Analysis of Genre Theory Based on Functional Linguistics of Halliday System

Xiaoqing Hu
Ilangko Subramaniam[a*]
Alla Baksh Bin Mohamed Ayub Khan

*School of Languages, Literacies and Translation, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Penang, 11800
Malaysiasbramaniam@163.com*

Abstract

A context is realized by language registers, which are regarded as functional and semantic variants of a language. The context is studied as a part of discourse analysis and pragmatics, and along with register, it defines the Systemic Functional Linguistics theory (Halliday, 1994). This study aimed at providing a critical analysis of the application of register theory in the context of Halliday's theory of genre analysis. The study analyzed the application of register theory to genre analysis from the perspectives of domain, statement and language. Through systematic induction and deduction, this study found that the three variables, domain, statement and language, constituted the situational characteristics of a specific context and had an important impact on semantics. The study also concluded that context includes both situation and culture, and the parameters like field, fundamentals and language all belong to situational context, not cultural context; hence, register theory cannot be used to analyze cultural context, despite having a strong explanatory power for situational context. The study recommends to conduct a more comprehensive and accurate analysis of discourse of various genres. The role of context analysis can be further studied from different application situations of the theory of systemic functional linguistics in practice.

Introduction

Several Linguists and discourse analysts have studied the significance of context in relation to society and social communication. These linguists have given subjective definitions of all such communicative situations in order to explain how contexts often vary in 'same' social situation and may affect the comprehension of social discourse. In other words, contexts describe the relations between society and social discourse. Context has always been a topic of common concern to all disciplines. Researchers and scholars have conducted long-term research on context from different disciplines and different perspectives, and proposed different context models. The first to introduce context concepts was anthropologist Malinowski (Robins, 1971), who proposed the "cultural context" (context of culture) and "situational context" (context of situation) (Y. Xueqin, 2015). Later studies have developed and improved the context theory from different perspectives (Halliday, 1994; Martin & Rose, 2013; W. Qin & Uccelli, 2020).

---

[*] Corresponding Author.

Email: Malaysiasbramaniam@163.com

In linguistics, the context is studied as a part of discourse analysis and pragmatics, and it is viewed with reference to language variations and varying discourse properties that change due to social situations and factors such as age, gender or ethnicity of speakers (Van Dijk, 2008, 2009). Moreover, context provides the speech environment, which includes both verbal and non-verbal factors (Baohua, 2019). Malinowski (1936) was the first linguist to introduce context research in the field of linguistics, subdividing it into terms of discourse context, situational context, and cultural context (Xinke, 2014). Firth (1950) developed the concept of situational context and applied it to linguistics, making a significant contribution to the functional interpretation of the language. However, he failed to give a detailed explanation of the nature of the situational and cultural context.

The context is realized by language registers, which are "sets of variants marked by special vocabulary (professional terms), related to an industry, profession, or defined by other social groups and forms part of their terms or internal variants (Turkyun, 2013). In other words, context and register are cornerstones of Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) theory. Register has widely been used in systematic functional syntax and sociolinguistics. Out of all context theories that should be most effectively applied to language analysis (Turkyun, 2013), the most important one is the Halliday's context theory. The register theory proposed by Halliday is regarded as a functional and semantic variant of a language. Halliday (1994) defined it as "a variant distinguished by language use", and "a set of meanings suitable for a certain language function and the lexical syntactic structures used to express that meaning". The system, according to Halliday, is choice which is a collection of a range of options that can be used in the grammar of a language. Halliday analyzes a language from a functional perspective, seeing the language as a tool for social communication.

Halliday (1994) largely agreed with Malinowski (1936) and Firth's (1950) dichotomy of context. He believed that the situational context was the realization of the cultural context, while the cultural context was realized by various different situational contexts. Halliday attached particular importance to situational contexts, noting that "all languages work in and rely on situational contexts". The current study analyzed the application of register theory in genre analysis from the perspectives of domain, statement and language (Rao, 2017). The theoretical framework designed was based on the theory of systemic-functional linguistics proposed by Halliday

The content of this paper is arranged as follows. The next section discusses the theoretical framework adopted for this study, followed by a literature review, which summarizes the related research of systemic functional linguistics by different scholars. The section following sums up results and findings of the study highlighting the role of Halliday's systemic-functional linguistics in genre analysis. It presents the application of register theory in genre analysis from the perspectives of domain, statement and language. The discussion section analyzes the influence of Halliday's systematic functional linguistics on genre theory and discusses the contribution of Halliday's systematic functional linguistics to genre theory. The paper ends with the conclusion and limitations of the study with recommendations for future research.

