APPRAISAL: RADAR FOR CATCHING MEANING AN ANALYSIS OF MICHAEL JACKSON'S 'EARTH SONG', 'WE ARE THE WORLD', AND 'HEAL THE WORLD'

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Abstrak

Appraisal System (system penaksiran) adalah sebuah system dari interpersonal meaning. Dalam kehidupan sehari-harinya interpersonal meaning berperan sebagai alat bagi masyarakat untuk menegosiasikan sikap dan perasaan mereka. Maka dari itu, kejadian-kejadian social akan menghasilkan teks dimana itu tertulis atau lisan. Dari poin tersebut lirik lagu didefinisikan sebagai teks yang menegosiasikan tingkah laku dan perasaan terhadap pendengarnya. Studi ini ditujukan untuk menggambarkan alat penafsiran pada lirik lagu dengan mengikuti system penafsiran Martn dan Rose (2003). Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif qualitative. 3 lirik lagu adala data dari penelitian ini. Teknik analisa menggunakan alat penafsir. Hasil menunjukan bahwa pada lirik lagu 'Earth' ditemukan 35 unsur penggugah, 11 penilaian, dan 10 apresiasi. Pada lagu 'heal' terdapat 18 unsur penggugah, 22 penilaian, dan 9 apresiasi. Sedangkan pada lagu ' We Are The World' terdapat 16 unsur penggugah, 18 penilaian, dan 12 apresiasi. Selain itu, diantara 56 potongan lirik pada lagu 'Earth' didominasi oleh penggunaan system penaksiran (62,50%) diikuti judgement (19,64%), dan apresiasi (17,86%). Pada saat yang sama diantara 48 potongan lirik 'Heal The World'; apresiasi kurang dari proporsi pada penggunaan appraisal system (18,37%). Aspek pengaruh memiliki proporsi yang lebih besar (36,73%) dan aspek penuilaian adalah yang paling besar dari semua (44,9%). Diantara 46 potongan lirik 'We Are The World' memiliki proporsi yang sama dan tidak ada dominasi oleh aspek tertentu dengan perincian 39,13% untuk aspek penilaian, 34,78% pada aspek pengaruh, dan 26,1% pada aspek apresiasi

Abstract

Appraisal is a system of interpersonal meanings. In social relationship with others, interpersonal meaning acts as a tool for people to negotiate their attitudes and feelings. Therefore, every social event that appears is social relationship that results in a text that might be spoken or written. From this standpoint, song lyric is a kind of text through which the lyricist negotiates his or her attitudes and feelings with the listeners. This study intends to describe appraisal devices that occurred in the song lyric, to analyze the appraisal device implied in the song lyric by following the system network of appraisal offered by Martin and Rose (2003). The research method used in this study is qualitative descriptive in nature. The 3 song lyrics are, therefore, the data under analysis in this thesis. Since appraisals in written texts concern with the choice of words as devices to realize people's attitudes and feeling, the unit of analysis in this study is appraisal device. The result of the study shows that in the lyric of earth song, it is found that there are 35 instances realizing affects, 11 judgments, and 10 appreciations. Meanwhile, in the song of heal the world there are 18 instances realizing affects, 22 judgments, and 9 appreciations. Whereas, in we are the world, there are 16 instances realizing affects, 18 judgments, and 12 appreciations. Moreover, among 56 chunks in earth song lyric, affect dominates the use of appraisal system (62, 50%) followed by judgment (19, 64%), and appreciation 17, 86%). In the meantime among 49 chunks in heal the world lyric; appreciation has less proportion of the use of appraisal system (18, 37%). Affect has bigger proportion of it (36, 73%). And judgment is the biggest of all (44, 9%). Then, among 46 chunks of we are the world lyric, this time the percentage of proportion of each of the three kinds of attitudes employed by the lyricist has relatively equal proportion. There is no domination among three of attitudes. But still judgment is in the first place with 39, 13%. Affect is in the second place with 34, 78%, and appreciation is in the last place with 26, 1%.

