DETERMINING ATTITUDE OF NEIL ARMSTRONG’S DIARY: APPRAISAL SYSTEM ANALYSIS

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JAKARTA
2015
DETERMINING ATTITUDE OF NEIL ARMSTRONG’S DIARY: APPRAISAL SYSTEM ANALYSIS

A Thesis

Submitted to the Letters and Humanities Faculty

In Partial Fulfilment of Requirements for the Degree Strata One (S1)

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ABSTRACT


This research is a descriptive, qualitative study by using appraisal system theory developed by J.R Martin and David Rose to determine attitude in text, which is this thesis is a diary written by an astronaut who first set foot on the moon, Neil Armstrong on July 20, 1969. Appraisal system is a theory that concern in attitude; affect, judgment, and appreciation. The first, affect is concerned with registering positive and negative feelings: do we feel happy or sad, confident or anxious, interested or bored? Second is judgment, deals with attitudes towards behavior, which we admire or criticize, praise or condemn. The last, appreciation involves evaluations of semiotic and natural phenomena, according to the ways in which they are valued or not in a given field.

The research concern with interpersonal meaning in language, with the subjective presence of writers/speakers in the text as the adopt stances toward both materials they present and those with whom they communicate. The researcher determines attitude via interpersonal meaning and also finds the word value: positive or negative. The researcher finds words written by Neil Armstrong containing an attitude and represents about a perceived feeling of him. The attitude is detected by the appraisal system, if the word has a criteria for that, and will be considered in each kind of attitude; affect, judgment, and appreciation. This theory is used to determine the interpersonal meaning which the words come from evaluation of feelings, character’s people, or things of Neil Armstrong’s utterances. In this case, the research includes in a branch of semantics.

In conclusion, the researcher found the dominant attitude detected by the appraisal system, and also with this system, the researcher found a link between the words containing attitude with words that led to this attitude appear and provide a value. The result is the appreciation which has a dominant attitude in Neil Armstrong’s diary, the evaluations more dominant to explain the things from his utterances. The value of Neil Armstrong’s diary has already known from when his successful landing on the moon: positive value.

**Keywords**: Interpersonal, Attitude, Appraisal, Qualitative, Affect, Judgment, Appreciation
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The researcher believes that this thesis is far from perfect, therefore, criticism, suggestions, and comments which are constructive, he always expect. Finally, the researcher hopes this thesis can be useful for the needy and observers of discourse analysis studies.
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

Humans are social beings who are always in need of another human being to be a life partner who understands and can accommodate all forms of expression overflow to shed. Moreover spouse can also serve as advisors to live so that someone can solve the problem without relying on own self.

But it cannot be always shared by everyone. Some people choose another path when the facility does not have. There is a way of substituted such as talking to own self, through various forms of the outpouring of expression, such as poetry, making songs, or even write a diary. Diary is one of the delivery medium of expression which can be made one easily, because it can be written in accordance with the wishes of the author without having a basic write anything.

A diary (also called journal) is record (originally in handwritten format) with discrete entries arranged by date reporting on what has happened over the course of a day or other period. A personal diary may
include a person’s experiences, and/or through or feelings, including comment on current events outside the writer’s direct experience.¹

Personal diary often exploited by all who want to remember moments he considered impressive by writing on a book or a computer even without having to care about any aspects. By writing a personal diary, the people hope in the future, he may recall moments he had to tell and draw at a time when the moment takes place. The only person who does the work as an astronaut who never set foot on the moon for the first time, Neil Armstrong. He writes a diary while he feels the moment is an event that he considers that it is a historic event for the whole human being himself even in the earth, and should be remembered in the future.

Armstrong faced an even bigger challenge in 1969. Along with Michael Collins and Edwin E. “Buzz” Aldrin, he was part of NASA’s first manned mission to the moon. The trio were launched into space on July 16, 1969. Serving as the mission’s commander, Armstrong piloted the Lunar Module to the moon’s surface on July 20, 1969, with Buzz Aldrin aboard. Collins remained on the Command Module.²

On the sidelines of the mission, Armstrong writes some stories of mission experience that he feels. The diary contains about his mood and describes the situation surrounding. Diary has one of character and it can be

¹ Meriam-Webster “Diary”, the article accessed on April 22, 2015, from http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/diary
² Biography “Neil Armstrong”, the article accessed on April 22, 2015, from http://www.biography.com/people/neil-armstrong-9188943#moon-landing
easy to see the subjective presence\(^3\). It becomes a criterion to do this research.

Through the diary written by Neil Armstrong, the researcher tries to examine the diary by hooking with discourse analysis approach from linguistics. One theory that can be used to analyze this case is the appraisal system.

*Appraisal* is a system of interpersonal meaning. *Appraisal* is concerned with evaluation: the kinds of attitudes that are negotiated in text, the strength of the feelings involved and the ways in which values are sourced and readers align.\(^4\) *Appraisal* systems analysis approach comes from the development of the theory of Systemic Functional Grammar in the realm of interpersonal meaning, can be seen whether the attitudes contained in the story and attitude applications that are used by the manufacturer of the story. All kinds of attitudes of this theory will produce words value: positive or negative.

Therefore, the researcher will analyze a little part of Neil Armstrong’s personal diary of the realm of interpersonal of his meaning using *appraisal* theory approach.

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B. Focus of The Study

Focus of this study is to analyze the value of a word or phrase contain in the story of the diary. The researcher of this study focuses on the values contain in the words/phrases in the diary uses discourse analysis approach.

Focus of this research use appraisal tool that consists of three domains: attitude, graduation, and engagement contained in the diary which then will be identified through the appraisal system. All clauses, phrases and words are analyzed using appraisal system.

C. Research Questions

In order to conduct this study, the researcher formulates the problems which emerge in the background of the study and its focus on several scientific questions:

1. What kinds of attitudes are expressed in Neil Armstrong’s utterances in his diary on July 20, 1969?

2. What is the value of Neil Armstrong’s diary relate with the attitude of words from his utterances on July 20, 1969?
D. **Significances of The Study**

This research is expected to detect interpersonal meanings contained in diary. By detecting the value contained in the diary of the attitudes and feelings of the creator of sentences can be detected. This study uses the theory of J.R Martin and David Rose is an *appraisal* system which is a subpart in discourse analysis. The results of this study are expected to enrich the study of discourse analysis.

Theoretically, this research is expected to contribute theoretically to the study of discourse theory, in particular regarding of *appraisal* system in publications such as websites. It is expected to be useful for revealing the many options provided by the users of the language, especially in the information media writers which are delivering a message. In addition, it is important for the reader who wants to see the message conveyed by the author, especially on matters relating to human rights.

