



**THE IDEOLOGY NEGOTIATED IN *DREAM THEATER'S ALBUM*  
“BLACK CLOUDS AND SILVER LININGS”:** A Text Analysis Utilizing  
**Appraisal System**

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submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements  
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in English

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## **DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY**

Dwiadha Jinengga Dikara hereby declare that this final project entitled The Ideology Negotiated In *Dream Theater's Album "Black Clouds And Silver Linings"*: A Text Analysis Utilizing Appraisal System is my own work and has not been submitted in any form for another degree or diploma at any university or other institute of tertiary education. Information derived from the published and unpublished work of others has been acknowledged in the text and list of references is given in the bibliography.

Semarang, June 2020



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## APPROVAL

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## **MOTTO AND DEDICATION**

“Be like the cliff against which the waves continually break; but it stands firm and tames the fury of the water around it.”

-Marcus Aurelius, Meditations-

To my beloved parents

Ibu Siti Maemunah and Bapak Wahid

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Hopefully, this study can give contribution and help for the linguistic study, English Department students and the readers.

Dwiadha Jinengga Dikara

## ABSTRACT

**Dikara, Dwiadha J.** 2020. *THE IDEOLOGY NEGOTIATED IN DREAM THEATER'S ALBUM "BLACK CLOUDS AND SILVER LININGS": A Text analysis utilizing Appraisal System.* Final Project. English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, Universitas Negeri Semarang. Advisor: Widhiyanto S. Pd., M. Pd., Ph.D.

**Keywords:** *Dream Theater album, Appraisal system, ideology, song lyrics.*

This study aimed to describe the utilization of Appraisal system to uncover the ideology in *Dream Theater's* album "Black Clouds and Silver Linings" especially on A Nightmare to Remember, The Best of Times, and Wither song lyrics. The writer used Martin and White's (2005) Appraisal system to analyze the song lyrics. This study used a qualitative approach to describe the outcome of Appraisal analysis and the ideology of the song in the *Dream Theater's* song lyric in the Black Clouds and Silver Linings album.

The data were collected by segmenting lyric into word, phrase, or clause. Afterwards, the writer analyzed and classified the Appraisal instrument found in the song lyric based on Martin and White (2005) classification. Next, the data were counted in order to find the dominant Appraisal instrument and correlate it with rock music ideology. The least is the writer reported the findings of this final project. There are 286 data analyzed are found in *Dream Theater* song lyrics. Three sub domain of Appraisal from Martin and White's (2005) is used in the analysis. The findings of the analysis as follows: Appraisal instrument found in the song lyric are: attitude with frequency of 92 data (affect 20,82%; judgment 3,72%; appreciation 9,67%; inscribed 21,56%; invoked 12,64%; positive 16,36%; negative 17,84%) engagement with frequency of 145 data (mono-glossic 39,41%; hetero-glossic 14,50%), graduation with frequency of 32 data (force 11,52%;focus 0,37%). Based on the findings above, the Appraisal analysis is dominated by attitude. According to the analysis of the ideology of each song, the lyric is used as feature information of the topic discussed. Most of the lyrics are packed up by the story line form to persuade and make the reader feel the atmosphere and situation. Hyperbole, repetition, concretization also added in the lyric to emphasize the meaning. It is seen that discursive structure and strategies is used to express ideological beliefs of personal opinions derived from the songwriters.

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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Chapter I contains background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study, definition of key terms, and outline of the study.

#### **1.1 Background of the Study**

In this modern era, a song becomes an essential part of human life. Trevor Homer's *the book of Origin* (2006) said that song was first made in 4.000 years ago in Greece entitled "Hymn to Creation". Further book stated that song can affect the human life because it is a reflection of society condition. A song is implemented by the feeling, culture, and the condition when it is composed. The songs have envolved to this days and they make many genres and forms available. In terms of genres are blues and from country music, then the forms are orchestral pop, post-progressive, progressive pop.

A song is a musical composition intended to be vocally performed by the human voice. People who deliver song called singer. Single, duet, trio, or a group can deliver a song. A song can be sung without accompaniment by instrumentalists or accompanied by instruments. Every song has their own beat or meter. Beats are used as a way of counting time when playing a piece of music, particularly in Western culture. Beats give music its regular rhythmic pattern or pulse. Beats can be strong or weak, fast or slow, and they can be grouped in a variety of different ways to create different rhythms.

The written words especially for music are called lyric. Lyric can include a series of verses, the longer lyric tell the story, and every phrase or clause repeats on the end of verse, it called refrain. Song has their own verse structure, there are simple and complex verses as well as refrain. Song that is composed for skilled singer who sells their recordings or live shows to the mass market are called popular songs. The song will be more aesthetic when composed by the professional songwriters, composers, lyricists and well delivered by skilled singer. Generally, songwriters compose and sing it by themselves. Songs are recorded on audio or video and performed live. Songs might appear in plays, musical theatre, stage shows of any form, and operas as well.

There are songs or albums of a music band that convey some ideological values to negotiate. These values are interesting to figure out as the audience. In this case, the band listeners may follow the values as emotional and feeling expression, aesthetic appreciation, entertainment, or communication media to the listeners. But basically, the expression of emotions and feelings is also included in the communication function. It happens because by expressing feelings through music, we have made communication that can be incorporated into interpersonal communication or communication that occurs within a person.

Most of the songs are the reflection of the singer/band's intention and perspective. One of the popular band is *Dream Theater*. It is an American progressive metal band formed in 1985 by Berklee College of Music students John Petrucci, bassist John Myung, and drummer Mike Portnoy. After several changes of *Dream Theater's* personnel, today *Dream Theater's* personnel

are Jame Labrie (lead vocal), John Petrucci (lead guitar and backing vocals), Jordan Rudess (keyboards), John Myung (bass guitars), Mike Mangini (drums and percussion). All along the journey of *Dream Theater* from 1985 to nowadays they have released 14 studio albums, 8 live albums, and 1 compilation. (<http://dreamtheater.net/discography/>)

*Dream Theater* gets many achievements through its exotic song content and performance. The Grammy-nominated *Dream Theater* as the standard-bearers of progressive metal. The band's ability to deliver tight, melodic, musically sophisticated songs and thematic concept recordings that encompass elements of hook-based hard rock, riff-fueled metal, syncopated prog, and sophisticated lyrics, have made them the act that subsequent genre bands aspire to and are measured by. While five of their albums have charted on the Top 20 of the Top 200, ten have placed on the top half of the chart. They have sold more than 12 million records globally.

Most of the *Dream Theater* songs talk about life, sadness, even fatality. *Dream Theater's* theme song sometimes becomes so philosophic and reflective. The song meaning makes the listeners feel into the atmosphere of the lyric. They will float off in the deep of the poetic lyric accompanied by the marvelous instrumental music. Since people really loved and appreciated their songs, many people also curious about how the songwriters engage their songs to the listeners/readers. It is proved by the preliminary research I have done to several people in the campus by asking them to read all the lyric and none of them know the true meaning and the intention of the lyric. The lyric of the songs is so deep that

make me curious about the way of the songwriters express the emotion that makes the listeners/readers understand the song lyric.

Appraisal system contributes essential elements in discourse analysis in improving the quality of the text to engage the readers what the intention of the writers. It shows that the evaluative language instance taking in discourse with text organization to achieve text writing purposes. There are several researchers that use Appraisal resources as tools to know how the songwriters delivering values to the reader/listener.