Problems statement and Theoretical framework

A great challenge in this domain of research is how to analyze the application of register theory for conducting a genre analysis from three perspectives of domain, statement and language. This theoretical framework designed was based on Halliday's (1994) theory of systemic-functional linguistics. Halliday's genre analysis posed the issue of register analysis in both lexical (micro) and communicative (macro) perspectives. A register, according to Halliday, does not only stay in the surface description of lexical grammar languages, but links the communicative purpose of their discourse. It further explains their choice and step-by-step reasons, and reveals the macrostructure and cognitive patterns of the discourse. In such a situation, genre analysis extends to the language layer, focuses on the analysis of the cross-cultural human factors of the discourse, and analyzes the relationship between language communication and culture, which is an important problem that cannot be ignored in discourse analysis.

Genre analysis is an effective analysis method to study this domain, which can further describe the formal characteristics of spoken and written language. It can also extend the discourse analysis from description to interpretation, and not only consider social and cultural factors, but also psychological and language factors. Such an analysis can represent not only the communicative purpose of the discourse, but also the strategic skills used by the author in achieving the purpose. Genre analysis as an emerging discipline, Dudley-Evans & St John define it as "studying the structural and linguistic characteristics of a particular type of text and its role in a discourse or linguistic community" (quoted in Jing (2021)). Bhatia (quoted in Baohua (2019)) summarizes genre analysis into four stages: register analysis, grammar-based rhetoric analysis, interpersonal analysis, and genre analysis. Genre analysis is the result of the remaining three stages and therefore the role of register theory in genre analysis was the focus on the current study.

The current research aimed at providing a critical analysis of the application of register theory in the context of genre analysis from the above mentioned three perspectives of domain, statement and language. The paper made use of the systematic induction and deduction techniques and found that the three variables of domain, statement and language constituted a specific context and contribute to the semantics of language. Such an evidence of finding these three variables making a register division and different language styles would be seen as a great theoretical contribution of the current study.

Literature Review

- *Language as Systemic Functional activity*

System functional linguists such as Halliday believed that language is a social symbol, or a system of symbols itself. This view stems from Furs (2020) who believed that the so-called system is a set of possibilities that the corresponding set of languages select in different language environments. As an important component of general linguistics, systematic functional linguistics is necessarily influenced by Saussure, the father of ordinary linguistics. Furs (2020) only inherited the idea of Saussure, in all its combinations and aggregate relations, and argued that language is a symbol composed of transverse combinatorial relations and longitudinal aggregate relations. Combinatorial relationships consisted of different positions of components in a sentence, called structures, and aggregation relationships were several components that can replace each other in a certain position in a sentence. These alternative components constitute the system but Saussure had slightly different views: Saussure believed that language was a super structure composed of a single system, and that language was a complex symbol system composed of multiple subsystems such as speech, grammar, meaning, vocabulary, etc. Hence, the system functional school research laid much stress on speech, grammar, semantics, language development history and language related aspects.

Systematic functional linguistics developed from the European functionalist school and has absorbed many achievements of its predecessors. Under the influence of Firth (1950) and Malinowski (1936), Halliday (1994) took the shackles of linguistics, studied language from a sociological point of view, and established the theory of semantics. The research of systematic functional linguistics on the nature of language, the attention to the language system, language function, discourse and domain, and the achievements in these fields have attracted the attention of the language community. More and more people begin to follow and value the significance and value of system functional linguistics. System functional linguistics has a wide range of research fields, and researchers can study multiple linguistic phenomena based on their theories. System functional linguistics theory can also help people understand the nature and function of language, and can be used in language comparative analysis, language planning, teaching, translation, artificial intelligence, etc. In addition, systematic functional linguistics and other disciplines, such as psychological linguistics, linguistics, cognitive science, can be supplemented to each other.

