوراه.

كلمة العدد

يصدر هذا العدد بجهود موفقة من هيئة التحرير وفريق عمل المجلة الذين عملوا معي منذ تسلمت رئاسة التحرير في 9 يناير 2023م بجِدٍّ وحرص، وعلى رأسهم سعادة مدير التحرير أ.د علي الحربي بالتزام وإصرار للارتقاء بالمجلة نوعياً؛ مما جعل تسلمي ممتعًا ومجزيًا، فلهم مني جميعاً جزيل الشكر والتقدير. وقد سعينا جاهدين على حمل رسالة البحث العلمي وأخلاقياته في جميع الأعداد، مواصلين مسيرة وجهود هيئة التحرير السابقة...ونسأل الله التوفيق والسداد.

يحمل هذا العدد في ثناياه عدة عناوين متنوعة:

البحث الأول بعنوان: قاعدة الثابت بالبرهان كالثابت بالعيان وأثرها في الحكم القضائي –دراسة تأصيلية تطبيقية للدكتورة فاطمة إبراهيم الأحيدب الأستاذ المساعد في أصول الفقه بقسم الدراسات الإسلامية بكلية التربية جامعة المجمعة، وقد عنيت الدراسة ببيان المقصود من هذه القاعدة الفقهية جملة وتفصيلًا، مع بيان أدلتها ومستثنياتها والقواعد ذات الصلة المباشرة فيها، ومن ثم أثرها في الحكم القضائي من خلال تطبيقها على القرينة كطريقة من طرق الإثبات من خلال ثلاث مسائل، وخلصت إلى أهم النتائج والتوصيات التي من أهمها الاهتمام بدراسة القواعد الفقهية المتعلقة بالقضاء.

البحث الثاني بعنوان: الاستثمار في لقطة الحرم والأحكام الفقهية المتعلقة بها للدكتور خالد النمر أستاذ الفقه المشارك بقسم الدراسات الإسلامية بكلية العلوم والدراسات الإنسانية بالدوادمي، منتهجًا فيه المنهج التحليلي والمنهج المقارن، وهو يبحث في بيان حكم لقطة الحرم وزكاتها وضمانها والتصرف فيها ببذل وبيع ونحوه، ثم بيان حكم تنمية مال اللقطة الخاصة بالحرم مبرزاً أهم النتائج.

البحث الثالث بعنوان: الأمن المائي في الشريعة الإسلامية مقاصده ووسائله –دراسة استقرائية تحليلية للدكتور فؤاد بن أحمد عطا الله أستاذ أصول الفقه المساعد بقسم الشريعة بكلية الشريعة والقانون في جامعة الجوف، وقد قدم هذا البحث دراسة أصولية مقاصدية للأمن المائي في الشريعة الإسلامية، منطلقاً من أسباب واقعية ملحة، وسعى لاستخراج مقاصد ووسائل الأمن المائي في الشريعة الإسلامية، وخرج بنتائج وتوصيات مهمة.

البحث الرابع بعنوان: قياس الأولى عند الشيخ محمد بن عثيمين –رحمه الله– في أبواب الاعتقاد (شرح الواسطية أنموذجًا) للدكتورة هدى بنت محمد الغفيص أستاذ العقيدة المشارك في قسم العقيدة والمذاهب المعاصرة بكلية الشريعة والدراسات الإسلامية بجامعة القصيم، وقد قدم البحث بيان منهج من الاستدلالات العقلية التي أوردها الشيخ ابن عثيمين –رحمه الله– في تقرير المسائل العقدية باستعماله دليل قياس الأولى، وتفريق الشيخ بين قياس الأولى والمثل الأعلى من خلال بيان كل منهما، وعناية الشيخ بتنوع الاستدلال في إقرار المسائل العقدية.

البحث الخامس بعنوان: شعرية العتبات النصية في ديوان "تضاريس الهذيان" للشاعر جاسم الصحيح للدكتورة داليا عبد الباقي مصطفى الأستاذ المساعد في الأدب والنقد بقسم اللغة العربية بكلية التربية جامعة المجمعة، ويهدف إلى معرفة أهمية العتبات في الكشف عن موضوعات النص الشعري والتعبير عنه، والكشف عن أبعاد العتبات التأويلية بالاعتماد على شعرية جيرار جينيت.

البحث السادس بعنوان: الثنائيات الضدية في تائية أبي إسحاق الإلبيري للدكتور أنور يعقوب زمان أستاذ الأدب والنقد المشارك بقسم اللغة العربية بكلية الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية جامعة طيبة، مستهدفاً الكشف عما احتوته التائية من ثنائيات كثيرة لافتة جاءت في إطار واحد متآلف، معتمدًا على المنهج الوصفي التحليلي.

البحث السابع بعنوان: الاختبارات اللغوية المكتوبة أنواعها وطرقها وأسس بنائها ومعايير تطويرها للدكتور فهد سعود آل حسين الأستاذ المساعد في قسم الإعداد اللغوي بكلية اللغات وعلومها بجامعة الملك سعود، وعُني بدراسة الاختبارات اللغوية المكتوبة من حيث أنواعها وطرقها وأسس بنائها واتباع المعايير الحديثة لتطويرها بما يحقق الهدف المنشود منها في قياس التحصيل اللغوي للمتعلم في عالم تعليم اللغة وتقويمها، موضحًا أهم النتائج، وهو من الأبحاث الفريدة القيمة في مجالها.

البحث الثامن بعنوان: أنماط السياق السببي في كتاب التقفية للبندنيجي (ت248هـ) للدكتورة نوف محمد المؤذن أستاذ اللغويات والمعاجم المشارك في قسم اللغة العربية بكلية الآداب بجامعة الطائف، وجاءت هذه الدراسة للوقوف على ظاهرة السياق السببي من خلال المنهج التحليلي

الوصفي الذي يقوم على جمع المواد اللغوية ودراستها وتحليل دلالة السياق ونمطه، وعُنيت بدراسة ثلاثة أنماط للسياق السببي في معجم التقفية (المجازي، الاجتماعي، القصصي).

البحث التاسع بعنوان: مستوى المعرفة التخصصية لدى معلمي اللغة العربية في ضوء المعايير المهنية للمعلمين للدكتور إبراهيم بن دخيل الله الثقفي تخصص التربية ومناهج التدريس بتعليم مكة المكرمة، معتمداً على المنهج الوصفي المسحي ومتخذاً الاختبار أداة للدراسة، وخرج بنتائج تخدم الموضوع.