The first is Souza (2006) who held the analysis on the national anthems. He showed that values of affect and appreciation are used by the national anthems authors to try and align readers around shared feelings of love for the nation grounded on a recontextualization of the field of national identification with respect to evaluations of familial sentiments. The second is Jatikusumo (2012) who conducted the analysis on Michael Jackson's 'Earth Song', 'We are the World', and 'Heal the World'. He showed the frequency of attitude on each song and most of them use judgement as main resource. The third is Li (2016) who conducted the analysis on random English song. She showed that the attitude resources affect and appreciation are frequently used in the English song discourse. The fourth Yuningsih (2018) held the analysis on "Lonely Night" song lyric by CNBLUE. She showed that the songwriter dominantly used affect than judgement and appreciation. However, based on those previous research is none of them broaden their analysis on the Attitude, Graduation, and Engagement.

I conduct the research about the evaluation Appraisal in *Dream Theater*'s song lyrics of "Black Clouds and Silver Linings" album. This album was released in 2009. There are 6 songs on the album. I identify the Appraisal system of the songs such as attitude, engagement, and graduation. In this research, I use 3 songs from the album for the research. Those are A Nightmare To Remember, Wither, and The Best of Times which is tell their past experience. I use one web as lyrics source, the web is <https://genius.com/albums/Dream-theater/Black-clouds-silver-linings>. I expected that the readers will understand and gain more knowledge about the Appraisal theory that the research used in the English song lyric.

## **1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic**

As one of most takes effect progressive metal band in the world, *Dream Theater* is well known for its complicated music composition even the video clip and live concert is exactly the same that is because *Dream Theater* have personnel which are having acrobatic skill in music. The following personnel are John Petrucci is called one of guitar god in Guitar World's 100 Greatest Heavy Metal Guitarist of All Time, Mike Magini is one of five World's Fastest Drummer, Jordan Rudess is called "The Witch" of keyboard because he is very creative in creating magical music and composition, John Myung is nominated as one of the best bassist of all the time, and the last is James LaBrie as vocalist with the wide vocal and shrill voice just like Iron Maiden vocalist, Bruce Dickinson.

*Dream Theater* is one of bands who has many achievements in their career in music. They like in combining various genres of music such as jazz, blues, rock,



and metal into solid along with neat music arrangement. The song is very deep and magnificent. *Dream Theater* is expert in combining the poetic lyrics and instrumental music. Majority *Dream Theater*'s song describes about hatred, social criticism, sadness, daily life experiences even demise. It stimulates the listener/reader drift either on the happiness or sadness of the song. It makes majority of people feel that *Dream Theater*'s song really knows what they feel. When they feel the world against them, depressed, angry with someone, helplessness, heartbreak, etc. All those feeling are contained in the *Dream Theater*'s songs. That is make *Dream Theater* has loyal fans.

Their name is well known throughout the world. Especially in Indonesia, *Dream Theater* had concert in Indonesia three times. Two times in Jakarta and the last is in Jogjakarta. When it is announced that *Dream Theater* is going to have concert in Indonesia interest of the people is really big, it proved by the ticket is sold out in only several days. As time goes by there are many fans community of *Dream Theater* that pioneered by youth generation. That's why *Dream Theater* can be accepted by every person whether it is old or young. *Dream Theater* had made many albums and the newest album is released in June 2018.

As one of the American legend bands, *Dream Theater* has a lot of fans of all ages. Some of them are not only curious about the good music and songs that they created but also about the lyric and its meaning. those are the reasons why I am curious about the way of songwriters in building interpersonal relations between the author of the song discourse and readers by using Appraisal Theory proposed by Martin and White (2005).

### **1.3 Statement of the Problem**

Based on the problems identified above, this study formulates the problems as follows:

1. How do the songwriters construct interpersonal meaning expressed via Appraisal in *Dream Theater's* song lyrics Black Clouds and Silver Linings album by Appraisal theory?
2. What kind of attitude polarity in *Dream Theater's* song lyrics Black Clouds and Silver Linings album that is identified through Appraisal theory?
3. How explicit do songwriters express their attitude through the lyric?
4. What ideology that *Dream Theater's* deliver in their song?

### **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

Based on the statement of the problem above, the objective of the final project is to analyze words of the songwriters used to construct interpersonal meaning expressed via Appraisal and identified the ideology in *Dream Theater's* song lyrics Black Clouds and Silver Linings album by Appraisal theory approach.

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

This study is expected to be able to give information to me and reader in pedagogic field dealing with Appraisal theory approach in *Dream Theater's* song lyrics Black Clouds and Silver Linings album. The research methods of this study are involved into two points, especially;

1. Theoretical Significance

This study gives an information and contribution to improve knowledge in studying discourse, particularly the Appraisal theory.

2. Practical Significance

The result of the study improves the writer knowledge and the other people who have interest with Appraisal theory approach in analyzing a song album.

## **1.6 Scope of the Study**

Among the problematic factors involved in discourse, this research is going to concentrate mainly on words of the songwriters used to construct interpersonal and ideology in *Dream Theater's* song lyrics Black Clouds and Silver Linings album by Appraisal theory approach.

## **1.7 Definition of Key Terms**

In this sub section, there are several keywords or key terms will be elucidated and those will be discussed further:

1. Systemic Functional Grammar

Systemic Functional Grammar is one of linguistic branches developed by M.A.K Halliday

2. Ideational Meaning

According to Martin and White (2005:7), Ideational meaning is concerned with construing experience: what's going on, including who's doing what to whom, where, when, why and how and the logical relation of one going-on to another.

### 3. Interpersonal Meaning

Interpersonal meaning is concerned with negotiating social relations: how people are interacting, including the feelings they try to share. (Martin&White, 2005:7)

### 4. Textual Meaning

Textual meaning is concerned with information flow: the ways in which ideational and interpersonal meanings are distributed in waves of semiosis, including interconnections among waves and between language and attendant modalities (action, image, music, etc.) (Martin&White, 2005:7)

### 5. Field

According to Martin and White (2005:27), Field is concerned with the discourse patterns that realise the domestic or institutionalised activity that is going on.

### 6. Mode

Mode deals with the channeling of communication, and thus with the texturing of information flow from one modality of communication to another (speech, writing, phone, SMS messages, e-mail, web pages, letters, radio, CD, television, film, video, DVD, etc.). (Martin&White, 2005:28)

### 7. Tenor

Tenor refers to who is taking part, to the nature of the (communicative) participants, their statuses and roles: what kinds of role relationship obtain, including permanent

and temporary relationships of one kind or another, both the types of speech roles they are taking on in the dialogue and the whole cluster of socially significant relationships in which they are involved. [Halliday 1985b/9:12]

## **1.8 Outline of the Study**

The outline of this final project proposal is as follows:

Chapter one is the introduction of the study which comprises seven sub-chapters. They are background of the study, reasons for choosing the topic, research question, objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study, definition of key terms, and outline of the study.

Chapter two is review of related literature, which presents review of previous studies, theoretical study, and theoretical framework.

Chapter three presents method of investigation. It consists of the research design, object of the study, data and source data, roles of researcher, unit of analysis, procedures of collecting data, the procedure of analyzing data, and triangulation.

Chapter four provides results and discussions, which consists of the general description and detail result.

