

An Appraisal Analysis in the Novel Shine by Jessica Jung

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Abstract

This research investigated to determine the type of Appraisal Attitude contained in a novel by Jessica Jung entitled "Shine". This study uses a qualitative approach. The source of the data in this study was a printed book from the novel Shine by Jessica Jung. Data collection techniques using document analysis techniques. Checking the validity of the data using source triangulation techniques. Data analysis techniques use qualitative data analysis techniques originating from Miles and Huberman. Consists of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. The theory used in this study is Martin's theory which relates to the evaluation of the types of attitudes found in the text, the strength of the feelings involved and how the existing values can be integrated with the reader. The research data consisted of 200 sentences collected using document analysis techniques. The results showed that the most dominant type of attitude appraisal in Shine's novel was positive appraisal with 48 sentences (22.2%). Meanwhile there were 44 sentences (21.7%) which were placed as positive Affect, 42 sentences (20.3%) which were placed as negative Affect, 31 sentences (13.8%) which were placed as negative Appreciation, 11 sentences (10, 5%) which are classified as positive judgments, and 24 sentences (11.5%) which are positioned as negative judgments.

Keywords: Appraisal Analysis, Analysis Novel Shine, Appraisal Attitude

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INTRODUCTION

According to Martin & Rose (2003), appraisal theory is understood as an evaluative language that every person speaks, but actually behind it there is an assessment of something that is conveyed both verbally and in writing. Appraisal theory provides analytical tools to help readers understand issues concerning evaluative resources and negotiations, as well as opening up new areas of interpersonal understanding.

Zebua (2018) Evaluative vocabulary expresses the opinions of speakers and writers on positive or negative parameters, and assessment theory is an overall selection system that is commonly used to describe potential areas of understanding in the context of language use. Thus, it can be concluded that the evaluative language theory is an analysis of a language, speech, or utterance in the form of positive or negative things about something being discussed.

Martin & Rose (2003) divide the appraisal into three categories: attitude, graduation, and engagement. This study uses one of the appraisal subsystems, namely attitude, to find out what attitudes are contained in the Shine novel. Attitude, which

includes affect, judgment, and appreciation, refers to the types of sentences used that show the author's evaluative attitude towards what is written to influence the reader. Winarni (2012) The Shine novel is the first novel written by Jessica Jung. This novel is very popular with teenagers, especially K-pop lovers. The Shine novel also contains many uses of the attitude sub-system in appraisal analysis, but there are still many readers of Shine's novel, especially Jessica Jung's fans, who don't know about the attitude sub-system in appraisal analysis. The readers just read the novel without being able to take in the treasures of linguistic knowledge it contained.

Based on the problems that have been described, researchers are interested in conducting research on Shine's novel from the realm of interpersonal meaning by using the appraisal theory approach, especially the attitude sub-system, which includes affect, judgment, and appreciation using Martin and Rose theory. It aims to open the reader's insight regarding the use of attitude appraisal analysis in the Shine novel, so that readers can be wiser in responding to each story presented. Another reason why researchers are interested in appraisal theory as a discourse analysis tool in Shine's novel is that this kind of research has not been widely carried out, especially in examining novel texts from the realm of interpersonal meaning. Thus, text analysis through an appraisal system approach needs to be done to develop an appraisal theory, which is relatively new in Indonesia. This study's findings are expected to provide answers to needs and linguistic phenomena.

Systemic Functional Linguistics Theory (SFL)

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is the first linguistic theory introduced and developed by Michael Alexander Kirkwood Halliday in 1960. The SFL theory examines the use of language in certain background functions. In addition, this theory also holds that language cannot be separated from context (the context of the situation and the cultural context). SFL theory focuses on the use of context because everything that is spoken or written is an observable event according to the surrounding context. (Fitriati, 2018).

According to Halliday (1994), "systemic theory is a theory of meaning as a choice, by which language, or any other semiotic system, is interpreted as networks of interlocking options". From the explanation above, it is known that the basis of language analysis according to the LSF concept is always based on meaning, not form. Furthermore, functional implies that language is in use and that language forms carry out functions. (Dewi, 2015).