البحث العاشر بعنوان: فجر الدولة السعودية: الإمام محمد بن سعود ومبدأ التأسيس للأستاذ الدكتور أحمد بن عمر آل عقيل الزيلعي أستاذ التاريخ الإسلامي والآثار الإسلامية بقسم الآثار بكلية السياحة والآثار جامعة الملك سعود؛ حيث تشرفت المجلة بوجود هذا البحث بين أبحاثها من مؤلف ضليع في خدمة الوطن والتاريخ، ويهدف هذا البحث إلى ترسيخ فكرة بداية التأسيس لحكم أسرة آل سعود لدى الأجيال الصاعدة من أبناء الوطن، وقد قدم المؤسس ودوره في وضع الأسس الأولى لتأسيس كيان كبير على أرض الجزيرة العربية، ومن أهم النتائج التي توصّل إليها البحث: التأكيد على حقيقة أن تأسيس الدولة السعودية مرتبط ارتباطًا وثيقًا بوصول الإمام محمد بن سعود إلى الحكم في منتصف عام 1139/22 فبراير 1727، وأن محمد بن سعود وذريته يحملون مشروعًا وحدويًّا مهمًّا، ذلك المشروع الذي أفضى إلى تكوين المملكة العربية السعودية.

البحث الحادي عشر بعنوان: الممارسات الشعبية العلاجية لوباء كورونا في المجتمعات العربية الوصفات الشعبية في الشبكة العنكبوتية العالمية خلال الفترة (2020 – 2022م) للدكتورة سهام محمد عبدالله العزام الأستاذ المشارك بقسم الاجتماع والخدمة الاجتماعية بكلية العلوم الاجتماعية بجامعة الإمام محمد بن سعود الإسلامية، وتنتمي هذه الدراسة إلى نمط الدراسات الوصفية التحليلية، وتكوّن مجتمع الدراسة من الوصفات الشعبية العلاجية لوباء كورونا في المجتمعات العربية في الشبكة العنكبوتية العالمية خلال الفترة المعنية، واعتمدت عينة الدراسة على عملية المسح الشامل لجميع الوصفات الشعبية العلاجية لوباء كورونا في المجتمعات العربية في الشبكة العنكبوتية العالمية خلال الفترة (2020– 2022)، وتوصلت إلى عددٍ من النتائج المهمة.

البحث الثاني عشر بعنوان: الإطار القانوني لحوكمة الشركات العائلية في المملكة العربية السعودية للدكتور يوسف بن أحمد الزهراني الأستاذ المشارك بقسم القانون في كلية الشريعة والقانون بجامعة شقراء، ولعل التساؤل القائم عليه هذا البحث هو إلى أي مدى يمكن أن تسهم مبادئ حوكمة الشركات وتطبيقاتها في المحافظة على الشركات العائلية وضمان بقاء استمرارها أطول مدة؟ اعتمد الباحث فيه على المنهج التحليلي الوصفي، من خلال جمع وتحليل جميع المعلومات المتعلقة بالموضوع، وقد سلط هذا البحث الضوء على أهمية حوكمة الشركات على الشركات العائلية في المملكة العربية السعودية، بهدف بناء مقترحات لقواعد قانونية محاولة للمساهمة في الحفاظ على الشركات العائلية.

البحث الثالث عشر بعنوان: أثر الجين القاتل Monoamine oxidase A على المسؤولية الجنائية للدكتور فهد نائف الطريسي الأستاذ المشارك بقسم القانون في كلية الشريعة والقانون بجامعة شقراء، وتناول الباحث فيه أثر الجين القاتل على المسؤولية الجنائية باعتباره أحد الجينات المحفزة للعنف من خلال الحتمية البيولوجية، وأبرز المعايير القانونية والقضائية التي تُقاس بها درجة حرية الإرادة باعتبارها ركيزة المسؤولية الجنائية، معتمداً على المنهج الوصفي مع استخدام المناهج الأخرى، كالتاريخية، والمقارنة، والتحليلية، وخرج بنتائج مهمة للموضوع.

البحث الرابع عشر بعنوان: إثبات البيع في عقود التجارة الإلكترونية في ضوء النظام السعودي للدكتور نايف بن ناشي الغنامي أستاذ القانون التجاري المشارك بقسم القانون بكلية العلوم والدراسات النظرية بالجامعة السعودية الإلكترونية، اعتمد الباحث على المنهج الاستقرائي التحليلي؛ لدراسة ماهية عقد البيع الإلكتروني وخصائصه، وتحديد أثرها وانتشارها في التعاملات التجارية الإلكترونية. وأظهرت النتائج أن حجم التعاقدات الإلكترونية أصبح كبيرًا جدًّا؛ بسبب التطور الكبير في التقنية الحديثة، وسرعة وسهولة التعاقدات الإلكترونية.

البحث الخامس عشر بعنوان: التأشيرات النظاميَّة لدخول الأجانب إلى المملكة العربيَّة السُّعوديَّة للدكتور عيسى علي عسيري الأستاذ المشارك في تخصص الأنظمة (القانون)، قسم الفقه، كلية الشريعة بجامعة الملك خالد، تناول البحث التأشيرات النظامية التي تمكّن الأجانب من الدخول إلى المملكة العربيَّة السُّعوديَّة، بعد استيفاء وتحقق الشروط المتعلقة بكل تأشيرة، وهدف إلى بيان أنواع التأشيرات في المملكة العربيَّة

السُّعُودِيَّة، وإيضاح الأغراض والضوابط القانونية المتعلقة بها، معتمدًا على المنهج الاستقرائي الوصفي، من خلال جمع المادة العلمية من مصادرها الأصلية، وصياغة البحث بأسلوب علمي دقيق واضح، وقد توصل إلى عدة نتائج مهمة تخدم البحث.

البحث السادس عشر بعنوان: المحاسبة عن الأصول الرقمية كأحد المفاهيم الحديثة للتحول الرقمي وأثرها على الخدمات المصرفية "دراسة ميدانية على المصارف السعودية" للدكتور أحمد عبدالله خليل عبده أستاذ المحاسبة المساعد بكلية العلوم والدراسات الإنسانية جامعة شقراء، استهدفت هذه الدراسة دراسة المحاسبة عن الأصول الرقمية وأهمية التحول الرقمي في القطاع المصرفي، والتحقق من أهم مجالات تطبيق التحول الرقمي في القطاع المصرفي، وتمثل مجتمع الدراسة في مجموعة القطاع المصرفي في المملكة العربية السعودية، وتوصلت الدراسة إلى أن التحول الرقمي من أهم أولويات البنوك المختارة، ويوجد وعي لدى العاملين في كافة المصارف تحت الدراسة بالمسؤوليات الموكلة إليهم.

البحث السابع عشر بعنوان: دور التدريب الإلكتروني (عن بُعد) في تنمية أداء الموظفين الإداريين بوزارة التعليم للدكتور محمد بن سعد اليحيى أستاذ الموارد البشرية المشارك، قسم إدارة الأعمال، كلية العلوم والدراسات الإنسانية بجامعة شقراء، هدف هذا البحث إلى التعرف على دور التدريب الإلكتروني (عن بعد) في تنمية أداء الموظفين الإداريين بوزارة التعليم، معتمداً على المنهج الوصفي المسحي، كما استخدَم الباحث الاستبانة كأداة لجمع البيانات اللازمة من الموظفين المعنيين، ووصل إلى نتائج وتوصيات مهمة.

