**APPRAISAL ANALYSIS ON THE RICH CHIGGA *CHAOS* LYRIC**

**SKRIPSI**

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
English Educational Program*

**By**

**MOCHAMMAD CHAERONNY**
**NPM. 1402050169**



**FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
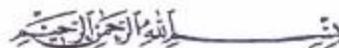UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
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Ujian Mempertahankan Skripsi Sarjana Bagi Mahasiswa Program Strata 1
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nama Lengkap | : | Mochammad Chaeronny |
| N.P.M | : | 1402050169 |
| Program Studi | : | Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris |
| Judul Skripsi | : | Appraisal Analysis on the Rich Chigga *Chaos* Lyric |

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PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua                                                        Sekretaris

**Dr. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd, M.Pd**          **Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd**

ANGGOTA PENGUJI:

1. Dr. Bambang Panca S, S.Pd, M.Hum          1.

2. Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum                  2.

3. Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum                   3.

**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI**
**UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**
**FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**
**Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238**
Website: http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

## LEMBAR PENGESAHAN SKRIPSI

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Skripsi ini diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap      : Muhammad Chaeronny
N.P.M             : 1402050169
Program Studi     : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal    : Appraisal Analysis on the Rich Chigga *Chaos* Lyric

sudah layak disidangkan.

Medan,   Maret 2018
Disetujui oleh:
Pembimbing

**Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum**

Diketahui oleh:

Dekan

**Dr. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd, M.Pd.**

Ketua Program Studi

**Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum**

# SURAT PERNYATAAN

بِسْـــــــــمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap      : Muhammad Chaeronny
N.P.M                : 1402050169
Program Studi      : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal     : Apraisal Analysis on The Rich Chigga Chaos Lyrics

Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa :

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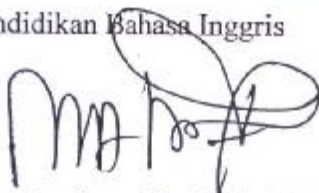
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Hormat saya
Yang membuat pernyataan

**Muhammad Chaeronny**

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi

Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

**Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum**

# MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
## UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA
## FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
### Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238
Website: http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

**BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI**

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Lengkap : Muhammad Chaeronny
N.P.M : 1402050169
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal : Appraisal Analysis on the Rich Chigga *Chaos* Lyric

| Tanggal | Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi | Tanda Tangan |
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Medan,     Maret 2018

Diketahui oleh:
Ketua Prodi

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum)

Dosen Pembimbing

(Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum)

# ABSTRACT

**Muhammad Chaeronny, 1402050169: " Appraisal Analysis on The Rich Chigga Chaos Lyric " Skripsi : English Department Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, 2018**

This study deal with the use of appraisal system in the lyric of Rich Chigga song with the titled *Chaos* based on the sensitivity of people to phenomena language in this lyric, The use of appraisal system is limited on the use of types of appraisal system in the Rich Chigga song *Chaos* lyric they are Attitude that divided into three part, affect, judgement, appreciation. This research is a research of content analysis, that is first referred to as "content analysis" called descriptive content analysis. Second referred to as an analysis of "meaning" which requires the act of inference called content analysis inference. This research used descriptive qualitative method, that is research which is intended to describe / describe the results of research with word media over any information data obtained in the background research. The result of research are as follows : 1) Affect form as many as 5 items (19%), Judgement and Appreciation has the same value 3 items (12%). The form of affect becomes the dominant form, it is related to the type of appraisal system is most widely used because in that context many are feelings of the speakers which is the singer itself.

**Keyword: Appraisal Analysis, Attitude**

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

بِسْمِ اللهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيْمِ

*Assalammualaikum Wr.Wb*

In the name of Allah the most Merciful and Beneficent, praises are to Allah, the Almighty, the greatest of all, on whom ultimately we depend for sustenance and guidance. I would like to thank Almighty Allah for giving me health, patience and strength to finish this thesis, *Alhamdulillahirobil'alamin.*

Secondly, blessing and peace by upon our prophet Muhammad S.A.W who has guide being the foolish era to science eras as we hold today, this research as entitled : *" Appraisal Analysis On The Rich Chigga Chaos Lyric"*

One of requirements to be fulfilled before finishing, the studies at English Department of FKIP UMSU is to write a study. In writing this study, the researcher has faced some difficulties dealing with collecting the data and the analyzing the data. He had spent much time to accomplish it, the researcher has asked some people to help this research. So, the researcher would like to extened his sincere gratitude to some people who given his guidance, comment during the preparation of this study. The research would like to express his profound gratitude to :

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**Muhammad Chaeronny**
**1402050169**

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# CHAPTER I

# INTRODUCTION

## A. Background of the Study

Language is way of communication among people to give the information or message. Language has great influences including of what differentiate human from animal. It is also a part of culture that gives an attribution to keep us alive. In the myths and religions of many people, language is the source of human life and power.

Language is development of basic form of communication between human beings, and in a society. We cannot communicate in any real sense without language. Communication with other people is one ways to express their feeling, ideas, and need. Communicarion is effective if the purpose of the communicarion can be gained well, both speaker and hearer have the same perception of the thing they are talking about. In attempting to express themselves, people do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structure and words, the perform actions via those utterances.

Traditionally the definition of language is a tool for interacting or tools to communicate. The purpose of this understanding is the tool for convey thoughts, ideas, concepts or feelings. So, function primary and first language is as a communication tool. In addition, language also has other functions of function culture, social function, individual function and education function.

The language function was put forward by Karl Buhler via Halliday and Hasan (1994: 21) that distinguish the function of language into expressive language is a language that is directed to yourself, the speaker, the language conative ie language that is directed at the other person, and language representational language that is directed to other realities or what alone other than the speaker or the other person. This Buhler opinion later expanded by Roman Jakobson (via Halliday and Hasan, 1994: 21) with added three more functions that are poetic functions directed to the message, purposeful transactional functions on the ingredients, and metalinguistic functions which is directed at its code or symbol. Desmond Morris (via Halliday and Hasan, 1994: 21) also group language functions into four sorts of information talking, mood talking, exploratory talking, and grooming talking. Information talking is a function of information exchange. Mood talking serves the same as the expressive function proposed by Buhler. Exploratory talking as speech for the purpose of speech (aesthetic function and drama function). Grooming talking is polite and meaningless in social events which means harmony through conversation.

