CHAPTER IV
RESEARCH FINDING AND ANALYSIS

This chapter discusses in more details the findings of the present research described in the previous chapter. They present the answer of the problem stated in chapter one that is: "How is the Appraisal Devices used to express Lawrence's attitudes towards Hester's Family in *The Rocking-Horse Winner*?" based on the question, the short story was analyzed to obtain the answer to the question.

This chapter is divided into two sub-chapters: Appraisal devices used by DH Lawrence in *The Rocking-Horse Winner* to express his attitudes towards Hester's Family and attitudes attached to the main characters.

A. Appraisal Devices Realizing Attitudes Used in *The Rocking-Horse Winner*

This part is aimed to break up the organization of the short story based on the point of view of Appraisal Device realizing Attitudes. It describes how the short story utilizes Affect, Judgment, and Appreciation that can reflect David Herbert Lawrence's feelings towards each member of Hester's Family.

I classified the data that are categorized as Appraisal lexis by encoding them. They are: (1) Bold word for Affect such as the word **weak** in "I left the haunted house up so **weak**, then I cried" means that **weak** belongs to an instance of Affect, (2)Underlined

word for Judgment such as the word <u>weak</u> I "My argument is useless: it is too <u>weak</u> to maintain my position" means that <u>weak</u> belongs to the example of Judgment (3) Bold and underlined word for Appreciation such as the word **<u>weak</u>** in "The woman in wheelchair looks **<u>weak</u>**" means that **<u>weak</u>** belongs to the example of Appreciation.

1. Findings

After the short story was broken into several chunks, they were then analyzed to find out the types of Attitudes used in each chunk. Firstly, I analyzed them to know what kinds of Attitudes employed in each chunk and the quality of the feeling, positive or negative. The result of the analysis is presented in Appendix 2. The next step was classifying kinds of Attitudes used in the short story and interpreting them.

From Appendix 2, I know that the short story used three Attitudes, namely: Affect, Judgment, and Appreciation. The use of more Affect in the short story indicates that DH Lawrence emphasizes on character's emotion.

2. Affect

As stated before, according to Martin and Rose, people can classify Affect with some questions, such as 1) are the findings as surge of emotion or ongoing mental state? 2) Is the feeling reacting to some specific external agency or ongoing mood? Then the term of Affect includes Qualities (describing participants, attributing to participants, and manner of

processes), Processes (Affective Sensing and Affective Behaving). I look at excerpts (1-6):

a. She married for love and the love **turned to dust**. (Lawrence: 324)

b. They looked at her **coldly**. (Lawrence: 324)

c. She always felt the center of her heart **go hard**. (Lawrence: 324)

d. This **angered** him somewhere and made him want to compel her attention. (Lawrence: 327)

e. "Oh, well, I don't know," said the boy **uneasily** (Lawrence: 336)

f. "Do you feel he keeps you company?" she **laughed** (Lawrence: 342)

For the first data analysis, I try to describe the phrase **turned to dust** from excerpt 1, in which the phrase is already indicated through the appraisal system.

The part of the sentence above is one thing detected by the appraisal system. This phrase is negative emotional state. The phrase *turned to dust*; *to become worth nothing*,[1] can describe the feeling of Hester. The feeling comes from emotional state from herself. It means the attitude refers to affect that the feeling imagines emotional state of Hester. This sentence means that Lawrence knew Hester was not happy

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[1]http://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/turn-to-dust accessed on 9 April, 2017 at 21:28 pm

with her marriage. She loved her husband at first but after getting married she was unlucky. The sentence that causes Lawrence raises a Judgment against her.

The phrase *turned to dust* detected by the appraisal system on the excerpt 1 Engagement from the author's self so that it can be determined that the Engagement of attitude uses monogloss.

Excerpt 2 is the second item that is detected through the appraisal system. The word detected is **coldly** which describes the feeling at that time. This excerpt implies that by using manner of process the function of affect is to tell us how coldly children's look when they face their mother.

The word **coldly** is a description of the feeling of Hester's children and the feeling is something negative for their mother drawn from their words. Because the meaning of *coldly* is *in an unfriendly way and without emotion.*[2]It can be concluded that this attitude is negative and there is negative impact to Hester. She must cover up some faults in herself. The clause that causes Hester raises a Judgment against them. Therefore, the Engagement is heterogloss because it does not come from the children but from Hester's own feeling.