Based on this explanation, the researcher can conclude that systemic functional linguistics is a theory that examines the use of language and focuses on the context that forms the meaning of language. This is because everything that is spoken and written is an observable event according to its context.

Appraisal

According to Martin and White (2005), Appraisal is a form of interpersonal meaning that focuses on the assessment of attitudes contained in a text. The appraisal elements are divided into three categories, namely Attitude, Engagement and Graduation. In oral or written communication, there are discourse participants called appraisers and those who are assessed in the appraisal system. (Dewi, 2015).

Martin and Rose (2003) explain that the evaluator of something that is discussed is called an appraiser, while something that is discussed or assessed is referred to as appraised, it can be the speaker himself, another person or thing. Appraisal theory is understood as an evaluative language, that every person speaks, actually behind it there is an assessment of something that is conveyed both verbally and in writing. (Suhaila, 2019).

Attitude

Martin and White (2005) explain in the appraisal literature, the term attitude is used to refer to the evaluative subsystem by which a prospect adopts a phenomenon of experience or positive or negative view of the phenomenon. This taxonomy of the meaning of positive or negative attitudes is provided, namely: sensitive to issues such as the basis for assessing attitudes, the nature of what is valued, what is at stake socially, and whether

attitudes are conveyed explicitly or implicitly. Attitude relates to the ways in which feelings are viewed as a system of meaning. (Rambe, 2015) According to Martin and White (2005), this attitude system has three semantic areas: emotion (affect), which deals with the expression of positive and negative feelings; ethics (judgments), relating to attitudes toward behavior (admiring or criticizing, praising or condemning); and aesthetics (appreciation), which involves the evaluation of the semiotics and panorama of nature. (Zebua, 2018). Attitudes have to do with how we feel, including emotional reactions, behavioral judgments and evaluations of things. The attitude system is used to show the existence of the author. Attitude subsystem or attitude refers to the type of phrase used, which includes types of attributes, especially the use of adjectives and adverbs that show the writer's (speaker) evaluative attitude towards what is written to lead the reader (listener). (Dong & Lin, 2018). Based on this explanation, the researcher can conclude that attitude is an assessment that refers to the type of phrase used by the author to show emotional and behavioral reactions to something written so that it can lead readers and listeners to feel the same way.

Affect

According to Martin and Rose (2003), an evaluation of positive or negative feelings related to feelings about something that is discussed and associated with expression and emotion is called affect. Hope and read (2006) suggests that affect can be divided into tendencies/dis in the form of desire and fear, un/happiness in the form of feelings of pleasure and sadness, in/security in the form of confidence and restlessness, dissatisfaction/satisfaction in the form of a sense of disappointment, relief, satisfaction. (Winarni, 2012). Based on this explanation, the researcher can conclude that affect is a positive or negative assessment that focuses more on the feelings experienced by each speaker / interlocutor against something being discussed.

Inclination

Inclination deals with hoping or wishing something in the future. Martin and White are categorized the reaction of inclination which can be called "desire". As an example:

"I have a dream to become a teacher"

From this example, "I have a dream to become a teacher" shows a form of influence because the desire arises from the feelings felt by the narrative itself.

Disinclination

Disinclination deals with the feeling of fear of something. According to Martin and White, the category of disinclination is fear. As an example:

"Pahlavi is very afraid of heights"

From this example, "Pahlavi is very afraid of heights" shows a form of influence because the fear arises from the feelings felt by the narrative itself.

Happiness

Happiness deals with emotional reaction when someone like something.

The category of happiness type is cheer and affection. As an example:

"Kevin is very happy because he can spend the weekend with his family"

From this example, "Kevin is very happy because he can spend the weekend with his family" shows a form of influence because the cheer arises from the feelings felt by the narrative itself.

Unhappiness

Unhappiness deals with emotional reaction when someone dislike something.

The category of unhappiness is misery and antipathy. As an example:

"Jeno feels sad because his cat is missing"

From this example, "Jeno feels sad because his cat is missing" shows a form of influence because the unhappiness arises from the feelings felt by the narrative itself.

