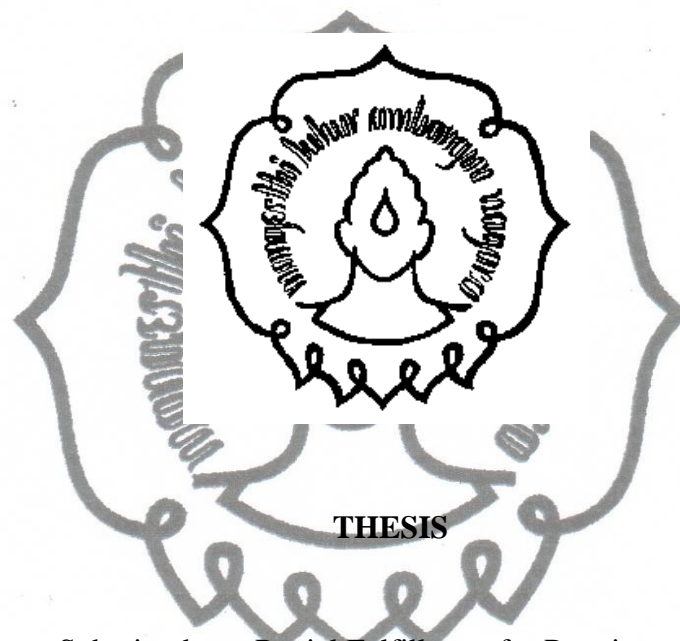


**A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF APPRAISALS OF TWO
TEXTS ON OPINION COLUMN IN THE JAKARTA POST
EXPOSING THE BAILOUT OF BANK CENTURY**

(Based on Systemic Functional Linguistics Approach)



Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment for Requirements
for the Sarjana Sastra Degree in English Department
Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts
Sebelas Maret University

By
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C 0306027

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS AND FINE ARTS
SEBELAS MARET UNIVERSITY
SURAKARTA
2011**

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Stated wholeheartedly that this thesis entitled *A Comparative Analysis of Appraisals of Two Texts on Opinion Column in the Jakarta Post Exposing the Bailout of Bank Century* is originally made by the researcher. It is neither a plagiarism, nor is made by others. The things related to other people's work are written in quotation and included within bibliography.

If it is proved that the researcher cheats, the researcher is ready to take the responsibility.

Surakarta, March 2011

The Researcher

Fajar Rizki Arjuno

MOTTO

“Every day in every way I’m getting better and better, and better, and better”

(Joe Hartanto, Property Investor)

*Yen ora UBET, pancen ora RIBET tur ora KEMRINGET, tapi ora isoh NGLIWET,
sirahe MUMET, wajahe PUCET, uripe dadi RUWET”*

(Arjuno, Property Investor)



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DEDICATION



**I wholeheartedly dedicate this thesis to
My Beloved Mother and Father
My Little Brother and Sister**

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Bismillahirrohmanirrohiim

Alhamdulillahirobbil'aalamiin

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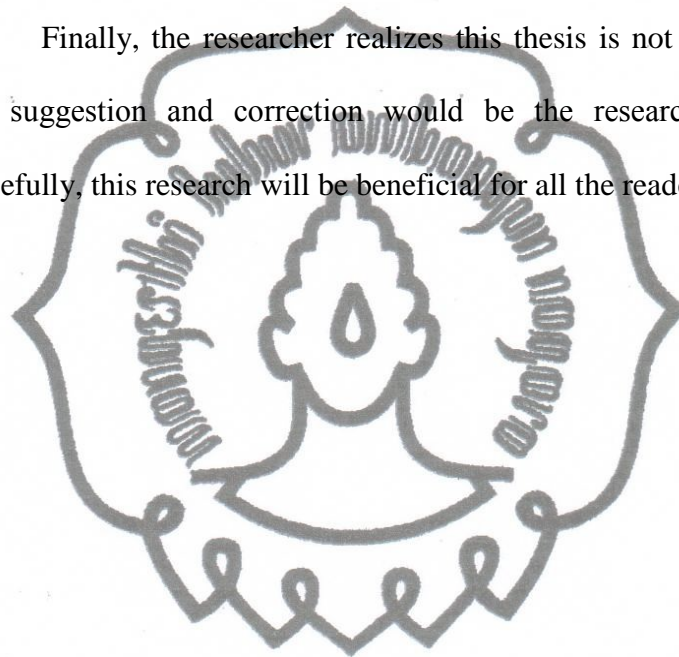
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Surakarta, March 2011

The Researcher

Fajar Rizki Arjuno

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ABSTRACT

FAJAR RIZKI ARJUNO C0306027. 2010. *A Comparative Analysis of Appraisals of Two Texts on Opinion Column in the Jakarta Post Exposing the Bailout of Bank Century (Based on Systemic Functional Linguistic Approach)*. Undergraduate Thesis. Surakarta. English Department, Faculty of Letter and Fine Arts Sebelas Maret University.

This research is a qualitative research employing descriptive comparative method. It is aimed to describe and compare the appraisals applied by the writers in writing the two texts exposing the bailout of Bank Century entitled *The Fallout of the Century* and *Why the Bank Century Bailout was a Correct Decision?*, based on Systemic Functional Linguistic Approach.

The source of data in this research was the opinion column of the Jakarta Post taken from www.thejakartapost.com. Total sampling technique was carried out in this research in taking sampling. The data used in this research were all clauses that consist of attitudes taken from the two texts. In collecting data, four kinds of analysis called domain, taxonomy, componential and finding cultural values were applied. The data were observed and analyzed to find the kinds of attitudes, genre, prosody, ideology and cultural values behind the use of the attitudes in the texts.

The results of the analysis can be seen as follows. First, in terms of kinds of attitudes, both the first text and the second one employ three kinds of attitudes, namely: affect, judgement and appreciation.

Second, the genre of the first text is *analytical exposition*. This can be seen from the thesis of the text which employs negative appreciations as well as the reiteration. Meanwhile, the genre of the second text belongs to *discussion* since the writer tries to discuss the issue from both the writer's and the reader's side.

Third, Dealing with prosody, the first text tends to be more subjective since most of attitudes employed in the text come from the writer's own point of view. Meanwhile, the prosody of the second text tends to be more objective. This is because the attitudes employed in the text come from the writer and the other participants in the text.

Fourth, the ideology of the first text is *left antagonist* since the text challenges the issue by employing negative attitudes which come mostly from the writer's own point of view. On the other side, the ideology of the second text is *right protagonist* since the writer supports the issue and employs two-sided analysis.

Fifth, generally, the reason why the attitudes are employed in the first text is that the writer would like to express his disapproval toward the issue, in this case, the bailout of Bank Century. Meanwhile, the writer of the second text supports the issue and tries to prove that the bailout of Bank Century was a correct decision.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

Appraisal is the language that is used to take a position in interpersonal communication that is to evaluate, to argue, to present points of view, to react, and to express attitudes (Martin & Rose, 2003). The resources of appraisal are used for negotiating our social relationships, by telling our listeners or readers how we feel about things and people, whether spoken or written. (Ibid)

Essentially, our appraisal of a situation causes an emotional, or affective, response that is going to be based on that appraisal. An example of this is going on a first [date](#). If the date is perceived as positive, one might feel [happiness](#), [joy](#), giddiness, [excitement](#), and/or [anticipation](#), because they have appraised this event as one that could have positive long term effects, i.e. starting a new relationship, [engagement](#), or even [marriage](#). On the other hand, if the date is perceived negatively, then our emotions, as a result, might include [dejection](#), [sadness](#), [emptiness](#), or [fear](#). (Scherer et al., 2001)

Appraisal is widely used in opinion column texts to show the writer's opinion about an issue or a figure's character. Opinion column usually explains the news behind the scene events discussing social, economic and political issuer. Generally, the articles on this column contains comment, criticism, complain, suggestion or problem solving that may argue, attack, and try to influence and persuade the readers to accept the writer's principles. (Mott, 1958)

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By analyzing appraisals employed in articles or texts, the researcher will know whether the writer supports or challenges an issue. Besides, the researcher will be able to conclude the prosody, genre and ideology of the texts.

B. Problem Statement

The Jakarta Post is one of newspapers that gives people chances to share their opinion toward an issue through texts or articles in opinion column. Generally, the writers of the texts and articles employ appraisal.

Below are the examples:

- 1) *Now that the House of Representatives has ruled the 2008 bailout of Bank Century was **unjustified**.. (Text 1)*
- 2) *Just last year, you were addressed by the hospital's directors about the importance of doing what was **necessary** to prevent the crisis from becoming any **worse**. (Text 2)*

The bold word in the first example, **unjustified**, is an attitude. It belongs to affect (negative). The writer of the first example expresses his negative feeling toward the bailout of Bank Century and states that the bailout was a wrong decision to take. It means that the writer does not agree with the decision of the bailout of Bank Century.

The second example also employs attitudes; **necessary** (appreciation, positive) and **worse** (appreciation, negative). However, the writer of the second example (text 2) supports the bailout of Bank Century. The writer tries to prove the readers by giving them an analogy of becoming a decision maker who is

responsible for preventing crisis from becoming any worse by taking a necessary decision, in this case, the bailout of Bank Century. In other words, the writer of the second text agrees with the bailout of Bank Century.

In this thesis, the researcher is interested in analyzing appraisals including attitude, source, and graduation of two texts on opinion column in the Jakarta Post exposing the bailout of Bank Century. That is why this research intends to study **A Comparative Analysis of Appraisals of Two Texts on Opinion Column in the Jakarta Post Exposing the Bailout of Bank Century (Based on Systemic Functional Linguistics Approach)**

C. Research Objective

Based on the research background and the problem statement above, the objectives of this research are:

1. To find out the types of attitudes employed in the texts.
2. To find out the effects of attitudes towards the genre, prosody and ideology of the texts.
3. To find out the reason why the writer used the attitudes in the texts.

D. Research Questions

The research intends to answer the following questions:

1. What types of attitudes are employed in the texts?
2. How are the attitudes expressed in the genre, prosody and ideology of the texts?
3. Why are the attitudes employed in the texts?

E. Research Significance / Benefits

The significance of this research is to give the readers an understanding about appraisals as a writer's tools for expressing his/her feeling and opinion about an issue or figure's character in the form of written text.

Besides, this research also has several benefits. First, this research gives the readers better understanding about appraisals used in a text in Systemic Functional Linguistics approach. Second, this research gives an understanding about the prosody, genre and ideology of a text. Finally, this research also has a benefit as one of sources to other researchers who want to analyze appraisals employed in a text.

F. Scope of the Research

The researcher is interested in analyzing the attitudes employed in the two texts entitled "The Fallout of the Century" and "Why the Bank Century Bailout was a Correct Decision?" The researcher focuses to analyze the attitudes to find

the types of attitudes employed in the texts, the effects of the attitudes to the texts, and the reason why the attitudes are employed in the texts.

G. Thesis Organization

This report of research is systematically written according to thesis organization which consists of five chapters as follows:

Chapter I consists of Introduction. In this chapter the research introduces the background, problem statement, research objectives, research questions, research significance/benefits, scope of research, and the organizational of the research report.

Chapter II consists of Literature Review. It discusses some theories which are related to the research.

Chapter III consists of Research Methodology. It discusses the research method, data source, technique of data analysis, technique of collecting data

Chapter IV consists of Findings. In this chapter, the researcher processes the data by analyzing and classifying them.

Chapter V consists of Conclusion and Recommendations. In this chapter, the researcher concludes the result and gives some recommendations.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Systemic Functional Linguistics

Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) is a model of grammar and a theory of language on the notion of language function developed by Michael Halliday in the 1960s. Halliday (1985) states that SFL is a theory of meaning as choice, by which a language or other semiotic system is interpreted as a network of interlocking options. In other words, SFL is an approach which has helped linguist to analyze and explain “how meanings are made in everyday linguistic interaction”.

Halliday (1985) also states that there are two characteristics of SFL; systemic and functional. The term “systemic” refers to the view of language, by which a language or any other semiotic system is interpreted as networks of interlocking options, starting with the most general features and proceeding step by step so as to become even more specific. Alongside this, SFL is said functional since it tries to explore language on how the language is used rather than how it is formed. SFL is functional in three different senses: in its interpretation (1) of the text, (2) of the system, (3) of the elements of linguistics structure.

The two characteristics then will make two possible levels of achievement to aim at. One is contribution to understanding of the text; the linguistic analysis enables one to show how and why the text means what it does. This is the lower level of two levels. The higher level is a contribution to the evaluation of the text; the linguistic analysis may enable one to say why the text is, or is not, an effective text for its own purpose. In what respect it succeeds and what respect, it fails or if less successful. (Halliday, 1994: XV)

B. Appraisal

Appraisal is concerned with evaluation: the kinds of attitudes that are negotiated in a text, the strength of the feelings involved and the ways in which values are sourced and readers aligned. (Martin and Rose, 2003)

Following Eggins (1994) and Martin (1992), the appraisal system can be seen as falling into four categories: *Appreciation* (which typically evaluates natural objects), *Affect* (which is concerned with emotional responses), *Judgment* (which involves expressing evaluation about the ethics, morality or social values of people's behavior), *Graduation* (which captures the lexical resources speaker can draw on to grade their attitudes towards people, things or events).

1. Attitude

Martin and Rose (2003) state that attitude can be realized explicitly, through the lexicogrammar (inscribed) or implicitly, through ideational meanings (invoked). Attitude is marked with attitudinal lexical items (flagged), elaborated by metaphor (provoked) or make reference to

cultural attitudinal norms (afforded). There are three aspects of attitude, they are:

a. Affect

According to Martin and Rose (2003), affect refers to resources for expressing feelings that vary in two general ways. Firstly, we can have good feelings or bad feelings, so affect can be positive or negative. Secondly, people can express their feelings directly, or we can infer how people are feeling indirectly from their behavior, so affect can be expressed directly or implied. The following table provides some examples of affect.

Table 2.1.1 Examples of affect

Positive	<i>We were ecstatic. We even celebrated.</i>	
Negative	<i>I was torn to pieces.</i>	
Direct	Emotional state	<i>ecstatic</i>
	Physical expression	<i>Shake uncontrollably</i>
Implicit	Extraordinary behavior	<i>wander from window to window</i>
	Metaphor	<i>ice cold in a sweltering night</i>

Adapted from Martin and Rose (2003)

Affect can be realized in various grammatical niches include ‘qualities’, ‘processes’ and ‘comments’ (Halliday: 1994)

Table 2.1.2 Examples of Affect as ‘quality’

Describing participants	<i>a happy boy</i>	<i>Epithet</i>
Attributed to participants	<i>the boy was happy</i>	<i>Attribute</i>
Manner of processes	<i>the boy played happily</i>	<i>Circumstance</i>

Table 2.3 Examples of Affect as ‘process’

Affective sensing	<i>the present pleased the boy</i>	Process (effective)
Affective behaving	<i>the boy smiled</i>	Process (middle)

Table 2.1.4 Examples of Affect as ‘comment’

Desiderative comment	<i>happily, he had a long nap</i>	Modal Adjunct
----------------------	--	---------------

Adapted from Martin and Rose (2003: 58-59)

To classify affect, we can ask the following questions:

a. Are the feelings positive or negative?

Positive affect *the boy was **happy***
 Negative affect *the boy was **sad***

b. Are the feelings a surge of emotion or an ongoing mental state?

Behavioral surge *the boy **laughed***
 Mental disposition *the boy **liked** the present/the boy felt **happy***

c. Are the feelings reacting to some specific external agency or an ongoing mood?