After more than sixty years of development, the system functional linguistics has made more rapid achievements in many aspects. From the actual process of using these theories, Halliday's (1994) research is not exhausted, however, there is a need to improve it. Since a language is always evolving, its actual use in different situation leads to multiple and frequent changes. Moreover, system functional linguistics takes the form of functional interpretation and the interaction between language and context as the fundamental principle. This attaches importance to the actual language in the use rather than screened and edited language to enrich the content of language research. It also expands the scope of language research, and reveals the creative nature of language.

- *Language as a social functioning activity*

Halliday adopted Firth's (1950) idea that the language itself is a complex and massive symbolic system composed of many subsystems. Each subsystem can select the speaker with two or more items or features. The symbol here is not only a notation, but a symbol that can express some meaning after the combination, which can be called the meaning latent potential. The primary concern of a system functional linguist is to know what the social functions of the language are, and how to have these social functions accomplished. Halliday (1994) started discussing the functioning of language since mid-1960s until his book *Introduction to Functional Grammar*, marked the maturity of Halliday's research on the social functioning of language society (Jing, 2021). Halliday argued three things: first, the basic component of linguistic meaning is the component of function; second, the meaning of language is reflected through the form of language, namely vocabulary grammar, etc.; and third, the meaning of language is the realization of the behavior of people at the social level.

The Prague school once saw language as a tool to fulfill the basic duties given by societies, and the most important function was the communicative function. Influenced by the Prague school, Halliday saw people as units of social significance and believed that language was learned by people in social settings to meet their needs and communicate with others. Halliday (1994) inherited Malinowski's (1936) view that the language system originated from the function of children's language and that the development of children's language was actually a gradual mastery of language function.

Halliday summed up the seven functions that children gradually master in the process of learning language: tools, control, communication, personal, inspiration, imagination and information. Halliday did not deny that children had the ability to learn the language, but he believed that this ability can only be effectively played through the use of language for communication (Muhammad Talha et al., 2022). In adults, functions are reduced to three types: conceptual, communication, and discourse functions. These are three more abstract functions, known as purely theoretical functions. Inspired by Firth's (1950) "typical language environment", Halliday studied how context factors affect the choice of language system, and presented three context variables: scope, conversation mode, and conversation relationship (Pitts, 2017). He argued that these three context variables determined conceptual, communicative, and discourse functions (Y. Xueqin, 2015). These three purely theoretical functions are also embodied by the choice of the semantic system, and emphasize that the language cannot be separated from the society and the culture. This also suggests that the purpose of the language function research is to demonstrate that the language function determines the language form.

Method

The framework of the present research was based on several components of genre analysis, register analysis, semantics and pragmatics, in the context of social communication. The paper used the systematic induction and deduction techniques as the research design to analyze the three variables of domain, statement and language in a specific context of language. The data analysis technique involved a close reading of the theoretical and empirical texts, studies and previous researches on the subject. The data analysis involved a study of the application of the register theory in the context of genre analysis in the three perspectives of domain, statement and language.

Results

- *Role of Halliday's System Functional Linguistics in Genre Analysis*

Halliday's (1994) research is limited to the description of the subsystems of English, but the language system itself is complex and large. Such a description cannot be exhausted. Every system has variables, these variables can be more or less, while the system can be big or small. Halliday describes English verb phrases, mentioning five variables: qualification, secondary tense, control, polarity, and speech. But the five variables' current conditions were not considered. The description of the language system still did not fully reflect the actual operation process of the language. Halliday believed that there were two categories used in the analysis: theoretical and descriptive, wherein theoretical categories should be linguistic. As the language study deepens, the theoretical category became more accurate, but cannot be proved by linguistic facts. How to determine whether these theories are correct, linguistic facts must be taken as an objective measure. Halliday's purely logical function says the lack of objective measurement. It is no way to judge whether a pure theoretical function is just a hypothesis or a fact.