E. **Research Methodology**

1. **Objectives of Research**

   Based on the research questions, objectives of this study are:

   a. To identify the kind of attitudes which are expressed in Neil Armstrong’s utterances in his diary on July 20, 1969.

   b. To determine the value of Neil Armstrong’s diary related with the attitude of words from his utterances on July 20, 1969.
2. The Method of Research

The study is conducted by using qualitative descriptive method. As has been proposed by Koentjaraningrat\(^5\), qualitative research design consists of three models, namely descriptive, verification, and grounded research. This study used a qualitative method with descriptive design, the research illustrates a careful regarding certain individuals or groups on the circumstances and symptoms that occur.

This type of research includes literature research, because the research corpus of text contained in the diary. According to Semi\(^6\) (1993: 8) research literature that studies conducted in the researcher's study or library, where researchers obtain data and information about the object of research in books or other audiovisual tools. The approach used is a discourse analysis approach to the clause as a unit of data analysis.

Qualitatively, this research aiming at finding the value of sentences using *appraisal* approaches. However, descriptively, the research is designed by some descriptions which are following the *appraisal* system.

3. The Technique of Data Collecting & Data Analysis

Provision of data sourced from the internet that has been selected by the author as the data to be examined. The data is Neil Armstrong’s diary which comes from some paper of his diary when he landed on the moon, July 20, 1969. Then the authors determine that the author of story contains many elements that had the value of the appraisal system.

Diary may describe a special setting and explain why it is special. Because of the absence of corpus that addresses diary, making this research becomes significant, to see the different research models to apply the analysis of the corpus that is different from that exemplified by Martin and Rose on their book. They give examples from short story to apply their theory, Helena’s Story: She begins with the value of her love’s work and their forthcoming relationship:

A top security structure

A beautiful relationship

The researcher uses bibliography research method to find the evaluation words of feelings/people/things. This method is using written source to gain the data, then the data which are indicated by appraisal system are collected into a data card. To collect those data, the researcher does following steps:

---

a. To find a selected corpus from internet;

b. To read the story;

c. To mark particular words which are indicated by *appraisal* system;

d. To give the name of the marked that follow subsystem of *appraisal* system;

e. To write the chosen words/phrases into data card.

After that, those specific numbers of data is analyzed. To do that, the researcher runs steps as follow:

a. To describe the data with *appraisal* system;

b. To make conclusions in the end of the data analysis.

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<td>Negative Value</td>
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4. **The Instrument of Data Analysis**

According Suharsimi Arikunto, data collection instruments are tools chosen and used by researchers in its activities in order to collect these activities become systematic and facilitated by it.\(^8\)

To analyze the interpersonal meaning of the corpus, the authors use the data card as research instruments to analyze, to identify and classify the data that is required from the diary to the kinds of attitude. Data card can be obtained if the words have already been detected by *appraisal system: affect, judgement, or appreciation.*

5. **Analysis Units**

The units of analysis of this research are words and phrases in the Neil Armstrong’s diary.

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\(^8\) Suharsimi Arikunto. “Manajemen Penelitian”, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2000), p. 134
CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION

In this chapter will be presented on a literature review related to the issues to be addressed in the discussion. This chapter will be described on the previous research, *appraisal* theory, and theory related to value about interpersonal meaning.

The discussion of the theory of *appraisal* would range of domains contained in the *appraisal* system, forming a framework of analysis that can be used to analyze the discourse of the corner of the realm of interpersonal meaning.

A. Previous Research

To start this chapter, the researcher highlights some previous researches. The first one from Jason Glynos, David Howarth, Aletta Norval, and Ewen Speed entitle *Discourse Analysis: Varieties and Methods*\(^9\) were present and analyses six key approaches to discourse analysis, including political discourse theory, rhetorical political analysis, the discourse historical approach in critical discourse analysis, interpretive policy analysis, and discursive psychology and Q methodology. It highlights differences and similarities between the approaches along three distinctive dimensions,

namely, ontology, focus and purpose. Their analysis reveals the difficulty of arriving at a fundamental matrix of dimensions which would satisfactorily allow one to organize all approaches in a coherent theoretical framework.

The second research is about a comparative study examine the place of grammar in the ESL context; described the kind of grammar that is used by teachers to design teaching activities in ESL classes; and discusses the implications for English grammar teaching with regard to the investigator’s own experiences. The title of this research is *The Usefulness Of Systemic Functional Grammar And Its Impact On Students’ Communicative Skills In Esl Context* from Hayder AlHamdany.¹⁰ The data are collected by recording observations of teaching methods during ESL Cookery lessons, using a notebook and pen. The two teachers of the class are also interviewed. The results show that the chosen grammatical teaching strategies are effective in this classroom; they engaged students in interactive and contextual learning.

The third research, Toohey in his dissertation 'Wired Valentines and Webs of Love: “An Examination of the People’s Attitudes And Their Intentions To Use The Net To Form Romantic Relationships”,¹¹ he analyzes the way people express attitudes romance over the internet. In that study Toohey analyze how people convey an attitude romance with unconventional ways. This study discusses the romantic attitudes identified

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¹¹ Raiza A Toohey, “Wired valentines and webs of love: An examination of people’s attitudes and their intentions to use the Net to form romantic relationships”. Georgia State University (2007)
on the internet site. With through the internet more easily convey their romantic attitude. Alternative media is one way to show the attitude freely.

Of the three studies above, it has the same general approach, namely discourse analysis, but use a different theory of the three. The first study uses six key approaches to discourse analysis. While the third study aim to apply the theory of Systemic Functional Grammar in a way comparative study. The third study is about the way people express attitudes. On the other hand, the researcher in his own research wants to use the same general approach of the three studies above using development theory of Systemic Functional Grammar to analyze about the attitude of negotiation using appraisal system.

B. Discourse Analysis

Humans have variety of ways to communicate both orally and in writing. In communicating with one another, human beings have different purposes from each other: only to convey information, or just to express their opinions or exchange ideas. M.A.K Halliday argues that Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG) is used the language as source which has meaning and to analyze the language in the real use and focus in text and context.12

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Halliday decides the SFG model of language in social context recognizes three general social functions the theory called *metafunctions*\(^{13}\). *Metafunctions* languages include *ideational*, *interpersonal*, and *textual*. *Metafunction* first is *ideational* function. The function has a role in the construction of meaning associated with physical and language user experience. In the element of meaning, the clause is viewed as a representative. *Ideational* function focuses to how social experiences in real life constructed through language. Research relates to the *ideational* functions such research on *ideation*. *Ideation* discusses the experience and *conjunction* representatives to discuss the relationship between the occurrences of one another (connecting events). The second is *interpersonal* function which allows to expressing their opinions and *attitudes*. This is a verbal exchange between speakers/writers and listeners/readers. This function shows the action or the action taken against the experience in social interaction, which is realized by the four acts in the language. Interaction in this function shows that clause as an exchange. This function concentrates on how the pronoun "*we*" as a subject in the mood arrangement. One study of discourse analysis related to *interpersonal* functioning is associated with negotiating *appraisal* attitude in the text. Next, realizing the functions of *textual* and *interpersonal* in the text associated with the speech and the situation around. Therefore, the construction of the text depends on the purpose and reflects the intent of the situation. Discourse analysis research is

related to the *textual* function, decide to two: identification that identifies people and objects; *periodicity* related to the rhythm of discourse.