Reaction to other *the boy **liked** the teacher/the teacher **pleased***
 the boy
 Undirected mood *the boy was **happy***

d. Are the feelings as more or less intense?

Low *the boy **like** the present*
 ‘Median’ *the boy **loved** the present*
 High *the boy **adored** the present*

e. Do the feelings involve intention rather than reaction?

Realis *the boy **liked** the present*
 Irrrealis *the boy **wanted** the present*

Table 2.1.5 Examples of Irrealis affect

DIS/INCLINATION	SURGE (of behavior)	DISPOSITION
fear	<i>tremble</i> <i>shudder</i> <i>cower</i>	<i>wary</i> <i>fearful</i> <i>terrorized</i>
desire	<i>suggest</i> <i>request</i> <i>implore</i>	<i>incomplete (miss)</i> <i>lonely (long for)</i> <i>bereft (yearn for)</i>

Adapted from Martin and Rose (2003: 60)

f. Are the feelings to do with un/happiness, in/security or dis/satisfaction?

In/security	<i>the boy was anxious/confident</i>
Dis/satisfaction	<i>the boy was fed up/absorbed</i>
Un/happiness	<i>the boy was sad/happy</i>

Feelings can be experienced as emotional dispositions, such as *sad* or *happy*, or they may appear as surges of behavior, such as *crying* and *laughing*. Each group of emotions is set up in the following tables, including examples of both dispositions and surges. Each group includes both positive and negative feelings, with examples that express three degrees of intensity.

Table 2.1.6 Examples of Realis affect

UN/HAPPINESS	SURGE (of behavior)	DISPOSITION
unhappiness: misery [mood: 'in me']	<i>whimper</i> <i>cry</i> <i>wail</i>	<i>down [low]</i> <i>sad [median]</i> <i>miserable [high]</i>
unhappiness: antipathy [directed feeling: 'at you']	<i>rubbish</i> <i>abuse</i> <i>revile</i>	<i>dislike</i> <i>hate</i> <i>abhor</i>
unhappiness: cheer	<i>chuckle</i> <i>laugh</i> <i>rejoice</i>	<i>cheerful</i> <i>buoyant</i> <i>jubilant</i>
unhappiness: affection	<i>shake hands</i> <i>hug</i> <i>cuddle</i>	<i>fond</i> <i>loving</i> <i>adoring</i>

IN/SECURITY	SURGE (of behavior)	DISPOSITION
insecurity: disquiet	<i>restless twitching shaking</i>	<i>uneasy anxious freaked out</i>
insecurity: surprise	<i>start cry out faint</i>	<i>taken aback surprised astonished</i>
security: confidence	<i>declare assert proclaim</i>	<i>confidence assured boastful</i>
security: trust	<i>delegate commit entrust</i>	<i>comfortable with confident in/about trusting</i>
DIS/SATISFACTION	SURGE (of behavior)	DISPOSITION
Dissatisfaction: ennui	<i>fidget yawn tune out</i>	<i>bored fed up exasperated</i>
Dissatisfaction: displeasure	<i>caution scold castigate</i>	<i>cross angry furious</i>
Satisfaction: interest	<i>attentive busy flat out</i>	<i>curious absorbed engrossed</i>
Satisfaction: admiration	<i>pat on the back compliment reward</i>	<i>satisfied impressed proud</i>

Adapted from Martin and Rose (2003: 61)

b. Judgment

Judgment is resources for judging character. As with affect, judgments of people's character can be positive or negative, and they may be judge explicitly or implicitly. But unlike affect, we find that judgments differ between personal judgments or admiration or criticism and moral judgments of praise or condemnation (Martin and Rose, 2003). Below are the examples of judgment:

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Table 2.1.7 Examples of Judgment

		Direct	Implied
Personal	Admire	<i>Bubbly, vivacious, energetic, intelligent, popular</i>	<i>He was working in a top security structure.</i>
	Criticize	<i>What's wrong with him? ...I can't handle the man anymore!</i>	<i>I can't explain the pain and bitterness in me when I saw...</i>
Moral	Praise	<i>Their leaders have the guts to stand by their cultures...</i>	<i>I envy and respect the people of the struggle...</i>
	Condemn	<i>Our leaders are too holy and innocent.</i>	<i>...'those at the top' were again targeting the next 'permanent removal from society'...</i>

Adapted from Martin and Rose (2003)

Media research reported in Iedema et al. in Martin and Rose (2003) divides judgments into two major groups, social esteem and social sanction. Social esteem involves admiration and criticism, typically without legal implications; if someone has difficulties in this area he or she may need a therapist.

On the other hand, social sanction involves praise, and condemnation, often with legal implications; if someone has problems in this area he or she may need a lawyer. Judgments of esteem have to do with normality (how unusual someone is), capacity (how capable they are) and tenacity (how resolute they are); judgments of sanction have to do with veracity (how truthful someone is) and propriety (how ethical someone is). Each of these varieties of judgments are exemplified in the following table.

Table 2.1.8 Varieties of Judgments (Social Esteem)

SOCIAL ESTEEM 'venial'	Positive (admire)	Negative (criticize)
Normality: fate 'is s/he special?'	<i>Lucky, fortunate charmed.. Normal, average, everyday..</i>	<i>Unfortunate, pitiful, tragic.. Odd, peculiar, eccentric..</i>
Capacity: is s/he capable?'	<i>Powerful, vigorous, robust.. Insightful, clever, gifted.. Balanced, together, sane.</i>	<i>Mild, weak, wimpy.. Slow, stupid, thick.. Flaky, neurotic, insane..</i>
Tenacity: resolve 'is s/he dependable?'	<i>Plucky, brave, heroic.. Reliable, dependable.. Tireless, persevering, resolute.</i>	<i>Rash, cowardly, despondent.. Unreliable, undependable.. Weak, distracted, dissolute..</i>

Table 2.1.9 Varieties of Judgments (Social Sanction)

SOCIAL SANCTION 'mortal'	Positive (praise)	Negative (condemn)
Veracity: truth 'is s/he honest?'	<i>Truthful, honest, credible.. Real, authentic, genuine.. Frank, direct..</i>	<i>Dishonest, deceitful.. Glitzy, bogus, fake.. Deceptive, manipulative.</i>
Propriety: ethics 'is s/he beyond reproach?'	<i>Good, moral, ethical.. Law abiding, fair, just.. Sensitive, kind, caring..</i>	<i>Bad, immoral, evil.. Corrupt, unfair, unjust.. Insensitive, mean, cruel..</i>

(Adapted from Martin and Rose, 2003:62)

The distinction between social esteem and social sanction in other words has important implications for the subjective or objective flavor of an appraiser's stance (Martin and Rose, 2003).

c. Appreciation

Appreciation refers to resources for valuing the worth of thing. As with affect and judgment, things can be appreciated positively or negatively. (Martin and Rose, 2003)

Table 2.1.10 Examples of Appreciation

Positive	<i>A beautiful relationship</i> <i>A very serious issue</i> <i>Healing of breaches</i> <i>Redressing of imbalances</i> <i>Restoration of broken relationships</i>
Negative	<i>My unsuccessful marriage</i> <i>A frivolous question</i> <i>Broken relationships</i> <i>The community he or she has injured</i>

Adapted from Martin and Rose (2003)

Appreciation can be thought of as institutionalization of feeling, in the context of propositions (norms about how products and performances are valued). Like affect and judgment, it has a positive and negative dimension corresponding to positive and negative evaluations of texts and processes (and natural phenomena) (Martin and Rose, 2003).

The system is organized around three variables: reaction, composition, and valuation. Reaction has to do attention (reaction: impact) and the emotional impact it has on us with the degree to which the text/process in question captures our (reaction: quality). Composition has to do with our perceptions of proportionality (composition: balance) and detail (composition: complexity) in text or process. Valuation has to do with our assessment of the social significance of the text or process (Ibid).

Table 2.1.11 Examples of Appreciation

linguistics	positive	Negative
Reaction: impact 'did it grab me?'	<i>Arresting, captivating, involving, engaging, absorbing, imposing, stunning, striking, compelling, interesting.. Fascinating, exciting, moving.. Remarkable, notable, sensational.. Lively, dramatic, intense..</i>	<i>Dull, boring, tedious, staid.. Dry, ascetic, uninviting.. Unremarkable, pedestrian.. Flat, predictable, monotonous..</i>
Reaction: quality 'did I like it?'	<i>Lovely, beautiful, splendid.. Appealing, enchanting, pleasing, delightful, attractive, welcome..</i>	<i>Plain, ugly.. Repulsive, off-putting, revolting, irritating, weird..</i>
Composition: balance 'did it hang together?'	<i>Balanced, harmonious, unified, symmetrical, proportional..</i>	<i>Unbalanced, discordant, unfinished, incomplete..</i>
Composition: complexity 'was it hard to follow?'	<i>Simple, elegant.. Intricate, rich, detailed, precise..</i>	<i>Ornamental, over-complicated, extravagant, puzzling.. Monolithic, simplistic..</i>
Valuation 'was it worthwhile?'	<i>Challenging, significant, deep, profound, provocative, daring.. Experimental, innovative, original, unique, fruitful, illuminating.. Enduring, lasting..</i>	<i>Shallow, insignificant, unsatisfying, sentimental.. Conservative, reactionary, generic.. Unmemorable, forgettable.</i>

(Adapted from Martin and Rose, 2003:63)

Table 2.1.12 Appreciation in a specialized field (linguistics):

linguistics	positive	Negative
Reaction: impact [notability]	<i>Timely, long awaited, engaging, landmark..</i>	<i>Untimely, unexpected, overdue, surprising, dated..</i>
Reaction: quality [likeability]	<i>Fascinating, exciting, interesting, stimulating, impressive, admirable..</i>	<i>Dull, tedious, boring, pedantic, didactic, uninspired..</i>
Composition: [balance]	<i>Consistent, balanced, thorough, considered, unified, logical, well argued, well presented..</i>	<i>Fragmented, loose ended, disorganize, contradictory, sloppy..</i>
Composition: [complexity]	<i>Simple, lucid, elegant, rich, detailed, exhaustive, clear, precise..</i>	<i>Simplistic, extravagant, complicated, Byzantine, labyrinthine, overly elaborate, narrow, vague, unclear, indulgent, esoteric, eclectic..</i>
Valuation [field genesis]	<i>Useful, penetrating, illuminating, challenging, significant, deep, profound, satisfying, fruitful..</i>	<i>Shallow, ad hoc, reductive, unconvincing, unsupported, fanciful, tendentious, bizarre, counterintuitive, perplexing, arcane..</i>

(Adapted from Martin and Rose, 2003:64)

2. Source

Source considers how writers convey their point of view and how they align themselves with respect to the position of others. There are two kinds of source; monogloss (single voice) where the source of attitude is

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simply the author and heterogloss where the source is other than the writer (Martin and Rose, 2003). Heterogloss is divided into three types, they are:

a. Projecting Sources

Projections is quoting or reporting what people say or think. The following table shows some examples of projecting sources.

Table 2.2.1 Examples of projecting sources

Projecting clause	<i>Then <u>he says</u>: He and three of our friends have been promoted.</i> <i><u>I know where everything began</u>, the background.</i>
Names for 'speech acts	<i>I end with few <u>lines</u> that my wasted vulture said to me.</i> <i>They broadcast <u>substantial extracts</u>:</i>
Projecting within clause	<i>Many of those who have come forward had <u>previously been regarded as respectable</u>..</i> <i>Such offices as <u>it may deem necessary</u>..</i>
Scare quotes	<i>'those at the top', the 'cliques' and 'our men'</i>

Adapted from Martin and Rose (2003)

b. Modality

Halliday (1994) describes modality as a resource which sets up a semantic space between yes and no, a cline running between positive and negative poles.

There are two general kinds of modality, one for negotiating services, and the other for negotiating information (Martin and Rose, 2003). Demands for a service can be negotiated as follows:

do it		Positive
you must do it		
you should do it		
you could do it		
don't do it		negative

Adapted from Martin and Rose (2003: 48)

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On this scale we can say ‘how obliged’ someone to act. On the other hand, statements that give information can be negotiated as follows:



Adapted from Martin and Rose (2003: 48)

On this scale we can say how ‘probable’ a statement is. At each pole of these scales of modality is the choice of positive or negative polarity.

c. Concession

Consequential conjunctions that counter our expectations are known as concessive (Martin and Rose, 2003). Conjunctions like *but*, that counter expectations, are termed concessive. *But* is the most common conjunction used to signal concession. But there are other possibilities, including *however* and *although*, and variations on the theme including *even if* and *even by*; *in fact*, *at least*, *indeed*; and *nevertheless*, *needless to say*, *of course*, *admittedly*, *in any case* etc:

Concessive	I can't handle the man anymore! But I can't get out/ So I must get out.
Concessive	He tried to hide his wild consuming fear, but I saw it/ so I didn't see it.

Adapted from Martin and Rose (2003: 131)
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In these examples, *but* realizes concessive causes, where non-concessive cause is realized by *so*. However *but* can also realize contrast, which can be confusing. We can test whether the relation is concession by trying to substitute *but* with conjunctions that we know realize consequential meanings (*however, although*):

I can't handle the man anymore!
However I can't get out.

Although he tried to hide his wild consuming far, I saw it.

Adapted from Martin and Rose (2003: 131)

These are all examples of concessive causes, but there are also concessive conjunctions for means, purpose and condition. With concessive means, one event is unable to happen, in spite of enough having been done to enable it:

National unity and reconciliation may still not be promoted **even by** establishing as complete a picture as possible of the causes, nature and extent of the gross violation of human rights.

Adapted from Martin and Rose (2003: 132)

With concessive **purpose**, an action is performed without the effect occurring:

The RRC committee used the following two information instruments, **without** being able to make an informed recommendation.

Adapted from Martin and Rose (2003: 132)

With concessive **condition**, an effect won't occur, even if a condition is met:

I would not have done the same **even if** my life was strangled with legislation.

Even if I had to watch how white people became dissatisfied with the best and still wanted better and got it.

Adapted from Martin and Rose (2003: 132)

Conjunctions used for concessive consequences are given in the following table.