INTRODUCTION

As a member of certain social community, a person in this world always engages in social interaction. As a social individual, a person in this world communicates with others by means of language. He/she performs communication with others for numerous reasons to satisfy their needs in their social life. In daily life, such social interactions are carried out mostly by means of language. It means that language is central in the social communications among people in the community. Matthiessen (1995: 1) says that language is a resource for making and expressing meaning, both what we would think as linguistic meanings and higher-level meaning relating to various aspects of the social system (culture). Thus, we are able to say that language is a system of realization of meaning. Fiske (2004: 2) states that communication can be viewed as the production and negotiation or exchange of meanings. Therefore, the meaning we have in our mind is first recoqnized in the system of wording and then realized in the system of sounding or writing. In a communication process a person actually negotiates his/her meanings with others.

When a person is enggaged in communication of social interaction, he/she is actually in the process of developing and creating a text. From this standpoint, a text is a result of social event. Halliday (1985) says that as a product of social event, a text is not merely a collection of clauses or sentences but essentially a semantic unit or a unit of meanings that unfold through a sequence of clauses in a certain social context. The wording of texts realized in phonology or graphology simultaneously encode three types of meanings: interpersonal meaning, ideational meaning and, textual meaning (Gerot and Wignell, 1994). The first expresses the speaker's attitudes and judgments realized in wordings through what is called mood and modality. In communication, a speaker uses this kind of meaning for acting upon and with others. The second expresses meanings about phenomena – about things (living and non-living, abstract and concrete), about goings on (what the things are or do) and the circumstances surrounding these happenings and doings realized in wordings through Participants, Processes and, Circumstances. The last expresses the relation of language to its environment including both the verbal environment – what has been said or written before (co-text) and the non-verbal situational environment (context) realized through patterns of theme and cohesion.

A text as an output of social event is simply a set of clauses or sentences but is essentially a semantic unit or a unit of meanings (Halliday and Hasan: 1985). Obviously, a text unfolds through a sequence of clauses in a certain social context. Thus, a text is strongly related to social activities as it is always produced in social contexts. From this point of view, Martin and Rose (2003: 1) state that social discourse hardly ever consists of just single clauses, rather social contexts develop as sequences of meanings realized in clauses and clause complexes comprising texts.

Clauses that build up a text at once encode three function (Gerot and Wignell, 1994). First, it has function as message. A clause as message tells us about the information structure. Second, it has function as an exchange. In this sense, a clause manages an interactive event connecting a speaker or a writer and audience. This is a process of exchange of information enacted through the use of clauses. Third, it has function as representation. This is the function of a clause as the way of representing patterns of experience. By way of language people are able to build a psychological portrait of reality, to formulate common sense of what goes on around them and inside them.

Text types are various. They are Depending on the types of communication people use, text may be spoken or written (Hammond: 1992). The achievement of communicative event, either spoken or written, is hence dependent on the capability of the participants in the communication to construct a text. For instance, in English, for people whose native language is not English, these two skills (spoken and written) are mostly acquired through teaching and learning processes either in formal education or private course. Learning language-English- is intended to get the sufficient exposure to the use of the target language, so that the learners are capable of engaging themselves in a communication-spoken or written-successfully. Text types are of various kinds depending on the social contexts in which the texts are produced. From genre point of view, written text may fall into some categories. They include descriptive, news item, narrative, report and so forth.

A text is a product of social event. A text is closely related to social activities since they are always produced in social contexts. A lyric of a certain song can be a form of social commentary. A social commentary can be a social activity and a social activity is always produced in a social context. Referring to the discussion about texts, a song lyric can be considered as the realization of meanings to be shared by the lyricists with their possible listeners/readers. The lyricists use sen-

tences in a song accompanied with the music as the realization to construe its meanings to be negotiated with the listeners/readers. Since, a song lyric is not simply a set of words, clauses and sentences put together. It represents the lyricist's attitudes and feelings toward culturally social events. That is why Lyrics often contain political, social and economic themes as well as aesthetic elements, and so can connote messages which are culturally significant. These messages can either be explicit or implied through metaphor or symbolism. The listeners/readers are expected to be able to catch the messages in order to understand or interpret them.