This study focuses on written discourse rather than oral discourse, because the data obtained came from Neil Armstrong’s Diary. This study emphasizes the semantic meaning in each word/phrase from the story rather than discusses the substitution and ellipsis, so in this study contain the values of the author from the diary, will be analyzed using the *appraisal* system. By looking at the attitude of the author identified through the *appraisal* system, it will look value to convey the author via discourse analysis.

C. Appraisal

*Appraisal* is one form of interpersonal meaning.\(^{14}\) *Appraisal* focuses on the evaluation of *attitudes* contained in a text.\(^{15}\) The strength of the feelings is involved in a text and how it can be obtained as well as the value of united reader. Focus on the *appraisal* is the attitude and values negotiated with the reader.

*Appraisal is concerned with evaluation: the kinds of attitudes that are negotiated in a text, the strength of the feeling involved and the ways in which values re sourced and readers aligned.*\(^{16}\)

\(^{14}\) Ibid, p.7

\(^{15}\) Ibid, p.17

\(^{16}\) Ibid, p.22
Appraisal is a system of interpersonal meaning.\textsuperscript{17} Appraisal is used to negotiate social relationships among humans, to tell about what he felt about things and people to the reader. There are 3 aspects to explore the discussion of the appraisal system: attitudes, how strong attitudes applied (amplification), and the source of the attitude (engagement).\textsuperscript{18}

Figure 1.1 Basic systems for Appraisal\textsuperscript{19}

1. Attitude

Attitudes relate to the evaluation of the object, character people, and feelings. Attitudes are divided into three basic evaluation Affect (feelings), judgement (the character), and appreciation (value of goods).\textsuperscript{20}

Affect, Martin and Rose explore how people express their feelings in discourse; they find that the people vary in two general ways. Firstly they can have good feelings or bad feelings, so affect can be positive or negative. Second people can express their feeling directly, or

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{17} Ibid, p.22
\item \textsuperscript{18} Ibid, p.24
\item \textsuperscript{19} The figure is originally copied from Ibid, at p.25
\item \textsuperscript{20} Ibid, p.25
\end{itemize}
they can infer people are feeling indirectly from their behavior, so affect can be expressed directly or implied.21

Affect can be expressed by the verb associated with the processing of emotions as to love/to hate, to frighten/to reassure, to interest/to bore, to enrage/to placate. In addition to the verb emotion, affect can also be expressed by adverbs and the adverbs which usually used are adverbs of manner as happily/sadly. The latter, affect can be expressed through adjectives associated with emotion (adjective of emotion) as the happy/sad, worried/confident, angry/pleased, keen/uninterested.

Affect can be categorized into positive and negative. It deals with the good and bad characteristics associated with attitude and emotion. Affect can also be expressed in two ways as well, which is directly (direct) and indirect (implied). Feelings deliver directly divide into emotional state and physical expression. Feelings convey directly visible from the use of the words associate with emotions. Feelings convey indirectly divide into extraordinary behavior and metaphor. Feelings convey indirectly visible from the unusual behavior that express emotions such as changes in voice, gestures. In investigating the unusual behavior often researchers know that something is wrong but not too sure what exactly the feeling you want delivered, the psychological approach should be used.

21 Ibid, p.25
Judgement is a normative assessment of the human behavior associated with the rules or conventions of behavior. In other words, judgement related to ethical, relating to religion, moral, legal rules, or rules. Just as attitudes express positively or negatively, and directly or indirectly, any judgement can be also considered as such but judgement assessment related to social norms that exist. Judgement involves judgment as to whether something legal/illegal, moral/immoral, polite/impolite that will be encountered words relate to moral or legal as immoral, virtuous, lewd, sinful, lascivious, innocent, Unjust, fair-minded, law-abiding, murderous, cruel, brutal, dishonest. Examples

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22 Ibid, p.28
such as the following: He corruptly agreed to accept money from reviews those bidding for the contract.²³

Judgement divide into two personal judgement consisting of admire and criticize, and moral judgement consisting of praise and condemn.²⁴

Figure 1.3 The option of judgement²⁵

Attitude latter is appreciation. Appreciation is an assessment of attitudes toward objects, including television shows, movies, books, CDs, paintings, sculptures, houses, public buildings, parks, play, recital, parades, all kinds of spectacle and performance, the feeling of the park, and scenery.²⁶ Just as effects and judgement, appreciation assesses positive and negative things. So the relationship between human beings and the abstract quality of life is also assessed together with the object.

In the assessment of human appreciation can be done as follows: She is

²³ Ibid, p.28  
²⁴ Ibid, p.29  
²⁵ Ibid, p.30  
²⁶ Ibid, p.33
beautiful. The sentence is not an *appraisal* judgment, because although the assessed is human, but can not be categorized considered right or wrong, but beautiful, not something that is right or wrong morally.

**Figure 1.4 Appreciation**

2. **Graduation/Amplifying attitude**

*Graduation/Amplifying attitude* is how the attitude applied, and the one thing that should be noted about the attitude is that it is gradual (*gradable*). This means that Martin and Rose can say how strongly they feel about someone or something.\(^\text{28}\) *Amplifying attitude* can be divided into two: first is *force* associated with the power of words associated with the rise and fall of the voice and touch with intensifiers, *attitudinal lexis*, metaphor, and *swearing*. *Focus* is related to sharpening and smoothing word.\(^\text{29}\)

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\(^{27}\) *Ibid*, p.34  
\(^{28}\) *Ibid*, p.37  
\(^{29}\) *Ibid*, p.38
3. Engagement

*Engagement (Sources of attitudes)* with regard to the source of the attitude is divided into two, namely *heterogloss* relating to the source of the attitude that comes apart from the author and *monogloss* relating to the source of the attitude that comes only from the author. In connection with that source attitude *heterogloss* not only from the author then there should be an analysis of the heterogloss by using projection *source, modality, and concession.*

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30 *Ibid,* p.43
31 *Ibid,* p.44
Martin and Rose develop theory from M.A.K Halliday: metafunctions; interpersonal, ideational and textual. The researcher tries to develop and apply one of metafunction: interpersonal, because it can read and analyze a feeling that is felt by the author. The researcher choose this because it is useful to feel the same sensation as perceived by the author. The only theory proposed by Martin and Rose is a system that works to indicate an attitude that is reflected from the author: *appraisal system*.