Table 2.2.2 Examples of Conjunctions used for concessive consequences

		Concessive
Means	<i>by</i>	<i>even by</i>
	<i>thus</i>	<i>but</i>
Consequence	<i>because</i>	<i>although, even though</i>
	<i>so, therefore</i>	<i>but, however</i>
Condition	<i>if</i>	<i>even if</i>
	<i>then</i>	<i>even then</i>
Purpose	<i>in order to</i>	<i>without</i>

Adapted from Martin and Rose (2003: 132)

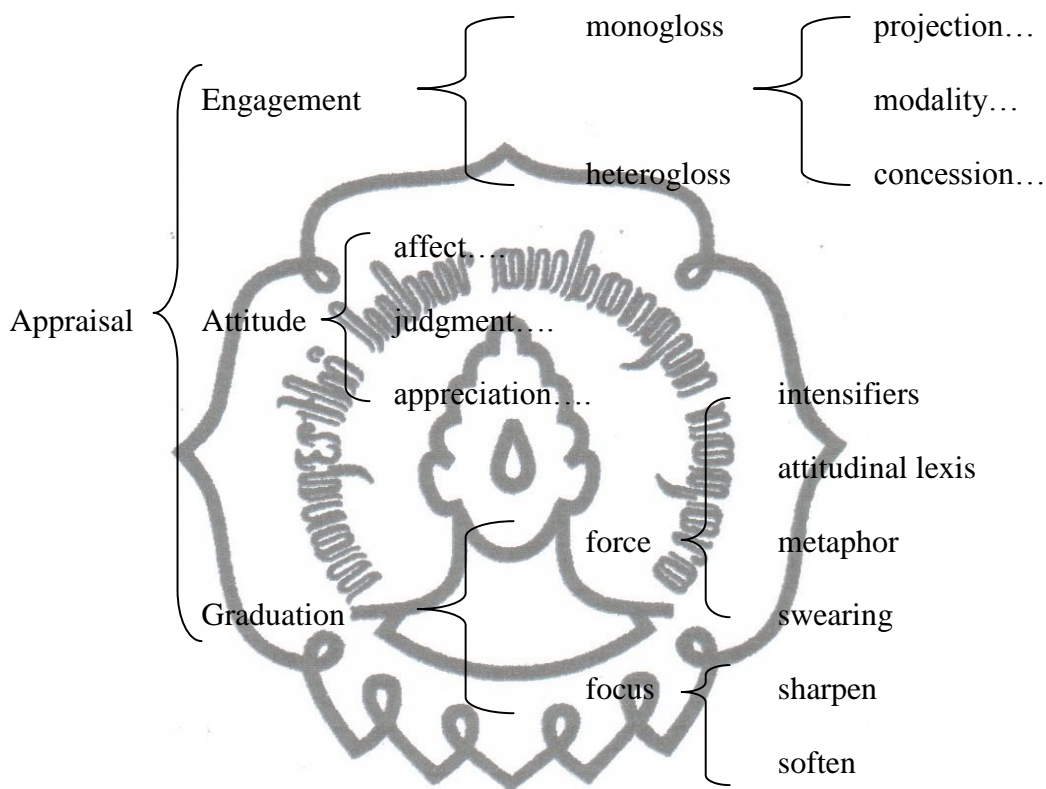
3. Graduation

Martin and Rose (2003) state that one distinctive feature of attitudes is that they are gradable. In other words, graduation is the level of the writer's feeling; the writer can say how strongly he/she feels about someone or something.

Graduation is divided into two kinds (Ibid). The first kind is *force* (for turning the volume up or down) which includes words that intensify meanings, such as *very / really / extremely*, and vocabulary items which include degrees of intensify, such as *happy / delighted / ecstatic*. The second kind of graduation is *focus* which involves "sharpening" and

“softening” categories of peoples and things. *Focus* uses words such as *about / exactly or real / sort of / kind of*.

The classification of appraisal can be drawn in a diagram as follow:



(Adapted from Martin and Rose, 2003)

4. Prosody

Prosody is the rhythm, stress, and intonation of speech (<http://en.wikipedia.org>). Martin and Rose (2003) say that appraisal resources are used to establish the ton or mood of a passage discourse, as choices resonate with one another as a text unfolds. The pattern of choices is thus “prosodic”. They form prosody of attitude running through the text that swells and diminishes, in the manner of a musical prosody.

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The prosodic pattern of appraisal choices constructs the ‘stances’ or ‘voice’ of the appraiser, and this stance or voice defines the kind of community that is being set up around shared values. In everyday language, these stances are often discussed as ranging along a scale from more objective to more subjective (Ibid).

5. Genre

Santosa (2003: 24) defines genre as a social process having a certain social goal which can be known through its staging to achieve goal. In this case, the social process refers to a social activity in a context of culture in which language plays an important role.

In a text, genre is realized by the structure of the text, which varies from one to another. However, there is an obligatory structure called as Genetic Structure Potential (GSP) in a text refers to a text structure that can be used to diagnose the social function of the genre. GSP itself includes the opening, the body, and the closure of the text. Each text has a different social function in which it needs the different genre and GSP (Martin: 1992). Therefore, GSP becomes the characteristic of a text conveying a certain genre. In addition, Martin (1992) also classifies genre into two categories: story and factual genre.

a. Story Genre

Story genre refers to the text explored from the social process of telling, generally functioning to entertain the readers and sometimes to

tease the social phenomenon of the society. There are four types of story genre recount, anecdote, exemplum, and narrative (Santosa, 2003: 38).

1. Recount Genre

A recount genre consists of a record of events or social phenomenon occurred in the past. Its GSP is started by orientation, followed by events and sometimes ended by a reorientation. For example:

Table 2.5.1 Example of Recount Genre

Dear Grandpa and Grandma, Yesterday at my school we had International Day. We had performances, food stalls, displays, raffle ticket draw, and some of us were dressed in costumes.	ORIENTATION
We started our day off with performances but the one I liked best was the one from fourth grade. It was about games. The performance I was in called Labamba. Straight our performances we had our lunch. There were food stalls. They came from Australia, Arabic, and Greece. Everyone had a job. These people were from sixth grade. I did my job after I had lunch. My job was to sell International Day Books. We had displays in the hall. These displays were good but I didn't get to see them. The displays came from a lot of countries. There was also a Trash and Treasure stall where they sell toys. The school got these things by asking the children to bring them in. After lunch we had a raffle ticket draw. I didn't win anything but a lot of people did.	EVENTS
Although I didn't win anything, International Day was still fun.	REORIENTATION

(Martin, 1992: 566)

2. Anecdote Genre

An anecdote also refers to a record of events or social phenomenon, but there is something remarkable or out of ordinary. Something unusual is viewed as a crisis, which is reacted in various ways of affects, such as insecurity, frustration, satisfaction, security, and fulfillment. Its GSP consists of abstract, orientation, crisis, reaction, and coda.

Table 2.5.2 Example of Anecdote Genre

I had an embarrassing moment this morning	ABSTRACT
The neighbors a couple houses down had a party last night; they came and warned us and it wasn't too bad really. Woke Jane up a couple of times.	ORIENTATION
Then this morning there was a car parked across our driveway. I figured it must have been someone from the party and so went down to knock on their door. I knocked and knocked but no one came. I figured they were hung-over and sleeping so I kept on banging really loudly – door, window, everything within reach. Finally this guy crawled out of bed and opened the window. I explained the problem but it turned out it wasn't his party. The house was divided into flats and it was the people out of the back.	CRISIS
He wasn't too pleased, especially after having been kept up half the night by his neighbors!	REACTION
I still don't know whose car it is.	CODA

(Martin, 1992: 566-567)

3. Exemplum Genre

Exemplum is to present an unusual event as an incident followed by a presentation of what it should be. The Genetic Structure is divided into: abstract, orientation, incident, interpretation, and coda.

For example:

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Table 2.5.3 Example of Exemplum Genre

I had a crazy experience this morning.	ABSTRACT
The neighbors two houses down had a party last night; they came and warned us and it wasn't too bad really. Woke Jane up a couple of times.	ORIENTATION
Then this morning there was a car parked across our driveway. I figured it must have been someone from the party and went down to knock on their door; but it wasn't anyone they knew. I tried a few other houses and then phone the cops, thinking they come by and tow it away. Anyhow, they came quickly enough but when they got there they said all they could so was give it a ticket; they couldn't tow it away because it wasn't in a tow-away zone.	INCIDENT
That seemed just crazy to me; I mean someone can park in your driveway and block your car in for days and there's nothing you can do about it. You just have to wait until they come back and drive away. If you open their car to move it you're breaking in! Crazy.	INTERPRETATION
Bloody car is still there too.	CODA

(Martin, 1992: 567)

4. Narrative Genre

Narrative has a function to present an unusual event as a complication that causes problem that needs solution. The Genetic Structure is abstract, orientation, complication, evaluation, and resolution. For example:

Table 2.5.4 Example of Narrative Genre

We had a bit struggle getting Jane back this morning.	ABSTRACT
The neighbors two houses down had a party last night; they came and warned us and it wasn't too bad really.	ORIENTATION
Then this morning there was a car parked across our driveway. I figured it must have been someone from the party and went down to knock on their door; but it wasn't anyone they knew. Then I tried the cops, who came quickly enough but when they got there they said all they could do was give him a ticket; they	COMPLICATION

wouldn't tow him away and couldn't legally break into his car to move it- and neither apparently could I.	
I thought "Bugger. This is ridiculous." Our car could be parked in here for bloody days waiting for the guy to come back for it.	EVALUATION
Anyhow, then we got the idea of going down the sidewalk a little and driving over the curb. The plumber had been doing some work so we collected bricks and pipes and filled in between the road and the curb and then we got some planks from out back to put over the top. I drove out a carefully as I could – there was just room to sneak past. And we managed to get over the curb without damaging the car or getting a flat tire on the rubble we'd put.	RESOLUTION
All we needed with all the work we have to do.	CODA

(Martin, 1992: 567-568)

The types of story genres can be seen in the figure below:

Table 2.5.5 Types of Story Genres

Types of Story Genres	Activity Sequence		
Recount	A record of events		
Anecdote	Crisis	Reaction	
Exemplum	Incident	Interpretation	
Narrative	Complication	Evaluation	Resolution

(Adapted from Martin in Santosa, 2003: 38)

b. Factual Genre

Factual genre focuses on how the facts in community are explored. It conforms to a text designed to explore the world around us through the social process happening in the discourse community. There are eight types of factual genre having different functions of each other, which are described as follows:

1. Description Genre

Description genre functions to describe what some particular individuals or things are like, either living or non-living ones. It focuses

on the particular individuals and specifics some of their characteristics.

In this genre, the writer may start describing the objects from the parts he/she wants (Martin, 1985). For example:

Table 2.5.6 Example of Description Genre

Identification	Natural Bridge Natural Park is a luscious tropical rainforest
Specific description	It is located 100 kilometers South of Brisbane and is reached by following the specific highway to Nerang and then by traveling through the Numbering valley. This scenic read way lies in the shadow of Lamington National Park. The phenomenon of the rock formed into natural ‘arch’ and cave through which waterfall cascades is a short kilometer walk a dense rainforest canopy from the main picnic area. Swimming is permitted in the rock pools. Night-time visitors to the cave will discover the unique features of the glow worms. Picnic areas offer places. However, overnight camping is not permitted.

(Attwood in Gerot and Wignell, 1994: 209)

2. Recount Genre

Recount genre functions to report unique social events taking place in the past for the purpose of informing or entertaining. The GSP of this genre is orientation as the opening, events as the body, and reorientation as the closure. For example:

Table 2.5.7 Example of Recount Genre

Just another one of those days. The neighbors a couple houses down ha a party last night; they came and warned us and it wasn’t too bad really. Woke Jane up a couple of times.	ORIENTATION
Anyhow we got up the next day and packed up the car to take Jane back but when we opened the gate there was a car blocking half of our driveway – not	EVENTS

surprising given the sound of things the night before. What a bugger. I checked with the neighbors but they didn't know whose car it was so I phoned the cops. When they came they said they couldn't do anything except give it a ticket. Completely useless. In any case we manage to fill in between the road and curb with rubble and just sneaked the car through bit of pain, but no too bad. Finally, we got Jane back to her mother's and came home to do some works.	
Bloody car is still there too.	REORIENTATION (Martin, 1992: 566)

3. Report Genre

Report genre has a social function to describe the way things are, with reference o a whole range of phenomenon, natural, cultural, and social, in our environment. The GSP of report consists of general classification including optional technical classification and description consisting of the object's parts and their functions, qualities, habits/behaviors, or uses (if the object is non natural). For example:

Table 2.5.8 Example of Report Genre

Sea-Lions Sea-lions are sea-mammals and are warm-blooded. They breathe air with their lungs	GENERAL CLASSIFICATION
The scientific name for the family they belong to is Neophoca Cinerea (Nee-o-fo-ka Sin-er-ee-a).	TECHNICAL CLASSIFICATION
Australian sea-lions are about 250 cms long. Adult males (called bulls) grow about 3 meters and are the largest Australian mammal (they no longer breed in Australia). The female sea-lions are always smaller than the bulls in length and weight. Australian sea-lions have a body shaped for slipping smoothly through the water and a thick layer of fat underneath their skin. They have a covering of a hair, large eyes, and long stiff whiskers. They have a large nostril, long, sharp teeth, and two pairs of short legs with the five-toed feet flattened like paddles or fins. When Australian sea-lion pups are born, they feed on their mother's milk. Sea-lions have to come on dry land when they mate with lots of females. If baby pup	DESCRIPTION

<p>goes near a bull, the bull will kill it. When the pup is trying to look for its mother, no other sea-lions will feed it. If it can't find its mother, it will starve. Australian sea-lions are found along the South-Western shores of West Australia and most of the South Australian coastline and off-shore islands. Sea-lions eat fish and squid.</p>	
--	--

(MEDSP: 1989)

4. Procedure Genre

Procedure Genre is used to describe how something is accomplished through a sequence of actions or steps. The GSP of this genre is started from the goal, followed by procedural steps consisting of some steps oriented to achieve the goal. The Lexicogrammar features are using simple present tense, imperative clause, material process and temporal conjunctive relations such as first, then, next, etc.

For example:

Table 2.5.9 Example of Procedure Genre

To Make Stained Glass Figure	GOAL
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First, you take a piece of cardboard and one piece of chalk. 2. Then you draw something on the cardboard. 3. Next, you cut it out where you want light to go through. 4. Then, use a text to trace around the thing you drew. 5. Stick different colored cellophane paper over the areas that have a hole. 6. When you have finished this, stick it on the window. 	STEPS

(MEDSP: 1989)

5. Explanation Genre

Explanation genre is used to explain the processes involved in the evolution of natural and social phenomenon or how something works. The focus is not on the thing but on the process. Its GSP begins

from the general statement, followed by sequence explanation of series of logical steps in the process. For example:

Table 2.5.10 Example of Explanation Genre

Structural Feature	
Introductory question to position the reader	HOW DOES EATING YOUR BODY?
General statement about phenomenon to be explained	Your food goes down a tube called the esophagus.
Sequenced explanations	<p>The esophagus leads from the throat to the stomach. The digestive juice digests it so little that you can't see it at all, so it can go into the blood. The white blood cells kill all the germs but if you feel sick it's because you've got too much germs in you body and the cells can't fight them all at once. You'll need to take some medicine to help them.</p> <p>When our blood runs oxygen the blood goes back to your heart and new blood goes round your body and it's more bright and clean than the old blood.</p>

(Adapted from Butt et.al: 1995)

6. Exposition Genre

Exposition genre functions to put forward a point of view or argument, for example: essay, letter to editor, etc. It aims to give one-sided opinion or argument. Its GSP starts from thesis and brief explanation of arguments, followed by one-sided arguments whether supporting or challenging and closed by reorientation (restatement of the thesis).

For example:

Table 2.5.11 Example of Exposition Genre

<p>I think the Canterbury Council should construct more Activity Centers in most local areas.</p> <p>Firstly, children can keep busy as well as have fun in the holidays. Secondly, they learn a lot about how to do certain things. Finally, it might stop children vandalizing properties that don't belong to them because they can go to the Activity Centers.</p>	<p>THESIS</p>
<p>During the school holidays, many children who don't have much on their minds can attend their local Activity Center. It will keep them busy and they can also learn to do lots of different things.</p> <p>Another reason is children can encourage others to attend their local Activity Center. This way, children will not get so bored because they can have lots of fun.</p> <p>Moreover, it could stop children from vandalizing others' property because they have better things to do like going to the Activity Center and having fun and enjoying themselves.</p>	<p>ARGUMENTS</p>
<p>These are the main reasons why I think we should have more Activity Centers. It will be very educational and a very good experience for lots of children.</p>	<p>REITERATION</p>

(MEDSP: 1989)

6. Discussion Genre

Discussion genre functions to discuss a certain issue and then presents the arguments for both sides dealing with a topical issue. Finally, it gives a conclusion with a recommendation based on the weight of audience. The structure is issue which is the topic being discussed and arguments which support and against the statement of issue. Finally, the conclusion of this text consists of summary and recommendation.