Moreover, the differences in the register could reflect not only in vocabulary and grammar, but also in the meaning. According to Halliday, a language register is a functional variant. It is the domain that distinguishes between language variants according to the use of the language. The meaning of language (semantics) is also reflected in the context of vocabulary and grammar. Any kind of changes in these contexts can cause changes in the meaning of communication, which results in language variation and produces different types of domains. Such changes may result in change in the conceptual meaning, resulting in domains in different fields. These fields could represent specialized and non-specialized English, which may differ as formal and informal, in the sense of discourse, and as verbal or written or as improvised or prepared (Jing, 2021).

For instance, Table 1 illustrates three elements: scope of a discourse, word method, and word tone in a store shopping situation, as a form of social communication. While analyzing the scene, the focus should remain on the social function that forms this discourse.

Table 1. *Store Shopping Scene Analysis*

Language element	Social function
• Scope of discourse	Store shopping, what items, quantity, quality and specifications, and what purpose and so on.
• Word method	Both sides face to face oral communication.
• Word tone	Age factors, gender factors, social roles, the relationship between the waiter and the recipient, and their "functional tone", such as whether shoppers try to bargain and get as much income as possible with as little expenditure as possible.

This is evident that register analysis focuses on language surface analysis, focusing on language variants based on the characteristic analysis of vocabulary and grammatical language forms with effective statistics, and thus divides genres and language fields. This approach is sometimes not effective in distinguishing genres. Moreover, no discourse macrostructure and cognitive mode are given, and the discourse communication purpose and social function attention are ignored. Therefore, register analysis is insufficient for further development. This is an indispensable part of the discourse analysis.

Since the language register has reflection culture and prediction function, it is easy to predict the social situation of the discourse based on some characteristics of the discourse. Moreover, the cultural context is a combination of countless situational contexts, the scope of the language. In this situation, register analysis emphasizes the predictive function between discourse and context, social and cultural background, organically combining language form, meaning and social environment, enabling students to understand the cultural characteristics and expression, learn language suitable for communication, improve the propriety of language expression; make reasonable rather than subjective inference of deep meaning, accelerate the understanding of discourse, improve reading and hearing ability, cultural and sports analysis, and increase cultural background knowledge. Therefore, this theory is widely used in language teaching, style analysis and translation.

• *Functional Linguistics of the Halliday System*

Halliday has always believed that the contemporary differences in linguistics have historical roots. By Halliday, the two views should complement each other. That is, Halliday's research on the relationship between language and society includes two perspectives, one between the body (i.e., sociology) and the other inside it (i.e., psychology), which complement each other. He creatively sees language as a social symbol. This explains why his systematic functional syntax can cover several important concepts such as functionality, system, hierarchy, and context (Rong, 2013).

It is generally believed that the systematic syntax of Halliday includes inclusion conditions, precision order, and meaningful latent and embodied relations. Fang (2009) draws attention to an interlocking system and a selection system in the system. The system has a typical feature: if it is a single system, the options are mutually exclusive; with this choice, you cannot choose another one, and you cannot coexist. For example, in a predicate of a sentence, a predicate verb is one which by choosing a singular form; it cannot choose a plural form simultaneously. This suggests that systems are qualified and there are no systems with unlimited options; that systems are not isolated and do affect each other; and that either system has the option of changing into the other system.

Moreover, a system syntax is mainly about a "system". More carefully, it is mainly used to describe components of functional grammar. There is a relationship between the systematic and functional syntax, which describes the functional syntax. The functional syntax can be classified into three functions: conceptual, interpersonal and discourse functions. The conceptual function has two sub functions, namely the empirical and logical functions. The empirical function plays the role of delivering information while the logical function relates to physical system and language state. Halliday further divides functional syntax into six processes: material, psychological, relationship, behavior, speech and existence (Xinke, 2014). Table 2 sums up these six processes.

Table 2: *Halliday's Functional Division*

Functions	Processes
• Material process	This is the process of doing something.
• Psychological process	This refers to the activities that describe psychology
• Relationship process	This process refers to the process of the relationship or most sudden features in the system verb.
• Behavior process	This process refers to human body movements.
• Speech process	This process refers to the process of speech.
• Existence process	This refers to the process of existence or happening.

