# IDENTIFYING NARRATOR'S NEGOTIATION IN THE PROGRAM OF DISCOVERY CHANNEL
# A STUDY CASE OF THE BERMUDA TRIANGLE EXPOSED

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## ABSTRAK

Proses komunikasi merupakan bentuk negosiasi antara penutur dan pendengar untuk menyampaikan tujuan atau maksud tertentu baik secara eksplisit maupun implisit. Dalam skripsi ini, penulis tertarik menganalisa bagaimana seorang penutur menegosiasikan sikap-sikap yang ia miliki ke dalam ujarannya. Penulis memilih video dari Discovery Channel yang berjudul 'The Bermuda Triangle Exposed' sebagai bahan penelitian. Fokus skripsi ini adalah cara narator video tesebut melibatkan sikapnya terhadap apa yang ia bahas. Penulis menggunakan teori utama *appraisal system* dengan *mood system* sebagai teori pembantu. Penulis membatasi pembahasan persoalan hanya pada analisa terhadap *attitude items* yang ia temukan dalam ujaran penutur.

Tujuan skripsi yaitu mendeskripsikan bentuk *attitude items* yang ditemukan dalam ujaran narator video 'The Bermuda Triangle Exposed' serta menyimpulkan sikap yang sebenarnya dimiliki oleh narator tersebut. Data yang digunakan berupa kalimat atau ujaran penutur yang mengandung *attitude items*. Metode pengambilan contoh menggunakan *purposive sampling technique* dan teori Sudaryanto (1993) yaitu metode simak bebas libat cakap. Dalam menganalisis data, penulis menggunakan teori *appraisal system* dari Martin and Rose (2003). Selain itu, untuk memudahkan penganalisaan, penulis menggunakan teori *mood system* dari Gerot and Wignel (1994) dan Halliday and Matthiessen (2004).

Hasil dari analisa menyebutkan bahwa secara keseluruhan, narator cenderung menyatakan sikap gelisah dan merasa tidak aman terhadap kekuatan Segitiga Bermuda. Selain itu, lebih dari setengah *attitude items* merupakan *appreciation* yang berarti penulis lebih memfokuskan sikapnya pada penilaian tentang Segitiga Bermuda baik secara fisik maupun sifat. Narator juga cenderung lebih menggunakan kata-kata yang justru menguatkan informasi yang ia sampaikan daripada menggunakan kata-kata yang melemahkannya. Selain itu, narrator menggunakan *projecting a clause* untuk menyampaikan sumber ujaran nya dan memberi batasan jelas terhadap opini yang bukan miliknya sendiri.

# CHAPTER 1
# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1. Background of the Study

Everybody has different way in conveying information to the listeners regarding on his/her motivations, purposes, and attitudes. Therefore, their utterances might contain some expressions of feeling, judgment, or appreciation influenced by the social relationship between the speaker and the listener or the speaker and what is being discussed.

In order to know more deeply about the speaker's attitudes, it is necessary for listeners to analyze the speaker's utterances using functional grammar. Speaker's attitude itself is one of the appraisal systems, evaluation concerned with the speaker's attitudes in negotiating the speaker's utterances meaning.

## 1.2. Research Problem

1. How does the narrator express his attitude toward "The Bermuda Triangle"?
2. How does the narrator amplify his attitude toward "The Bermuda Triangle"?

3.  How does the narrator give source his attitude toward "The Bermuda Triangle"?

1.3.  Purpose of the Study
1.  To see the expression of narrator's attitudes toward "The Bermuda Triangle"
2.  To see the amplification of narrator's attitudes toward "The Bermuda Triangle"
3.  To see the source of narrator's attitudes toward "The Bermuda Triangle"

1.4.  Previous Studies
A number of previous studies concerning about the speaker's attitudes have been conducted by some researchers. For instance, a thesis from Afniawati (2008), is focused on how attitude in a memoir expressed by the author. Another thesis comes from Nadia Widya (2012), it is focused on appraisal systems identified in the magazine column. The next thesis from Elly Fajar (2008). It is focused on how the function of every element of clauses is in that short story. Next, both the theses by Heppy Susanti (2007) and by Qharisma R (2009) have the same focus, research methods, and almost the same conclusion with the previous thesis.

Regarding on the theses above, this research will be different because the writer will combine the theory of mood system with the theory of appraisal system. Moreover, the writer will not only identify the elements of attitude items based on mood structure system, but also identify the amplification items and projection items like in Nadia Widya (2012).

1.5.  Organization of the Writing
In chapter 1 the writer explains about the background of the study, research problem, purpose of the study, and several previous study.

In chapter 2, the writer explains that appraisal is used in evaluating speakers' attitudes regarding on their utterances. She describes three kinds of attitudes (affect, judgment, appreciation) and their characteristics. In addition, she puts the

theory of mood system to help her in the analyzing.

In chapter 3, the writer explains about the type and object of the research. She illustrates the method of collecting the video transcription and method of analysis.

In chapter 4, the writer identifies the narrator's utterances using the mood system as the basic. She makes tables of attitudes category and characteristic to simplify the accumulation of the data and she chooses an item of each categorization which can represent the theory.

In chapter 5, the writer summarizes the discussion in chapter 4 of the thesis by giving some conclusions about the narrator's attitudes towards The Bermuda Triangle.