For example:

Table 2.5.12 Examples of Discussion Genre

<p>There are many reasons for both sides of the question, “Should we have printed advertisements?” Many people have strong views and feel that ads are nothing more than useless junk mail, while other people feel they are important source of information.</p>	<p>ISSUE</p>
<p>Here some reasons why we should have advertisements in newspapers and magazines. One reason is ads give us information about what is available. Looking at ads we can find out what is on sale and what is new in the market. This is an easy way of shopping. Another reason is that advertisements promote business. When shop owners compete against each other, the buyer serves money, more people come to their shops and they sell more goods.</p>	<p>ARGUMENTS FOR</p>
<p>On the other hand, some people argue ads should not be put in newspapers and magazines for these various reasons. Firstly, ads cost the shopkeeper a lot of money to print onto paper. Also some people don’t like finding junk mail in their letter boxes. People may also find the ads not very important. Ads also influence people to buy items they don’t need and can’t really afford. Ads use up a lot of space and a lot of effort has to be made to make the ads eye-catching. Ads also take up a lot of room in the papers and I don’t think I find some of them interesting.</p>	<p>ARGUMENTS AGAINST</p>
<p>In summary, although ads provide people with information, they cost a lot of money to print. Therefore, I think we should not have printed advertisements.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION</p>

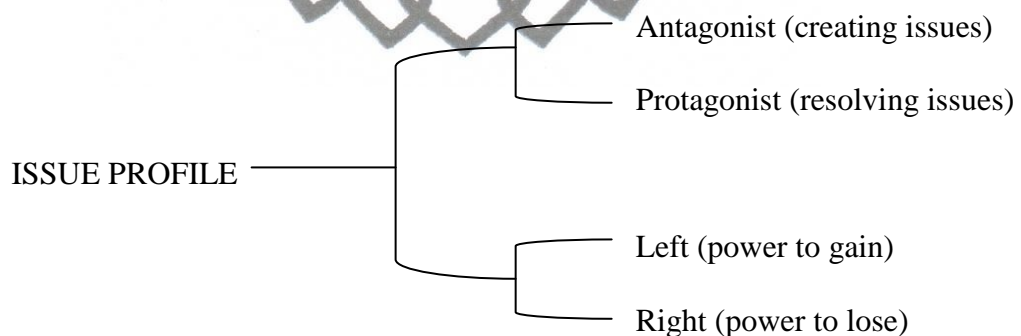
(MEDSP: 1989)

6. Ideology

According to Santosa (2003), ideology is considered as a result of the interaction of cultural values, norms, beliefs and experiences in viewing the social phenomena. Ideology can be seen as individual opinion or reaction toward certain issues.

Martin (1992) suggests as part of a model for dealing with ideology in crisis a system involving two axes: antagonist/protagonist and left/right. Antagonist is as interlocutors who are interested in creating issues; protagonist is as interlocutors attempting to dissolve issues. The term left is used to refer to those who have semiotic power to gain through the ensuing debate; the term right refers to support the issues.

The perspective of ideology can be drawn in a diagram as follow:



(Adapted from Martin, 1992)

C. Mass Media

Mass media are tools or instrument of communication that permit us to record and transmit information and experiences rapidly to large, scattered, heterogeneous audience.

Gamble & Gamble (1989: 15) state that mass media performs a number of essential functions in our lives. First, they serve an information or surveillance function. Second, they serve an agenda setting and interpretation function. Third, they help us to create and maintain connections with various groups in the society. Fourth, they help us to socialize and educate us, fifth, they persuade us to purchase certain items or accept certain ideas. And sixth, they entertain us.

D. Newspaper

Plambeck (2010) states a newspaper is a regularly scheduled publication containing [news](#), information, and advertising, usually printed on relatively inexpensive, low-grade paper such as [newsprint](#). Within newspaper, the news mostly contain of story whether the fact happens in the past, at the moment, or in the future.

The published news has some criterion based on editorial aim. Ashadi (1998, p.11) classifies the news criterion based on editorial aim into three creations. First, newspaper based its purpose on the selling rate and high commercial advertisement. Therefore, newspaper only chooses the news having high selling rate. Second, newspaper bases on the purpose of benefits of the news published to the reader. The information given in the newspaper also helps the

reader to broaden their knowledge. Third, newspaper bases the main purpose on shaping public opinion. The editorial plays an important role in shaping and persuading point of view in order to make the readers act and do its purpose.

E. The Jakarta Post

The Jakarta Post is one of the Indonesia newspapers in English. It is published daily under th license No 179 / SK / Menpen / SIUPP / A76 / 1986 adj. No 546 / Ditjen / PPg / 1992.

The Jakarta Post is a small but influential newspaper oriented towards local English-speaking expatriates and the diplomatic community (www.thejakartapost.com). As daily English newspaper, the Jakarta Post is consumed by limited people such as academics, ambassadors, and people who have a good ability in English.

The Jakarta Post is published in twenty pages. It consists of Head Line News, National Column, the Archipelago Column, Opinion Column, City Column, Sport Column, World Column, and Business Column including the classified Adds, Supplement Column, Environment Column, The Art Column, and People Column.

F. Opinion Column

Opinion column is one of the columns in editorial page consisting articles related to the public interests. This column usually explains the news behind the scene events discussing social, economic and political issuer.

Generally, the articles in this column contains comment, criticism, complain, suggestion or problem solving that may argue, attack, and try to influence and persuade the readers to accept the writer's principle (Mott, 1958).

As a commentary writing, the column automatically contains the writer's assumption, thought, evidence and reason toward the issue. All of the considerations then lead to the writer to give positive or negative appreciation toward the issue.

G. Bailout of Bank Century

A bailout is an act of giving [capital](#) to an entity (a company, a country, or an individual) in danger of failing in an attempt to save it from [bankruptcy](#), [insolvency](#), or total [liquidation](#) and ruin; or to allow a failing entity to fail gracefully without spreading [contagion](#) (wikipedia.org). In 2008, Sri Mulyani (Finance Minister) and Boediono (Vice President) took a bailout decision toward bank Century to save it from bankruptcy.

Indonesian people have two different opinions toward the bailout of Bank Century. Some people support the bailout of bank Century and say that it was a correct decision. On the contrary, some other people challenge toward the bailout. They think that it was a wrong decision.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. RESEARCH DESIGN

1. Research Paradigm

This research belongs to a qualitative research which employs descriptive method. Surakhmad (1994) states that qualitative research is a research that aims at seeking for a solution of social problems in a society. In qualitative research, the data are in the form of words or sentences rather than in numbers (Miles and Huberman: 1992).

This research also employs a descriptive qualitative methodology. Hadi (1990) states descriptive qualitative research means that the researcher must conduct some steps by collecting the data, analyzing the data, and then drawing the conclusion based on the data.

2. Research Method

a. Research Location

The research location of this research is in the form of media that is a newspaper text taken from www.thejakartapost.com. The texts are chosen because they employ much of attitudes: affect, judgment, and appreciation. The attitudes are the important data of this research to determine the genre, prosody and ideology of the texts.

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b. Sampling

The technique that will be employed in taking the sample is total sampling. It is because all data containing appraising items become the data of this research.

c. Data and Source of Data

The source of data in this research are two texts entitled "The Fallout of the Century" and "Why the Bank Century Bailout was a Correct Decision?". They were taken from www.thejakartapost.com.

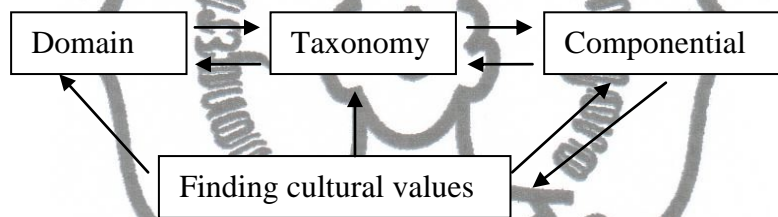
There are two kinds of data in this research, the primary data and the secondary data. The primary data consists of detailed and depth linguistic phenomena about the types of attitudes: evaluating things (appreciation), people's characters (judgement), and their feeling (affect). Meanwhile, the secondary data consists of the information about the bailout of Bank Century.

d. Data Validity

The source of data triangulation of this research was collected from two texts in the opinion column of the Jakarta Post website. The title of the two texts are "The Fallout of the Century" and "Why the Bank Century Bailout was a Correct Decision?"

B. DATA ANALYSIS

There are four kinds of data analysis in this research, namely; domain, taxonomy, componential and finding cultural values analysis. Domain analysis is the analysis that will be applied to separate appraising items apart from other linguistic units. Taxonomy analysis is used to classify the data according to its classes. Componential analysis is used to find the relation between the classifications and phenomena. And finding cultural values analysis is to find the reason why appraisal is used in the text (Spradely: 1980). The analysis is illustrated in the following figure:



(Adapted from Santosa: 2010)

Below is the example of the analysis:

1. Domain:

Now that the House of Representatives has ruled the 2008 bailout of Bank Century was unjustified.

The underlined word ***unjustified*** refers to appraising item, so it will be the data of this research.

2. Taxonomy

Table 3.1 The Classification of the data

Appraising Item	Attitude		
	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation
<i>unjustified</i>	Negative		

After determining the appraising item, taxonomy analysis is applied to classify the data according to its classes. The above table shows that the word *unjustified*, as the data, belongs to negative affect.

3. Componential

Table 3.2 the relation between the classifications and phenomena

Appraising Item	Attitude			Engagement		Graduation	
	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation	Monogloss	Heterogloss	Force	focus
<i>unjustified</i>	Negative			-	Projecting clause		sharpen

The word *unjustified* belongs to negative affect. The writer of the text retells that the House of Representative has ruled the 2008 bailout of Bank Century was a wrong decision to take. The writer gives more emphasis to his assumption by telling it sharply. Therefore, the graduation of the data belongs to focus – sharpen. And the data comes from other than the writer, in this case, the House of Representatives, so the source of the data belongs to heterogloss - projecting clause.

4. Finding Cultural Values

The use of negative attitude (the word *unjustified*) in the text indicates that the writer challenges the issue, in this case, the bailout of Bank Century. The writer thinks that the bailout was a wrong decision to take; it was unjustified.

C. PROCEDURE OF DATA ANALYSIS

Research procedure describes the steps of the research. In this case, it is aimed to set up and accurate direction in conducting a research (Surakhmad: 1994). Then, the research procedure of this research is in the following steps:

1. Collecting the data from two texts in the opinion column of the Jakarta Post edition 19th January 2010 and 4th March 2010 taken from www.jakartapost.com. The texts are entitled "The Fallout of the Century" and "Why the Bank Century Bailout was a Correct Decision?"
2. Applying domain analysis to separate appraising items apart from other linguistic units in the texts.
3. Applying taxonomy analysis to classify the appraising items into more specific types of attitudes.
4. Applying componential analysis to find the relation of the classification and phenomena.
5. Applying finding cultural values analysis to find the reason why appraisals are employed in the texts.
6. Drawing conclusion
7. Giving recommendations.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS

A. Introduction

This chapter is going to answer the research questions stated in chapter I. Those questions are about the kinds of attitude employed in the two texts exposing the bailout of Bank Century, the influences of the attitudes toward the texts, and the reason why the attitudes are employed in the texts. The answers of those questions are given and described in findings below.

B. Findings

1. Kinds of attitudes employed in the texts

a. First text

According to Martin & Rose (2003), there are three kinds of attitude; affect, judgment and appreciation. The following table shows the number of those three kinds of attitude employed in the first text entitled “The Fall Out of the Century”.

Table 4.1.1 kinds of attitudes employed in the first text

Attitudes		Number	Percentage (%)
Affect	Positive	7	14%
	Negative	6	12%
Judgement	Positive	8	19%
	Negative	6	12%
Appreciation	Positive	9	18%
	Negative	14	28%

The above table shows that the text employs all kinds of attitudes, namely: affect, judgment, and appreciation. The writer expresses his appreciation more than his affect and judgement in the text. The researcher finds 14% of data belongs to positive affect, 12% negative affect, 19% positive judgement, 12% negative judgement, 18% positive appreciation, and 28% negative appreciation.

From the above data, the researcher concludes that the writer tries to express his disapproval toward the issue, in this case, the bailout of Bank Century. This can be seen from the use of negative attitudes more than the positive ones in the text. The table of analysis here is divided depending on the form of appraising items.

4.1.2 Table of attitude (modal adjunct form) in the first text entitled *The Fallout of the Century*

Form of appraising items	Appraising Items	Appraiser	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation	Appraised
Modal Adjunct	And sadly ,	The writer	Comment: Modal adjunct - Unhappiness Misery			The end of Bailout of Bank century case

The form of the appraising item in the above table is *Modal Adjunct*. The word *And sadly* belongs to negative affect as comment – unhappiness: misery. The writer tries to express his regret toward the bailout of Bank Century case which has not been solved clearly.

4.1.3 Table of attitude (epithet form) in the first text entitled *The Fallout of the Century*

Form of appraising items	Appraising Items	Appraiser	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation	Appraised
Epithet	The inevitable political fallout	The House of Representatives			- reaction impact	The political fallout
Epithet	the political	The writer	-commit to user	+normality		The House of

	elite					Representatives
Epithet	the persons most responsible	The House of Representatives		+tenacity resolve		Boediono and Sri Mulyani
Epithet	a protracted legal investigation	The House of Representatives			- reaction impact	Investigation toward the bailout of Bank Century
Epithet	the political tug-of-war over Century	The writer			-composition complexity	Politic
Epithet	public confidence	The writer			+ reaction : quality	Indonesian citizen
Epithet	a lame-duck president	The writer		-capacity		Presiden Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono
Epithet	long investigation	The writer			-composition complexity	Investigation toward bailout of Bank Century
Epithet	arduous investigation	The writer			-composition complexity	Investigation toward bailout of Bank Century
Epithet	a genuine attempt	The writer			+ reaction quality	Attempt
Epithet	a valuable lesson	The writer			+ valuation	Lesson
Epithet	nascent democracy	The writer			- reaction quality	Democracy in Indonesia
Epithet	a gross waste	The writer			- valuation	Bank Century inquiry
Epithet	valuable time and resources	The writer			+ valuation	time and resources
Epithet	much better use	The writer			+ valuation	The use of valuable time and resources
Epithet	the real challenges	The writer			+ reaction quality	Challenges faced by Indonesia
Epithet	valuable lesson	The writer			+ valuation	Lesson
Epithet	the sad revelation	The writer			- reaction impact	revelation
Epithet	a bunch of politicians	The writer		-capacity		politicians
Epithet	a few winners	The writer		+ normality		The House of Representatives
Epithet	the biggest loser	The writer		- normality		Indonesian nation
Epithet	more fighting	The writer			- reaction impact	The House of Representatives
Epithet	more intense	The writer	<i>commit to user</i>		-composition complexity	Fighting among the

Epithet	liable	The House of Representatives		+tenacity resolve		political elite Boediono and Sri Mulyani
Epithet	More important national issues	The writer			+ valuation	National issues
Epithet	politicians	The writer		+capacity		The House of Representatives
Epithet	proponents	The writer		+capacity		The House of Representatives
Epithet	but being the politicians they are,	The writer		+capacity		The House of Representatives
Epithet	what is right today	The writer			+ reaction quality	A case in politic
Epithet	can be wrong the next day	The writer			- reaction quality	A case in politic

The above table shows the attitudes of the first text which the form is *epithet* (describing participants), for example:

Appraising Items	Appraiser	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation	Appraised
long investigation	The writer			-composition complexity	Investigation toward bailout of Bank Century

The word *long* describes the word *investigation* in *long investigation*. The above appraising item belongs to negative appreciation – composition: complexity. The writer thinks that the investigation toward the bailout of Bank Century case spends a long time. This makes the investigation ineffective and inefficient.