Language as a medium (means) or a means to convey a message which is needed in communicating. Communications will run with smoothly if the language used matches the situation and is obtained naturally from the surrounding environment. When communicating or speaking someone can give a positive or negative opinion to speaker / writer or also linguistic phenomena. Such an opinion can be referred to as the evaluative language,

which in linguistic theory is called appraisal system (Martin, 1996; Martin & Rose, 2003; White, 2001 via Wiedarti, 2006: 3). Hope & Read (in Wiedarti, 2006: 1) divides the appraisal system (assessment) into three categories, namely the attitude consisting of affect, judgment, appreciation in addition, there is graduation, and engagement.

This study examined the use of appraisal in the lyric of Rich Chigga song with the titled *Chaos* based on the sensitivity of people to phenomena language in this lyric, the existence of the phenomenon of the language, arise foresight someone to judge the language used in lyric. The lyric of Rich Chigga song *Chaos* its existence remains in the internet especially in youtube platform, this condition is interesting to know its uniqueness, primarily from the angle of aprraisal system theory (system of interpretive theories with an assessment). In essence, this research in addition to researching appraisal system also examined the interpersonal meaning of attitude.

The phenomenon of deep language in this lyric represents the use of a distinctive community language that is interesting to research. Another interesting thing, in this research has never been done before on English Department.

**B. The Identification of the Problem**

Based on the problem of the background above, the problem in this research can be identified as follows.

a. Use of appraisal system on Attitude : Affect, Judgement, Appreciation in a set of Rich Chigga song *Chaos* lyric.

b. The interpersonal meaning of attitude in the Rich Chigga song *Chaos* lyric.

**C. The Scope and limitation**

This study focused on the use of the appraisal system on the Rich Chigga song *Chaos* lyric. The use of appraisal system is limited on the use of types of appraisal system in the Rich Chigga song *Chaos* lyric they are Attitude that divided into three part, affect, judgement, appreciation.

Researchers choose some of those problems based on simple observations on the object of research which is a form of communication with youtube media, whose the user come from social status, and different ages, who very possible the emergence of language diversity.

Problem restrictions are intended for this research to be directed. In addition, for this research can solve the problem depth that can describe how kind of appraisal system in the Rich Chigga song *Chaos* lyric can display the interpersonal of varied language. With thus, the subject matter can be centered and discussed thoroughly.

**D. Formulation of the Problem**

The problem of this research are formulate as follows :

1. What type of Attitude are used in the Rich Chigga song *Chaos* lyric?

2. What are the interpersonal meaning of attitude in the Rich Chigga song *Chaos* lyric.

**E. The Objective of the Study**

The purpose of a study should be clear, considering the research should be has the right target direction. The purpose of this study is as follows.

1. To investigate the Use of appraisal system on Attitude in the Rich Chigga song *Chaos* lyric.

2. To describe the interpersonal meaning of attitude in the Rich Chigga song *Chaos* lyric.

**F. The Significance of the Study**

1. Theoretically

The finding of this study are expected to be useful for the development of linguistics and increase the wealth of research in field appraisal system, which can be used as a reference in research next research, in the pragmatic field of judging the phenomenon of language by looking at the use of context of the language based on that context. The

field of sociolinguistics, especially regarding the function of the language contained in Rich Chigga – *Chaos* lyric.

2. Practically

The finding of this research also are expected can be use as a reference in evaluate language, especially the sensitivity of the language phenomenon and the skill to evaluate some conversation or written language in communication.

# CHAPTER II
# REVIEW OF LITERATURE

## A. Theoritical Framework

## 1. Appraisal System

Appraisal theory proposed by Martin, 1996; Martin & Rose, 2003; White, 2001 (via Wiedarti, 2006: 3) is understood as evaluative language, that every person speaks, actually behind it is assessment of something that is delivered both verbally and in writing. This appraisal system also offers a way of categorizing interpersonal meanings that are closely related to the systems of speech function and negotiation points out that this appraisal system would complement the interactive turn taking focus of those two mood based systems, highlighting the personal dimension of interpersonal meaning. Therefore this model of appraisal responds to a development of social intersubjective perspective on evaluation, and proposes a complementary view interpersonal meanings beyond grammar and its clause rank interpersonal systems, such as mood and modality.

Appraisal theory presents analytical tools to facilitate the reader understand issues relating to evaluative resources and position negotiation intersubjective, and open new areas of interpersonal understanding. Martin (1996) describes a) evaluative vocabulary expressing the speaker's opinion as well as author on positive / negative parameters, b) assessment theory is an overall system of elections commonly used for describes a potential understanding area in a context use of language. Thus, it can be concluded that theory evaluative language

is an analysis of a language or speech in the form of a positive or negative to something being discussed.

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 are sourced and reader aligned. Appraisal are interpersonal kinds of meanings, which realize variations in the tenor of social interactions enacted in a text. We begin with appraisal in order to foreground the interactive nature of discourse, including written discourse.

Appraisal theory is also concerned with the linguistic resources for by which a texts/speakers come to express, negotiate and naturalise particular inter-subjective and ultimately ideological positions. Within this broad scope, the theory is concerned more particularly with the language of evaluation, attitude and emotion, and with a set of resources which explicitly position a text's proposals and propositions interpersonally. That is, it is concerned with those meanings which vary the terms of the speaker's engagement with their utterances, which vary what is at stake interpersonally both in individual utterances and as the texts unfolds cumulatively.

Within the appraisal literature, the term *attitude* is used to reference the subsystem of evaluative meanings by which addresses are positioned to adopt a positive or negative view experimental phenomena or propositions about those phenomena. A taxonomy of these positively or negatively attitudinal assessment, the nature of what is being assessed, what is at stake socially, and whether the attitude is conveyed explicitly or implicitly. Via this taxonomy, attendings at it

does to parameters of evaluative variability, an account is offered of what is a stake when one subtype of attitudinal meaning rather than another, is employed. Thus the framework offers an account of the valeur relations which operate in this semantic space.

## 2. Impediment in the Appraisal System

In oral / written communication there is a discourse in theory appraisal system is called appraiser and appraised. As evaluative language in his analysis of linguistic phenomena there is impediment discourse that perform assessment, called appraiser. Meanwhile, the phenomenon which is considered appraised. The phenomenon assessed can be attitude consisting of affect, judgment, and appreciation. In addition, there are aspects of graduation and engagement.

### 2.1 Appraiser

Martin, 1996; Martin & Rose, 2003; White, 2001 (in Wiedarti, 2006: 3) suggests that the appraiser is an appraiser or speaker against something to talk about. For example: *Wanna let him spank on my bump*. In that context, My plays a role as appraiser or appraiser, where My in here let someone (him) to spank on her bump.

## 2.2  Appraised

Martin, 1996; Martin & Rose, 2003; White, 2001 (via Wiedarti, 2006: 3), argues that appraised is a matter of judgment against something that is discussed, can be self, others, or things. Example: *Wanna let him spank on my bump*. Context, *let him* acts as appraised or something assessed, that is him has been asked for spank by her (My).