Chapter five is the last chapter which presents the conclusions and suggestions based on the findings.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, an examination of previous studies and further explanation on the theories used are presented. It reviews the previous studies, the theoretical background, and a theoretical framework.

#### 2.1 Review of Previous Studies

The importance of Appraisal theory (which is stated in chapter 1, and will be explained more in the next chapters) is that it lets us analyze text as option in networks of semantic categories for expressing the value of *attitude*, for manipulating the strength of those values (as *graduation*) and for engaging with readers/listeners (as *Engagement*). Since Appraisal theory offers a means for theorizing the relationship of language choices to semantic functions in discourse, many earlier researchers use Appraisal theory as reference. The previous studies that the earlier researchers have several kinds of discussion on Appraisal such as in song, news, speech, review, etc.

##### 2.1.1 Appraisal resources in News item

In White's (1998:1) research "modern mass-media news item is arguably one of the most influential written text types in contemporary society, influencing, as it does, the terms of many political, economic and cultural debates". Then he said It is not surprising, therefore, that the textuality of the news report should be well-known as a site of contestation between political groupings, ideological positions, media

theorists and even text linguistic analyses. He also said Media audiences seem to take a somewhat equivocal position, relying more or less uncritically on the news for much of their understanding of issues and events in the public domain, yet nevertheless viewing journalistic discourse with great suspicion, as often inaccurate, 'commercialised', sensationalist and biased. Therefore, news item contributes to shaping our worldwide towards other cultures or societies in expressing opinion, ideas, and fact. Definitely, the writer or the journalist uses certain language in their sentence construction that made many researchers interested to analyze through Appraisal or language as resources of evaluation. There is a good deal of previous research analyzing Appraisal in news. They are (Soepriatmadji & Vidhiasi, 2012; Metasari, 2013; Wigunadi, 2014; Talapessy, 2015; Widiastuti, 2015; Ekawati, 2015; Nurhadi, 2016; Wijayanto, 2016; Yao & Zhao, 2018) held research related to the analysis of Appraisal in the news which is carrying several issues such as corruption, national examination, the President Jokowi works, the Asean cage, and the death penalty by proposing Appraisal theory from Martin and White (2005) and Martin and Rose (2003). According to study above, the writers of the news are dominantly used judgment and appreciation. It depends on the news topic because judgment tends to assess human behavioral while appreciation tends to assess things. Moreover, the writers show objective evaluation rather than subjective evaluation. It can be shown by the polarity evaluation depends on the topic of the news. In engagement's perspective, there is similarity in the way the writers declaring the information or opinion. They used heteroglossic as the main source to give variation in his/her text to persuade the

readers but still provides correct and warrantable information. In addition, the use of graduation in the text implies that the writers want to make readable news and the readers can understand the meaning.

Their studies (Soepriatmadji & Vidhiasi, 2012; Metasari, 2013; Wigunadi, 2014; Talapessy, 2015; Widiastuti, 2015; Ekawati, 2015; Nurhadi, 2016; Wijayanto, 2016; Yao & Zhao, 2018) were presented the research in detail with correct selection of words briefly and clearly to make the reader easy to understand their studies. Moreover, in the Wijayanto (2016) study, the words/clauses that consist of Appraisal instrument explained in detail. But in the Soepriatmadji and Vidhiasi (2012), and Wijayanto (2016) studies display their abstract not quite represent the whole body. In the Talapessy (2015), Widiastuti (2015), Yao and Zhao (2018) do not explain more the conclusion and some of them only repeating the findings and in the Wigunadi study need more sample of words/clauses prove for better comprehension. Overall their studies are giving understandable material to the readers.

However, Tallapessy (2015) reams his study by the explanation and discussion of interpersonal meaning in order to show their side on the corruption side and Wijayanto (2016) is focusing his analysis on a deeper analysis of affect values in order to obtain direct and implicit values on the news.

### **2.1.2 Appraisal in Speech**

Public Speaking is a skill that concentrates how to speak in front of the public. An example of public speaking is speech. Besides, speech is like news, novel, and song



as media for expressing people's feelings toward something that can be included as a kind of text. The speech genre is a complete concept or idea, story, or feeling in the speaker's mind takes shapes in front of many people depending on the content, the intended listeners. This is the reason why many researchers interested in the way orator in delivering the message of their speech by using Appraisal theory. They are (Mazlum & Afshin, 2016; Sutomo ,2016; Rohmawati ,2016; Amalia and Hakim ,2017; Solihah, Warsono, & Firtriati ,2018; Maula, Sutopo, & Fitriati ,2018; Ananda, Nababan, & Riyadi ,2018; Novi, Fitriati, & Sutopo 2019) conducted the research in Appraisal scope towards speech. They conduct the research by proposing the Appraisal theory of Martin and Rose (2003), Martin and White (2005), and Martin and Rose (2007). They are focusing their analysis on Barrack Obama's Speech, Indonesia and Australian speech conference, President Jokowi's speech, Iranian and American President's speech, Eulogies speech at Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton Campaign Speech, and Students argumentative speech.

According to their studies (Mazlum & Afshin, 2016; Sutomo ,2016; Rohmawati ,2016; Amalia and Hakim ,2017; Solihah, Warsono, & Firtriati ,2018; Maula, Sutopo, & Fitriati ,2018; Ananda, Nababan, & Riyadi ,2018; Novi, Fitriati, & Sutopo 2019), it is found that most of orator used judgment as main source. It is logical to use judgment in speech to provoke and persuade the people to follow the orator's idea, feeling, or opinion. Orators used more heteroglossic rather than monoglossic, it shows that the orators are using more variation in speaking than simple speaking.

Their studies are explained in detail in every section supported frequency and categorization. Even more in Novi, Fitriati, and Sutopo (2019) study there is additional of suggestion to the readers. However, Amalia and Hakim (2017) study lack of explanation what is Appraisal theory. In Maula, Sutopo, and Fitriati (2018) study, there is no sample of words/clauses that implicate Appraisal instruments. The least is Ananda, Nababan, and Riyadi (2018) study does not put out which is theory used.

However, Mazlum and Afshin (2016) and Ananda, Nababan, and Riyadi (2018) is focusing their research in affectual positioning where both of them displays dominantly used non authorial affect rather than authorial affect showd their assessment mostly in indirect ways and tried to show their reported sources as justified and acceptable as possible. In fact, they have tried to show their objectivity in emotional assessment while seeking ways to satisfy and convince their audiences. Moreover, the result of the research exhibits that almost all of the speeches contain positive values in order to motivate, provoke, appease, and persuade the audiences.

### **2.1.3 Appraisal in Academic Writing**

Writing is the process of using symbols (letters of alphabet, punctuation, and spaces) to communicate thoughts and ideas in a readable form. Writing is used as media to present our interest. One of them is academic writing. Academic writing refers to a style of expression that researchers use to define the intellectual boundaries of their disciplines and their specific areas of expertise. Academic writing can be an interesting object of analysis. The researchers were interested in

evaluating the style of the writer of academic writing in constructing the writing. They are (Ngongo ,2016; Fitriati & Ghasani ,2017; and Widhiyanto ,2017. held the research under the scope of Appraisal theory towards academic writings. They used the Appraisal theory proposed by Martin (2000) and Martin and White (2005). Their research is analyzing students' theses, critical review, and undergraduate dissertations.