The next excerpt is the example of implicit negative affect through metaphor. Metaphor **go hard** means *to cause*

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[2]http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/coldlyaccessed on 9 April, 2017 at 21:21 pm

trouble or unhappiness.[3] This idiom means that Hester's feeling is not peaceful every time she sees her children. Because she felt they had been thrust upon her.

The idiom **go hard** implicitly gives a clear sense that Hester conveys her mood, this word comes to affect. The idiom illustrates Hester's negative feeling. Therefore, I determine that this expression belongs to the kinds of attitude that is leading to negative affect delivered implicitly by Lawrence.

The idiom **go hard** detected by the appraisal system on the excerpt 3 Engagement from Hester so that it can be determined that the Engagement of attitude usesmonogloss.

Excerpt 4 the affect realized through verb of emotion **angered.** The word **angered** is a description of Paul's feeling and the feeling is something negative for Hester drawn from his words. Because the word *angered* means *to make angry; enrage or provoke*.[4] It can be concluded that this attitude is negative.

Feeling that he felt only on the emotional state that happened to him, did not come to show the physical expression. Emotional state is a picture of emotions that can

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[3]https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/go-hardaccessed on 6May, 2017 at 21:21 pm

[4]http://www.thefreedictionary.com/angeredaccessed on 9 April, 2017 at 21:25 pm

only be perceived by the author, although not physically visible from the outside. Feeling described by Paul direct utterance, not by hiding the sense with implicit meaning. It can be seen from the next sentence. "He went off by himself, vaguely, in childish way".Therefore, I determined that this expression belongs to the kinds of attitude which is leading to negative affect delivered directly by Lawrence.

The word 'angered' detected by the appraisal system on the excerpt 4 data Engagement from Lawrence. So that it can be determined that the Engagement of attitude using Monogloss.

Excerpt (5) the affect is realized through an adverb, typically circumstances of manner. The word **uneasily** is a description of Paul's feeling. His feeling is something negative for him drawn from his words. The word 'uneasily' is the adverb of 'uneasy'. Uneasy means *worried or anxious*[5].

This sentence means how uneasy Paul felt with the winner in horse racing. That is because when he was sure, he was strong with the horse's name.

The cause from Paul's feeling can be seen from the Engagement originating from earlier conversation with Cresswell, which in turn Paul replied "oh well, I don't know". The clause that causes Paul raises a Judgment against him.

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[5]*Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary Fourth Edition*, Oxford University Press, 2011, p. 484.

Therefore, the Engagement is heterogloss, because it comes not from Paul himself, which is from his conversation and Cresswell.

Excerpt (6), I try to describe **laughed** in which the word is already indicated through the appraisal system.

The part of sentence above is one thing that detected by the appraisal system. The word 'laughed' means *to make the sounds and movements of your face that show you are happy or think something is funny*[6], can describe Hester's feeling. The feeling comes from physical expression. From this sentence Hester wonders whether the Rocking-horse can accompany Paul or not. But in her question, she felt happy because the Rocking-horse is useful.

The cause from Hester's feeling can be seen from the Engagement originating from earlier conversation with Paul "well, you see, mother, till I can have a real horse, I like to have some sort of animal about" which in turn Hester replied "Do you feel he keeps you company?". Therefore, the Engagement is heterogloss, because it doesn't come from Hester herself but from her conversation with Paul.

From excerpt (1,3,4,5) I know that Lawrence negatively evaluating the characters' feeling directly

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[6]*Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary Fourth Edition*, Oxford University Press, 2011, p. 248

(emotional state and physical expression) and implicitly (metaphor).

From excerpt (2,6), it can be concluded that Lawrence was positively evaluating the characters' feeling directly (emotional state and physical expression).

The Engagement of excerpt (1,3,4) is using monogloss, and excerpt (2,5,6) are using heterogloss.

Based on general findings of Affect, I can see (from appendix 2) that Lawrence uses more negative emotional state than other kinds of affect. And the Engagement mostlyheterogloss.