### 2.3 Attitude

Attitudes relate to the evaluation of objects, people's characters, and feelings. Attitudes are divided into three types of evaluation of attitudes, namely affects, judgment, and appreciation. Attitude includes those meanings by which texts/speakers attach an intersubjective value or assessment to participants and processes by reference either to emotional responses or to systems of culturally-determined value systems. Attitudes have to do with evaluating things, people's character and their feelings such evaluations can be more or less intense, that is they may be more or less amplified, and the attitude may be the writter's own or it may be attributed to some other source.

In simple terms then what the researcher looking for her are a range of resources for expressing attitudes, amplifying them and attributing them to sources. And there are three main types of attitude : expressing emotion, judging character and valuing the worth of things. Technically we'll refer to resources for expressing feelings as affect, resources for judging character as judgement and resources for valuing the worth of things as appreciation.

In this section the researcher comes into closely at the three kinds of attitude that identified : affect (people's feelings), judgement (people's character) and appreciation (the value of things).

### 2.3.1 Affect

Affect is the subject of both positive and negative judgments relating to feelings about something being said or being related to the expression of emotion (Martin, 1996; Martin & Rose, 2003; White, 2001, in Wiedarti, 2006: 3). Hope & Read (via Wiedarti, 2006: 4) suggests that affect can be divided into inclination / dis (tendency / vice versa) in the form of craving and fear, un / happiness (displeasure / pleasure) in the form of pleasure and sadness, in / security (insecurity / security) in the form of confidence and anxiety, dis / satisfaction (dissatisfaction / satisfaction) in the form of disappointment, relief, satisfaction.

Another opinion expressed by Martin & Rose, 2003 (via Wiedarti, 2006: 1), affect is divided into three, namely the first affect as quality (taste as quality) includes describing participants (explain general description of participant's character and circumstances), attributed to participants (explaining the characteristics attached to the participants), and the manner of processes (the process of communicating). Second, affect as process includes affective sensing, and affective behaving. The last type is affect as comment.

In addition, affect is also divided into two things, namely irrealis affect and realist affect. Irrealist affect consists of fear, and desire, while the

type of realist affect is divided into (1) un / happiness (happy / unhappy), (2) in / security (safe / insecure), and (3) dis / satisfaction (satisfaction / dissatisfaction). First, unhappiness: misery, unhappiness: antipathy (feeling against), happiness: cheer (entertaining), happiness: affection (love love). Next, the second insecurity: disquiet (discomfort), insecurity: surprise, security: confidence, and security: trust. The last type, that is dissatisfaction: ennui, dissatisfaction: displeasure, satisfaction: interest, satisfaction: admiration.

As the researcher explore how people express their feelings in discourse, the researcher find that they vary in two general ways. Firstly we can have good feelings or bad feelings, so affect can be positive or negative.

The opinion above can be concluded that, affect is the assessment both positive and negative that focus more on the feelings experienced on every speaker / opponent of speech against something to say. For example: *Got these people all around me, man, they treat me like a star . they treat me like a star* shows the form of affect because the like star arises because speakers judge with the feelings felt by the speaker himself.

The general outlines of the grammar and semantics of affect are well understood. Affect is concerned with emotional response and disposition and is typically realised through mental processes of reaction (*This pleases me*, *I hate chocolate*, etc) and through attributive relationals of affect (*I'm sad, I'm happy, She's proud of her achievements, he's frightened of spiders*, etc). Through ideational metaphor, they may, of course, be realised as nouns -

eg *His fear was obvious to all*. Martin has developed a system for a fine-grained analyses of this semantic. I observe at this point, however, that values of affect occur as either positive or negative categories (*love* versus *hate*, *please* versus *irritate*, be *bored* versus be *intrigued*) and that each meaning is located along a sliding scale of force or intensity from low to high - thus *like, love, adore*; *to be troubled by, the be afraid of, to be terrified of* etc.

**Table 2.1 Option for Affect**

| Positive | They treat me like a star.<br>Got me curious. |
|----------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Negative | Dressed like I don't give a damn.<br>I don't like being so ignorant. |

## 2.3.2  Judgement

According to Martin, 1996; Martin & Rose, 2003; White, 2001 (in Wiedarti, 2006: 3), judgment is about both positive and positive judgments negatives relating to the behavior of what is being said. Hope & Read (via Wiedarti, 2006: 4) argues that the forms judgment consists of esteem (good behavior) and sanction (agree against a statement). Esteem consists of normality (normality) in the form behavior, capacity (capacity) is strong & weak, while tenacity (resilience) in the form of firm and courageous behavior. Sanction consists of veracity (honesty) in the form of honest or dishonest behavior, and propriety (decency) in the form of malicious or inappropriate behavior.

For judgment, as far as resources are gradable, levels are related by adjusting the level of evaluation-how strong / weak the feeling is, that is force: in the context of a non-gradable resource level has an effect adjusting the boundary strength between category, core construction, and type peripherals of a thing, called focus.

Unlike the affect, the researcher find that judgements differ between personal judgements of admiration or criticism and moral judgements of praise or condemnation. Personal judgements, has positive (admiring) and negative (criticizing). Moral judgements has positive (praising) or negative (condemning).

In conclusion, judgment is the subject of more emphasis on moral behavior of speakers / opponents of speech both positive and positive

judgments negative to something being said. For example: *If you actin' lazy, then do not expect your props, bitch.* The word *Lazy* is a form judgment or judgment in a negative form due to people (you) who behavior not gain or start anything.

The attitudinal sub-system of judgement encompasses meanings which serve to evaluate human behaviour positively and negatively by reference to a set of institutionalised norms. Thus judgement is involved when the speaker provides an assessment of some human participant with reference to that participant's acts or dispositions. The social norms at risk with these judgement assessments take the form of rules and regulations or of less precisely defined social expectations and systems of value. Thus, under judgement we may assess behaviour as moral or immoral, as legal or illegal, as socially acceptable or unacceptable, as laudable or deplorable, as normal or abnormal and so on.

In such instances, the value of judgement is explicitly expressed by means of a particular lexical choice - *skilfully*, *corruptly*, *lazily* etc. Following the DSP material, such are classed as `inscribed' expressions of judgement since the evaluation is overtly `inscribed' in the text through the vocabulary choice. The picture is complicated, however, by the possibility that the judgement assessment may be more indirectly evoked or implied - rather than explicitly inscribed - by what can be termed `tokens' of judgement. Under such tokens, judgement values are triggered by superficially neutral, ideational meanings which nevertheless have the

capacity in the culture to evoke judgemental responses (depending upon the reader's social/cultural/ideological reader position). Thus a commentator may inscribe a judgement value of negative capacity by accusing the government of `incompetence' or, alternatively, evoke the same value by means of a token such as `the government has not laid the foundations for long term growth'.