Security

Security deals with the peace in a society. The category of security is confidence and trust. As an example:

"He is very confident with his abilities"

From this example, "He is very confident with his abilities" shows a form of influence because the confidence arises from the feelings felt by the narrative itself.

Insecurity

Insecurity deals with the anxiety to something that might happen in society. The category of insecurity is disquiet and surprise. As an example:

"She is very worried about her exam results"

From this example, "She is very worried about her exam results" shows a form of influence because the disquiet arises from the feelings felt by the narrative itself.

Satisfaction

Satisfaction is an emotion that is usually felt after fulfilling a certain want or need. According to Martin and White, the categories of satisfaction are interest and admiration. As an example:

"Reyhan's parents are very proud of him for his achievement in winning the National Mathematics Olympiad"

From this example, "Reyhan's parents are very proud of him for his achievement in winning the National Mathematics Olympiad" shows a form of influence because the admiration arises from the feelings felt by the narrative itself.

Dissatisfaction

Dissatisfaction relates to feelings of frustration for what we have not accomplished. The categories of dissatisfaction are ennui (feeling bored) and displeasure. As an example:

"Runa feels bored because during this holiday, she is just at home"

From this example, "Runa feels bored because during this holiday, she is just at home" shows a form of influence because the ennui (feeling bored) arises from the feelings felt by the narrative itself.

Judgement

Martin and Rose reveals that judgement is a positive or negative assessment related to behavior towards something being discussed. The types of judgment are divided into esteem and sanctions. Judgment is used to indicate or express the speaker's position about the behavior of others: whether he admires the behavior or not, appreciates or condemns. (Winarni, 2012)

Based on this explanation, the researcher can conclude that judgment is an assessment that is more emphasized on the moral behavior of the speaker/ interlocutor, both positive and negative assessments of something being discussed.

Social-esteem

The region of judgements in which the evaluation of people's conduct is based on social ethics; on a standard of appropriateness. As an example:

"She who has been so good to me"

From this example, "She who has been so good to me" is a form of positive social esteem judgement.

Social-sanction

The region of judgements in which the evaluation of people's conduct is based on legal/religious rules. Unlike those underlying social esteem, the rules on which social sanction are based are usually codified and written. As an example:

"Weasels which came every night to steal his chickens"

The verb "Weasels which came every night to steal his chickens" is a negative action in the sense of social sanction judgement.

Appreciation

According to Martin and Rose (2003), appreciation is an assessment of a thing or object that is being discussed. Appreciation can be thought of as the institutionalization of feelings, in the context of proportion (norms about how products and their performance

are valued). Like influence and judgment, it has positive and negative dimensions, including reactions, composition, and valuation. (Zebua, 2018)

Based on this explanation, the researcher can conclude that appreciation is a positive or negative assessment given in the form of a thing or object to something being discussed.

Reaction

Reaction has to do with attention (reaction: impact) and the emotional impact it has on us with the degree to which the text/process in question captures our attention (reaction: impact) and the emotional impact it has on us (reaction: quality).

“Wow, it’s an absolutely amazing movie!”

In this example, the word “Wow, it’s an absolutely amazing movie!” describes a form of positive appreciation, namely the speaker's liking reaction after watching the movie.

Composition

Composition has to do with our perceptions of proportionality (composition: balance) and detail (composition: complexity) in text/process.

“Mathematic is difficult for me”

The word “Mathematic is difficult for me” is the speaker's perception that he feels he can't understand mathematics.

Valuation

Valuation has to do with our assessment of the social significance of the text/process.

“Your voice is so melodious”

From this example, the word “Your voice is so melodious” is a type of positive appreciation valuation.

METHOD

Method study literature is chosen way by researcher with consider form, content and nature literature as subject study. This research uses qualitative method. Qualitative method is something priority method on depth appreciation to interaction between current concept studied. Method study descriptive qualitative by whole use ways interpretation with serve it in form description , as well as prioritize process over desired result study about existing appraisal theory in the novel Shine by Jessica Jung.

Research this character descriptive, research character descriptive is method researcher for describe by appropriate traits something individual , state , symptom or group certain for determine frequency or deployment something symptom or frequency existence connection certain Among something symptom and other symptoms in society . By because that, researcher use nature descriptive this because want to describe about existing appraisal theory in the novel Shine by Jessica Jung.