Based on the research, it is found that academic writing is dominated by engagement rather than attitude and graduation. It due to the importance of the engagement system in sourcing attitudes and the play of voices around opinions in discourse. The use force-graduation takes an essential part in express the meaning when the writer describes the situation or stating the problem as well.

Three of their studies present the data and analysis in detail supported by sampling text with addition of pedagogical significance. But in the Ngongo (2016) study the writing format a bit confusing. However, Widhiyanto (2017) extend the scope by adding periodicity and genre analysis in order to reveal the differences and similarity of two students in employing linguistic resources and Fitriati & Ghasani (2017) expand the analysis by adding critical review organization.

#### **2.1.4 Appraisal in Short Stories**

Language can be done in a written or spoken way. Spoken language can be found in face to face communication, telephone, radio, television, etc. while written language can be found in books, magazines, articles, letters, etc. A short stories is example of written communication. In order to communicate with the readers, the

writer deliver the meaning through article. The reader has to know the content of short stories to find out the meanings. That is the reason why the researchers attracted to analyze the meaning of the text by using the Appraisal theory. They are (Ardianto ,2014; Bontisesari & Hapsari ,2016; Nurdiyanti, Djatmika, Sumarlam, Wiratno, and Santosa ,2019) conducted the research within a scope of the article especially on Kurt Cobain's Suicide Letter, Young Homosexuals' Coming Out Stories, and Texts Written by the Indonesian Migrants in Hong Kong for their Mother. The researchers conduct the research by using the Appraisal theory proposed by White (1998), Martin and Rose (2003), Martin and Rose (2007), and Martin and White (2007). According to their research, it displays that judgment is dominant. It shows that there is issue between the writers between other people. Moreover, the polarity usage in the article can be positive or negative depends on the writer's perspective towards the story. Three of the studies use simple words which is make them understandable but there is no pedagogical significance explanation.

### **2.1.5 Appraisal in Novel**

The novel is a kind of writing communication. Novels are affiliate with linguistic stylistics and literary linguistics. Therefore, it is including appropriate use of metaphors and literary expressions, which lend themselves suitably to involvement of rigorous discursive. The content of novel is becoming an interesting object analysis. Hadidi and Mohammadbagheri-parvin (2015) and Nuraisiah, Nababan, Santosa (2018) conducted the study within the scope of Appraisal towards the novel. They use Appraisal theory proposed by Martin and White

(2005), Martin and Rose (2007) and White (2011). Based on the two studies it is found that the strategy of delivery of message in the novel is inscribed rather than invoked. It as a result of the author wants to make the reader understood the meaning by using words explicitly and conspicuously marked in text and discover able.

Both studies display the data in detail supported frequency and percentage. However, Hadidi and Mohammadbagheri-parvin (2015) abstract does not summarize the whole body of study and Nuraisiah, Nababan, Santosa (2018) writing format is elaborate. Nonetheless, Nuraisiah, Nababan, Santosa (2018) broaden their research by adding translation analysis in order to compare the Appraisal differences between the original and translated text and the translation technique used by the translator.

#### **2.1.6 Appraisal in Narrative text**

In improving the students writing skills, the students required to write various text types. It aims at expressing students' ideas, opinions, imagination, and experience. One of the methods is writing a narrative text. Narrative text can be an attractive object of analysis. Macken-Horarik (2003) and Fitriati, Solihah, and Tusino (2018) conducted the analysis of Appraisal under the scope of narrative text. The researchers used the Appraisal theory proposed by Martin (2000) and Martin and White (2005). The object that the researchers choose is student's narrative text and narrative text entitled *CLICK*. Based on their research, it is found that affect is the dominant source in the students writing. It shows the students convey their feeling into the character of the text. The use of tenacity judgment shows the student

judgment to the dependability of characters in the stories and the use reaction appreciation dominantly displays the students tend to things in terms of quality and impact. It is shown that the writer successfully uses implicit meaning by combining event sequences and metaphors.

Two of the studies discuss the findings deeply and every part is explained clearly. However, Macken-horarik (2003) study the abstract does not represent the study enough.

### **2.1.7 Appraisal in Advertisement**

Advertisement is one of the strategies to sell products or influence people about the intention of the advertiser. To win the competition in advertisement needs a combination of appropriate content to attract the reader that is why advertisement becomes an interesting object of analysis. Križan (2016) and Megah and Noorh (2018) conducted the research of Appraisal within the advertisement. Their research is done by using the Appraisal theory proposed by Martin (1996, 2000, and 2003) and Martin and White (2005) on British advertisement and English Billboard Advertisement in Batam. Based on their research, it is found that the majority of the advertisement majority contain capability-judgment and propriety-judgment. It shows the ability of the product which is advertised. Afterward, implicit of attitudinal choice's usage creating an ideal reading position for the reader. The use of positive personal judgment also able to promote the product significantly.

Overall both studies present quite detail explanations in each section. But in the Križan (2016) study the example of Appraisal instrument is less and in Megah and Noorh (2018) study in discussion needs further explanation. However, Križan

(2016) and Megah and Noorh (2018) only focus on the discussion of Appraisal judgment. Moreover, it is essential for the advertiser to use specific words to make their product more attractive and sold out.

### **2.1.8 Appraisal in Review**

Today, young generation is really enthusiastic about how technology has affected the entertainment industry especially movies and video games. They like to know and see what is new with the recent video games and movies' updates in videos sharing sites like YouTube. This reason makes some people reviewing about games and movies. The reviewer uses certain language in evaluating in their review. Therefore, some researchers attracted to analyze those movies and game review. They are Wicaksono and Mulatsih (2017) and Crystalia and Sunardi (2018) conducted the research of Appraisal within Bradley Colburn's review of gameplay walkthrough video and Roger Ebert review in the Texas Chainsaw Massacre movie. The study is done by using an Appraisal theory proposed by Martin and Rose (2003), Martin and Rose (2005), and Martin and White (2005). According to their research, it is found that in both review dominantly used appreciation rather than affect and judgment, monoglossic, and force. The use appreciation exhibits that reviewer shared related to the things that he/she review, the use of monoglossic display that the review is not coming from another person/party but from the reviewer itself, and the use of force show that the reviewer amplifies the expression of excitement/disappointment. Moreover, on behalf of reviewing movies or games, the reviewer has to give an objective evaluation. Their studies the data served neatly make it easier to read. However, Wicaksono and Malatsih (2017) study only

repeating its analysis in conclusion section and in Crystalia and Sunardi (2018) study there are no words/clauses example.

### **2.1.9 Appraisal in Debate**

Speaking well and qualified is a human ability that is beneficial for human daily life, such as debating, interviewing, presentation, and so on. Debating need to create a text meaningfully in order to use the language, negotiate meanings, and share the messages. This reason makes the researchers want to analyze the interpersonal meaning of students' debate. Mardiana (2018) conducted the research of Appraisal analysis within the English Debate Competition of Senior High School Students. The research is done by using the Appraisal theory proposed by Martin and White (2005). Based on the research, the use of appreciation exceeded the other sub-system of attitude show that the students more appreciative rather than personal and emotional, the use engagement exceeded attitude and graduation display that the students are expanding their arguments by producing utterances which represent the current proposition, and the use of force in graduation used to express meaning when describing the situation or complaining about the statements and build up persuasion. In this study, the frequency and the abstract stated clearly in order to represent the findings but there is no sample of data analyzed in the findings and discussion. However, Mardiana (2018) not only focusing her research on the Appraisal but also analyze the debate structure as well.

