



**THE APPLICATION OF ATTITUDINAL DOMAIN
IN THE WEDDING PROCESSION NATONI AT SOUTH CENTRAL
TIMOR**

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by
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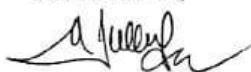
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Menyatakan bahwa yang tertulis dalam tesis yang berjudul “The Application of Attitudinal Domain in the Wedding Procession Natoni at South Central Timor” ini benar-benar karya saya sendiri, bukan jiplakan dari karya orang lain atau pengutipan dengan cara-cara yang tidak sesuai dengan etika keilmuan yang berlaku, baik sebagian atau seluruhnya. Pendapat atau temuan orang lain yang terdapat dalam tesis ini dikutip atau dirujuk berdasarkan kode etik ilmiah. Atas pernyataan ini saya **secara pribadi** siap menanggung resiko/sanksi hukum yang dijatuhkan apabila ditemukan adanya pelanggaran terhadap etika keilmuan dalam karya ini.

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Yang membuat pernyataan,



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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

FOR I KNOW THE PLANS I HAVE FOR YOU, DECLARES THE LORD,
PLANS FOR WELFARE AND NOT FOR EVIL, TO GIVE YOU A FUTURE
AND A HOPE.

(JEREMIAH 29:11)

To my parents,

Saul Faot and Agustina Lau

Thofilus Nesimnasi and Theresia Faot

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Yusanti Nenci Faot

ABSTRACT

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Key Words: Appraisal, Attitude, Wedding procession Natoni

This thesis explains the attitudinal domain in the wedding procession Natoni. The language of evaluation: Appraisal in English by Martin and White (2005) book is used as a foundation in this research. The data which consisted of photos were analyzed by the researcher. The unit of analysis of this research was words or phrases in the wedding procession Natoni. There were several procedures for analyzing data including reading, identifying, categorizing, and analyzing. In order to validate the findings, the data, and analysis of this research had been examined and judged by researchers. Two of them were from Universitas Negeri Semarang who previously conducted the Appraisal system research and a lecturer of Universitas Kristen Artha Wacana Kupang as an expert who has previously conducted some research related to appraisal system.

The findings revealed that the appreciation was the highest appraising used in the wedding process. The use of appreciation in appraising subsystem made a man and woman able to give advice to each other in a successful wedding procession which can be seen through words or phrases they applied. In conclusion, this research suggested that speakers should apply the appropriate words or phrases in order to avoid misunderstanding in giving advice. In addition, by understanding the attitudinal domain, people can create a good conversation to interact with each other.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes background of the study, reason for choosing the topic, research questions, objectives of the study, significances of the study, scope of the study, definitions of key terms, outline of the report.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language can be used to express the writer/speaker's opinion to other people, things and situations. There exist opinion-related meanings in language as resources of evaluation or appraisal in language. According to Martin and White (2005, p. 35), appraisal is composed of three interacting domains namely attitude domain (feelings, emotional reactions, judgments of behavior and evaluation of things), engagement domain (sourcing attitudes and the play of voices around opinions in discourse), and graduation domain (grading phenomena whereby feelings are amplified and categories blurred). Attitude, engagement, and graduation as the appraisal domains are applied to negotiate our relationship with others by our own positive or negative attitudes (Wan, 2008). As one kind of appraisal resources, attitude plays an important role in the expression of interpersonal meanings of language.

Attitude refers to a way someone behave to each other or in a particular situation, especially when this shows how people feel. In Appraisal framework, attitude refers to values by which speakers pass judgments and associate emotional/affectual responses with participants and processes (White, 2001),

attitude, alongside with engagement and graduation, constitutes the appraisal framework in language. Appraisal framework is an approach to explore, describe and explain the ways a language is used to evaluate, adopt stances, construct textual personas and manage interpersonal positioning and relationships.

Thus, it explores how speakers/writers pass judgment on other speakers/writers, their utterances, material objects, happenings and states of affairs, and thereby form alliances with those who share these views and distance themselves from those who do not. Then, it explores how attitudes, judgments and emotive responses are explicitly presented in texts and how they may be more indirectly implied, presupposed or assumed. In addition, it explores how expressions of such attitudes and judgments are, in many instances, carefully managed so as to take into account the ever-present possibility of challenge or contradiction from those who hold differing views.

Speakers/writers use the resources of attitude to negotiate social relationships, by telling their listeners/readers how they feel about things and people. In other words, by attitudes people can negotiate social relationships through speech include ritual speech. Etymologically, ritual speech can be divided into two words are speech and ritual. Speech is something that is spoken or expressed by an individual or group against others. Meanwhile the ritual is a series of activities that are bound to certain rules, such as those relating to customs within the culture. Therefore, the ritual speech is a spoken activity which is undertaken primarily for symbolic purposes. Its implementation is based on a

religion or traditions of a particular community. In this study the researcher analysed the ritual speech from Timor ethnic, it is called Natoni.

Natoni as a cultural performance that is done with word or sentences in mother tongue of South Central Timor regency. The aim of natoni in general are as a homage and introduction to local culture. People are making efforts by continuously presenting Natoni performances in the communities so that natoni would become community custom (Mbeti, 2008). Natoni as one of the traditional performing arts utilized as traditional communication media. In practice, Natoni demonstrate the practice of ritual communications. As one form of traditional media, Natoni perform some functions. Natoni as one of the traditional forms of media exposes the function carries messages or information. Traditional media can serve as carriers of messages that are quite effective. Thus, one of the functions of traditional media is giving advice (Eapen in Gunardi 1988, p. 104).

Natoni as a traditional performance in South Central Timor regency. Natoni is usually done in a range of formal events, either associated with religion or customary and other formal events are important in society. Natoni performed in various events also uses different verse and other important events. One of the important formal events was wedding procession. Natoni was used in wedding procession at South Central Timor society to send a message, and to give an advice between man and woman side reciprocally to make the event successful. Therefore, in a wedding procession Natoni need to apply the appropriate words/phrases to avoid misunderstanding in interpreting attitude between man and woman side.

In a wedding procession event, sometimes the leader of Natoni make mistakes in delivering appropriate attitude. Therefore, this study explores the attitude of wedding procession Natoni through words/phrases. This research focuses on the application of attitudinal domain namely affect, judgment, and appreciation in the wedding procession Natoni. Findings of this study can shed light on the importance of understanding attitudinal domain for the reader of thesis, especially facilitate the English language students to improve their ability in giving advice in their society interactions.

1.2 Reason for Choosing the Topic

The reason of choosing the topic based on the following. In creating relationship, basically the people need to know how to combine and arrange words/phrases to be good text in conveying their belief, attitude, and values through their words. When it is applied inappropriately, people failed in negotiating their relation with other, so comprehending the use of language is very important. Thereby, we can use language appropriately in our speech include ritual speech (Natoni).

Wedding procession Natoni is an object used in this study. The aim of Natoni in general are as a homage and introduction to local culture (Banamtuan, 2016). A wedding procession Natoni is applied in this study to transfer meaning or sending message, and giving advice between man and woman side. Therefore, wedding procession Natoni need to apply the appropriate words/phrases to avoid misunderstanding in interpreting attitude between man and woman side. By understanding aspect of attitudinal applied in delivering advice in wedding

procession Natoni. Through this study, people know the appropriate words/phrases in giving advice in order to make good relationship with others.

1.3 Research Questions

The research questions of the study are as follows:

- 1) How is the application of affect in the wedding procession Natoni?
- 2) How is the application of judgement in the wedding procession Natoni?
- 3) How is the application of appreciation in the wedding procession Natoni?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are:

- 1) to analysed attitudinal domain in order to explain the application of affect in the wedding procession Natoni.
- 2) to analysed attitudinal domain in order to explain the application of judgment in the wedding procession Natoni.
- 3) to analysed attitudinal domain in order to explain the application of appreciation in the wedding procession Natoni.

1.5 Significances of the Study

Regarding to the objectives of the research, there are three significances of the research, which are break down into three items. The significances of the research are as follows:

- 1) to analysed attitudinal domain in order to explain the application of affect in the wedding procession Natoni.

- a) Theoretically, the explanation of affect application in the wedding procession Natoni can give additional information for attitudinal domain of appraisal theory.
 - b) Practically, the explanation of affect application in the wedding procession Natoni useful for the teachers and students in demonstrating emotional reaction to behaviour.
 - c) Pedagogically, the explanation of affect application in the wedding procession Natoni used as reference on English Language Teaching.
- 2) to analysed attitudinal domain in order to explain the application of judgement in the wedding procession Natoni.
- a) Theoretically, the explanation of judgement application in the wedding procession Natoni can give additional information for attitudinal domain of appraisal theory.
 - b) Practically, the explanation of judgement application in the wedding procession Natoni useful for the teachers and students in demonstrating judgement toward behaviour.
 - c) Pedagogically, the explanation of judgment application in the wedding procession Natoni used as reference on English Language Teaching.
- 3) to analysed attitudinal domain in order to explain the application of appreciation in the wedding procession Natoni.
- a) Theoretically, the explanation of appreciation application in the wedding procession Natoni can give additional information for attitudinal domain of appraisal theory.

- b) Practically, the explanation of appreciation application in the wedding procession Natoni useful for the teachers and students in demonstrating evaluation of a process.
- c) Pedagogically, the explanation of appreciation application in the wedding procession Natoni used as reference on English Language Teaching.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The scope of this study is the attitudinal domain of appraisal theory based on Martin and white (2005) in the wedding procession Natoni where it had translated.

1.7 Definitions of Key Terms

This study has two key terms that need to be understood namely attitudinal, Natoni. Below is a brief definition of each part.

1. Attitudinal

Martin & White (2005, p. 35-37) Attitude is concerned with our feelings, including emotional reactions, judgment of behavior and evaluation of things. Attitude itself divided into three regions of feeling namely affect, judgment, and appreciation. Furthermore, in language teaching, Richard and Smith (2010, p. 30) defines appraisal system as the way speakers convey attitudinal meaning during conversation. It deals with the way speakers communicate attitude as certainty, emotional response, social evaluation and intensity. Then, Ngongo (2017) in systemic analysis of text appraisal said that appraisal covers three interacting domains namely attitude, engagement, and graduation. Attitude deals with

feelings, including emotional reactions, judgment of behavior, and evaluation of things.