البحث الثامن عشر بعنوان: تأثير تسويق المحتوى على الولاء للعلامة التجارية في قطاع البنوك للدكتور هاني علي شارد أستاذ إدارة الأعمال المشارك بكلية العلوم والدراسات الإنسانية جامعة شقراء، وهدف هذا البحث إلى التعرف على تأثير أبعاد تسويق المحتوى على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي على الولاء للعلامة التجارية لعملاء قطاع البنوك في المملكة العربية السعودية، والمتعاملين من خلال المواقع الإلكترونية لتلك البنوك بواسطة الصورة الذهنية كمتغير وسيط، وتوصل الباحث لنتائج مهمة للموضوع.

أخيراً البحث التاسع عشر بعنوان:

A Critical Discourse Analysis of Winfrey's Golden Globes Speech :Halliday's Ideational Meta-Function Model

(تحليل الخطاب النقدي لخطاب وينفري في حفل جولدن غلوبز: نموذج الوظيفة الفكرية لهاليدي)، وهو بحث مشترك للدكتورة البتول أبا الخيل الأستاذ المشارك تخصص اللغويات، قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وآدابها، كلية اللغات والعلوم الإنسانية بجامعة القصيم، والأستاذة الدكتورة مهى صوراني أستاذ الألسنية التطبيقية وتكنولوجيا التعليم، قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وآدابها، كلية الآداب والعلوم الإنسانية، الجامعة اللبنانية بطرابلس.

ارتكزت الدراسة في هذا البحث على فحص خطاب أوبرا وينفري من منظور تحليل الخطاب النقدي وتوضيح كيفية استخدامها للغة لمحاربة القمع والسلطة المجتمعية الجائرة. ولتحقيق هذا الهدف؛ استخدمت الدراسة وظيفة الميتا الإدراكية لنموذج النحو الوظيفي المنهجي لهاليدي لتحديد أنواع مختلفة من العمليات. تم جمع البيانات وتحليلها باستخدام برنامج Nvivo، وتوصلت إلى نتائج مهمة.

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والله ولي التوفيق

</div>

أ.د. بدرية بنت عبد العزيز العوهلي
رئيسة التحرير

جامعة شقراء
Shaqra University

أبحاث العدد

A Critical Discourse Analysis of Winfrey's Golden Globes Speech:

Halliday's Ideational Meta-Function Model

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Abstract:

Oprah Winfrey's speech is worth exploring as it presents an opportunity to embrace the genuine strength of a culture desperate for a forceful voice that can offer strong and mindful leadership. This research aims to examine her speech through critical discourse analysis (CDA) and demonstrate how language is used to fight oppression and superfluous societal authority. To achieve this goal, this study utilizes the ideational meta-function in Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) model to analyze the text. Data were collected and analyzed using NVivo software (V.25) to determine the prevalence of different types of processes. The analysis reveals that speech predominantly exhibits behavioural processing (37.5%) , followed by relational processing (23.3%) and material processing (24.5%) . Verbal processing (1.6%) and existential processing (2.1%) are observed to be the least commonly used modes of processing, while mental processing (9.7%) is observed at a moderate level. It is concluded, therefore, that Winfrey's adoption of these tactics was meant to serve as a consciousness-awakening transformation for all women worldwide rather than for any selfish or personal gain. Winfrey used the language to support her strategy of presenting her firsthand experience as a prototype to be influenced by and accentuating the media's involvement in fluctuating public beliefs and opinions.

Keywords: functional; ideational; identity; leadership; racism, societal; vulnerability

تحليل الخطاب النقدي لخطاب وينفري في حفل جولدن غلوبز: نموذج الوظيفة الفكرية لهاليدي

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المستخلص:

إن خطاب أوبرا وينفري جدير بالدراسة؛ لأنه يقدم فرصة لتبني القوة الأصيلة لثقافة بحاجة ماسة إلى صوت فعّال قادر على تقديم قيادة قوية يقظة. لذا تأتي هذه الدراسة بهدف فحص خطابها من منظور تحليل الخطاب النقدي، وتوضيح كيفية استخدامها للغة لمحاربة القمع والسلطة المجتمعية الجائرة. ولتحقيق هذا الهدف؛ تستخدم الدراسة وظيفة الميتا الإدراكية لنموذج النحو الوظيفي المنهجي لهاليدي لتحديد أنواع مختلفة من العمليات. تم جمع البيانات وتحليلها باستخدام برنامج Nvivo. تشير نتائج الدراسة إلى أن الخطاب يعرض عمليات سلوكية (37.5%) ، تليها عمليات تعلقية (23.3%) ، وعمليات مادية (24.5%) . وقد لوحظ أن عمليات الكلام (1.6%) ، والوجودية (2.1%) ، هي أقل أنماط العمليات الشائعة، في حين لوحظ أن عمليات الإدراك (9.7%) استخدمت على نحو مستوى متوسط. تخلص الدراسة إلى أن اعتماد وينفري لهذه التكتيكات يعمل كتحويل يقظ وواع لجميع النساء في جميع أنحاء العالم، بدلاً من السعي الأناني. ونتيجة لذلك؛ استخدمت وينفري اللغة التي تدعم استراتيجيتها في تقديم تجربتها المباشرة كأنموذج يمكن التأثر به، بالإضافة إلى تسليط الضوء على دور وسائل الإعلام في تقلب المعتقدات والآراء العامة.

الكلمات المفتاحية: وظيفي ، فكري، هوية، قيادة، عنصرية مجتمعية، وهن.

Introduction

Critical linguists believe that language is intrinsically linked to society and that the speaker's selection of speech is guided by specific rules, consciously or accidentally. In other words, the language bears and communicates a social value (Price & McIntyre, 2023; Keightley et al., 2023) . As a result, the form of language is determined by its social role, and structural differences not only reflect but also aid in perpetuating and developing ideological differences. However, understanding the motivations underlying media exposure in various forms of media is difficult. Since ideology is conceptual rather than specific information content, it is implied in the information, making it quite nuanced and challenging to discern. Nonetheless, the essence of news media supporting many ideas and ideals remains constant.

Oprah Winfrey's Golden Globes speech in 2018 was a watershed moment in contemporary popular culture and political discourse. Her powerful words, which focused on issues of sexual harassment and inequality, resonated with audiences worldwide and generated widespread media coverage and public debate (Ghosh et al., 2022) . As a prominent figure in media and culture, Winfrey's speech has the power to shape public discourse and influence societal norms. In this context, critical discourse analysis offers a valuable framework for understanding the language, power, and politics of Winfrey's speech.