3. Judgment

Judgment is evaluating people's characters. It can be realized through adverbials, attributes, epithets, nominal, and verbs. Like Affect, Judgment also has a positive and negative dimension. According to Martin and Rose, Judgment could be classified based on two types. There are Social Esteem (Personal Judgment) and Social Sanction (Moral Judgment). Social Esteem involves Admiration and Criticism. They have to do with a) Normality, how unusual someone is b) Capability, how capable they are and c)Tenacity, how resolute they are. On the other hand, Social Sanction involves Praise and Condemnation. They have something to do with a) Veracity, how truthfully someone is, b) Propriety, how ethical someone is. I look at excerpts (7-11)

a. I can't be, it married *an unlucky* husband (Lawrence:327)

b. She _racked_ her brains, and tried this thing and the other, but could not find anything successful (Lawrence:324)

c. The father who was always very _handsome_ and expensive in his tastes, seemed as if he never be able to do anything worth doing (Lawrence:325)

d. And the mother, who had a _great belief_ in herself, did not succeed any better, and her tastes were just was expensive (Lawrence:325)

e. "Aren't you growing too _big_ for a rocking-horse?" (Lawrence:329)

For the first data analysis, I tried to describe the word unlucky from excerpt (7), in which the word is already indicated through the appraisal system. In this excerpt, the value of Judgment is realized through epithet 'unlucky'. Its meaning is _bringing or having bad luck_[7]. The word unlucky above indicate negative judgment of normality. She felt unlucky because she married an unlucky husband.

The word unlucky detected by the appraisal system on excerpt (7) Engagement from Hester's self. So that it can be determined that the Engagement of attitude using monogloss.

In excerpt (8), there is purely 'factual' description which is likely to lead to some inferences of good behavior

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[7]_Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary Fourth Edition_, Oxford University Press, 2011, p. 285

tried this thing and the other. The word tried this thing and the other above indicate positive judgment of capacity. The sentence means that Hester is tenacious person. She struggled to make money. Through this word Lawrence praised Hester.

The fragment 'tried this thing and the other' detected by the appraisal system on excerpt (8) Engagement from Hester's self. So that it can be determined that the Engagement of attitude using monogloss.

In excerpt (9), Lawrence judged the father as a handsome and expensiveperson in his taste. It is because he lived in style. The word handsome means *good-looking*[8]and expensive means *costing a lot of money*[9]The word 'handsome' and 'expensive' in his taste constitute positive normality.

Theword 'handsome' detected by the appraisal system onexcerpt (10) Engagement from the author's self. So that it can be determined that the Engagement of attitude using monogloss.

In excerpt (10) the value of Judgment is realized through attribute great. Its meaning is very *good in ability or quality, important and impressive, (informal) used for*

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[8]*Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary Fourth Edition*, Oxford University Press, 2011, p. 201

[9]*Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary Fourth Edition*, Oxford University Press, 2011, p. 155

emphasis[10]. According to Lawrence, Hester had a high confidence that she can manage financial problem in her family. The word <u>great</u> above indicate positive judgment of tenacity.

The word 'great' detected by the appraisal system on excerpt (10) Engagement from Hester's self. So that, it can be determined that the Engagement of attitude usesmonogloss. And the Engagement in the excerpts above mostly uses monogloss.

In excerpt (11) the value of Judgment is realized through attribute <u>big</u>. Its meaning is *large in size, importance[11]*. According to Hester, Paul is old enough to play Rocking-Horse. The word <u>big</u> above indicate negative judgment of normality.

The word '<u>big</u>' detected by the appraisal system on excerpt (11) Engagement from the previous conversation with Paul's uncle 'Hallo, young jockey. Riding a winner?'. So that it can be determined that the Engagement of attitude using heterogloss. And the Engagement in the excerpts above mostly uses heterogloss.

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[10]*Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary Fourth Edition*, Oxford University Press, 2011, p. 194

[11]*Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary Fourth Edition*, Oxford University Press, 2011, p. 37

Excerpt (7-11) show that Lawrence uses varied word realization (attribute, epithets, nominal and verbs) to judge the characters. It denotes that Lawrence is a good writer.

Based on general findings ofJudgment, I can see (from appendix 2) that Lawrence judged Hester's family negatively. And the Engagement in these excerpts was mostly heterogloss.In this case, the judgment which are used by Lawrence in The *Rocking-Horse* Winner was mostly used Social Esteem (Normality, Capacity and Tenacity).

4. Appreciation

As mentioned in chapter II, Martin and Rose state that appreciation can be thought of as the institutionalization of feeling, in the context of proposition (norms about how products and performances are valued).