Based on the definition above it can be concluded that attitudinal domain as a way a people express their feeling each other. In this study, attitude is used to express our feeling with others by our own positive or negative (White & Martin, 2005). By using attitudinal analysis on wedding procession Natoni, emotional reactions, judgment of behavior, and evaluating can be seen clearly.

2. Natoni

Natonias a traditional performance that is done with word or sentences in mother tongue of a group ethnic from south central Timor regency meaning history, usually spoken in an event or a traditional rite, as in wedding procession. It's spoken or expressed by an individual or group against others. Natoni is different from ordinary speech (Fox 1986, p. 102).

Banamtuan. M. F (2016) defines Natoni as traditional speech which performed reciprocally; Natoni used to homage and introduction to local culture; sending message, giving advice, wake up fraternity. Andung (2010) said that Natoni is not intentionally to share culture, to make association, and to fellowship in order to have a community intact but rather to transfer messages or giving advise each other.

Natoni is traditional speech which performed reciprocally. The aim of Natoni are as a homage and introduction to local culture. Wedding procession Natoni is used in this study to transfer meaning or sending message or giving advice, making relationship between man and woman side reciprocally in an

event. In this study Natoni as a traditional performance done by Timor people (South Central Timor) in a wedding procession.

1.8 Outline of the Report

Attitude refers to a way someone behave to each other or in a particular situation, especially when this shows how people feel. In other words, by attitudes people can negotiate social relationships through speech include ritual speech. The ritual speech is a spoken activity which is undertaken primarily for symbolic purposes. Its implementation is based on a religion or traditions of a particular community. In this study the researcher analysed the ritual speech from Timor ethnic, it is called Natoni. In a Natoni event, sometimes the leader of Natoni make mistakes in delivering appropriate attitude. Therefore, in this study explores the attitude in the wedding procession Natoni through words/phrases.

Some previous studies that have been conducted on the area of attitudinal aspect such as attitudinal domain on news: Auman (2014) conducted an appraisal study in order to analyze the evaluative language used in the newspaper of British, French and Belgian Online and Print Press Coverage of the Rise of the *Red Devils*. The result found that attitudinal term used in it, such as appreciation and judgment were the highest appraisal used. Attitudinal domain included in this research such as judgment, appreciation and good explanation about these theories put dawn.

An attitudinal domain in the context of the students' product by Xinghua and Thompson (2009) who analyzed attitude in students' argumentative writing. This study found a similar pattern of appreciation items but clear differences in

the other aspects, affect and judgment in student's English and Chinese essays. This study applies attitude domain such as affect, judgment, appreciation as in students' argumentative writing through clear explanation.

The attitudinal domain in the context of song, movie, story: Jatikusomo (2012) described appraisal devices in song lyrics based on system network of appraisal offered by Martin and Rose (2003). The result of the study showed that there are 35 instances realizing affects, 11 judgments, and 10 appreciations. Benham (2013) tried to discover the ways the writer of Thomas Hardy's short stories impresses his readers implicitly and makes them accept his hidden ideologies. The Appraisal framework developed by Martin and Rose (2003) is used to analyze the clauses in the stories to manifest the writer's point of view towards male and female characters. The results shed light on the issue and make readers think critically. Being aware of the fact that texts are ideologically loaded, readers' awareness needs to be developed.

Hidayati (2017) attempted to find out conveyed messages in the movie from the realization of the appraisal and narrative structure. The result from the appraisal devices realizing, attitudes reveals that Iagravenese likes to express characters' negative emotion explicitly than implicitly. Engagement used in the screenplay describes that he emphasizes more on characters' denial towards each other's opinion and existence with the use of more disclaim heteroglossia in the screenplay. Moreover, graduation used in the screenplay describes that the use of more sharpening focus indicates he emphasizes on characters' category boundary more than scaling of intensity.

An attitudinal domain such as attitudinal domain of the advertisement: Wu (2013) analyzed the attitudinal meaning of public service advertising discourse using the Appraisal Framework with a view to revealing how linguistic elements realize the appraisal meaning and especially what attitudinal value is of frequent occurrence in the target discourse. Through both qualitative and quantitative analytical techniques, the conclusion is in the attitude system, affect turns to be the least presentation; implicit judgment shows less distribution than explicit judgment, and more judgment occurs rather than affect and appreciation.

An attitudinal domain such as attitudinal domain of the public speeches: Indria (2015) was interested to analyze the Appraisal on the 2013 inaugural address delivered by President Barack Obama. The study showed that President Barack Obama used all of the types of attitude elements in his 2013 inaugural address, which are, affect, judgment, and appreciation. The most dominant type of attitude is judgment, the second is appreciation, and the least is affect. The judgment of positive capacity is often found in Obama's inaugural address. In appreciation, Obama mostly used positive reaction in his speech. In affect, Obama only used the expression that is related to dis/inclination and in/security.

Regarding those studies above, the area of attitudinal domains such as attitudinal domain of the news, students' product, song, movie, story, advertisements, public speeches, textbook, novel, and social judgment have been done. However, the study of attitudinal domain on the ritual speech have not done yet. Therefore, this present study focused on the attitudinal domain in wedding

procession Natoni. By understanding the attitudinal domain, it could help people to know the appropriate words or phrases in social interaction.

The unit of analysis of this research was words or phrases in the wedding procession Natoni. There were several procedures for analyzing data: the researcher read the text many times to understand the meaning of text. By reading the data many times, it was expected that the researcher would understand the meaning and the information delivered by the speakers in each step of the procession. After reading the data, the researcher decided to establish or recognize words/phrases belongs to attitudinal domain. Process of this part is colouring: red for affect, green for judgement, and yellow for appreciation to identify the focus. Then, the researcher did categorize after identifying words/phrases by colouring. In this case, the researcher did categorize to arrange words/phrases of the wedding procession Natoni in classes. Last, the researcher did analyze based on the data of the wedding procession Natoni.

In order to validate the findings, the data, and analysis of this research had been examined and judged by researchers. Two of them were from Universitas Negeri Semarang who previously conducted the Appraisal system research and a lecturer of Universitas Kristen Artha Wacana Kupang as an expert who has previously conducted some research related to appraisal system.

This investigation showed that attitudes occurred more in the category of appreciation rather than affect and judgment. Attitude showing affect sub-type was less used. The affect type showed behaviour or attitude involving happy or sad toward man and woman side. The affect type applied in which un/happiness

was the most used followed by dis/satisfaction and in/security. It seems that affect values were rated high if compared to judgment values. Resources of un/happiness, satisfaction and security seem to be used since the man and the woman side stated their attitude by expressing what they felt (happy/sad) or happiness from positive and negative attitude, how they secured in giving intention, stated their confidence and dealt with both of the families' feelings in achieving the communicative purpose.

Second, judgment was less than the affect. More normally related to the question how special belongs to social esteem dominantly occurred in the text rather than capacity and tenacity. The text showed that the man's and the woman's families stated their attitude that the event was important so they applied appropriate words/phrases in every step of the procession. Little social sanction judgment had been found in the samples. The veracity how honest was seen in the text. Social sanction or moral judgment was concerned with moral regulation or whether the behaviour of someone or a group was seen as ethical or truthful.

Finally, positive appreciations were presented in the text of wedding procession so the application of the attitudinal meaning in appreciation was determined by the appraised. Referring to appreciation itself that covers reaction related to the questions: impact did it grab me?, quality did I like it?, composition under the questions: balance did it hang together? complexity was it hard to follow and valuation about the question: was it worthwhile?. In the highest portion found in the text was reaction: quality did I like it? with six words and seven phrases belong to it. In this case, the text of wedding procession

Natoni relating to the nature of the topic in which varies in the recent social phenomena happened in the society. The application of appreciation appraising items made their speech in the wedding procession event more appreciative than personal and emotional. This point made the wedding procession successful and honestly, it achieved the communicative purpose that is to give advice.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This section consists of a review of previous studies, review of related literature that is relevant to the concept of this study, namely discourse, appraisal, and attitude namely affect, judgment, and appreciation. In addition, the last section explains the theoretical framework of the study.

2.1 Review of Previous Studies

The researcher reviews some previous studies that have been conducted related to the present study in the various contexts such as attitudinal domain on news, students' product, song, movie, story, advertisements, public speeches, textbook, novel, and social judgment. It is to be done in order to find out the novelty of this present study.

2.1.1 Attitudinal Domain on the News

There are some studies have been conducted about attitudinal on the area of news such as Peters (2006), Wei (2010), Pekarova (2011), Khoo (2012), Auman (2014), Wigunadi (2014), Widiastuti (2015), Yang (2015), Nurhadi (2016), Xinxin (2016), Bartley (2016), Wijayanto (2016), Kamal (2017), Parvin (2017), and Kartika(2018).

Peters (2006) conducted a study about affect and decision-making of seven papers in this special issue represent the breadth and complexity. Four papers examined the role of arousal or specific emotions in decision-making. The three other papers investigated the impacts of uncertainty, time course, and thinking

about mood. The researcher briefly describes four functions of affect in decision-making namely affect as information, like a spotlight, as a motivator, and as a common currency and relate them to the seven special-issue papers. The role of affect in decisions making and decision processes is quite nuanced and deserves careful empirical.

In addition, Wei (2010) carried out a study aiming at investigating the appraisal theory as an effective framework for analyzing attitudes expressed and interpersonal meanings in various types of discourse such as literary works, news, legal, scientific, and academic discourse. There are still some arguments about the theory itself and future studies are recommended to focus on the identification and classification of appraisal resources. Then, Pekarova (2011) from Masaryk University conducted research find out whether and to what extent journalists use evaluative language by appraisal theory proposed by Martin and White (2005). The result showed the highest ratio of usage of judgment, appreciation, and amplification.

Khoo (2012) conducted a case study of appraisal theory on the online news text. Problems encountered in this study included difficulty in identifying appraisal phrases and attitude categories because of the subtlety of expression in political news articles, lack of treatment of tense and timeframe, lack of a typology of emotions, and need to identify different types of behaviors (political, verbal and material actions) that reflect sentiment. Still on newspaper context, Auman (2014) conducted an appraisal study in order to analyze the evaluative language used in the newspaper of British, French and Belgian Online and Print

Press Coverage of the Rise of the *Red Devils*. The result found that attitudinal term used in it, such as appreciation and judgment were the highest appraisal used. Attitudinal domain included in this research such as judgment, appreciation and good explanation about these theories put dawn.