Early studies of media language concentrated on plainly visible surface patterns, such as the prejudiced or partisan usage of words in describing different people's behaviors and qualities (Van Dijk et al., 1998) . However, language, especially in the media, can influence society, and such influence has spurred critical studies of language, semiotics, grammar, and speech. Interestingly, media can impact society's consciousness and behavior (Jowett & O'Donnell, 2010) . Perloff (2003) argues that language, particularly in the media, plays a vital role in shaping audience reactions, reinforcing their responses, and modifying their points of view.

Media is later depicted as a medium for change that aims to target the mindset or actions of the public; thus, the presenter pursues a particular reaction from the crowd (Jowett & O'Donnell, 2010) . If discourse describes the material, mental, and social worlds (Fairclough, 2003) , then critical discourse analysis (CDA) analyzes real-world, protracted social interactions to comprehend society through language. In recent years, the rise of social media has significantly impacted public discourse. Social media platforms such as Twitter, Facebook, and Instagram have given individuals a powerful new tool for expressing their opinions and participating in public debates (Tang, 2023) . Consequently, Oprah Winfrey's Golden Globe speech demonstrates the power of language by challenging conventional standards and advocating for social justice. She also managed to activate people's emotional needs to generate actions. In this context, CDA is utilized to investigate the social and political ramifications of her message and how language may be used to inspire change.

Significance of the Study

By looking at Oprah Winfrey's acceptance speech at the Golden Globes through the lenses of critical discourse analysis (CDA) and Halliday's systematic functional grammar framework, this paper aims to explore how language promotes leadership, empowers women, and affects social change. The analysis also attempts to break down how she uses language in her speech to reveal how they show the attitudes about women's roles and the promotion of social justice

and gender equality that have changed society.

Research Questions

This study raises the following questions:

How did Oprah Winfrey's Golden Globes acceptance speech demonstrate the power of language to empower women and inspire them to make a difference in the world?

To what extent did the ideational meta-function use of Halliday's systematic functional grammar boost Oprah Winfrey's call for action in her Golden Globe speech?

Literature Review

Oprah Winfrey: Advocate for the Me-Too Movement

Oprah Winfrey is a well-known media figure in the United States who has attained renown through her uplifting story of overcoming adversity and her successful profession. Her unique and unforced manner propelled her to the forefront of the talk show industry, where she now hosts the most-watched midday television program, attracting 22 million people daily, the vast majority of whom are women. She is a successful entrepreneur, talented actress, head of her film studio, and generous donor (Okun, 2016) .

One of Winfrey's best qualities is getting along with people from all walks of life. Evaristo (2019) observes that Winfrey's openness to discuss her experiences with abuse, poverty, and prejudice has made her approachable to millions of people and has contributed to the breaking down of boundaries between races, genders, and socioeconomic classes.

Notwithstanding these accusations, it is apparent that Winfrey has had a tremendous and far-reaching effect on American culture. She has inspired generations of Americans to achieve their ambitions and make a positive difference in the world via her narrative of tenacity and success, her pioneering work in the media sector, and her dedication to charity and social justice.

In 2017, Winfrey gave a powerful speech at the Golden Globes, in which she spoke out against sexual harassment and abuse in Hollywood and other industries. Her speech was seen as a rallying cry for the MeToo movement and helped to bring the issue to the forefront of public consciousness. Winfrey has also interviewed several women who have come forward with their own stories of harassment and abuse, including the alleged victims of Harvey Weinstein. She has used her media platform to give survivors a voice and hold powerful men accountable for their actions. As a result, people used the hashtag #MeToo to share their assault and sexual harassment stories on social media. The hashtag was tweeted over 19 million times in its first year, according to Pew Research Center (Pew Research Center, 2018) . The movement held several celebrities accountable. Weinstein was convicted of multiple sexual assault and rape charges in 2020 (Mangan, 2020) . Gay (2018) claims the movement has created a society that believes in survivors and holds abusers accountable.

CDA Revealing Language as a Tool for Change

In the context of Oprah Winfrey's speech, CDA can be used to analyze how she challenges cultural conventions and advocates for social justice through her use of language. Critical discourse analysis is an interdisciplinary approach to language that investigates how language establishes and maintains social power relations (Fairclough, 2013a; Wodak & Meyer, 2001) . It is a method that combines linguistic analysis and social theory to investigate how language is used to reproduce and combat social inequality.

The theoretical foundations of CDA can be linked to the work of linguists like Halliday (1978) and Firth (1957) , who claimed that language cannot be understood apart from its social environment. Nevertheless, the work of the critical theorists of the Frankfurt School, particularly Adorno and Horkheimer (1993) , laid the path for developing CDA as a critical social theory.

According to Fairclough (2013b) , the purpose of the CDA is to disclose the concealed ideologies and power dynamics contained in the speech. This is accomplished by evaluating the linguistic characteristics of texts, such as syntax, vocabulary, and discourse structures, to determine how they reflect and reinforce prevalent societal values and ideas. Thus, for instance, to amplify the voices of marginalized communities, in her speech at the 2018 Women in the World Summit, Winfrey spoke about the importance of recognizing and addressing the legacy of racism in the United States (Newman, 2023) . She used language that challenged the dominant narrative of the United States as a post-racial society, admitting that she refuses to let their sacrifices be in vain. She also refuses to let their pain be our future.

Fairclough (2015) adds that social systems affect speech. Discourse practice alters "truth" and reality," as well as who can say what and how. Categorizing, identifying, and conceptualizing functions within a social process and how powerful communication actors or text writers choose grammar, textual style, and other elements during text creation. These choices replicate and govern personal performers' or organizations' social roles, identities, and responsibilities.

The Intersection of Language, Gender, and Power

The themes of language, gender, and power are central to Oprah Winfrey's Golden Globes speech. Linguistic imperialism, which is the spread of dominant languages and cultures at the expense of minority languages and cultures, shows how language helps keep power relationships in place (Panahatan & Natalis, 2023) .

In terms of language, Winfrey's speech is notable for its emotional and persuasive style (Fischer et al., 2019) . She uses personal anecdotes, rhetorical questions, and vivid imagery to engage the audience and create a sense of urgency around the issue of sexual harassment and inequality. Her use of language also reflects her position as an influential public figure, as she draws on her own experiences and influence to inspire and empower others (Baker, 2022) . Hegemony, which refers to the dominant cultural and ideological norms accepted as common sense by members of society, is another important concept in studying language and power (Gramsci, 1971) . Thus, language can support or challenge hegemonic norms, and how people use language can show how different social groups share power.

In terms of gender, Winfrey's speech is a powerful example of feminist discourse. Win-

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frey highlights the experiences of women who have been victims of sexual harassment and abuse, and she emphasizes the importance of solidarity among women in challenging patriarchal power structures (Mooney, 2022) . Jennifer Coates' (cited in Walker & Aritz, 2015) research on gender and leadership showed that language is problematic for female leaders at work. Women in leadership positions are often criticized for being too strong-willed or emotional, making people doubt their ability to lead. Coates (cited in Walker & Aritz, 2015) argues that this is because gender stereotypes and societal leadership expectations do not align. Winfrey's speech also acknowledges the intersections of race, class, and gender in shaping oppression and inequality, reflecting a feminist approach that is attentive to the experiences of marginalized groups.