D. **Attitudinal Lexis**

Attitudinal lexis refers to the selection of lexis which communicates something of the writer's judgments, appraisal or feelings about an issue, and reveals their positive or negative attitudes towards their audience and/or topic.32

With attitudinal lexis in general, however, the clause frames introduced above and the nature of the source and target of evaluation can be used to distinguish among affect, judgement and appreciation.33

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CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

A. Data Description

This research uses written source to gain the data, then the data which are indicated by appraisal system, will collect into a data card. He chooses a story from Neil Armstrong’s Diary. Then, the collected words or phrases which are indicated by appraisal system will put together on the table. The table will expose each kind of attitudes from appraisal system. The researcher managed to find the data that are detected by using the appraisal system as many as 22 data. All data are detected by the system come from Neil Armstrong's utterances. The criteria of data card are the lexemes in the form of words or phrases which have evaluation meaning.

Appraisal

In order to obtain indications of words or phrases, the researcher classifies sentences containing them include in the appraisal system. In addition, the table only classifying through the kinds of attitudes of the basic system of appraisal. For the next will be pursed into a special classification in the analysis of data, can be seen in the following table.
Table 2: Kind of *Attitudes*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>Line</th>
<th>CORPUSSES</th>
<th>ATTITUDE</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AFFECT</td>
<td>JUDGEMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td><em>As we prepared for our landing, I asked Buzz, “Were you ever afraid that something would go wrong? “I guess I was,” he said</em> <strong>tranquilly.</strong></td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td><em>His words brought some comfort to me, and we proceeded with our preparations.</em></td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>15</td>
<td><em>“Beep-beep,” adding confusion to my already perplexed mind.</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>21</td>
<td><em>Be calm, I told myself, that always helped.</em></td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>22</td>
<td><em>After my heart nearly tripled its speed, I heard a thud then joyous cheering from base.</em></td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>24</td>
<td><em>What surprised me was how I sounded, much calmer then I felt.</em></td>
<td>√</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>25(1)</td>
<td><em>What surprised me was how I sounded, much calmer then I felt.</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>25(2)</td>
<td><em>There were a few exultant words from Huston, “You scared as blue, half to death, and thanks for letting us breathe again”.</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>26</td>
<td><em>Buzz and I grinned at each other and shook hands.</em></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>28</td>
<td><em>We opened the valves, and then came the big moment</em></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>29(1)</td>
<td><em>I haltingly descended the ladder, my mind went blank, and the words poured out of my mouth.</em></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>29(2)</td>
<td><em>I haltingly descended the ladder, my mind went blank, and the words poured out of my mouth.</em></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>31</td>
<td><em>Moreover, how lucky I was to be here.</em></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>31(1)</td>
<td><em>As I stepped on the moon, I looked around, dazed…magnificent</em></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>31(2)</td>
<td><em>As I stepped on the moon, I looked around, dazed…magnificent</em></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>33</td>
<td><em>The vast, sandy silver surface was almost illusory.</em></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>37</td>
<td><em>I sauntered around for a while, and then looked up at that eternal sky.</em></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>38</td>
<td><em>I saw that familiar, bright, beautiful planet, Earth.</em></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Text</td>
<td>Correct?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>They had never seemed so clear – the trillions and trillions of them.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>43(1)</td>
<td>Infinite possibilities.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>43(2)</td>
<td>I decided we had accomplished something by exploring the moon, and we did it successfully.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>However, this was not the end of this astounding journey into space.</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Data Analysis

As the main purpose of the research, the researcher will identify about relationship between the selections of particular words with the value of sentences in Neil Armstrong's utterances in his diary on July 20, 1969. Identification will be presented through a description of each of the data that has been indicated by the appraisal system in Table 1.

1. Data 1

As we prepared for our landing, I asked Buzz, “Were you ever afraid that something would go wrong? “I guess I was,” he said tranquilly.

For the first data analysis, the researcher tries to describe tranquilly from table 1, in which the word is already indicated through the appraisal system by him.

The part of sentence above is one thing that detected by the appraisal system. The word tranquilly; calm and peaceful and without noise, violence, worry, etc., can describe the feeling of a Neil Armstrong. The feeling come from emotional state from himself. It means the attitude refers to affect that the feeling imagine emotional state of Neil Armstrong.

But no information is missed in the sentence above, because emergency respond Buzz does not seem to have the proper meaning of the

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34 Data 1 means that the data is from table 1; number 1 of data description.
word *tranquilly*. Apparently this is missed from the sentence afterwards, which helps to explain why the author decided tranquilly. Buzz continues “But it is too late now, to turn back. Besides, I highly doubt anything will go wrong, at least nothing we won’t be able to fix.”

The cause from Neil Armstrong’s feeling can be seen from the source originating from earlier conversation with Buzz, which in turn Buzz replied “I guess I was”. The clause that causes the author raises a judgment against him. Therefore, the source is heterogloss, because it comes not from the author himself, which is from his conversation with another person who produces the word *tranquilly*.

### 2. Data 2

*His words brought some comfort to me, and we proceeded with our preparations.*

*Att: Aff Val: (+)*

The above clause is the second item that is detected by the researcher through the appraisal system. Word had detected is comfort which described the feeling at the time. The word includes the appraisal subsystem that is affect. Affect is a sub attitude that can describe the state of the feelings of a person who can be identified from the words that he tell about the atmosphere and the feeling itself against something that makes him unable to pronounce the word.

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36 Data 2 means that the data is from table 1; number 2 of data description.
The word **comfort** is a description of the feeling of the author, and the feeling is something positive for him drawn from his words. Because the pure sense of **comfort** is a pleasant feeling of being relaxed and free from pain. It can be concluded that this attitude is **positive** and no negative impact to the author.

Feeling that he felt only on the **emotional state** that happens to him, did not come to show the **physical expression**. **Emotional state** is a picture of emotions that can only be perceived by the author, although not physically visible from the outside. Feeling described by Neil Armstrong direct uttered, not by hiding the sense with implicit meaning.

Martin and Rose said in their book, “the final region of appraisal we need to consider has to do with the source of attitudes: who are the evaluations coming from?” They assert that the importance of the source of the utterance to produce the attitude that emerged from the author. In data 2, the researcher sees attitude from the word **comfort**, it comes from the word “his words” which refers to the words previously spoken by Buzz of conversation between Neil Armstrong with Buzz. Words that make the author say comfort are “But it is too late now, to turn back. Besides, I highly doubt anything will go wrong, at least nothing we won’t be able to fix.” So that the **source** in a question comes from the influence of Neil Armstrong when Buzz to bring an attitude to express her feelings of comfort in the words of Buzz. It is mean that the source comes from Buzz and the researcher found **heterogloss** from this data.