Wigunadi (2014) analyzed appraisal that is used to evaluate the interpersonal meanings in the article of Jakarta Post Newspaper. The analysis based on the appraisals system namely systems of effect, appreciation, and judgment. The analysis showed that the writers of the texts applied all of the appraisal devices namely systems of affect, judgment, and appreciation. Then, they also applied a system of amplification, the source of attitudes system, taxis and logic semantic relation system, including the addressees of the appraisals and the ideology of the texts.

Furthermore, Widiastuti (2015) attempted to describe the evaluative language used by journalists. The method of collecting data applied is non-participant observation since the researcher is not involved in producing utterances being studied. The result showed that negative attitude and amplification are dominant. In addition, the assessments in source aspect are predominated by that of from other than the journalists. Moreover, the modality coming from other than the journalists they are careful in giving additional voice. On the contrary, the presence of concession indicates an additional voice of the journalists.

Yang (2015) conducted a study by integrating Swales' model of the generic structure and Martin & White's engagement system in order to make a

comparison of reporting evidential in different generic structures based on the data analysis of 60 research articles. The study reveals that by choosing different information sources and lexis grammatical realization forms, writers prefer to express different evaluative meanings in different generic structures. The various functions of generic structures lead to different distributions.

Nurhadi (2016) analyzed the appraisal meaning from the news article. The appraisal analysis using discourse analysis based on Martin and Rose work. The result of the analysis shows that the writer found three basics of appraisal meaning namely attitude, amplification, and source of the text. The attitude is divided into three parts namely affect (feelings), judgment (character) and appreciation (value). Similarly, Xinxin (2016) tried to find out the characteristics of the distribution of attitudes resources in economic news of China's Consumers that was published in April of 2016. It found that the meaning of attitude is mostly realized by judgment system and appreciation system, while affect system takes the least proportion.

Another research about newspaper discourse analysis, which offers valuable insights into how society represents or misrepresents certain social participants was conducted by Bartley (2016). It was designed to offer insights into how evaluative language may reflect the mentality of Irish society in relation to the LGBT community. The data set comprises over 200,000 words taken from three different newspapers: two tabloids and one broadsheet. This is particularly evident in the predominance of evaluative and emotive language associated with the categories of negative judgment and affect.

Then, Wijayanto (2016) analyzed appraisal systems on opinion article column of the Jakarta Post which was written by Barikatul Hikmah. This study revealed that the writer of opinion article column used a more positive option to affect the reader than the negative options. The dominant positive options are used in order to express the writer's opinions, suggestions, and expectation to the Jokowi's government, in term of Jokowi's commitment to human rights enforcement and the importance of building a human rights memorial. The direct opinion in emotional states category used around *thirteen expressions*, and *four words and phrases* for showing the physical expressions. The implicit opinion of clause used consists of *two extraordinary behavior expressions* and *three metaphors expressions*. In the amplifying of gradable attitudes text, the article is expressing the force of attitudes (intensifiers) that make it possible for us to compare things or to say how strongly we feel about someone or something by making a comparison to others.

Kamal (2017) concerned on how journalists behave in texts. The analysis was focused on the exploitation of attitudinal lexis on columns of news from an online version of The Jakarta Post. The result showed that journalists are subjective in reporting news by unbalancing the pros and cons and provocative by up-scaling critical evaluations against the government policy on sex offenders. Further, Parvin (2017) focused on the employment of appraisal in critical discourse analysis of the news. They were chosen due to the critical nature of the event, and since journalists in any society are regarded as discursively powerful individuals, who can impress their audience ideologically. The conclusion is the

employment of appraisal in CDA as a linguistic tool works well, and more objective CDA practices would be feasible by doing so.

Kartika (2018) was presented an interpersonal meaning analysis of two online news concerning Ahok's blasphemy case in the two online news portals. The two-selected news coming from The Jakarta Post and *republika.co.id* were analyzed to find out the mood types and to describe the underlying reason for the differences of the modality system. It showed that the interpersonal meaning was applied. Yet, not all mood or modality types appeared in the two online news. There is only one mood (declarative type) and one modality type (probability type) appeared. Therefore, it can be concluded that both writers used the same mood and modality types in the online news of Ahok's blasphemy case, as well as their interpersonal meaning, are determined by contextual factors such as the aims, or needed in giving information about the news event of Ahok's blasphemy case in Indonesia.

2.1.2 Attitudinal Domain on the Students' Product or Performance

Dealing with the attitudinal domain on students' product, some studies have been conducted such as Pounds (2005), Painter (2006), Lee (2008), Xinghua and Thompson (2009), Liu (2010), Akkakosan (2016), Soliah (2016), Bilger (2017), Hermawan (2017), Ngongo (2017), Fitriati(2018), Ruo-mei(2018), and Yang (2016).

Pounds (2005) conducted research that was concerned with highlighting the significance and the all-pervasive nature of such pragmatic dimension in the case of the interaction engendered between writers and readers through the medium of

Letters to the Editor published in the English and Italian print media. The main findings are presented and a comparison is drawn between the two corpora. The findings are further assessed in light of the contextual framework set out in the preceding section.

Painter (2006) conducted naturalistic case study research and children aged between nine months and four years was examined by using Martin's (2000) appraisal analysis as an informing theoretical framework. It examined the interplay of implicit and explicit attitudinal construal of mother and child talk, and then it also explored the role of attitude in language development generally. With respect to the latter, it is argued that apparently interpersonal area such as causal relations and generalizations arise initially from the impetus to share -attitudell. The enterprise of construing experience in the evaluative terms relevant to the meaning group is thus central to the child's endeavor of learning the mother tongue.

Further, Lee (2008) investigated the expression of evaluative language in persuasive essays written by undergraduate students. The focus of the study was to explore differences in the use of evaluations between high-graded and low-graded essays. The findings of the study revealed that while high-graded essays maintain their formality, they more frequently and skilfully deploy multiple attitude-invoking judgment strategies. These strategies are identified in terms of their contribution to the success or otherwise of the texts. The study also considered how these linguistic strategies might inform academic literacy support to foster critical components in student essays.

Examining the attitude in EFL students' writing product, there was Xinghua and Thompson (2009) who analyzed attitude in students' argumentative writing. This study found a similar pattern of appreciation items but clear differences in the other aspects, affect and judgment in student's English and Chinese essays. This study applies attitude domain such as affect, judgment, appreciation as in students' argumentative writing through clear explanation. Then, Liu (2010) was an attempt to apply a new theoretical framework of Appraisal Theory in the teaching of college English reading with the hope it will help to solve the problems in the process of teaching English reading in China. The results of that study indicated the application of Appraisal Theory in the teaching of college English reading is very helpful for students in their reading comprehension. Appraisal analysis can help the students to have a better understanding of the reading materials.

Akkakosan (2016) conducted a study about instructor perspectives on the role of anxiety in an EFL speaking classroom and anxiety-coping strategies where the students employed when speaking English. The existence of students' speaking anxiety was revealed via the teacher interview. This anxiety may influence their grades, to some extent. Three factors that may hinder students' development of oral skills emerge, including their lack of self-confidence, having poor English background and having neither intrinsic nor extrinsic motivation to use English. The teachers view using the target language as the medium of communication in class as a must in theory, but flexibility is allowed in practice.

Moreover, the results of the student interview data showed a wide range of strategies employed to deal with anxiety (i.e., social, affective, meta-cognitive, compensatory, cognitive, and memory-related strategies). Social strategies are the most frequently used techniques. Another research was conducted by Solihah (2016) which was focused on attitude as a sub-system of appraisal resources. This study investigated a comparison of the use of attitude between high and low ability students in argumentative speech. This study revealed that both high and low ability students were more dominant to use appreciation in their speeches. Thus, this study showed that speeches of high and low ability students were more appreciative than emotional or judgemental to align their personal voices in conveying their utterances and building strong persuasion through argumentative speech.

Then, Bilger (2017) examined the use of evaluative language in Junior English Language Teaching (ELT) of students' oral comments on their microteaching experiences. This study aimed to uncover how the students' use of evaluative language in line with their cultural orientation. The results revealed that among all three systems of appraisal framework, the student and the teachers used the attitude system more frequently than the engagement and graduation systems. Then, the evaluative language choices of the participants are aligned with their Turkish cultural orientation.

Hermawan (2017) conducted a study based mainly on Kress and van Leeuwen's social semiotic analysis and Halliday linguistics. This contribution attempted to employ a multimodal analysis of a picture book in order to ascertain

the extent to which visual and verbal components create meaning. The textual analysis revealed that a strong association between the point of departure of the clause and the story's main characters, two hares, alongside constant and linear themes. These thematic progressions clearly correspond with the visual component, as the illustrator subordinates all the visual elements to the two hares. The analysis of the visual meaning also shows that there is a predominance of narrative patterns. In addition, from an interpersonal perspective, gazes are typically the kind of offer utilized, and there is a predominance of long shots, which tend to imply objectivity and distance.

In addition, Ngongo (2017) conducted research about the systemic analysis of text appraisal on students' theses writing in English. The study was taken from ten theses writing written by ten undergraduate students of English study program at Artha Wacana Christian University, Indonesia who got 'A'. It was found that in thesis writing, text appraisal covers three types of attitude, namely affect, appreciation, and judgments. Judgment was more used than affect and appreciation. The result of this study showed that the attitudinal domain was included in students' theses writing and judgment item of explanation more dominant.

Fitriati (2018) conducted an attitude domain as one of subsystem appraisal in English as a Foreign Language (EFL) university students' narrative writings. Five narrative writing was selected purposefully from undergraduate students of the English Department at a local private university in Central Java. The findings demonstrated that the affect domain is the most dominant sub-system of attitude

used in the students' narrative writing to convey feelings and emotion of characters and events in the stories in order to make the readers involved in the stories. The prominent finding of this research implies that most students used expressions of attitudes that belong to basic of English words and repetition of the same words.

Ruo-mei (2016) conducted research about a practical application of appraisal theory on critical reading in college English teaching. The finding this study showed that critical reading by using appraisal systems is helpful in promoting students' language competence and enhancing the quality of reading comprehension. The teaching-research illustrates the critical reading in Appraisal Theory is a new exploration in college English reading teaching and that the application of Appraisal Theory can surely add lots of depth and connotation to the critical reading.

Yang (2016) conducted research of Chinese College Students' English Argumentative Writing. The result, In the attitude subsystem, it was showed that Chinese college students have a poor vocabulary, colloquial expressions, subjective logic and other problems; in the engagement, students from the two countries have an abundant use, which may be relevant to argumentative writing itself; although graduation resources are the nucleus of appraisal system, they are least used by the two group of students, probably caused by the reason that graduation meaning are often covert in the text.