## CHAPTER 2
## THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK
2.1.  Appraisal System as a Negotiation of Attitudes
Appraisal, as a part of discourse analysis, is used to evaluate attitudes about emotional reactions, someone's characters, and things, to see how strong the attitudes are drawn, and to know who they belonged to (Martin and Rose, 2003:22).

Attitude about emotional reactions or feelings is called affect. Affect can be sort of epithet if it describes participants, attribute if it is attributed to participants, or circumstance if it plays as a manner of processes (Halliday in Martin and Rose, 2003:58). There are six classes of affect. The first is positive and negative affect. Positive affect shows something good to be felt, while negative affect shows something bad which is reluctant to be repeated. Next, affect can be conveyed directly or implicitly. In direct realizations, the speaker directly mentions either the emotional statement or the physical expression. On the other hand, in implicit realizations, the speaker tends to describe behaviors that are out of ordinary or to use metaphors (Martin and Rose, 2003:28). Besides, affect can be directed at something outside the speaker so it needs a

reason to emerge the feeling or just the speaker's unreasonable mood that come out spontaneously to the speaker himself.

Affect is also gradable. The speaker can convey a deep or shallow feeling by using attitudinal lexis. Affect can be irrealis or realis. Thompson in Afniati (2008:19) explains that the former needs the listener's comprehension because it relates to what will happen after this/next. It shows the dis/inclination of feelings as a response of something outside the speaker while the latter needs a reaction because it relates to what we do here and now. It shows un/happiness, in/security and dis/satisfaction.

Attitude about someone's character is called judgment. It can be in positive or negative forms and in direct or implicit way. However, it is still divided into personal judgment (valuing people's character based on the speaker's view and usually having subjective considerations) in which the positive forms show admiration while the negative forms show critique, and moral judgment (valuing people's character based on the society view or environment laws and usually having objective considerations) in which the positive forms show praise while the negative forms show condemnation. Personal judgments, in both positive and negative direct realizations, are subcategorized into normality, capacity, and tenacity (Martin and Rose, 2003:62). Normality standardizes ordinary and extraordinary people; capacity relates to the ability they have; and tenacity measures their independency. On the other hand, moral judgments, in both positive and negative direct realizations, are subcategorized into veracity and propriety. Veracity decides people's honesty; and propriety relates to their ethical behavior.

Apart from that, Martin and Rose (2003:30) give some examples of judgment in implicit way: she lives like a lady now as the personal admiration judgment; he changes his mind again as the personal critique judgment; I envy respect the people of the struggle as the personal praise judgment; and it's a miscarriage of justice as the condemnation judgment.

The third, attitudes about things is called appreciation. Both tangible and abstract things are evaluated. The tangible things are a matter that the speaker can touch and see literally. On the other hand, the abstract things are a matter that cannot be touched and seen literally, but can be felt by the speaker. Appreciation cannot be in positive or negative forms. According to Martin and Rose (2003:63), appreciation is classified into reaction, composition, and valuation. Reaction is concerned with impact 'does it have attentive effects to the speaker?' and emotional quality 'do the speaker love it?' i.e. handsome, delightful, ugly. Composition is concerned with the speaker's view about the proportion 'is it part of the other?' and the detail of a thing 'is it simple or complex?' Valuation deals with the worth part of a thing according to the society (Martin and Rose, 2003:64).

Attitudes have a special characteristic can be scaled or ranked. All adjectives and adverbs amplify attitudes are called force. Conversely, all adjectives and adverbs followed by items that cannot be ranked are called focus. Its functions are to sharpen and soften something.

Attitudes may belong to the speaker or someone/something outside the speaker. According to Martin and Rose (2003:44), it is called monogloss if the speaker conveys his/her own attitudes. However, it is called heterogloss if the speaker conveys someone else attitudes. In heterogloss, three elements are influenced by other resources. The first is the way the speaker projects someone's attitude. There are four ways in projecting the source: projection usually marked by quotations is called projecting clauses; gives name for something that had been projected; projection within clauses which use terms of saying, seeing, and feeling as in the sentence; scare quotes. It means that the

speaker mentions a referent of something to make deeper effect.

The second is modality. It deals with grading the attitudes of the sources. Modality can be categorized into probability, usuality, obligation and inclination (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004:147). Probability expresses how possible something happens. Usuality expresses how often something happens. Obligation expresses how necessary the listeners do something. Inclination expresses how desirous the speakers do something.

The last element influenced by other resources is concession. It has to do with driving the listener's logic. In a text, it is realized as conjunctions that mark the plot of the discussion. According to Martin and Rose (2003:53), there are two types of concession, those are concessive and continuative. The former guides the listener's logic to against the normal condition it should have while the latter supports the listener's logic to agree with the normal condition it should have.

## 2.2. Analysing Text from Interpersonal Meaning

Written text refers to something meaningful that people can read. It usually uses the rules of formal grammar. Spoken text refers to something meaningful which can be recorded. It uses the rules of functional grammar. Functional grammar focuses on the function the text's structures by considering its context (Lock, 1996:1). It is called functional because it analyzes meaning determined by social and cultural context (Eggins, 1994:2).