The second function, interpersonal function, as the name implies, is the role and function of language when used in communication between people. Interpersonal function consists of two subparts of tone and emotion. The tone refers to the role, occasion, etc. of the parties to the conversation, and the degree of the certainty, absolute and certainty of the sentence. The third is the discourse function, which is the mechanism of a language. Through this mechanism, the composition of the article and the coherence of the chapters can be realized, so that a pile of randomly arranged sentences can form the actual information, and also give it meaning (Y. Xueqin, 2015). The discourse function can complete the cohesion of the discourse, but also can highlight certain components of the discourse, allowing the reader to focus on these components.

Halliday (1994) argued that sentences are the product of the synchronization of conceptual, interpersonal, and discourse meanings. As a profound linguistic theory, system functional grammar has its special significance.

Based on the idea of linguistics, Halliday founded and developed three functions to explain his systematic functional language. First, to analyze the social use function of language from a sociological point of view. Although it is from the perspective of sociology, the content covers language teaching, discourse analysis, stylistics, machine translation and other fields of disciplines, which fully reflects the interdisciplinary language function research. Second, the system functional grammar believes that the function of the language determines the language form. This turns the focus of language research from the language itself or language form, but turns to the role and function of language, increases the practicality of language research, and plays a positive progressive significance for the research of language theory and language application. Third, grammar can be said to be supported by two foundations, one is that the language users themselves choose from the system according to their own language use purposes, and use this choice in the language environment in which they are located or used, to achieve different semantics. The second is that human production and life activities cannot be ignored, and the existence of language is necessary (Z. Qin, 2013).

Therefore, the research of systematic functional grammar is aimed at the phenomenon of language use, the study of the existing language phenomenon, the existing language reality, and the phenomenon of language use in real situations. This differs from the conversion generation syntax, which sets an ideal scene itself and the ideal interlocutor in this set ideal environment as research subjects. Therefore, the system function syntax has a more practical reliability. Table 3 presents Halliday's three parameters for determining the scenario context: (field), tenor, and mode as what happened, the participants and the language of the event.

Table 3. *Scenario Context Parameters*

Parameters	Scenario context
Field	What actually happened, the topic of conversation
Participants	The participants in communication and their relationship
Language	How does language work in communication

Any changes to the three variables will change the whole domain. Halliday's register theory tries to find general rules governing variables so that we can understand how situational factors determine linguistic characteristics (Colombi, 2016; Zhang, 2020). When analyzing a sentence or a discourse, we must carefully distinguish the three variables to correctly understand its meaning.

Discussion

The early study of the genre by linguists was mainly reflected in the register and style. According to the genre, the commonly used term used in literature and rhetoric, the first introduction by humanists in the field of linguistics research. Genres can be summarized as a group of common communication events defined by a series of norms and constrained by a series of norms, and linguistic changes and differences should be described and explained in accordance with the genre. Communication events are an example of applying language in social life according to specific purposes and specific programs; the standard of distinguishing genres is communicative purposes, not only the approximation or similarity of the discourse in language form. Therefore, the "genre analysis" of the discourse should not be limited to the description of language characteristics or style, but should consider the purpose of its communication. Examples of a language genre can vary with its prototype, where instances belonging to the same genre can differ in some ways. Because they have the same communicative purpose, they can still be regarded as the same genre; the genre is an important part of the discourse characteristics, which has the conventional constraints on the construction of the discourse. The propriety and success of communicative behavior depends in part on the pure familiarity of the mastery and application of the genre.

Genre analysis includes four levels: lexical grammar analysis, register analysis, discourse format analysis and feature analysis. Genre analysis is a new topic of style analysis and discourse analysis, and it is the product of the cross-activities of stylistics, chapter linguistics and discourse analysis. It further develops the research results of traditional rhetoric on discourse architecture, and examines the discourse in a specific discourse society, with more emphasis on the communicative purpose and social function of the genre. It describes and explains oral and written discourse with higher organizational levels, namely providing communication programs for discourse with obvious communication characteristics and macro-structural patterns for discourse with higher organizational levels, as exhibited in Table 4.