2.1.3 Attitudinal Domain on Song, Movie, and Short Story

Dealing with attitudinal domain in in the area of song, movie, and story, there are numerous studies have been conducted such as Souza (2006), Jatikusomo (2012), Benham (2013), Li X (2016), Hidayati (2017), Crystalia (2018), and Natalia (2017).

Souza (2006) conducted a research about the construal of interpersonal meanings in the discourse of national anthems. Therefore, the main purpose of this work is to carry out and present an appraisal analysis of the discourse of twenty-four national anthems written in English. The importance of this work lies in the fact that it aims at contributing to a better understanding of how national anthems authors construe and negotiate interpersonal meanings with their intended audiences. Still on song setting.

Jatikusomo (2012) described appraisal devices in song lyrics based on system network of appraisal offered by Martin and Rose (2003). The result of the study showed that there are 35 instances realizing affects, 11 judgments, and 10 appreciations. Meanwhile, in the song of *heal the world* there are 18 instances realizing affects, 22 judgments, and 9 appreciations. Whereas *we are the world* song, there are 16 instances realizing affects, 18 judgments, and 12 appreciations. Moreover, among 56 chunks in *an earth song* lyric, affect dominates the use of appraisal system (62, 50%) followed by judgment (19, 64%), and appreciation 17, 86%).

Benham (2013) tried to discover the ways the writer of Thomas Hardy's short stories impresses his readers implicitly and makes them accept his hidden

ideologies. The Appraisal framework developed by Martin and Rose (2003) is used to analyze the clauses in the stories to manifest the writer's point of view towards male and female characters. The results shed light on the issue and make readers think critically. Being aware of the fact that texts are ideologically loaded, readers' awareness needs to be developed.

Then, Li X (2016) conducted research about an attitudinal analysis of English song discourse from the perspective of appraisal theory. It aimed to find out the language feature in the English song discourse to make readers understand the emotion expressed by the author of the song. It revealed that the importance of the attitude meaning of the appraisal theory in building interpersonal relations between the author of the song discourse and readers.

Hidayati (2017) attempted to find out conveyed messages in the movie from the realization of the appraisal and narrative structure as well as to describe the use of the appraisal system to express Lagravenese's attitudes, engagement, and graduation towards the main characters in Freedom Writer's movie screenplay. The result from the appraisal devices realizing attitudes reveals that Lagravenese likes to express characters' negative emotion explicitly than implicitly. Engagement used in the screenplay describes that he emphasizes more on characters' denial towards each other's opinion and existence with the use of more disclaim heteroglossia in the screenplay. Moreover, graduation used in the screenplay describes that the use of more sharpening focus indicates he emphasizes on characters' category boundary more than scaling of intensity.

Crystalia (2018) analyzed the evaluation given by the reviewer toward the movie. The data of this research are all clauses containing appraising items toward the movie. Based on the analysis, the researcher found that the kind of appraising item mostly used by the reviewer is attitudinal lexis (35%) and the least used items are a relational process (1%) and modality clause (1%). The attitude is mostly appreciation (59%), followed by affect (26%) and judgment (15%). For the engagement, the evaluations are classified as monoglots (99%) and heteroglossia (1%). For graduation, the evaluations are classified as downscaled (76%) and up-scaled (24%). It can be concluded that the reviewer tends to use attitudinal lexis in his evaluation. The evaluations are mostly sourced from the reviewer himself. The reviewer tends to evaluate things more than people, and his evaluations are mostly to be negative toward the movie.

Lastly, Natalia (2017) conducted a study about the attitudinal analysis of appraisal system in Kick Andy talk show. The result of this study was attitudes occurred mostly in the category of appreciation rather than effect and judgment. In addition, Wu (2017) analyzed the film song of the Phoenix from the perspective of the attitudinal resources, which is the core subsystem of the appraisal system, the latest development of Systemic Functional Linguistics. On this account, this study probes into the impact of the market economy as well as challenges of commercial civilization that traditional Chinese folk arts are faced with and delves into the inheritors' struggle, perseverance, and their affect, appreciation, and judgment, intending to provide a new perspective for readers to interpret and appreciate the film.

2.1.4 Attitudinal Domain on Advertisements

Alena and Masaki (2012), Wu (2013), Rucker (2013), and Križan (2016) conducted the attitudinal domain research in the area of the advertisement.

Alena and Masaki (2012) investigated about analyzing sentiment word relations with affect, judgment, and appreciation. The first stage of the proposed method is an automatic separation of unambiguous affective and judgmental adjectives from miscellaneous that express appreciation or different attitudes depending on context. In experiments with machine learning algorithms, it was employed three feature sets based on Pointwise Mutual Information, word-pattern co-occurrence, and minimal path length.

The next stage of the proposed method is to estimate the potentials of miscellaneous adjectives to convey affect, judgment, and appreciation. Based on the sentences automatically collected for each adjective, the algorithm analyses the context of phrases that contain sentiment word by considering morphological tags, high-level concepts, named entities, and then makes a decision about contextual attitude labels. Finally, the appraisal potentials of a word are calculated based on the number of sentences related to each type of attitude.

Wu (2013) analyzed the attitudinal meaning of public service advertising discourse using the Appraisal Framework with a view to revealing how linguistic elements realize the appraisal meaning and especially what attitudinal value is of frequent occurrence in the target discourse. Through both qualitative and quantitative analytical techniques, the conclusion is in the attitude system, affect

turns to be the least presentation; implicit judgment shows less distribution than explicit judgment, and more judgment occurs rather than affect and appreciation.

Further, Rucker (2013) explored consumers' commitment and conviction about their beliefs in the form of attitude certainty. Based on a review of past research, researcher presents a new framework for understanding attitude certainty and how consumers' attitude certainty is shaped by their resisting or yielding to persuasive messages, or even by their reflections on the evidence supporting their attitudes. The researcher proposes that attitude certainty is formed and changed largely through an attribution-based reasoning process, which is linked to a finite set of distinct appraisals.

Then, Križan (2016) examined the language of appraisal in British advertisements. This study explored the occurrence and frequency of use of attitudinal judgment categories of capability and propriety in British advertisement texts. The finding demonstrated that capability and propriety often participate in attitudinal double coding due to the brevity of advertising texts and the creativity of advertising language. Capability and propriety are strongly socially motivated, they impose values upon the potential consumer, and hence upon society, and through them create social roles for the participants in the advertising interaction.

2.1.5 Attitudinal Domain on Public Speeches

Attitudinal domain in public speech has been done by Ding Ailan (2007); Pascual and Unger (2010), Firmansah (2015), Indria (2015), Rohmawati (2016), Sutomo

(2016), Pasaribu (2017), Ghasani (2017), Su (2016), Ola (2017), and Mardiana (2018).

Ding Ailan (2007) conducted research of attitudinal resources in Obama's victory speech from the perspective of appraisal theory. The result of this research was in Obama's victory speech, most of the attitudinal meanings are positive which communicates messages of hope and optimism. Another researcher, Pascual, and Unger (2010) conducted a study of appraisal in grant proposals of Argentinean Researchers. Using the grant proposal in the disciplines of chemistry and physics, they applied the theory of appraisal system with a focus on the system of engagement. The findings showed that the grant proposals were heteroglossia. It suggested pedagogical implications in helping other researcher being aware of applying appraisal in engaging their judgment.

Firmansah (2015) focused on how the interpersonal meaning was realized in the speech of Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu. It applied the Hallidayan theory of Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) in analyzing the research data. It was found that Netanyahu's interpersonal meaning is realized through the placement of subject and the utilization of finite, modality and mood adjuncts. It was also found that the differences in the field influence the interpersonal meaning of the speaker through the comparison of subject and finite. The findings expected to be useful for some purposes in the future.

Furthermore, Indria (2015) was interested to analyze the Appraisal on the 2013 inaugural address delivered by President Barack Obama. The study showed that President Barack Obama used all of the types of Attitude elements in his 2013

inaugural address, which are, affect, judgment, and appreciation. The most dominant type of attitude is judgment, the second is appreciation, and the least is affect. The judgment of positive capacity is often found in Obama's inaugural address. In appreciation, Obama mostly used positive reaction in his speech. In affect, Obama only used the expression that is related to dis/inclination and in/security.

In relation to Judgment, the type of modality that is mostly used by Obama is intrinsic modality. By using Appraisal theory to analyze the utterances in 2013 inaugural address of President Barack Obama, the researcher found that the attitudinal positioning of Obama as the speaker function to give positive perspective towards his own feelings, the behavior of American people, as well as the phenomena that occur in United States of America. In line with the previous object of the study, Rohmawati (2016) described and analyzed Obama's attitudes towards phenomenon happened in America and the world realized in the speech using the Appraisal System Analysis. The speech analysis was done by breaking down the speech into several clauses and analyzing them to find out the appraisal devices and the types of Attitudes used. There were 323 clauses consist of 51 affects, 155 Judgments, and 117 Appreciations. Positive attitudes in the speech were used more than negative attitudes. Obama gave priorities to positive attitudes in presenting his speech because he was optimistic that the obstacles in his country would be solved and the condition of America would be better. The study revealed that Obama was a good orator with high capability and a wonderful way of thinking.

Sutomo (2016) attempted to construe the appraisal system of Jokowi's speech at the APEC CEO in Beijing China. The analysis focused on engagement, attitude, and graduation systems of the speech. The results revealed that the most dominant Appraisal device was the attitude system, and Jokowi positioned himself at the same level as the participants of the APEC conference who were mostly the top leaders in their countries. The readers of the speech text are positioned as the ones who accept Jokowi's assessment about the infrastructure's conditions in Indonesia and what he plans to do to improve those conditions.

In addition, Pasaribu (2017) was conducted research based on appraisal theory put forward by Martin and White on the news about the image of Indonesian presidential candidates in 2014 taken from Daily Kompas online and Daily Republika online. The findings show that *Daily Republik's News* more dominantly describes both JW and PS in the positive image than in the negative image. On the other hand, *Daily Kompas News* more dominantly describes JW's positive image than his negative image. Contrarily, PS is described more dominantly in the negative image than in the positive image. In other words, *Daily Republik* is considered more neutral than *Daily Kompas* reporting the news about the image of Indonesian presidential candidates.