4.1.4 Table of attitude (attribute form) in the first text entitled *The Fallout of the Century*

Form of appraising items	Appraising Items	Appraiser	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation	Appraised
Attribute	Bailout of Bank Century was unjustified	The House of Representatives	Quality: Attribute -insecurity disquiet			Bailout of Bank Century
Attribute	It is simply inconceivable	The writer			- reaction impact	The coalition
Attribute	But it was a case of too little too late	The writer	<i>commit to user</i>		-composition complexity	Bailout of Bank Century case

Attribute	opportunists at best	The writer		-capacity		Politicians
Attribute	incompetent at worst.	The writer		-capacity		Politicians

The form of attitudes in the above table is *attribute*. They are attributed to the participants in the text, for example:

Appraising Items	Appraiser	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation	Appraised
Bailout of Bank Century was unjustified	The House of Representatives	Quality: Attribute -insecurity disquiet			Bailout of Bank Century

*Now that the House of Representatives has ruled the 2008 bailout of Bank Century was **unjustified**.*

The word **unjustified** belongs to affect as quality – Insecurity: disquiet which is attributed to phrase *the bailout of Bank Century*. The House of Representatives appraise that the bailout of Bank Century was unjustified. It was a wrong decision to take.

4.1.5 Table of attitude (process form) in the first text entitled *The Fallout of the Century*

Form of appraising items	Appraising Items	Appraiser	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation	Appraised
Process (effective)	voted against	The rulling coalition	Process: -dissatisfaction displeasure			President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono
Process (middle)	Will he be able	The writer		+capacity		President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono
Process (middle)	the House resolution named them	The House of Representatives	Process: +security confidence			Boediono and Sri Mulyani
Process (effective)	He lost	The writer	<i>commit to user</i>	-capacity		President Susilo Bambang

						Yudhoyono
Process (middle)	we like it or not	The writer	Process: + happiness affection			Investigation toward bailout of Bank Century
Process (middle)	claimed	The House of Representatives	Process: -dissatisfaction displeasure			Bailout of Bank Century case
Process (middle)	to support	The writer	Process: +security trust			A claim about the bailout money going into the pockets of politicians
Process (effective)	The President must share	The writer	Process: +satisfaction admiration			A claim about the bailout money going into the pockets of politicians
Process (middle)	for allowing	The writer	Process: +security trust			the House's motion to launch the inquiry
Process (middle)	even supporting	The writer	Process: +security trust			the House's motion to launch the inquiry

The form of the attitude in the above table belongs to *process*, for example:

Appraising Items	Appraiser	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation	Appraised
The President must share	The writer	Process: +satisfaction admiration			A claim about the bailout money going into the pockets of politicians

The President must share the blame for..

The phrase *must share* belongs to positive affect as process – satisfaction: admiration. The writer tries to ask President SBY to share the blame for allowing and even supporting the House’s motion to launch the inquiry.

4.1.6 Table of attitude (circumstance form) in the first text entitled *The Fallout of the Century*

Form of appraising items	Appraising Items	Appraiser	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation	Appraised
Circumstance	virtually paralyzed the nation.	The writer	Quality: Circumstance - insecurity disquiet			Bank Century
Circumstance	would argue unnecessarily	Some people	Quality: Circumstance -insecurity disquiet			the expense of other more important national issues

The above table shows that the form of attitude belongs to *circumstance*, for example:

Appraising Items	Appraiser	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation	Appraised
virtually paralyzed the nation.	The writer	Quality: Circumstance - insecurity disquiet			Bank Century

*It is not an exaggeration to say Century has **virtually paralyzed** the nation..*

The phrase *virtually paralyzed* belongs to negative affect as circumstance – insecurity: disquiet. The writer thinks that the bailout of Bank Century has virtually paralyzed the nation of Indonesia.

b. Second text

In one hand, the second text entitled *Why the Bank Century Bailout was a Correct Decision?* also employs three kinds of attitudes, namely: affect, judgement and appreciation. The following table shows the number and percentage of each kinds of attitudes employed in the text.

Table 4.1.7 number of attitudes

Attitudes		Number	Percentage (%)
Affect	Positive	19	19,40%
	Negative	21	21,43%
Judgement	Positive	7	7,14%
	Negative	7	7,14%
Appreciation	Positive	13	13,26%
	Negative	31	31,63%

As the above table shows, the researcher finds 19,40% of data belongs to positive affect, 21,43% negative affect, 7,14% positive judgement, 7,14% negative judgement, 13,26% positive appreciation, and 31,63% negative appreciation.

In the second text, the researcher found more negative appreciation than the positive ones as it is in the first text. However, most of those negative appreciations are used to give bad appreciation toward the condition of Bank Century and the Indonesian economic which forced Boediono and Sri Mulyani, as the policy maker, take the bailout of Bank Century decision. In other words, the writer supports the issue, in this case the bailout of Bank Century.

The writer expresses his negative feelings and regrets toward the university students so called – activist and the Bank Century inquiry committee members who give negative judgments toward Boediono and Sri Mulyani as thieves and perpetrators.

Table 4.1.8 attitude (modal adjunct form) in the second text entitled *Why the Bank Century Bailout was a Correct Decision?*

Form of appraising items	Appraising Items	Appraiser	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation	Appraised
Modal Adjunct	Unfortunately,	The writer	Comment: Modal adjunct			The price of the proposed remedy
Modal Adjunct	Unfortunately,	The writer	Comment: Modal adjunct			The hospital

The form of attitudes in the above table is *modal adjunct*. There are only two attitudes (modal adjunct form) in the second text.

Unfortunately, after diagnosing his symptoms, the price of the proposed remedy is astronomical...

Unfortunately, the nurse informs you that the deputy executive director of the hospital is renowned...

The word *unfortunately* belongs to negative affect as comment: modal adjunct.

The writer tries to tell the readers that the Bank Century had a serious problem.

This made Boediono and Sri Mulyani take the bailout decision toward the bank which costs much money.

Table 4.1.9 attitude (epithet form) in the second text entitled *Why the Bank Century Bailout was a Correct Decision?*

Form of appraising items	Appraising Items	Appraiser	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation	Appraised
Epithet	an experienced doctor	The writer		+ tenacity resolve		Doctor
Epithet	a catastrophic crisis of confidence	The writer			- reaction impact	Confidence toward hospital
Epithet	urgent news	The writer			-composition complexity	News
Epithet	a swift decision	The writer			+composition balance	Decision

Epithet	a crisis of confidence	The nurse			-reaction Impact	The whole hospital
Epithet	the crisis of confidence	The writer			-reaction impact	The whole hospital
Epithet	This option is simply not feasible	The writer			-reaction quality	A blanket guarantee policy
Epithet	a lavish remedy	The writer			-composition balance	The proposed remedy
Epithet	greater losses	The hospital's directors			-valuation	Loses to the hospital
Epithet	The lingering debate	The writer			-composition complexity	Debate about Bank Century bailout
Epithet	a systemic threat	The writer			-composition complexity	Threat caused by the bailout of bank Century
Epithet	a necessary policy	The writer			+valuation	Policy of bailout of Bank Century
Epithet	complex twist of controversy	The writer			-composition complexity	Controversy of bailout of Bank Century
Epithet	solid proof	The writer			+reaction quality	proof
Epithet	solid proof	The writer			+reaction quality	proof
Epithet	a systemic threat	The writer			-composition complexity	Threat caused by the bailout of bank Century
Epithet	one-dimensional analysis	The writer			-composition complexity	analysis of the critics and opposition to the bailout
Epithet	solid data	The writer			+reaction quality	data
Epithet	solid data	The writer			+reaction quality	data
Epithet	hard times	The writer			-composition complexity	times
Epithet	lowest level	The writer			-valuation	Level of economies
Epithet	various bright macroeconomic indicators	The writer			+reaction quality	Macroeconomic
Epithet	decisive	The writer	<i>commit to user</i>		+reaction quality	Actions done by Boediono

	actions					and Sri Mulyani
Epithet	a calamitous recession	The writer			-reaction impact	recession
Epithet	blistering words	The writer			-reaction impact	words
Epithet	policymakers	The writer		+capacity		Boediono and Sri Mulyani
Epithet	trade-off needed	The writer			-composition complexity	The condition of Bank Century
Epithet	the decision makers	The writer		+capacity		The House of Representatives and universities' students
Epithet	two misdiagnoses	The writer		-normality fate		Patients
Epithet	the importance of doing	Hospital's director			+ valuation	Action to prevent the crisis
Epithet	worse	Hospital's director			- valuation	The crisis
Epithet	misdiagnosis	The writer		-normality fate		Patient
Epithet	as heroes	The writer		+capacity		Boediono and Sri Mulyani
Epithet	to be the perpetrators	The House of Representatives		-normality fate		Boediono and Sri Mulyani
Epithet	technocrats	The writer		+normality fate		Indonesian depositors
Epithet	activists	The writer		+normality fate		Several universities' students
Epithet	hard work	The writer			+reaction quality	Boediono's and Srimulyani's work
Epithet	as thieves	The House of Representatives		-propriety		Boediono and Sri Mulyani

The forms of attitudes in the above table are *epithet*. The following is the example:

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Appraising Items	Appraiser	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation	Appraised
a lavish remedy	The writer			-composition balance	The proposed remedy

*And she, with the advice of the nurse (Boediono), eventually decided to inject a **lavish remedy** worth Rp 6.7 trillion, in the form of a bank bailout, into the patient, Robert Tantular and his ailing Bank Century..*

The word **lavish** as an attitude describes the word **remedy** as the participant. Therefore, the form of this appraising item is epithet. As the above table shows, the phrase *a **lavish remedy*** belongs to negative appreciation – composition: balance. The writer tries to inform the reason why Sri Mulyani and Boediono took the bailout decision. According to the finance minister and the vice president, the bailout decision was used to secure Rp 1,900 trillion of nation money by injecting a lavish remedy worth Rp 6.7 trillion.

Table 4.1.10 attitude (attribute form) in the second text entitled *Why the Bank Century Bailout was a Correct Decision?*

Form of appraising items	Appraising Items	Appraiser	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation	Appraised
Attribute	was necessary to prevent the crisis	Hospital's director			+ valuation	Action to prevent the crisis
Attribute	The price of the proposed remedy is astronomical	The writer			-valuation	The price of the proposed remedy
Attribute	is unassailable	The writer			-valuation	a run on the bank among Indonesian depositors
Attribute	the Bank Century bailout was necessary	The writer				Bank Century bailout

Attribute	was a wrong one	The writer			-reaction quality	Bank Century bailout
Attribute	something is wrong	The writer			-reaction quality	Something
Attribute	it is wrong	The writer			-reaction quality	Something
Attribute	what they did was wrong	The writer			-reaction quality	People's action toward bailout of Bank Century
Attribute	the world are engulfed	The writer	Process - dissatisfaction enui			Most of the economies in the world
Attribute	Talk is cheap	The writer			-valuation	Talk
Attribute	is on the brink of a crisis,	The writer		-normality fate		Misdiagnosis patients
Attribute	the worst thing	The writer			-valuation	Thing
Attribute	your lack of competence	The writer		- tenacity		The reader
Attribute	doesn't really align	The writer			-composition balance	The reader's expectation
Attribute	the costly remedy was not actually necessary	The House of Representatives			-valuation	The costly remedy
Attribute	was completely baseless	The hospital's directors			-reaction impact	Loses to the hospital
Attribute	people's physiological levels are difficult to measure	The writer			-composition complexity	people's physiological levels
Attribute	people become more volatile	The writer		-veracity truth		People

The above table shows that the form of attitudes is *attribute*. Those attitudes are attributed to participants in the text, for example:

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Appraising Items	Appraiser	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation	Appraised
people become more volatile	The writer		-veracity truth		People

*As people become **more volatile**..*

The phrase *more volatile* belongs to negative judgement – veracity: truth which is appraised by the writer toward the Indonesian people who become volatile. It is attributed to the word *people* as the participant. The writer gives negative judgment toward the Indonesian people who become more volatile.

Table 4.1.11 attitude (process form) in the second text entitled *Why the Bank Century Bailout was a Correct Decision?*

Form of appraising items	Appraising Items	Appraiser	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation	Appraised
Process (effective)	You can just let him die	The writer	Process: -Unhappiness Misery			Patient
Process (effective)	if you let him die	The writer	Process: -Unhappiness Misery			Patient
Process (middle)	will go bust	The writer	-Unhappiness Misery			Hospital
Process (effective)	You can only hope	The writer	Process: +happiness affection			The reader
Process (middle)	being recognized	The writer	Process: +satisfaction admiration			Boediono and Sri Mulyani
Process (effective)	Many people argue	Many people	Process: - dissatisfaction displeasure			Boediono and Sri Mulyani
Process (middle)	should have taken	Many people	Process: - dissatisfaction displeasure			Boediono and Sri Mulyani
Process (middle)	let the patient die	Many people	Process: -Unhappiness Misery			Boediono and Sri Mulyani
Process (effective)	could not present	Many people	Process: -security confidence			Boediono and Sri Mulyani

Process (effective)	would have caused	The writer	Process: -insecurity disquiet			Bank Century bailout
Process (middle)	has to be supported	The writer	Process: +security trust			Every argument in economics
Process (middle)	you cannot really say	The writer	Process: -security confidence			Something
Process (middle)	really understood	The writer	Process: +security confidence			The House of Representatives and universities' students
Process (middle)	have had the guts	The writer		+tenacity resolve		The House of Representatives and universities' students
Process (middle)	it is better to remind them	The writer	Process: +security confidence			The House of Representatives and universities' students
Process (middle)	will lose	The writer	Process: -Unhappiness antipathy			People around the city
Process (middle)	could move	The writer	Process: -insecurity disquiet			Patient
Process (middle)	the hospital loses profit	The writer	Process: -Unhappiness antipathy			Hospital
Process (middle)	will not get entangled	The writer	Process: -Unhappiness Misery			The reader
Process (effective)	The nurse presents you	The writer	Process: +Security Confidence			The nurse
Process (middle)	the nurse reminds you	The writer	Process +Security Confidence			The nurse
Process (middle)	likely to move	The writer	Process -insecurity disquiet			Patients
Process (middle)	You can reduce the impact	The writer	Process +security confidence			The impact of the crisis of confidence
Process	which ensures	The writer	Process +security			a hospital

(middle)			confidence			policy
Process (middle)	the nurse informs you	The nurse	Process +security confidence			The reader
Process (middle)	instead of thanking	The writer	Process +satisfaction admiration			The House of Representatives
Process (middle)	from collapsing	The writer			-reaction impact	The hospital
Process (effective)	as they think	The House of Representatives	Process +security confidence			The costly remedy
Process (effective)	The doctor and the nurse think otherwise	The doctor and the nurse	Process +security confidence			Loses to the hospital
Process (middle)	to judge	The writer	Process - dissatisfaction displeasure			Bank Century bailout
Process (middle)	implemented	The writer	Process +security confidence			various economic policies
Process (middle)	you cannot prove it	The writer	Process -security confidence			Something
Process (middle)	who humiliated	The House of Representatives	Process - dissatisfaction displeasure			Boediono and Sri Mulyani
Process (middle)	they deliver	The House of Representatives and universities' students	Process +security confidence			The answer

The form of attitudes in the above table belongs to *process*, for example:

Appraising Items	Appraiser	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation	Appraised
The doctor and the nurse think otherwise	The doctor and the nurse	Process +security confidence			Loses to the hospital

*The doctor and the nurse **think** otherwise...*

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The word *think* belongs to positive affect as process – security: confidence. The writer informs that Boediono and Sri Mulyani have different point of view with the House of Representatives who claimed the bailout of Bank Century was a wrong decision. Both Boediono and Srimulyani instead think that the bailout was a correct decision.