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3. Data 3

“Beep-beep.” adding confusion to my already perplexed mind.

Perplexed definition of to confuse and worry someone slightly by being difficult to understand or solve. The fragment contained word perplexed spoken by the author in the diary. The word perplexed directly gives a clear sense that the author conveys her mood, this word comes to affect. The words illustrate the author's emotional state over what he feels. And emotional state that he feels is expression which is negative. Therefore, the researcher determines that this expression belongs to the kinds of attitude is leading to negative affect delivered directly by the author.

The word perplex detected by the appraisal system on the 4 data sourced from the author's self so that it can be determined that the engagement / the source of attitude using monogloss

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39 Data 4 means that the data is from table 1; number 4 of data description.
4. Data 4\textsuperscript{41}

\begin{center}
\begin{tikzpicture}
\node[align=center] (A) {Be \textbf{calm} \textit{I told myself, that always helped.}};
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{center}

Further analysis of data is a conversation that Neil Armstrong did it to himself. Word that appears and is detected by an appraisal system, \textbf{calm}.

Neil Armstrong tried to soothe himself by talking to own self to give confidence that all will go okay. \textbf{Calm} is affected by the problem that is said by the author, “The fuel was low!” The word \textbf{calm} that he spoke, representing the feelings to think positive and continue to be optimistic. And this word is included in \textit{affect} from kinds of attitude that is \textit{positive} and \textit{direct} way he says without having hidden meanings, so that the researcher can be easier to detect this because the word directly describe the feeling of the author with the word \textbf{calm}.

In the beginning of description data analysis 5, the researcher has to say Neil Armstrong spoke and attitude bring up what he said to himself. \textit{Monogloss} is the source used by the author to the data 5.

5. Data 5\textsuperscript{42}

\begin{center}
\begin{tikzpicture}
\node[align=center] (A) {After \underline{my heart nearly tripled its speed}, \textit{I heard a thud then joyous cheering from base.}};
\end{tikzpicture}
\end{center}

\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{Att : Aff}
\item \textbf{Val : (+)}
\end{itemize}

\textsuperscript{41}Data 5 means that the data is from table 1; number 5 of data description.
\textsuperscript{42}Data 6 means that the data is from table 1; number 6 of data description.
In the Data 6, Neil Armstrong tries to use words that are more varied by using the phrase to express his feelings when seconds of the plane is still in the process of landing on the moon.

He says my heart nearly tripled its speed. This clause is influenced by the state of the atmosphere or an activity that makes him said like that, “I accelerated Eagle toward towards a clearing”. This clause is hard to pin down through the definition of words, because this clause has a hidden meaning. This clause uses precisely amplifying attitudes in a way which impressed metaphor that phrase which he described to be redundant. Metaphor make these clauses are implicit.

At the implicit clauses and hide the true meaning written by the author expresses an idea that he in a state of anxiety. Meaning anxious to make the clause that expressed by the author toward the kinds of attitude that is affect, because it describes his feelings at that time. Affect can be expressed directly or implied. That leads to negative expression he felt.

It is clear that the source of the attitude which the author reveals is monogloss. There is no additional information that made him vent his expression. Influence comes from himself.

6. Data 6

What surprised me was how I sounded, much calmer then I felt.

Att : Aff
Val : (+)

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44Data 7 means that the data is from table 1; number 7 of data description.
The next, the researcher found one more a word which indicated by the appraisal system to acquire interpersonal meaning of a diary written by Neil Armstrong, is **surprised**.

**Surprised** is feeling or showing surprise because something has happened that you do not expect.\(^{45}\) From the definition of the researcher draws a decision that this word is related about the author feeling and the meaning is directly. It is an “express our feelings”\(^{46}\) from the author and by Martin and Rose said it is **affect** which belong to the kinds of attitude. Feeling described by Neil Armstrong has value that is **positive**, because he describes how he has good feeling in a part of the sentence.

A feeling of surprise is an expression of emotional experienced by the author. The cause of the emergence of the attitude is **emotional state** which illustrated from the story, and the source comes from the author himself, **monogloss**.

7. **Data 7**\(^{47}\)

What surprised me was how I sounded, much calmer then I felt.

On the analysis of data 8, the researcher saw a visible attitude of the expression of feelings felt by Neil Armstrong. The word in question is the word **much calmer** as a form of expression is said by him.


\(^{47}\)Data 8 means that the data is from table 1; number 8 of data description.
There are two words that are detected by the appraisal system; much and calmer. The second word will be dissected each said. The definition of **calm** is peaceful, quiet, and without worry.⁴⁸ Seen from the pure definition of the word calm, have a *positive* value. While if you talk about the kinds of attitude, belonging to the appreciation. What is meant here is the *appreciation* as claimed by Martin and Rose⁴⁹ “appreciation of things includes our attitudes about TV shows, film, books, CDs; about paintings, sculptures, homes, public buildings, parks, about plays, recitals, parades or matter: panoramas and glens, sunsets, constellations, shooting stars and satellites on a starry night”.

Do not miss the word much calmer as a supportive word appreciation. That word is seen that became a phrase that makes the second word has a deeper meaning. Martin and Rose put this as amplifying the force of attitude that has its own grading high or low.⁵⁰ While this word, indicates the strengthening of words that leads to high grading.

Word phrase **much calmer** comes from the author’s feeling when he threw words when he felt the moon landing perfectly. The source of the attitude of the word is derived from the author's feeling that belongs to the *glittering monogoloss*.

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⁵⁰Ibid, p.38
8. Data 9

There were a few **exultant** words from Huston, “You scared as blue, half to
death, and thanks for letting us breathe again”.

**Att : Aff**
**Val : (+)**

The researcher can see that data 9 has a different attitude with data 8; the thing relate with what the authors feeling. At this time the data, the word in question is said **exultant**.

**Exultant** has a definition very happy. That meaning has a positive value for him. So the word that is raised by Neil Armstrong on the data is **affect** in kind of attitude, it has positive value. As said by the researcher of working with discourse's book, on the positive side we have terms evaluation concerned with communal healing.

If seen from the data in the form of a fragment of the above, the researcher can see a word that refers to the source of attitude comes from, “from Huston”. The words are very clear that the source of attitude comes from Huston’s words; the engagement is **heterogloss**.

9. Data 9

*Buzz and I grinned at each other and shook hands.*

**Att : Aff**
**Val : (+)**

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51Data 9 means that the data is from table 1; number 9 of data description.
54Data 10 means that the data is from table 1; number 10 of data description
The following data is a sentence where there is one word that is detected by the appraisal system. The word in question is the word that is marked as bold, **grinned**.