Appreciation could be realized as adjective, adverb, noun, and verb. For more understanding, I see excerpts (12-16):

a. And in her manner she was all the more **gentle** and anxious for her children (line 7)

b. "What does he mean by Malabar?" Asked the **heart-frozen** mother. (line 440)

c. She **adores**her children (line 10)

d. "Very unlucky, I should say" she said **bitterly** (line 80)

e. They lived in a pleasant house, with a garden, and they had discreet servants, and felt themselves **<u>superior</u>**to anyone in the neighborhood (line 13)

On the analysis of excerpt 12, I saw a visible attitude of the expression of feelings felt by Hester. The word is **<u>more gentle</u>**.

There are two words that are detected by the appraisal system; **<u>more</u>** and **<u>gentle</u>**. The second word will be dissected each said. The definition of *gentle* is *calm, kind or soft*[12]seen from the pure definition, word gentle has a positive value. While if you talk about the kinds of attitude, this word belongs to the appreciation. Which meant here is the appreciation claimed by Martin and Rose "appreciation of things includes our attitudes about TV shows, film, books, CDs; about paintings, soul pictures, homes, public buildings, parks, about plays, recitals, parades or matter: panoramas and glens, sunsets, constellations, shooting star and satellites on a starry night".

Do not miss the word **<u>more gentle</u>** as a supportive word appreciation. The phrase makes the second word has a deeper meaning. Martin and Rose put this amplifying the force of attitude that has its own grading high and low. While this word indicates the strengthening of words that leads to

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[12]http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/gentle   accessed on 15 April, 2017 at 8:35 am.

high grading. Phrase *more gentle* comes from Hester's feeling when she threw words and she felt her children had been thrusted upon her. The Engagement of the attitude is derived from Hester's feeling that belongs to the glittering monogloss.

On the analysis of excerpt (13), appreciation is realized through an adjective '**heart-frozen'**. Heart-frozen' means *unable to love someone because of a pain and probably a heartbreak in the past.*[13]

In this sentence, Lawrence showed that he considered Hester, the mother, as heart-frozen mother. She never said that Paul, her son, was lucky. Although he made twenty pounds for her birthday's gift.

From the definition, the word 'heart-frozen'has a negative value. While if you talk about the kinds of attitude, it belongs to the appreciation.

The Engagement of the attitude is derived from Paul's crying, he cried out 'Malabar! It's Malabar' the cause from Paul's crying can be seen from the Engagement originating from earlier conversation. Therefore, the Engagement is Heterogloss because it does not come from Hester herself but from the previous conversation.

On the analysis of excerpt (14), appreciation is realized through a verb '**adores**'. Adores means to love

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[13]http://www.urbandictionary.com/define.php?term=frozen%20heart accessed on 24 April, 2017 at 20.55 pm.

someone very much, especially in a way that shows a lot of admiration or respect, or to like something very much.[14]

In this sentence, Lawrence showed that he considered Hester, the mother, as a good mother. In her manner she was all more gentle and anxious for her children, as if she loved them very much.

From this definition, the word 'adores' has a positive value. While if you talk about the kinds of attitude, it belongs to the appreciation.

The Engagement of attitude is derived from Hester's self. So that it can be determined that the Engagement of attitude is using monogloss.

On the excerpt (15), the appreciation is realized through adverb '**bitterly**'. Bitterly means in an angry, hurt, or resentful way.[15]

It shows negative value for Hester. Hester is ungrateful for having husband. She always said that her husband is unlucky person.

The Engagement of attitude is derived from Hester's saying 'very unlucky, I should say' she said bitterly. The cause can be seen from Paul's question 'and is father not

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[14]http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/adoreaccessed on 24 April, 2017 at 21.55 pm.

[15]https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/bitterlyaccessed on 24 April, 2017 at 21.35 pm.

lucky?' therefore, the Engagementis Heterogloss because it does not come from Hester herself but from the previous conversation.

On the excerpt (16), the appreciation is realized through noun 'superior'.*Superior* means better than average or better than other people or things of the same type.[16] It is a positive value for Hester's family. Her family has a pleasant house with a garden. Moreover they had discreet servants.

The sentence detected by the appraisal system on the excerpt 14 Engagement from the author 'self. So that it can be determined that the Engagement of attitude is using monogloss.

Based on general findings of Appreciation, I can see (from appendix 2) that Lawrence more positively appreciates Hester's family using positive impact. And the Engagement in these excerpts ismostly heterogloss.

B. Analysis of the research

Based on the findings (see appendix), the attitude presented in the short story has been counted based on the attitude, the people being evaluated (Hester and her family) and the Engagement.