In written language, interpersonal meanings are realized mostly through the use of appraisal system. Appraisal system is a system of interpersonal meanings. Appraisal is concerned with evaluation: the kinds of attitudes that are negotiated in a text, the strength of feelings involved and the way in which values are sourced and reader aligned. Martin and Rose (2003: 22) state that there are three aspects in appraisal. They are attitudes, how attitudes are amplified, and the sources of attitudes. We use the resources of appraisal for negotiating our relationship by telling our listeners or readers how we feel about things and people. Appraisal explores how atty be more indirectly implied, presupposed, and assumed.

Attitudes have to do with evaluating things, people's character and their feelings. In considering attitudes, we are connected with the utterances which can be interpreted as indicating that some person, thing, situation, action or state of affairs is to be viewed either positively or negatively. That is to say, we classify as attitudinal any utterances which either conveys a negative or positive assessment.

Amplification of attitudes is based on the assessment or evaluation towards things, people's character and their feeling. Such evaluations or assessments can be more or less intense, that is they may be more or less amplified. Therefore, attitudes are gradable, their volume can be turned up and down depending on how intensely we feel. One thing that we need to consider about attitude is the who they are coming from – the source of attitudes. Attitude may be the writer's own or it may be attributed to some other source. It means that the writer may express his own feelings, judge people's character, or appreciate things by using his own words or referring to somebody else's words.

Appraisal is a system network which is made up of several devices to realize interpersonal meaning. The devices are employed to perform evaluation from the perspective of the participants involved in discourse. Such evaluation concerns with the kinds of attitudes that are negotiated in a text, the strength of the feelings involved and the way in which values are sourced and readers aligned. Therefore, there are three main devices in appraisal. They are attitudes, how attitudes are amplified, and the sources of attitudes Martin and Rose (2003: 22).

This study aims to investigate how language, which is used in a song lyric, works to unveil social discourse. This study will focus on how linguistic aspects, ex, the appraisal systems used in the song lyric to express attitudes and feelings and, how certain appraisal devices are attached to the song lyric.

METHODS

This study is qualitative and descriptive in nature. The qualitative method of investigation is used in this study to unfold Michael Jackson's song "Earth song, Heal the World, and We are the World". It is also descriptive in nature in the sense that this study is intended to describe the realization of interpersonal meanings in the song lyrics based on Appraisal System offered by Martin and Rose (2003:22).

As stated in the previous section, the research is intended to look into the appraisal system used in the texts. It is about how attitudes and feelings are realized through the linguistic resources under the system of appraisal. The texts under the research are three song lyrics written by Michael Jackson entitled "Earth song, Heal the World, and We are the World"

As this study uses qualitative method of investigation, the researcher becomes the main instrument for collecting the data. Wardoyo (2003: 304) suggests that data collection in the study of discourse is conducted through close reading. Close reading is done to come to the comprehensive understanding of the song lyrics as a whole. This comprehensive understanding gives the necessary basis for further analysis based on the appraisal systems offered by Martin and Rose (2003). Since the data is song lyrics written by a famous artist, the type of data is document of the song lyrics. Therefore, the first thing to do is downloading Michael Jackson's songs: "Earth song, Heal the World, and We are the World". The data will be obtained from www.lyricsmode.com

This research is intended to explore the appraisal system used to express attitudes and feelings in the song lyrics. The appraisal system

analysis leads to the analysis of the interpersonal meanings realized through the tenor of the discourse. This thesis is focused on the realization of interpersonal meanings through words or phrases of appraisal devices to state the attitudes and feelings in the texts. Thus, the unit of analysis in the study is appraisal device. At this level the song lyrics are examined for the appraisal device to describe how the appraisal system is applied in the song lyrics.