Data Collecting Technique

The data collection technique used in this research is the document analysis technique. Document analysis is a way to find various things according to the needs and objectives of the research. In carrying out this technique, it is necessary to realize that the researcher does not just record the important contents stated in documents or archives, but also the implicit meaning. (Sugiyono, 2019). Data collection through document analysis techniques is carried out by reading, recording, and collecting data from written data sources. Furthermore, the written source is read carefully and then the relevant utterances are selected as the data to be analyzed. The data that has been collected is then matched according to the formulation of the problem to be analyzed.

Research Instrument

According to Sugiyono (2019), in qualitative research, the instrument is the researcher himself. Position in qualitative research as a human instrument, serves to determine the focus of research, collect data, interpret data and make conclusions on the findings. Research instruments are needed to support research operational steps,

especially those related to data collection techniques. In carrying out the research, researchers were assisted by supporting instruments in the form of stationery, notebooks and data cards.

Table 1.1 data card

NO DATA	DATA	INTERPRETATION

Research Procedure

This research was conducted through retroactive or hermeneutic reading techniques, namely reading back and forth as happens in the hermeneutic method to capture its meaning, after the data source in the form of a novel or novel text is read, then the reading results are used as the basis for classifying and grouping data based on elements - certain elements or parts according to research objectives. The techniques or steps that can be carried out in this study are as follows.

1. Choose and determine the novel to be studied. In this research is the novel Shine by Jessica Jung.
2. Read, examine and understand the contents of the Shine novel.
3. Record data in the form of sentences related to the Attitude Appraisal contained in the novel.
4. Grouping data or classifying data based on the Attitude Appraisal elements contained in the novel.
5. Describe the data based on the Attitude Appraisal elements contained in the novel.
6. Summarize the results of the analysis of the moral messages and values contained in the novel.
7. Compile a research report.
8. Reporting research results.

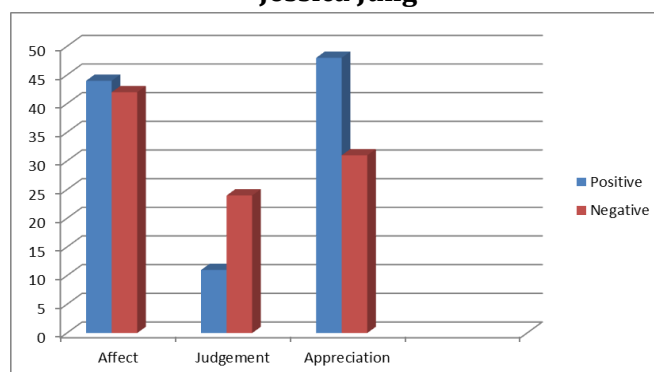
RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the data obtained, the types of Appraisal Attitudes contained in the novel *Shine by Jessica Jung* consist of positive Affect of 44 (21.7%), Negative Affect of 42 (20.3%), Positive Judgment of 11 (10.5%), Negative Judgment by 24 (11.5%), positive Appreciation by 48 (22.2%). and negative Appreciation of 31 (13.8%). Based on the findings above, the most dominant type of Appraisal Attitude in the novel *Shine by Jessica Jung* is Positive Appreciation, which is 48 (22.2%) sentences. This novel use more of Positive Appreciation. Then followed by positive Affect, negative Affect, negative Appreciation, negative Judgment and lastly is positive Judgment. The existence of the most dominant positive Appreciation lexis in *novel Shine by Jessica Jung* proves that this text uses a lot of sentences that show the meaning of evaluating objects, processes, or forms compared to other lexis. This is because in this Shine novel it tells about Rachel's journey as a trainee at one of the biggest agencies in Korea to achieve the dream of becoming an idol so that in her delivery the author uses more positive Appreciation.