Ghasani (2017) explained the appraisal and the speech structure on the students' speeches in speech contest of ESA WEEK Competition. The findings mapped out the high use of appreciation of attitude, entertain of engagement, and focus of graduation applied. The use of appreciation appraising items makes students' speeches more appreciative than personal and emotional. While a high

occurrence of entertain is applied for expanding their arguments, graduation is used in order to express meaning for describing the situation or complaining about problems and build up persuasion by assessing to the degree of intensity and amount. Moreover, those appraisals were highly found in the body of the speech for explaining each main point.

Then, Su (2016) conducted research about Chinese leaders' speech which was delivered at the National University of Singapore on November 7th, 2015. It found that there are more positive resources in Mr. Xi's speech in order to construct a harmonious relationship with his listeners. Mr. Xi is careful to introduce other voices in terms of the engagement system; he adopts more up-scaling force than the downscaling force, more sharpened force than softened force in terms of the graduation system.

Ola (2017) analyzed meaning and values of agriculture ritual speech on Dawan ethnic in Mollo district of South Central Timor study. This study contained the results of research on the exposure of the meaning and value of agriculture ritual speech on Dawan ethnic in Mollo. This study was based on the cultural-linguistic theory that sees language is a cultural expression that describes the user's perception or view of the world. Based on the theory, the results obtained, as follows: (1) the language in ritual speech include: a magical function, a conative function, and an emotive function; (2) agriculture 4ritual speech on Dawan ethnic in Mollo has meaning and value like surrender, togetherness, inheritance, and environmental care.

Mardiana (2018) investigated the appraisal system manifested in students' debate competition, the students' realization of using appraisal, and the contribution of appraising items to debate structure. The findings mapped out the higher use of appreciation in attitude, disclaim in engagement, and force in graduation applied. The use of appreciation items makes students' speeches more appreciative than personal and emotional. While a high occurrence of disclaiming is applied for denying the debaters' arguments from the opponent team, and the use of force of graduation is to express meaning when describing the situation or complaining about the statements and build up persuasion by assessing the degree of intensity of qualities and processes.

2.1.6 Attitudinal Domain on the Text and Textbook

Wang (2013), Kawamitsu (2012), Sapiah (2016) have carried out the attitudinal domain study in the field of text and textbook.

Wang (2013) conducted the study employed Appraisal theory to investigate rhetoric and stylistic features of Chinese academic book reviews. Its findings suggested that appraisal resources function effectively to help the book reviews to negotiate their inter-subjective positions with the book authors and the general readers. Then, research conducted by Kawamitsu (2012) about logogenesis and appraisal in English and Japanese Language Arts Textbooks. By applying the appraisal system in Systemic Functional Linguistics to the language arts textbooks used in 2nd to 4th-grade classrooms in Japan and in the U.S.

The result showed that the number of attitudinal lexical items, especially attitude, was higher than that in the English texts. The analysis also

showed that the Japanese texts employ judgment lexis, which was a resource to form a sense of group harmony, more than the other attitudinal lexis. The attitudinal resources found in this study. In addition, Sapiyah (2016) investigated ritual speech text heterogeneity in custom wedding procession Mandar. Aspects of speech or performance of an interesting aspect to be investigated because of the phenomenon of the lay community consider that the text of the speech-shaped homogeneous. A variety of text can be poetry, narration, description, persuasion, exposition, and argumentation. The results of this study are part of the dissertation research as a condition for completing the study program S3 Linguistics Sciences University of Hasanuddin Makassar Indonesia.

2.1.7 Attitudinal Domain on the Novel

Next researchers are focused on the attitudinal in novel namely Li and Gao (2013), Hadidi and Parvin (2015), Rahimi (2019), and Helmanita, et al., (2018). Li and Gao (2013) was conducted a study about an attitude study on the conflict between mother and her daughter-in-law in the novel double-sided adhesive from an Appraisal theory perspective. Based on the Chinese novel the Double-Sided Adhesive, it is discovered that the attitudinal meanings are more frequently reflected by the use of affect and judgment. This showed that the speakers concern more about the affective domain and the evaluation of human behavior in the material world. In affect system, negative resources overweight positive ones, which not only indicate an emotional outpouring but also facilitate the establishment of the psychological alliance, as well as the declaration of authority.

In the judgment system, the negative assessment, especially the judgment in terms of Social Sanction contributes a majority, which is closely related to the causes of CDMD. In appreciation system, the proportion of valuable resources is quite large, serving as an indication that the different thoughts on aesthetics and social values are also one of the reasons for CDMD. Another researcher, Hadidi and Parvin (2015) conducted research to investigate *Great Gatsby* by F. Scott Fitzgerald that was focused on analyzing discursively, linguistically, and stylistically through one of the subsystems of appraisal, namely attitude. It was found that attitude was deployed in the expected order of appreciation, judgment, affect, and that attitude was stylistically indicative of and worked in line with character and context within the novel in question.

Rahimi (2019) investigated the interpersonal meaning in *A Study in Scarlet*, how the appraising items used by the main characters. The finding showed that the use of the attitude was dominated by Dr. Watson as the main character and also the narrator. In affect, he used mostly happiness, negative capacity, normality in judgment and positive reaction in appreciation. The writer portrayed Sherlock Holmes through Dr. Watson's utterances and monologues in order to show Holmes characters, how he reacted to series of events in the novel by using certain appraising items.

Lastly, Helmanita, et al., (2018) carried out a critical discourse analysis on the ideology of feminism in the novel *Mudzakkirāt Thobībah* by Nawāl Al-Sa'adāwī, through a linguistic feature in the symbol of sound, vocabulary and text structure or the dialog contained in the novel. It was found that, firstly, patriarchal

sound symbols because of the existence of non (nir)-sound in Nawāl Al-Sa‘adāwī’s Mudzakkirāt Thobībah linguistic feature.

2.1.8 Attitudinal Domain on Social Judgment

Schwarz (2000) and Hang (2015) conducted the last area of previous studies namely the attitudinal domain on social judgment. Schwarz (2000) investigated social judgment and attitudes (warmer, more social, and less conscious). Developments in social judgment research during the last two decades have broadened the explanatory power of the information processing perspective by paying attention to the social context of human judgment, the importance of ‘warm’ cognition, and the role of non-conscious processes. The application of social cognition theorizing to the formation of attitude judgments provided new insights into classic issues of attitude research, suggesting that attitudes may be fruitfully conceptualized as temporary constructions.

Hang (2015) analyzed the judgment and adjective complementation patterns in biographical discourse. It is suggested that the original judgment system should be refined to enable to deal effectively with the judgment resources found. Drawing on evidence from both personality psychology and corpus analysis emotively is proposed as a new sub-type of judgment to account for those resources that construe attitudes towards emotional types of personality traits. The examination of adjective-in-pattern exemplars in terms of attitudes shows that grammar patterns are of limited use in distinguishing types of attitudinal meanings but that grammar patterns are a very useful heuristic to investigate attitudinal resources.

Further, it is demonstrated that grammar patterns are a good starting point for the construction of local grammars of evaluation, which is exemplified by the local grammar of Judgment developed in the current study. Lastly, it is argued that local grammars of evaluation, in theory, provide an alternative way to model attitudinal meanings, and in practice, offer some insights into the automation of appraisal analysis.

2.1.9 Gap Identification

Regarding those studies above, the area of attitudinal domains such as attitudinal domain of the news, students' product, song, movie, story, advertisements, public speeches, textbook, novel, and social judgment have been done. However, the study of attitudinal domains in ritual speech have not done yet. Whereas, knowing the people's attitude is an important thing in an event. Therefore, this present study focused on the attitudinal domain in the wedding procession Natoni. By understanding the attitudinal domain, it could help people to know the appropriate words or phrases in social interaction.

2.2 Review of Theoretical Studies

This review of theoretical studies will give explanation about some theories related to the study. It will be about: discourse, appraisal, attitude and wedding procession Natoni.

2.2.1 Discourse

Discourse refers to a set of meaning that a group of people communicates a particular topic. The particular topic can be narrow or a broad sense include

spoken or written language, while the latter relates to the shared ways in which people make sense of things within a given culture or context (Cook, 1999, p. 24). Discourse cannot be separated from text and context. McCarthy (1998, p. 3) stated that Discourse analysis as the study of relationship between language and the context in which it is used and it is not only concerned with the descriptions and analysis of spoken interaction but it is equally interested in the organization of written interaction. Discourse analysis is the analysis of language beyond the sentence (Schiffrin . 2001). In other hand, discourse is a particular way that language is used in a real situation, and the analysis of features within the discourse.

Spoken text refers to a text that is constructed when a person is conveying his idea through communication, while written text is a way of communication to convey people's idea through written form, such as letter, email, and announcement. When deliver the meaning, there is a context that is contained in the text. Context is in text: text carries with it, as a part of it, aspects of the context in which it was produced and, presumably, within which it would be considered appropriate (Eggins 1994, p. 7-9). Context can give information about the language used in the text to create the meaning. Meanings are determined by the texts' relationship with the context of culture and the context of situation.

2.2.2 Appraisal

Appraisal is a system of interpersonal meaning that we can use for negotiating our social relationship by telling our listeners/readers how we feel about things and people (Martin & Rose, 2003, p. 22). Hadidi and Parvin (2015) state that

Appraisal is a framework for investigating the mechanisms language employs in the evaluation and adaptation of stances adopted by discourse producers. By using appraisal, writers and speakers use particular vocabulary to make positive and negative evaluations of a range of phenomena.

Appraisal gives a realization of interpersonal semantics in which they have to do with interlocutors feel, the judgements they make about others' behaviour and the value they place of their experience. Martin and White (2005, p. 35) state that appraisal is regionalised as three interacting domains, including attitude, engagement, and graduation. Attitude, the expression of feelings, Engagement, the sourcing of attitudes and negotiation of heteroglossia diversity and Graduation, the scaling of interpersonal force or for sharpening/blurring the focus of value relationships. Each system has it shown sub-systems for the writer or speaker to make semantic choices.