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[16]http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/superior accessed on 24 April, 2017 at 22.00 pm.

Table 1

Attitude in *The Rocking-Horse Winner*

No.	Appraisal Devices	Positive	Negative	Total	Percentage
1.	Affect	14	33	47	64,38%
2.	Judgment	5	7	12	16,44%
3.	Appreciation	8	6	14	19,18%
	Total	27	46	73	100%

Table 2

Engagement in *The Rocking-Horse Winner*

No.	Engagement	Total	Percentage
1.	Monogloss	32	43,84%
2,	Heterogloss	41	56,16%
	Total	73	100%

Based on the appendix, the Engagement refers to Engagement of Attitudes. In Addition, positive and negative refer to the Attitudes expressed whether they are positively or negatively expressed.

Table 3

Affect in *The Rocking-Horse Winner*

No.	Affect		Total	Percentage
1.	Direct	Emotional State	27	57,44%
2.		Physical Expression	13	27,65%
3.	Implicit	Behavior	5	10,63%
4.		Metaphor	1	2,12%
5.		Extraordinary	1	2,12%
Total			47	100%

The number found in the table 3 refers to the number of the Affect along with the Engagement. There are 27 items of

directAffects through the emotional state, 13 items of direct Affects through physical expression. Meanwhile, the implicit Affect realized through behavior has 5 items, 1 item in metaphor and 1 item in extraordinary.

From the appendix we know that there are 12 items of Heterogloss, and 2 items of Monogloss. The negative Affect has 33 items with 18 items of monogloss and 15 items of heterogloss.

Table 4

Judgment in *The Rocking-Horse Winner*

No.	Judgment		Positive	Negative	Total	Percentage
1.	Social Esteem	Normality	3	7	10	83,3%
		Capacity	1	0	1	8,3%
		Tenacity	1	0	1	8,3%
Total			5	7	12	100%

The number found in table 4 refers to the number of the Judgment. There are 3 items of positive Judgment through normality and the negative Judgment though normality has 7 items. The positive Judgment through capacity has 1 item and positive Judgment though tenacity has 1 item too. From this table it can be concluded that Lawrence mostly judge the characters using normality.

Table 5
Appreciation in *The Rocking-Horse Winner*

No.	Appreciation	Engagement		Total	Percentage
		Monogloss	Heterogloss		
1.	Positive	3	5	8	57,14%
2.	Negative	4	2	6	42,86%
	Total	7	7	14	100%

The number found in table 5 refers to the number of the Appreciation along with the Engagement. There are 8 items of positive Appreciation with 5 items of heterogloss and 3 items of monogloss. The negative Appreciation has 6 items with 2 items of heteroglossand 4 items of monogloss.

As discussed in the previous sub-sections, Lawrence attached different numbers of Attitudes and their values to the Hester's family. He provided bigger negative Attitudes. I can see from 73 item of attitudes, the total of positive attitude is 27 items and the total of negative attitude is 46 items. This inequity attempt may be done as a representation of a certain ideological bases of Lawrence. Alternatively, Lawrence might take a certain stance towards this phenomenon. In the excerpts discussed above, even in positive attitude offered to Hester there might be an appeal to reinterpret the Attitude from negative side. This is a very careful effort done by Lawrence. This conclusion derived from the discussions of the previous sub-sections.

From the Affect viewpoint it could be concluded that Lawrence does not offer similar value towards the main characters.

Based on the findings, it is clear how Lawrence criticized one person (Hester). For example 'she had bonny children, yet she felt they had been thrusted upon her, and she could not love them – only she herself knew that at the center of her heart was a hard little place that could not feel love, no, not for anybody' (Lawrence: 324), and appreciate Paul 'The boy saw she did not believe him; or rather, that she paid no attention to his assertion – this angered him somewhere – and made him want to compel her attention' (Lawrence: 327)

From the Judgment viewpoint, Lawrence's expression conveys the same as the ones found in the Affect viewpoint. In table 4 it is clear that the Judgment items attached to the members of the Hester's family are inequity. Judgment analysis on the short story, which focuses on the target of this kind of Attitude, shows that Hester received a greater number of positive and negative Judgment items than others got.

Finally, based on Appreciation viewpoint, the stance Lawrence takes, expressed in the Appreciation items, is still similar to what is found in the analysis of two other kinds of Attitudes previously discussed.