Hence, text cannot be understood precisely without the presence of context. Gerot and Wignel (1994:10) explain that there are two kinds of contexts: context of culture and context of situation. The former means knowledge about the environment we grow in, while one of the categorization of the latter is 'tenor'. It can be identified through status or power, affect, and contact which are there in interpersonal meaning.

Interpersonal meaning refers to meanings that represent speakers' attitudes towards what they are talking about. It deals with the ways how speakers express judgments, give and request information, and demand people to do something and offer something to help.

To access the appraisal items, we have to find the interpersonal meaning first. Therefore, mood system is used. In mood system, there are two elements. Those are mood element which consists of Subject and Finite and residue element consists of Predicator, Complement and Adjunct.

According to its type, mood system can be divided into indicative mood and imperative mood. Indicative mood concerns with information negotiated in a clause. It has a main structure of Subject + Finite. This structure can be found in unmarked declarative sentence with Subject + Finite structure or marked declarative sentence with Finite + Subject structure. In addition, it can also be found in interrogatives which are realized in polar interrogative form, wh-question form, querying residue form and exclamative form. On the other side, imperative mood concerns with a good or service negotiated in a clause. Its structure can vary with the predicator as the main component that should exist in an imperative clause.

## CHAPTER 3
## METHODS OF THE STUDY

### 3.1. Type of Research

This research is a part of discourse analysis. A qualitative research conducted here with quantitative data is used to see the tendencies are there in the data. Based on its purpose, this research is included in descriptive research because the writer describes and explains the data systematically and elaborates them to make a conclusion.

## 3.2. Object of Research

Within this research, the writer uses three videos from Discovery Channel entitled "Bermuda Triangle Exposed" These videos have the same narrator and they are related to each other. The writer chooses these videos because the narrator tells about something which is very famous among people around the world, that is, the Bermuda Triangle. Instead of analyzing the scientists' attitude that has been clearly seen, the writer wants to conduct a research about the narrator's attitude towards The Bermuda Triangle in Discovery Channel.

The population of this data is all of the narrator's utterances in those videos. The writer uses samples taken using purposive sampling technique to make the analysis just focused on the narrator's attitude towards The Bermuda Triangle.

## 3.3. Method of Data Collection

In collecting the data, the writer uses non-participant observation method. She uses a documentation method as the development of it. She uses note taking technique to make a transcription of the narrator's utterances in those videos. The writer also checks the videos subtitles which are available in YouTube only and checks some unfamiliar words in the dictionary.

## 3.4. Method and Technique Data Analysis

In this research, the writer uses functional grammar as an approach to analyze the data. She uses referential identity method to identify the narrator's utterances with mood system and to classify them according to the mood types. Next, she applies the appraisal system by classifying the attitudes items found in those utterances into its types. She also identifies the emoter, the target, and the mood types of the attitudes using some tabels.

She also makes percentages of those attitudes to see the narrator's tendency in order to know the ways the narrator expresses, amplifies, and sources his attitude towards the Bermuda Triangle.

## CHAPTER 4
## RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

### 4.1. Analysis of Attitude

In this part, the writer analyzes how the narrator expressed his attitudes towards the Bermuda Triangle. The writer regards the narrator of Bermuda Triangle Exposed in a television program Discovery Channel, as an investigator who describes the Bermuda Triangle's features and explains some phenomena happening there.

### 4.1.1 Attitudes of Affect

First, the writer will show an attitude called affect. Affect is a kind of attitude which shows the speaker's feeling.

A. Irrealis Affect

Irrealis affect deals with the speaker's self control relates to his/her desire to what he/she will do next. It is influenced by his/her eagerness and fear. It is divided into inclination which shows positive evaluation and disinclination shows negative evaluation. Both of them appear as a response of and are directed at something outside the speaker.

1)    Inclination

This kind of affect deals with the speaker's positive desires towards something. It shows eagerness towards what he will do next. The writer finds:

*At 5.05 p.m., the base set for Lauderdale overheard the radio transmission; in which one of the other pilots suggests Taylor had led them off cores and further route to sea. (23, table 4.1)*

The predicator *suggests* in this sentence explicitly means to put forward an opinion to others to make them think about it. It contains physical expression of inclination. Elaborated with the context, the narrator wants to show the audiences that one of Flight 19 pilots has a desire towards what Taylor did. It indicates that according to the narrator, one of Flight 19 pilots has a tendency of assurance towards a case that Taylor had led Flight 19 pilots off cores and further route to sea.

2)    Disinclination

In the contrary side from the former kind of affect, it deals with the speaker's

negative desires towards something. It shows the speaker's fear about something that will influence his/her action. In the narrator's utterances, the writer only finds one sentence:

*The question has haunted investigators since the loss of five navy torpedo bombers and their rescue planes in 1945. (19, table 4.1)*

The predicator *haunted* here means to appear repeatedly in someone's mind. It is emoted by the narrator and the target is the investigators. It contains emotional statement of disinclination explicitly. It can be said that the narrator wants to show the audiences that the investigators feel fear to the question of how 150 aircrafts disappeared without a trace because they thought those disappearances were impossible and have no explanation, and those things return to their minds repeatedly.