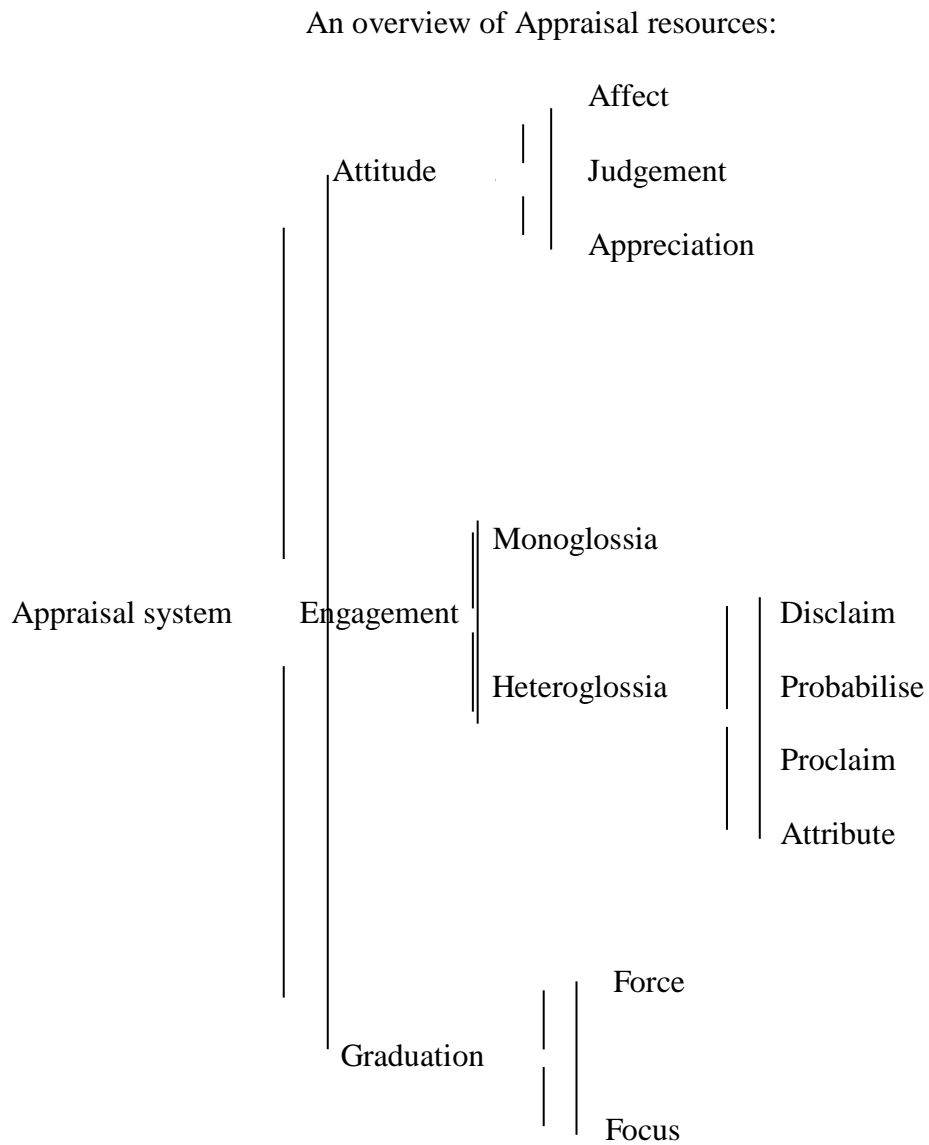


Figure 2.1. An overview of Appraisal resources(Martin & White, 2005, p. 38).

Under the three systems of Appraisal resources, attention will be mainly paid to the application of attitude, which also encompasses three categories: affect, judgment and appreciation. No attention will be paid to engagement and graduation in this study.

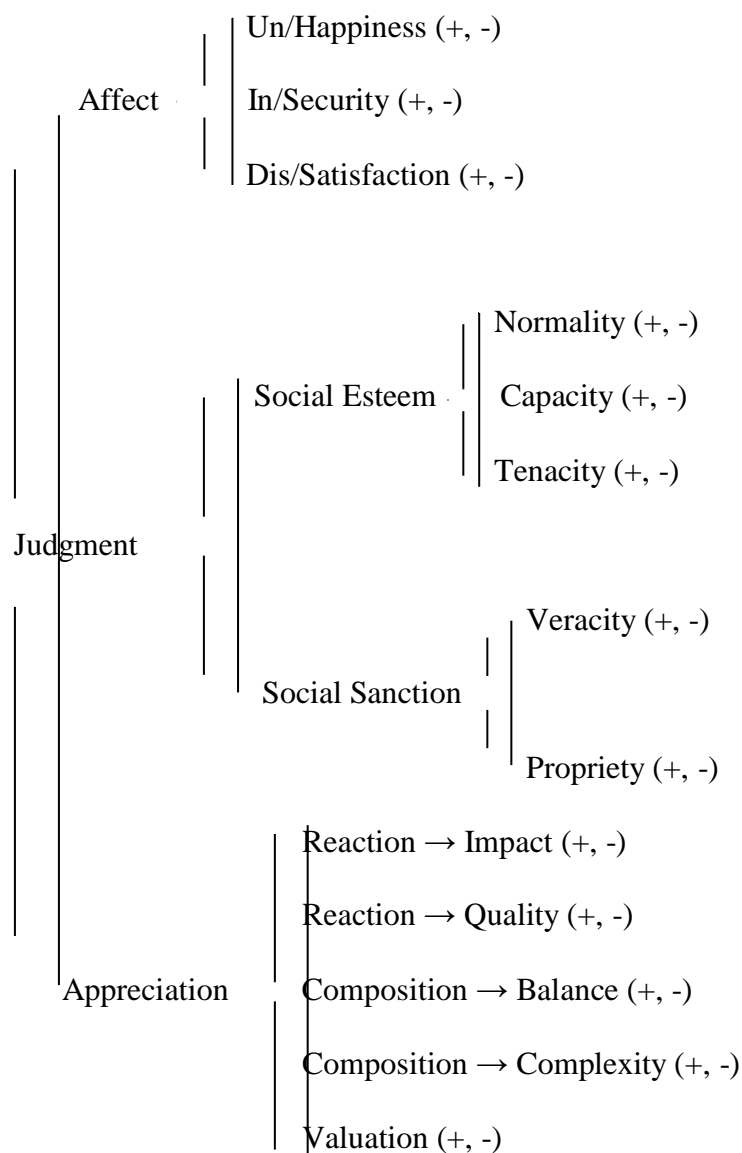


Figure 2.2 Attitudinal domain (Matthiessen, 2010: 57), Martin & White (2005)

2.2.3 Attitude

Attitude is concerned with our feelings, including emotional reactions, judgements of behaviour and evaluation of things. Attitude negotiates the manner in which attitudes are explicated and demonstrated in English texts (Parvin, 2015). Attitude is itself divided into three regions of feeling, namely ‘_affect’, ‘_judgement’ and ‘_appreciation’ (Martin & White, 2005).

A. Affect

Affect deals with emotions; with registering positive and negative emotional responses. These emotions of feelings produced by speaker or writer are expressed by vocabulary. Martin and White (2005, p. 42) states that affect is concerned with registering positive and negative feelings: do we feel happy or sad, confident or anxious, interested or bored?. Affect is concerned with the manifestation of the emotions brought alive to the speaker or the writer mainly by an external agent other than the speaker or writer himself/herself. It displays positive and negative feelings engendered in discourse producers (Hadidi and Parvin, 2015). The realization of Affect can be placed on the several parts of speech. Based on the Halliday's term (1994) appraisal can be found and acted into several functions, as follows:

Table 2.1 The function of affect (Martin & White, 2005, p. 46)

Function	Example	Part of speech
Affect as <u>quality</u> ' <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ describing participants ✓ attributed to participants ✓ manner of processes 	A sad captain The captain was sad The captain left sadly	Epithet Attribute Circumstance
Affect as <u>process</u> ' <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ affective mental ✓ affective behavioural 	His departure upset him He missed them The captain wept	Process (effective) Process (middle) Process
Affect as <u>comment</u> ' <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ desiderative 	Sadly, he had to go	Modal Adjunct

Furthermore, there are several factors which emphasize the feelings produced by speakers or writers (Halliday, 1994) as follows:

1. Are the feelings popularly construed by the culture as positive (good vibes that are enjoyable to experience) or negative ones (bad vibes that are better avoided)?
2. Are the feelings realised as a surge of emotion involving some kind of embodied paralinguistic or extralinguistic manifestation, or more internally experienced as a kind of emotive state or ingoing mental process?
3. Are the feelings construed as directed at or reacting to some specific emotional Trigger or as a general ongoing mood for which one might pose the question ‘_Why are you feeling that way?’ and get the answer ‘_I’m not sure.’
4. How are the feelings graded – towards the lower valued end of a scale of intensity or towards the higher valued end; or somewhere in between?
5. Do the feelings involve intention (rather than reaction), with respect to a stimulus that is unrealis (rather than realise).
6. The final variable in our typology of affect groups emotions into three major sets having to do with un/happiness, in/security and dis/ satisfaction.

Based on the items before, Martin and White (2005; 49) proposes three kinds of affect, those are: 1) un/happiness—affairs of heart, 2) in/security—emotions related to ecososial well-being and 3) dis/ satisfaction—emotions concerned with the pursuit of goals.

1. The un/happiness set of meanings (matter of the heart) involves the moods of feeling happy or sad, and the possibility of directing these feelings by liking or disliking it. Words that show the affect – un/happiness will be shown on the following table.

Table 2.2 Affect: un/happiness(Martin & White, 2005, p. 49)

Un/happiness	Surge (of behaviour)	Disposition
Unhappiness		
Misery [mood:‘in me’]	Wimper Cry Wail	Down [low] Sad [median] Miserable [high]
Antipathy [directed feeling: _at you’]	Rubbish Abuse Revile	Dislike Hate Abhor
Happiness		
Cheer	Chuckle Laugh Rejoice	Cheerful Buoyant Jubilant
Affection	Shake hands Hug Embrace	Be fond of Love Adore

2. In/security (social well beings) covers our feelings of peace and anxiety in relation to our environs (Martin and White, 2005: 49). Words that show the affect – in/security will be shown on the table below:

Table 2.3 Affect: in/security(Martin & White, 2005, p. 50)

In/Security	Surge (of behaviour)	Disposition
Insecurity		
Disquiet	Restless Twitching Shaking	Uneasy Anxious Freaked out
Surprise	Start Cry out Faint	Startled Jolted Staggered
Security		
Confidence	Declare Assert Proclaim	Together Confident Assured
Trust	Delegate	Comfortable

	Commit Entrust	with Confidentin/ab out Trusting
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3. Dis/satisfaction (pursuit of goals) deals with our feelings of achievement and frustration in relation to the activities in which we are engaged (Martin and White, 2005: 50). Words that show the affect – dis/satisfaction will be shown on the following table.