Finally, in terms of power, Winfrey's speech is a powerful example of how language can challenge and transform power structures. By speaking out against sexual harassment and inequality, Winfrey uses her position of influence to inspire and mobilize others to act (Shah & Riaz, 2022) . Her speech also highlights how power is distributed unequally in society, with certain groups (such as men and those with privilege) having more power than others. Overall, Oprah Winfrey's Golden Globes speech reflects how language, gender, and power intersect in shaping public discourse and promoting social change. With this regard, functionalist approaches to grammar provide a rich and nuanced perspective on how language works in real-life contexts, and they offer valuable insights into how language is used to achieve communicative goals in speech and other forms of communication (Adebomi, 2023) .

Functionalist Approaches to Grammar

In general, functionalist approaches to grammar in linguistics provide insights into how language is used in real-life contexts and how grammar shapes and is shaped by social interaction (Edelman, 2023) . Functionalists emphasize the importance of context and the communicative function of language, and they often use empirical data from spoken and written language use to support their theories.

Halliday's systematic functional grammar framework is a foundational idea in the functionalist school of linguistics. It is based on the idea that language has three main uses: ideational, interpersonal, and textual (Fan, 2019) . How language describes actions, events, and states relates to its ideational function. One example of an interpersonal function is letting other people know about your social connections and attitudes, such as politeness, authority, and solidarity. The content function of language is responsible for the perpetuation of a person's cultural identity and personal memories (Halliday, 1978) .

In a speech, functionalist approaches to grammar are beneficial for understanding how speakers use language to achieve their communicative goals. For example, functionalist approaches can help explain how speakers use grammar to convey new information, maintain a topic, or express social relationships (Dewi & Ramadhani, 2022) . Functionalists also emphasize the importance of intonation, rhythm, and other prosodic features in conveying meaning in speech, and they often analyze spoken language data to understand these features better.

However, in Systematic Functional Linguistics (SFL) , Halliday (1994) proposed three fundamental functions that language serves: the ideational, interpersonal, and textual meta-func-

tion; (1) the ideational meta-function is concerned with the content of language and how it represents reality, (2) the interpersonal meta-function is concerned with the use of language to establish and maintain social relationships between speakers, as well as to express their attitudes, values, and intentions, and (3) The textual meta-function is concerned with the form of language and how it is organized to create meaning at the level of the text.

Thus, language use can affect how people perceive a leader's competence and effectiveness, mainly if that leader is a woman who uses feminine language. However, it needs to be better understood how language use affects organizational power dynamics or the specific linguistic traits contributing to these perceptions. This study will provide the readers with a deeper understanding of how language use in organizational contexts reflects and reinforces power relations and how this affects gendered perceptions of leadership by using Halliday's CDA framework.

Methodology

The research method used in this paper is a qualitative one. According to Setyaningrum and Susanto (2019) , a qualitative study is a research approach that emerged in the social sciences so that scholars could examine societal and cultural phenomena in writing. A case-by-case analysis proves that the problem's characteristics will change depending on the context in which it is encountered. The transcript of Winfrey's acceptance speech (F=1000 words) at the Golden Globes was obtained from NBC News and is the source material for this analysis. NVivo software was used to conduct data analysis of Oprah Winfrey's speech. The software generated word frequency lists and concordance lines to provide insights into the key themes and messages conveyed in the speech. By analyzing word frequency, this study identified the dominant strategies used by Winfrey to connect with her audience. The data analysis was based on Halliday's systematic functional grammar framework, which explains the fundamental meta-functions that make up the meaning possibilities of a language: the ideational function with an emphasis on transitivity. This meta-function is selected since it focuses on how language represents and categorizes our experiences of the world around us. It concerns how language is used to create meanings and represent reality. This includes expressing ideas, thoughts, and feelings and organizing these ideas into coherent and meaningful units.

Findings and Discussion

This section presents the findings of this study and analyses Oprah's acceptance speech using Halliday's ideational systematic function theoretical framework. The primary component of the ideational function is transitivity. In systemic functional language, it represents what individuals see and hear in words. Transitive processes are classified into six types by Halliday: Material processes, mental processes, relational processes, behavioral processes, verbal processes, and existential processes (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004) . The study's findings revealed that among the different types of processes observed, behavioral processes had the highest prevalence at 37.5%, while verbal processes had the lowest at 1.6%. Material processes accounted for 24.5% of the reported speech, followed closely by relational processes at 23.3%. Mental processes accounted for 9.7%, and existential processes were the least reported at 2.1%.

Material Process

A material process is one in which something is done for the benefit of some other entity. The process's executor is regarded as the 'enabler,' while the other significant parties refer to it as the 'target.' A material process is an entirely unbiased collection of events and conditions. These procedures are distinguished by dynamic verbs (consume, depart, provide) , an actor (logical subject) , and the existence of a logical direct object, generally a noun or a pronoun (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004) . In Oprah's speech, the material processes that describe actions or events dominate her speech as the most used transitivity process. Table 1 shows that the speech has a total of F=45 (24.5% out of the total ideational function words/184) material processes.

Table 1*: Material Processes*

Verb	Frequency	Verb	Frequency	Verb	Frequency
to say	6	to live	2	to know	8
to hear	1	to overcome	1	to inspire	2
to see	3	to do	2	to think	1
to watch	4	to go	1	to empower	1
to tell	1	to speak up	1	to pursue	1
to take	1	to speak	2	to pay	1
to fight	1	to feed	1	to endure	1
to share	3				

Here are some samples from her speech:

"For too long, women have not been heard or believed if they dared to speak their truth to the power of those men.

Material Process: Speaking

Participants: Women, their truth, power of those men

"And when that new day finally dawns, it will be because of a lot of magnificent women, many of whom are right here in this room tonight, and some pretty phenomenal men, fighting hard to make sure that they become the leaders who take us to the time when nobody ever has to say, 'Me too' again."

Material Process: fighting, women

Participants: women, men, leaders, and the time when nobody ever has to say "me too' again.

"So, I want tonight to express gratitude to all the women who have endured years of abuse and assault because they, like my mother, had children to feed and bills to pay, and dreams to pursue".

Material Process: endure, feed, pay, and pursue.

Participants: women, years of abuse and assault, children, bills, dreams

"What I know for sure is that speaking your truth is the most powerful tool we all have. "

Material Process: Speaking

Participants: Speaking the truth is a powerful tool.

The speech's focus on material processes shows that Oprah wanted to bring attention to physical work and results. By using concrete and specific language, Oprah could make her message more impactful and help her audience connect with the issues she was discussing on a more emotional level. In this way, using material processes in her speech helped make her message more persuasive and effective. The #MeToo movement, which wants to make a real difference by making abusers accountable for their actions and creating a safer environment for women, is consistent with a focus on material processes. By focusing on how women are involved in making things, Oprah hoped to get them to do something about sexual harassment and assault. When women take part in creating change and speak out against injustices, they demonstrate agency.