B. Realis Affect

Realis affect concerns with listener's reaction because it relates to what we do here and now. It is divided into un/happiness, in/security and dis/satisfaction. Each of them not only can appear as a response of and is directed at something outside the speaker, but also as an unreasonable mood that come out and is directed to the speaker himself.

1)      Unhappiness

This kind of affect deals with the speaker's negative feelings. It can show misery that is directed at the speaker himself or antipathy that is directed at something outside the speaker. In the narrator's utterances, the writer finds three items:

*The weather's unlike mess soon turns angry. (27, table 4.1)*

The complement *angry* attached on the subject the weather here means stormy. The emoter of this attitude item is the narrator and the target is the Bermuda Triangle's weather. Explicitly, it shows physical expression of unhappiness. He uses the adjective *angry* and did not literally say that the weather becomes stormy because he wants to convey the

misery if the weather changes so fast and unpredictable. Moreover, the word angry in this sentence indicates that the weather condition is more than just stormy.

2)      Happiness

This kind of affect deals with the speaker's positive feelings. It can show cheer that is directed at the speaker himself or affection that is directed at something outside the speaker. The writer only finds one item:

*And what is even more astonishing, one man might have penetrated the mystery and live to tell its tale. (24, table 4.1)*

The complement *astonishing* in this sentence explicitly means feeling very surprised/surprise greatly. It *astonishing* contains emotional expression of affection to something outside the speaker. Elaborated with the context, the narrator wants to show the audiences that he feels happy knowing that there is someone who has penetrated the Bermuda Triangle mystery and live to tell its tale.

3)      Security

This kind of affect deals with the speaker's positive feelings. It can evaluate confidence that is directed at the speaker himself or trust that is directed at something outside the speaker. In the narrator's utterances, the writer only finds attitude items which indicate confidents, for example:

*Still others go beyond ordinary explanations and insist that time-works disorient captains and pilots who send their ships and planes straight into a blew. (5, table 4.1)*

The predicator *insist* means to declare disbelieving that cannot be changed. It is emoted by other scientists and the target is the ordinary explanation. This verb physically expresses security affect of confidence. Connected to its context, the narrator explicitly wants to show that those other scientists have and belief in their own opinion to explain the vanishing of ships and planes in the Bermuda Triangle. So, the writer emphasizes that the scientists are very confident with what

they believe and urge to against opposition.

4) Insecurity

This kind of affect deals with the speaker's negative feelings. It can show disquiet that is directed at the speaker himself or surprise that is directed at something outside the speaker.

*The Bermuda Triangle guards its secrets beneath the rolling ocean. (23, table 4.1)*

The predicator *guards* in this sentence physically expresses attitude of readiness and watchfulness to give attack in order to defend something. Elaborated with the context, the narrator explicitly wants to show the audiences that he supposes the Bermuda Triangle can feel or do something like human. So, he uses the word *guards* to emerge an effect of disquiet that the Bermuda Triangle feels insecure to reveal its secret. Therefore it does not let anyone know its secret.

*He makes a run for clear skies and finds a small gab directly in front of him that looks like a tunnel. (28, table 4.1)*

The phrases *makes a run* means trying to flee from bad condition. Those realizes a physical expression which indicates feeling inside the speaker, that is, surprise. The narrator explicitly wants to show that Bruce Gernon felt insecure at that time because he was surprised by the thunderhead over the Gulfstream that forced him to fly around the storm, so he decided to flee from that situation to the clear skies.

5) Satisfaction

This kind of affect deals with the speaker's positive feelings. It can show interest inside the speaker's or admiration towards something outside the speaker. In the narrator's utterances, the writer finds:

*After a few heroic minutes at depth with poor of visibility and low on oxygen, success. (12, table 4.1)*

The predicator *success* means has achieved an intended goal or a good result that physically expresses satisfaction. The narrator as the emoter of this statement explicitly shows his admiration towards the divers as the target of this attitude item. Related to its context, the narrator feels satisfied with the divers who have capability to handle the complexity of the underwater conditions. The word success which is placed in the end of the sentence emphasizes that the divers have to pass many difficulties first before they can finally find a wreck ship in the bottom of the Bermuda Triangle.

*To many, this is one of "The Holy Grail" of the triangle mystery. (10, table 4.1)*

The complement *The Holy Grail* is categorized in metaphor because it have connotative meaning of an impossible thing to be achieved or a thing that will never be found even if you did try hardly to seek it. Regarding to its context, the narrator wants to show that the people uses a metaphor as an implicit way to convey their admiration towards the mystery of the Bermuda Triangle which only God who knows the truth of the phenomena so the listener can feel how great the mystery is.

6) Dissatisfaction

This kind of affect deals with the speaker's negative feelings. It can show ennui inside the speaker's or displeasure towards something outside the speaker. In the narrator's utterances, the writer only finds attitude items of displeasure:

*Conventional science rejects this use of space work theory, but for Pares it offers the best solution to the Bermuda Triangle mystery. (31, table 4.1)*

The predicator *rejects* in this sentence physically expresses dissatisfaction. It means to refuse to accept something because its quality is not good enough. Based on its context, the narrator supposes that the conventional science has certain requirements to accept a new theory to solve the Bermuda Triangle mystery. Therefore he chooses the word rejects to emphasize it.

4.1.2 Attitudes of Judgement

Next, the writer will show other kind of attitudes called judgment. Judgment means valuing someone's character or something

which has the same character like human using personification.