Table 2.4 Affect: Dis/satisfaction (Martin & White, 2005, p. 51)

Dis/satisfaction	Surge (of behaviour)	Disposition
Dissatisfaction		
Ennui	Fidget Yawn Tune out	Flat Stale Jaded
Displeasure	Caution Scold Castigate	Cross, bored with Angry, sick of Furious, fed up with
Satisfaction		
Interest	Attentive Busy Industrious	Involved Absorbed Engrossed
Pleasure	Pat on the back Compliment Reward	Satisfied, impressed Pleased, charmed Chuffed, thrilled

Moreover, there are broaden example proposed by Roget which is based on the broaden spectrum of meaning such as follows (Martin and White, 2005: 51).

Table 2.5 Affect (Martin & White, 2005, p. 51)

Affect	Positive	Negative
Dis/inclination	miss, long for, yearn for	wary, fearful, terrorised
Un/happiness	cheerful buoyant, jubilant;	sad, melancholy,

	like, love,adore	despondent; cutup, heart-broken ... brokenhearted, heavy-hearted, sick atheart; sorrowful... grief-stricken, woebegone ... dejected ...; dejected, joyless, dreary, cheerless, unhappy, sad; gloomy, despondent, ... downcast, low, down, down in the mouth,depressed ...; weepy, weteyed, tearful, in tears ...
In/security	together, confident, assured; comfortable, confident, trusting	uneasy, anxious, freaked out; startled, surprised, astonished
Dis/satisfaction	involved, absorbed, engrossed; satisfied, pleased, chuffed/ impressed, charmed, thrilled	flat, stale, jaded; cross, angry,furious; bored with, sick of, fed upwith

B. Judgement

Another important category is judgement. Martin and White (2005, p. 42) state that judgement deals with attitudes towards behaviour, which we admire or criticise,praise or condemn. Dealing with behaviour, judgement relates to registration of evaluation and assessment towards behaviors of other individuals by the speaker or the writer with an eye on the social norms and morality (Hadidi &Parvin, 2015). Judgements can be divided into two different kinds; social esteem and social sanction. The former deals with admiration and criticism in oral culture while the latter relates to praise and condemnation in written culture. Martin and White (2005, p. 52) state that judgements of esteem have to do with normality (how unusual someone is), capacity (how capable they are) and

‘tenacity’ (how resolute they are); judgements of sanction have to do with ‘veracity’ (how truthful someone is) and ‘propriety’ (how ethical someone is). Words of both social esteem and social sanction can be seen on the following tables.

Table 2.6 Judgement: social esteem (Martin & White. 2005, p. 53)

Social esteem	Positive	Negative
Normality ‘how special?’	lucky, fortunate, charmed ...; normal, natural, familiar ...; cool, stable, predictable ...; in, fashionable, avant garde ...; celebrated, unsung	unlucky, hapless, star-crossed ...; odd, peculiar, eccentric ...; erratic, unpredictable ...; dated, daggy, retrograde...; obscure, also-ran
Capacity ‘how capable?’	powerful, vigorous, robust ...; sound, healthy, fit ...; adult, mature, experienced ...; witty, humorous, droll...; insightful, clever, gifted...; balanced, together, sane...; sensible, expert, shrewd...; literate, educated, learned...; competent, accomplished ...; successful, productive ...	mild, weak, whimpy ...; unsound, sick, crippled ...; immature, childish, helpless...; dull, dreary, grave ...; slow, stupid, thick ...; flaky, neurotic, insane ...; naive, inexperienced, foolish ...; illiterate, uneducated, ignorant ...; incompetent; unaccomplished ...; unsuccessful, unproductive ...
Teacity ‘how dependable?’	plucky, brave, heroic ...; cautious, wary, patient ...; careful, thorough, meticulous ireless, persevering, resolute...; reliable, dependable ...; faithful, loyal, constant ...; flexible, adaptable, accommodating ...	timid, cowardly, gutless ...; rash, impatient, impetuous ...; hasty, capricious, reckless ...; weak, distracted, despondent ...; unreliable, undependable ...; unfaithful, disloyal, inconstant...; stubborn, obstinate, wilful ...

Table 2.7 Judgement: social sanction (Martin & White. 2005, p. 53)

Affect	Positive	Negative
Veracity [truth] _how honest?'	truthful, honest, credible ...; frank, candid, direct ...; discrete, tactful ...	dishonest, deceitful, lying...; deceptive, manipulative, devious ...; blunt, blabbermouth ...
Propriety [ethics] _how farbeyondreproach?'	good, moral, ethical ...; law abiding, fair, just ...; sensitive, kind, caring ...; unassuming, modest, humble ...; polite, respectful, reverent ...; altruistic, generous, charitable ...	bad, immoral, evil ...; corrupt, unfair, unjust ...; insensitive, mean, cruel ...; vain, snobby, arrogant ...; rude, discourteous, irreverent ...; selfish, greedy, avaricious

C. Appreciation

The other type is appreciation. Martin and White (2005, p.43) state that appreciation involves evaluations of semiotic and natural phenomena, according to the ways in which they are valued or not in a given field. The type and list of words of appreciation will be shown on the following table.

Table 2.8 Appreciation (Martin & White. 2005, p. 56)

Appreciation	Positive	Negative
Reaction: Impact _did it grab me?'	arresting, captivating, engaging ...; fascinating, exciting, moving ...; lively, dramatic, intense ...; remarkable, notable, sensational ...	dull, boring, tedious ...; dry, ascetic, uninviting ...; flat, predictable, monotonous ...; unremarkable, pedestrian ...
Reaction: Quality _did I like it?'	okay, fine, good ...; lovely, beautiful, splendid ...; appealing, enchanting, welcome	bad, yuk, nasty ...; plain, ugly, grotesque ...; repulsive, revolting, offputting ...
Composition: Balance _did it hang together?'	balanced, harmonious, unified, symmetrical, proportioned ...; consistent, considered, logical ...; shapely, curvaceous, willowly ...	unbalanced, discordant, irregular, uneven, flawed ...; contradictory, disorganised ...;
Composition: Complexity _was	shapeless, amorphous, distorted ... simple, pure,	ornate, extravagant, byzantine...; arcane,

it hard to follow?'	elegant ...; lucid, clear, precise ...; intricate, rich, detailed, precise ...	unclear, woolly ...; plain, monolithic, simplistic
Valuation: _was it worthwhile?'	...penetrating, profound, deep ...; innovative, original, creative ...; timely, long awaited, landmark ...; inimitable, exceptional, unique ...; authentic, real, genuine ...; valuable, priceless, worthwhile ...; appropriate, helpful, effective ...	shallow, reductive, insignificant ...; derivative, conventional, prosaic ...; dated, overdue, untimely ...; dime-a-dozen, everyday, common; fake, bogus, glitzy ...; worthless, shoddy, pricey ...; ineffective, useless, write-off...

2.2.4 Wedding Procession Natoni

Literally the word Natoni consists of two syllables, namely *na* (person). In the tradition of the people said *na* is used on the man (*na*: the man), while the woman used the words *bi* (*bi*: the woman). Example, *na* Nurwachid, *bi* Tendry, *bi* Malinda, *bi* Rahmy. Furthermore, the word *na* follow by the syllable *toni* (talk). According to Kapitan (in Hauteas 2006, p. 19) Natoni is the word of the verse used by the community at every ceremony and possibly derived from the customary speech.

Furthermore, Andung (2010, p.37) said that Natoni is a form of the traditional performing arts of Timor tribes scattered across South Central Timor regency, North Central Timor, Kupang, and parts of East Nusa Tenggara province. In general, wedding procession Natoni in society is seen and understood as one expression of the message expressed in the form of a speech orally by a

speaker (atonis), which was accompanied by a group of people: the phrase *nahe'en* well-aimed to his fellow man and to the spirits of the dead or gods.

According to Taum (2004, p. 10) Natoni content generally concerns two aspects, namely with regard to nature (pah) and social problems related to the societal (Natoni, displaying). Although it belongs to the very familiar in the ears of the community of west Timor, Natoni has experienced numerous changes along with the development of the times. Original and intact Natoni only exist specific area, where the society still hold the Natoni culture firmly. As a form of performance art, Natoni used as traditional media communication in indigenous communities. Natoni is carried out by two groups of people, namely (1) atonis is one or two people who act as the mastermind. He speaks reciprocally, (2) atutos/abasan is a number of people acting as a response.

Natoni as one of the traditional performing arts utilized as traditional communication media. In practice, Natoni is demonstrate the practice of ritual communications. As one form of traditional media, Natoni was perform some function. As mentioned by Rachmadi (1988, p. 112), traditional media have a ritual function, that is one of a series of ceremonies, folk belief in magical-religious value. In addition to the functions of the ritual, traditional media ever used to educate and strengthen or modify the values and customs that exist. Natoni as one of the traditional forms of media exposes the function carries messages or information. Eapen said that traditional media can serve as carriers of messages that are quite effective. Thus, one of the functions of traditional media is sending the message (in Gunardi 1988, 104).

According to Banamtuan (1990, p. 4 – 29) there are some Natoni speech in south central Timor such as (1). Natoni speech about welcoming guests, (2) Natoni speech about the release of the guest or visiting officials in south central Timor area (3) Natoni speech about Indonesia's independence day, August 17, 1945 (4) speech welcoming foreign guests visiting the area South Central Timor; (5) Natoni speech about class VI farewell (6) Natoni speech is a reply from the teachers and pupils who are still in school; (7) Natoni speech about new teacher who taught in the school (8) Natoni speech about principal handover speech from old to new (9) Natoni speech about the National Education Day (10) wedding procession in South Central Timor generally.

Wedding procession Natoni as orally form by leader first and will be followed by other speakers together with kneeling or standing. The use of language in wedding procession is different from language daily, it has good style, words, sentences as well as the context of speaker. The language of the ritual customs Natoni also has its own uniqueness because the language used is more cultured and also very rhythmic, the language used with high and low intonation. Natoni has a varied and diverse array of, it had number of syllables that are static, there are long, short. Then in this research are outlined regarding attitudinal domain in the wedding procession at South Central Timor regency.