Table 1.2 Percentase

NO	Category	Amount	Precentage
1.	Positive Affect	44	21,7%
2.	Negative Affect	42	20,3%
3.	Positive Judgement	11	10,5%
4.	Negative Judgement	24	11,5%
5.	Positive Appreciation	48	22,2%
6.	Negative Appreciation	31	13,8%

Picture 1.1 Bar Chart of the Number of Attitude in the Novel Shine by Jessica Jung



Attitude in Jessica Jung's Novel Shine

Attitude refers to the type of sentence used, which includes the types of attributes, especially the use of adjectives and adverbs that show the evaluative attitude of the writer (speaker) towards what is written to lead readers (listeners). This attitude is divided into three, namely Affect, Judgment, and Appreciation. The following shows an analysis of several clauses included in the Attitude subsystem which includes Affect, Judgment, and Appreciation:

Affect

Affect is an emotional response to a verb related to emotional processes (Mental Processes) such as to love/to hate, to frighten/to reassure, to interest/to bore, to enrage/to placate. Affect can also be expressed with adverbs and the adverbs used are usually adverbs of manner such as happily/sadly. Apart from mental verbs and adverbs, Affect can also be expressed through adjectives related to emotions (adjectives of emotion) such as happy/sad, worried/confident, angry/pleased, keen/uninterested. Affect can be categorized into positive and negative. This relates to good and bad traits related to attitudes and emotions. The following will show an analysis of sentences that fall into the Affect category.

a) Positive Affect

- 1) Data No 1 : **"You girls must be thrilled!" (page 1)**
- 2) Data No 2 : **"We couldn't be more excited. It's a dream come true," (page 2)**
- 3) Data No 3 : **"We're so grateful for the opportunity to do this together" (pages 2)**
- 4) Data No 4 : **"We belong together." (page 2)**
- 5) Data No 5 : **"I can't wait." (page 24)**

In the positive affect category, the data no 1, it shows a positive affect from the interviewer's man towards his source who managed to get rankings on all music shows. Then, the data no 2, it shows a positive affect from Mina who is happy because she can achieve her dream of winning all the rankings on music shows. The next, data no 3 it shows a positive affect by Lizzie because she can get the opportunity to achieve her dreams with her friends. And then, The data no 4, it shows a positive affect by Lizzie that

this is God's destiny to unite them so that they become big stars. The last, data no 5 it297 shows a positive affect by Rachel in the form of her enthusiasm to be able to debut soon.

b) Negative Affect

- 1) Data No 45 : **"Nothing is ever 'always easy," (page 2)**
- 2) Data No 46 : **"I was worried you might miss the newbie bowing ceremony!" (page 14)**
- 3) Data No 47 : **"Um, no. Please don't make me go to that. You know I hate it." (page 14)**

In the negative affect category, the data no 45, it shows a negative affect from Sumin that there is nothing easy in realizing the dream of being an idol. Then, the data no 46, it shows a negative affect from Akari who are worried that Rachel will be late for the novice honors ceremony. The next, data no 47 it shows a negative affect by Rachel that she doesn't like being forced to attend the novice honors ceremony.

1) Judgement

Judgment is an evaluative attitude towards people's behavior which of course can be positive or negative, depending on the reference norms used. So, with Judgment, people's behavior can be evaluated as moral/immoral or legal/illegal. In the following, several sentence analyzes that are included in the Judgment category will be presented.

a) Positive Judgement

- 1) Data No 87 : **"You must look up to me a lot," (page 28)**
- 2) Data No 88 : **"Sorry about the chores," (page 39)**
- 3) Data No 89 : **"God forbid you to do anything to mess up your perfect reputation." (page 49)**

In the positive judgement category, the data no 87, it shows a positive judgement from Rachel's father that Rachel which looks like she admires her father. Then, the data no 88, it shows a positive judgement from Rachel. She's apologizing to her mother because she did not do the housework her mother assigned her to do. The next, data no 89 it shows a positive judgement by Jason's positive judgement that would not possibly damage his own good reputation.

a) Negative Judgement

- 4) Data No 98 : **"Didn't your umma teach you any manners?" (page 7)**
- 5) Data No 99 : **"Sweet little Princess Rachel, whose mom won't let her step foot in the trainee house." (page 7)**
- 6) Data No 100 : **"I can't remember the last time I saw you break sweat over anything." (page 7)**

In the negative affect category, the data no 98, it shows Mina's negative judgement which questions how Rachel's upbringing has been so that Rachel has no manners. Then, the data no 99, it shows Mina's negative judgement which insinuated Rachel for never setting foot in the trainee's house. The next, data no 100 it shows a negative judgement from Eunji's. She said negative judgement towards Sumin. In the context of this sentence, Eunji explained that Sumin was never serious during practice so he didn't even break a sweat.