**Grinned** here is a verb whose origin he is a grin that means to smile a wide smile. This verb means that Buzz and Neil Armstrong feeling very happy. Definition of smile is a happy or friendly expression on the face in which the ends of the mouth curve up slightly, often with the lips moving apart so that the teeth can be seen. In this case, belong to the happy feeling of having a *positive* value for the author. And from this word, it appears that the authors describe the *physical expression* performed by himself with Buzz. Therefore, this word belongs to the *affect* of kinds of attitude.

At data 8, the author gives a description of the circumstances about him, although invites others to get involved in the story. It can be seen from the sentence, "Buzz and I" as “we” is said by the author is a *monogloss* of the source of attitude, because it involves from the author own self.

10. Data 10

![Diagram](image.png)

*We opened the valves, and then came the big moment.*

| Att : App | Val : (+) |

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57 Data 11 means that the data is from table 1; number 11 of data description
In the analysis of data 11, the researcher saw a visible attitude of the expression of feelings felt by Neil Armstrong. The word in question is the word **big** as a form of expression which is said by him.

The definition of **big** is large in size or amount. 58 **Big** give a statement to say the moment, so **big** a role as an appreciation of attitude, because the moment is a noun that deserves to be appreciated. While the value that appears to have a positive value.

Big words is a noun that said amplifier becomes to have more value, therefore the role of the appraisal system works, through amplifying attitude. This attitude has a system that works subsystem, in this case, whose role is to give value sharpen of the focus. The kind involves ‘sharpening’ or ‘softening’ categories of people and things, using words such as about/ exactly or real/ sort of/ kind of. Martin and Rose refer to this kind of amplifying as focus. 59

The source of the attitude of word **big** comes from the author. Not much different from the data 10, the source of attitude can be indicated from the word "we" that exist in the data 11. Therefore, it is included into monogloss that the source came from the influence of the author.

11. Data 11

I haltingly descended the ladder, my mind went blank, and the words poured out of my mouth.

**Haltingly**, the next word is detected by the appraisal system. This word belong to a class word adverb, which has a definition: stopping often while you are saying or doing something, especially because you are nervous.61 “We opened the valves, and then came the big moment” are the words which influence **haltingly**. Those words can influence because the situation when he has never got before.

Subject “I”, which refers to the author, Neil Armstrong describes the **physical state** is going through. This **physical state** shows an attitude; this attitude belongs to the kinds of attitude that **affect**, describing what the author feels about him. While said **haltingly** refers to physical expression as it relates to actions generated by visible expression. The use of the word uses by the author is **directly** that has the original meaning through a description which is said by the author.

From subject “I”, the researcher notices that the attitude produced by the author. Subject “I” have a very high probability to determine a source of attitude, especially **monogloss**. It happens in data 12, the source of attitude is **monogloss**, the author being the only source of this attitude.

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60 Data 12 means that the data is from table 1; number 12 of data description
12. Data 12

I haltingly descended the ladder, **my mind went blank** and words poured out of my mouth.

Data 13 is an expression that is written in the diary depicting Neil Armstrong on his feelings after passing an event which according to him is invaluable, "and then came the big moment". By the time the astronaut say the words, and then he explained his feelings at that time with words **my mind went blank**.

**My mind went blank** is an expression of the feelings that he wrote in the diary. This feeling is a thought that is perceived by the author that he does not know what he should do. These words have a hidden meaning behind it, so that these words include using **implicit** meaning in its delivery. While the characteristics of these words have meaning is **implicit**. This circumstance is **extremely** rare in itself, so it is called the **extraordinary behavior** by Martin and Rose. All items that have been detected are included in **affect** of attitude, because the detected data is a picture of the author's feeling, mean confuse that has **negative** value.

Through circumstances which the author describes, the researcher sees that this data appears on the basis of the author himself. There is no evidence of others who interfere in the creation of this attitude, so that these

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62 Data 13 means that the data is from table 1; number 13 of data description
words are derived only from the author, no one else, which "I" make clear to the subject in front of a sentence. The source of attitude is monogloss.

13. Data 13

Moreover, how [lucky] I was to be here.

\[ \text{Att: Aff, Val: (+)} \]

**Lucky** is the next word that is detected by the appraisal system. At times this attitude, created at the time he felt grateful for her could have landed on the moon for the first time. Neil Armstrong thinks that he is very special to achieve so far, landed on the moon. The word can be seen from earlier words that make it produce, “I thought about how many people had worked their entire lives to make this possible”.

**Lucky** is having good things happen to you by chance. From the meaning of the word lucky spoken by the author, this word is pronounced because the expression of pride against him and be grateful with what he can. The kind of attitude that is detected is affect which has a positive value. A positive value is obtained as the author implies upper proud of him, and others may not be able to get the same opportunities as what he get the time.

Again, the word is derived from the same source of data 13, which is just from the author. Monogloss is a part of an appraisal system which helps to explain and detection of the source of attitude come from.

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64 Data 14 means that the data is from table 1; number 14 of data description
Here we will use the term heterogloss where the source of an attitude is other than the writer, and monogloss (‘single voice’) where the source is simply the author.\textsuperscript{66}

14. Data 14\textsuperscript{67}

As I stepped on the moon, I looked around, dazed…magnificent.

\textbf{Dazed} on the actual meaning from dictionary is very confused and unable to think.\textsuperscript{68} This word is detected by the \textit{appraisal} system because it shows the author feeling if understood of the actual meaning. This feeling arises comes from the author himself when he stepped on the moon, and looked around as he described in the diary.

From the above description, the word dazed is an expression \textit{dazed} of the author's expression that he devotes on the diary. Therefore, the word that describes the feeling which is perceived by him, is an attitude that is raised by him, and included in \textit{affect}. \textit{Directly} through said dazed, the author's attitude is not difficult to understand and easy to set on the kinds of attitude.

The researcher tries to analyze the value of the attitude of the above data. On this issue, the word \textit{dazed} is an expression of something that is \textit{negative} but in \textit{positive} way, so it can be straightened out that \textit{dazed} has a

\textsuperscript{67} Data 15 means that the data is from table 1; number 15 of data description
negative value if understood through the meaning of the original word which means "very confused and unable to think". On the other hand, the researcher sees that this is not entirely negative, since this study is not only discussed by the meaning of words alone, but it is closely related to the meaning of the words that exist in the vicinity. In this case, dazed which has a negative meaning, when linked with words that exist in the previous; “As I stepped on the moon, I looked around”, this is a picture that is attempted to be imagined by the author when he is doing activities that not everyone can do, walking on the moon, looking at things around him, and finally he said dazed. This is not a negative thing, it is a feeling of awe at the beauty around them so that no words or actions he can do when he feels very appreciated for it all, so this is a positive value.

The word is derived from the author's own self; there is no influence from anyone or anything else. Talking about the feeling the author himself only knows, but sometimes this feeling could also be influenced by other people's words or quotes of a word from somewhere. But on this data, the word dazed which is said by the author, this includes monogloss.