**Table 2.2 Examples of Judgement of Character**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Personal** | Admire | Now your boy's a natural<br>Why he be so clean? |
| | Criticize | If you actin' lazy, then do not expect your props, bitch |
| **Moral** | Praise | I envy and respect the people of the struggle |
| | Condemn | Our leaders are too holy and innocent. And faceless. |

### 2.3.3   Appreciation

Martin, 1996; Martin & Rose, 2003; White, 2001 (in Wiedarti, 2006: 3), argues that appreciation is the affirmation of the form appreciating a thing or thing against something being said. Hope & Read (via Wiedarti, 2006: 4) argues that appreciation is made up of positives and negative, including reaction, composition, and valuation. Reaction (reaction) is divided into impact (strong influence) and quality (character). Impact is indicated by an engrossing reaction or boring, while quality (quality) in the form of positive / negative reaction. Composition (composition) is divided into balance (balance) and complexity. Balance is a unity, disagreement, and

complexity (level complexity) of simplicity. Valuation (assessment) in the form of profound and shallow.

The same was stated by Martin & Rose: 2003 (in Wiedarti, 2006: 3), the type of appreciation includes reaction: impact, reaction: quality, composition: balance, composition: complexity, and valuation. It can be concluded that appreciation is a good positive judgment nor negatively given in the form of a thing or thing to something discussed. For example: *I get all the profits, If you actin' lazy, then do not expect your props, bitch*. In the context of *get all the profits* is a positive form of apreciation because of *I* accomplishments demonstrated by not acting lazy.

To this point the researcher looking at how people feel about people and the way they behave. What about things? Appreciation of things includes our attitudes about TV shows, films, books, CDs, about paintings, scluptures, homes, public buildings, parks, and performance of any kind.

Appreciation is the system by which evaluations are made of products and processes, It encompasses values which fall under the general heading of aesthetics, as well as a non-aesthetic category of `social valuation' which includes meanings such as *significant* and *harmful*. While judgement evaluates human behaviours, appreciation typically evaluates natural objects, manufactured objects, texts as well as more abstract constructs such as plans and policies. Humans may also be evaluated by means of appreciation, rather than judgement, when viewed more as entities than as participants who behave - thus, *a beautiful woman*, *a key figure*. Values of appreciation may

focus on the compositional qualities of the evaluated entity - how well formed it is. For example - *harmonious, symmetrical, balanced, convoluted.* Or they may focus on the aesthetically-related reaction with which the entity is associated. That is, the appreciation is formulated in terms of the entity's aesthetic impact - for example, *arresting, captivating, boring, dreary, beautiful, lovely* etc

**Table 2.3 Examples of appreciation**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Positive** | Oh my God, man, his voice so deep<br>A beautifull mountain<br>A very serious problem |
| **Negative** | Broken relationship |

## 3. Interpersonal Meaning of Attitude

Interpersonal refers to something involving, or occurring among several people. Interpersonal skills refers to our ability to get along with others. The interpersonal really only has one meaning, so when you hear this word, you know you are hearing about interactions between people. Sometimes corporations find it usefull to train their employes on any interpersonal skills they may be lacking, especially if they have a group of socially awkward people.

Appraisal is a system of interpersonal meanings. The researcher apply the resources of appraisal for negotiating our social relationships, by telling the listeners or readers how they feel about things and people (in a word, what our

attitude are). So interpersonal meaning of attitude are gradable, their volume can be increase and decrease depends on how the intensely feel. The researcher can refer to the resources apply to show how strong the reactions are as amplification.

The focus here is on attitude, the feelings and the values that are negotiated with readers. The key resources here have to do with evaluating things, people's character and their feelings.

A favorable attitude toward, or a fondness for, another person. Both personal characteristics and environment play a role in interpersonal attitude. A major determinant of attitude is propinquity, or physical proximity. People who come into contact regularly and have no prior negative feelings about each other generally become attracted to each other as their degree of mutual familiarity and comfort level increases. The situation in which people first meet also determines how they will feel about each other. One is more likely to feel friendly toward a person first encountered in pleasant, comfortable circumstances.

People are generally drawn to each other when they perceive similarities with each other. The more attitudes and opinions two people share, the greater the probability that they will like each other. It has also been shown that disagreement on important issues decreases attraction. One of the most important shared attitudes is that liking and disliking the same people creates an especially strong bond between two individuals. The connection between interpersonal attitudes and similar attitudes is complex because once two people becomes friends, they begin to influence each others attitudes.

Interpersonal communication is an exchange of information between two or more people. It is also an area of study and research that seeks to understand how humans use verbal and nonverbal cues to accomplish a number of personal and relational goals. Generally, interpersonal communication research has contributed to at least six distinct categories of inquiry: 1) how humans adjust and adapt their verbal and nonverbal communication during face-to-face communication, 2) the processes of message production, 3) how uncertainty influences our behavior and information-management strategies, 4) deceptive communication, 5) relational dialectics, and 6) social interaction that is mediated by technology.

Communication skills are developed and may be enhanced or improved with increased knowledge and practice. During interpersonal communication, there is message sending and message receiving (See also message encoding and decoding). This can be conducted using both direct and indirect methods. Successful interpersonal communication is when the message senders and the message receivers understand the message.

A large number of scholars collectively identify with and use the term interpersonal communication to describe their own work. These scholars, however, also recognize that there is considerable variety in how they and their colleagues conceptually and operationally define this area of study. In some regards, the construct of interpersonal communication is like the phenomena it represents- that is, it is dynamic and changing. Thus, attempts to identify exactly what interpersonal communication is or is not are often frustrating and fall short

of consensus. Additionally, many who research and theorize about interpersonal communication do so from across many different research paradigms and theoretical traditions.

While there are many definitions available, interpersonal communication is often defined as the communication that takes place between people who are interdependent and have some knowledge of each other. Interpersonal communication includes what takes place between a son and his father, an employer and an employee, two sisters, a teacher and a student, two lovers, two friends, and so on. Although largely dyadic in nature, interpersonal communication is often extended to include small intimate groups such as the family. Interpersonal communication can take place in face-to-face settings, as well as through media platforms, such as social media.