### **2.1.10 Appraisal in Movie**

Many people love watching movie because much profits they get after watching the movie, such as eliminate fatigue, increase knowledge, give



inspiration, and motivate ourself. Those reasons make some researchers choose movie as their object to analyze the research. By using Appraisal theory to analyze the research, the researcher gives a deeper understanding of the movie and more explanation about the character's point of view to the viewers. Hidayati (2017) conducted research on Freedom Writer Movie. The research is done by using an Appraisal theory proposed by Martin and Rose (2003). Based on the research, it is found that affect exceeds the other sub-system of attitude, in the engagement perspective's the use of heteroglossic is dominating, and in the graduation section is dominated by focus system. The use of affect shows that the writer inclined to express emotion explicitly, the used of heteroglossic dominantly display that the writer emphasizes more on characters' denial towards each other's opinion and existence, and the use of focus dominantly show that the writer emphasizes on characters' category boundary more than scaling of intensity. Opened by the explanation of the core of the story give more comprehension through the readers continued by several words/clauses sample before including the data to draw conclusion from the findings to make it understandable. The weakness of the study that the study is not stated the significance of this study for pedagogical purposes and only repeating on the discussion section.

#### **2.1.11 Appraisal in Song**

Singing a song is a wonderful way of learning a language. It also can be media to deliver an idea, opinion, experience, and feeling. The production of song also becomes representative of the songwriter's ability in words selection, style of writing, strategy in delivering a message. It is why song becomes a worthy object

of research. They are (Souza ,2006; Jatikusumo ,2012; Li ,2016; and Yuningsih ,2018) held the research of Appraisal analysis in song lyrics of National Anthem, Michael Jackson, Code Name Blue, and random song. Their research is done by using the Appraisal theory of Martin (1997 & 2000), White (2000), Martin and Rose (2003), Hood (2004), and Martin and Rose (2008). According to their research, the majority of the song use affect and appreciation to emphasize the songwriter's deep heart. The use of affect and appreciation are also used to the author's role as a behavior subject. Their studies show deep explanation in attitude with arranged writing format. But in Li (2016) study needs more material in the theoretical review section. The discussion of Appraisal in the song has a similarity with my study. However, there is a limitation of the previous studies that only discussing attitude in song rather than the whole sub-system of the Appraisal. The usage of Appraisal attitude only will give us the emotion of songwriter but in my study discussing three sub-systems of Appraisal will let us know the way songwriter express their emotion, amplify their feeling, and the way they incorporate additional voices in their lyric.

## **2.2 Review of the Theoretical Background**

### **2.2.1 Definition of Song**

According to Oxford Dictionary, song is a short poem or other set of words set to music or meant to be sung. There are several kinds of the song, such as:

#### **a. Rock**

Rock songs are the most popular genre among teenagers and youngsters. They consist of clear pieces of lead guitar, bass guitar, drums, and keyboards as some of

the main instruments. When every instruments are played in sync, they sound energetic along with the vocals. Example of popular rock artists are Green Day, Creed, My Chemical Romance, Paramore, Bon Jovi, Red Hot Chili Peppers, and many other good ones.

#### b. Metal

Metal songs are a little more hard-sounding than rock songs. These songs have high pitches and screaming vocals, heavy guitar leads, and solid drum work. In a majority of metal songs, power chords and riffs are used. They primary focus on the music so it may consist of random lyrics. Some metal music legends are Megadeth, Metallica, Iron Maiden, Winger, Halloween, System of a Down, Scorpions, etc.

#### c. Pop

Pop songs are those which have contemporary lyrics and an upbeat rhythm, meant for the youth culture. Some of the most popular artists of this genre are Michael Jackson, Britney Spears, Madonna, Backstreet Boys, Justin Timberlake, and Cher. The composition of pop songs mostly focuses on music technology and recording than on live performances. In building pop songs considering rhythm and effects are two important elements.

#### d. Classical

As the name suggests, classical songs are those in which traditional music plays an important role. These songs were first composed by artists like Johann Sebastian

Bach, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, and Ludwig van Beethoven, to name a few. These songs have had a substantial impact on the music nowadays. Every country has its own classical and folk songs based on their culture.

e. Country

Country songs are suitable for easy listening. They mainly consist of clean lyrics with music pieces using classical guitars and other traditional instruments. Occasionally, solos of instruments like the banjo, mandolin, fiddle, and harmonica can also be heard in country songs. You can listen to songs by Keith Urban, Taylor Swift, Chris Young, Garth Brooks, and Shania Twain for a better idea.

f. Rap

A rap or hip-hop songs, the singer recites lyrics in an off-beat manner but with the continuity of the rhythm. These songs mainly include solid rhythmic beats and synth, with a focus on the way the lyrics are sung. Hip-hop songs which is from USA have become popular all over the world. The most popular stars in hip-hop music are Eminem, Nelly, Akon, Flo Rida, Jay-Z, 50 Cent, and K.

### **2.2.2 Definition of Appraisal**

According to Martin and White (2005), Appraisal is provided for analyses of those meanings by which texts convey positive or negative assessments, by which the intensity or directness of such attitudinal utterances is strengthened or weakened and by which speakers/writers engage dialogistically with prior speakers or with potential respondents to the current proposition.

Afterward according to Martin and Rose (2007), Appraisal is a system of interpersonal meanings, it is concern with evaluation - the kinds of attitudes that are negotiated in a text, the strength of the feelings involved and the ways in which values are sourced and readers aligned.

From the statements from the experts, it can be concluded that Appraisal is the act of evaluation of language on discourse, which is negotiated with interpersonal meaning and concern with attitude, feeling, and values.

### **2.2.3 Appraisal Origins**

Appraisal framework is presented as response of the need of linguistic researchers difficulties in identifying the evaluative patterns in the discourse due to lack of useful and coherent theoretical framework. Therefore, Appraisal theory is developed by a group of systemic functional linguist lead by Professor James Martin of the University of Sydney researching the area of interpersonal and evaluative meaning in a range of social context. Majority of the initial research was carried out as part of an educationally oriented research project known as the 'Write It Right' (WIR) literacy project (conducted under the auspices of the Disadvantages of School Programme of the New South Wales Department of School Education, Australia). Underpinning the work was the previous systemic functional theorizing about tenor (the relationship about between language users) and earlier work by systemicists in Birmingham and Nottingham.