DISCUSSION

The tables above illustrates that all of the three types of resources for attitudes; affect, judgment, and appreciation, are applied by the lyricist in the three song lyrics. As stated in the previous discussion, each of the three song lyrics was broken down into chunks or clauses or clause complexes, to see whether each chunk contains one or possibly more than one kind of attitudes. Furthermore, that analysis is also intended to show how the evaluation realized in the attitudes, and to show the target of the evaluation. Also, the tables give us information that in the lyric of earth song, it is found that there are 35 instances realizing affects, 11 judgments, and 10 appreciations. Meanwhile, in the song of heal the world there are 18 instances realizing affects, 22 judgments, and 9 appreciations. Whereas, in we are the world, there are 16 instances realizing affects, 18 judgments, and 12 appreciations. Moreover, the tables show that among 56 chunks in earth song lyric, affect dominates the use of appraisal system (62, 50%) followed by judgment (19, 64%), and appreciation 17, 86%).

In the meantime among 49 chunks in heal the world lyric; appreciation has less proportion of the use of appraisal system (18, 37%). Affect has bigger proportion of it (36, 73%). And judgment is the biggest of all (44, 9%). Then, among 46 chunks of we are the world lyric, this time the percentage of proportion of each of the three kinds of attitudes employed by the lyricist has relatively equal proportion. There is no domination among three of attitudes. But still judgment

Song Title	Affect				Judgment				Appre-ciat-Ion		Total
	Feeling				Personal		Moral				
	+	-	Direct	Implied	+	-	+	-	+	-	
Earth Song	0	17	14	4	0	10	0	1	3	7	56
Total	0	17	14	4	0	10	0	1	3	7	56
			35			11			10		56
%			62,50			19,64			17,86		100

Song Title	Affect				Judgment				Appre-ciat-Ion		Total
	Feeling				Personal		Moral				
	+	-	Direct	Implied	+	-	+	-	+	-	
Heal The World	5	1	12	0	3	8	2	9	7	2	49
Total	5	1	12	0	3	8	2	9	7	2	49
			18			22			9		49
%			36,73			44,9			18,37		100

Song Title	Affect				Judgment				Appre-ciat-Ion		Total
	Feeling				Personal		Moral				
	+	-	Direct	Implied	+	-	+	-	+	-	
We Are The World	5	4	6	1	3	8	2	5	10	2	46
Total	5	4	6	1	3	8	2	5	10	2	46
			16			18			12		46
%			34,78			39,13			26,1		100

is in the first place with 39, 13%. Affect is in the second place with 34, 78%, and appreciation is in the last place with 26, 1%.

CONCLUSION

Appraisal system is a system of interpersonal meanings. Appraisal is dealing with evaluation: the kinds of attitudes that are negotiated in a text, the strength of the feelings involved and the way in which values are sourced and readers aligned. We use the resources of appraisal for negotiating our relationship by telling our listeners how we feel about things and people. Appraisal explores how attitudes, judgment and appreciation responses are explicitly presented in texts and how they may be more indirectly implied, presupposed or assumed.

In the song of earth song, the tables give us information that in the lyric of earth song, it is found that there are 35 instances realizing affects, 11 judgments, and 10 appreciations. Moreover, the tables show that among 56 chunks in earth song lyric, affect dominates the use of appraisal system (62, 50%) followed by judgment (19, 64%), and appreciation 17, 86%). Furthermore, we can see from the table above that in affect there are 35 instances. Among them, there are 17 chunks showing negative feeling. It means that it is 48.5% of the total instances. Meanwhile, in judgment the number of instances is 11. Among them, there are 11 chunks indicating negative evaluation. It means that it is 100% of the total instances. Then, in appreciation among 10 instances of the song lyric there are 7 chunks pointing out negative appraised chunks. It means that it is 70% of the total instances.