The Verbal Process

The verbal process is a method of communicating information used to communicate cautions, explanations, etc. It is the process of saying and understanding. It is a symbolic connection that is present in human awareness and is expressed via language. Common verbs employed in this process are declare, tell, discuss, laud, claim, explain, and so on. Briefly, most of the verbal process is accounted for by the employment of reasonably relevant terms such as stated, added, and reported (Fan, 2019) . According to Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) , in transitivity analysis, verbal processes are characterized by a process (what is happening) , a participant(s) (who or what is doing or experiencing the process) , and sometimes a circumstance (where, when, why, or how the process occurs) . There are three instances (f=3; 16.3%) where Oprah uses reported speech (said, twice) and reported (once) , as shown below:

Table 2: **Verbal Processes**

Sentences	Process	Frequency	Participants	Circumstances
1-"She opened the envelope and said five words that made history: The winner is Sidney Poitier."	**said**	**2**	she	winning
2-"Dennis Swanson, who took a chance on me for "A.M. Chicago Jones, and Quincy Jones, who saw me on that show and said to Steven Spielberg, yes, she is Sophia in 'The Color Purple."	**said**		Dennis Swanson, Quincy Jones	on "A.M. Chicago," on that show, in "The Color Purple"
3- "They threatened to kill her if she ever told anyone, but her story was reported to the NAACP, where a young worker by the name of Rosa Parks became the lead investigator on her NAACP, and together they sought justice."	**report**	**1**	her story	to kill her, to anyone, to the NAACP, on her case, together, for justice.

Oprah Winfrey used the verbal process in her speech to express her personal views and opinions on the topic she was discussing. The verbal process allows the speaker to express their subjective perspective on the world instead of other processes like material or mental processes that focus more on objective events or cognitive states. Using the verbal process, Oprah communicated her passion and conviction about the topic and engaged her audience emotionally. Additionally, the verbal process allowed her to create a sense of intimacy and connection with her audience as if she were speaking directly to each person in the room. Overall, the verbal

process allowed Oprah to convey her message with significant impact and effectiveness and helped to make her speech memorable and inspiring.

The Relational Process

The relational process refers to the process of establishing a link between entities, which is classified into two types: "attributive and identifying." The carrier, attribute, and verb expressing the connection comprise the attribution category, whereas the identified, identifier, and verb representing the relationship comprise the recognition class (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004) . In Oprah's Golden Globe speech, there are F=43 instances (23.3%) of relational processes used to describe the relationships between distinct things or concepts. Here are some examples:

Table 3: Relational Processes

#	Process Mode	Carrier	Attribute/Identifier	Example
1	**Attributive**	press	valued	"I want to say that I value the press more than ever before as we try to navigate these complicated times."
2	**Identifying**	abuse and assault	endured by women	"So, I want tonight to express gratitude to all the women who have endured years of abuse and assault because they, like my mother, had children to feed and bills to pay and dreams to pursue."
3	**Attributive**	women	whose names unknown	"They're the women whose names we'll never know."
4	**Attributive**	women	believed	"For too long women have not been heard or believed if they dared to speak their truth to the power of those men."
5	**Attributive**	women	empowered	"I'm especially proud and inspired by all the women who have felt strong enough and empowered enough to speak up and share their personal stories."
6	**Identifying**	story	transcends cultures, geographies, races, religions, politics, and workplaces	"But it's not just a story affecting the entertainment industry. It transcends any culture, geography, race, religion, politics, or workplace."
7	**Identifying**	new day	on the horizon	"So, I want all the girls watching here, now, to know that a new day is on the horizon!"
8	**Attributive**	dedication	insatiable	"It is the insatiable dedication to uncovering the absolute truth that keeps us from turning a blind eye to corruption and injustice."
9	**Attributive**	truth	powerful tool	"What I know for sure is that speaking your truth is the most powerful tool we all have."
10	**Attributive**	press	under siege	"I want to thank the Hollywood Foreign Press Association because we all know the press is under siege these days."
11	**Attributive**	dreams	pursued	"So, I want tonight to express gratitude to all the women who have endured years of abuse and assault because they, like my mother, had children to feed and bills to pay, and dreams to pursue."
12	**Attributive**	life	fullest	"And I want to say that I have tried and still try to live life to its fullest."
13	**Identifying**	every man	chooses to listen	"It's here with every woman who chooses to say, 'Me too.' And every man, every man who chooses to listen."
14	**Identifying**	black woman	given award	"It is not lost on me that at this moment, some little girl is watching as I become the first black woman to be given this same award."

From an ideational perspective, Oprah uses attributive processes to attribute specific characteristics or qualities to the carrier, which is the noun or noun phrase the attribute refers to. For example, she attributes value to the press when she says, "I want to say that I value the press more than ever before as we try to navigate these complicated times" (Process: attributive; Carrier: press; Attribute/Identifier: valued) . This highlights the role of the press in informing the public and promoting transparency and accountability. Similarly, she attributes insatiable dedication to uncovering the truth to journalists when she says, "It is the insatiable dedication to uncovering the absolute truth that keeps us from turning a blind eye to corruption and injustice" (Process: attributive; Carrier: dedication; Attribute/Identifier: insatiable) . Oprah also praised the work of journalists in exposing the truth and holding those in power accountable, which aligns with the idea of uncovering the "absolute truth" mentioned in the statement.

Furthermore, Oprah uses identifying processes to identify or classify certain things or people. For example, she identifies the abuse and assault that women have endured when she says, "So I want tonight to express gratitude to all the women who have endured years of abuse and assault because they, like my mother, had children to feed and bills to pay and dreams to pursue" (Process: identifying; identifier: abuse and assault; carrier: women) . She also identifies the story of abuse and assault as something that transcends different cultures, geographies, races, religions, politics, and workplaces when she says, "But it's not just a story affecting the entertainment industry. It transcends any culture, geography, race, religion, politics, or workplace" (Process: identifying; identifier: story; carrier: transcends cultures, geographies, races, religions, politics, and workplaces) . The identifying relational process of "becoming leaders" is utilized to represent the link between extraordinary women and men and their desire to create a future free of sexual harassment and abuse. According to the statement, these individuals are diligently working to become transformational leaders.