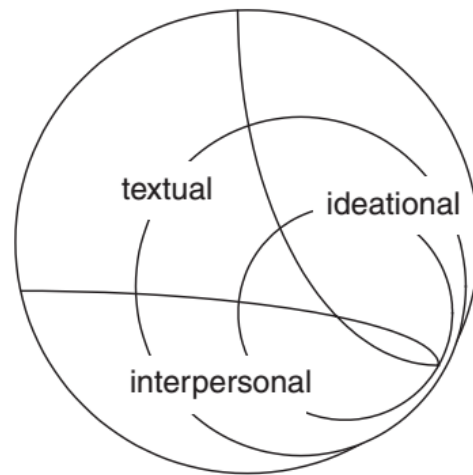
According to Grammatic.com/Appraisal by elaborated the understanding of the linguistic resources of Appraisal enables us to investigate a few illustrative example of the type of questions, such as:

1. The linguistic basis of differences in a writer/speaker's 'style' by which they may present themselves as, for example, more or less deferential, dominating, authoritative, inexperienced, cautious, conciliatory, aloof, engaged, emotion. impersonal, and so on,
2. How the different uses of evaluative language by speakers/writers act to construct different authorial voices and textual personas,
3. How different genres and text types may conventionally employ different evaluative and otherwise rhetorical strategies,
4. The underlying, often covert value systems which shape and are disseminated by a speaker/writer's utterances,
5. The different assumptions which speakers/writers make about the value and belief systems of their respective intended audiences,
6. How different modes of story-telling can be characterised by their different uses of the resources of evaluation,
7. The communicative strategies by which some discourses (for example those of the media and science) construct supposedly 'objective' or impersonal modes of textuality.

#### **2.2.4 Appraisal in a Functional of Language**

Appraisal resources are developed over last decade or so by researchers working within the Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) paradigm of M.A.K

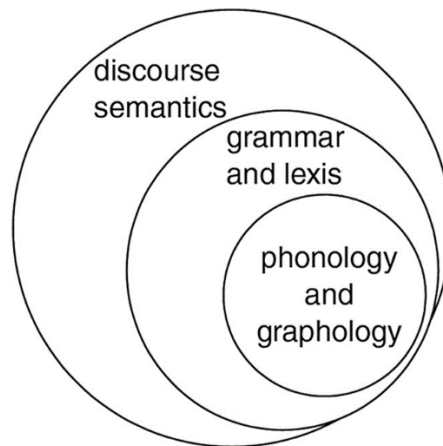
Halliday and his colleagues. SFL identifies three modes of meaning which operate simultaneously in all utterances the textual, the ideational, and the interpersonal.



*Figure 1.1* Ideational, interpersonal and textual metafunctions

Textual resources are concerned with information flow: the ways in which ideational and interpersonal meanings are distributed in waves of semiosis, including interconnections among waves and between language and attendant modalities (action, image, music, etc.). Ideational resources are concerned with construing experience: what's going on, including who's doing what to whom, where, when, why and how and the logical relation of one going-on to another. Interpersonal resources are concerned with negotiating social relations: how people are interacting, including the feelings they try to share. Appraisal is development and extension of interpersonal resources by attending to three axes along which the speaker's/writer's intersubjective stance may vary.

According to the realization lens is the idea that language is stratified semiotic system involving three cycles of coding at different levels of abstraction.



*Figure 1.2 Language strata*

The first level of abstraction is Phonology and Graphology. For spoken language, phonology deals with organization of phonemes into syllables, and their development in units of rhythm and intonation. For writing, graphology deals with organization of letters into sentences, alongside punctuation, layout, and formatting.

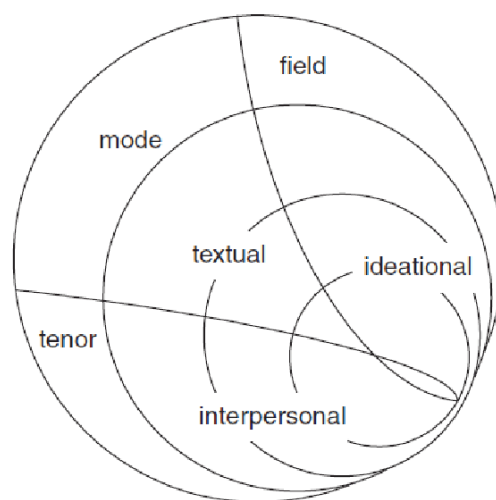
The next level of abstraction is lexicogrammar. It is concerned with the recoding of phonological and graphological patterns as words and structures.

The third level of abstraction is discourse semantic. It is concerned with meaning beyond the clause (with texts in other words). Appraisal is placed in Discourse semantic for three reasons. The first reason is realisation of an attitude tends to splash across a phase of discourse, irrespective of grammatical boundaries, especially where amplified. Secondly, a given attitude can be realised across a range of grammatical categories. Finally, there is the question of grammatical metaphor (Halliday 1994, Halliday & Matthiessen 1999).



Unlike other functional theories, SFL has developed as both an intrinsic extrinsic theory of language function. By the 1970s metafunctions had been projected onto social context as a resonating external model of language use, involving the categories field, mode, and tenor. During the 1980s in Sydney this model was further developed in relation to the concept of genre (Martin 1999a).

Martin 1992b refers to the level of analysis comprised of the social context categories field, mode and tenor as register. Register is a more abstract level of analysis than discourses semantics, since it is concerned with patterns of discourse patterns. In these terms, register is a connotative semiotic realised through language. The SFL model of register categories correlating with metafunctions (in the proportions ideational is to field as textual is to mode as interpersonal is to tenor).



*Figure 1.15* Metafunctions in relation to field, mode and tenor

Field is concerned with the discourse patterns that realise the domestic or institutionalised activity that is going on. Mode deals with the channelling of

communication, and thus with the texturing of information flow from one modality of communication to another (speech, writing, phone, SMS messages, e-mail, web pages, letters, radio, CD, television, film, video, DVD, etc.). Because of our focus on interpersonal meaning, tenor is the register variable which is most relevant to our discussion. Tenor refers to who is taking part, to the nature of the [communicative] participants, their statuses and roles: what kinds of role relationship obtain, including permanent and temporary relationships of one kind or another, both the types of speech roles they are taking on in the dialogue and the whole cluster of socially significant relationships in which they are involved. [Halliday 1985b/9:12].

During the 1980s, in Sydney, the analysis of functional variation in language was pushed beyond the field, mode and tenor framework just introduced to include a more abstract level of patterning called genre (Martin 1999a).

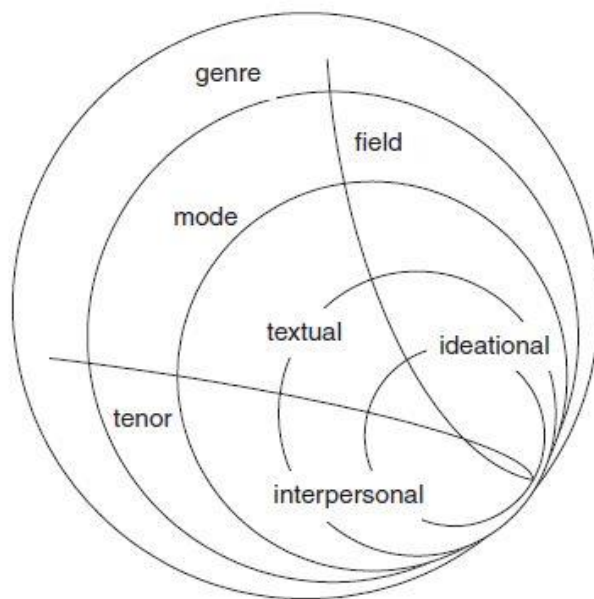


Figure 1.16 Register recontextualised by genre

Eggins & Slade 1997 consider Appraisal in a number of spoken genres from this point of view, including narratives of various kinds and gossip.