A. Personal Judgment

Personal judgment deals with evaluation towards someone's character or something which is supposed by the speaker to have a character like a human. It has a tendency of speakers' subjectivity because the evaluation is considered to the speaker's view or perspective, while each people should have their own view that might be different to each other.

Personal judgment is divided into normality, capacity and tenacity. Similar to the former attitude, that is affect, it can convey speakers' admirations if it is in a positive form or speakers' critiques if it is in a negative form. However, both of them can be realized directly or implicitly.

1) Normality

This kind of personal judgment deals with the speaker's view about a fate belongs to someone or something. It measures how special someone's fate is and it separates an ordinary one from an extraordinary one., the writer finds:

*The Bermuda Triangle usually swallows its victims hold, but this time investigators may have gotten lucky. (15, table 4.2)*

The complement *lucky* here means to have a good fortune. It can be said that the speaker convey his judgment explicitly. This attitude item is in a positive form. Elaborated with the context, the narrator wants to show his admiration towards the investigators' fate because they got something good and unexpected which probably will not happen to others. The reason of his decision in using the word lucky is he has an opinion that the Bermuda Triangle usually doesn't reveal its victims easily on the former investigators, whereas the investigators now can reveal the Bermuda Triangle's victims.

2) Capacity

Other kind of personal judgment is capacity. It deals with an ability belongs to someone or something based on the speaker's view. This ability is commonly about capabilities of strength and intelligence. Within the narrator's utterances, the writer finds:

*The Atlantic's fastest ocean current, the Gulfstream is one of the nature's most powerful forces. (18, table 4.2)*

The complement *powerful* here means very strong and be able to control something. The narrator uses a positive form of attitude item to realize his admiration explicitly toward the capability of the nature forces in the Bermuda Triangle. Regarding to its context, the narrator wants to emphasize that the forces have a high level of strength that can influence anything around them.

3) Tenacity

Another kind of personal judgment is tenacity. It deals with an independency belongs to someone. The measurement depends on the speakers view about the criteria of independency itself, for instance, how far someone can be rely on, how far someone can stand in an uncommon situation or how far someone can cover his/her problem by his/herself. Within the narrator's utterances, the writer can only finds attitude items of positive tenacity, for example:

*After a few heroic minutes at depth with poor of visibility and low on oxygen, success. (14, table 4.2)*

The adjective *heroic* attached in the circumstantial adjunct here explicitly means courageous to do a hazardous rescue. This word contains positive evaluation. Elaborated with the context, the narrator wants to convey his admiration towards the divers because they have criteria of independency. Those are they not only can survive in an uncommon situation at depth, but also can cover their problems with the current and the Amberjacks. The narrator uses the word heroic to emphasize something, that is, it is because of their effort the wreck of Umtata in the Bermuda Triangle can be found.

B. Moral Judgment

Similar to personal judgment, moral judgment also deals with evaluation

towards someone's character or something which is supposed by the speaker to have a character like a human. Moral judgment is more objective than the former because it considers the public's view, society norms or environment laws in which the speaker from. Moral judgment is divided into veracity and propriety, in which the positive forms show praise while the negative forms show condemnation. In addition, each of them can be realized with explicit way or implicit way.

1) Veracity

This kind of moral judgment deals with people's candor or the truthfulness of something. It can be used to measure matters like faithfulness, sincerity, and fairness. In mood system, veracity represents as comment adjunct. Within the narrator utterances can be found:

*Why? Was there actually a force of nature that might of cause this disaster? (34, table 4.2)*

The comment adjuct *actually* in this sentence means exist in fact, real, and not an estimation. As this sentence is in a question form, the narrator wants to ask the factuality of the force of nature in the Bermuda Triangle. The word actually is categorized in positive veracity. In other word, although the narrator conveys his doubt to the reality of this phenomenon, he praises the power of the natural force lies within the Bermuda Triangle and tries to believe that it brings disaster to the aircrafts passing by the Bermuda Triangle.

2) Propriety

Another kind of moral judgment is propriety. It deals with people's ethical behavior. The speaker, in regarding on the people's view, measures someone's morality and honor. Within the narrator's utterances, the writer can only find the negative part of propriety:

*The ocean is always unforgiving but these seas are particularly ruthless. (1-2, table 4.2)*

The complement *unforgiving* means unwilling to give clemency and complement ruthless means cruel and does not care if it hurts things. Although those targets are not humans, the speaker deems them as something which can be judged like humans. These attitude items are realized negatively. It can be said that the narrator wants to show his condemnation towards those targets. First, he judges the ocean as something which is unforgiving because he has an opinion that even a normal ocean has its nature which cannot condone anything harms it. Then, he judges the seas in the Bermuda Triangle's area as ruthless, a nature which against human rights, to give a clue that it represents a higher level of condemnation.

### 4.1.3. Attitudes of Appreciation

The last one, the writer will show another kind of attitude found in the narrator utterances called appreciation. Appreciation means valuing things.

A. Positive Appreciation

Positive appreciation deals with good evaluations of things, not only the tangible ones but also the abstract ones. It is divided into reaction, composition and valuation. Each of them can be stated implicitly or explicitly.