Table 4.1.12 attitude (circumstance form) in the second text entitled *Why the Bank Century Bailout was a Correct Decision?*

Form of appraising items	Appraising Items	Appraiser	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation	Appraised
Circumstance	simply realize		Circumstance: + Security confidence			The reader
Circumstance	furiously point	The House of Representatives	Circumstance: - dissatisfaction displeasure			Boediono and Sri Mulyani
Circumstance	Initially considered	The writer	Circumstance: +security confidence			Bank Century bailout
Circumstance	successfully managed	The writer	Circumstance: +security confidence			various economic policies

As the above table shows, the form of attitudes refers to *circumstance*, for example:

Appraising Items	Appraiser	Affect	Judgement	Appreciation	Appraised
furiously point	The House of Representatives	Circumstance: - dissatisfaction displeasure			Boediono and Sri Mulyani

The phrase *furiously point* belongs to affect as circumstance – dissatisfaction: displeasure. The writer informs that the House of Representatives instead blame Boediono and Sri Mulyani for their bailout decision.

2. The influence of attitudes toward the texts

a. First text

Negative appreciations are employed almost in the whole text to evaluate and give negative image toward the issue. The writer tries to prove his opinion by providing arguments in the text.

Table 4.2.1 the generic structure of *The Fallout of the Century*

The Generic Structure	No of clause	Clause	Kinds of attitudes
Title	1	The Fallout of the Century	
Thesis	2	Now that the House of Representatives has ruled the 2008 bailout of Bank Century was unjustified ,	- appr.
	3	the nation next has to brace for the inevitable political fallout.	- appr.
	4	Wednesday's vote has not laid to rest the political spectacle playing out over the past two months,	
	5	Instead, expect more fighting among the political elite , probably more intense than before.	- appr. + judg. - appr.
Arguments	6	For one thing, the fate of Vice President Boediono and Finance Minister Sri Mulyani Indrawati hangs in the balance after the House resolution named them	- affect
	7	the persons most responsible for the bailout decision and hence liable to a protracted legal investigation .	+ judg. + judg. - appr.
	8	There is also the future of the Cabinet	
	9	after some of the parties in the ruling coalition voted against President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's Democratic Party.	- affect
	10	It is simply inconceivable that the coalition will stay the way it is,	- affect
	11	given that some of its members have chosen to stick it to the government.	
	12	And then there is the question of President Yudhoyono's leadership after he lost the political tug-of-war over Century.	- judg. - appr.
	13	Will he be able to restore public confidence in his ability to govern,	+ judg. + appr.
14	or will he become a lame-duck president for the remaining four-and-a-half years of his term?	- judg.	

15	The Century case has held the nation's attention and resources hostage,	- appr.
16	some would argue unnecessarily ,	- affect
17	at the expense of other more important national issues such as poverty eradication, corruption eradication and a host of other economic, political and legal reform issues.	+ appr.
18	It is not an exaggeration to say Century has virtually paralyzed the nation.	- affect
19	Whether we like it or not,	+ affect
20	this long and arduous investigation was the path chosen by our elected politicians ,	- appr. - appr. + judg.
21	even when it became clear there was no evidence of the bailout money going into the pockets of politicians, including President Yudhoyono, as the proponents of the investigation claimed .	+ judg. - affect
22	The two-month-long inquiry did not find any evidence to support this claim,	+ affect
23	but being the politicians they are,	+ judg.
24	they looked for opportunities, if not to bring down Yudhoyono then certainly to dent his presidency.	
25	The President must share the blame for allowing and even supporting the House's motion to launch the inquiry,	+ affect + affect
26	and for waiting all these weeks before saying last Tuesday that the buck stopped with him.	
27	He may have done this in an 11th-hour attempt to save his political standing,	
28	but it was a case of too little too late .	- appr.
29	If he had made the statement in October, after his landslide re-election victory,	
30	he would have pre-empted the House's investigation.	+appr.
31	The House inquiry was a political process and rather than a genuine attempt to seek the truth.	+appr.
32	It was more a case of finding the "political truths" .	- appr.
33	In politics, as the Century investigation shows, what is right today can be wrong the next day,	+appr. - appr.
34	depending on the political circumstances.	
35	The bailout of Century had the full support of the House in 2008,	
36	but less than a year later the House decided to launch an inquiry.	
37	We don't share the view that the Century inquiry has served a valuable lesson for the nascent democracy.	+ appr. - appr. - judg.
38	It has been a gross waste of the nation's valuable time and resources	- appr. -appr.
39	that should have been put to much better use in addressing the real challenges facing this nation.	+ appr.
40	If there is one valuable lesson from Century,	+ appr.

Reiteration	41	it is the sad revelation that Indonesia is being led by a bunch of politicians who are opportunists at best and incompetent at worst .	+ appr. – appr. – judg.
	42	There are only a few winners in the Century carousel,	– appr.
	43	but the biggest loser of all is the nation.	+ appr.
	44	And sadly , we have not seen the end of it yet. God save Indonesia.	– affect

The above generic structure above shows that the genre of the first text is *analytical exposition*. This can be seen from the thesis which employs negative appreciations as well as the reiteration.

Dealing with prosody, the first text tends to be more subjective. This is because most of attitudes employed in the text come from the writer's own point of view. The following table shows the source of attitudes employed in the first text.

Table 4.2.2 the engagement (source of attitude) of *The Fallout of the Century*

Appraising Items	Appraiser	Engagement	Kinds of Attitude	Appraised
would argue unnecessarily	Some people	Heterogloss: Modality	- Affet	the expense of other more important national issues
And sadly,	The writer	Monogloss	- Affect	The end of Bailout of Bank century case
The inevitable political fallout	The House of Representatives	Monogloss	- Appreciation	The political fallout
the political elite	The House of Representatives	Heteogloss: Projecting Clause	+ Judgement	The politicians
the persons most responsible	The House of Representatives	Heteogloss: Projecting Clause	+ Judgement	Boediono and Sri Mulyani
a protracted legal investigation	The House of Representatives	Heteogloss: Projecting Clause	- Appreciation	Investigation toward the bailout of Bank Century
voted against	The rulling coalition	Heteogloss: Projecting Clause	- Affect	President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono
It is simply	The writer	Monogloss	- Appreciation	The coalition

inconceivable				
the political tug-of-war over Century	The writer	Monogloss	- Appreciation	Politic
Will he be able	The writer	Monogloss	+ Judgement	President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono
public confidence	The writer	Monogloss	+ Appreciation	Indonesian citizen
a lame-duck president	The writer	Monogloss	- Judgement	Presiden Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono
virtually paralyzed the nation.	The writer	Monogloss	- Affect	Bank Century
long investigation	The writer	Monogloss	- Appreciation	Investigation toward bailout of Bank Century
arduous investigation	The writer	Monogloss	- Appreciation	Investigation toward bailout of Bank Century
But it was a case of too little too late	The writer	Monogloss	- Appreciation	Bailout of Bank Century case
a genuine attempt	The writer	Monogloss	+ Appreciation	Attempt
It was more a case of finding the "political truths"	The writer	Monogloss	- Appreciation	The House inquiry
a valuable lesson	The writer	Monogloss	+ Appreciation	Lesson
nascent democracy	The writer	Monogloss	- Appreciation	Democracy in Indonesia
a gross waste	The writer	Monogloss	- Appreciation	Bank Century inquiry
valuable time and resources	The writer	Monogloss	+ Appreciation	time and resources
much better use	The writer	Monogloss	+ Appreciation	The use of valuable time and resources
the real challenges	The writer	Monogloss	- Appreciation	Challenges faced by Indonesia
valuable lesson	The writer	Monogloss	+ Appreciation	Lesson
the sad revelation	The writer	Monogloss	- Appreciation	revelation
a bunch of politicians	The writer	Monogloss	- Judgement	politicians
opportunists at best	The writer	Monogloss	- Judgement	Politicians
incompetent at worst.	The writer	Monogloss	- Judgement	Politicians
a few winners	The writer	Monogloss	+ Judgement	The House of Representatives
the biggest loser	The writer	Monogloss	- Judgement	Indonesian nation
Bailout of Bank Century	The House of Representatives	Monogloss	+ Appreciation	Bailout of Bank Century

was unjustified				
more fighting	The House of Representatives	Monogloss	- Appreciation	The House of Representatives
more intense	The House of Representatives	Monogloss	- Appreciation	Fighting among the political elite
the House resolution named them	The House of Representatives	Monogloss	+ Affect	Boediono and Sri Mulyani
liable	The House of Representatives	Monogloss	+ Judgement	Boediono and Sri Mulyani
He lost	The writer	Monogloss	- Affect	President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono
More important national issues	The writer	Monogloss	+ Appreciation	National issues
we like it or not	The writer	Monogloss	+ Affect	Investigation toward bailout of Bank Century
politicians	The writer	Monogloss	+ Judgement	The House of Representatives
proponents	The writer	Monogloss	+ Judgement	The House of Representatives
claimed	The House of Representatives	Monogloss	- Affect	Bailout of Bank Century case
to support	The writer	Monogloss	+ Affect	A claim about the bailout money going into the pockets of politicians
but being the politicians they are,	The writer	Monogloss	+ Judgement	The House of Representatives
The President must share	The writer	Monogloss	+ Affect	A claim about the bailout money going into the pockets of politicians
for allowing	The writer	Monogloss	+ Affect	the House's motion to launch the inquiry
even supporting	The writer	Monogloss	+ Affect	the House's motion to launch the inquiry
what is right today	The writer	Monogloss	+ Appreciation	A case in politic
can be wrong the next day	The writer	Heterogloss: Modality	- Appreciation	A case in politic
We don't share	The writer	Heterogloss: Modality	- Affect	The House inquiry

The above table shows that mostly the sources of attitudes are *monogloss*, the writer's own point of view. *Monogloss* or single voice is applied when the source of attitude is from the writer's own opinion, for example:

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*And then there is the question of President Yudhoyono's leadership after he **lost** the political **tug-of-war** over Century. **Will he be able** to restore **public confidence** in his ability to **govern**, or will he become a **lame-duck** president for the remaining four-and-a-half years of his term?*

The bold and italic words above are the attitudes appraised by the writer.

Therefore, the sources of those attitudes are monogloss.

Meanwhile, heterogloss is applied when the source of attitude is from the other writer, for example:

*Now that the House of Representatives has ruled the 2008 bailout of Bank Century was **unjustified**.*

The example shows that the source is heterogloss because the source of attitude is from other speaker, in this case, the House of Representatives.

The dominion of monogloss as the source of attitudes also influences the ideology of the text. The researcher concludes that the ideology of the first text is *left antagonist* since the text challenges the issue by employing negative attitudes which come mostly from the writer's own point of view. This can be seen from the thesis and reiteration of the text which mostly employ negative attitudes. Those attitudes are used to challenge the issue that the bailout of Bank Century was a wrong decision to take.

b. Second text

The use of attitudes in the second text influences the genre, prosody and the ideology of the text as it is in the first text.

Table 4.2.3 the generic structure of *Why the Bank Century Bailout was a Correct Decision?*

The Generic Structure	No of clause	Clause	Kinds of attitudes
Title	1	Why the Bank Century bailout was a correct decision?	+ apprec.
Issue	2	Imagine yourself being an experienced doctor who acts as the head of a hospital which,	+ judge.
	3	because of one or two misdiagnoses made by someone in the past,	- judge.
	4	is on the brink of a crisis ,	- apprec.
	5	with people seeming to not have as much faith in your hospital as they used to.	
	6	Just last year, you were addressed by the hospital's directors	
	7	about the importance of doing what was necessary	+ apprec. + apprec.
	8	to prevent the crisis from becoming any worse .	- apprec.
		9	In this situation, you simply realize
10		that another misdiagnosis or death of a patient will trigger a catastrophic crisis of confidence in the hospital.	- judge. - apprec.
11		People around the city will lose faith in the hospital	- affect
12		and will not come for treatment any more.	
13		Your own patients could move to another hospital.	- affect
14		Eventually, as the hospital loses profit,	- affect
15		the worst thing that could possibly happen is	- apprec.
16		That your workplace will go bust	- apprec.
17		and you will end up derided by the hospital's directors	
18		for your lack of competence in handling the	- judge.

Arguments Against		hospital's management.	
	19	You can only hope that you will not get entangled in such circumstances	+ affect - affect
	20	yet what happens next doesn't really align with that expectation of yours.	- apprec.
	21	One day, a nurse runs all the way through the hospital corridors to your office	
	22	to bring you urgent news	- apprec.
	23	that a male patient is dying	
	24	and you need to make a swift decision about his treatment.	+ apprec.
	25	The nurse presents you with all the options available, as well as her advice:	+ affect
	26	You can cure him with a remedy.	
	27	Unfortunately , after diagnosing his symptoms,	- affect
	28	the price of the proposed remedy is astronomical since it is Rp 6.7 trillion worth and,	- apprec.
	29	because of some hospital insurance policy,	
	30	it is the hospital, not the patient, who has to pay for the whole treatment.	
	31	You can just let him die .	- affect
	32	But the nurse reminds you	+ affect
	33	that the whole hospital is overwhelmed by a crisis of confidence at the moment and,	- apprec.
	34	if you let him die ,	- affect
	35	there is a possibility that no one will come to your hospital any more	
	36	and patients in the hospital are likely to move to other hospitals.	- affect
	37	Choosing this option will save Rp 6.7 trillion,	
	38	but puts approximately Rp 1,900 trillion of hospital money at risk.	
	39	You can reduce the impact of the crisis of confidence	+ affect - apprec.
	40	by applying blanket guarantee — a hospital policy which ensures the life of all patients inside the hospital —	+ affect
41	and then let the patient die.		
42	Unfortunately , the nurse informs you	- affect + affect	
43	that the deputy executive director of the hospital is renowned to be greatly opposed to a blanket		

	guarantee policy.	
44	This option is simply not feasible	- apprec.
45	since he will surely overrule the policy if it is implemented.	
46	The doctor in this story, Sri Mulyani Indrawati, ended up choosing the first option among the three options available.	
47	And she, with the advice of the nurse (Boediono), eventually decided to inject a lavish remedy worth Rp 6.7 trillion,	+ affect - apprec.
48	in the form of a bank bailout, into the patient, Robert Tantular and his ailing Bank Century.	
49	One year later, instead of thanking her for preventing the hospital from collapsing ,	+ affect - apprec.
50	the hospital's directors (the House of Representatives) furiously point their fingers at her and her partner Boediono	- affect
51	as they think the costly remedy was not actually necessary .	+ affect - apprec.
52	Rather than being recognized as heroes who secured Rp 1,900 trillion of hospital money,	+ affect + apprec.
53	both the doctor and the nurse are considered to be the perpetrators who caused the hospital to suffer the great loss of Rp 6.7 trillion.	- judge.
54	The hospital's directors are also of the notion that the theory of deeming the patient's death as generating greater losses to the hospital was completely baseless ,	- apprec. - apprec.
55	while both the doctor and the nurse think otherwise.	+ affect
56	Now, who's right and who's wrong?	
57	The lingering debate of the Bank Century	- apprec.

		bailout is always about whether the bank posed a systemic threat or not	- apprec.
	58	if it had gone under.	
	59	Initially considered as a necessary policy to be implemented the moment financial crisis looms,	+ affect + apprec.
	60	the bailout later turns into a complex twist of controversy.	- apprec.
	61	Many people argue that both the doctor and the nurse,	- affect
	62	as depicted in the hospital analogy, should have taken the second option	- affect
	63	and let the patient die instead of giving him such a costly remedy.	- affect
Arguments For	64	The fact that even Sri Mulyani and Boediono could not present any solid proof	- affect + apprec.
	65	whether the collapse of Bank Century would have caused a run on the bank among Indonesian depositors	- affect
	66	whose money in the financial system has accumulated to the level of Rp 1,900 trillion is unassailable .	- apprec.
	67	The calculation of the possibility of a possible crash in Indonesia's financial system,	
	68	However, comes mostly from the intuition of both those technocrats themselves.	+ judge.
	69	But, because people's physiological levels are difficult to measure (especially during a crisis period	- apprec.
	70	as people become more volatile),	- judge.
	71	there is also no solid proof that such a panic and bank run will happen or not.	+ apprec.
	72	In fact, the argument of saying that "Bank Century would not have posed a systemic	- apprec.

	threat”	
73	comes from the intuition and somewhat one-dimensional analysis of the critics and opposition to the Rp 6.7 trillion bailout.	- apprec.
74	In economics, the expression of every argument always has to be supported with solid data	+ affect + apprec.
75	so does every argument in the debate to judge	- affect
76	whether the Bank Century bailout was necessary for Indonesia’s economy or not.	+ apprec.
77	So far, the only solid data which we have now is that Indonesia,	+ apprec.
78	with the various economic policies that Sri Mulyani and Boediono implemented	+ affect
79	during last year’s hard times (including their decision to bail out Bank Century),	- apprec.
80	successfully managed to weather a financial crisis	+ affect
81	that saw many countries’ economies slumping to their lowest level.	- apprec.
82	Thus, based on the data of our various bright macroeconomic indicators we have at the moment,	+ apprec.
83	we have absolutely no proof that the government’s decision to hand the bailout to	- apprec.