## 2.3 Theoretical Framework

### 2.3.1 Appraisal Domains

According to *The Language of Evaluation Appraisal in English* by Martin and White (2005), Appraisal itself has three domains in order to evaluate discourse. There are 'attitude', 'engagement', and 'graduation'. Attitude is concerned with our feelings, including emotional reactions, judgments of behaviour and evaluation of things. Engagement deals with sourcing attitudes and the play of voices around opinions in discourse. Graduation attends to grading phenomena whereby feelings are amplified and categories blurred.

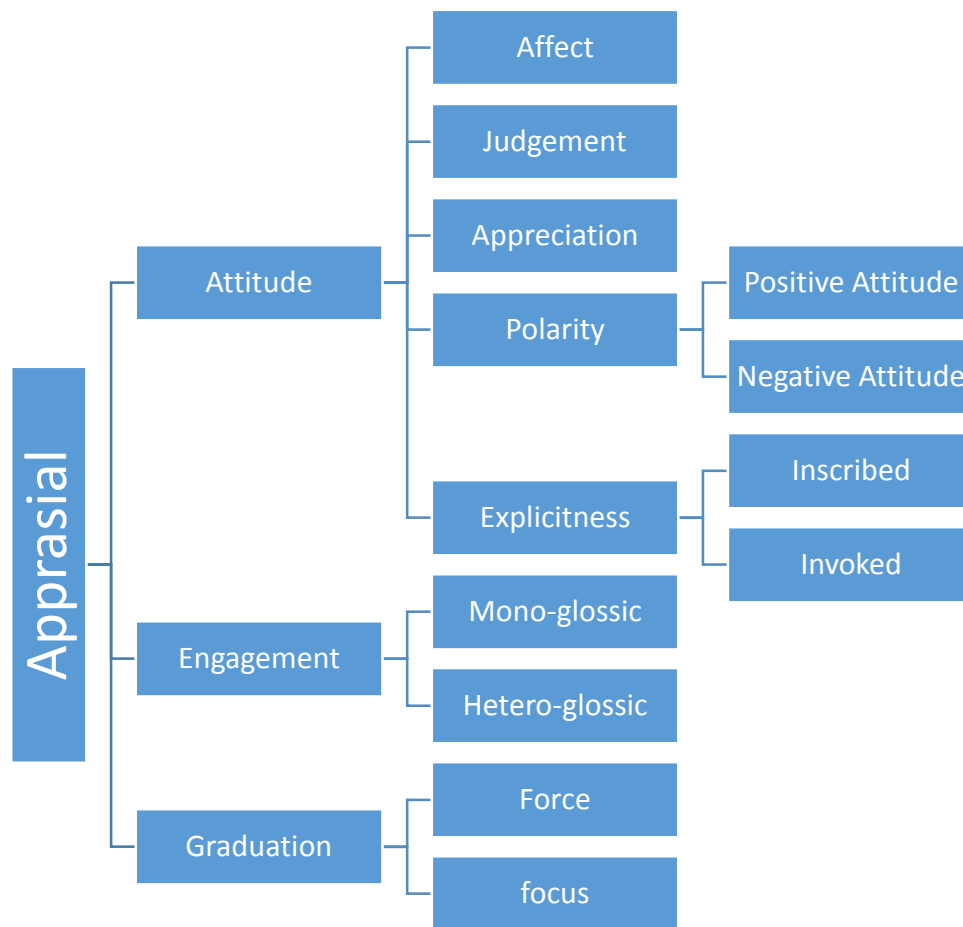


Figure 2-1 Appraisal System

(Adapted from Martin and White (2005))

### 2.3.1.1 Attitude

Attitude is concerned on the emotion, ethics, and aesthetic delivered in the discourse. In the attitude evaluate how the songwriter constructing every piece of word to make the reader/listener understand the feeling showed in the lyrics. By using attitude evaluation the appraiser will understand how the songwriter valuing things, expressing on people's character, and showing people's feelings. There are three subs in the attitude, those are 'affect', 'judgment', and 'appreciation'.

a. Affect

Affect is concerned with the registering emotion whether it is negative or positive feelings. Affect will show how the songwriter arrangement and selection of words to display feeling through discourse. The delivery of emotion can be direct or indirect. It can be happy or sad, confident or anxious, interested or bored. For example piece of story about unhappy ones as a member of Australia's Stolen Generation recounts her experience of being separated from her siblings.

So this meant the *grieving* took place again. The *grief* came for my younger sister and two brothers whom I thought I would never see again. The day I left the Orphanage – that was a *very sad* day for me. I was *very unhappy*, and the memories came back. There was nowhere to turn. You were on your own. I was again in a different environment ... I had no choice but to stick it out. With the hardships going and thinking of my sister and brothers which I left at the Orphanage. *My heart fulls of sorrows* for them. [*Bringing Them Home* 1997: 12].

b. Judgment

It deals with attitudes towards behaviour, which we admire or criticize, praise or condemn. It shows how the songwriter personally judging on the people character surely it can be positive or negative judgment and it may be judged explicitly or implicitly. Judgment unlike affect because it about admiration or criticism and moral judgments of praise or condemnation. For example:

‘The temptation is the same whatever the country: it is often to the lawyer’s interest to make *wrong* seem *right*, and *the more skillful* he is the more he succeeds.

Judges are even more exposed to temptation, since they sit every day; though indeed it is a temptation of a different sort: they have *enormous powers*, and if they choose they may be *cruel, oppressive, forward* and *perverse* virtually without control – they may interrupt and *bully*, further their political views, and *pervert the course of justice*. I remember in India we met a Mr Law at dinner the Company gave us, and the gentleman who made the introductions whispered to me in a reverential tone that he was known as “the *just* judge”. What an *indictment* of the bench, that one, one alone, among so many, should be **so** distinguished.’ [O’Brian 1997b: 226–8].

#### c. Appreciation

It deals with the people feeling towards things/properties such as TV shows, films, books, CDs, paintings, sculptures, homes, public buildings, parks about plays, recitals, parades or spectacles and performances of any kind, feelings about nature for that matter - panoramas and glens, sunrises and sunsets, constellations, shooting stars and satellites on a starry night. For example:

*Virtually flawless, with impeccable regional details, startlingly original characters, and a compelling literary plot that borders on the thriller, Ondaatje’s stunning achievement is to produce an indelible novel of dangerous beauty. USA Today* (Previews M Ondaatje *Anil’s Ghost* Toronto: Vintage.2000: i).

#### 2.3.1.2 Graduation

Graduation is used to show how strongly the songwriter tell how deep or strong their feeling about someone or something. It includes hedges, down toners, boosters, and intensifiers. There are two kinds of resources for the amplification.

The first is force, it used for turning the volume up or down by using that intensify meanings, for instance *very/really/ extremely* and vocabulary items that include the degree of intensity, such as *happy/delighted/ecstatic*. The second is called focus, it involves categorization of people and things into more sharp or soft by using words such as *about/exactly* or *real/sort of/kind of* . Intensifiers make it possible to compare things or to say how strong the feel is about someone or something, by comparison or something else.

### 2.3.1.3 Engagement

Engagement used to cover resources that introduce additional voices into a discourse. It concerned with the way the author quoting or reporting what the people say or think. Halliday and Matthiessen (2004) call this type of linguistic resource ‘projection’. In the engagement, there are monoglossic and heteroglossic. Monoglossic (‘single voice’) where the source is simply the author and heteroglossic (‘several voices’) where the source of an attitude is other than the writer.