1) Reaction

Reaction concerns with some effects emerged by things. Those effects can impact the speaker's attention. Another thing can be influenced by them is the speaker's emotional quality. In positive reaction, things should have a feature of attention-grabbing or likeability. Within the narrator's utterances, the writer finds:

*Though, these features are inspiring. (18, table 4.3)*

The complement *inspiring* here means to give an idea to encourage someone to do or feel something. It can be said that the speaker wants to convey his positive appreciation explicitly. This attitude item contains positive reaction of appreciation because the Atlantic's features in the Bermuda Triangle has influenced the narrator to emerge his emotional quality. Related to the context, the narrator appreciates those features as something he

likes which can make him feel exciting imagination.

2) Composition

Composition deals with the proportion and the detail belonged to a thing. In appreciating the composition of things, the speaker needs to consider whether an attitude item shows balance or complexity. As the positive part of it, the attitude item should be a part of each other. In addition, both in a simple or a complex detail, it should show the speaker's positive view. The writer finds:

*A simple experiment in this tank could answer the mystery of the Triangle. (40, table 4.3)*

The adjective *simple* in the subject element means easy to be understood. It can be said that the speaker shows his appreciation explicitly. Related to the context, the narrator values Graber and Haus' experiment positively because the word simple here gives sense that it can be understood easily.

3) Valuation

Valuation concerns about the worthy of things according to the community. It can be realized explicitly and implicitly. In addition, the positive valuation should indicate a high avail. Within the narrator's utterances, the writer only finds positive valuation in explicit ways:

*But records indicate that many ships sank in fair weather and often with experienced captains. (20, table 4.3)*

The adjective *experienced* in the subject element here means to have knowledge or skill as the result of something. It can be said that the speaker wants to convey his appreciation explicitly. Elaborated with the context, the narrator seems to evaluate what he thinks about those captains based on the records. He values them positively because he sees the captains as people who had faced various conditions at sea and should be able to overcome many problems arise when they are sailing.

B. Negative Appreciation

Positive appreciation deals with bad evaluations of things, not only the tangible ones but also the abstract ones. It is divided into reaction, composition and valuation. Each of them can be stated implicitly or explicitly.

1) Reaction

Reaction concerns with some effects emerged by things. Those effects can impact the speaker's attention. Another thing can be influenced by them is the speaker's emotional quality. In negative reaction, things should not have a feature of attention-grabbing or dislike ability. Within the narrator's utterances, the writer can find:

*Recently, a mysterious wreck ship was discovered here, just 200 miles from Miami. (21, table 4.3)*

The adjective *mysterious* in the subject element here means a strange thing which is difficult to be proven in scientific way. This attitude item is included in the appreciation of reaction because it shows that the wreck ship has grabbed the narrator's attention with its enigma. Therefore, the narrator wants to convey that at that time he lacks of information about the wreck ship and feel interested to find some clue about it.

2) Composition

Composition deals with the proportion and the detail belonged to a thing. In appreciating the composition of things, the speaker needs to consider whether an attitude item shows balance or complexity. As the negative part of it, the attitude item should not be a part of each other or show unbalance. In addition, both in a simple or a complex detail, it should show the speaker's negative view towards it. The writer finds:

*Bermuda looks like a dormant volcano, the height of Mt. Saint Helens before her 1980 eruption standing alone at the northern point of the triangle. (9, table 4.3)*

The adjective *dormant* here means in a state of inactivity but awaiting activity. It can be said that the speaker wants to convey his appreciation explicitly.

Connected to the context, the narrator wants to illustrate the Bermuda Triangle's appearance. The attitude item dormant shows that the speaker appreciates it negatively as something unbalance.

*They still do not reveal why the Bermuda Triangle still live as such an alarming and inexplicable rate. (19, table 4.3)*

The adjective *inexplicable* in the complement element here means can not be explained or expressed in words. The narrator conveys his appreciation directly towards the rate of many disappearances in the Bermuda Triangle. He use the word inexplicable to emphasize that he cannot explain each disappearances happened in the Bermuda Triangle.

3) Valuation

Valuation concerns about the worthy of things according to the community. It can be realized explicitly and implicitly. In the negative valuation, the attitude item should indicate a low avail. The writer can only finds the narrator's negative valuation in explicit realization.

*Stripping back the Bermuda Triangle to its basic revealed several explanations for bizarre disappearances. (78, table 4.3)*

The adjective *bizarre* in the complement element means something very grotesque. The narrator wants to show his valuation towards the disappearances explicitly. Related to the context, the narrator uses the word bizarre to emphasize that the disappearances is so strange and in a fantastic way.

4.2. Analysis of Amplification

In this part, the writer analyzes how the narrator amplifies his attitude towards the Bermuda Triangle. Therefore, the writer regards the narrator of Bermuda Triangle Exposed in a television program Discovery Channel, as a story teller who wants to give some effects in his illustrations of the Bermuda Triangle's conditions and the phenomena which are happened there to make them more stirring.

4.2.1. Force

Force is one of the amplification's categories that emphasize gradable items, such as kinds of ability and feeling (Martin and Rose, 2003:43). All adjectives and adverbs which amplify attitudes are included in it. Moreover, it It can be realized as attitudinal lexis, intensifiers, swearing words, and metaphor. Each of them can raise or decrease items which are followed.