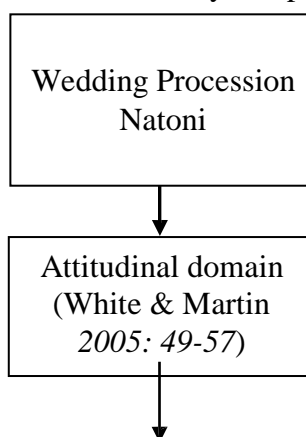
2.3 Theoretical Framework

Based on the theories and some previous studies, text can be spoken or written form. Spoken text refers to a text that is constructed when a person is conveying his idea through communication, while written text is a way of communication to

convey people's idea through written form, such as letter, email, and an nouncement. When deliver the meaning, there is a context that is contained in the text. Context is in text: text carries with it, as a part of it, aspects of the context in which it was produced and, presumably, within which it would be considered appropriate (Eggins 1994, p. 7-9).

In this study, the researcher used the wedding procession Natoni as a source of the data. The researcher took the data from English major at Universitas Kristen Artha Wacana, Kupang, NTT. Natoni is a cultural practice/performance that is done with the mother tongue of a group ethnic from South Central Timor regency. Researcher analysed the attitudinal domain in the wedding procession Natoni, namely affect, judgment, appreciation become a valid data. Thus, the society should negotiate their attitude to other in order to transfer meaning, giving advice, make relationship. As one kind of appraisal resources, Attitude refers to a way that you behave towards someone or in a particular situation. In Appraisal Framework, as is proposed by Martin and his colleagues, Attitude refers to values by which speakers pass judgments and associate motional/affectual responses with participants and processes (White, 2001).

The theoretical framework of this study is represented as follows:



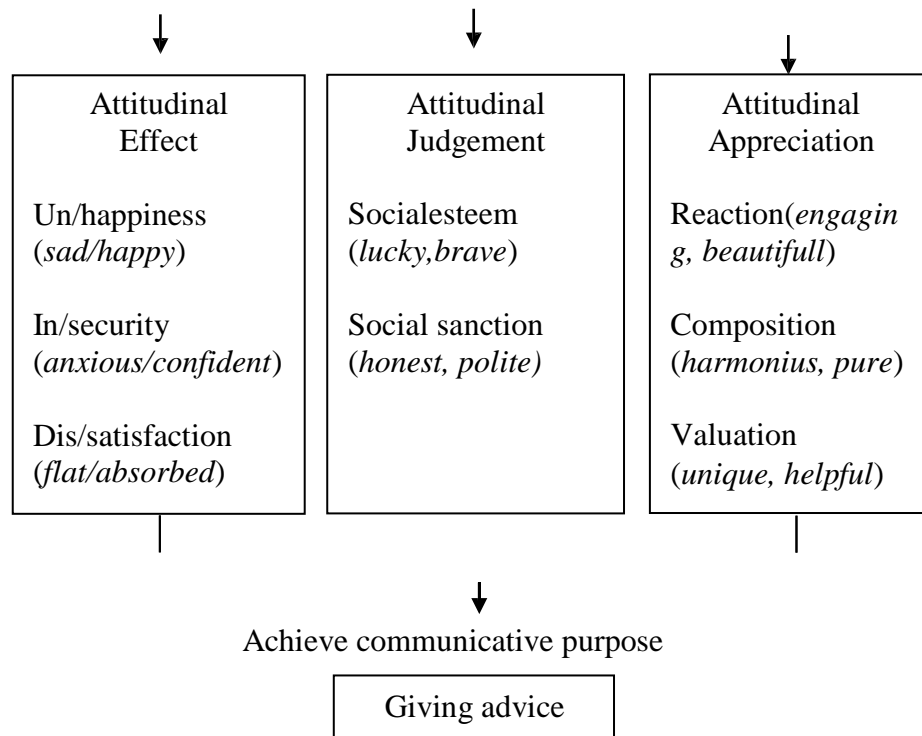


Figure 2.3 Theoretical framework of the present study

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter provides the conclusion, pedagogical implication of this study then suggestions for Natoni speakers, English teachers in general and further researcher that can be drawn as follows:

5.1 Conclusion

The investigation reveals that in the wedding procession Natoni text, the affect sub-system applied in which the speaker of the man and the woman side expressing their feelings. The affect type showed behaviour or attitude involving happy or sad toward man and woman side. The used of the affect type in which un/happiness was the most used followed by dis/satisfaction and in/security.

Resources of un/happiness, satisfaction and security seem to be used since the man and the woman side stated their attitude by expressing what they felt (happy/sad) or happiness from positive and negative attitude, how they secured in giving intention, stated their confidence and dealt with both of the families' feelings in achieving the communicative purpose. According to Parvin (2015) states that the affect concerned with the manifestation of the emotions brought alive to the speaker or the writer which can be positive or negative depends on the speaker intention. In the text, it was found that they had good and bad feelings. The affect sub-system, kinds of un/happiness, in/security, dis/satisfaction, and the last kinds were taken highest in the affect section.

Moreover, the judgment subsystem also applied in the wedding procession Natoni. The text showed that the man's and the woman's families stated their attitude that the event was important so they applied appropriate words/phrases in every step of the procession. Little social sanction judgment had been found in the samples. The veracity how honest was seen in the text.

Social sanction or moral judgment was concerned with moral regulation or whether the behaviour of someone or a group was seen as ethical or truthful. Social-esteem and social-sanction as attitude toward the behavior, with those kinds of judgment, the meaning construing attitudes to people and the way they behave, Martin and White (2005, p. 52). The judgment sub-system took the least proportion in the wedding procession Natoni.

Furthermore, the investigation maps out that the wedding procession Natoni had predominantly used the appreciation subsystem rather than the affect and the judgment ones within the attitude system. Referring to appreciation itself that covers reaction related to the questions: impact did it grab me?, quality did I like it?, composition under the questions: balance did it hang together? complexity was it hard to follow and valuation about the question: was it worthwhile?.

In the highest portion found in the text was reaction: quality did I like it? with six words and seven phrases belong to it. In the text of the text of wedding procession Natoni relating to the nature of the topic in which varies in the recent social phenomena happened in the society. The use of appreciation appraising

items made their speech in the wedding procession event more appreciative than personal and emotional.

Relating to the nature of the topic in which varies in the recent social phenomena happened in the society. The use of appreciation appraising items give intention, information or notice about what someone should do in the wedding procession to make the event successful. In giving advice, the speaker should be able to apply the words/phrases so there is no misunderstanding in the important event. In this context, the text of wedding procession Natoni is seen that the speaker of the man and the woman side chose the appropriate words/phrases so the important event done well and successful.

5.2 Pedagogical Implication of Findings on English Language Teaching

This study applied the appraisal framework proposed by Martin and White (2005) in the wedding procession Natoni. The findings of this study could contribute to an understanding of the application of attitudinal domain for English Language Teaching.

Attitude domain of appraisal is concerned with our feelings, including emotional reactions, judgments of behavior and evaluation of things (Martin and White, 2005: p. 35). Attitude has a positive and negative dimension that corresponds to positive and negative evaluations of text and processes as the good and bad parameter (Christie and Martin: 1997). There are three types of attitude domain investigated in this study: the first is affect as a resource for construing our feelings of happiness, inclination, security, and satisfaction. In

other words, affect is expressed to describe negative or positive feelings which is expressed by vocabulary.

In term of English Language Teaching, the teacher should have enough knowledge about language used. The teachers can give appropriate language in the classroom in order to delivering their interpersonal meaning. Further, the teachers should use more positive resources than negative ones. In that way, the teacher reduces students' anxiety, improves their confidence and better involves them in classroom interaction. Second, judgment. It is defined as an attitude resource for construing opinions about people and their behavior, norms about how people should and should not behave.

In the context of English Language Teaching, the teacher should try to develop the students' point of view and make them think of good reasons for that point of view. Thus, teachers should teach their students to formulate opinions and draw their own conclusions, being wide open to other viewpoints and opinions, and then see the connections between the ideas. In this sense of thinking, in classroom interaction, the teachers are not only need to stimulate the students to express their opinions but also to motivate them to think about their ideas and the arguments that are proposed by others.

The teacher could also develop the question model of inquiry to make the students to become curious about the world by posing meaningful questions about the content such as *Why does it happen?*. It will help the students in order to constructing the idea. Still related to the judgment area, the teachers also could be a guide for the students in order to judge a value and support it with a reason.

At the same time, the teacher gives other students the opportunity to recognize good or poor evidence or reason that is expressed. It is to think whether the reason that is given by their friend is strong or weak. The teacher also uses judgment to teach good behavior to students on how they should behave to other students or other people.

Through judgment domain, the students could learn about values, strength, and moral conduct through interactions and experiences with peers. They learn about keeping promises, lies and deception, and right and wrong behaviors. Caring behavior include helping friends and being compassionate. Bad behavior includes bullying, telling malicious lies and being unkind to others (Leicester & Taylor, 2010, p. 95).

The third type of attitude is appreciation for construing our evaluation of things (Martin and White, 2005, p. 56). Related to English Language Teaching, the teachers have a good roles in giving meaningful feedback (giving praises/compliment) towards the students' efforts in doing something in the classroom. As stated by Mueller (2009, p.54-55) that practicing should be accompanied by meaningful feedback in order to be successful.

However, the feedback should be targeted to the tasks rather than the person. Further, the evaluation given by the teachers in the classroom can enhance students' desire for harder problem. On the other hand, the praise that is targeted to the characteristics will demotivate other students who are less. In accordance with the discussion above, the teachers should giving instruction and modelling, giving practice and feedback, and the last reflection or evaluation to the students.

5.3 Suggestions

This present study, the findings are limited on the attitudinal domain applied in the wedding procession, suggestions can be made for the speakers of Natoni, English teachers, future researcher. There are suggestions according to the conclusion presented as follows:

For the speakers of Natoni need to be good in giving attitude with others, the way to create the good attitude is in using the appropriate words/phrases suit to the context in every step of the procession. When the speakers pay more attention to be good in giving advice so there is no misunderstanding and it can minimalize fine custom.

For the English teachers, just as this study shows the importance of attitude help personal interaction with others. In this case, the teachers need to give students practice for their speaking especially in giving advice in order to get better understanding. Therefore, a better understanding of developing students' speaking skills through speech can be achieved.

For the future researchers, this study is not cover all text of Natoni of Timor ethnic and this study only reveals attitudinal aspect not all aspects of appraisal resources. Therefore, more comprehensive studies are needed.

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