Table 4. *Macro-structural patterns of English Discourse*

Patterns	Description
General——special	Most common mode of English discourse which appears in natural science and social science
Problem——solution	A mode which appears in more professional genres of scientific papers, experimental reports and other genres
Matching——comparison	This type is often found in genres such as illustrative texts, discourse essays, letters, and narrative structures and poetic genres. This pattern is often used in combination with "general——special" pattern to form long discourse.

At the same time, the genre analysis proposes a complete narrative structure, with six links, namely; first, the narrator summarizes the story before telling the story; second, it points at the narrator's time, place, character, and relevant background and explanation; third it checks the progress of the story itself from its beginning; fourth, it reviews the whole situation; fifth, it holds narrator's comments on time, place, character, etc.; finally, at the end of the narrative structure, the narrator often responds to the theme with one or two sentences. In addition, there are "three language steps" for writing scientific research papers proposed in genre theory analysis, namely, to establish research scope; to identify the research field; and to fill the research gaps. This model is common in scientific papers and all types of discourse structures including test reports.

The study also found that SFL theory plays an important role in the development of overall genre analysis, and register theory. Previous research studies have used register theory to analyze different genres such as advertising (Y. H. Xueqin, 2010). Advertising has been proved to be a special format which suitably represents Halliday's register theory (Ghadessy, 1993). Table 5 exhibits an example of the text of an automobile advertisement cited here to introduce the application of system functional language theory.

Table 5: *Automobile advertisement representing register theory*

The Odyssey
240 horsepower
Front - wheel drive
Satellite - Linked Navigation System
5 – gear free speed automatic transmission
VTEC engine
Best minivan on the road
When it comes to driving your kinds around town, it is beyond compare. The Odyssey. A minivan. Only better.

The text of the advertisement has no single complete sentence, but each sentence fragment highlights the characteristics of the car. This is the linguistic feature of the advertisement, and through register theory we can clearly explain the meaning of different segments like field, fundamentals, and language. In the field segment, this advertisement is about a car, which determines that it has to show the characteristics such as attracting the attention and interest of the audience (the reader). The descriptive phrases like "240 horse power", "Satellite Navigation System" and "5-gear Free Speed automatic transmission" are a few highlights of the car's superiority over other models. Each sentence fragment in the advertising text (Table 5) defines the characteristics of the car as more eye-catching, so that the audience can more intuitively understand the car, and the advertiser is able to achieve the purpose of making audience "widely informed". In addition, the last sentence of the advertisement: owning this car will be an incomparable pleasure, is a slogan that gives every reader a wonderful reverie, and adds the artistic conception of the advertising.

In the fundamental concept, the use of a second person in advertising shortens the distance between advertisers and the audience (readers), makes the relationship between the participants more intimate, and stimulates the audience (readers) desire to buy. Finally, the language segment suggests that because the media or carrier of the advertisement is a magazine, rather than television or radio, the choice of language is particularly important. There are many professional terms in advertising, which are determined by the nature of the car. The car is a highly professional and expensive consumer product, so the advertiser prefers to use the written language rather than the spoken form.

Conclusion

This study has reviewed Halliday's theory of systemic-functional linguistics. The study findings revealed that Halliday made a detailed and innovative study of the relationship between language and context. He clarified the concept of register and developed the theory of register. Later, many scholars at home and abroad continued to explore the relationship between language and context. Register analysis is the beginning of genre analysis, which proves that register theory can explain what language or what form of language should be used in a specific context.

The findings also revealed that the context includes both situation and culture. Moreover, language field, fundamentals and language all belong to situational context, not cultural context. Therefore, although register theory has a strong explanatory power for situational context, it cannot be used to analyze cultural context. Although register theory does not deny the role of cultural context in understanding discourse, it has received little attention in practice. Therefore, scholars engaged in genre analysis should pay more attention to the role of cultural factors in context, so as to conduct a more comprehensive and accurate analysis of discourse of various genres. In future, the role of context analysis in practice can be further studied from different application situations of the theory of systemic functional linguistics in practice.

Conflict of Interests

Data Availability Statement

The data used to support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon request.