1. Higher Force

Higher force is amplification's items which can strengthen the meaning of something in which it is attached on. For example, the writer finds :

*And this monstrous killer has a name, The Rough Wave, ten times larger than surrounding waves that come out of nowhere. (57, table 4.4)*

The adjective *monstrous* in the subject element here means something shocking and unacceptable. the narrator wants to emphasize something about the Rough Wave explicitly. Furthermore, this amplification item is attached on the word killer. It makes the negative meaning to become stronger because it gives an additional meaning to become something huge, horrible, and morally unacceptable.

2. Lower Force

Lower force is amplification's items which can weaken the meaning of something in which it is attached on. For example, the writer finds:

*How could Bruce Gernon and his tiny plane define the lost of space, time and physics? (109, table 4.4)*

The adjective *tiny* in the subject element means very small in size. The narrator wants to emphasize something about Gernon's plane explicitly. This amplification item is attached on the word plane. It makes the meaning to become weaker because it gives an additional meaning of something very small whom he does not want to consider as a plane.

4.2.2. Focus

In converse to force, focus consists of all adjectives and adverbs followed by items

that cannot be ranked. Its functions are to sharpen or soften something.

1.     Sharpen Focus

Sharpen focus is amplification's items which can make the meaning of something in which it is attached on to become clearer and more specific.

For example, in the narrator's utterances the writer finds:

*Still others go beyond ordinary explanations and insist that time-works disorient captains and pilots who send their ships and planes straight into a blew. (13, table 4.4)*

The adverb of manner straight in the circumstantial adjunct element here means in direct way and immediately. The emoter of this amplification's item is the other people and the target is the sending. It can be said that the narrator explicitly wants to convey others opinion about the sending of ships and planes by the captains and pilots. Moreover, this amplification item makes the meaning to become clearer because it adds information about the ongoing of the sending into a blow.

2.     Soften Focus

Soften focus is amplification's items which can make the meaning of something in which it is attached on to become obscure and uncertain. For example, in the narrator's utterances the writer finds:

*An hour after Flight 19 supposedly crash, the seemingly impossible happen. (83, table 4.4)*

The adverb *supposedly* in this sentence means according to what is generally thought but unknown for certain. The narrator wants to show his opinion about the crashing of Flight 19 explicitly. Furthermore, this amplification item is attached on the word crash. It makes the meaning become uncertain whether the Fight 19 surely had a crash or not because it contains assumption or estimation which shows the narrator's hesitancy towards what happened to the Flight 19.

4.3.   Analysis of Sourcing

In this part, the writer analyzes how the narrator sources his attitudes towards the Bermuda Triangle. The writer regards the narrator of Bermuda Triangle Exposed in a television program Discovery Channel as an observer who collects people's opinions about the Bermuda Triangle's features and some phenomena happened there.

4.3.1.  Monogloss

Monogloss deals with conveying the speaker's own attitudes towards something. The speaker also can describe something according to some data from machines or other devices. For example, the writer finds:

*This can only mean one thing, "This ship could not be the Cyclops". (9, table 4.5)*

This sentence is included in monogloss categorization because from the words *this can only mean one thing*, the narrator had illustrated the data which he received from some sources before. However, he tries to conclude the data and then shows up his own opinion explicitly by using the quotation mark. The writer acknowledges them using the quotation marks because the narrator changes his voice when he said this ship could not be the Cyclops.

*In the wave text, Graber creates the ultimate trend. (12, table 4.5)*

This sentence is included in monogloss categorization because from the words *in the wave text*, the narrator wants to show the source of his utterance. Related to its context, the narrator firstly saw the wave text in order to know the pulse of the wave which is formed in the experiment tank. From this device, he can finally say the word ultimate which makes the meaning clearer. So, if he doesn't look at the device first, he might be only say the word trend without an adjective ultimate.

4.3.2.  Heterogloss

Heterogloss deals with conveying someone else attitudes towards something. In other word, the speaker retell other's opinion and belief. They can be public's opinions or experts' opinions. For example, in the narrator's utterances the writer finds:

*Bordered by Puerto Rico, Miami and Bermuda, some say the lost continent defects land on here and holds dangerous mystical powers. (2, table 4.5)*

This sentence is included in heterogloss categorization because from the words *some say*, the narrator is projecting a clause contains other's opinion to strengthen his explanation about the Bermuda Triangle's physical appearances. He doesn't list the names of the people who have this opinion because he is not sure about who actually said it. He only knows from the news spreading in the society.

*To many, this is one of "The Holy Grail" of the triangle's mystery. (6, table 4.5)*

This sentence is included in heterogloss categorization because from the words *to many*, the speaker offers other's opinion about the Bermuda Triangle's mystery to the listener. He also wants to emphasize that the scare quotation "The Holy Grail" is sourced from many people.

*In 1927, another skilled pilot claimed a very strange fog caused his equipment to fail and set his compass spinning, his name Charles Linbergh. (27, table 4.5)*

This sentence is another example of heterogloss. The word *claimed* is included in projection in a clause. With this kind of sentence structure, the narrator shows that he doesn't want to get involved in Charles Linbergh's statement.