The study of interpersonal communication looks at a variety of elements that contribute to the interpersonal communication experience. Both quantitative/social scientific methods and qualitative methods are used to explore interpersonal communication. Additionally, a biological and physiological perspective on interpersonal communication is a growing field. Within the study of interpersonal communication, some of the concepts explored include the following: personality, knowledge structures and social interaction, language, nonverbal signals, emotion experience and expression, supportive communication, social networks and the life of relationships, influence, conflict, computer-mediated communication, interpersonal skills, interpersonal communication in the workplace, intercultural perspectives on interpersonal communication, escalation

and de-escalation of romantic relationships, interpersonal communication and healthcare, family relationships, and communication across the life span.

Interpersonal communication can fail to serve its purpose if too many symbolic gestures are used, as there is a fair chance that no two individuals will attach the same meaning to a symbolic meaning, which is referred to as bypassing, and when there is a lack of language and listening skills. Emotional interference and physical distractions like faulty acoustics and noisy surroundings also act as barriers to interpersonal communication.

## 4. Description of Song Lyric

Lyrics are words that make up a song usually consisting of verses and choruses. The writer of lyrics is a lyricist. The words to an extended musical composition such as an opera are, however, usually known as a *libretto* and their writer, as a *librettist*.

The meaning of lyrics can either be explicit or implicit. Some lyrics are abstract, almost unintelligible, and, in such cases, their explication emphasizes form, articulation, meter, and symmetry of expression. Rappers can also create lyrics (often with a variation of rhyming words) that are meant to be spoken rhythmically rather than sung.

The differences between poem and song may become less meaningful where verse is set to music, to the point that any distinction becomes untenable. This is perhaps recognised in the way popular songs have *lyrics*. However, the verse may pre-date its tune (in the way that "Rule Britannia" was set to music, and

"And did those feet in ancient time" has become the hymn "Jerusalem"), or the tune may be lost over time but the words survive, matched by a number of different tunes (this is particularly common with hymns and ballads).

Possible classifications proliferate (under anthem, ballad, blues, carol, folk song, hymn, libretto, lied, lullaby, march, praise    song, round, spiritual). Nursery rhymes may be songs, or doggerel: the term doesn't imply a distinction. The ghazal is a sung form that is considered primarily poetic. See also rapping, roots of hip hop music.

Analogously, verse drama might normally be judged (at its best) as poetry, but not consisting of poems (see dramatic verse). In Baroque music, melodies and their lyrics were prose. Rather than paired lines they consist of rhetorical sentences or paragraphs consisting of an opening gesture, an amplification (often featuring sequence), and a close (featuring a cadence); in German *Vordersatz-Fortspinnung-Epilog*.

## 5. Rap

Rapping is a musical form of vocal delivery that incorporates *rhyme, rhythmic speech, and street vernacular*, which is performed or chanted in a variety of ways, usually over a backbeat or musical accompaniment. The components of rap include *content* (what is being said), *flow* (rhythm, rhyme), and *delivery* (cadence, tone). Rap differs from spoken-word poetry in that rap is usually performed in time to an instrumental track.

Rap is often associated with, and is a primary ingredient of hip-hop music, but the origins of the phenomenon predate hip-hop culture. The earliest precursor to the modern rap is the West African griottradition, in which *oral historians*, or *praise-singers*, would disseminate oral traditions and genealogies, or use their formidable rhetorical techniques for gossip or to praise or critique individuals. Griot traditions connect to rap along a lineage of Black verbal reverence that goes back to ancient Egyptian practices, through James Brown interacting with the crowd and the band between songs, to Muhammad Ali's quick-witted verbal taunts and the palpitating poems of the Last Poets. Therefore, rap lyrics and music are part of the Black rhetorical continium, and aim to reuse elements of past traditions while expanding upon them through creative use of language and rhetorical styles and strategies. The person credited with originating the style of delivering rhymes over extensive music, that would become known as rap, was Anthony DJ Hollywood Holloway from Harlem, New York.

Rap is usually delivered over a beat, typically provided by a DJ, turntablist, Beatboxer, or performed A capella without accompaniment. Stylistically, rap occupies a gray area between speech, prose, poetry, and singing. The word, which predates the musical form, originally meant to lightly strike, and is now used to describe quick speech or repartee. The word had been used in British English since the 16th century. It was part of the African American dialect of English in the 1960s meaning to converse, and very soon after that in its present usage as a term denoting the musical style. Today, the term rap is so

closely associated with hip-hop music that many writers use the terms interchangeably.

Rap music, is a music genre developed in the United States by innercity African Americans in the 1970s which consist of a stylized rhythmic music that commonly accompanies rapping, a rhythmic and rhyming speech that is chanted. It developed as part of hip hop culture.

## 6. Rich Chigga

Brian Imanuel (born in Jakarta, Indonesia, September 2, 1999, age 18), better known by the stage name Rich Brian (formerly Rich Chigga and Brian), is a rap actress, record producer and songwriter from Indonesia. He is known for his single *Dat $ tick*, which was released in March 2016.

In 2010, while growing up in Indonesia, Brian began his career with social media, when he was 11 years old. He originally gotten his hands on a rubik's Cube, and realized he could log onto his parents computer to find strategies for solving it faster. This is how he discovered Youtube. He also found and joined Twitter, in August 2010, when he was just under 11 years old.

Brian first released his single, titled *Living the Dream* on July 17, 2015 in his YouTube account. The song was produced by DJ Smokey. Brian then released his debut single *Dat $ tick* on February 22, 2016. The song stole attention on the international stage after a reaction video was uploaded, featuring American rap artists such as Ghostface Killah, 21 Savage, Tory Lanez, MadeinTYO, Desiigner

and others. *Dat Stick* was ranked fourth on the Bubbling Under R & B / Hip-Hop Singles charts.

Brian then released his second single, titled *Who That Be* on iTunes on August 9, 2016. The song was produced by Sihk. He later released a remixed version of his single *Dat Stick*, featuring Ghostface Killah and Pouya. Brian then released his third single, *Seventeen* which quickly gained one million views on YouTube and SoundCloud.

## 7. Chaos

Brian released Chaos in October 2017  and *Crisis* along with 21 Savage in November 2017. On December 19, 2017, Brian announced on his Twitter account, that he would be releasing his debut studio album, Amen on February 2, 2018. Rich Chigga returns with a braggadocioladen track describing his newly gained recognition in the rap game and newfound lifestyle, including several references to his young age. It is also a self reflective turn up that echoes the success of his previous viral hit *Glow Like Dat.*

*Chaos* was revealed to be the thirteenth track on his debut album, after the release of the tracklist on January 29th 2018.

## B.    Relevant Studies

The researcher will present the previous researches that deal with appraisal system analysis. There are some researchers who have investigated about this. Each of them has different subject with use different perspective and theory in

presenting the topic. So the researcher will provide the previous study dealing with this topic.