Moreover, Oprah uses relational processes to express relationships between things or people. For example, she expresses the relationship between speaking one's truth and having power when she says, "What I know for sure is that speaking your truth is the most powerful tool we all have" (Process: attributive; carrier: truth; attribute/identifier: powerful tool) . Oprah emphasized the importance of personal agency and individuals' role in shaping the world around them through their words and actions. She also expresses the relationship between women speaking up and men listening when she says, "It's here with every woman who chooses to say, 'Me too.' And every man, every man who chooses to listen" (Process: identifying; identifier: every man; carrier: chooses to listen) . This statement suggests that the "Me Too" movement, which started as a way for women to share their experiences of sexual harassment and assault, has become a powerful force for change. By saying that it's here with every woman who chooses to say, "Me too," Oprah acknowledges the bravery of those who have come forward to share their stories and demand accountability. The statement also emphasizes the importance of men's role in creating change. By saying that it is here with every man who chooses to listen, Oprah is calling on men to be allies in the fight against sexual harassment and abuse.

Overall, all of Winfrey's statements underscore the message of her speech, which is that it is time to break the silence and take action to create a better world for all.

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The Mental Process

The mental process is a perception-based process that involves perception, cognition, and affection. There are F=18 examples of mental processes (9.7%) in Oprah's speech (2018) that reflect her perspective on various problems. Here are a few examples:

Table 4: Mental Processes

	Mental Process			
#	Example	Affection	Perception	Cognition
1	"So I want tonight to express gratitude to all the women who have endured years of abuse and assault."	express		
2	"It is an honor and it is a privilege to share the evening with all of them."	share		
3	"And I'm especially proud and inspired by all the women who have felt strong enough and empowered enough to speak up and share their personal stories."	feel speak up share		
4	"I had never seen a black man being celebrated like that."		seen	
5	"There are some little girls watching as I become the first black woman to be given this same award."		watching	
6	"We all know the press is under siege these days... it's the insatiable dedication to uncovering the absolute truth that keeps us from turning a blind eye to corruption and injustice."		know uncovering	
7	"I remember his tie was white, and of course his skin was black."			remember
8	"the one quality all of them seem to share is an ability to maintain hope for a brighter morning."			seem
9	"What I know for sure is that speaking your truth is the most powerful tool we all have."			know

In Oprah's speech, one can identify several mental processes related to cognition, perception, and empathy. Firstly, there are several verbs of cognition used in the speech, such as "know" (repeated eight times) , "seem" (once) , and "remember" (once) . These verbs highlight Oprah's emphasis on the importance of knowledge and awareness. For instance, when she says, "I want all the girls watching here now to know that a new day is on the horizon," she encourages people to be cognizant of the positive changes happening in the world.

Secondly, there are several verbs of perception in the speech, such as "see" (three times) and "watch" (four times) . These verbs help to illustrate how Oprah can emphasize the act of observing and perceiving the world around us. Furthermore, by describing the historical significance of Poitier's win, she highlights the power of perspective in shaping our understanding of cultural and social change. Nevertheless, when she says, "I've interviewed and portrayed people who've withstood some of the ugliest things life can throw at you," she describes the common attribute of hope and optimism that she has noticed in those who have overcome adversity.

Lastly, Oprah demonstrates empathy throughout her speech, using her experiences to connect with her audience. She talks about her childhood, career, and experiences with discrimination and abuse. By doing so, she creates a sense of solidarity with her listeners, showing that she understands their struggles and encourages them to persevere through difficult times.

The Behavioral Process

According to Halliday (1994) , behavioral processes include examples of (usually human) physiological and psychological activities such as breathing, coughing, smiling, dreaming, and

looking. It comprises the "person who acts, known as the behaver, in the behavioral process, as well as the conditions (place, method, and range) ". The behavioral processes are found in F=69 (37.5%) instances in the speech as represented in the table below.

Table 5: *Behavioral Processes*

Process	Verb	/Frequency Word	Verb	/Frequency Word	Verb	/Frequency Word
Physical	take, sit, quote, receive, thank, uncover, turn, speak, report, sustain, present march, try, open, explain, make, endure, feed, pay, seek, behave, retreat, persevere, overcome, maintain, fight, take	1	work, come, see, speak up, celebrate, become, die, live	2	s h a r e m a d e	3
	watch	4				
Psychological	think, believe, explain, challenge, sustain, value, hope, navigate, endure, pursue, believe, experience, maintain, express	1	inspire, celebrate	2		

Oprah used the behavioral process 69 times in her speech to explain the actions, behaviors, and reactions of the individuals involved in the stories she shared. By doing so, she aimed to convey the message of the power of empathy, compassion, and understanding.

In the following statement are two processes at play - a physical process and a psychological process.: "I want to thank the Hollywood Foreign Press Association. We know the press is under siege these days. We also know it is the insatiable dedication to uncovering the absolute truth that keeps us from turning a blind eye to corruption and injustice". The behavioral process is "to thank". The behavior is thanking, the circumstances are the speaker (Oprah) and the Hollywood Foreign Press Association, and the process is thanking itself. The thanking process is an action carried out in response to a situation or event, and it can also serve to reinforce social relationships between the speaker and the thanked party. However, the psychological process is "know". The behavior is knowing, the circumstances are the speaker and the audience, and the process is the mental process of knowing. Here, the psychological process establishes a connection between the speaker and the audience by acknowledging a shared understanding of the current situation, precisely the challenges the press faces in the current climate.

In another instance, Winfrey claims: "It transcends any culture, geography, race, religion, politics, or workplace. I want tonight to express gratitude to all the women who have endured years of abuse and assault because they, like my mother, had children to feed and bills to pay and dreams to pursue". In these sentences, Oprah is discussing an abstract concept that transcends various domains. The use of the verb "transcends" indicates a mental process, where the concept is elevated above and beyond the boundaries of culture, geography, race, religion, politics, and workplace. The word "one" is used to refer to this abstract concept, but it is not specified what that concept is. She, furthermore, expresses gratitude towards women who have endured abuse and assault for an extended period. The use of the verb "endured" is a material process that highlights the physical and emotional toll of enduring such trauma. The phrase "had children to feed and bills to pay and dreams to pursue" is a circumstance of cause that explains why these women may have felt compelled to endure the abuse, despite the harm it caused them. The mention of "Tonight" is a circumstance of time, which indicates when Oprah

is expressing this gratitude.

Winfrey concludes her speech with the following behavioral statement: "And when that new day finally dawns […] fighting hard to make sure that they become the leaders who take us to the time when nobody ever has to say, 'Me too' again". Using physical and psychological verbs and circumstances helps create a more nuanced and impactful message. The physical action of fighting is complemented by the psychological processes of becoming leaders and taking action toward a better future. The emotional and psychological dimensions of the behavior are also emphasized through the manner of the circumstance of "hard". Finally, the time circumstance of "when nobody ever has to say 'Me too' again" helps to focus the audience on the desired outcome of the fight, adding a sense of hope and optimism to the speech.

Existential Process

From an existential perspective, language expresses the speaker's feelings, emotions, and attitudes toward a particular topic or situation. The existential process is used in Oprah's speech F=4 times (2.1%) to define the reality of certain things, such as the frequency of sexual harassment and assault in society.