15. Data 15\textsuperscript{69}

As I stepped on the moon, I looked around, dazed...[magnificent]

\textit{Att : App Val : {+}}

\textsuperscript{69} Data 16 means that the data is from table 1; number 16 of data description
Further data is a word to describe the same sentence with the data 17. A word marked next bold is magnificent. This word stands only a description of the subsequent attitude produced by the author.

**Magnificent** is an expression of praise to something that has a meaning very good, beautiful, or deserving to be admired. This word is an adjective that describes something that is contained in the description in words before. But the naked eye when viewed “As I stepped on the moon, I looked around, dazed” invisible presence of an object or anything that can be explained by magnificent, but if it is explored a little deeper to get the meaning behind these words, the researcher found that there is something behind "I looked around" says the author. Through that clause, the researcher predicts that there is a description of something when the author wants to describe the circumstances, but the author does not explain it and just say magnificent. Therefore, this word belongs to the appreciation which something invisible, positive value.

Continuing the analysis, the researcher found something in common with the previous data. Data 15 have the same sentence with the data 16, therefore it is most likely the source of attitude also have the same source because it is in one sentence, monogloss.

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The vast, sandy silver surface was almost illusory. This word is an expression of the attitude expressed by the author at the time described the objects he sees when he is in the moon.

Illusory is an adjective that means not real and based on illusion. This adjective to describe something that he sees, “The vast, sandy silver surface” are the words. In other words, this is a compliment to what he saw in the form of objects, so that it is included on an appreciation of things that are detected by the appraisal system. Attitude is not perfect with an extra word in front of it that is almost that means nearly. It is a compliment that is spoken by Neil Armstrong to the objects around him, so this is positive.

Almost in here act as descriptors for illusory. As described in the book Working with Discourse by Martin and Rose, the second kind involves ‘sharpening’ or ‘softening’ categories of people and things, using words such as about/exactly or real/sort of/kind of, we refer to this kind of amplifying as focus. Almost belong to the category of focus that uses a kind involve as softening.

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71 Data 16 means that the data is from table 1; number 17 of data description
Again, the word is derived from the same source of the last previous data, which is just from the author. *Monogloss* is a part of an *appraisal* system which helps to explain and detection of the source of attitude come from.

17. Data 17\textsuperscript{75}

\begin{center}
\textit{I sauntered around for a while, and then looked up at that \textbf{eternal} sky.}
\end{center}

Above sentence indicates a compliment from the author to the universe. Sky is a form of objects commended by the author. Eternal is a compliment that is stamped by Neil Armstrong to the sky by the time he began to walk on the moon and have a look around. “I sauntered around for a while and look…..”

*Eternal* is an adjective that means the same as lasting forever or for a very long time.\textsuperscript{76} This word is an *appreciation* addressed to the sky. Martin and Rose explain that a different word can be replaced with the same meaning. They try to examine vocabulary items that include degrees of intensity. It is included into kinds of words are known as *attitudinal lexis*, i.e. ‘lexis with attitude’.\textsuperscript{77} The lessons that are discussed included in *amplifying the force of attitude*.

\begin{footnotesize}
\textsuperscript{75} Data 18 means that the data is from table 1; number 18 of data description
\end{footnotesize}
The word is derived from the same source of the last previous data, which is just from the author. *Monogloss* is a part of an *appraisal* system which helps to explain and detection of the source of attitude come from.

18. Data 18

![Diagram]

Data 19 this time, the author gives the words of description to describe one thing is Earth. He expresses his admiration for the planet as a place that had been his life. Those words also are preceded by the words “I sauntered around for a while and look…..” that influence that causes the detection of three words at a time from the author.

Neil Armstrong gives three appreciations of the Earth. These words are **familiar**, **bright**, and **beautiful**. Reviews these words belong to the *appreciation*, kinds of attitude. All the words have the same role as an attitude that is detected as an appreciation that has a *positive* value, because this appreciation is a description of praise to a thing that is done by the author. In this case, the author does not use the intensifier to amplify or sharpen delivery.

The word is derived from the same source of the last previous data, which is just from the author. *Monogloss* is a part of an *appraisal* system which helps to explain and detection of the source of attitude come from.

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78 Data 19 means that the data is from table 1; number 19 of data description
19. Data 19

They had never seemed so clear – the trillions and trillions of them.

Att: App
Val: (+)

This data is the data that is currently on the last paragraph of Neil Armstrong's diaries. This situation remained when the author still running and had a look around and still describe the Worlds that will admiration felt by him when is the last few days.

“They” in the above sentence refers to the word "stars" in the previous sentence, i.e. “My gaze shifted to the stars”. He sees the stars as seen from the eyes and then came an attitude that made him give appreciation to the stars, “They had never seemed so clear”. So clear are marked as bold as detected by the appraisal system as a condition of the Indication of an attitude. Clear has some definition, easy to understand, hear, read, or see. What is meant here is clear see. As a rare thing he experienced when he still on earth never situation like this. On the other hand, so the role of an amplifier makes the word clear more focus. So it is so instrumental to clarify an attitude becomes sharper, Martin and Rose call this with sharpening.

The word is derived from the same source of the last previous data, which is just from the author. Monogloss is a part of an appraisal system which helps to explain and detection of the source of attitude come from.

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79 Data 20 means that the data is from table 1; number 20 of data description
20. Data 20\textsuperscript{81}

The above data are the result of a comparison provided by the author "Each of them had Reviews their own solar systems. The solar system had Several planets, and the planets have countless moons, just like ours", so continued with the word “infinite possibilities”.

Infinite is an adjective that has a definition without limits; extremely large or great.\textsuperscript{82} Through this definition, the infinite is an expression of appreciation for something, in this case “possibilities”. In addition, if observed closely, the definition of the word is to show how the author seeks to intensify the attitude through the word, seen from the definition of the latter word using “extremely”. Martin and Rose makes a tone that has a sequence of tone down to turn the volume up; somewhat, fairly, quite, really, sharply, extremely.\textsuperscript{83} Seen on “extremely” is at the top tone which indicates that this word is a word that has amplifying the force of attitude, the most powerful tone. This word also has a positive value because it provides something positive for the author, ie as a motivation for him.

\textsuperscript{81} Data 21 means that the data is from table 1; number 21 of data description
The word is derived from the same source of the last previous data, which is just from the author. *Monogloss* is a part of an *appraisal* system which helps to explain and detection of the source of attitude come from.

21. Data 2184

*I decided we had accomplished something by exploring the moon, and we did it successfully.*

![Diagram: Att: App, Val: (+)]

This sentence is an evaluation that is said by the author. The purpose of the evaluation is a form of satisfaction would itself have successfully completed this mission as long as he did. The next word in this sentence is detected by the appraisal system is **successfully**.