2) Appreciation

Appreciation is used to address or evaluate objects, processes, or products. It is usually in the form of attributes to certain objects, processes or products. Appreciation can be negative and can also be positive depending on the impact of meaning. The following will display a sentence analysis that is included in the Appreciation category.

a) Positive Appreciation

- 1) Data No 122 : **"Young Rachel would be so proud of you." (page 17)**
- 2) Data No 123 : **"Our most hardworking trainees!" (page 22)**
- 3) Data No 124 : **"Wonderful attitude. And good for you," (page 23)**
- 4) Data No 125 : **"What wonderful taste in friends you have, Rachel! You and Mina are fine examples for other senior trainees." (page 23)**
- 5) Data No 126 : **"Rather forward of you," (page 50)**

In the positive appreciation category, the data no 122, it shows a positive appreciation from Akari's about Rachel that what she is doing right now is right. Then, the data no 123, it shows a positive appreciation from Mr. Noh's about Rachel, who he believes always works hard and has a high fighting spirit as a trainee. The next, data no 124 it shows a positive appreciation by Mr Noh's about Rachel's attitude because she has always been a diligent trainee. And then, The data no 125, it shows a positive appreciation by Mr Noh's about Rachel's friendship with Mina which can be an example for other trainees. The last, data no 126 it shows a positive appreciation by Jason. He said towards Rachel who dared to wear pajamas at the meeting at the trainee's house.

b) Negative Appreciation

- 1) Data No 170 : **" I'd like to see a little bit more energy for next week. Remember, the only difference between a trainee and a DB K-pop star is how much you want it! Eunji..." (page 5)**
- 2) Data No 171 : **"No one's paying two hundred thousand won for a K-pop concert full of stars who use makeup to hide the fact that they have nothing interesting to say." (page 5)**
- 3) Data No 172 : **"You know you're the reason we have so many of these media training classes, right?" (page 6)**
- 4) Data No 173 : **"Maybe you're just not as interesting as you think you are." (page 7)**
- 5) Data No 174 : **"It must be nice to be Mr. Noh's favorite," (page 7)**

In the negative appreciation category, the data no 170, it shows a negative appreciation from the media class trainer towards Eunji who is not focused in media class. Then, the data no 171, it shows a negative appreciation from by the media class coach towards trainees who still cannot speak fluently when facing the camera. The next, data no 172 it shows Mina's negative appreciation about Rachel. Because Rachel is still often wrong and nervous when answering questions in media class. And then, The data no 173, it shows Rachel's negative appreciation about Mina that she is actually not that attractive to be interviewed. The last, data no 174 it shows a negative appreciation by Eunji's opinion that Mr Noh treat Rachel lika a queen, while the other trainees have to work harder but have nothing.

Based on the data obtained, the types of Appraisal Attitudes contained in the novel *Shine by Jessica Jung* consist of positive Affect of 44 (21.7%), Negative Affect of 42 (20.3%), Positive Judgment of 11 (10.5%), Negative Judgment by 24 (11.5%), positive Appreciation by 48 (22.2%). and negative Appreciation of 31 (13.8%). Based on the findings above, the most dominant type of Appraisal Attitude in the novel *Shine by Jessica Jung* is Positive Appreciation, which is 48 (22.2%) sentences. This novel use more of Positive Appreciation. Then followed by positive Affect, negative Affect, negative Appreciation, negative Judgment and lastly is positive Judgment. The existence of the most dominant positive Appreciation lexis in novel *Shine by Jessica Jung* proves that this text uses a lot of sentences that show the meaning of evaluating objects, processes, or forms compared to other lexis. This is because in this Shine novel it tells about Rachel's journey as a trainee at one of the biggest agencies in Korea to achieve the dream of becoming an idol so that in her delivery the author uses more positive Appreciation.

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