Sri Winarni, discussed about appraisal system in the rubric *Really Occurs* one's sensitivity to phenomena language in *Really Occurs*, the existence of the phenomenon of the language, arise foresight someone to judge the language used in *Really Occure*. The objective of this researcher is to identify the use of the type of appraisal system contained in a collection of *Really Occure* discourses on the People's Sovereign newspaper. The researcher uses the rubric as the source of data and clarifies the type of appraisal system that used in *Really Occure* discourses on the People's Sovereign newspaper.

The *Really Occure* its existence remains in the daily newspaper of the People's Sovereignty day even in weekly editions, suggesting his presence is favored the reader community and this condition is interesting to know its uniqueness, primarily from the angle of aprraisal system theory (system of interpretive theories with an assessment).

Another research about appraisal system conducted by Shofy Maylina. She analyzed the appraisal system in the *Introduction of Asian EFL Journal 2012*. In her research, she focused in the expression of engagement than the other two sub-system of appraisal system that is engagement can invite the dialogue in a rubric. The objective of this research are to investigate the engagement in the part of introduction in an article *Asian EFL Journal PTA CEBU Conference Issue 2012*.

The similarity of the previous study are my reference of the researcher to use the text as the object of research. The difference between this research from

previous research is this research focused on the attitude in appraisal system that divided into three sub-system, affect, judgement, appreciation in the lyric of Rich Chigga song *Chaos*.

## C. Conceptual Framework

Rap music is a style popular music, in which an insistent, recurring beat pattern provides the background and counterpoint for rapid, slangly, and often boasful rhyming patter glibly intoned by a vocalist. The rap lyric always use some other meaning that really hard to understand. Appraisal theory is understood as evaluative language, that every person speaks, actually behind it is assessment of something that is delivered both verbally and in writing. This study tries to discover whether this investigation will support for realizing the appraisal system appeared through the lyric of the Rich Chigga song Chaos lyric. There is a Attitude that has three sub-system, affect, judgement, appreciation.

In this research the researcher's analysis used appraisal system by identifiying the type of appraisal system and also find the interpersonal meaning in rap music which is Rich Chigga song Chaos lyric. Using the appraisal system the researcher investigate the type of attitude which is in rap lyric has so many language that hard to understand. Attitude related to the evaluation of objects, people's characters, and feelings. Affect is the evaluation of feeling, judgement is the evaluation the people's characters, and the appreciation is the evaluation of the objects. Some of the sub-system has a positive and negative option.

**Table 2.4 Conceptual Map**
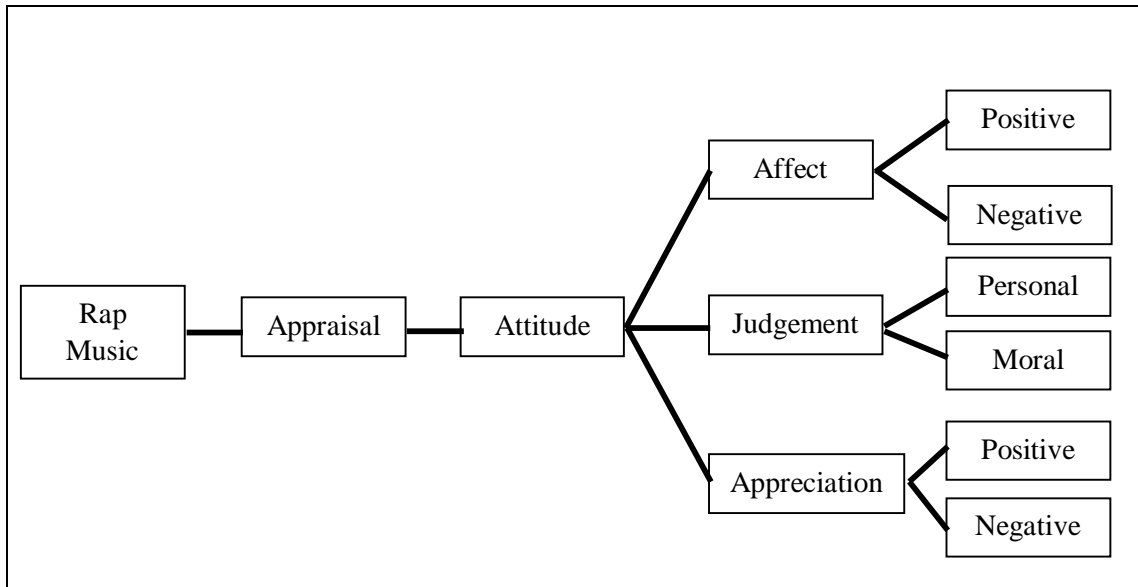
# CHAPTER III

# RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

## A. Research Design

This research is a research of content analysis, that is first referred to as *content analysis* called descriptive content analysis. Second referred to as an analysis of "meaning" which requires the act of inference called content analysis inference.

This research used descriptive qualitative method, that is research which is intended to describe / describe the results of research with word media over any information data obtained in the background research. Moleong (2007: 6) states that qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by research subject. Descriptive research method is a method that is done by taking steps such as data provision, classification data, data analysis, and give conclusions.

## B. Source of Data

The source of data in this research obtained from the Rich Chigga song lyric *Chaos* that released by Rich Chigga on 19 October 2017. The object in the study is the frequency of appearance the type of appraisal system and the underlying aspects of the appraisal form system in a collection of Rich Chigga song *Chaos* lyric.

## C.    Technique of Data Collection

In completing this research, documentation method was applied in collecting the data. This method has been used because the source of the data was written document or archive. This method is a technique of collecting data through write document, especially archives and also books about opinion, theory, argument, etc. which are related to the research problem.

Documentation method is a kind of technique of finding the data by classifying and categorizing the written document that has relation with the problem that appeared in the research, whether from lyric, document or books, newspaper and other written document. In this method, the underlying is done to write down the variable will be obtained. If there is any variable found, it has to be marked.

Furthermore, data collection techniques was done by techniques refer, reading techniques and record techniques. Before the reading part, first of all listening the song. The reading technique was done by reading and observe the whole set of the lyric. After reading, find the meaning of the lyric, find what is the song tells about, then do the record that is by recording and documenting data research.

**D.   Technique of Analysis the Data**

In qualitative research, the data of this study were analysis by Miles and Huberman (1994:10) model. The analysis was divided into three phases, consisting of Data Reduction, Data Displays, and Conclusion Drawing/Verification.