	Bank Century was a wrong one.	
84	And when you argue that something is wrong	- apprec.
85	but you cannot prove it,	+ affect
86	you cannot really say that it is wrong .	- apprec.
87	As no one has any proof indicating what they did was wrong ,	- apprec.
88	Sri Mulyani and Boediono surely did not deserve what they encountered few days ago.	
89	Besides, up to now they have always done things right:	
90	It is all because of their economic proficiency and decisive actions that our economy is still standing tall at the time	+ apprec.
91	when most of the economies in the world are engulfed in a calamitous recession.	- affect - apprec.
92	Instead of receiving blistering words from the House members and several universities' so-called activists ,	- apprec. + judge.
93	in fact, they should have been given credit and praise for all their hard work.	+ apprec.
94	If only the Bank Century inquiry committee members — as well as the university students who humiliated Sri Mulyani and Boediono by referring to them as thieves <i>commit to user</i>	- affect - judge.

	95	really understood the situation these policymakers were in at that time and the trade-off needed .	+ judge. - apprec.
Recommendation	96	Talk is cheap ,	- apprec.
	97	but if they were the decision makers ,	+ judge.
	98	would those university students and Bank Century inquiry committee members have had the guts to use Rp 6.7 trillion	+ judge.
	99	to allay the risk of putting Rp 1,900 trillion in jeopardy and of wrecking the entire Indonesian economic framework?	
	100	And before they deliver their answer,	+ affect
	101	it is better to remind them that when they make the decision,	+ affect
	102	it's the lives of 200 million Indonesians which they are putting at stake.	

From the above table, the researcher concludes that the genre of the second text is *discussion* since the writer tries to discuss the issue from both the writer's and the reader's side. Unlike the writer of the first text, the writer of the second text supports the issue, in this case, the bailout of Bank Century. This can be seen from the title as well as the recommendation which employ positive attitudes.

Dealing with prosody, the second tends to be more objective. The following table will describes the analysis.

Table 4.2.4 the engagement (source of attitude) of *Why the Bank Century Bailout was a Correct Decision?*

Appraising Items	Appraiser	Engagement	Kinds of Attitude	Appraised
an experienced doctor	The writer	Monogloss	+ Judgement	Doctor
is on the brink of a crisis,	The writer	Monogloss	- Appreciation	Misdiagnosis patients
simply realize	The writer	Monogloss	+ Affect	The reader
a catastrophic crisis of confidence	The writer	Monogloss	- Appreciation	Confidence toward hospital
the worst thing	The writer	Monogloss	- Appreciation	Thing
will go bust	The writer	Monogloss	- Appreciation	Hospital
your lack of competence	The writer	Monogloss	- Judgement	The reader
You can only hope	The writer	Monogloss	+ Affect	The reader
doesn't really align	The writer	Monogloss	- Appreciation	The reader's expectation
urgent news	The writer	Monogloss	- Appreciation	News
a swift decision	The writer	Monogloss	+ Appreciation	Decison
You can just let him die	The writer	Monogloss	- Affect	Patient
a crisis of confidence	The nurse	Monogloss	- Appreciation	The whole hospital
if you let him die	The writer	Monogloss	- Affect	Patient
the crisis of confidence	The writer	Monogloss	- Appreciation	The whole hospital
This option is simply not feasible	The writer	Monogloss	- Appreciation	A blanket guarantee policy
a lavish remedy	The writer	Monogloss	- Appreciation	The proposed remedy
furiously point	The House of Representatives	Heterogloss: Projecting Clause	- Affect	Boediono and Sri Mulyani
the costly remedy was not actually necessary	The House of Representatives	Heterogloss: Projecting Clause	- Appreciation	The costly remedy
being recognized	The writer	Heterogloss: Projecting Clause	+ Affect	Boediono and Sri Mulyani
greater losses	The hospital's directors	Heterogloss: Projecting Clause	- Appreciation	Loses to the hospital
was completely baseless	The hospital's directors	Heterogloss: Projecting Clause	- Appreciation	Loses to the hospital
The lingering debate	The writer	Monogloss <i>commit to user</i>	- Appreciation	Debate about Bank Century bailout
a systemic threat	The writer	Monogloss	- Appreciation	Threat caused

				by the bailout of bank Century
Initially considered	The writer	Monogloss	+ Affect	Bank Century bailout
a necessary policy	The writer	Monogloss	+ Appreciation	Policy of bailout of Bank Century
complex twist of controversy	The writer	Monogloss	- Appreciation	Controversy of bailout of Bank Century
Many people argue	Many people	Heterogloss: Projecting Clause	- Affect	Boediono and Sri Mulyani
should have taken	Many people	Heterogloss: Modality	- Affect	Boediono and Sri Mulyani
let the patient die	Many people	Heterogloss: Projecting Clause	- Affect	Boediono and Sri Mulyani
could not present	Many people	Heterogloss: Projecting Clause	- Affect	Boediono and Sri Mulyani
solid proof	The writer	Monogloss	+ Appreciation	proof
would have caused	The writer	Heterogloss: Modality	- Affect	Bank Century bailout
But, because people's physiological levels are difficult to measure	The writer	Heterogloss: Concession	- Appreciation	people's physiological levels
people become more volatile	The writer	Monogloss	- Judgement	People
solid proof	The writer	Monogloss	- Affect	proof
solid data	The writer	Monogloss	- Affect	data
a systemic threat	The writer	Heterogloss: Projecting Clause	- Appreciation	Threat caused by the bailout of bank Century
one-dimensional analysis	The writer	Heterogloss: Projecting Clause	- Appreciation	analysis of the critics and opposition to the bailout
has to be supported	The writer	Heterogloss: Modality	+ Affect	Every argument in economics
solid data	The writer	Monogloss	+ Appreciation	data
hard times	The writer	Monogloss	- Appreciation	times
successfully managed	The writer	Monogloss	+ Affect	various economic policies
lowest level	The writer	Monogloss <i>commit to user</i>	- Appreciation	Level of economies

various bright macroeconomic indicators	The writer	Monogloss	+ Appreciation	Macroeconomic
you cannot really say	The writer	Heterogloss: Modality	- Affect	Something
decisive actions	The writer	Monogloss	+ Appreciation	Actions done by Boediono and Sri Mulyani
a calamitous recession	The writer	Monogloss	- Appreciation	recession
Instead of receiving blistering words	The writer	Heterogloss: Concession	- Appreciation	words
really understood	The writer	Heterogloss: Modality	+ Affect	The House of Representatives and universities' students
policymakers	The writer	Monogloss	+ Judgement	Boediono and Sri Mulyani
trade-off needed	The writer	Monogloss	- Appreciation	The condition of Bank Century
the decision makers	The writer	Monogloss	+ Judgement	The House of Representatives and universities' students
have had the guts	The writer	Heterogloss: Modality	+ Affect	The House of Representatives and universities' students
it is better to remind them	The writer	Monogloss	+ Affect	The House of Representatives and universities' students
two misdiagnoses	The writer	Monogloss	- Judgement	Patients
the importance of doing	Hospital's director	Heterogloss: Projecting Clause	+ Appreciation	Action to prevent the crisis
was necessary to prevent the crisis	Hospital's director	Heterogloss: Projecting Clause	+ Appreciation	Action to prevent the crisis
worse	Hospital's director	Heterogloss: Projecting Clause	- Appreciation	The crisis
misdiagnosis	The writer	Monogloss	- Judgement	Patient
will lose	The writer	Heterogloss: Modality	- Affect	People around the city
could move	The writer	Heterogloss: Modality	- Affect	Patient

the hospital loses profit	The writer	Monogloss	- Affect	Hospital
will not get entangled	The writer	Heterogloss: Modality	- Affect	The reader
The nurse presents you	The nurse	Heterogloss: Projecting Clause	+ Affect	The reader
Unfortunately,	The writer	Monogloss	- Affect	The price of the proposed remedy
The price of the proposed remedy is astronomical	The writer	Monogloss	- Appreciation	The price of the proposed remedy
the nurse reminds you	The nurse	Heterogloss: Projecting Clause	+ Affect	The reader
likely to move	The writer	Heterogloss: Modality	- Affect	Patients
You can reduce the impact	The writer	Heterogloss: Modality	+ Affect	The impact of the crisis of confidence
which ensures	The writer	Monogloss	+ Affect	a hospital policy
Unfortunately,	The writer	Monogloss	- Affect	The hospital
the nurse informs you	The nurse	Heterogloss: Projecting Clause	+ Affect	The reader
eventually decided	The writer	Monogloss	+ Affect	Sri Mulyani
instead of thanking	The writer	Heterogloss: Concession	+ Affect	The House of Representatives
from collapsing	The writer	Monogloss	- Appreciation	The hospital
as they think	The House of Representatives	Heterogloss: Projecting Clause	+ Affect	The costly remedy
as heroes	The writer	Monogloss	+ Judgement	Boediono and Sri Mulyani
to be the perpetrators	The House of Representatives	Heterogloss: Projecting Clause	- Judgement	Boediono and Sri Mulyani
The doctor and the nurse think otherwise	The doctor and the nurse	Heterogloss: Projecting Clause	+ Affect	Loses to the hospital
is unassailable	The writer	Monogloss	- Appreciation	a run on the bank among Indonesian depositors
technocrats	The writer	Monogloss	+ Judgement	Indonesian depositors
to judge	The writer	Monogloss	- Affect	Bank Century bailout
the Bank Century bailout was necessary	The writer	Monogloss <i>commit to user</i>	+ Appreciation	Bank Century bailout

implemented	The writer	Monogloss	+ Affect	various economic policies
was a wrong one	The writer	Monogloss	- Appreciation	Bank Century bailout
something is wrong	The writer	Monogloss	- Appreciation	Something
you cannot prove it	The writer	Heterogloss: Modality	- Affect	Something
it is wrong	The writer	Monogloss	- Appreciation	Something
what they did was wrong	The writer	Monogloss	- Appreciation	Sri Mulyani and Boediono Century
the world are engulfed	The writer	Monogloss	- Affect	Most of the economies in the world
activists	The writer	Monogloss	+ Judgement	Several universities' students
hard work	The writer	Monogloss	+ Appreciation	Boediono's and Srimulyani's work
who humiliated	The House of Representatives	Heterogloss: Projecting Clause	+ Affect	Boediono and Sri Mulyani
as thieves	The House of Representatives	Heterogloss: Projecting Clause	- Judgement	Boediono and Sri Mulyani
Talk is cheap	The writer	Monogloss	- Appreciation	Talk
they deliver	The House of Representatives and universities' students	Heterogloss: Projecting Clause	+ Affect	The answer

From the above table, the researcher concludes that the writer of the second text tends to be more objective in writing the text. This is because the attitudes employed in the text come from the writer and the other participants in the text. The writer discusses the issue from two point of view, the writer's and the reader's point of view. As the above table shows, the engagements or sources of attitudes come from both the writer (monogloss) and the participant in the text (heterogloss).

Dealing with ideology, the second text belongs to *right protagonist* since the writer supports the issue and employs two-sided analysis. This can be seen from the title and recommendation of the text which employ positive attitudes. Those attitudes are used to support the issue that the bailout of Bank Century was a correct decision.

Actually, the second text employs many negative attitudes as well as the first text. However, those negative attitudes are not used to challenge the issue, but to describe the bad condition of Bank Century and the Indonesian economic which forces Boediono and Sri Mulyani, as the policy maker, take the bailout decision. In other words, the writer gives positive appreciation toward the issue, in this case the bailout of Bank Century.

Alongside this, the writer expresses his negative feelings and regrets toward the university students so called – activist and the Bank Century inquiry committee members who instead give negative judgments toward Boediono and Sri Mulyani as thieves and perpetrators.

3. The reason why the attitudes are employed in the texts

a. First text

There are some reasons why the writer of the first text employs attitudes in the text. The first reason is because the writer wants to express his disapproval toward the issue, in this case, the bailout of Bank Century.

*It is not an exaggeration to say Century has **virtually paralyzed** the nation.*

The writer thinks that the bailout of Bank Century has paralyzed the nation of Indonesia.

The second reason is that the writer wants to criticize and give negative judgments toward the House of Representatives and President SBY.

*If there is one valuable lesson from Century, it is the sad revelation that Indonesia is being led by a **bunch of politicians** who are **opportunists at best and incompetent at worst**.*

*Will he be able to restore **public confidence** in his ability to **govern**, or will he become a **lame-duck** president for the remaining four-and-a-half years of his term?*

The writer describes the House of Representatives as a bunch of politicians who are actually opportunist and incompetent. Besides, the writer also tries to question whether President SBY will be able to restore public confidence or will be a lame-duck President.

The strength of the writer's feeling involved in the attitudes also can be measured. The following table shows us how deep and strong the writer's feeling in expressing the attitudes.