Among 46 chunks of we are the world lyric, this time the percentage of proportion of each of the three kinds of attitudes employed by the lyricist has relatively equal proportion. There is no domination among three of attitudes. But still judgment is in the first place with 39, 13%. Affect is in the second place with 34, 78%, and appreciation is in the last place with 26, 1%. As a result, we can infer from the table above that among 16 of affect instances there are 5 chunks that signify positive feeling and there are 4 chunks that signify negative feeling. Therefore, it gives the total of 31.25% of the total instances in positive feeling and 25% of the total instances in negative feeling. Subsequently, among 18 instances of judgment there are 5 chunks that are a sign of positive evaluation and there are 13 chunks that are a sign of negative evaluation. Thus, it gives 27.7% of the total instances in positive evaluation and 72.3%

of the total instances in negative evaluation. Furthermore, among 12 instances of appreciation there are 10 chunks that are positive appraised chunks and there are only 2 chunks that are negative appraised chunks. Hence, it gives 83.3% of the total instances in positive appraised chunks and 16.7% of the total instances in negative evaluation.

In the lyric of heal the world there are 18 instances realizing affects, 22 judgments, and 9 appreciations. In the meantime among 49 chunks in heal the world lyric; appreciation has less proportion of the use of appraisal system (18, 37%). Affect has bigger proportion of it (36, 73%). And judgment is the biggest of all (44, 9%). For that reason, in this song there are 5 chunks of positive feeling and only a chunk of negative feeling from the total of 18 instances of affect.

Thus, it contributes 27.7% of the total instances in positive feeling and only 5.5% of the total instances in negative feeling. In the mean time, among 22 instances of judgment there are 5 chunks representing positive evaluation and 17 chunks representing negative evaluation. Accordingly, it contributes 22.7% of the total instances in positive evaluation and 77.2% of the total instances in negative evaluation.

Additionally, among 9 instances of appreciation there are 7 chunks showing positive appraised chunks and 2 chunks showing negative appraised chunks. It means, it contributes 77.7% of the total instances in positive appraised chunks and 22.2% of the total instances in negative appraised chunks

Systemic Functional linguistics says that language is functional. It is the way it is due to the meaning it makes. The theory advises that resources available within the system of discourse, grammar and vocabulary are utilized in specific ways to make specific meaning. Therefore, it puts forwards that language can only be understood in relation to the context in which it is used. So, the focus is at the level of whole texts rather than at the level of sentences. By text is meant any connected stretch of language that is doing a job within social context. As a result, language education is to focus on language at the level of whole texts rather than at the level of sentences.

Additionally, Language education is aimed at developing communicative competence. At the heart of communicative competence is discourse competence. Discourse competence concerns the selection, sequencing, and arrangement of words, structures and utterances to achieve a unified spoken or written text (Celce-Murcia et al. 1995:13). Based on the findings, it is worth presenting the

pedagogical implications that can be considered as the contribution of the study to the teaching of English, especially the teaching in the framework of promoting our literacy level. Firstly, English teachers especially those in higher education may find it beneficial as valuable input to better understand and raise their linguistic awareness of the importance of the linguistic features in writing a text. Such a linguistic awareness is important since it will eventually drive English teachers to influence their students in the way they write a text. Moreover, the result of this study can also be used as an example of how to write a good text by manipulating various language features to creating song lyric. These, in turn, will improve the students writing skills by using the appropriate and proper choices of words (dictions) as the realization of their interpersonal meanings.

Secondly, students learning English will not only find it useful to improve their linguistic awareness which is important in the text-making processes (speaking and writing) but also they can make their analysis when they listen to a song. Such a linguistic awareness will become a potential for them to lead to the production of good texts.

Thus, the knowledge about those language features is very important when we write or produce texts. It is within this context that this study is expected to raise awareness of English teachers and learners of the use of those language features. It is also expected that this linguistic awareness will, in turn, enable English teachers to teach writing better to their students. This linguistic awareness will facilitate learners of English in producing beautiful and quality texts that can work properly.

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