1.   Data reduction

It is the process of sorting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming of the raw data. In fact, as we saw the figure above, data reduction occurs continuously during the process of conducting qualitative research. It means that the researcher reducing the data, during, and after collecting the data as well as analyzing the data. In this case the researcher find the lyric of Chaos song in some refrerence. Before the data were actually collected, the researcher decided (often without full awareness) which conceptual framework, which cases, which research questions, and which data collection techniques to choose.

2.   Data display

Miles and Huberman (1984) *Looking at displays help us to understand what is  happening and to do something further analysis or caution on that understanding*. In the qualitative research, the data can be displayed in the form of table, graphic, phichard, pictogram and other equivalent of them.

By displaying the data, the researcher was easy to understand and to analyze what was happening with the data presented. And the researcher began to

do the next plan of the research. In this case the data is the lyric of the Chaos song.

3.   Conclusion drawing/verification

The last step in analysis of qualitative data is withdrawing conclusion and verification. The conclusion it's still in a while and would be change if there is some proves that can provides the next step of collecting data.

Finally, the result of data reduction, data display, and also the result of triangulation process were elaborated in the form of words, phrases, and sentences through a descriptive qualitative. The qualitative descriptive method will be used to present analysis along with citations of the original sources and a part of analysis interpretation.

# CHAPTER IV

# FINDING AND DISCUSSION

## A. Finding

Based on the data analysis, there were three types of appraisal system in terms of attitude found in the song lyric *Chaos,* including affect, judgement, and appreciation. For more clear information can be found on appendix.

## B. Discussion

## 1. Affect

Affect is the subject of both positive and negative judgments relating to feelings about something being said or being related to the expression of emotion. This attitude was also shown in the song lyric *Chaos* as follows :

They treat me like *a star.* (1.Af.a)

The utterance above depicts that an affect in the word *a star, a star* in here explain the feelings of the speaker who is the singer of the song itself. *A star* means that the singer feels like a star or celebrity even if he does not wear any nice dress at all.

The other form of affect in the lyric could be found in this following utterance :

Dressed like I don't give a *damn*. But I be Ballin like *LaVar. (*1.Af.b)

In this lyric, *damn* denotes the singer's feelng. the singer feels that he does not need to wear a good dress to get any attention as much as the other singer does. In addition, *LaVar* refers to the American businessman and media personality who attracted widespread public and media attention.

The word *ignorant* in the following lyric : I don't like being so *ignorant*. (1.Af.c) The word ignorant above means that the singe does not want to be a selfish person who does not care about everything after being a huge artist. Furthermore, the word curious in : Little freaky got me *curious* like I'm on Mars. (1.Af.d) The utterance above implies that the word curios is a someone's feeling toward the singer. The person in here feels that the singer becomes huge artist so quick, so they feels so curious about that.

In the five data above illustrate the singer's feeling to the appraised from the speaker in that context. The word *curious, a star, damn, ignorant*, in this situation were used to express his feelings in this lyric.

## 2. Judgement

Judgment is about both positive and positive judgments negatives relating to the behavior of what is being said. Take a look at the data below.

Used to hate the camera, now your boy's a *natural. (*2.Jd.a)

On the first data above tells that someone judging the boys which is Rich Chigga the singer. The people judge that the singer used to hate the camera in the past, but now the singer can acting natural in front of the camera. There are more utterance found in terms of judgement as follow :

If you actin' *lazy*, then do not expect your props, bitch. (2.Jd.b)

On the second data theres a critical judgement on it. The word "lazy" in here means that if you don't taking any action or doing something then you cannot get your profits. So in this context the singer judge that we can get any profits if we are lazy. The word deep in the following lyric : Oh my God, man his voice so *deep*, I thought he was 21 plus. (2.Jd.c). On the third data there is a positive judgement when someone tells that the singer has a deep voice and she tought the singer was 21 years old. So the word "deep" is a positive judgemental for the voice of the appraised which is the singer.

## 3. Appreciation

That appreciation is the affirmation of the form appreciating a thing or thing against something being said. This appreciation was also shown in the song lyric *Chaos* as follows :

Used to hate the camera, now your boy's a *natural.* (3.Ap.a)

Oh my God, man his voice so *deep*, I thought he was 21 plus. (3.Ap.b)

On the data above at the first and the second data are same with the judgement data. This can be happen because both of data can be defined as a two kinds of appraisal. In these both data there is a positive appreciation, in the word *natural* and *deep* is a form of appreciation to appreciating a thing in this case is the *boys* and the *man*. Futhermore, the word clean in the following lyric : Brian be so *clean.* (3.Ap.c). On the third data also has a positive appreciation. The word *clean* means that someone appreciating *brian* as a clean person. In addition, *clean* means for the person who always do a good thing in life. Of course *the person* in here is the singer itself.

## 4. Interpersonal meaning of Attitude

Interpersonal refers to something involving, or occurring among several people. The focus here is on attitude, the feelings and the values that are negotiated with readers. Check out the data below.

1. Got these people all around me, man they treat me like a star, Dressed like I don't give a damn, but I be ballin' like LaVar.

2.    Used to hate the camera, now your boy's a natural, now your boy is on the road two months and I'ma get the load.

In the first data basicly tells the feeling of the singer, in the lyric he said that he treat like a star even if he does not take any a good dress to impress but he still got all the people around and tell him looks like a LaVar, LaVar in here refers to the American businessman and media personality who attracted widespread public and media attention. So his attitude in here is he always had a good people around who tell him like a star even if he does not wear a nice outfit.

The second data above also tells the singer feeling. The change between the before and after seen in this line, from *hate* to *natural*, indicates the growth of the singer which is Rich Chigga has already gone through over the course of his short career. The insecurity of his younger years has given way to confidence and ease in front of the camera.

## CHAPTER V

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

**A. Conclusion**

Based on the finding and discussion about Rich Chigga Chaos Song Lyric can be concluded as follows :

1.  There are three kinds of appraisal system in terms of attitude found in the lyric of Rich Chigga *Chaos* songs such as : Affect, Judgement, Appreciation. The form of appreciation showed the positive value from the opponents said, like *natural, deep, clean*. The form of affect stated in a form of *Curious*, *Stars*, *Ignorant, Damn.* The form of affect stated the curiousity, something a bit negative feeling from the singer. The form of judgement stated some values from the character of the speakers or the opponents said that has a correlation with the speaker which is the singer itself. And the last form is appraised as an opponents said.

2.  The interpersonal meaning of attitude in the lyric of Chaos song by Rich Chigga mostly stated about the feeling of the singer itself, it was shown that the singer tells the listener to quite a bit understand the life of the singer, how the singer pass and through his new life as a new big singer.