Table 4.3.1 graduation of *The Fallout of the Century*

Appraising Items	Appraiser	Focus	Force	Appraised
would argue unnecessarily	Some people		Sharpen	The expense of other more important national issues
And sadly,	The writer		Sharpen	The end of Bailout of Bank century case
The inevitable political fallout	The House of Representatives		Sharpen	The political fallout
the political elite	The writer	<i>commit to user</i>	Sharpen	The House of Representatives

the persons most responsible	The House of Representatives	Intensifier		Boediono and Sri Mulyani
a protracted legal investigation	The House of Representatives		Sharpen	Investigation toward the bailout of Bank Century
voted against	The rulling coalition		Sharpen	President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono
It is simply inconceivable	The writer	Intensifier		The coalition
the political tug-of-war over Century	The writer	Metaphor		Politic
Will he be able	The writer		Sharpen	President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono
public confidence	The writer		Sharpen	Indonesian citizen
a lame-duck president	The writer		Sharpen	Presiden Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono
virtually paralyzed the nation.	The writer	Intensifier		Bank Century
long investigation	The writer	Quantification: Extent Distribution - time		Investigation toward bailout of Bank Century
arduous investigation	The writer		Sharpen	Investigation toward bailout of Bank Century
But it was a case of too little too late	The writer	Metaphor		Bailout of Bank Century case
a genuine attempt	The writer		Sharpen	Attempt
It was more a case of finding the "political truths"	The writer	Metaphor		The House inquiry
a valuable lesson	The writer	Attitudinal Lexis		Lesson
nascent democracy	The writer		Sharpen	Democracy in Indonesia
a gross waste	The writer		Sharpen	Bank Century inquiry
valuable time and resources	The writer	Attitudinal		time and resources

		Lexis		
much better use	The writer	Intensifier		The use of valuable time and resources
the real challenges	The writer		Sharpen	Challenges faced by Indonesia
valuable lesson	The writer	Attitudinal Lexis		Lesson
the sad revelation	The writer		Sharpen	revelation
a bunch of politicians	The writer		Sharpen	politicians
opportunists at best	The writer		Sharpen	Politicians
incompetent at worst.	The writer		Sharpen	Politicians
a few winners	The writer		Sharpen	The House of Representatives
the biggest loser	The writer		Sharpen	Indonesian nation
Bailout of Bank Century was unjustified	The House of Representatives		Sharpen	Bailout of Bank Century
more fighting	The writer	Quantification: Number		The House of Representatives
more intense	The writer	Intensifier		Fighting among the political elite
the House resolution named them			Sharpen	Boediono and Sri Mulyani
liable	The House of Representatives		Sharpen	Boediono and Sri Mulyani
He lost	The writer		Sharpen	President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono
More important national issues	The writer	Intensifier		National issues
we like it or not	The writer		Sharpen	Investigation toward bailout of Bank Century
politicians	The writer		Sharpen	The House of Representatives
proponents	The writer		Sharpen	The House of Representatives
claimed	The House of	<i>commit to use</i>	Sharpen	Bailout of Bank

	Representatives			Century case
to support	The writer		Sharpen	A claim about the bailout money going into the pockets of politicians
but being the politicians they are,	The writer		Sharpen	The House of Representatives
The President must share	The writer		Sharpen	A claim about the bailout money going into the pockets of politicians
for allowing	The writer		Sharpen	the House's motion to launch the inquiry
even supporting	The writer		Sharpen	the House's motion to launch the inquiry
what is right today	The writer		Sharpen	A case in politic
can be wrong the next day	The writer		Sharpen	A case in politic
We don't share	The writer		Sharpen	The House inquiry

The above table show that most of the graduations of the attitudes employed in the first text are focus: sharpen. It indicates that the writer tries to express his feeling toward the issue by sharpening the attitudes. For example:

*Now that the House of Representatives has ruled the 2008 bailout of Bank Century was **unjustified**..*

The graduation of the word **unjustified** belongs to focus: sharpen. Besides, the writer also expresses his negative feeling toward the bailout of Bank Century using intensifier word. For example:

*It is not an exaggeration to say Century has **virtually paralyzed** the nation..*

The word *virtually* belongs to intensifier word. The writer thinks that the bailout of Bank Century causes negative impacts toward the nation of Indonesia; Bank Century has virtually paralyzed the nation.

b. Second text

As well as the writer of the first text, the writer of the second text also has some reasons of employing attitudes in the text. First, the writer wants to prove that the bailout of Bank Century was a correct decision by providing some arguments. For example:

*Thus, based on the data of our **various bright** macroeconomic indicators we have at the moment, we have absolutely no proof that the government's decision to hand the bailout to Bank Century was a **wrong** one.*

The writer says that there is no proof indicating the bailout of Bank Century was a wrong decision. The second reason is that the writer wants to express his regret toward the House of Representatives and several universities' students who instead blames Boediono and Sri Mulyani for their bailout decision. For example:

*Talk is **cheap**, but if they were the **decision makers**, would those university students and Bank Century inquiry committee members **have had the guts** to use Rp 6.7 trillion to allay the risk of putting Rp 1,900 trillion in jeopardy and of wrecking the entire Indonesian economic framework?*

As well as the first text, most of the graduations of the second text also belongs to focus: sharpen. The following table shows the graduation of the second text.

commit to user

Table 4.3.2 graduation of *Why the Bailout of Bank Century was a Correct Decision?*

Appraising Items	Appraiser	Force	Focus	Appraised
an experienced doctor	The writer		Sharpen	Doctor
is on the brink of a crisis,	The writer	Metaphor		Misdiagnosis patients
simply realize	The writer	Intensifier		The reader
a catastrophic crisis of confidence	The writer		Sharpen	Confidence toward hospital
the worst thing	The writer	Attitudinal Lexis		Thing
will go bust	The writer		Sharpen	Hospital
your lack of competence	The writer		Sharpen	The reader
You can only hope	The writer		Sharpen	The reader
doesn't really align	The writer	Intensifier		The reader's expectation
urgent news	The writer		Sharpen	News
a swift decision	The writer		Sharpen	Decison
You can just let him die	The writer		Sharpen	Patient
a crisis of confidence	The nurse		Sharpen	The whole hospital
if you let him die	The writer		Sharpen	Patient
the crisis of confidence	The writer		Sharpen	The whole hospital
This option is simply not feasible	The writer	Intensifier		A blanket guarantee policy
a lavish remedy	The writer		Sharpen	The proposed remedy
furiously point	The House of Representatives	Intensifier		Boediono and Sri Mulyani
the costly remedy was not actually necessary	The House of Representatives		Soften	The costly remedy
being recognized	The writer		Sharpen	Boediono and Sri Mulyani
greater losses	The hospital's directors		Sharpen	Loses to the hospital
was completely baseless	The hospital's directors	Intensifier		Loses to the hospital
The lingering debate	The writer		Sharpen	Debate about Bank Century bailout
a systemic threat	The writer		Sharpen	Threat caused by the bailout of bank Century
Initially considered	The writer	<i>commit to user</i> Intensifier		Bank Century bailout

a necessary policy	The writer	Attitudinal Lexis		Policy of bailout of Bank Century
complex twist of controversy	The writer		Sharpen	Controversy of bailout of Bank Century
Many people argue	Many people		Sharpen	Boediono and Sri Mulyani
should have taken	Many people		Sharpen	Boediono and Sri Mulyani
let the patient die	Many people		Sharpen	Boediono and Sri Mulyani
could not present	Many people		Soften	Boediono and Sri Mulyani
solid proof	The writer		Sharpen	proof
would have caused	The writer		Sharpen	Bank Century bailout
But, because people's physiological levels are difficult to measure	The writer		Sharpen	people's physiological levels
people become more volatile	The writer		Sharpen	People
solid proof	The writer		Sharpen	proof
solid data	The writer		Sharpen	data
a systemic threat	The writer		Sharpen	Threat caused by the bailout of bank Century
somewhat one-dimensional analysis	The writer		Soften	analysis of the critics and opposition to the bailout
has to be supported	The writer		Sharpen	Every argument in economics
solid data	The writer		Sharpen	data
hard times	The writer		Sharpen	times
successfully managed	The writer	Intensifier	Sharpen	various economic policies
lowest level	The writer		Sharpen	Level of economies
various bright macroeconomic indicators	The writer		Sharpen	Macroeconomic
you cannot really say	The writer	Intensifier		Something
decisive actions	The writer		Sharpen	Actions done by Boediono and Sri Mulyani
a calamitous recession	The writer		Sharpen	recession
Instead of receiving	The writer	<i>commit to user</i>	Sharpen	words

blistering words				
really understood	The writer	Intensifier		The House of Representatives and universities' students
policymakers	The writer		Sharpen	Boediono and Sri Mulyani
trade-off needed	The writer		Soften	The condition of Bank Century
the decision makers	The writer		Sharpen	The House of Representatives and universities' students
have had the guts	The writer		Sharpen	The House of Representatives and universities' students
it is better to remind them	The writer		Sharpen	The House of Representatives and universities' students
two misdiagnoses	The writer		Sharpen	Patients
the importance of doing	Hospital's director		Sharpen	Action to prevent the crisis
was necessary to prevent the crisis	Hospital's director	Attitudinal Lexis		Action to prevent the crisis
worse	Hospital's director		Sharpen	The crisis
misdiagnosis	The writer		Sharpen	Patient
will lose	The writer			People around the city
could move	The writer		Soften	Patient
the hospital loses profit	The writer		Sharpen	Hospital
will not get entangled	The writer		Sharpen	The reader
The nurse presents you	The nurse		Sharpen	The reader
Unfortunately,	The writer		Sharpen	The price of the proposed remedy
The price of the proposed remedy is astronomical	The writer		Sharpen	The price of the proposed remedy
the nurse reminds you	The nurse		Sharpen	The reader
likely to move	The writer		Soften	Patients
You can reduce the impact	The writer		Soften	The impact of the crisis of confidence
which ensures	The writer		Sharpen	a hospital policy
Unfortunately,	The writer		Sharpen	The hospital
the nurse informs you	The nurse		Sharpen	The reader
eventually	The writer	<i>commit to user</i>	Sharpen	Sri Mulyani

decided				
instead of thanking	The writer		Sharpen	The House of Representatives
from collapsing	The writer		Sharpen	The hospital
as they think	The House of Representatives		Sharpen	The costly remedy
as heroes	The writer		Sharpen	Boediono and Sri Mulyani
to be the perpetrators	The House of Representatives		Sharpen	Boediono and Sri Mulyani
The doctor and the nurse think otherwise	The doctor and the nurse		Sharpen	Loses to the hospital
is unassailable	The writer		Sharpen	a run on the bank among Indonesian depositors
technocrats	The writer		Sharpen	Indonesian depositors
to judge	The writer		Sharpen	Bank Century bailout
the Bank Century bailout was necessary	The writer	Attitudinal Lexis		Bank Century bailout
implemented	The writer		Sharpen	various economic policies
was a wrong one	The writer		Sharpen	Bank Century bailout
something is wrong	The writer		Sharpen	Something
you cannot prove it	The writer			Something
it is wrong	The writer		Sharpen	Something
what they did was wrong	The writer		Sharpen	Sri Mulyani and Boediono Century
the world are engulfed	The writer		Sharpen	Most of the economies in the world
activists	The writer		Sharpen	Several universities' students
hard work	The writer		Sharpen	Boediono's and Srimulyani's work
who humiliated	The House of Representatives		Sharpen	Boediono and Sri Mulyani
as thieves	The House of Representatives		Sharpen	Boediono and Sri Mulyani
Talk is cheap	The writer		Sharpen	Talk
they deliver	The House of Representatives and universities' students		Sharpen	The answer

For example:

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*for preventing the hospital from **collapsing**..*

The word **collapsing** belongs to focus: sharpen. The writer tries to inform that the bailout decision was necessary to prevent the economic of Indonesia from collapsing by sharpening the attitude, in this case, the word **collapsing**.



CHAPTER V

A. Conclusion

This chapter is going to provide the conclusion of the research. The conclusion is taken from the findings of this research in Chapter IV.

1. Kinds of attitudes employed in the texts

Both the first text and the second text employ three kinds of attitudes; affect, judgement and appreciation. The first text entitled *The Fallout of the Century* employs 14% positive affect, 12% negative affect, 19% positive judgement, 12% negative judgement, 18% positive appreciation, and 28% negative appreciation.

On the other side, the second text entitled *Why the Bank Century Bailout was a Correct Decision?* employs 19,40% positive affect, 21,43% negative affect, 7,14% positive judgement, 7,14% negative judgement, 13,26% positive appreciation, and 31,63% negative appreciation.

2. The influences of the attitudes toward the texts

The researcher concludes that the use of attitudes influences the genre, prosody and ideology of the texts.

a. Genre

According to the analysis of the generic structure of the first text in findings, the genre of the first text is *analytical exposition*. This can be seen from the thesis which employs negative appreciations as well as the reiteration of the text. In other words, the writer challenges the issue.

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Meanwhile, the researcher concludes that the genre of the second text belongs to *discussion* since the writer tries to discuss the issue from both the writer's and the reader's side. Unlike the writer of the first text, the writer of the second text instead supports the issue, in this case, the bailout of Bank Century. This can be seen from the title, the issue as well as the recommendation which employ positive attitudes.

b. Prosody

Dealing with prosody, the first text tends to be more subjective since most of attitudes employed in the text come from the writer's own point of view.

Meanwhile, the prosody of the second text tends to be more objective. This is because the attitudes employed in the text come from the writer and the other participants in the text. The writer of the second text discusses the issue from two point of view, the writer's and the reader's point of view.

c. Ideology

The dominion of *monogloss* as the source of attitudes also influences the ideology of the text. The researcher concludes that the ideology of the first text is *left antagonist* since the text challenges the issue by employing negative attitudes which come mostly from the writer's own point of view.

On the other side, the ideology of the second text is *right protagonist* since the writer supports the issue and employs two-sided analysis. Actually, the second text employs many negative attitudes as well as the first text. However, those negative attitudes are not used to challenge the issue, but to describe the bad condition of Bank Century and the Indonesian economic

which forces Boediono and Sri Mulyani, as the policy maker, take the bailout decision. In other words, the writer instead gives positive appreciation toward the issue, in this case the bailout of Bank Century.

3. The reason why the writers employ attitudes in the texts

There are some reasons why the writer of the first text employs attitudes in the text. The first reason is because the writer wants to express his disapproval toward the issue, in this case, the bailout of Bank Century. The writer thinks that the bailout of Bank Century has paralyzed the nation of Indonesia.

The second reason is that the writer wants to criticize and give negative judgments toward the House of Representatives and President SBY. The writer describes the House of Representatives as a bunch of politicians who are actually opportunist and incompetent. Besides, the writer also tries to question whether President SBY will be able to restore public confidence or will be a lame-duck President. For example:

As well as the writer of the first text, the writer of the second text also has some reasons of employing attitudes in the text. First, the writer wants to prove that the bailout of Bank Century was a correct decision by providing some arguments.

The second reason is that the writer wants to express his regret toward the House of Representatives and several universities' students who blames Boediono and Sri Mulyani for their bailout decision.

4. The effectiveness of the texts

The researcher concludes that the second text is more effective than the first one. This is because the writer of the second text tends to be more objective in expressing his opinion and argument in the text. The attitudes employed in the second text come from the writer and the other participants in the text. In other words, the writer's opinion toward the issue is supported by other people.



B. Recommendation

This research is proposed to be an additional knowledge in analyzing a text based on systemic functional linguistics approach, especially in analyzing attitudes employed in a text. Furthermore, based on the result of this research, there are some recommendations as follows.

1. To linguistics students

The researcher recommends linguistics students especially those who are interested in Appraisal, to study Appraisal more deeply since this theory is very useful in comprehending and analyzing a text.

2. To other researcher

The researcher recommends the other researchers to conduct a further research especially about appraisal in terms of the effectiveness of the use of attitudes in a text.

3. To Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts

The researcher recommends to the Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts to add more references to support the students in conducting a research about appraisal.