Winfrey declares, "For too long, women have not been heard or believed if they dare speak the truth to the power of those men," According to Oprah, women try to speak up, yet they are hushed or disregarded. The first clause of the statement, "For too long, women have not been heard or believed," sets the context for the speaker's message. This clause serves the ideational function of language by providing information about a historical and ongoing issue. The second clause, "if they dare speak the truth to the power of those men," serves both the interpersonal and the textual functions of language. Interpersonally, it expresses the speaker's emotion and personal connection to the situation, emphasizing the courage required for women to speak out against powerful men. Textually, it connects the first and second clauses, creating a cohesive message that builds on the previous clause. The phrase "speak the truth to the power of those men" expresses the speaker's attitude towards the issue, highlighting the imbalance of power and the difficulties women face in being heard and believed. The use of the phrase "those men" emphasizes the gendered nature of the issue and the systemic obstacles that women face in speaking out.

Another instance of the existential process used in Oprah's speech is when she says, "I want all the ladies watching here right now to know that a new day is on the horizon." The first clause of the statement, "I want all the ladies watching here right now to know," serves the interpersonal function of language by addressing the audience directly and emphasizing the speaker's desire to communicate with them. The second clause, "that a new day is on the horizon," serves both language's ideational and existential functions. Ideationally, it expresses the idea that positive change is coming, creating a sense of hope and anticipation. Existentially, it conveys the speaker's emotions and feelings of optimism and excitement about the potential for change. The phrase "a new day" emphasizes the transformative nature of the change that the speaker anticipates. In contrast, the phrase "on the horizon" suggests that the change is imminent and tangible.

Overall, Winfrey relied heavily on the ideational language level (transitivity) and discursive techniques that suited her perspective when producing her speech to express her emotions and

feelings about the potential for positive change for women. Her words convey a sense of hope and optimism while acknowledging the challenges women have faced historically and the on-going struggle for equality.

Conclusions and Recommendations for Further Studies

How we use language is closely intertwined with the type of societies we construct (Machin & Mayr, 2023) . Critical discourse analysis has yielded rewarding results and substantially contributed to language research. It expands people's understanding of the dialectical relationship between society and language and the dynamic relationship between language, authority, and ideology. Because of preexisting concerns, CDA has been problematic throughout time. In the context of questions and objections, linguists continue to investigate new theories and methodologies to encourage the development of CDA from a comprehensive perspective.

To recapitulate, this work answered the first question raised- How did Oprah Winfrey's Golden Globes acceptance speech demonstrate the power of language to empower women and inspire them to make a difference in the world? - as follows: Winfrey used the ideational meta-function to convey her message of empowerment and inspiration to women worldwide. She began by sharing a personal experience of how the power of representation can shape our experiences of the world. Winfrey then used the experiential component of language to highlight the experiences of women who have faced discrimination, harassment, and abuse. She gave voice to these experiences by using vivid and emotive language to describe the pain and suffering that women have endured. She also used the logical component of language to organize these experiences into a coherent and meaningful narrative highlighting the problem's systemic nature. Finally, Winfrey used the semiotic component of language to inspire her audience to act and make a difference in the world. She used powerful metaphors and imagery to convey her message of hope and empowerment.

Afterward, this study answered the second question- To what extent did the ideational meta-function use of Halliday's systematic functional grammar boost Oprah Winfrey's call for action in her Golden Globe speech? - as follows: Oprah used various process types to convey her message and inspire her audience. For example, she used material processes to describe the physical actions and tangible changes that need to be made in society, such as "hiring more female executives" and "enacting legislation" to protect women from sexual harassment and abuse. She also used mental processes to express her thoughts and feelings on the matter and encourage others to engage with the issue on a deeper level. For instance, she stated that "speaking your truth is the most powerful tool we all have" and urged women to "make it the golden rule" to support and uplift one another. Furthermore, Oprah employed relational processes to highlight the connections and relationships between different actors and entities involved in the issue. She emphasized the need for men to be part of the conversation and work together with women to effect change, stating that "their time is up" and "their time is now". Oprah also used behavioral processes to describe how people should respond to the issue, such as "standing up" and "speaking out". Additionally, she utilized verbal processes to convey the importance of language and storytelling in shaping the audience's perceptions and creating change, stating that "I want all the girls watching here, now, to know that a new day is on the horizon". Lastly, Oprah employed existential processes to highlight the significance and urgency of the issue at hand, stating that "what I know for sure is that speaking your truth is the most powerful tool we

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all have" and urging her audience to "join me, to say 'time's up'."

To conclude, Bramble (2023) states that Winfrey was a "charismatic leader" that night, and her choice of words showed this trait. All these qualities contributed to the speech's capacity for development. Oprah's employment including linguistic and discursive methods was not a ploy; she genuinely wanted to empower women. The linguistic choices helped convey these issues' complexity and nuance, and Oprah's connection to the topic added an emotional resonance to her words. The speaker, receiver, or any other living entity can participate in the process. By using the ideational meta-function of language, Winfrey was able to convey her message effectively and inspire her audience to act. Her speech serves as a powerful reminder of the importance of representation, solidarity, and hope in the fight for gender equality.

This proves that Halliday's SFL approach enables linguistic researchers to analyze various types of texts and their processes. It also enables them to determine how the process types used in these texts align with their different purposes. SFL is an intriguing discipline that is rapidly growing in the field of linguistics. It provides new methods of textual analysis for linguists to explore various texts and identify the author's purpose(s) . This work might be of great significance to linguistic researchers who aim to analyze speeches in diverse global contexts. To generate further results, studies conducted on different types of stylistics could include the interpersonal function with a focus on modality, the transformational function that is premised on the use of grammatical metaphor, and the classification function through vocabulary choice and the use of lexical items.

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معلومات عن الباحثتين

د. البتول بنت محمد أبالخيل أستاذ مشارك، تخصص اللغويات، قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وآدابها، بكلية اللغات والعلوم الإنسانية، في جامعة القصيم في المملكة العربية السعودية، حصلت على درجة الماجستير من جامعة ولاية كولورادو في اللغة الإنجليزية، والدكتوراه في اللغويات من جامعة تولين في الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية. تدور اهتماماتها البحثية حول قضايا اللغويات، علم الأصوات والنحو والصرف والتحليل اللغوي، كما لها اهتمامات في الدراسات البينية.

أ.د. مهى صوراني أستاذة الألسنية التطبيقية وتكنولوجيا التعليم. كما عملت منسقة ومطورة للمناهج التربوية في هذا المجال. تحمل مسؤولية تحرير ومراجعة العديد من المجلات العلميّة المحكمة المحلية والأوروبية الدولية. أبرز اهتماماتها البحثية: الأسس والإدارة التعليمية، الذكاء الاصطناعي، المناهج والتعليم، علوم اللغة الحاسوبية/الاجتماعية/النفسية/التطبيقية، تقييم اللغة، وتكنولوجيا التعلم والتعليم باللغة الإنجليزية كلغة أجنبية.

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