### 4.3.3. Modality

Besides, together with those sourcing items, the writer also analyzes the modality items used in the narrator's utterances because she wants to know how far the narrator believes, agrees, and supports the information that he received from anywhere. Within the narrator's utterances, the writer finds many modality items.

Modality deals with grading someone's attitude. Though those attitudes are in positive or in negative representation, both of them still have degradation. In mood system, modality is mostly realized in mood adjunct and comment adjunct. The writer finds:

1.      Probability

Probability is used to measure how possible something happen in the future. It can appear in positive or negative form of mood adjunct. In the narrator's utterances, the writer finds :

*Four hundred thousand square miles of ocean, where ships, planes, and people seems to vanish forever, yet no one really knows why. (5, table 4.6)*

The word no in this sentence is attached on the word *one* which shows that the narrator reveals the negative probability degree of someone who knows the reason of the phenomena. Moreover, the word yet before it, is used as a mood adjunct of temporality emphasizing the time by now or the time when the narrator utters this sentence. He also adds the word really as a comment adjunct to give a factual impression to his probability.

*Could such a thing as a time work possibly exist? (82, table 4.6)*

With this kind of interrogative sentence, the narrator wants to call the existence of a time work into question. He asks about the positive possibility degree of it. Furthermore, he start this utterance with the modality could which has a negative ability meaning and shows the narrator's disbelieving.

2.      Usuality

Usuality is used to measure how often something happen. It can appear in positive or negative form of mood adjunct. In the narrator's utterances, the writer finds :

*These killer waves were thought to be rare, but Graber's work suggests a terrifying new reality. (44, table 4.6)*

The mood adjunct rare contains a high frequency of negative usuality. Therefore, the narrator use it in his utterance to emphasize an opinion that the killer waves are not supposed to emerge at that time because they hold a low percentage to appear. Moreover, using finite and

predicator were thought in this sentence, he argues that he is not only the one who has this opinion.

*But as it often happens in the triangle, a second mystery arises. (28, table 4.6)*

Within this sentence, the narrator uses the mood adjunct often. According to the context, the narrator conveys that the subject it in this sentence, which is refers to the discovery of a mysterious ship sunk in the Bermuda Triangle, has a high percentage to appear as a case.

3. Obligation

Obligation degree is used to measure how necessary someone to do something or something to happen. It appears in positive or negative form of finite. In the narrator's utterances, the writer finds :

*There might be an answer. (40, table 4.6)*

In this sentence, the finite might shows the narrator's opinion about the obligation degree of something. It expresses a low obligation of the object an answer to be revealed. Connected with the former sentence, the narrator is asking about the natural phenomena happened so quickly in the Bermuda Triangle. In other words, the narrator's question requires an answer, but the narrator doesn't have any target of it.

*Like skydivers, they have to time their descent perfectly to work with the currents. (21, table 4.6)*

The word *have to* in this sentence contains a high obligation degree. According to its context, the word they here refers to the divers. In other words, the narrator argues that it is their necessity to count the time of their descent. If they ignore it, they will not success in confronting the currents.

4. Inclination

Inclination degree is used to measure how far someone wishes on something. It can appear in positive or negative form of finite. In the narrator's utterances, the writer finds :

*She was known to be carrying metal ore at the time of her disappearance which would explain the melted ore in this wreck hole. (29, table 4.6)*

The word would in this sentence is called finite. In this sentence, it shows a negative inclination or a low degree of hope. In other words, the narrator thinks that the information he received from others is not enough and only can explain a few things about the founding. Therefore, he expects some other explanations for this phenomenon.

*We accompany an expedition willing to undertake a precarious deep dive to unreveal the identity of this mysterious ship. (18, table 4.6)*

The phrase willing to is considered as predicator of this sentence. These words also contain a positive inclination or a high degree of hope. Tthe narrator conveys that he is really going to dive in a deep ocean.

## CHAPTER 5
## CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis in the previous chapter, the writer finds that the narrator expresses his feeling using both irrealis and realis affect with physical expressions, emotional statements, extraordinary behaviors, and metaphors. Moreover, he often uses attitude items showing insecurity feelings. It can be said that the narrator feels insecure towards the phenomena happens in the Bermuda Triangle.

The narrator show his judgment toward the Bermuda Triangle uses both personal judgments and social judgments. However, he seems to be subjective in his judgments. He mostly judges about the normality and capacity of someone or something, while in social judgments, he mostly judges the truthfulness of the phenomena happened in the Bermuda Triangle. Overall, he judges the Bermuda Triangle positively.

Next, the narrator conveys his attitudes using appreciation of reaction in both grabbing attention and likeability, appreciation of composition in both balance and complexity, and appreciation of valuation. He tends to give more evaluation towards the composition of the

Bermuda Triangle because he wants to describe more about its appearances.

In amplifying his attitudes, the narrator uses both force and focus categories. He uses them to strengthen and weaken his utterances. The narrator often used force category because there are so many gradable items in the narrator's utterances rather than those which cannot be graded.

In sourcing his utterances, the narrator not only uses monogloss, but also heterogloss to affirm some issue about the phenomena happened in the Bermuda Triangle. The narrator gives source to his utterances by projecting a clause, using scare quotation, and using projection within clause. However, he often projects a clause to give clear boundaries between his own opinion and other's opinion, and define some attitudes which are not belonged to him.

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