Projections may quote the exact words that someone said, in which case ‘speech marks’ are usually used in writing:

'We're moving to a special unit. Now, now my darling. We are real policemen now.'

Or they may report the general meaning that was said, which normally doesn't require speech marks:

He and three of our friends have been promoted.

### 2.3.2 Ideology in the Lyric

Language users are defined as members of communities, groups or organizations, and are supposed to speak, write or understand from a specific social position. The ideological analysis then examines what ideologies are typically associated with that position, for example, in order to defend or legitimate that position, typically so by discourse.

Teun A. van Dijk (1995) define Ideology is a social system that is used together in groups and becomes mental representation of the group. More basic than knowledge. Ideology symbolizes the principles that underlie social cognition and are applied make the basics of knowledge, attitudes, and more specifically beliefs which is shared by several groups. The subtleties of mental representation, process, and strategies become ideological controls for discourse. There is general knowledge as well other knowledge that is ideologically biased, as well as involved in production and understanding discourse.

Teun A. van Dijk define ideology as systems that are at the basis of the socio-political cognitions of groups (Lau and Sears, 1986; Rosenberg, 1988). Thus, ideologies organize social group attitudes consisting of schematically organized general opinions about relevant social issues, such as abortion, nuclear energy or affirmative action (Eagly and Chaiken, 1993). Depending on its position, each group will select from the general cultural repertoire of social norms and values those that optimally realize its goals and interests and will use these values as building blocks for its group ideologies.

If the overall strategy of positive self-presentation and negative otherpresentation is a well-known way to exhibit ideological structures in discourse,



we may predict that the following structures and strategies of text and talk may typically be ideologically relevant, depending on topic, context, speech acts and communicative goals, for ingroups and outgroups respectively:

**Describing/attributing positive action**

<i>Ingroup</i>	<i>Outgroup</i>
Emphasis	De-emphasis
Assertion	Denial
Hyperbole	Understatement
Topicalization -sentential (micro) -textual (macro)	De-topicalization
High, prominent position	Low, non-prominent position
Headlining, summarizing	Marginalization
Detailed description	Vague, overall description
Attribution to personality	Attribution to context
Explicit	Implicit
Direct	Indirect
Narrative illustration	No storytelling
Argumentative support	No argumentative support
Impression management	No impression management

Note that the (incomplete) list of discourse structures used to exhibit positive and negative judgements about groups applies to different levels and dimensions of text

and talk. Thus, emphasis is a very general structural notion, and may apply to the following levels.

- phonological structures (stress, pitch, volume, intonation)
- graphical structures (headlines, bold characters)
- overall ordering and size (first and later, higher and lower, bigger and smaller, primacy and recency)
- syntactic structure (word order, topicalization, clausal relations: main and subordinate, fronted or embedded; split constructions)
- semantic structures (explicit vs. implicit, detail and level of description, semantic macro structures vs. details)
- lexical style (positive vs. negative opinion words)
- rhetoric (under- and overstatement, euphemism, litotes; repetition)
- schematic or superstructures (expressed or not in prominent conventional category, e.g., Headline or Conclusion; storytelling and argumentation)
- pragmatic (assertion vs. denial; self-congratulation vs. accusation)
- interactive (turn-taking: self-selection and dominance; topic maintenance and change; non-verbal communication: face, gestures, etc.)

In sum, language and discourse have a broad range of structural possibilities to emphasize and de-emphasize information and hence also the ideologically controlled opinions about ingroups and outgroups.

If ideologies are structured by group schema categories, then we may expect that discourse meanings influenced by such ideologies typically feature information that answers the following questions:

- Who are we? Who do (do not) belong to us?
- What do we do? What are our activities? What is expected of us?
- What are the goals of these activities?
- What norms and values do we respect in such activities?
- To which groups are we related: Who are our friends and enemies?
- What are the resources we typically have or do not have (privileged) access to?

While such mental models allow for many personal experiences and opinions, and also combine with context constraints (as subjectively represented in mental context models), comparison of discourses by different group members in different contexts may allow for the discovery of linkages with ideologies and their structures. We may therefore predict that ideological discourse will typically be semantically oriented towards the following topics, local meanings and implications:

1. **Self-identity descriptions:** who are We, where do We come from, what are Our properties, what is Our history, how are We different from Others, what are We proud of; but also: boundary statements with respect to Others: Who will be admitted, what are the criteria of admission, who may immigrate, etc.
2. **Activity-descriptions:** What are Our tasks? What do We do? What is expected of Us? What are Our social roles, etc.
3. **Goal-descriptions:** Activities make ideological and social sense only if they have (positive) goals. Thus, ideological discourse of groups will typically focus on the (good) goals of their activities, such as informing the public or

serving as a watchdog of society (journalists), seeking the truth or educating the young (professors) or saving nature (environmentalists).

4. **Norm and value descriptions:** Crucial in much ideological discourse are meanings that involve norms and values, about what We find good and bad, right or wrong, and what Our actions and goals try to respect or achieve.
5. **Resource description:** Groups can generally exist and subsist only when they have access to general or specific resources.

According to Dijk (1996) says, “that is, when we examine discourses that generally function as modes of self-defence, legitimation, or explanation, or that have other self-serving functions, we would typically expect a prominent presence of meanings that can be interpreted as expressions of such categories (p.147).

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

This chapter displays summary of research outcome in order to answer research question in Chapter I. The conclusion is divided into two sections, there are general conclusion and specific conclusion.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

According to the findings and discussion in chapter IV, it can be concluded that in the lyrics of *Dream Theater*'s song entitled "*A Nightmare to Remember*", "*The Best of Times*" and "*Wither*", most clauses in the lyric used affect as main sources and followed by appreciation instrument. It shows that the songwriter dominantly used his feeling in the lyric on every occasion and situation. Most of the songwriters' feeling is amplified with force intensification. The message delivery in the lyric is monoglossic means it came from the songwriter itself.

The polarity of the "*A Nightmare to Remember*", "*The Best of Times*", and "*Wither*" are identified in the lyrics. The positive and negative polarities are used by the songwriters depend on the topic. In the "*A Nightmare to Remember*" song is identified that the lyric is mostly used negative-attitude shows negative feeling because of car accident. While in "*The Best of Times*" song is identified that the lyric is mostly used positive-attitude to portray positive feeling felt when spending time with his late father. While in the "*Wither*" song is identified that the lyric is mostly use negative-attitude to illustrate the negative feeling appears because of dissatisfaction in making a song lyric.

The polarity of the “*A Nightmare to Remember*”, “*The Best of Times*”, and “*Wither*” lyric is identified. The three of the songs is dominated by the use of monoglossic instrument. It demonstrates that the lyric is originated from the songwriters itself. It also indicates that most of the lyrics are not opening alternative positions and voices.

According to the analysis of the ideology of each song, the lyric is used as feature information of the topic discussed. Most of the lyrics are packed up by the story line form to persuade and make the reader feel the atmosphere and situation. Hyperbole, repetition, concretization also added in the lyric to emphasize the meaning. It is seen that discursive structure and strategies is used to express ideological beliefs of personal opinions derived from the songwriters. The overall strategy of all ideology, as defined appears to be positive self-presentation and negative other-presentation.

## **5.2 Pedagogical Suggestion**

According to the analysis above, I recommended that the other English Teacher able to teach the appraisal theory to their students in order to enrich the linguistic knowledge.

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