**Successfully** in this sentence has a role as an adverb that meet the definition achieving the results wanted or hoped for.85 Successfully here refers to a journey in which he has working on the moon. It is obvious that this is an *appreciation* of the kinds of attitude and has a *positive* value. This is a compliment that he spends as a form of recognition that he has fully succeeded.

The word is derived from the same source of the last previous data, which is just from the author. *Monogloss* is a part of an *appraisal* system which helps to explain and detection of the source of attitude come from.

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84 Data 22 means that the data is from table 1; number 22 of data description

22. Data 22\textsuperscript{86}

However, this was not the end of this astounding journey into space.

The sentence above is the last data that indicated that superbly attitude detected by the appraisal system. This sentence went for an evaluation of the data line 22 on the trip which Neil Armstrong does.

In this data, the author once again gives an appreciation shown by him, because this word gives a statement addressed to journey which it is a noun. The word is affected by most of the contents of the diary which is an essence of this diary. Astounding has a definition very surprising or shocking.\textsuperscript{87} This adjective describes about the journey that he does. He is very impressed by what he had achieved at that time. It is almost the same as the previous data occur in this data, using an amplifier to reinforce the attitude that this appreciation is assisted using amplifying the force of attitude in its delivery. But the difference is this word not as much as the data 22 in which the data 22 using a word which, according to Martin and Rose has the highest level on the tone of force.

The word is derived from the same source of the last previous data, which is just from the author. Monogloss is a part of an appraisal system which helps to explain and detection of the source of attitude come from.

\textsuperscript{86} Data 23 means that the data is from table 1; number 23 of data description

A. Conclusions

In reading an article, especially in the writing of a discourse, the author speaks the words which he said has a meaning and impression in the writing of the discourse. On the other hand, readers as the one who enjoyed the discourse sometimes want to feel more sensation, in this case the researcher feels.

In getting interpersonal meaning, Martin and Rose perfectly categorize attitudes into three categories called the kinds of attitude; affect, judgment, and appreciation, so that the interpretation made by the reader when using the appraisal system does not deviate from the intent which is written by the author.

In the study appraisal system used by the researcher to analyze Neil Armstrong's Diary, he found the results that have been in accordance with the procedure. The result of the study implementation of appraisal system in Neil Armstrong’s diary is more dominated by a state to express his attitude (affect) and also his praises of all the things he sees when he is in the moon (appreciation). The result is related to the nature of the corpus: diary. Diary is suitable as an object of this research because it has a purpose that is easy to detect by the appraisal system, as it may describe a special setting and explain why it is special. The value of Neil Armstrong’s diary has already known from when his successful landing on the moon: positive value.
The corpus is descriptive type text, diary. Diary includes appraisal system is suitable as an object of this research because it has a purpose that is easy to detect by the appraisal system. It is described a special place and explain why it is special, which is why the system has been running perfectly and are very suitable for the study using appraisal system.

In addition, all matters relating to implying and “attitude” cannot be separated from the role of the context in the sentence. Hence, it can be concluded that the words or phrases that surrounding the attitude have very important roles to make the message delivered and understood by the readers.

B. Suggestion

Appraisal system is a fraction of a theory that developed through a discourse analysis approach. At the using, this system is very effective serves to indicate the words contain attitude in it. However, the limitation of this study just maximizes the meaning of a word.

On this occasion, the researcher gives a suggestion to further disseminate this theory in the practical importance, because it has not been many linguistic researchers who conduct research using appraisal system, because there is only a few researchers who use appraisal system on their study, contextually, in UIN Jakarta, English Letters Department.
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APPENDIX
July 20th, 1969
Dear Diary,

A call from Huston roused us. “How is it going up there?” they asked.

“Fine, how are we doing?” I responded.

“Great!” they said. “But the next few hours will be pretty busy.”

“Roger,” Buzz agreed, “We’ll get to work.”

As we prepared for our landing, I asked Buzz, “Were you ever afraid that something would go wrong?” “I guess I was,” he said tranquilly. “But it is too late now, to turn back. Besides, I highly doubt anything will go wrong, at least nothing we won’t be able to fix.” His words brought some comfort to me, and we proceeded with our preparations.

Now it’s time to land on the moon. Gosh, I hope this works. I’m not certain what to say when I step on the moon. I’ve been thinking for a while now, but I have nothing. Huston calls, “We are ready to depart,” they resolved, “Let the count down begin.” This is what I have been practicing for the past two years. I can do it. “Sixty-three seconds off the moon …..sixty-two…sixty-one… fifty…forty-five……thirty-seven seconds and counting.” Subsequently, an alarm sounded. “Beep-beep,” adding confusion to my already perplexed mind. What’s going to happen now?

A call from base interrupted my train of thought just as the alarm clicked off. “Just an artificial alarm,” they interpreted. “Nothing to worry about, proceed with landing.” “Twenty-three seconds off the moon, two hundred ten feet.”

Then something caught my eye. The fuel was low! I’d seen this before, but it hadn’t presented itself as a problem then. We had just
enough to land….fast. Be calm, I told myself, that always helped. I accelerated *Eagle* towards a clearing. After my heart nearly tripled its speed, I heard a thud, then joyous cheering from base. “Houston,” I declared, “Tranquility base here, the *Eagle* has landed.” What surprised me was how I sounded, much calmer then I felt. There were a few exultant words from Huston, “You scared us blue, half to death, and thanks for letting us breathe again.” Buzz and I grinned at each other and shook hands.

We opened the valves, and then came the big moment. I haltingly descended the ladder, my mind went blank, and the words poured out of my mouth. “That’s one small step for a man.” I paused, and for a split second, I thought about how many people had worked their entire lives to make this possible. Moreover, how lucky I was to be here. “One giant leap for mankind.” Then there was a soft thump. As I stepped on the moon, I looked around, dazed…magnificent. The vast, sandy silver surface was almost illusory.

Buzz and I did our work with getting a series of samples. Both of us positioned the American flag, and put up all the plaques, reminding us of international achievers. Lastly, we unloaded all the miscellaneous materials we had left from the mission.

We only had a few minutes to ourselves. I sauntered around for a while, and then looked up at that eternal sky. I saw that familiar, bright, beautiful planet, Earth. That’s when I comprehended how far away from home I really was. Then it hit me. I was truly on the moon. My life’s dream, fulfilled. *I am on the moon.*

My gaze shifted to the stars. They had never seemed so clear – the trillions and trillions of them. Each of them had their own solar
system, the solar system had several planets, and the planets have
countless moons, just like ours. Infinite possibilities. I decided we had
accomplished something by exploring the moon, and we did it
successfully. However, this was not the end of this astounding journey
into space. It’s just the beginning. It is just the beginning of future
space exploration, for generations to
come. –Neil Armstrong