Funding Statement

References

Baohua, D. S. M. (2019). New Orientation of Marxist Language Research Orientation. *Journal of Chongqing Institute of Science and Technology (Social Sciences Edition).*

Colombi, M. C. (2016). *Register Theory: Field, Mood and Tenor*. Equinox Publishing.

Fang, L. (2009). Application of Systematic Functional Grammar Discourse Analysis in Higher Vocational English Teaching. *Popular Literature and Art.*

Firth, J. R. (1950). Personality and language in society. *The sociological review, 42*(1), 37-52. doi: https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-954X.1950.tb02460.x

Furs, L. A. (2020). Subjective interpretation in syntax: How the mind structures reality. In *Proceedings of the Philological Readings (PhR 2019)* (pp. 39-47). doi: https://doi.org/10.15405/epsbs.2020.04.02.5

Ghadessy, M. (1993). *Register analysis: Theory and practice*. Pinter Publishers ; Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by St. Martin's Press, London, New York. Retrieved from https://worldcat.org/en/title/27105505

Halliday, M. A. K. (1994). Contexts of English. *Perspectives on English: Studies in Honour of Professor Emma Vorlat, 2*, 449-468.

Jing, Y. (2021). Analysis of Cosmetics Advertising Discourse from the Genre Perspective. *Overseas English.*

Malinowski, B. (1936). The Problem of Meaning in Primitive Languages. In C. Ogden & I. Richards (Eds.), *The Meaning of Meaning: A Study of the Influence of Language upon Thought and of the Science of Symbolism* (pp. 296-336). London: K. Paul, Trend, Trubner.

Martin, J. R., & Rose, D. (2013). Pedagogic discourse: contexts of schooling. *RASK: International Journal of Language and Communication, 38*, 219-264. Retrieved from https://www.sdu.dk/-/media/files/om_sdu/institutter/isk/forskningspublikationer/rask/rask+38/jamesdavid.pdf

Pitts, P. J. (2017). 21st Century Pharmacovigilance: Intuition, Science, and the Role of Artificial Intelligence. Journal of Commercial Biotechnology, 23(1). https://doi.org/10.5912/jcb766

Qin, W., & Uccelli, P. (2020). Beyond linguistic complexity: Assessing register flexibility in EFL writing across contexts. *Assessing Writing, 45*, 100465. doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.asw.2020.100465

Qin, Z. (2013). Halliday's Register Theory and Its Application in Genre Analysis. *Journal of Jixi University.*

Robins, R. H. (1971). *Malinowski, Firth, and 'The Context of Situation'*. Tavistock London.

Rao, S. K. (2017). R&D Spending & Success: Key Trends, Issues & Solutions. Journal of Commercial Biotechnology, 23(1). https://doi.org/10.5912/jcb772

Rong, Q. (2013). Hliid's Domain Theory And Its Application to Genre Analysis. *Journal of Jixi University.*

Turkyun, L. (2013). Analysis of English Language Teaching and Practical Effect. *Technology Vision.*

Muhammad Talha, Fei Wang, Darchia Maia, & Marra, G. (2022). Impact of information technology on accounting and finance in the digital health sector. Journal of Commercial Biotechnology, 27(2). https://doi.org/10.5912/jcb1299

Van Dijk, T. A. (2008). *Discourse and context: A sociocognitive approach*. Cambridge University Press Cambridge. doi: https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511481499

Van Dijk, T. A. (2009). *Society and discourse: How context controls text and talk*. Cambridge University Press. doi: https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511575273

Xinke, L. (2014). An Analysis of Systematic Functional Linguistics. *Journal of the Jiamusi Institute of Education.*

Xueqin, Y. (2015). Halliday's Hierarchical Thought and the Construction of Systemic Functional Linguistics Theory. *Foreign Language Studies* (1), 24- 28. Retrieved from https://www.cnki.com.cn/Article/CJFDTotal-NWYJ201501006.htm

Xueqin, Y. H. (2010). James R. Martin's Development and Application of Register Theory. *Contemporary Foreign Languages Studies.*

Zhang, L. (2020). Register Theory and Its Application in English Teaching. *Overseas English, 2020*(12), 3. Retrieved from https://www.cnki.com.cn/Article/CJFDTotal-HWYY202012040.htm