## B. Suggestion

Research on the Rich Chigga Chaos song Lyric using data that is still limited and done research manually. Due to this research as beginner, then research done by manual first. Therefore that, this study would be great if done further research with sufficient data using appraisal system type.

As a suggestion, research on appraisal system in addition to finding types of appraisal systems, can also be investigated in terms of language selection or language characteristics. Such research if done would be able reveals the characteristic characteristics of language in the Rich Chigga Chaos song Lyric

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# APPENDIX I

**Data Analysis**

| No. | Types of Attitude | | Utterance of the Lyric | Code | Reason (Explanation) | Interpersonal meaning of Attitude |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Affect | a. | They treat me like a *star*. | 1.Af.a | There is an affect in the word *a star, a star* in here explain the feelings of the speaker which is the singer itself. *A star* in here means that the singer feels like a star or celebrity even if he does not wear any nice dress at all. To understand this reason we need to check out the lyric in the appendix. | The data basicly tells the feeling of the singer, in the lyric he said that he treat like a star even if he does not take any a good dress to impress but he still got all the people around and tell him looks like a LaVar, LaVar in here refers to the American businessman and media personality who attracted widespread public and media attention. So his attitude in here is he always had a |
| | | b. | Dressed like I don't give a *damn*. But I be Ballin like *LaVar* | 1.Af.b | Damn means that the feeling of the speaker or the singer itself, the singer feels that he does not need to wear a good dress to get any attention as much as the other singer did. | |

| | | | | | good people around who tell him like a star even if he does not wear a nice outfit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | c. | I don't like being so *ignorant.* | 1.Af.c | The word ignorant above means that the singe does not want to be a selfish person who don't care about everything after being a huge artist. The next utterance is : |
| | | d. | Little freaky got me *curious* like I'm on Mars | 1.Af.d | The utterance above implies that the word curios is a someone feelings to the singer. The person in here feels that the singer be a huge artist so quick, so they feels so curious about that. |
| 2 | Judgement | a. | Used to hate the camera, now your boy's a *natural* | 2.Jd.a | Tells that someone judging the boys which is Rich Chigga the singer. The people judge that the singer used to hate the camera in the past, but now the singer can acting natural in front of the camera. | The second data above also tells the singer feeling. The change between the before and after seen in this line, from *hate* to *natural*, indicates the growth of the singer which is Rich Chigga has already gone through over the course of his short career. The |

| | | | | | insecurity of his younger years has given way to confidence and ease in front of the camera. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | b. | If you actin' *lazy*, then do not expect your props, bitch | 2.Jd.b | Theres a critical judgement on it. The word *lazy* in here means that if you don't taking any action or doing something then you cannot get your profits. So in this context the singer judge that we can get any profits if we are lazy. |
| | | c. | Oh my God, man his voice so *deep*, I thought he was 21 plus | 2.Jd.c | There is a positive judgement when someone tells that the singer has a deep voice and she tought the singer was 21 years old. So the word *deep* is a positive judgemental for the voice of the appraised which is the singer. |
| 3. | Appreciation | a. | Used to hate the camera, now your boy's a *natural* | 3.Ap.a | The first and the second data are same with the judgement data. This can be happen because both of data can be defined as a two kinds of |
| | | b. | Oh my God, man his voice so *deep*, I thought he was 21 plus | 3.Ap.b | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | appraisal. In these both data there is a positive appreciation, in the word *natural* and *deep* is a form of appreciation to appreciating a thing in this case is the *boys* and the *man*, which is the singer itself. | |
| | | c. | Brian be so *clean* | 3.Ap.c | On the third data also has a positive appreciation. The word *clean* means that someone appreciating *brian* as a clean person. Of course *Brian* in here is the singer itself. | |

**APPENDIX II**

**The Lyrics**

[Intro]
Yeah, happy birthday to me
I'm 18 now
And women can legally have sex with me
Shout out based god

[Chorus]
I be ridin' right down Melrose with a thicky named Rose
Sittin' on my lap, but she just tryna be my friend, though
Bumpin' on that XO and I'm bout to call my ex ho
Mommy, daddy home I barely see them like a rainbow

[Verse 1]
You can't get rid of me, I ain't goin' nowhere
And I'm always multiplyin' like I always fornicate
Cake, cake up on this belt, the day I landed in the States
Doin' one take all day and I'm just spittin' out the mace (mace)
She like sippin' out that mason jar
She a hippie, she gon' suck for some granola bars
Little freaky got me curious like I'm on Mars
Sayin', I forgot my roots, goddamn, you went too far

[Bridge]
Ayy, damn you went too far
Got these people all around me, man, that treat me like a star
Dressed like I don't give a damn, but I be ballin' like LaVar
Gotta wait about three years, until I could go to the bar

[Verse 2]
Damn, make all my own shit, I get all the profits
If you actin' lazy, then do not expect your props, bitch
Movin' with the tactics, got Gildan on my fabrics
Go ham on the mic, just like I'm sitting in the cockpit, ayy
Used to hate the camera, now your boy's a natural
Now your boy is on the road two months and I'ma get the load
Try to put me in a box, I'm gon' always break the lock
Call me D-Wayne, 'cause she licking on my Johnson like The Rock
Oh my God, man, his voice so deep, I thought he was 21 plus
Brian be so clean, wanna let him spank on my bum

He just turned 18, but for him, I'd catch a case, damn (hold up)

[Pre-Chorus]
Ayy, that was the sound of yo' bitch
And everybody that heard what I did
I don't like being so ignorant
But you gon' make me go back to my bullshit again

[Chorus]
I be ridin' right down Melrose with a thicky named Rose
Sittin' on my lap, but she just tryna be my friend, though
Bumpin' on that XO and I'm 'bout to call my ex ho
Mommy, daddy home, I barely see them like a rainbow

# CURICULUM VITAE

Name                    : Mochammad Chaeronny

Registered Number       : 1402050169

Place/ Date of Birth    : Sawah Lunto, 03 Agustus 1995

Sex                     : male

Religion                : Islam

Material status         : Single

Father's Name           : Budi Santoso

Mother's Name           : Suprida

Hobby                   : Playing guitar, drawing, editing videos

Address                 : Dsn Sempali, Desa Tumpatan, Beringin


**Education**

2003 – 2008             : SD Plus Murung Pudak

2008 – 2011             : SMP Nusantara Lubuk Pakam

2011 – 2014             : SMA Nusantara Lubuk Pakam

2014 – 2018             : Students of English department of faculty of teacher training and education, umsu 2014 until reaching the degree of sarjana Pendidikan


Medan      March 2018

The Researcher




**Mochammad Chaeronny**

**1402050169**